

With thanks to the RCOG and the RCOphth

	y procedures to be per		Covid19 Crisis - see note	s helow)							
General surgery (including	Emergency laparotomy -	Appendicectomy - complicated/	Intra-abdominal trauma - unsuitable	Drainage of localised sepsis/necrosis - not	Benign Perforated oesophagus/	Acute airway obstruction - thyroid	All solid organ transplants				
oesophago-gastric, HPB,	Peritonitis	unresponsive to	for/not responding to conservative Rx	responding to conservative Rx	stomach - with	obstruction - triyroid	er anspianes				
coloproctology, breast, endocrine)	Perforation			(antibiotics/ Interventional	mediastinitis/ peritonitis						
•	Ischaemia			radiology)	·						
	Necrotising fasciitis										
	Small bowel obstruction -with concerning features of										
	incipient ischaemia/perforation										
	Post-operative										
	complications (e.g. anastomotic leaks)										
	Bleeding - not suitable for/										
	responding to endoscopic/control/										
	interventional radiology										
OMFS	Haemorrhage from maxillary/mandibular	Dental Sepsis - not responding to	Orbital Compartment	Jaw Dislocation - not responding to							
	trauma not responsive to	conservative Rx and threat to life/airway/	Syndrome/Muscle Entrapment - threat	conservative Rx							
	conservative Rx (reduction + IR)	sight/brain.	to sight								
Reconstructive plastic surgery	Major burns - Airway	Chemical burns - especially Eye/	Necrotising Fasciitis - any site	Soft tissue infection - any site (especially	Revascularisation/ re-implantation/	Washout open wound/fractures/	Removal of prosthesis/expander				
including burns and hands	management/ resuscitation/	Hydrofluoric acid	,	closed compartments/	failing free flap - any site	infected/grossly contaminated	for fulminant infection				
	escharotomies/ amputations/Toxic			joints) not responding to		(human/animal/ contaminated)					
	Shock			conservative Rx		wounds - any site					
Urology	Renal obstruction with infection - not	Renal/ureteric trauma requiring	Bladder trauma requiring open	Genital trauma/ testicular torsion/	Fournier's gangrene	Haematuria/ uncontrolled	Insertion of catheter				
	responding to	open surgery	surgery	amputation/priapism (>24hrs)		haemorrhage -	under GA				
				(-4)		haemodynamic instability and					
						unresponsive to conservative Rx					
Trauma and	Fractures -	Infection -	Dislocated joints	Compartment	Spinal Trauma with	(including paediatric) Acute spinal cord	Cauda Equina				
orthopaedics (including spinal	Open	Septic arthritis -		syndrome	instability and or neurological	compression - with	Syndrome - Clinically and				
surgery)	Neurovascular +/- Skin compromise	(natural or prosthetic joint)			dysfunction	dysfunction - including MSCC	radiologically confirmed.				
	Hip/femoral shaft	Other metalwork (including spine)									
	Long bone/Pelvic +/-										
	Spinal fixation in polytrauma										
ENT	Airway obstruction -	Neck trauma with	Nasal/ear/throat	Life threatening middle ear	Orbital cellulitis	Uncontrolled epistaxis					
	Cancer/Foreign body/Sepsis	vascular/visceral/ airway injury	foreign body - button battery removal	middle ear conditions			impending catastrophe/failure to respond to medical Rx				
Neurosurgery (including spinal	Traumatic Brain injury - unsuitable	Intra-cranial haemorrhage - not	Acute raised Intra cranial pressure/	Cauda Equina Syndrome -	Myelomeningocoele						
(including spinal surgery)	for conservative RX	haemorrhage - not responding to conservative RX	cranial pressure/ Hydrocephalus (recoverable stroke/	Syndrome - Clinically and radiologically							
			tumour) - not suitable for	confirmed.							
Cambinatanania	Duntured branchus	M	conservative Rx	A outile discostion	A	A t t t t	Chest Trauma				
Cardiothoracic surgery	Ruptured bronchus	Myocardial infarction - imminent death	Empyema with sepsis	Aortic dissection	Acute presentation of ventricular septal defect	Acute mitral valve disease	Chest Frauma				
					derect						
Vascular surgery	Vascular injury/ occlusion - Limb/	Uncontrolled external	Ruptured AAA	Diabetic foot sepsis							
	Gut/SVC	haemorrhage - any site/source									
Paediatric general	Neonatal	Emergency	Emergency	Appendicectomy -	Thoracotomy/Chest	Strangulated	Acute Scrotal	Trauma	Trauma Laparotomy	Removal of Infected	Renal Obstruction
and urological surgery (see also	Malformations -	Laparotomy - (Neonatal) -	laparotomy - (Infant/ child)	Complicated or unresponsive to	Drain Insertion/Video Assisted Thorascopic	inguinal hernia	Exploration (suspected Testicular	Thoracotomy		Central Line	with infection - not responding to
urology)	Oesophageal Atresia,	Necrotising Entero-	Peritonitis	conservative Rx	Surgery (VATS) for Empyema		Torsion)				Conservative Rx
	Gastroschisis,	Colitis (NEC), Perforation,	Perforation								
	Anorectal Malformations	Malrotation	Intussusception								
	magormacions		Ischaemia								
			Necrotising fasciitis								
			Bleeding (not								
			responding to conservative Rx)								
			Post-operative complications (e.g.,								
			anastomotic leaks/bleeding)								
Paediatric orthopaedic	Septic arthritis/	Fractures -	Dislocated joints	Compartment syndrome							
surgery	osteomyelitis	Open		synarome							
		Neurovascular compromise +/-Skin									
Doodletsis soudies	Name to the same	compromise	Name to Minima	Name to Charact	Negate	Infant Diabthand	Infant Demonstrat	Child Lafebase	Child Danwitten		
Paediatric cardiac surgery	obstructive lesions -	Neonate - Right heart obstructive lesions -	Neonate - Mixing lesions -	Neonate - Shunt/ stent -	Neonate - Arrhythmia	Infant - Right heart obstructive lesions -	Infant - Regurgitant lesions -	Child - Left heart obstructive lesions -	Child - Regurgitant lesions -		
	HLHS (restrictive/ intact atrial septum)	PA-IVS	TGA (hypoxaemia for BAS/Intact IVS	Profound hypoxaemia/	CHB not responding to medical Rx.	Tetralogy of Fallot (cyanotic spells	Aortic (haemodynamically	MV prosthesis (Thrombosed)	Aortic (haemodynamically		
	Critical aortic	PA-VSD	for ASO)	occlusion/ thrombosis)		unresponsive to medical Rx)	unstable)		unstable)		
	stenosis/coarctation (unresponsive to	Tetralogy of Fallot	TAPVD (clinically obstructed)			Shunt/stent					
	medical Rx)	Critical pulmonary	Common arterial			dependent pulmonary blood flow					
		stenosis	trunk (excess pulmonary blood			(pre BCPC/pre biV repair with profound					
		(not responding to medical Rx)	flow, truncal regurgitation not responding to			hypoxaemia/ thrombosis/ occlusion)					
Obstetrics and	Laparotomy/	Pregnancy/Delivery	medical Rx) Termination of	Reproductive	Paediatric/adolescent -						
Gynaecology (including	Laparoscopy		pregnancy -	medicine -	Imperforate hymen						
		Emergency Caesarean		a) Males - sperm	incision and drainage.			1			
urogynaecology, pregnancy, delivery,	Miscarriage with bleeding requiring	Instrumental delivery	a) Maternal compromise (e.g.	storage before acute	incision and dramage.						I.
			compromise (e.g. sepsis, chorioamnionitis,	sterilisation	incision and drainage.						
pregnancy, delivery, and reproductive	bleeding requiring surgical control and unstable Torted/ruptured	Instrumental delivery Perineal repair Manual removal of	compromise (e.g. sepsis,	sterilisation b) Females - before acute sterilisation-	mosion and aramage.						
pregnancy, delivery, and reproductive	bleeding requiring surgical control and unstable Torted/ruptured ovarian mass	Instrumental delivery Perineal repair Manual removal of placenta	compromise (e.g. sepsis, chorioamnionitis, severe pre-eclampsia, etc.) b) Approaching legal	sterilisation b) Females - before acute sterilisation- i) Oocyte collection (n.b. must be 36hrs	incision and aramage.						
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Priority 1b - Procedure	es to be performed in <7	2 hours.								
(n.b. This prioritisation	n is about 'when and no	t by whom' during the C	Covid19 Crisis - see note	s below) Failed conservative	Breast sepsis -	Upper GI endoscopy				
General surgery (including oesophago-gastric, HPB, coloproctology, breast, endocrine)	Small bowel obstruction - not responding to conservative Rx NOS. Colectomy for acute	other infection - not responding to conservative Rx.	nutrition access	management of localised intra- peritoneal infection	without necrosis unresponsive to conservative Rx	opper Gl endoscopy for foreign body removal				
	severe ulcerative colitis - not responding to conservative Rx Bowel obstruction not									
OMFS	suitable for stenting. Facial fractures - not									
	suitable for conservative Rx									
Reconstructive plastic surgery including burns and hands	Burns - requiring resuscitation.	Burns - full thickness/deep dermal requiring debridement and closure	Burns - mid/deep dermal with exposure of deep structures likely/ infection	Soft tissue infection - any site (especially closed compartments/ joints; not responding to conservative Rx	Delayed primary closure of open wound/fracture - any site	Primary tendon/ nerve repair - all sites.	Unstable closed fractures or joint injuries - unsuitable for conservative Rx	Secondary closure of washed out open wound/ fracture - any site	Fingertip/nail bed repair/terminalisation	Major limb trauma reconstruction unsuitable for conservative Rx
Urology	Upper urinary tract obstruction	Renal stones - pain/ impairment not responsive to conservative Rx (including paediatric)	Penile fracture	Infected prosthesis - penile/testicular/ ureteric stent						
T & O (including spinal surgery)	Tibial fracture – high energy/displaced/uns table shaft	Fractures – pathological and peri-prosthetic	Unstable articular fractures that will result in severe disability without operative fixation	Non-hip lower limb frailty fractures requiring fixation to mobilise patient	Spinal Trauma requiring stabilisation without neurological involvement	Compound/complex fractures of nose/ethmoid				
ENT	Other foreign body in nose	Orbital decompression	Acute mastoiditis and other middle ear conditions not responding to conservative Rx	Traumatic/cholesteato ma related facial nerve palsy	Traumatic injury to the pinna	Lymph node biopsy – lymphoma where core biopsy inadequate	Head and neck sepsis = not responding to conservative Rx	MDT directed cancer debulking/biopsy – Microlaryngoscopy +/- laser	Vocal Cord medialisation for severe aspiration	Compound/complex fractures of the nose and sinuses
Neurosurgery (including spinal surgery)	Depressed skull fracture	Traumatic brain injury - not responding to conservative Rx - neurological compromise	Intracranial haemorrhage - no longer responding to conservative Rx	Acute raised Intra cranial pressure/ hydrocephalus (recoverable stroke/ tumour) - no longer responding to conservative Rx	Battery change for spinal/deep brain/ epilepsy stimulators/pumps	MDT directed paediatric brain tumour surgery				
Cardiothoracic surgery	Empyema not responding to Rx	Coronary Artery Disease - Unstable/ Rest ECG changes and not reposing to conservative Rx	Aortic Valve Disease - Deteriorating Symptoms / Haemodynamically unstable	Mitral Valve Disease - Deteriorating Symptoms / Haemodynamically unstable	Myxoma - Emboli/ Haemodynamically unstable	Chest Trauma				
Vascular surgery	Acute on chronic limb ischaemia	Symptomatic carotid disease	Amputation for limb ischaemia	Diabetic foot sepsis - not responding to conservative Rx	Blocked AV fistula					
Paediatric general and urological surgery (see also urology)	Neonatal Malformations - Duodenal Atresia,	Laparotomy - small bowel obstruction not responding to conservative Rx	Laparotomy - Colectomy for colitis (Ulcerative Colitis/ Hirschsprung's) not responding to	Soft tissue infection - any site not responding to conservative Rx	Central Venous Line insertion for Oncology/Enteral nutrition/Access for antibiotics/Dialysis	Drainage of obstructed renal tract	Malignant tumour/ Lymph node biopsy	Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter Insertion	Resection of Posterior Urethral Valves	Pyloromyotomy
	Small bowel obstruction Large bowel obstruction Congenital		conservative Rx		, ,					
	Diaphragmatic Hernia Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformations (CPAMS) - respiratory									
Paediatric orthopaedic surgery	Slipped Upper Femoral Epiphysis	Fractures - Displaced articular/ peri-articular Forearm Femoral	Exposed metalwork							
Paediatric cardiac surgery		remoral								
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	Laparotomy/ Laparoscopy	Incision + drainage/ marsupialisation -	Miscarriage -	All sages as week	Fistula repair – Recto-vaginal/ Bladder	MDT Directed EUA and insertion of	Hysteroscopy -			
(including urogynaecology, pregnancy, delivery, and reproductive medicine)	Pelvic collection/ tubo-ovarian abscess (not responding to conservative treatment, incl. interventional radiology) Ectopic pregnancy (stable patient) Evacuation of haematoma/Repair wound dehiscence/ Evisceration/Incisional hemia	Bartholin's abscess	Patient stable - case selection	All cases - <1 week post assessment (NICE 2019)	vagina	Cervical cancer staging and planning	PMB with thickened endometrium + not amenable to outpatient sampling			
Onbthalmalogy	Pelvic pain >48 hours Bowel obstruction - Cancer not responding to conservative Rx.	Vitrocratical	Corner	Adnayal	Glaucoma	Pandiatrics	Modical			
Ophthalmology	Trauma - Foreign body - Intraocular/corneal (deep/full thickness) Paediatric orbital floor fracture with muscle entrapment	Vitreoretinal - Laser - retinal tear Vitrectomy - i) dropped lens nucleus after cataract surgery ii) Acute Rhegmatogenic Detachment - macularon/recently	Cornea - Comeal transplant/ glueing Amniotic membrane graft - threat to sight	Adnexal - Orbital decompression/ lesion debulking - threat to sight Drainage of orbital abscess Eye removal - serious risk to health (e.g. sepsis)	Glaucoma - Acute – i) Laser PI ii) Unresponsive to medical Rx/laser Secondary - Drainage/diode laser - imminent risk to sight	Paediatrics - Retinopathy of prematurity - retinal -laser/intravitreal injection Examination under anaesthesia - potential threat to sight (see also trauma)	Medical Retina – Periocular/intravitreal steroids for inflammatory eye disease Temporal artery biopsy			
PLEASE NOTE: More detailed specialty specific guidance can be found on the NHSE website https:// www.england.nhs.u k/coronavirus/ publication/ specialty-guides/	a) THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE REVIEWED MONTHLY	b) This Prioritisation is about 'WHEN and not BY Whom'. Space does not allow every procedure to be listed under every specialty performing it and it DOES NOT indicate primacy of ANY specialty legitimately performing any procedure within their listed competencies.	c) Any delay in treatment, especially of cancers, trauma and life threatening conditions, may lead to adverse outcomes.	d) Other Specialist Surgery in Paediatric patients is included in the guidance above.	e) Safeguarding issues must be considered in all those attending with trauma and acute surgical problems (e.g. NAI/domestic violence/abuse of the vulnerable)					

, ,	to be performed in < 1		Covida o Crisis - see note	s below)									
(n.b. This prioritisation General surgery (including oesophago-gastric, HPB, coloproctology, breast, endocrine)	Crohn's disease - stricture/fistula/ optimise medication/ nutrition.	MDT Directed hepatobiliary/	Covid19 Crisis - see note Goitre - mild moderate stridor	MDT Directed thyroid/parathyroid cancer surgery	Thyrotoxicosis - Not responding to conservative Rx. (including orbital surgery for impending sight loss)	Parathyroidectomy - calcium >3.ommol/I and/or not responding to conservative Rx, especially pregnancy/post-	MDT Directed adrenal cancer surgery	Adrenalectomy - pathology not responding to medical Rx (e.g. Cushing's/ phaeochromocytom a)	MDT Directed breast cancer resection - ER negative/Her2+/ pre- menopausal ER+ with adverse biology (i.e.,) Grade 3 tumours, Low ER, node +ve)				
OMFS	MDT Directed oropharyngeal/tonsil/ tongue cancer resection +/- reconstruction.	Facial Fractures causing diplopia/ occlusal problems	Mandibular/maxillary orthognathic surgery - airway compromise unresponsive to conservative Rx AND unsuitable for tracheostomy - adults and children	conservative Rx (severe pain/ infection)	Craniofacial - ocular complication/Raised Intracranial Pressure	transplant/repeated admission.							
Reconstructive plastic surgery including burns and hands	Burns - Mid/deep dermal/otherwise unhealed.	Removal of prosthesis - unresponsive to conservative Rx.	Burns - reconstruction for severe eye lid closure problems/ microstomia/joint and neck contracture	MDT Directed Major soft tissue tumour resection - All sites	MDT Directed Skin cancer resection - All sites. (e.g. Melanoma/ Poorly differentiated cancers/nodal disease/compromise of vital structures, including the eye, nose	:							
Urology	MDT directed testicular cancer surgery - non- metastatic.	MDT directed penile cancer surgery including inguinal node surgery.	MDT directed bladder cancer surgery - invading bladder muscle.	MDT Directed renal cancer surgery - not bleeding.	and ear). MDT directed upper tract transitional cell cancer surgery		MDT directed inguinoscrotal sarcoma surgery	Acute Urinary Retention - Bladder neck stenosis post RARP.	Partial Nephrectomy - single kidney/bilateral disease (including paediatric)	Visible Haematuria- – investigation			
T & O (including spinal surgery)	MDT Directed Sarcoma surgery - any site	Solitary metastasis surgery - any site.	cell tumour)	Fractures - Displaced, intra- articular Osteochondral defect Ankle/Foot Olecranon Not Otherwise Specified	Knee extensor disruption (including fractured, displaced patella)	Tendon rupture - any sites	Locked joints - any site	Peripheral nerve Decompression - any site (pain/ weakness/muscle wasting - not responding to conservative Rx)	Arthroplasty - any site where delay will prejudice outcome	Spinal surgery – degenerative conditions with progressive neurology/neurolog ical deficit.			
Neurosurgery	EUA/biopsy for malignancy -	MDT directed nasopharyngeal/ laryngeal surgery for malignancy MDT directed spinal	MDT directed oropharyngeal surgery for malignancy	Cochlear implantation post meningitis.	Baro-trauma perilymph fistula	Organic foreign bodies in the ear.	MDT directed treatment of small, high grade salivary cancers.	MDT directed treatment of sinus cancers threatening sight	Treatment of pharyngeal/ oesophageal/airway stricture	Mucocoele with recurrent infection/visual disturbance	Complex nasal obstruction with severe sleep disordered breathing	Reduction of nasal fracture (NOS)	
(including spinal surgery) Cardiothoracic	tumour surgery (including for metastases)	tumour surgery Unstable Non ST	syndromes - (e.g. trigeminal neuralgia) - unresponsive to conservative Rx Aortic stenosis	Unstable coronary	Any deteriorating	Pneumothorax not							
surgery Vascular surgery	treatment of resectable Non- Small Cell Lung Cancer Chronic severe limb	elevated MI AAA >7cms		,	heart condition	responding to conservative Rx							
- '	ischaemia - no neurology	diameter											
Paediatric general and urological surgery (see also urology)	Laparotomy or Stoma Closure to manage intestinal failure with liver disease / complications	Infant with Billary Atresia (before age 8/52)	Inguinal hernia <3/12 of age	MDT Directed surgery for Nephroblastoma/ Neuroblastoma/ Rhabdomyosarcoma	Crohn's Disease - stricture/fistula/ optimise medication/ nutrition	Circumcision for severe BXO	Renal transplant	Renal Stent Removal/Exchange	Bladder exstrophy	Gastrostomy for nutritional support	Fundoplication for GOR for previous life threatening complication/repeated aspirations	tract with infection – not responding to	Undescended testis - (before age 2yrs)
Paediatric orthopaedic surgery	MDT Directed	MDT Directed t Suspected, aggressive, benign bone tumour	Meniscal repair										
Paediatric cardiac surgery	Neonate - Left heart obstructive lesions - Aortic stenosis (valvuloplasty/ valvotomy) Coarctation (case selection of approach and timing) HLHS (Norwood/ Hybrid)	heart obstructive lesions - PA-IVS (case selection RF perforation/ductal stent/shunt) PA-VSD (Case selection ductal stent/shunt) Tetralogy of Fallot (Case selection ductal or RVOT shunt) Critical pulmonary stenosis (balloon valvuloplasty) Ebsteins anomaly (duct dependent	Neonate - Mixing lesions - TGA (Intact IVS for ASO/VSD with mixing for ASO+VSD) TAPVD (echo evidence of obstruction) Common arterial trunk (excess pulmonary blood flow, truncal regurgitation not responding to medical Rx)	- CHB (decision for pacing)	a Neonate - ALCAPA - (Optimise medical Rx)	Infant - Left heart obstructive lesions- LVOTO (impaired function/symptoms) Aortic stenosis - (impaired function/symptoms) Coarctation (Impaired function)	Infant - Right heart obstructive lesions - Tetralogy of Fallot (Cyanotic spells cyanosis <80%) Shunt/stent dependent pulmonary blood flow (pre BCPC - increasing cyanosis/ shunt/stent stenosis >6 months of age) Shunt/stent dependent pulmonary blood flow (biV repair - increasing cyanosis, shunt/stent stenosis >9 months of age))	Infant - Left-Right shunt lesions - VSD (FTT, not responding to medical Rx, >6 months of age) AVSD (FTT not responding to medical Rx, assessment of AVVR, >6 months of age)	Infant - Regurgitant lesions - Mitral (not responding to medical Rx, raised RVP) Aortic (impaired function)	Child - Left heart obstructive lesions- LVOTO (impaired function/symptoms) Aortic stenosis (impaired function/symptoms) MV prosthesis (increased gradient/raised RVP)	Child - Right heart obstructive lesions - RV-RA conduit (impaired function/ >systemic RVP)	Child - Regurgitant lesions - Mitral (not responding to medical Rx/raised RVP) Aortic (impaired function/symptoms)	Child - Fortan candidate - (increasing cyanosis/ symptoms) prioritise >5yrs years old
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (including urogynaecology, pregnancy, delivery, and reproductive medicine)	MDT redirected cancer surgery – Staging Vulval/vaginal (incl. WLE for high grade Vulval Intraepithelial Neoplasia (VIN), Vaginal Intraepithelial Neoplasia) Uterine/Ovarian/ Cervical (incl. Intraepithelial Neoplasia/early stage cancer)	blood flow) Hysteroscopy +/- endometrial Bx for endometrial hyperplasia/cancer	Paediatric and adolescent – Non-obstructive vaginal septum/septate hymen EUA/vaginoscop y for suspected vaginal abnormality										
Ophthalmology	Recurrent Gynaecological cancer Oncology - MDT directed treatment for; Ocular/ocular surface tumours Enucleation - advanced melanoma/other malignancies Intravitreal injections - radiation maculopathy +/- ocular tumours PDT/External beam radiotherapy - ocular metastases - threat to sight	Vitreoretinal – Re-do retinal detachment Vitrectomy— i) Retinal detachment - macular off > 2 weeks ii) Acute vitreous haemorrhage - suspected retinal break/unknown iii) Dislocated lens implant with poor vision in other eye	MDT directed treatment for	Glaucoma - Drainage - threat to sight (also see cataract) i) Very high IOP ii) Only eye Intravitreal injection +/-retinal laser for iris/angle rubeosis	Cataract- Intumescent extraction Angle closure glaucoma - threat to sight	External - Amniotic membrane graft - non-healing ulce (see also paediatrics)	Paediatrics - Congenital cataract er Corneal surgery for congenital corneal opacity Superficial keratectom - atopic plaque Drainage surgery - glaucoma (< 2 weeks) Surgery/plaque - retinoblastoma Brow suspension - risk of developing amblyopia	Medical retina – Intravitreal injections for wet, age related macular degeneration >2/52 Laser for active/progressive neovascularisation Periocular and intravitreal steroid injection for macular oedema					
PLEASE NOTE: More detailed specialty specific guidance can be found on the NHSE website https:// www.england.nhs.u k/coronavirus/ publication/ specialty-guides/	a) THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE REVIEWED MONTHLY	b) This Prioritisation is about 'WHEN and not BY Whom'. Space does not allow every procedure to be listed under every specialty performing it and it DOES NOT indicate primacy of ANY specialty legitimately performing any procedure within their listed competencies.		d) Other Specialist Surgery in Paediatric patients is included in the guidance above.									

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General surgery (including oesophago-	MDT directed resection of colon	MDT directed resection of rectal	MDT Directed cancer surgery	MDT Directed thyroid cancer surgery -	Salvage surgery for recurrent anal cancer	MDT directed breast cancer resection -	MDT directed adrenal resections -	Cholecystectomy - post acute pancreatitis	Hernia - presenting with complications that	Parathyroidectomy - symptomatic renal
gastric, HPB, coloproctology, breast, endocrine)	cancer	cancer	Hepatobiliary Pancreatic	including diagnostic		Pre-menopausal ER+ without adverse biology	intermediate masses >4cm<6cm) with	post desite paner edition	have settled with conservative Rx	stones/Sepsis not responding to conservative Rx .
			Oesophagogastric GI			Non-high grade DCIS	hypersecretion (Cortisol/androgen) metastases -			
			Stromal tumour				progressing on scan at 3/12.			
OMFS	MDT directed resection of head and neck skin cancer - moderately/ well differentiated with no metastases.	MDT directed salivary gland tumours (low grade).	Cleft lip - Alveolar bone grafting (Prior to canine eruption)							
Reconstructive plastic surgery	Burns - reconstruction for	Limb contractures	Secondary cleft and non-cleft speech	Primary cleft palate Repair - to avoid						
including burns and hands	eyelid closure/ microstomia/joint and neck contracture		surgery - to avoid breaching 5 yrs of age	breaching 13 months of age						
Urology	MDT directed prostate cancer surgery - high/ intermediate risk	exchange	Haematuria - investigation for non-visible (including paediatric)	MDT directed bladder cancer surgery(not invading muscle)	MDT Directed penile cancer surgery (low grade and premalignant).					
T & O (including spinal surgery)	Hip Avascular Necrosis (night pain/ collapse of the joint/ going off their feet)	severe and not	Tendon reconstruction/ tenodesis - any site	Revision surgery Loosening without impending fracture. Recurrent joint	MDT Directed Benign bone/soft tissue lesion excision biopsy - not otherwise specified	MDT Directed primary sarcoma plus metastases surgery	Arthroscopic removal of joint loose body (Reversible symptoms preventing work)	Locked Knee - ACL/ other reconstruction	e.g. across joints.	Spinal Surgery – Injection/decompressiv surgery for intractable radiculopathy.
ENT		Expanding mucocoele without infection/NOS	Cochlear implant in pre-verbal profound	instability MDT directed otological cancer	Micro-Laryngoscopy and papilloma	Endoscopic treatment of pharyngeal pouch	Sinus surgery with complication of infection			
		without injection/NOS	hearing loss where delay will impact on long term outcome.	surgery.	resection (laser/ microdebrider/ coblation/steel)	with severe dysphagia	complication of infection			
Neurosurgery (including spinal surgery)										
Cardiothoracic surgery	Stable Non ST Elevation MI									
Vascular surgery	AAA >5.5cm and <7cm diameter									
Paediatric general and urological surgery (see also urology)	Congenital Malformations with delayed Management -	Inguinal hernia (3-12 mths of age)	Gastrostomy for Failure To Thrive (FTT)	Interval appendicectomy for recurrent symptoms	Cholecystectomy	Fundoplication for GOR - failure to thrive	Orchidopexy for undescended testis	Pyeloplasty for PUJ obstruction effecting renal function	Vesico-ureteric reflux effecting renal function/recurrent pyelonephritis	Varicocoele
	Hirschsprung's Disease initially managed with washouts.									
Paediatric orthopaedic	Developmental Dislocation of the	Congenital Talipes Equino Varus	Limb length discrepancy/							
surgery	Hip (DDH) - Primary joint stabilisation	(CTEV) - Initial management including tenotmies	malalignment							
Paediatric cardiac										
surgery Obstetrics and	Urogynaecology	MDT Directed cancer	Hysteroscopic/	BSO/salpingectomy	Hysterectomy -	Paediatric and adolescen	t			
Gynaecology (including	Suprapubic catheter	treatment - Cervical (Stage la1)	Laparoscopic/Open Myomectomy/	-	risk reducing for Lynch Syndrome	– MDT directed				
urogynaecology,	change	Repeat local conisation	Hysterectomy/ Endometrial ablation	Risk reducing for BRCA1/2 + recent,	, ,	Laparoscopic excision of obstructed uterine horn				
pregnancy, delivery, and	Prolapse -	(Any age) or Highgrade		normal CA125 and USS		Vaginal reconstruction for				
reproductive medicine)	bleeding/ulceration/proci dentia/vault inversion Genitourinary fistula	pre-cancer (>50 yrs of age) Simple hysterectomy following local conisation	Fibroids/Heavy menstrual bleeding (significant anaemia + unresponsive to conservative Rx)	Persistent, complex ovarian cyst - low risk of malignancy		agenesis with menstrual obstruction				
		(LLETZ)	Endometriosis - a) Severe symptoms unresponsive to medical Rx b) Bowel/ureteric obstruction - failed/ unsuitable for stenting)							
Ophthalmology	Vitreoretinal -	Adnexal -	Glaucoma -	Cataract -	External -	Paediatrics -	Medical –			
	Some macular holes Vitrectomy - i) Vitreous haemorrhage/ tractional retinal detachment ii) silicone oil		Drainage - not otherwise specified Selected laser trabeculoplasty	Surgery/YAG laser i) Binocular vision <6/60/severely disabled (e.g. cannot work) ii) Limiting management of other conditions -threat to sight	Cross-linking - rapidly progressive/ very thin cornea keratoconus	Retinal laser/ cryotherapy/ intravitreal injections - Retinal vascular conditions Capsulotomy -visual axis opacity following	Diabetic macula/retinal vein/branch vein occlusion i) Intravitreal injections ii) Macular laser Photodynamic laser for central serous chorioretinopathy			
	removal - complications	Botulism injects foe disabling blepharospasm				congenital cataract surgery Removal of loose corneal sutures in children				
PLEASE NOTE: More detailed specialty specific guidance can be found on the NHSE website https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/specialty-guides/	a) THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE REVIEWED MONTHLY	b) This Prioritisation is about 'WHEN and not BY Whom'. Space does not allow every procedure to be listed under every specialty performing it and it DOES NOT indicate primacy of ANY specialty legitimately performing any procedure within their listed	c) Any delay in treatment, especially of cancers, trauma and life threatening conditions, may lead to adverse outcomes.	d) Other Specialist Surgery in Paediatric patients is included in the guidance above.	e) Safeguarding issues must be considered in all those attending with trauma and acute surgical problems (e.g. NAI/ domestic violence/ abuse of the vulnerable)					

General surgery including	MDT directed breast cancer resection -	Pelvic exenteration	Multi-visceral/liver resection - not	lleostomy closure	All uncomplicated hernias including	Hartmann's reversal/ stoma closure	Rectal prolapse	Other proctology procedures	Transanal/resection of benign rectal	Cholecystectomy - after biliary colic/	Other benign upper UGI conditions (e.g.	Oesophagogastric reflux surgery	All benign breast surgery including	Other benign thyroid/parathyroid	Other adrenal disease -	Abdominal wall
esophago-gastric, PB,	Post-menopausal ER+		responding to		hiatus/incisional hernia.	Storia ciosore		procedures	polyps.	cholecystitis.	gallstones/other Benign disease).	Tellox surgery	risk reducing surgery.	disease - uncomplicated	uncomplicated	reconstruction
oloproctology, reast, ndocrine)	DCIS (excluding extensive high grade)		Conscivative txx								Defingit disease).		sorgery.	oncomplicated		
MFS	All orthognathic Surgery	Dental extractions - adult and paediatric	MDT Directed Salivary Gland Tumours - benign.	Facial deformity - Post-traumatic/ Cancer treatment	Benign dental lesions - mandible/ maxilla	Temporo-mandibular joint surgery										
econstructive lastic surgery ncluding burns and ands	Burns - other contractures/scars	Limb trauma sequelae/scarring - other reconstruction	Breast reconstruction	All cleft lip and palate surgery - NOS	Basal Cell Carcinoma - any site not compromising vital structures	Excision of benign lesions										
Irology	Female urology for benign conditions (e.g. incontinence/ prolapse/Sacral Nerve Stimulator/ fistula/urethral	Andrology/GU Surgery Erectile dysfunction Male fertility surgery	Endourology - Uncomplicated stones/ Percutaneous nephrolithotomy/	MDT directed prostate cancer surgery (low risk)	MDT directed bladder cancer surgery - superficial transitional cell cancer	Uncomplicated small/intermediate renal lesions	Uncomplicated small/intermediate testicular lesions	Bladder outflow surgery	Benign penoscrotal surgery	Renal stones - asymptomatic						
	diverticulum)	Urethral stricture Gender reassignment.	Pelviureteric obstruction													
& O (including pinal surgery)	Arthroplasty/ arthrodesis - not otherwise specified,	Hand and Upper limb surgery - Not otherwise specified	Metalwork removal	Degenerative spinal disease - no neurological compromise/ refractory pain	Spinal deformity surgery with progression											
NT	All other Rhinology – (septoplasty/septorhin oplasty/turbinate surgery/sinus surgery [NOS])	Cholesteatoma - uncomplicated.	Chronic suppurative otitis media	All Ossicular Surgery/Middle ear implants	Tympanopasty	Grommets	Meatoplasty	Vestibular Surgery	Non-organic foreign body (except button batteries)		Uncomplicated nasal fracture	Micro Laryngoscopy - benign vocal fold/ cord conditions (e.g. polyp/cyst/ ectasia/paralysis)	Laryngeal framework surgery (thyroplasty) (unless significant aspiration)	Routine procedures for pharyngeal pouch	Routine transnasal oesophagoscopy	
Neurosurgery including spinal surgery)	Congenital spinal deformity - no neurological compromise/ refractory pain	Movement disorder implants	Lesioning/epilepsy surgery	Normal pressure hydrocephalus	Slow growing brain tumours - no neurological compromise	Slow growing spinal tumours - no neurological compromise	Benign intracranial arteriovenous malformations/ tumours) - no neurological compromise	Paediatric craniofacia surgery - not compromising vision/neurology/ raised ICP	1							
Cardiothoraci surgery	Stable coronary disease															
ascular surgery	Vein surgery	Thoracic outlet syndrome	Claudication													
Paediatric general and prological surgery (see also prology)	Anoplasty/Posterior Sagittal Ano- Rectoplasty(PSARP) - after obstruction relieved	Inguinal hernia (>12 mths of age) Other hernias - uncomplicated (umbilical, epigastric	Splenectomy for haemoglobinopathy	Cholecystectomy - after biliary colic/ cholecystitis	Hypospadias repair — (before 18/12 age)	Pyeloplasty for pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction - NOS	Surgical treatment of vesico-ureteric reflux - NOS	Stoma Closure	Benign lesion excision	Bladder Augmentatio	Upper urinary tract obstruction	Bladder dysfunction - Spina Bifida	Phimosis	Uncomplicated, small/intermediate testicular lesions	Gender dysphoria	
Paediatric orthopaedic surgery	Developmental Dislocation of the Hip (DDH) - Secondary joint	etc.) Congenital Talipes Equino Varus (CTEV) - Late presenting/relapsed	Spasticity management	Corrective surgery for established deformity	Reconstruction for established joint instability (e.g. ACL/ Lateral ligament)	Metalwork removal										
Paediatric	reconstruction															
cardiac surgery Obstetrics and Gynaecology including	Urogynaecology -	Hysteroscopy - Abnormal uterine	Laparoscopy - Investigation of	Laparoscopic/Open myomectomy -	Laparoscopic/Open or Vaginal hysterectomy		Symptomatic lower genital tract lesions (e.g. Bartholin's cyst)	Closure of Stoma	, ,,,	Paediatric and adolescent – MDT directed						
progynaecology, pregnancy, delivery, and reproductive medicine)	Incontinence surgery Prolapse surgery	bleeding/ Reproductive failure (e.g. Evonorgesterol releasing intrauterine system/endometrial resection/second generation endometrial ablation) Uterine structural disorders (Polypectomy/ Myomectomy/ Septoplasty/ Adhesiolysis/ Cervical niche	pelvic pain/ subfertility Tubal factor infertility +/- symptomatic tubal disease Endometriosis - Superficial +/- deep (without bowel/ ureteric obstruction/ovarian endometrioma)	Fibroids not causing anaemia	Abnormal uterine bleeding Pain Symptomatic fibroids +/- endometrial hyperplasia	Ovarian cysts > 5 cm with a benign RMI)			effecting fertility (e.g. Fibroids/ Hydrosalpinx/ Endometriosis/ Uterine septum/ Adhesions) Couples/individuals where the woman has a normal ovarian reserve <40 years old.	, [NOS] Clitoral reduction for						
Ophthalmology	Vitrectomy	Adnexal -	Cataract –	External-	Oncology -	Paediatrics -	Medical retina -	Glaucoma – PI laser for narrow								
	i) Macular epiretinal membrane ii) Silicone oil removal - not otherwise specified	Dacrocystorhinosto my Other surgery - NOS	YAG laser capsulotomy Significant binocular visual reduction Other surgery - NOS	Cross-linking - progressive keratoconus Other Surgery - NOS	Debulking - Benign tumours	Strabismus surgery - restoration of visual function/NOS Other Surgery - NOS	Laser for severe pre- proliferative diabetic retinopathy	PI laser for narrow angles								
	(NOS) iii) Other surgery - NOS															
PLEASE NOTE: More detailed specialty specific guidance can be found on the NHSE website https://www.england.nhs.u k/coronavirus/ publication/ specialty-guides/	a) THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE REVIEWED MONTHLY	not BY Whom'. Space does not allow every procedure to be listed	treatment, especially of cancers, trauma and life threatening conditions, may lead to adverse outcomes	above.	e) Safeguarding issues must be considered in all those attending with trauma and acute surgical problems (e.g. NAI/ domestic violence/ abuse of the vulnerable)											