GASTROENTEROLOGY Central Access & Triage Form

Drs. Barclay, Cruz-Pereira, Flynn, Loomes, Pai, Papp, Rioux, Pearson, Petrunia, Shah, Singh, Zandieh Secure Fax: 888-398-7091



IMPORTANT

Triage intake will only be assessing the first page of this referral.

Please fill out the entire form. INCOMPLETE REFERRAL FORMS WILL BE REJECTED.

Fax all referrals individually, not as a batch containing multiple referrals.

Send your referral to the secure fax number provided above. Any subsequent correspondence will only be accepted by fax.

Please See Changes to Guidelines for Determining Level of Urgency of GI Referral on Second Page.

Date of Referral:		Type of Referral:	□ Hospital ER □ New	□ Re-referral □ 2 nd Opinion
Lirgoncy of Potorral Lirgont	□ Semi-urgent □ Non-urgent	Previous patient of:		
Patient Name:		🗆 First available:	□ Prefers to see:	
DOB:		Referring MD:		
PHN:		Clinic Name:		
Address:		Clinic Address:		
Tel:		Clinic Fax:		
Cell:		Clinic Tel:		
Alt Contact:		Family MD:		

Reason for Referral (Document in space provided below - <u>NOT as separate attachment</u> – To ensure your patient is triaged in a timely manner, please provide summary of signs and symptoms, timeline of onset, provisional diagnosis, and treatment to date)

Supporting Documents (bloodwork, microbiolog	, diagnostic imaging, histopathology, consultants letters)
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□ Attached □ None □ Pending:

Clinical Warnings:	 □ Anticoagulation □ Diabetes □ eGFR < 60 	□ Cognitive □ Infectious □ Mobility	impairment s Disease	Language barrier: Allergies: Other:
Relevant Medical History:			Current Med	



GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING LEVEL OF URGENCY OF GI REFERRAL

EMERGENT - patient should be sent to the emergency department

As needed, the on call Gastroenterologist can be contacted through Island Health switchboard (250) 370-8699

Acute gastrointestinal bleeding Esophageal food bolus or foreign body obstruction Clinical features of ascending cholangitis Severe decompensated liver disease Acute severe hepatitis Acute severe pancreatitis

URGENT

High likelihood of cancer based on imaging or physical exam Clinical features suggestive of active IBD Bright red rectal bleeding Documented iron deficiency anemia Severe or rapidly progressive dysphagia Acute painless obstructive jaundice Positive fecal occult blood test

SEMI-URGENT

Poorly controlled GERD/dyspepsia Stable dysphagia that is not severe Chronic constipation or chronic diarrhea Chronic, unexplained abdominal pain New-onset change in bowel habit Chronic viral hepatitis Confirmation of celiac disease (positive anti-TTG)

NON-URGENT

Chronic GERD for screening endoscopy Screening colonoscopy Abnormal liver enzyme tests, persistent (>6 months)