

## CORONERS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1959

*Deposition of Witness* taken on TUESDAY the 5th day of FEBRUARY 2003, at inquest touching the death of RAYCHEL FERGUSON, before me MR J L LECKEY Coroner for the District of GREATER BELFAST as follows to wit:-

*The Deposition of* DR BRIAN McCORD – CONSULTANT PAEDIATRICIAN of ALTNAGELVIN AREA HOSPITAL, GLENSHANE ROAD, LONDONDERRY who being sworn upon his oath, saith

My name is Dr Brian McCord; I am a Consultant Paediatrician at Altnagelvin Area Hospital.

As such I was paediatrician on-call for the weekend of 08 – 10.06.2001. *At 12.45*  
*early hours of the morning* *second team 540*  
 approximately 03.45 a.m. I received a call from my registrar, Dr Trainor, regarding this 9-year-old girl previously admitted under the care of surgical colleagues with a history of abdominal pain and subsequently treated with an uneventful appendectomy. Post operatively she had given few concerns although there was some vomiting recorded. She was on IV fluids.

In the early hours of the morning of the 9.6.01 she developed an epileptiform episode requiring treatment with rectal and IV Diazepam. I was subsequently called in view of concerns about her general condition i.e. she looked very unwell and the finding of a few discrete petechiae. My verbal advice via telephone was to commence high dose antibiotics and seek anaesthetist assistance should there be any further deterioration in condition.

I then proceeded to the hospital and on arrival she had been intubated and was being manually ventilated. She was well perfused but unresponsive.

RF - CORONER

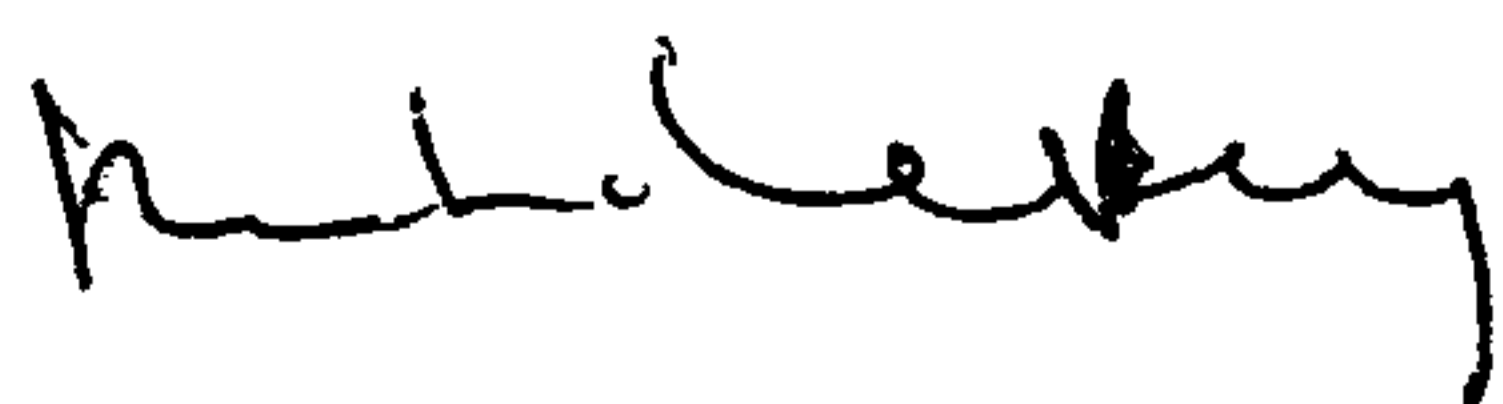
012-036-170

Pupils were fixed and dilated. Fundi were sharp. By this stage she was also noted to have a marked electrolyte disturbance with profound hyponatraemia and low magnesium. IV fluids were switched to normal saline and infusion rate was reduced. She was given i.m. Magnesium Sulphate. Once stabilised and airway secured an urgent CT scan was arranged. Initial impression of CT scan was one of subarachnoid haemorrhage and raised intracranial pressure.

Subsequently Raychel was to be transferred to intensive care for stabilisation and there was to be liaison between surgical colleagues and neurosurgical colleagues in Belfast regarding further management.

~~Both~~ Neither I nor my staff were consulted regarding the prescription of fluids for Raychel. We would not have expected to be — it was a matter for the surgical team. Anything that raises <sup>intracranial</sup> ~~intracranial~~ pressure — including vomiting — can cause petechial rashes. With Raychel the tonic seizure would also have contributed to the petechial rash. I have seen a lower sodium level of 118 in a child that survived. That level is extremely low, worryingly so.

TAKEN before me this 6th day of FEBRUARY 2003



Coroner for the District of Greater Belfast

RF - CORONER

012-036-171



CORONERS ACT (Northern Ireland), 1959

Deposition of Witness taken on \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_, at inquest touching the death of \_\_\_\_\_  
before me

Coroner for the District of \_\_\_\_\_

as follows to wit:—

The Deposition of DR BRIAN McCARD

of \_\_\_\_\_

who being sworn upon his

oath, saith

(Address)

Mr. Foster: My understanding was that the vomiting did not alarm the nurses, I did not have access to the medical notes initially, I would rely on nurses to alert me to anything untoward happening. I cannot remember if Dr. Trainor told me of a low sodium reading, I did consider meningitis which could have been associated with hyponatraemia. The ~~latter~~ electrolyte disturbance was more pertinent than the patchy rash. In Altnagelvin a surgical patient remains under the care of the surgical team. We would assist on request.

Mr. McAuliffe: Journey time from my home was 5-15 mins, probably I would have been in hospital prior to 4.45 am and Dr. Date was already in attendance. Fluid correction commenced in Ward 6 before the CT scan. The CT scan was sent immediately to the Neuro-radiology unit in Belfast who requested a repeat scan. The possibility of a subarachnoid haemorrhage was ruled out. The cause of the low sodium was not immediately apparent. A number of

possible causes had to be excluded.

Bn 7CU

KEN before me this 6th day of February 2003.

Richard Kenney, Coroner for the District of Greater  
Belfast

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