

HER MAJESTY'S CORONER

DISTRICT OF GREATER BELFAST

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Ms Donna Scott
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Central Services Agency
25 Adelaide Street
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Your ref: INQ T59/9/12.EF

18th November 2003

Dear Ms Scott

LUCY CRAWFORD, DECEASED

I refer to your letter of 5th November.

Please let me know if there is any reason for the delay in forwarding the statements to me.

I am enclosing a copy of the post-mortem report of Dr O'Hara.

Yours sincerely

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J L LECKEY HM CORONER FOR GREATER BELFAST

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Autopsy No: A45144

PPM No: 57-00

Name: Lucy Crawford

NORTHERN IRELAND REGIONAL PERINATAL/PAEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY ROYAL GROUP OF HOSPITALS TRUST, BELFAST

POST MORTEM REPORT

Name: Lucy Crawford

A. No: A45144

Hospital No: CH461358

PPM No: 57-00

Age: 18 months (dob: 5.11.98) Sex: F Health Board; WHSSB

Mothers Name: May Crawford.

Date of PM: .14.04.2000

Ward: PICU

Hospital: RBHSC

Clinician: Dr D Hanrahan

Pathologist: Dr M D O'Hara

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Final Anatomical Summary

 History of acute 24-36 hour history of vomiting/diarrhoeal illness with dehydration and drowsiness 14.4.2000.

2. History of seizure at 0300 hours 13.4.2000, pupils fixed and dilated following intubation.

3. Relatively little congestion with some distension of large and small intestine with gas and clear fluid.

4. Extensive bilateral bronchopneumonia.

5. Swollen brain with generalised oedema and early necrosis

6. Heart given for valve transplantation purposes.

Commentary

The history is of a child of approximately 18 months old collapsing following an episode of seizure in the course of an acute vomiting and diamhoeal liness. At autopsy a large number of samples were taken for culture techniques. None of these had been positive, in particular intestinal contents and faeces showed no significant growth and there was no growth from liver, trachea or right lung. It is noted however in samples taken clinically that enterovirus PCR was positive on a number of occasions. EM studies were negative. Toxicological tests were negative and serology for some of the more common viral diseases of infancy such as mumps, measles, HSV, VZV and CMV are all negative. Histology cittle bowel reveals relatively minor changes. There was no evidence of significant ulceration in the small Intestine. The inflammatory cell component within the lamina propria is at the upper limit of normal. It is known that some of the acute conditions associated with vomiting and diarrhoea do not always cause serious structural. abnormalities within the intestine, they tend to be more of a toxic phenomenon and autopsy certainly has not shown evidence of any of the more serious conditions such as salmonella or the like

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The autopsy also revealed an extensive bronchopneumonia. This was well developed and well established and certainly gives the impression of having been present for some 24 hours at least. Unfortunately swabs taken from the lungs were unsuccessful and did not grow and there is no doubt that this pneumonic lesion within the lungs has been important as the ultimate cause of death, the changes being widespread throughout both lungs. The pneumonia could be possibly prior to the original disease presentation but equally could have been induced during the time of seizure and collapse. The changes seen in the brain are consistent with an acute hypoxic insult and there is no evidence of any underlying infective congenital or structural abnormality of the brain tissue.

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