

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~~ ^{early hours of the morning} ~~approximately 03.45 a.m.~~ ^{second team 540} 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.

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. ~~Over~~

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 ^{thoracic} ~~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

[Signature]

Coroner for the District of Greater Belfast

~~304~~

(152)

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 MCCOY

of

(Address)

who being sworn upon his

oath, saith

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. Trainer told me of a low sodium reading. I did consider meningitis which could have been associated with hyponatraemia. The electrolyte disturbance was more pertinent than the febrile 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 4.45am and Dr. Dake was already in attendance. Fluid resuscitation 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

RF - PSNI

(153)

P.T.O.

098-033-103

Possible causes had to be excluded.

Bm 7°C

RF - PSNI

098-033-104

TAKEN before me this 6th day of February 2003,

Michael Kenney, Coroner for the District of

Spaker
Belvoir

(154)



684
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust

Date: 12 June 2001

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Re: Rachael Ferguson

Born 4.2.92

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

As such I was paediatrician on-call for the week-end of 08 - 10.06.2001. At approximately 03.45a.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 appendicectomy. Post operatively she had given few concerns although there was some vomiting recorded. She was on i.v. fluids.

In the early hours of the morning of 09.06.01 she developed an epileptiform episode requiring treatment with rectal and i.v. 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. 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. I.v. 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.

098-033-105

RF - PSNI

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Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust

Rachael Ferguson

Initial impression of CT scan was one of subarachnoid haemorrhage and raised intracranial pressure.

Subsequently Rachael 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.

B 72-1

F B McCORD, MB, FRCP, DCH
Consultant Paediatrician

RF - PSNI

098-033-106

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