TELETHONE T	
Acute Sore throat	Do FeverPAIN score to aid antibiotic prescribing – can be done over the phone . Ask patients if they can see their tonsils/pus/exudate. Consider delayed abx prescribing. https://viewer.microguide.global/guide/1000000198#content,dcb3abf2-5957-412a-b1b0-2c5550ce4779
Acute Otitis	If < 3 days, no need to treat unless discharge symptoms or < 2y with bilateral
Media	symptoms. Consider prescribing abx over the phone in these cases or if systemically very unwell – see NICE guidance below.
	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance.ng91/resources/visual-summary-pdf-4787282702
Acute Otis Extrena	If well and has itching/soreness/history of recurrent OE, prescribe topical drops after 3 days as delayed script.
Sinusitis	If < 10 days — NO antibiotics unless significant systematic upset. If > 10 days — delayed or immediate abx + consider nasal steroid drops/spray. https://viewer.microguide.global/guide/1000000198#content,2b7a2073-6b32-4ae0-a65a-d9a8c53849dc
Acute	Low threshold for oral steroids if any SOB above baseline.
Exacerbation of	Ensure rescue packs are replenished.
COPD	Remember if COVID+COPD – caution re steroids.
COLD	Use functional baseline of mobility to assess sats as Roth score will not work. https://viewer.microguide.global/guide/1000000198#content,50092025-1ceb- 46fc-be28-ce029042fb7a
Infective	Consider antibiotics based on previous sputum samples if available – 14 day
Exacerbation of	courses
Bronchiectasis	
Community	Do rough CURB-65 over the phone:
Acquired	1. Confusion
Pneumonia	2. Cannot talk full sentences
	3. Reduced UO
	4. Dizzy on standing up (low BP)
	Low threshold to treat with abx – use BCCG pathway for prescribing.

Urinary Tract

Lower UTI	No need to send urine for culture routinely. Nitrofurantoin 1 st line but check eGFR and ensure no signs of pyelonephritis! Review previous cultures if recurrent infections to help prescribing. https://viewer.microguide.global/guide/1000000198#content,462335ae-4c22-44fc-adac-fddad638b149
Acute Pyelonephritis	If loin pain/tenderness and NO vomiting/dizziness on mobilising/high temp then consider prescribing antibiotics over the phone – risk of Covid-19 by coming into surgery more than prescribing high dose abx, note use next day review and safety net is a must. Can you get obs done – devices the patient has, bp machine access. Escalation to a&e if vomiting and dizziness. https://viewer.microguide.global/guide/1000000198#content,b3e7d0cc-e4c2-4f11-8cc6-59dac25ac656

Gastroenteritis	Mild, self-limiting in majority. Can take 10-14 days for bowels to settle in some
	cases. Emphasise importance of rehydration – Fluids++, Oral Rehydration Salts, foods rich in water for children (watermelon/ice lollies).
	Abdominal Pain and diarrhoea (often) green may be a symptom of COVID.
	Note elderly/HTN meds/AKI – consider next day telephone review for PU output in all age groups.
Cellulitis	Video Consultation/Photo via Email may be helpful. If prescribing antibiotics, advise patients to mark area with a pen and arrange telephone follow-up 24-48 hours. Dizziness – must have obs check, consider if RR team needed for obs but remember their service is limited. https://viewer.microguide.global/guide/1000000198#content,6b97d12b-fef9-428e-b801-a30f84f1f6cd
Conjunctivitis	Self-limiting 7-14 days. Poor evidence base for topical antibiotics. Consider video consultation to reassure. Delayed abx. Note risk of preseptal cellulitis – video if swelling reported.

Gynae

IMB/PCB	Assess by telephone – may need face to face to assess cervix/take
	swabs
Serious Gynae pathology: ?ectopic ?cancer	If this is possible will need to refer
Miscarriage	Telephone – can usually be managed at home (as long as safety net re ectopic)

Endocrine

	Video/visit – need to remember could be Covid but equally sending unwell diabetic to hot site could have dire consequences
Thyroid	Video
Other	Telephone

Cardiovascular

Chest pain	Telephone/Video – detailed history and risk assessment. If concerned re cardiac cause/haemodynamic instability for hospital referral. Assess breathless, including Roth score. Consider Wells score.
Vascular	Any rash/skin changes → video consultation. If concerned re pulses/ischaemia, consider F2F assessment or hospital referral.
Calf pain	Telephone/video – assess as much of Well's score as possible. If concerned re DVT for referral to ambulatory care.
Palpitations	Would suggest only significant if persistent with symptoms (breathlessness/chest pain) and if this the case need A&E.

Gastrointestinal

General	Video/Telephone consultation – can try and self-examine.
General	Ask about associated symptoms/fever – video and may need face
	2 face
	Strongly consider urine dip and pregnancy test.
Dyspepsia	Test and treat, consider if vomiting and severe pain – pancreatitis
Бузрерзіа	-> A&E
RUQ Pain	No fever – biliary colic – order USS but note delays – diet and
NOQ Falli	analgesia:
	Fever but no vomiting – Rx for cholecystitis – next day review.
	Consider how to get obs checked.
	Fever + vomiting – A&E
	May need to consider examination if lacking diagnostic clarity –
	discuss with 2 nd doctor.
Lower GI pain	Review hx – diverticular symptoms/hx/constipation, DDx if
Lower of pain	diverticulitis – broad-spectrum abx and next day review call.
	Women – think pelvic pathology – severity may dictate
	investigation – remember delay in USS.
	May need to consider examination if lacking diagnostic clarity –
	discuss with gynae doctor in surgery.
	Consider UTI \rightarrow urine can be left for MSU or dip depending on
	your clinical concern.
	Think access to obs
RIF pain	Video consult always – jump test. Might need examination or
Kii paili	escalate to A&E.
	Always discuss with 2 nd doctor.
LIF pain	Pelvic/bowel symptoms – as for lower GI pain.
Hernia	Difficult to assess – may need examination – note routine hernias
Пенна	can't wait.
	Ask for symptoms or strangulation/reducibility.
Rectal symptoms	Consider treating and follow up call for piles/haemorrhoids –
Rectal symptoms	always set up review.
Plaating	Consider ovaries – test first if concerns. Rv if ongoing.
Bloating	
DD Blooding	Most other symptoms without red flags can wait. If heavy/dizzy → consider A&E
PR Bleeding	If risk significant pathology, consider 2ww/F2F cold clinic
Diarrhaga //amitica	(assuming not in association couch/fever/Covid symptoms)
Diarrhoea/Vomiting	Hx to assess hydration status/PMHx/medications.
	?unwell, altered responsiveness, e.g. irritable/lethargic, decreased
	urine output, pale/mottled skin, cold extremities.
	May benefit from video to eyeball patient. If persistent/unwell,
	need to consider F2F/2ww/A&E

Neurology

General	Consider neuro advice line if concerns
Headache: Tension	Telephone only

Headache: Migraine	Telephone only
Headache: Meningitis	Telephone/video-> Refer to hospital if suspected
Headache: Subarachnoid	Telephone/video-> Refer to hospital
Headache: Suspected Tumour	Telephone/video-> Refer to hospital
Headache: Temporal arteritis	Telephone/video-> Refer to hospital
Dementia (Alzheimer's)	Telephone
deterioration/new	
Parkinson's Disease	Telephone
deterioration	
Stroke/TIA	Telephone/Video-> refer to hospital
Faints, Fits, Blackouts	Telephone + Video -> will need F2F
Multiple sclerosis flare ups	Telephone
Numbness & Tingling	Telephone + Video – will need to be F2F (not urgent but will
	eventually have to be dealt with) for examination.
Back Pain	Telephone – red flags will need F2F
Neurological symptoms in disease	Telephone – Realistically will probably need advice from a
of other systems, including cancer	specialist.

Musculoskeletal (MSK) conditions

General	Always ask about trauma/injury/fall Ask the patient if the can weight bare when assessing foot/knee injuries and/or pain. X-rays often do not change management plans. Avoid unless suspected bony injury/diagnostic uncertainty. The majority of MSK conditions can be managed through self-help measures and adequate analgesia – ask specifically what they are taking, doses, timings etc. Encourage self-help exercises and signpost patients accordingly
	 https://www.circlehealth.co.uk/integratedcare/msk good website with videos of each condition
	 https://www.hasantahir.com/exercise.php - basic exercise sheets
	Consider video consultations to access 'active' movements.
Hot Joints	Septic arthritis rare but mustn't be missed; history and video will help

Dermatology

General	Hx may help e.g. recurrent cellulitis, tender/hot to touch, doesn't blanch, mole that is weeping/itchy/bleeding Consider telephone review in 24-48hrs to assess if improving
Petechial rash	A&E
Other rash /eczema/psoriasis	Manage with video consultation (if elderly patients that do not have a mobile – ask if can use a family members mobile)

Opthalmology

All routine General Ophthalmic Services have been suspended due to the current COVID – 19 pandemic. This means routine sight tests and eye examinations are no longer being provided by optometry practices.

All domiciliary eyecare services are also similarly suspended.

HSC Board is working with primary eyecare providers to continue to provide NI PEARS urgent eyecare, individually or within locality "clusters". If a patient has an urgent eyecare problem, ask them to contact their own optometrist via phone for advice.

For the current list of NIPEARS provider practices click on link http://www.hscboard.hscni.net/eyes/

In addition, the regional eye casualty service is still currently available for emergencies or urgent sight threatening conditions:

- BHSCT Eye Casualty: RVH tel: 028 9615 5872 or RVH main switchboard 028 9024 0503 ask for Eye
 Casualty.
- WHSCT Eye Casualty: Altnagelvin Hospital tel: 028 7134 5171 ask for ophthalmologist on call.

Given the nature of the current situation things are changing rapidly so if you have any additional queries do not hesitate to contact ophthalmic services at HSCB via Ophthalmic.Services@hscni.net

Blepharitis and infection of eye lid	Telephone/Video only
Meibomian Cysts	Telephone/Video only
Entropion/Ectropion	Video only (Non-urgent so really can wait a few months)
Ptosis/Proptosis	Telephone/Video only
Squint	Telephone/Video only
Conjunctivitis	Telephone/Video only

Dry Eye	Telephone
FB in the eye	Telephone/Video and advice If not successful may need F2F for removal. High risk due to aerosol of eye fluids so will need full FFP3 Refer to A/E
Corneal abrasions, ulcers/ minor trauma	Telephone/Video – will need close up examination F2F with FFP3 due to contact with eye fluids Refer to A/E or Contact Local Eye Casualty for advice before referral
Herpes Zoster and the eye	Telephone/Video – will need close up examination F2F with (especially as elderly without video facilities) with FFP3 due to contact with eye fluids Contact Local Eye Casualty for advice before referral
Iritis	Telephone/Video – will need close up examination F2F with (especially as elderly without video facilities) with FFP3 due to contact with eye fluids Contact Local Eye Casualty for advice before referral
Acute loss of vision Optic Atrophy, Retinal Detachment, Flashing Lights, Retinal Vein Thrombosis, Senile Macular degenerationacute on chronic	Telephone/Video – Realistically GP will not be able to manage this so will need to go to hospital for proper assessment Contact Local Eye Casualty for advice before referral
Double vision	Telephone only. Realistically many GP's will not have the skills to manage this so no point F2F. Rarely an acute problem so probably needs A&G for safety and onward referral at some point.
Cataracts	Telephone advice – can wait a few months for review
Retinopathy-diabetic	Telephone consultation. IF sudden loss of vision as per acute loss of vision advice> refer to hospital. Contact Local Eye Casualty for advice before referral
Medication	Telephone only.
Eye Malignancies	Telephone/Video (rare so unlikely to present without visual difficulties acutely. Will need a proper examination with a slit lamp so will need a referral to hospital so F2F not needed Contact Local Eye Casualty for advice before referral
Contact Lens Problems.	Telephone. Will we have access to local optician to ask advice?