

1st February 2005

Our Ref: CH: 328770

Report for H M Coroner

Re: Claire Roberts
Dob: 10/01/87
Admitted: 21/10/96
Deceased: 23/10/96

I am a registered Paediatric Consultant, having qualified at Queen's University Belfast in 1978 with MB, BCH, BAO. I also have a Diploma in Child Health, am a Member of the Royal College of Physicians (Edin) and a Fellow of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health.

This nine year old girl with a history of severe learning disability and previous history of epilepsy was referred to the Accident & Emergency Department of the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children by her General Practitioner on the evening of the 21st October 1996 with a history of vomiting and lethargy since returning from school that day. She was triaged by the emergency nurse at 1903 hours and assessed by the emergency SHO at 1915 hours. The SHO being concerned that she may have been suffering from encephalitis, asked the paediatric registrar Dr. O'Hare to see and assess Claire. The history given at that time was that Claire had suffered loose motions some three days prior to her presentation at the Emergency Department. She had been slightly off form the previous day but had been well enough to go to school. However, on return from school she was drowsy with slurred speech. She had vomited every hour from 3pm and having been assessed by her GP was referred to the Emergency Department. It was noted that she previously had seizures in infancy requiring treatment with Sodium Valproate but she had been off all anticonvulsant therapy from (for?) some time.

On examination her temperature was 37°C and the only abnormalities noted were on examination of the neurological system. Although able to sit up in bed, she stared vacantly in front of her and only responded intermittently to her parent's voice. She did however respond to deep pain. Fundi were normal and it was noted that her discs were not blurred (blurred? 1 hour or 2). Pupils were equal and reacting to light and accommodation. Cranial nerves, 7, 9 and 10 were intact. On examination of her peripheral nervous system it was noted that tone was increased in all four limbs but more markedly on the right. There were brisk reflexes present with bilateral clonus and down going planters. Fuller assessment of the central nervous system was not able to be carried out because of Claire's inability to co-operate. Dr. O'Hare felt that there was an underlying viral illness and had concerns that she may be also having seizure activity. Blood was taken (do we know the time?) for full blood picture, U&E, blood culture and nurses were requested to commence four hourly temperature

pulse and respiration observations. She also advised that intravenous diazepam was given if there were seizure activity.

Dr. O'Hare reassessed her at midnight and felt she was slightly more responsive with no signs of meningism and so advised to continue with observations. It is noted that at that time (? The time from the previous page or a second sample?) her U&E showed a sodium of 132 mmol/L, potassium 3.8 mmol/L, urea 3.5, mmol/L glucose, 6.6 mmol/L, creatinine 36 umol/L, chloride 96 mmol/L. Her haemoglobin was 10.4 G/DL with a PCV of 0.35, white cell count 16.5 thousands/UL and a platelet count of 422.000 thousands(both?)/UL.

It was noted over night that she had numerous small vomits and at 11am that she had a loose motion and passed a large volume of urine. She was seen in and around 11 o'clock by Dr. Sands, Paediatric Registrar attached to Allen Ward at that time. Although no seizures had been noted, he was concerned at her continuing unresponsiveness and her overall general condition. He felt that the differential diagnosis should include non-fitting status epilepticus, encephalitis and encephalopathy. He advised that rectal diazepam 5mg be administered per rectum, that her previous notes should be accessed from the Ulster Hospital, Dundonald, where she had been attending for the previous few years and that a neurology opinion should be sought. She was seen some time in and around lunchtime (? Just "around lunchtime") by Dr. David Webb, Consultant Neurologist. Her parents were not present at the time but Dr. Webb was able to obtain a history from her grandmother. He noted that *"The picture is encephalopathy most probably postictal in nature. I note (N, biochemistry profile)"*

In view of her non fitting status he advised that she be loaded with intravenous phenytoin 18mg/kg stat followed by 2.5mg twelve hourly. He advised that the levels of phenytoin should be checked six hours after the loading dose. He requested that hourly CNS observations be carried out and that a CT scan be arranged for the following day if her condition did not improve. At 14.45 hours intravenous phenytoin was administered and she was reviewed again by Dr. Webb at approximately 15.10 hours. He felt that she continued to be in status epilepticus and advised commenced(commencement?) of Midazolam with a stat dose of 12mg intravenously infusion of 2mg/kg per minute. The dose being increased hourly to achieve a dose of 69 kg over 24 hours. Dr. Webb reviewed Claire again at 17.00 hours and her mother was in attendance at this time. He notes that Mrs. Robert was able to report that Claire had had contact with a cousin on Saturday who had a tummy upset but Claire then went on to develop loose motions on the Sunday with vomiting on the Monday and some vocal sounds on Monday with right sided stiffening. (added in full stop?) Although he did not think meningoencephalitis was likely he advised Cefuroxime and Acyclovir for 48 hours with further stool, (added in comma?) blood and urine sent for viral cultures and that in view of her continuing non fitting status that intravenous Sodium Valproate be commenced with a loading dose of 20mg/kilo-IV and then an infusion of 10mg/kilo over 12 hours. CSN observations continued to be carried out over this period of time and it was noted that Claire's Glasgow coma scale was approximately 7. (Is this not always a definite figure? I'm not sure myself)

At 1915 hours Claire clenched her teeth and groaned for approximately one minute. It was noted at 2100 hours that she passed urine but also had an episode of screaming and drawing up of her arms. Her pulse rate increased at that time to 165 b/min and

her pupils were large but reacting to light. This episode lasted approximately 30 seconds and the doctor was informed of this. At approximately 2100 hours bloods were taken for phenytoin levels along with a repeat urea and electrolytes. Intravenous antibiotics were given and her drug card was rewritten by Dr. Hughes. It is noted at that time she had a low grade pyrexia with a Glasgow coma scale of 6.

At 2330 hours blood results were received from the sample taken at approx 2100 hours, showing a sodium of 121 mmol/L, potassium of 3.3 mmol/L, urea 2.9 mmol/L and creatinine 33 umol/L.

Dr. Neil Stewart, Paediatric SHO, was informed of these results and discussed them with Dr. Brigitte Bartholome, the Paediatric Registrar, on call for the hospital. She advised that the N/5 saline be reduced to 2/3 of its present value i.e. 41 mls per hour and that urine be sent for osmolality.

At approximately 0230 hours a nurse in attendance with Claire noticed a slight tremor of her right hand lasting a few seconds and her breathing became laboured and grunted. Oxygen and suction were given and Dr. Bartholome was called to assess her breathing. She felt that she had Cheyne-Stoke breathing and required Paediatric Intensive Care. Claire was intubated by the anaesthetic Registrar and transferred to PICU. Dr. Seamus McKaigue, Consultant Paediatric Anaesthetist on-call for Paediatric Intensive Care, was contacted as was myself. We both attended and I noted at 0400 hours that Claire had been intubated and ventilated. She had had some Midazolam but it was no longer running. Her pupils, however, were fixed and dilated with bilateral papilloedema, more marked on the left fundus. She had no response to painful stimuli. Her blood pressure was maintained at 90/55 and her heart rate was 100b/min. I advised that an infusion of Mannitol should be given along with a Dopamine infusion to maintain her blood pressure and an urgent CT scan be carried out. I also contacted Dr. Webb who attended at 0440 hours. The CT scan was performed at 0530 hours and showed severe diffuse hemispheric swelling with complete effacement of the basal cisterns, no focal abnormality was identified.

Dr. Webb and myself discussed Claire's condition with her parents, emphasising that we felt she had cerebral oedema as confirmed by her CT scan which had resulted in coning of her brain and brain stem death. We also discussed the possibility of organ donation.

At 0600 hours Dr. Webb and myself completed brain stem death protocol and blood which was drawn for U&E at that time showed a sodium of 129 mmol/L, potassium of 3.6 mmol/L, urea of 3.7 mmol/L and osmolality of 274 mmol/kg. At 0710 hours Dr. McKaigue summarised Claire's admission to Paediatric Intensive Care and highlighted his concern about deterioration in her arterial blood gases, which might have been in keeping with pulmonary aspiration or early neurogenic pulmonary oedema. At 0800 hours he advised that her maintenance fluids be changed to normal saline with urea and electrolyte levels checked two hourly.

At approximately 1000 hours Dr. Bob Taylor, Consultant Paediatric Anaesthetist in charge of Paediatric Intensive Care on the 23rd October noted that Claire had now become polyuric and hypotensive with a systolic blood pressure of 70. He advised a bolus of HPPF 500mls to be given along with an infusion of Desmopressin 4mcg in 39 mls of normal saline at 1ml per hour. A repeat urea and electrolyte carried out

during the afternoon showed a sodium of 152 mmol/L, potassium of 2.8 mmol/L, urea 3.3 mmol/L, calcium 2.69 mmol/L and serum osmolality of 313 mmol/kg.

At 1825 hours Dr. Webb and myself completed the second part of the brain death protocol and following discussion with her parents there was agreement that ventilation should be withdrawn. Consent was also requested for post mortem and given for a limited post mortem only of her brain. Her ventilation was discontinued at 1845 hours and Claire died shortly afterwards.

Signed:
Dr. Heather J. Steen
Consultant Paediatrician

A.49/04/35/J Page: 253

From: Heather Steen
Sent: 08 February 2005 10:06
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: claireroberts010205

Peter

i know this is far too long and needs cut but I was unsure how much detail needed to be put in. Prior to her coning, although I was her admitting consultant and would have been aware of her and the fact that andrew Sands had asked David webb to see her I did not actually see or examine her. Do I just need to put that she was admitted under my care was seen by the reg oncal andrew sands and David webb and then go straight into the call at 0400 on the 23rd? Equally do I need to cut out Seamus and Bobs input in PICU

[REDACTED] says you will sort it for me

Could you email me back your edited version. I will however keep this one for reference as it details the whole admission
 Sorry to be so useless
 heather

email to Dr Steen
 Heather.

I think in view of the importance of this case you should have the statement long like this. It gives a clear chronological log and shows clearly when you became involved.

I have queried a few areas in (colour) for your contribution but apart from these I would submit ^{it} as it is

Peter

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(2)

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↑ ↑ ? Back

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from the sample before 21 oct 21 oct 2004

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