Thunder Bay Endoscopy REFERRAL QUICK REFERENCE



MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL REFERRALS

PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

- Patient last name, first name given names
- PHN/ULI
- Gender
- Address, including city, postal code, province
- Home phone, other phone
- Emergency contact and/or guardian name & phone, and relation to patient

OTHER INFORMATION

- Relevant medical history
- Indicate if interpreter is required and language

REFERRING PROVIDER

- Name
- Address, including city & postal code
- Phone & fax

FAMILY PHYSICIAN

- Name
- Indicate if same as referrer or if patient has no primary care provider
- Phone

Physical limitations

Economic and social / psychological factors

CO-MORBIDITIES

PLEASE IN THE REFERRAL IF THE PATIENT HAS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- History of stroke
- Cardiovascular disease (e.g. prior MI)
- Respiratory disease
- Peripheral vascular disease
- Gl disease (e.g.Crohn's)
- Renal disease
- Liver disease (hepatitis B or C)
- Diabetes

- Rheumatologic disease (e.g. SLE, scleroderma etc)
- Active infections (e.g. MRSA, shingles, TB, VRE)
- HIV
- Cognitive issues
- Any other concurrent medical problem
- Sleep apnea with CPAP
- Current medication list including antithrombotics (type and reason), antiplatlets and insulin / oral hypoglycemic agent

EMERGENCY

for all emergencies, refer directly to the emergency department

REFERRAL PROCESS

All referrals to endoscopy should be made through Central Surgical Intake by faxing the referral form or letter to 855-610-2254. Referrals are then triaged by a Nurse Practitioners who assist in determining the priority for either direct to procedure or consultation and assessment.

ENDOSCOPY CENTRAL INTAKE	PH 807-684-7103	FX 855-610-2254

As primary care providers, the health and care of our patients is paramount and it is clear to us that referral processes impact both patient care and outcome. In order to optimally prioritize referrals according to clinical need, consistent and complete Information need to be provided

It is recognized that Ontario is facing significant challenges in timely access to procedures such as Endoscopy. This document is a guide for referring practitioners on the best possible information needed on a referral to assist with accurate triaging.

We believe the use of centralized intake will improve the referral process and contribute to better patient care. We also expect it has the potential to improve satisfaction with the system, by both primary care providers, support staff and patients. We recognize that there is considerable variation in the scope, location and practice pattern across the province. The pathway by no means aims to dictate practice, rather to provide a foundation to improve the referral process.

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REASON FOR REFERRAL	MANDATORY INFORMATION	ESSENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS & SUGGESTED TIME FRAMES
AVERAGE RISK SCREENING FOR COLORECTAL CANCER no personal or family history of colorectal cancer or colonic adenomas	 asymptomatic men and women aged 50-74 Asymptomatic men and women aged 75-85 screening with FIT may be acceptable provided general health and life expectancy have been assessed. symptomatic patients indicating possible gastrointestinal (GI) pathology (e.g., anemia or rectal bleeding) should be investigated and referred for an endoscopy consultation 	 PROCESS: REFER FOR FECAL IMMUNOCHEMICAL TEST (FIT) Screen with FIT every 2 years starting at 50 years. If FIT is positive or if family history changes, refer for a colonoscopy. FIT should not be performed within 10 years of a high quality colonoscopy that did not detect polyps in an average risk individual if the patient is experiencing new gastrointestinal symptoms at any time since the previous colonoscopy, the patient should be referred to a gastroenterologist for a diagnostic follow-up.
FIT: POSITIVE FINDING	append copy of FIT results	PROCESS: REFER FOR COLONOSCOPY • Refer promptly to TBRHSC Diagnostic Assessment Program
PERSONAL HISTORY of colorectal cancer or colonic adenomas	append copy of previous colonoscopy and pathology reports	PROCESS: REFER FOR COLONOSCOPY Referral for follow-up colonoscopy should be consistent with recommendations by Cancer Care Ontario or endoscopist FIT not required
POLYP on sigmoidoscopy, or SUSPECTED POLYP on ct colonography or other diagnostic	sigmoidoscopy report or imaging results (if available)	PROCESS: REFER FOR COLONOSCOPY • referral to local colorectal cancer screening program or endoscopist for colonoscopy • FIT not required
FAMILY HISTORY OF COLORECTAL CANCER OR †HIGH RISK ADENOMATOUS POLYP(S) • one 1st degree relative diagnosed at 60 years or younger • two or more affected relatives diagnosed at any age 1) High risk adenomatous polyps include: 3-10 adenomas, one adenoma ≥10mm, any adenoma with villous features or high grade dysplasia 2) Patients with one 2nd or one 3rd degree relative with CRC or a high risk adenomatous polyp are considered an average risk.	 Age 74 or younger. Patients over age limit may be reviewed on a case by case basis. The patient must be clinically stable and able to undergo procedural sedation. Significant comorbidities may affect eligibility for a screening colonoscopy in some settings. Copy of previous colonoscopy and pathology report (if applicable) Symptomatic patients indicating possible gastrointestinal (GI) pathology (e.g., anemia or rectal bleeding) should be investigated and referred for gastroenterology consultation. OPTIONAL CBC, electrolytes, creatinine 	PROCESS: REFER FOR COLONOSCOPY Screening begins at age 40 or 10 years earlier than the youngest diagnosis in the family, whichever comes first. referral to TBRHSC Diagnostic Assessment Program for FDFH Referral to Endoscopy Central Intake for high risk adenomatous polyps FIT not required

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REASON FOR REFERRAL	MANDATORY INFORMATION	ESSENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS & SUGGESTED TIME FRAMES	
GI BLEED	• Duration	1 MONTH	IF INDICATED
Hematemesis	• Frequency	 CBC/ hemoglobin level 	• INR / PTT
Melena (define)		 Creatinine 	
Low hemoglobinHematochezia			
RECTAL BLEED	Recent change in bowel habit	1 MONTH	IF AVAILABLE
	Duration & frequency	 CBC/ hemoglobin level 	 Previous colonoscopy /
	Family history	• CRP (optional if ulcerative colitis is suspected)	flexible sigmoidoscopy o imaging reports
IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	Any GI symptoms	6 MONTHS	
	Family history of GI malignancy	Ferritin, TTG, IgA level	
	(colorectal cancer, gastric cancer, celiac disease, IBD)		
	Duration & progression		
	Response to iron therapy (if applicable)		
CHANGE IN BOWEL HABIT	 Define what the problem is including duration of symptoms 	1 YEAR	
		• CBC	
CONSTIPATION	Define the problem including the frequency of bowel	OBC, ferritin, TSH, TTG, IgA, glucose, calcium/albumin	
	movements and duration of symptoms		
	Attempted interventions & response to therapy		
ABNORMAL IMAGING OF	 Why did you request the imaging – include a description of the symptoms 	3 MONTHS	
GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT		CBC, electrolytes, creatinine	
GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX	 Duration and frequency of symptoms 	1 YEAR	IF AVAILABLE
DISEASE/ DYSPEPSIA	 Severity of symptoms 	• CBC	 imaging report
Non-cardiac chest pain	Whether patient is responding to medication		
BARRETT'S ESOPHAGUS	Duration and diagnosis if present	6 MONTHS	IF AVAILABLE
	 Duration of symptoms 	• CBC	 previous gastroscopy repo
	Use of PPI		 previous pathology report
DYSPHAGIA	Duration, severity	8 WEEKS	IF AVAILABLE
	 Solids or liquids? 	• CBC (only for ages 50+)	 imaging report
	 Progressive or intermittent, unchanged? 		
	 Weight loss 		

REASON FOR REFERRAL	MANDATORY INFORMATION	ESSENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS & SUGGESTED TIME FRAMES		
WEIGHT LOSS unexplained	 Amount & duration of weight loss including BMI Associated symptoms Medications and relevant investigations done to date Associated medical conditions which might contribute to weight loss (cancer, COPD etc.) 	 6 MONTHS CBC, ferritin, electrolytes, creatinine Liver enzymes (ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin) Thyroid function test Celiac serology/screen, TTG, IgA, albumin 		
ABDOMINAL PAIN Acute abdominal pain Chronic abdominal pain	FrequencySeverityDuration	1 MONTH CBC, electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, ferritin LFTs – ALT, ALK Phos, GGT and AST (where available), bilirubin Celiac serology/screen, TTG, IgA	OPTIONAL • CRP, lipase • ABD U/S if availible	
CELIAC DISEASE • Celiac disease • Non celiac gluten sensitivity	 Frequency, duration Stool form BMI Attempted investigations & response to therapy 	6 MONTHS • Stool cultures for: C&S, O&P, and C. difficile if relevant acute) • TSH, CBC, CRP • Celiac serology/screen, TTG, IgA • Consider Fecal Calproctecin test		
CELIAC DISEASE Celiac disease Non celiac gluten sensitivity	 Is patient following a gluten-free diet? Copy of small biopsy imaging and report In general it is preferred that small bowel biopsies are done to prove that the patient has celiac disease before a gluten-free diet is started. 	 6 MONTHS CBC, ferritin, TSH Celiac serology/screen, TTG, IgA 	optional folate, INR, Ca/albumin, B12 IF AVAILABLE previous gastroscopy & pathology reports	
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease • Active or suspected IBD • Inactive IBD	 Symptoms » diarrhea (bloody / non-bloody) » abdominal pain » vomiting » weight loss (Kgs / months) » fever » duration of symptoms » bowel movements per day » extraintestinal (please list) 	ACTIVE OR SUSPECTED 3 MONTHS • stools for C&S, O&P and C difficile toxi • CBC, electrolytes, creatinine, CRP, iron, ferritin, ALT, AST, Alk phos, GGT, bilirubin, albumin, (celiac serology if not previously done) • B12 • relevant endoscopy, diagnostic imaging, surgical/pathology reports INACTIVE • all above except stool tests		
IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME	 Frequency & duration of symptoms Severity of symptoms & Impact on daily activities Previous GI consultations, attempted interventions & response to therapy 	6 MONTHS • CBC, celiac serology/screen, TTG, IgA, TSH, and if diarrhea: stool for O & P • CRP • Fecal calproctectin test		