

## TERTIARY INDICATIONS FOR GENERAL ANAESTHETIC SUPPORTED MEDICAL IMAGING (MRI/CT)

As of 1 October 2011, referrals made to either The Children's Hospital at Westmead or Sydney Children's Hospital Randwick will be considered against the following criteria;

Patients who do not fit within these criteria will not be prioritised at SCHN facilities for a general anaesthetic imaging procedure.

### • GENERAL ANAESTHETIC RISK

- Infants under 24 months of age
- Children of any age with significant co-morbidities (ASA Physical status 3-5)
- Children with previous significant general anaesthetic complications (e.g. those requiring increased monitoring/management as a result of anaesthetic care, but not including post-anaesthetic nausea or vomiting)

ASA	Definition	Examples
1	No systemic disease	Normal child
2	Mild systemic disease	Controlled diabetes; mild asthma, no hospitalisations; controlled epilepsy (fits uncommon); cardiac disease without failure or cyanosis
3	Moderate systemic disease	Brittle diabetes; severe asthma with occasional hospitalisations; poorly controlled epilepsy; cardiac disease on medication
4	Severe systemic disease	Renal failure; liver failure; uncontrolled epilepsy; Cyanotic heart disease
5	Severe systemic disease or illness, not expected to survive	Severe trauma with irreparable damage severe sepsis requiring inotropic/ventilator support

### • TERTIARY IMAGING REQUIREMENT

- Previously conducted study that has been unsuccessfully undertaken in a non-tertiary setting
- Referral from an external radiologist that the patient requires a paediatric radiologist experience and/or training
- That a specialist paediatric radiologist report is required due to the complexity of the study as determined by the SCHN radiologist
- Highly specialised MRI requirements (e.g. Cardiac/Functional) as determined by SCHN radiologist

### • TERTIARY PROCEDURES

- Patients in whom other tertiary procedures could be undertaken in the same general anaesthetic that would be very difficult to be carried out at other centres, e.g. ophthalmological examination. (Note: cannulation and lumbar punctures are not usually tertiary indicators)