



Clinical Guide to Surgical Prioritisation During the Coronavirus Pandemic

The current versions of the Guide and the RPM are available to download at https://fssa.org.uk/covid-19_documents.aspx

This Guide was first produced at the request of NHS England at the start of the pandemic. It is written by specialists in the procedures listed and is updated every month. It sets out what clinicians view as the relative priorities of conditions at the time it is posted.

The Guide is a short term expedient to the pandemic and not for long term use.

Where local arrangements for prioritisation are in place and are working well, they should continue and the Guide used for reference to check if national priorities have changed and local arrangements need to be revised.

Whenever possible, elective surgical patients should have been vaccinated at least 2 weeks before their planned procedure to reduce peri-operative Covid related risks and general anaesthesia avoided for at least 7 weeks after any form of Covid infection..

It is essential that all patients listed in any category are regularly, clinically reviewed to ensure their condition is not changing and in need of re-prioritising.

The revised 'RPM' form, included in the footer, is available for download at https://fssa.org.uk/covid-19_documents.aspx and is designed to help reprioritise patients in p2-4 when they have their specified clinical reviews. The relative priorities between cases listed in the same time frame must be decided locally in relation to facilities available and local Covid conditions.

P5 and 6 have been added (October 2020) by the NHS as part of the national validation of waiting lists. These are NOT included in the guide because they are administrative categories and not based on the patient's clinical condition. Patient in P5/6 must also be regularly reviewed clinically to assess if they need to be re-prioritised.

With thanks to all the Surgical Associations, which have contributed and to the RCOG, RCOphth, RCPSG, RCSEd, RCSEng and RCSI

The Association of Surgeons of Great Britain & Ireland

The British Association of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons

ENT -UK

The British Association of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgeons

The Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery in Great Britain & Ireland

The British Association of Paediatric Surgeons

The British Association of Urological Surgeons

The British Orthopaedic Association

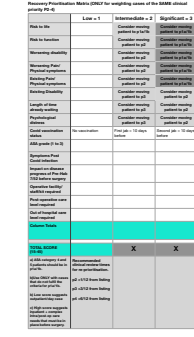
The Society of British Neurological Surgeons

The Vascular Society of Great Britain & Ireland

Priority 1b - Procedures to be performed in <72 hours.												
(n.b. This prioritisation is about 'when and not by whom' during the Covid19 Crisis - see notes below)												
General surgery (including oesophago-gastric, HPB, coloproctology, breast, endocrine, solid organ transplant, bariatric)	Laparotomy - <i>Small bowel obstruction - not responding to conservative Rx.</i> <i>iColectomy for acute severe ulcerative colitis - not responding to conservative Rx</i> <i>Bowel obstruction not suitable for stenting.</i>	Perianal abscess/ other infection - not responding to conservative Rx.	Urgent nutrition compromise. <i>Enteral nutrition access</i> <i>Revision Bariatric Surgery</i>	Failed conservative management of localised intra-peritoneal infection	Breast sepsis - without necrosis unresponsive to conservative Rx	Upper GI endoscopy for foreign body removal	Bariatric surgery - <i>Acute gastric band slippage/erosion.</i> <i>Acutely symptomatic internal hernia.</i>					
OMFS (including paediatric dental treatments requiring GA)	Facial fractures - not suitable for conservative Rx	Complex trauma to the primary and permanent dentition unsuitable for treatment under local anaesthesia	Severe dental pain (primary and permanent dentition) <i>1) Unresponsive to conservative Rx</i> <i>2) Patients with special needs (including metabolic)</i>									
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 - all sites (especially closed compartments/ joints/prostheses) 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	Finger tip/nail bed repair/terminalisation	Major limb trauma reconstruction unsuitable for conservative Rx	Brachial plexus/ major peripheral nerve injury - Associated with major vessel injury	
Urology	Upper urinary tract obstruction	Renal stones - pain/ impairment not responsive to conservative Rx	Penile fracture	Infected prosthesis - penile/testicular/ ureteric stent	Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter Insertion							
T & O (including spinal surgery)	Tibial fracture - high energy/displaced, unstable 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							
ENT	Other foreign body in nose/Airway	Orbital decompression	Acute mastoiditis and other middle ear conditions not responding to conservative Rx	Traumatic injury to 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	Choanotomy for bilateral atresia	Cholesteatoma with complications
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	DVT thrombolysis for phlegmasia or end organ failure (Renal/Hepatic)	Symptomatic AAA	Aortic dissection - Type B	Vascular Access - <i>Revision of AV fistula (dialysis)</i> <i>Central Venous Line insertion for Oncology/Enteral nutrition/Access for antibiotics/Dialysis</i>					
Paediatric general and urological surgery (see also urology)	Neonatal Malformations - <i>Duodenal Atresia,</i> <i>Small bowel obstruction</i> <i>Large bowel obstruction</i> <i>Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia</i> <i>Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformations (CPAMS) - respiratory compromise</i>	Laparotomy - small bowel obstruction not responding to conservative Rx	Laparotomy - Colectomy for colitis (Ulcerative Colitis/ Hirschsprung's) not responding to conservative Rx	Soft tissue infection - any site not responding to conservative Rx	Central Venous Line insertion for Oncology/Enteral nutrition/Access for antibiotics/Dialysis	Malignant tumour/ Lymph node biopsy	Pyloromyotomy	Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter Insertion	Resection of Posterior Urethral Valves	Exstrophy - Primary bladder closure	Hydronephrosis - Rapid progression	
Paediatric orthopaedic surgery (including spinal surgery)	Slipped Upper Femoral Epiphysis	Fractures - <i>Displaced articular/ peri-articular</i> <i>Forearm</i> <i>Femoral</i>	Exposed metalwork									
Paediatric cardiac surgery												
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (including urogynaecology, pregnancy, delivery, and reproductive medicine)	Laparotomy/ Laparoscopy <i>Pelvic collection/ tubo-ovarian abscess (not responding to conservative treatment, incl. interventional radiology)</i> <i>Ectopic pregnancy (stable patient)</i> <i>Evacuation of haematoma/Repair wound dehiscence/ Evisceration/ Incisional hernia</i> <i>Pelvic pain >48 hours</i> <i>v) Bowel obstruction - Cancer not responding to conservative Rx.</i>	Incision + drainage/ marsupialisation - Bartholin's abscess	Miscarriage - Patient stable - case selection	Abortion - All cases -NOS (From NICE 2019: ensure minimum delay and provide within 1 week)	Fistula repair - Recto-vaginal/ Bladder-vagina	MDT Directed EUA and insertion of fiducial markers - Cervical cancer staging and planning	Hysteroscopy - PMB with thickened endometrium + not amenable to outpatient sampling					
Ophthalmology	Trauma - <i>Intraocular - foreign body</i> <i>Paediatric orbital floor fracture with muscle entrapment</i>	Vitreoretinal - <i>Laser/cryotherapy - retinal tear</i> <i>Vitrectomy - i) Dropped lens nucleus after cataract surgery</i> <i>ii) Detachment - macular on/recently off</i>	Cornea - <i>Corneal transplant/ glueing</i> <i>i)Amniotic membrane graft - threat to sight</i>	Adnexal - <i>Orbital decompression/ lesion debulking - threat to sight</i> <i>Drainage of orbital abscess</i> <i>Eye removal - serious risk to health (e.g. sepsis)</i>	Glaucoma - <i>Acute - i) Laser PI ii) Unresponsive to medical Rx/laser</i> <i>Secondary - Drainage/diode laser - imminent risk to sight</i>	Paediatrics - <i>Retinopathy of prematurity - retinal -laser/intravitreal injection</i> <i>Examination under anaesthesia - potential threat to sight</i> <i>(see also trauma)</i>	Medical - <i>Retina - Periocular/intravitreal steroids for inflammatory eye disease</i> <i>Temporal artery biopsy</i>					
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 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	b) Any delay in treatment, especially of cancers, trauma and life threatening conditions, may lead to adverse outcomes.	c) Patients in p1b MUST be regularly reviewed clinically and re-prioritised to; i) p1a if their clinical condition deteriorates. ii) p2 if their clinical condition improves and stabilises.	d) Safeguarding issues must be considered in all those attending with trauma and acute surgical problems (e.g. NAI/ domestic violence/ abuse of the vulnerable)	e) Other specialist surgery in paediatric patients is included in the guidance above.							

Priority 3 - Procedures to be performed in < 3 months.

(n.b. This prioritisation is about 'when and not by whom' during the Covid19 Crisis - see notes below)

General surgery (including oesophago-gastric, HPB, coloproctology, breast, endocrine, solid organ transplant, bariatric)	Colectomy/ proctectomy for colitis refractory to medical Rx (excluding acute, severe colitis treated urgently)	Seton insertion - symptomatic anal fistulae (incl. perianal Crohn's)	MDT directed breast cancer surgery and IBR, if appropriate according to local fitness criteria. <i>Pre-menopausal ER+ (Grade 1-2)</i> <i>Post-menopausal ER+</i> <i>High grade DCIS</i> <i>Risk reducing surgery in gene carriers.</i>	MDT directed adrenal resections <i>Indeterminate masses – (>4cm-<6cm)</i> <i>Radiologically benign lesions with hypersecretion (cortisol/aldosterone)</i>	Cholecystectomy - post acute pancreatitis	Hernia - presenting with complications that have previously settled with conservative Rx	Hernia - presenting with complications that have previously settled with conservative Rx	MDT directed full thickness rectal prolapse surgery	MDT Directed bariatric surgery <i>i) Significant/multiple end organ failure.</i> <i>ii) To facilitate MSK surgery/Hernia Surgery listed in p3</i> <i>iii) Overdue balloon removal.</i> <i>iv) Revision to stop excessive weight loss/comorbidities.</i>	Solid organ transplants (including islets) - Follow NHSBT guidance but if local MDT directed; <i>i) Stable recipient with living donor</i>	Thyroid / Parathyroid <i>Hyperparathyroidism with progressive end organ changes</i> <i>Thyrotoxicosis (Graves) with active eye disease</i>
OMFS (including paediatric dental treatments requiring GA)	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 - before canine root 2/3 formed.	Dental extractions/ treatment - Adult/ paediatric. <i>1) Medical condition with special risk if dental infection develops.</i> <i>2) Age 3yrs or older with recurrent pain/ infection.</i> <i>3) Delay in treatment detrimental to eruption/outcome of permanent dentition.</i> <i>4) Learning needs +/- autism.</i>							
Reconstructive plastic surgery including burns and hands	Burns - Reconstruction <i>i) Microstomia</i> <i>ii) Joint contracture</i> <i>iii) Neck contracture</i>	Limb contractures	Primary cleft repair - <i>i) Cleft lip repair - child 3-6 months of age</i> <i>ii) Cleft palate repair - child <12 months of age</i>	Secondary cleft and non-cleft speech surgery - child less than 5 yrs of age	Brachial plexus/ major peripheral nerve injury - MDT Directed <i>i) re-animation +/- joint stabilisation</i> <i>ii) Exploration for life altering pain not responding to conservative Rx.</i> <i>iii) Revision surgery for major functional impairment.</i>	Facial Palsy - <i>i) Dense facial palsy inside 12/12 from injury</i>	Congenital hand anomaly where delay will compromise outcome.	MDT directed surgery for major upper limb functional impairment			
Urology	MDT directed prostate cancer surgery - high/ intermediate risk	Stent removal/ 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).	Bladder outflow obstruction in catheterised males.					
T & O (including spinal surgery)	Hip Avascular Necrosis (night pain/ collapse of the joint/ going off their feet)	Frozen shoulder - severe and not responding to conservative Rx	Tendon reconstruction/ tenodesis - any site	Revision surgery <i>i) Loosening without impending fracture.</i> <i>ii) Recurrent joint instability</i>	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	Removal of metalwork e.g. across joints.	Spinal Surgery – Injection/ decompressive surgery for intractable radiculopathy.	Arthroplasty/ Arthrodesis - any site where an extended wait will prejudice outcome
ENT	CSF fistula repair	Expanding mucocoele without infection/NOS	Cochlear implant - <i>Adults - NOS.</i>	Cholesteatoma - NOS	Micro-Laryngoscopy <i>Airway compromise - NOS (including papilloma/RRP/ Subglottic stenosis)</i>	Endoscopic treatment of pharyngeal pouch with severe dysphagia	Mucocoele/Sinus surgery - NOS	Adeno-tonsillectomy - OSA (NOS)	Tympanoplasty for progressive retraction	Vestibular surgery with significant disability	Suppurative otitis media with impending complications/loss of function.
Neurosurgery (including spinal surgery)											
Cardiothoracic surgery	Stable Non ST Elevation MI										
Vascular surgery	AAA <i>i) >5.5cm (within 8/52)</i>	Vascular access - <i>i) AVF (2-3/12 before starting dialysis)</i>									
Paediatric general and urological surgery (see also urology)	Congenital Malformations with delayed Management - <i>Hirschsprung's Disease initially managed with washouts.</i>	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	Daytime urinary incontinence - obstructive cause suspected.	Penile anomalies - (e.g., mega prepuce but not hypospadias.)	Varicocoele/ Hydrocoele - large + symptomatic.	MDT Directed bariatric surgery <i>i) Significant/multiple end organ failure.</i> <i>ii) To facilitate MSK surgery/Hernia Surgery listed in p3</i> <i>iii) Overdue balloon removal.</i> <i>iv) Revision to stop excessive weight loss/comorbidities.</i>
Paediatric orthopaedic surgery (including spinal surgery)	Hip subluxation/ dislocation (including Developmental Dislocation of the Hip (DDH) and neuromuscular conditions) Primary joint surgery	Congenital Talipes Equino Varus (CTEV) - Initial management including tenotomies	Limb length discrepancy/ malalignment	Childhood/ adolescent spinal deformity							
Paediatric cardiac surgery											
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (including urogynaecology, pregnancy, delivery, and reproductive medicine)	Urogynaecology - <i>i) Suprapubic catheter change</i> <i>ii) Prolapse - bleeding/ulceration/ proci dentia/vault inversion</i> <i>iii) Genitourinary fistula</i>	MDT Directed cancer treatment - <i>Cervical Low volume cervical cancer completely excised at loop excision.</i> <i>Uterine Low grade uterine cancer managed conservatively with LNG-IUS and/or oral progestogens.</i>	Hysteroscopic/ Laparoscopic/Open Myomectomy/ Hysterectomy/ Endometrial ablation (significant anaemia + unresponsive to conservative Rx) <i>i) Fibroids/Heavy menstrual bleeding (significant anaemia + unresponsive to conservative Rx)</i> <i>ii) Endometriosis - a) Severe symptoms unresponsive to medical Rx b) Bowel/ureteric obstruction - failed/ unsuitable for stenting)</i>	BSO/salpingectomy - <i>i) Risk reducing for BRCA1/2 + recent, normal CA125 and USS</i> <i>ii) Complex ovarian cyst - low risk of malignancy</i>	Hysterectomy - risk reducing for Lynch Syndrome	Fertility - <i>i) Pelvic pathology affecting fertility (e.g., Fibroids/ Hydrosalpinx/ Endometriosis/ Uterine septum/ Adhesions)</i> <i>ii) Couples/ individuals where the woman has low ovarian reserve >40 years old.</i>	Paediatric and adolescent – MDT directed <i>i) Laparoscopic excision of obstructed uterine horn</i> <i>ii) Vaginal reconstruction for agenesis with menstrual obstruction</i>				
Ophthalmology	Vitreoretinal - <i>Some Macular holes</i> <i>Vitrectomy - i) Vitreous haemorrhage/ tractional retinal detachment</i> <i>ii) silicone oil removal - complications</i>	Adnexal - <i>i) Large mucocele</i> <i>ii) Entropion/ Ectropion - ocular surface damage</i> <i>iii) Eye removal - Non-malignant/low threat to health</i> <i>iv) Botulism injections for disabling blepharospasm</i>	Glaucoma - <i>i) Drainage - not otherwise specified</i> <i>ii) Selected laser trabeculoplasty</i>	Cataract - <i>Surgery/YAG laser</i> <i>i) Binocular vision <6/60/severely disabled (e.g. cannot work)</i> <i>ii) limiting management of other conditions - threat to sight</i>	Cornea - Cross-linking - rapidly progressive/ very thin cornea keratoconus	Paediatrics - <i>i) Retinal laser/ cryotherapy/ intravitreal injections - Retinal vascular conditions</i> <i>ii) Capsulotomy - visual axis opacity following congenital cataract surgery</i> <i>iii) Removal of loose corneal sutures in children</i> <i>(see also strabismus)</i>	Medical – <i>Diabetic macula/ retinal vein/branch vein occlusion</i> <i>i. Intravitreal injections</i> <i>ii. Macular laser</i> <i>Photodynamic laser for central serous chorioretinopathy</i>	Strabismus – <i>i) Development binocularity in infantile squint</i> <i>ii) Surgery or botulinum injection for severe diplopia (e.g. cannot work)</i>			
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 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.	b) Any delay in treatment, especially of cancers, trauma and life threatening conditions, may lead to adverse outcomes.	c) Patients in p3 who have not been treated MUST be reviewed clinically at most 3/12 from being listed and re-prioritised as necessary.  The RPM matrix is to be used ONLY to assess patients in the SAME priority band. https://fssa.org.uk/covid-19_documents.aspx	d) Safeguarding issues must be considered in all those attending with trauma and acute surgical problems (e.g. NAI/ domestic violence/ abuse of the vulnerable)	e) Other specialist surgery in paediatric patients is included in the guidance above.	f) Private sector aesthetic surgery procedures should be considered on merit and on a case-by-case basis. Procedures with a known functional benefit should be prioritised where possible. A detailed risk analysis should be undertaken and consideration given to any potential effect on local NHS resources.	g) Additional weighting may be given to a patient within their existing 'P' group to allow them to enter into an approved, time dependent RCT providing that this does not lead to the distortion of clinical priorities within that 'P' group.				

