

Date:

Ref:

File Name:

Location:

25/4/2006.

Clare Roberts Inquest.

18/1/134.

132 Could not explain seizure + lethargy - N - stands for normal biochemistry -

Low serum Na - vomiting + diarrhoea.

There was something else going on.

132 slightly below the lower reference. Strictly speaking minor degrees of hypo common finding and at this level not significant.

Talk about contact with Cousin - may have caused viral infection + etc !

Fontine kid IV during the night - should have taken am - Na would have been lower.

Electrolytes checked once per day.
↳ not 2+hs from admission.

next am child more responsive - comfortable night - reassured staff. he asked for a neurological referral.

Dr W seen her - non convulsive seizure activity -

Diagnosis - ~~not~~ non fitting status.

child with ~~epilepsy~~ epilepsy - cluster of seizures - not unusual.

At times when such children unwell - seizures come back.

parents query not taking urine

not something routinely requested - requested if you think

clinically significant hyponatraemia - no one thought that

- once 121 recorded - such tests taken (but no results on file.)

But appropriate tests

- no concern re urinary output.

(Prof Young believes that you cannot say how much urine passed.)

- given a lot of anti convulsant drugs during the day.

- she was also been treated for meningitis?

- Hypo identified suddenly but fell over 24 hr period

132 - 121 in 24 hrs - Rapid decline.

Anti

= diuretic hormone - happens becos child unwell does not

happen automatically.

- inappropriate ADH production - leads to Na falling.

- Combination of all conditions that caused oedema.

- would she have ~~suffered~~? Survived?

SIADH alone ch may do better.

SIADH and other features prognosis poor.

Consultant Dr. Webb + Prof Young.

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Clance Roberts.

Low level metabolism + requirement for fluid restriction.

Brigham p.4 para 2.

Someone in Clance position would get a different fluid management programme now.

Brigham - treatment may have disguised other relevant symptoms.

P. Yang if low Na recognised earlier - reduced risk of c oedema but may not have prevented it or death! ##

Why not transferred to ICU at 9pm?

more concentrated Na solution could have been given But this was not a standard approach at that time especially in children.

may have under-estimated how ill she was?

parents may believe that they were misled.

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in Bringham.

not his particular area of expertise. Cannot totally ignore previous neurological function - fluctuations which could be explained by any of the diagnosis i.e. hyponatraemia

Bld test 8-12 midnight. result 132 ↓ admission result.

132 ↓ (means 132 Low)

Would you seek a bld sample next am?

Diff area. Children have few blds taken - uncomfortable / unpleasant and not that useful. Recommendation every 24 hrs when on IV

< 1/3 patients on IV get blds taken every 24 hrs.

probably every 24 hrs

would not do a bld sample next am. - would restrict fluid + restrict sample every 24 hrs.

Urine sample - easy to send off - might have been helpful. But can be difficult to collect.

Michael Lanery MSc.

21 pm - end of hypo but not clinically significant

5-10% of such children have hypo.

Heart rate normal - sign of how full circulation is.

Loss fluid circ shrinks - heart speeds up.

Heart rate no bearing on hypo just how full circ.

Same contact with child with gastro - likely to cause infection.

Then !!

- urine output with hypo - suggestion of no anti diuretic hormone.
then fluid management correct.

probably had a reduced need for fluid.

child pass 2nd perch per kilo.

no probs with differential diagnosis.

- prescription of fluids and administration - appropriate

- aggressive treatment - taken to ICU and given medication.

- Na loss to 129. is that suggestive of?

1) result of treatment

2) one sample inaccurate.

- Where there multiple causes for oedema?

outside expertise - pre existing etc - worse effects of hypo.

J Hughes S.H.A.
bb&Co. Brangam Bagnall & Co. Solicitors

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Clare Roberts

AgL/1/134.

In Bringham.

8pm 22/10 clear that this is a definite deterioration.

~~Extant~~ Expectant management Bx appropriate and
no progressive deterioration.

Cond. should hypo be in a 1(b)
Report associated features.

initial 132 an associated feature. prob ↑ ADH couldn't excrete
H₂O - fluid in xs of her particular H₂O requirement - serum Na fell
Combination

Complex interaction.

Cannot exclude 121 inaccurate

Take 121 out of notes then enc primary probs.

121 from same arm - inaccurate

121 other arm accurate

10am. Dr Wells Friday am.

10am. Dis TH 4/5.

10am. 5/5.

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Claire Roberts.

Dr Bringham.

if 120 incorrect then next recording is 129 and fall from 132 - 129 would not account for C's neurological deterioration.

121 probably correctly analysed but not uncommon to take bld from cannula (which passes saline diluted.)

High levels of Antidiuretic hormone - prevents C passing free fluid :- given fluid - fluid retention :- accumulative free water explaining a fall in free water level.

What type of aggressive treatment @ 9pm -

possible but not certain that treatment at 3am preceded at 9pm may have made a difference.

Up to that point nothing other alert medical team.

Had a bld test been taken and had it shown low Na level.

Is she being given 175 ml/hr when she should have been given 64 ml/hr. (prescribed)

He says enormous vol. of H₂O being administered -

if that was the quantity + if hypos fluid then large.

fluid given after 8pm would have increased Na .

She is receiving more fluid 70 mls - rather than 60.

not as important as composition of water.

The cause for GCS falling at 9pm - would have happened earlier.

The serum Na falling - an accumulative effect over a long period.

still controversial re treatment of hyponatraemia.

(Controversy.) hypertonic Saline.

electrolyte free water restriction.

22/10/96 ignores durability - clinical picture is of a pt whose health is deteriorating despite intervention.

and some fluctuations. (see Dr W's Summary)
2000 oxygen commands.

1300

a fluctuating conscious level without an absolute trend.

no clear trend of deterioration until after 8pm.

pages. Dr W's statement.

2pm 8pm.

Clance brought in but & throughout Day.

2pm 6-7. GCS.

on edge of coma that afternoon.

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25/4/2006.

Clair Roberts

186/1/134/65.

Mrs McGee for Fatality
62.

McLackey.

Date of Death 23-10-1996.

Inquest being held - Adam Stann Lucy Crawford + Rachel Ferguson -
fluid management played a part in why each child died -
Subject of much discussion + Comment. - O'Hara Inquiry -
to take a wide view - Can anything be done to prevent a
similar death.

Roberts have asked to formally refer the matter to Inquiry +
as RGA asked Coroner to look at case - provided O'Hara Inq
Copies of all reports obtained. Does it think that O'Hara
would need getting consent/auth. of Minister.

Was hypo - principal part or of an ancillary nature?
aim of any Inquest - ascertain accurate formulation of
Cause of Death? Death Cert being written - How would death
of dance be formulated? What a 1 a bc and what
delegated to part 2. (Significant conditions but not
causative of death) Formulation of causal chain!
if there are wider issues - leave them for O'Hara Inquiry.

Is there sufficient evidence that causal hypo?
where is causal chain?

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Mr Alan Roberts, Statement Lead, Clance Margaret.