

IMPORTANT			
The triage intake co-ordinator will assess the FIRST PAGE of this referral for completeness. A Gastroenterologist will then assess the ENTIRE REFERRAL for content.			
Please fill out the entire form. <b>INCOMPLETE REFERRAL FORMS WILL BE REJECTED.</b> Do not use labels or stamps, fillable forms are available on pathwaysbc.ca Fax all referrals <u>individually</u> , 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:	Previous patient of:		
Urgency of Referral: URGENT Semi-urgent Non-urgent	Type of Referral: Hospital ER Re-referral   New 2nd Opinion		
Patient Name:			
DOB: (mm/dd/yyyy)	First available Prefers to see:		
□ M □ F □ U	Referring MD: MSP #		
PHN:	Clinic Name:		
Address:	Clinic Address:		
Tel:	Clinic Fax:		
Cell:	Clinic Tel:		
Alt Contact:	Family MD:		

Reason for Referral (Document in space provided below - NOT as separate attachment.)

Clinical Warnings:		Supporting Documents: (bloodwork, microbiology,
Anticoagulation and/or antiplatelet agent	Morbid obesity	diagnostic imaging, histopathology, consultants letters)
ICD cardioverter-defibrillator	Diabetes	Attached NONE
eGFR < 60	Cognitive impairment	Pending:
Language barrier:	MRSA VRE C.diff	Relevant Medical History: Attached NONE
Allergies:	Other infectious disease	
Other:	Mobility impairment	Current Medications: Attached NONE



## **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 Clinical features of ascending cholangitis 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 Iron deficiency anemia

## SEMI-URGENT

Poorly controlled GERD or dyspepsia Stable dysphagia that is not severe Chronic constipation or chronic diarrhea Chronic, unexplained abdominal pain

## **NON-URGENT**

Abnormal liver chemistry, persistent (greater than 6 months) Chronic GERD for Barrett's screening Screening/surveillance colonoscopy Severe or rapidly progressive dysphagia

Acute painless obstructive jaundice

Positive fecal immunochemical test

Imaging confirming choledocholithiasis

Confirmation of celiac disease (positive anti-TTG) Chronic viral hepatitis Change in bowel habit Newly diagnosed cirrhosis