

bb&Co. Brangam Bagnall & Co. Solicitors

Date:

Ref:

File Name:

Location:

Death Certificate.

1(a) Terminal Event.

(b) Cause of Terminal Event

(c) underlying cause of (b)

2. Significant other conditions not causing death.

Date:

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28/4/2016.

Clare Roberts. Inquest.

Ref/1/134.

Mr Michael Lanning for Trust

Mr M. Crea for family of deceased.

Mr John Lanning

Dr David Wells Consultant Paediatric Neurosurgeon

Statement Read

The accurate causal chain

in '96. post prn. (a) Cerebral oedema. (Terminal event)

(b) Myelencephaly + SIADH (Cause of SIADH. Terminal event)

(c) Status epilepticus (underlying cause of b)

infection +
inappropriate SIADH.

2. Significant other conditions not causing death

epilepsy + disability

despread prob in hospitals that formulation of death certs is not accurate.

independent Experts agreed Cause of Death was

1 Cerebral odema.

(b) en - enclopth + hyponatraemia.
encyprothylus + encythusopathy +

2.

fluid management does not trigger SIADH. -

SIADH is ^{one} ~~only~~ cause of hyponatraemia - it is not the only cause.

Death Certificate in ~~1996~~ 2006 with additional information

would not formulate cert any differently.

does not believe death caused by fluid management

Triggered by infection.

Had C been given an inappropriate vol of fluid - may have caused his death. - Here no extra vol given -

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28/4/2006.

Clare Kobati.

Dr David Wells.

Dr. Ckn. Bld Test. 121 Serum Sodium Level.

Q Dr Bringham - if surprised by bld test - take a second test. Sometimes v. diff for bld to be taken from child. Would you have expected a second sample to be taken?

A - expectation - 121 - treat as if result correct - work on assumption that it is correct - dangerous not to.

In the clinical context - safer to assume correct - rather than restrict fluids

- Is also appropriate to ask for test repeated?

A - yes.

Dr. Ckn. Grade of Dr toxic Bld sample?

A - s/p (likely identity n/k)

Dr. Ckn. Sometimes bld taken from same arm as fluids for four samples.

What was the practice at time? Is stock been used 2 days?

A - practice very enormously and depend on difficulties in obtaining bld.

Notwithstanding difficulties etc. should Dr's / staff not record where they take samples from - be recorded in note - such as from n from cannula?

Yes. (Document where sample taken from -
R arm - line etc.)

- perhaps some thought in January should be given to this.

Mr McCreed 102

Cause of hypo - presence of ADH hormone
caused by infection.

The excess secretion of hormone documented to
?

ADH will not cause hypo to occur. - you need
something else!

For home to be receiving fluids!

Qn. presence of ADH + receiving fluid?

Ans. Yes.

Qn examined x 2. 22/10.

During Day - not listless + unresponsive.
not responding to parents.

only probable source of fluid intake.

- hypotonic fluid

- appropriate ~~from~~ fluid at that time.

Qn. fluid caused resuscitation leading to death.

Ans. no. fluid in ~~absence~~ presence of extra ADH.
reduce sodium - ?

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28/4/2008.

Clance Robert Inquest

Ref/1/134.

Dr Webb. & examination.

Q. Clance Robert was a child who was likely to increased levels of SIADH? Because of underlying pre-existing illness.

A. No

predominantly deterioration of her epilepsy provoked by viral illness/infection (Recent.) - v common clinical scenario - and not one where one would anticipated x5ive SIADH. (possibility but not common)

Q. Is she did have increased SIADH?

Therefore likely candidate for electrolyte imbalance?

A. Yes because vomiting + diarrhoea.

Add to that max old test. indicated low Na level of 132 which is a diagnosis of hyponatraemia

Q. Low. Lower end of spectrum of normality.

Never seen anyone with 132 with GCS of 9.

This gives presentation not caused by Low Na.

if Na levels & during course of Day and if receiving hyposmotic fluid
could cause Na.

because GCs fluctuating - v. unlikely that Na relevant at that
time. Correct to say at risk of electrolyte imbalance $\therefore$ bld
test undertaken on how often taken. Dr Brynham did say 1/24h
good practice.

card. Dr Brynham did say bld Test of little benefit.

Does sequence as referred to lead to hypos?

you would have repeated bld test that pm?

yes.

Bld sample, 9.30 pm. Report. 11.30. Na Level 121.

Cannot assume that Drop linear.

Assuming bld sample accurate - will accept drop.

On 3rd sample taken at 2am. - also indicated 121. ~~129~~
4th sample. ~~129~~ - 18.25 23/10. 129. ~~129~~.

(Pw. there is no 2nd 121. —)

↓ Notes indicate that this is

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/

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28/4/2006

Clare Roberts Inquest.

Rgh/4/15

Dr Webb.

121 Na recorded at. 22.10.96 @ 23.30.

121 Na recorded at. 23.10.96 @ 3am.

gradual ~~low~~ Na fall - pt. lethargy.

osmotic Drop.

how it would manifest would depend on effect of hyponatraemia.

pt could eventually go into a coma?

yes eventually.

As Na levels drop & becomes ill. - ill ~~at~~ - yes - does not fluctuate!

* When process starts - pt's demise assuming fluid regime does not change -- yes

fluid regime changes at 11pm.

Downturn at 8pm could indicate to Na But prob did it know at time re other diagnosis / conditions.

initial treatment non convulsant status - then viral infection meningitis - on basis of history & information.

C's condition complicated by abs of ribs + lcs (Dr Boston)

is depending entirely on Dr's obs + then for another.

Due to complicated ~~underlying~~ underlying condition

- did not consider dropping Na levels

at time to say did not consider Aa. Did consider it! But $\downarrow$ Aa 132
did not cause her symptoms.

u. Discounted Aa $\downarrow$ on basis of reading 132.

15. considered but there had to be something else to cause
presentation.

u. Is it likely that not an Aa fall?

15. Do not know?

15. 10 pm. 21/10 - 9 pm 22/10 121.
132.

Aa $\downarrow$

13.

would she have been treated differently?

yes by medical team.

But do not know date of Aa fall? But we do encephalitis.

16. At that time was there a regime or guidelines re
children?

no issue re hyps managed.

when hyps identified appropriately managed but too late at
that stage.

~~transferred to Brain Stem~~

16. where you involved in Aa Case?

for Brain Stem Tests

Apnoea. Sustained.

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28/4/2006

Clare Roberts

Lgh/TH

Ans: not aware of any change in management.

Q: guidelines.

Ans: CMO did not issue guidelines until after 2000.

Q: if Bld test taken on 22/10. would managed diff?

Ans: Yes as checked more + fluids restricted.

Q: you did not consider risk of hypox due to time Bld taken + time taken.

Ans: Confident that it could not have explained presentation.

Q: Both Ind Exps not a factor in admission.

Q: But I level a factor?!!!

Ans: By 8pm. C. v. v. serious ill. in corner. Parents with C that evening. They say not advised of seriousness of C's condition? Who should have advised P's?

Ans: Not aware at 8pm of deterioration - did speak to M + D - he had thought due to epilepsy from which she could have recovered - did not want to unduly concern him on phone.

Q: spoke to man at 8pm. Change lessons to evening 1hr. by time you informed C was brain dead. No members of team informed.

5. not in hospital at 8pm - But available.
S&K medical Team SK or SHO on call.
They could have discussed case with him

- rapid deterioration at 8pm.

- sustained deterioration.

- would you not have expected to be alerted?

- yes.

- if you had - would you have ordered an immediate blood test?

- speculation but correct

- you would have seen that.

- The only thing that would have changed is a blood Test -
may or may not have changed outcome.

- intervention earlier

defect.

Refused.

- cont. clinical landscape has changed due to second 121
Result. to ask Dr Webb does he stand by Death Cert

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28/4/2020

Clare Roberts Inquest.

Rgh 1/1/134

Cause of Death.

stands by formulae - yes.

Still excludes hyponatraemia.

Syndrome of SIADH includes hypos.

The instruction at 11.30 pm would have been implemented earlier.

Level 121 accurate? yes.

why not include hypos?

The syndrome of ADH includes hypos.

You say infection cause ADH.

If she had not no SIADH the fluid regime entirely appropriate.

Ind Exps put hypos at 1(b) underlying cause.

Ok questions these formulations - ADH mechanisms for hypos -

you would not have considered it as an underlying cause.

but now in view of bld tests is it not a contrib issue?

SIADH - causes hyponatraemia

is accurate formulation of cause of Death - v. v. important.
unclears putting different weight on aspects of case!
want to make decision.

Mr M: Crea page 7

13 hyponatraemia - you need SIADH + fluid

[Read - SIAD, hyponatraemia -]

Cannot be certain what % of brain swelling due to
viral infection and hypo.

Sequence

meningitis - SIADH - hypo

MR January 62

How we explore the role of urinary output?

Amisak's
11 am

pu. Large 1000

Suspects estimates (girl 9 yrs. 600 ml capacity.)

- improvement after medication?

Suggests seizure activity

- also suspected that she had infection

- Dr Bringham suggested reduced level of fluid management
needed for other reasons.

- Bringham hypo - associated condition.
- free.

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28/4/2006.

Clarence Roberts.

Lgh/1/134/005.

- Check at what point - admission or terminal event
under examination one of 3 underlying causes.

12 noon

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