



Manchester Triage Group Statement: Telephone Triage and Advice editions

(last updated Apr 2020)

The Manchester Triage Group (MTG) support for editions of Emergency Triage: Telephone Triage and Advice is detailed below. The current version of the text is Emergency Triage: Telephone Triage and Advice: Manchester Triage Group, 1st edition ISBN: 978-1-118-36942-5.

The MTG is clear that a number of changes since 2015 are matters of Clinical Safety and that patients being triaged using previous editions may be at risk of mis-triage and may therefore have worse clinical outcomes.

MTG strongly advises all users not only to upgrade to the latest edition but also to ensure that any software provider is compliant with the critical update process that is now in existence.

MTG will not support users of previous versions/editions in court but will send a letter to the above effect to any medical negligence proceedings.

The Manchester Triage Group (MTG) will inform all licensees **within 28 days** about any patient safety updates. For translated versions the International Reference Group (IRG) lead will be responsible for this notification.

It is the responsibility of the software company and their end users to ensure that their system is compliant with the updates.

Previous editions will not be supported after **3 months** where there is a patient safety update and **6 months** for general updates.

For full details of all Telephone Triage and Advice (TTA) updates see <https://www.triagenet.net/en/files/MTSTTAUpdates.pdf>

The table below summarises the updates and when support for a previous edition ceased:

Edition	Date	Patient safety update	General update	Support ceased
1.0	Oct 2015			Apr 2017
1.1	Sep 2016		✓	Apr 2017
1.2	Oct 2016		✓	Apr 2017
1.3	Dec 2016	✓		Jun 2017
1.4	Feb 2017	✓		Oct 2017
1.5	Mar 2017		✓	Jun 2020
1.6	Apr 2020	✓		Current

For any queries related to this contact manchestertriage@alsg.org

MTS TTA post-publication updates

Changes highlighted in red are considered safety changes and should be implemented as soon indicated above.

[Click on the blue links below for a full summary of changes to charts]	Updates to charts shown below since the publication of MTS TTA in 2016
Abdominal pain in adults	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 Removal of discriminator 'Pain radiating to back' Apr 2020 Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain', Apr 2020
Abdominal pain in children	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart; Pregnancy related discriminators added; 'Inappropriate history' added Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Testicular pain' added, Apr 2020
Abscesses and local infections	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Allergy	Discriminator positioning and addition of 'Drooling' Oct 2016 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Apparently drunk	'Inappropriate history' added; 'Cold' removed, Sept 2016 'Signs of shock added', Apr 2020
Assault	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Asthma	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Back pain	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain', Apr 2020
Behaving strangely	'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Bites and stings	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Burns and scalds	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016 'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Chemical exposure	'Inhalation injury' added; 'Smoke exposure' added; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Acute eye injury' definition amended, Mar 2017; 'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Chest pain	'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Massive haemoptysis' added; Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain', Apr 2020

[Click on the blue links below for a full summary of changes to charts]	Updates to charts shown below since the publication of MTS TTA in 2016
Collapse	'Cold' removed; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; Chart name changed, Oct 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain', Apr 2020
Crying baby	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Dental problems	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Diabetes	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, Sept 2016; Possible Sepsis, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) Signs of shock added, Apr 2020
Diarrhoea and vomiting	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of dehydration' definition amended, March 2017 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Ear problems	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Eye problems	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017)
Facial problems	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Falls	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Fits	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Foreign body	'Ingestion of a dangerous object' added May 2016; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
GI Bleed	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Headache	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Head injury	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020

[Click on the blue links below for a full summary of changes to charts]	Updates to charts shown below since the publication of MTS TTA in 2016
Irritable child	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Limb problems	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Limping child	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Major trauma	'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Medication request	
Mental illness	'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Neck pain	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Overdose and poisoning	'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Palpitations	'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Pregnancy	'Inappropriate history' added; 'Recent problem' added Sept 2016; 'Reduced fetal movements' added, Oct 2016 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
PV bleeding	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Abdominal pain' discriminator amended, Dec 2017
Rashes	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Self-harm	'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Sexually acquired infection	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020
Shortness of breath in adults	'Inhalation injury' added; 'Smoke exposure' added; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Massive haemoptysis' added Apr 2020

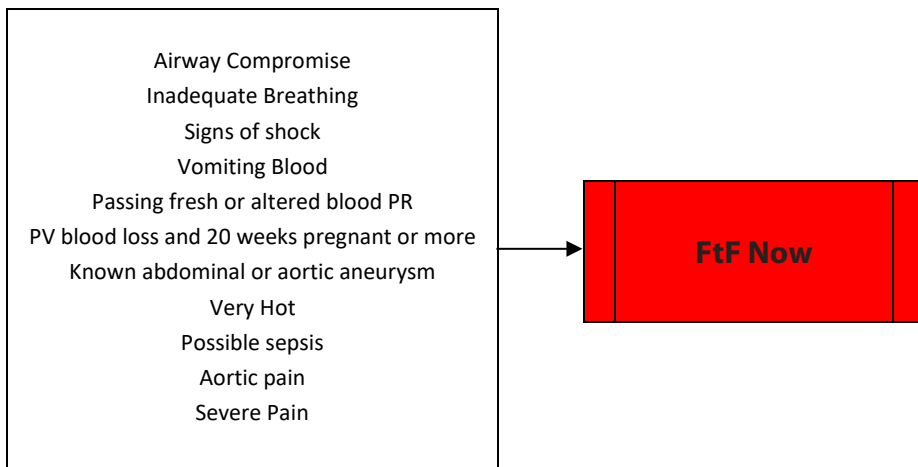
<p>[Click on the blue links below for a full summary of changes to charts]</p>	<p>Updates to charts shown below since the publication of MTS TTA in 2016</p>
<p>Shortness of breath in children</p>	<p>Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart; 'Inhalation injury' added; 'Smoke exposure' added; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Massive haemoptysis' added Apr 2020</p>
<p>Sore throat</p>	<p>Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020</p>
<p>Testicular pain</p>	<p>Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, Sept 2016; 'Age less than 25' amended, Aug 2017; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Age 25 years or less' - Priority amended to FTF Now</p>
<p>Torso injury</p>	<p>'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Massive haemoptysis' added Apr 2020</p>
<p>Unwell adult</p>	<p>'Significant haematological history' amended, May 2016; 'Cold' removed, Sept 2016; New confusion' added, Dec 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020</p>
<p>Unwell baby</p>	<p>'Significant haematological history' amended, May 2016; 'Cold' removed; 'Inappropriate history' added; Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Special risk of infection' and 'History of recent foreign travel' added to chart, Apr 2020</p>
<p>Unwell child</p>	<p>'Significant haematological history' amended, May 2016; 'Cold' removed; 'Inappropriate history' added; Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Special risk of infection' and 'History of recent foreign travel' added to chart, Apr 2020</p>
<p>Unwell newborn</p>	<p>'Significant haematological history' amended, May 2016; 'Cold' removed; 'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 'Special risk of infection' and 'History of recent foreign travel' added to chart, Apr 2020</p>

<p>[Click on the blue links below for a full summary of changes to charts]</p>	<p>Updates to charts shown below since the publication of MTS TTA in 2016</p>
<p>Urinary problems</p>	<p>Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020</p>
<p>Worried parent</p>	<p>'Ingestion of a dangerous object' added May 2016; 'Inappropriate history' added; Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020 Warm newborn added, Apr 2020</p>
<p>Wounds</p>	<p>'Inappropriate history' added, Sept 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017) 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020</p>
<p>General discriminators</p>	<p>Cold removed, Sept 2016 'Signs of shock' added, Apr 2020</p>
<p>Temperature discriminator changes</p>	<p>Sept 2016</p>
<p>Changes to dictionary definitions</p>	
<p>Responds to pain definition</p>	<p>'Responds to pain' amended; 'Supraorbital ridge pressure should not be used since reflex grimacing may occur' removed from definition, Apr 2020</p>

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
Removal of discriminator 'Pain radiating to back'		Discriminator no longer required due to addition of 'Aortic pain' discriminator in this chart	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain' in FTF Now	The onset of symptoms is sudden and the leading symptom is severe abdominal or chest pain. The pain may be described as sharp, stabbing or ripping in character. Classically aortic chest pain is felt around the sternum and then radiates to the shoulder blades, aortic abdominal pain is felt in the centre of the abdomen and radiates to the back. The pain may get better or even vanish and then recur elsewhere. Over time, pain may also be felt in the arms, neck, lower jaw, stomach or hips	New discriminator added to relevant charts following research presented by the Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch (HSIB) regarding delayed recognition of patients presenting with symptoms of an aortic aneurysm	Apr 2020

Abdominal pain in adults: changes in shown in chart

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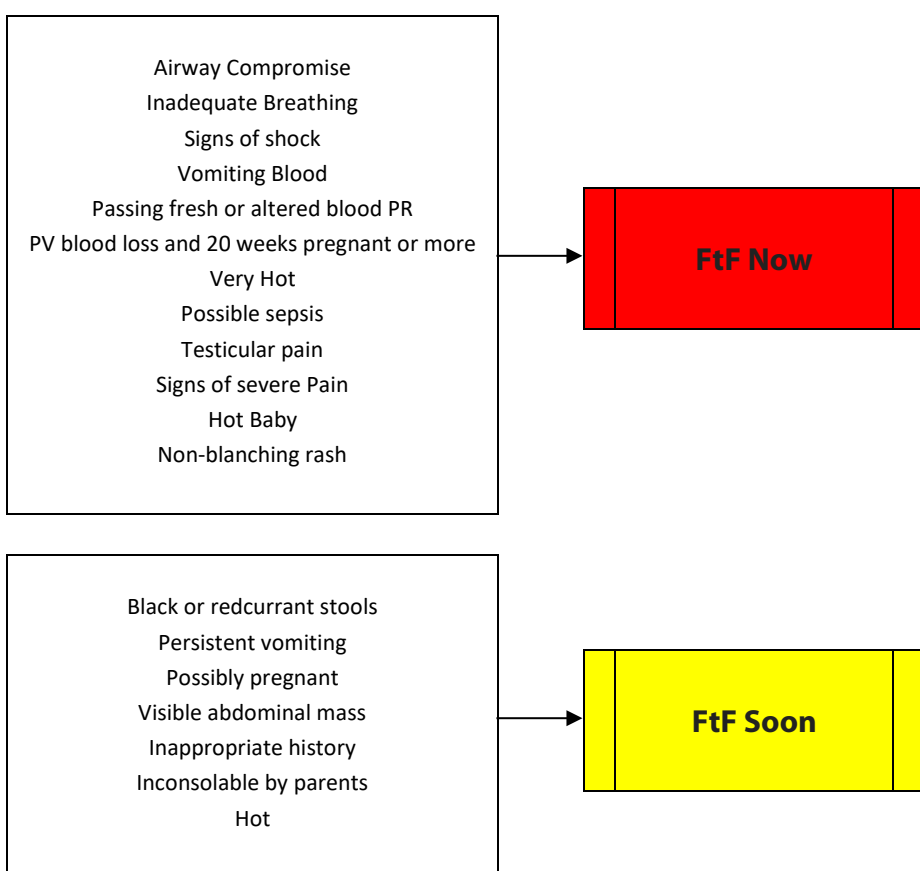


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added.		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
'PV blood loss and 20 weeks pregnant or more' added to FTF Now		The patient who is under 16 may be pregnant	Sept 2016
'Possibly pregnant' added to FTF Soon		The patient who is under 16 may be pregnant	Sept 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Testicular pain added to FTF Now		To ensure testicular pain is questioned with a child presenting with abdominal pain as children may not be able to articulate this accurately.	Apr 2020
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Abdominal pain in children: changes in shown in chart [to top](#)

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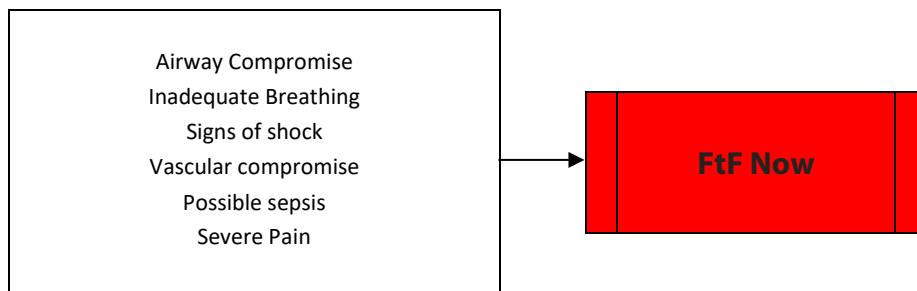
Abscesses and local infections

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Abscesses and local infections: changes in shown in chart

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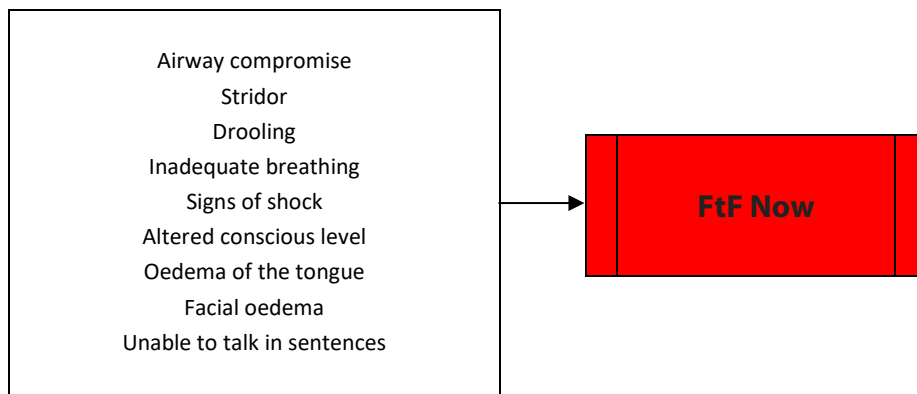
Allergy

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Positioning of discriminators in FTF Now changed		Changed to ensure consistency with other charts	Oct 2016
'Drooling' discriminator added to FTF Now		To ensure consistency with other charts	Oct 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Allergy: changes shown in chart

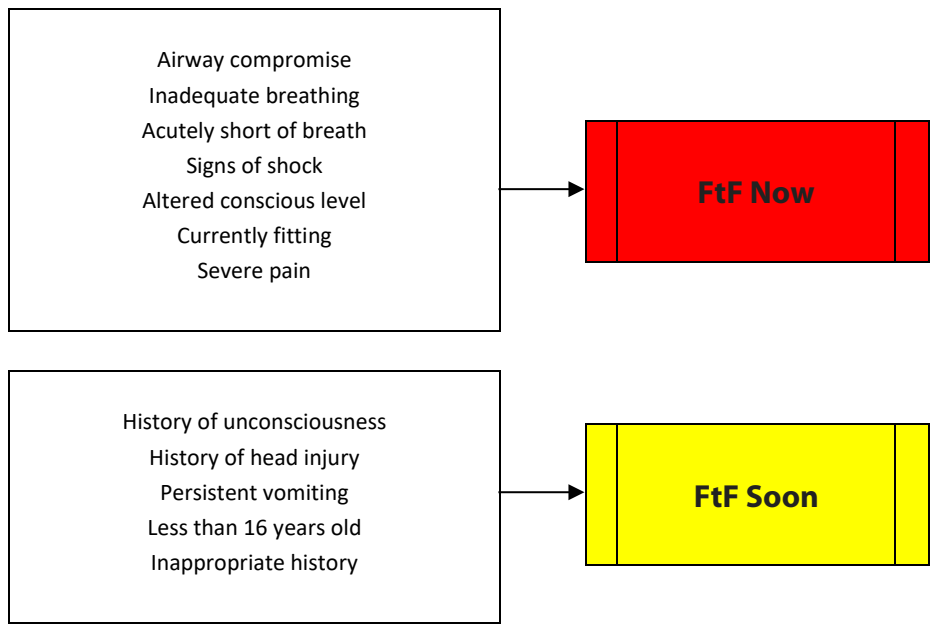
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
'Cold' discriminator removed		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed seperately	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Apparently Drunk: changes shown in chart

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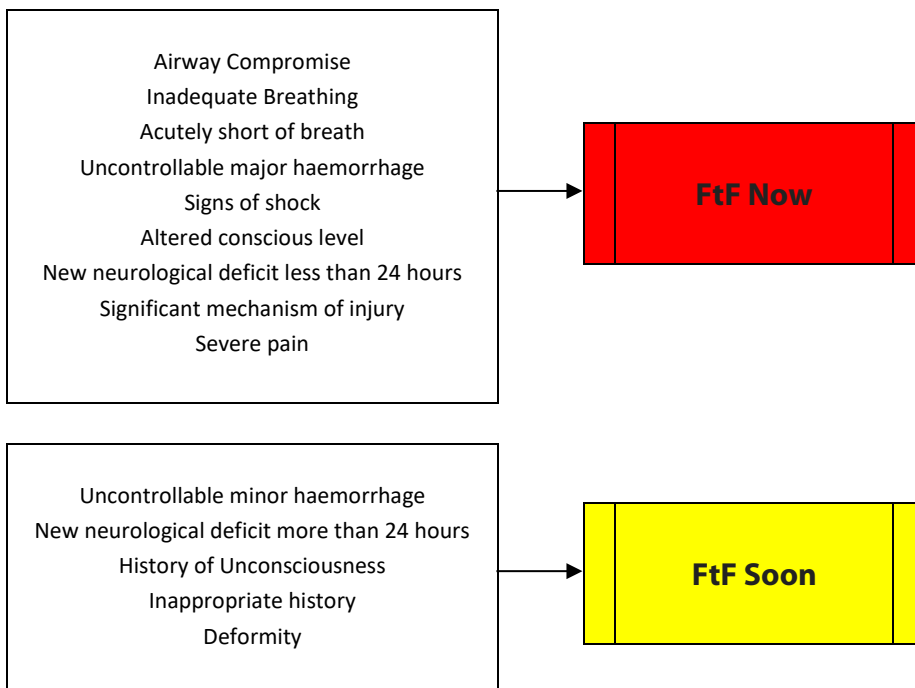
Assault

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Assault: changes shown in chart

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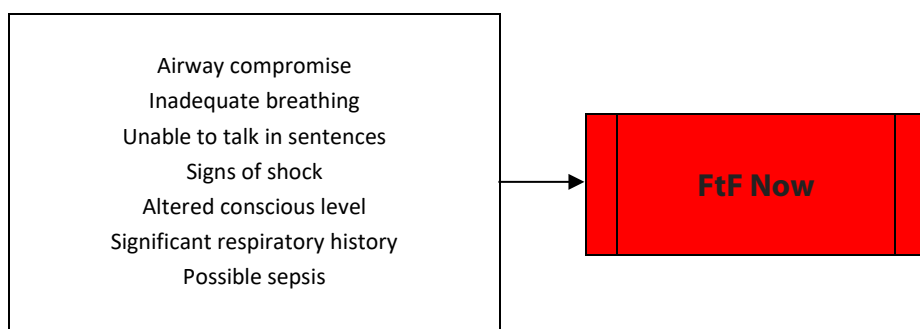
Asthma

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Asthma: changes shown in chart

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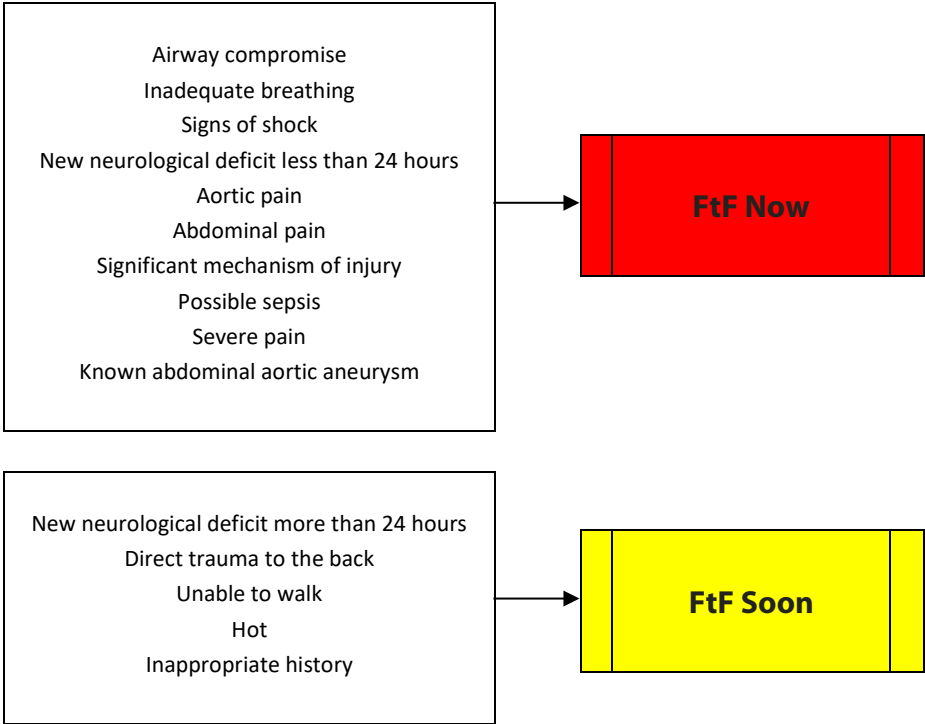


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain' in FTF Now	The onset of symptoms is sudden and the leading symptom is severe abdominal or chest pain. The pain may be described as sharp, stabbing or ripping in character. Classically aortic chest pain is felt around the sternum and then radiates to the shoulder blades, aortic abdominal pain is felt in the centre of the	New discriminator added to relevant charts following research presented by the Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch (HSIB) regarding delayed recognition of patients presenting with symptoms of an aortic aneurysm	Apr 2020

	abdomen and radiates to the back. The pain may get better or even vanish and then recur elsewhere. Over time, pain may also be felt in the arms, neck, lower jaw, stomach or hips		
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Back pain: changes shown in chart
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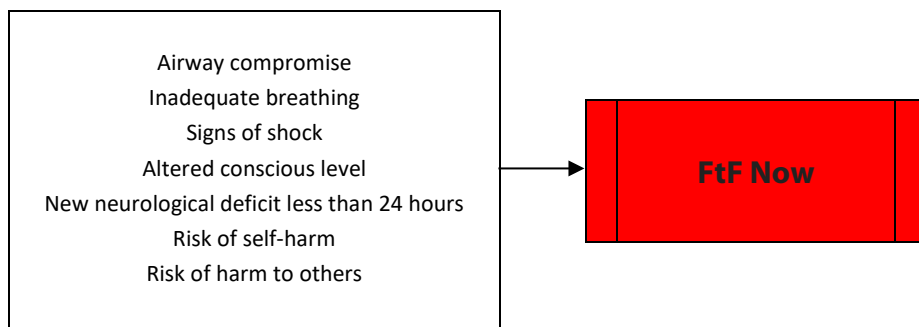
Behaving strangely

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Behaving strangely: changes shown in chart

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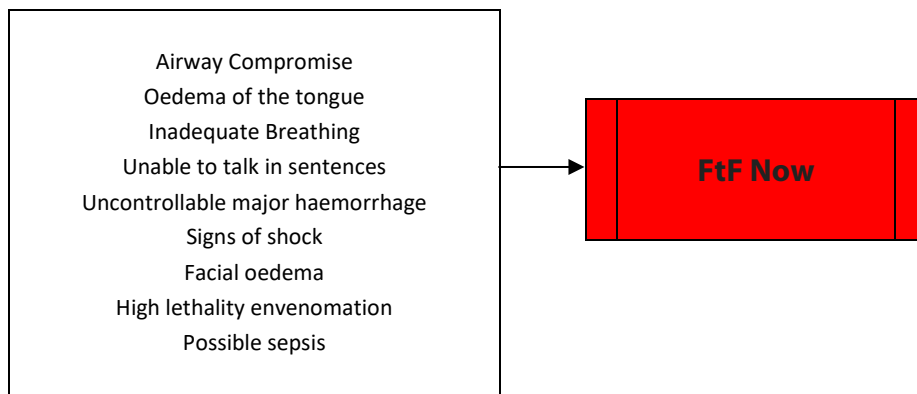
Bites and stings

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Bites and stings: changes shown in chart

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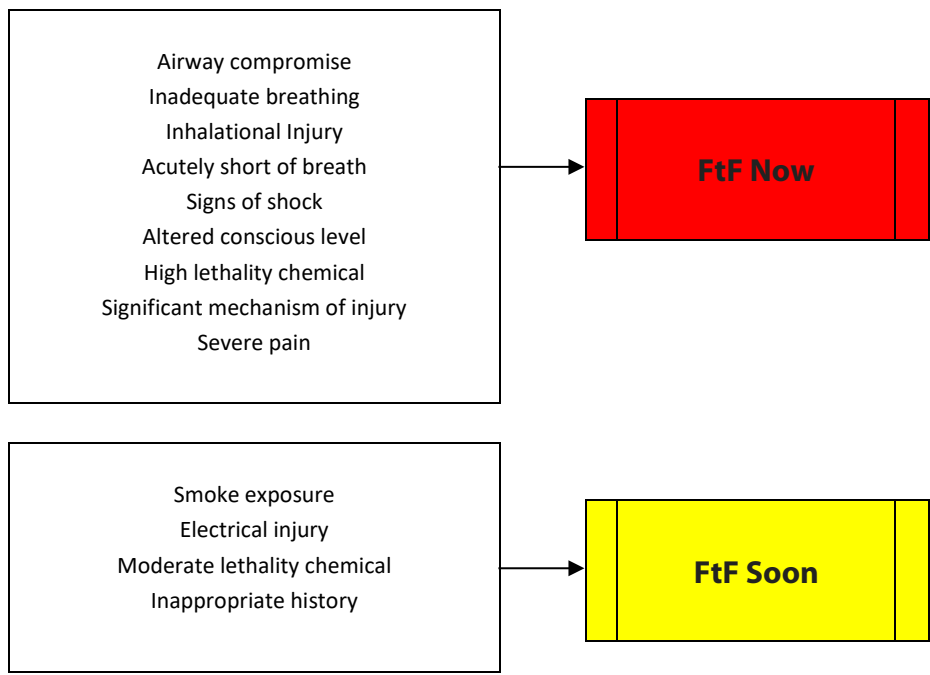
Burns and Scalds

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
'Inhalation injury' changed to 'Inhalational injury' for consistency		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Burns and Scalds: changes shown in chart

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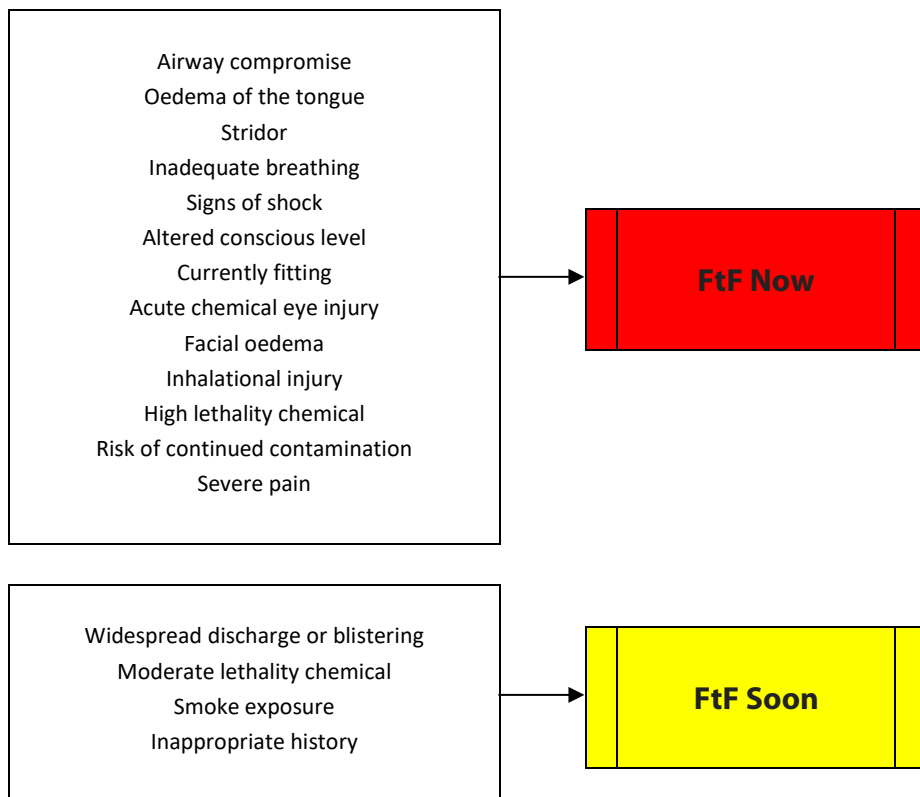
Chemical Exposure

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Inhalation injury' added to FTF Now		Patients may suffer a chemical injury after breathing in toxic smoke	Sept 2016
'Smoke exposure' added to FTF Soon		Chemical exposure may be used where a patient has been exposed to smoke or chemicals from a fire and no injuries are present	Sept 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
	Definition for 'Acute chemical eye injury' amended to 12 hours	To maintain consistency with other charts	Mar 2017
'Inhalation injury' changed to 'Inhalational injury' for consistency		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Chemical Exposure: changes shown in chart

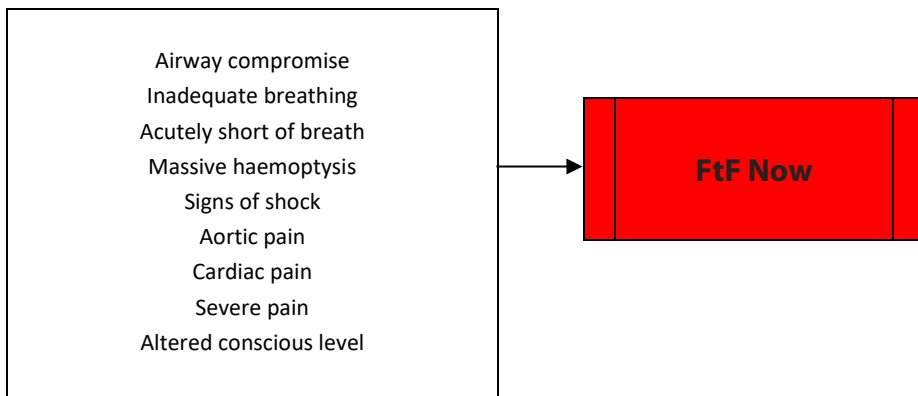
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' to FTF Now	'Coughing up large amounts of fresh or clotted blood. Not to be confused with streaks of blood in saliva'	To capture patients presenting with massive haemoptysis in a FTF now priority	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain' in FTF Now	The onset of symptoms is sudden and the leading symptom is severe abdominal or chest pain. The pain may be described as sharp, stabbing or ripping in character. Classically aortic chest pain is felt around the sternum and then radiates to the shoulder blades, aortic abdominal pain is felt in the centre of the abdomen and radiates to the back. The pain may get better or even vanish and then recur elsewhere. Over time, pain may also be felt in the arms, neck, lower jaw, stomach or hips	New discriminator added to relevant charts following research presented by the Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch (HSIB) regarding delayed recognition of patients presenting with symptoms of an aortic aneurysm	Apr 2020

Chest pain: changes shown in chart

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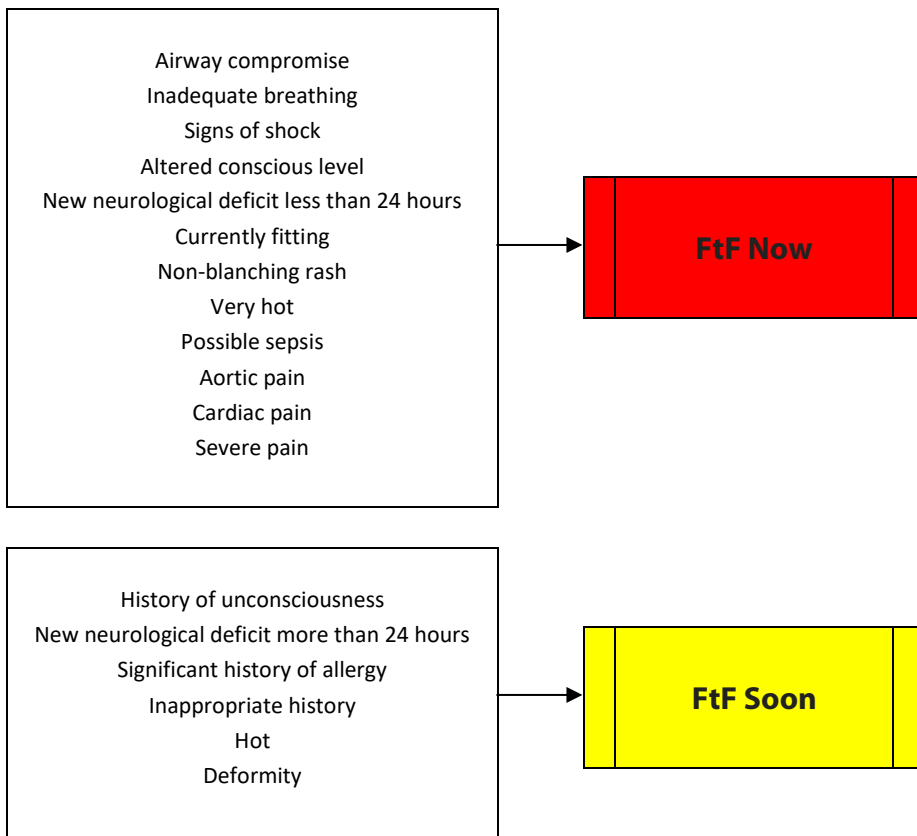


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Cold' discriminator removed		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed separately	Sept 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Chart name changed to Collapse		Patients of any age that present following a collapse can be assessed using this chart.	Oct 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia,	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

	hypotension and reduced conscious level'		
Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain' in FTF Now	The onset of symptoms is sudden and the leading symptom is severe abdominal or chest pain. The pain may be described as sharp, stabbing or ripping in character. Classically aortic chest pain is felt around the sternum and then radiates to the shoulder blades, aortic abdominal pain is felt in the centre of the abdomen and radiates to the back. The pain may get better or even vanish and then recur elsewhere. Over time, pain may also be felt in the arms, neck, lower jaw, stomach or hips	New discriminator added to relevant charts following research presented by the Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch (HSIB) regarding delayed recognition of patients presenting with symptoms of an aortic aneurysm	Apr 2020

Collapse: changes shown in chart

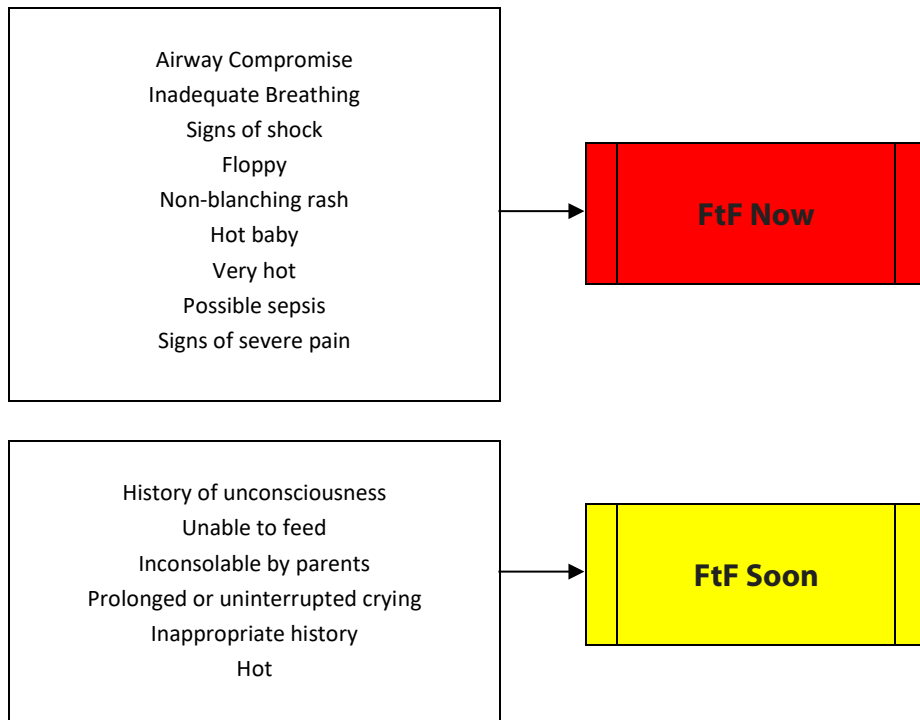
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Crying baby: changes shown in chart

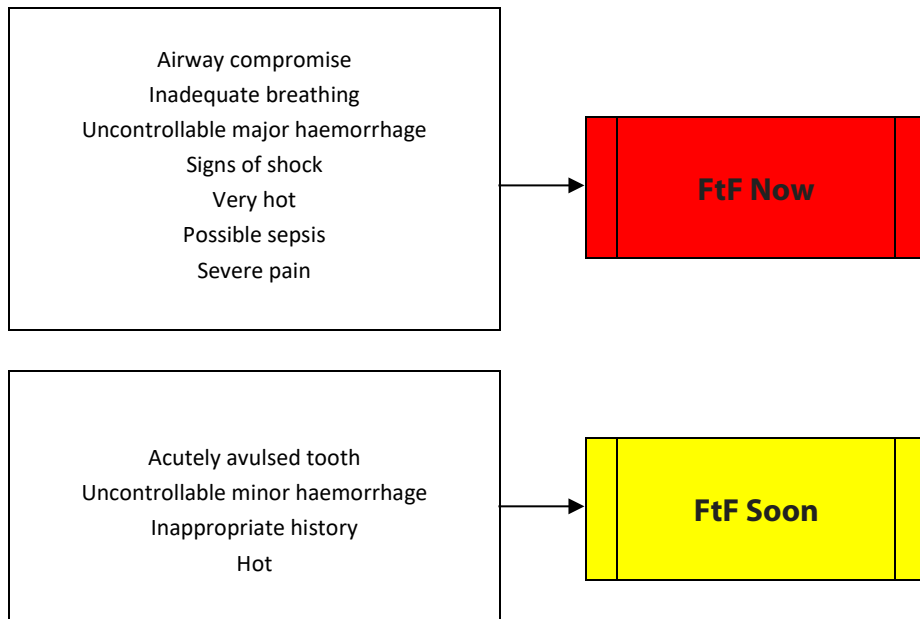
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Dental Problems: changes shown in chart

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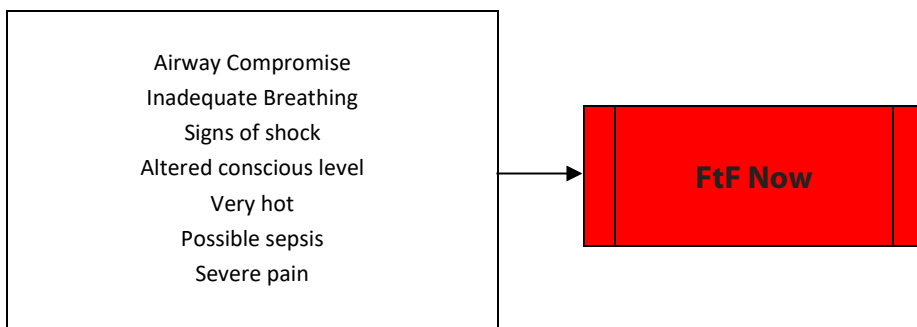
Diabetes

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Diabetic chart should only be used where the patient has been diagnosed with diabetes therefore for a patient under 28 would not be appropriate	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Diabetes: changes shown in chart

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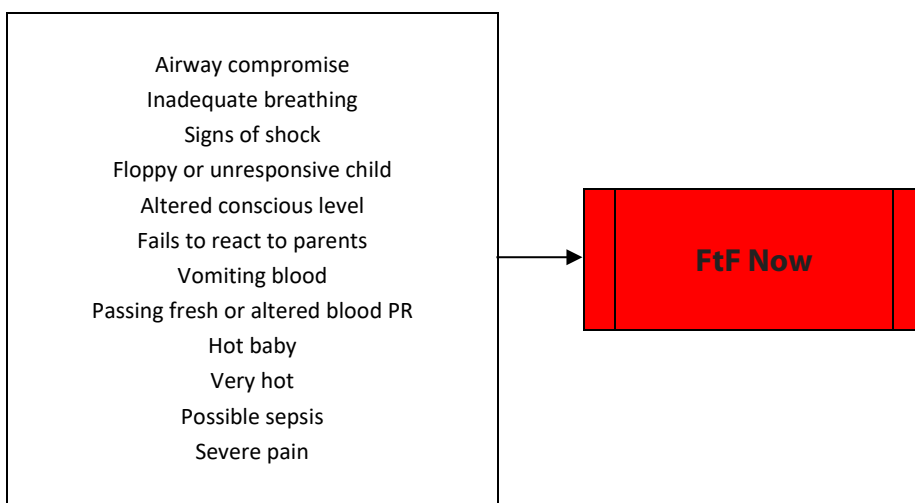
Diarrhoea and vomiting

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended with 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Diarrhoea and vomiting: changes shown in chart

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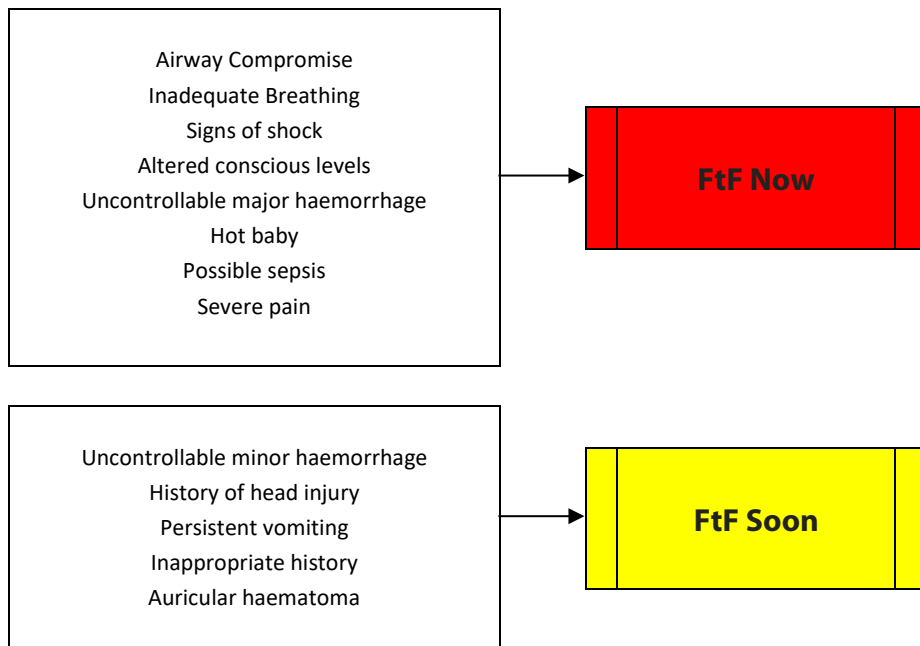
Ear problems

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		It would be extremely difficult to determine if a patient under 28 days was complaining of ear problems therefore Unwell newborn should be used for assessment	Sept 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Ear problems: changes shown in chart

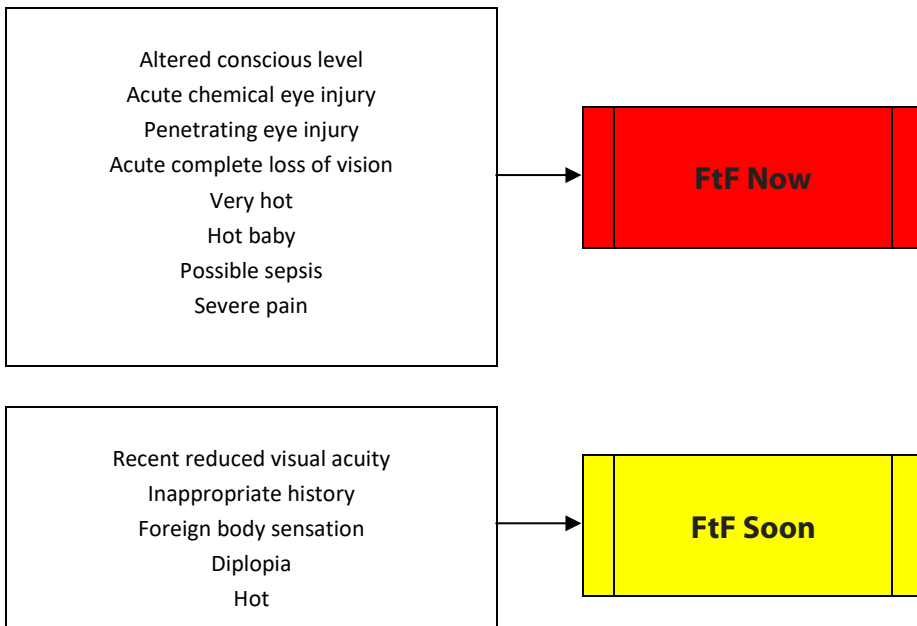
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)

Eye problems: changes shown in chart

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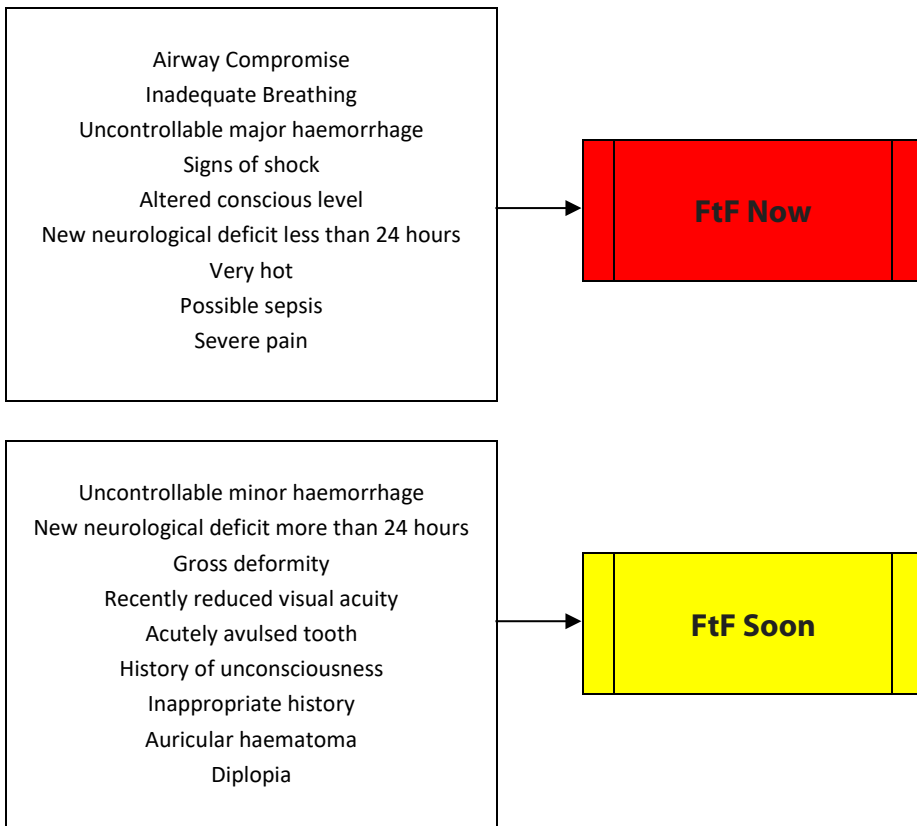
Facial problems

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Facial problems: changes shown in chart

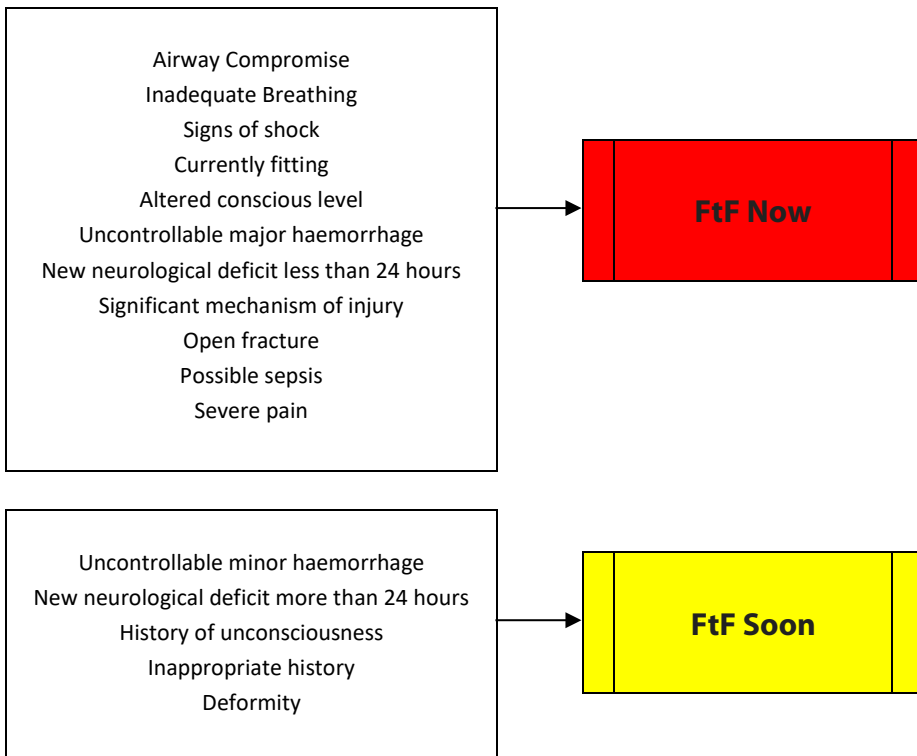
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Falls: changes shown in chart

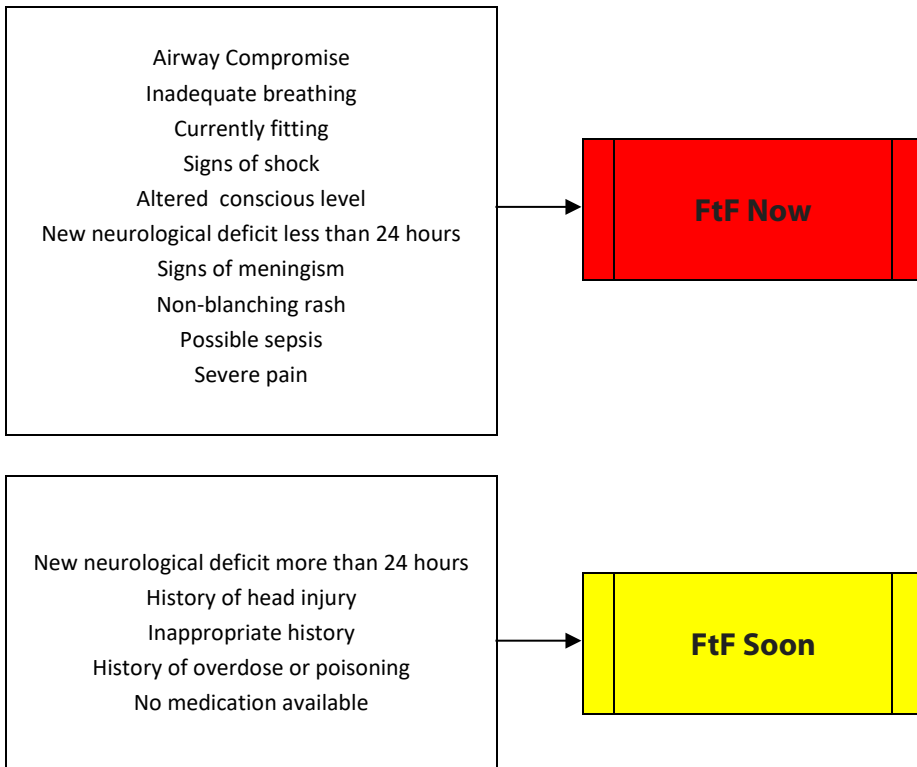
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Fits: changes shown in chart

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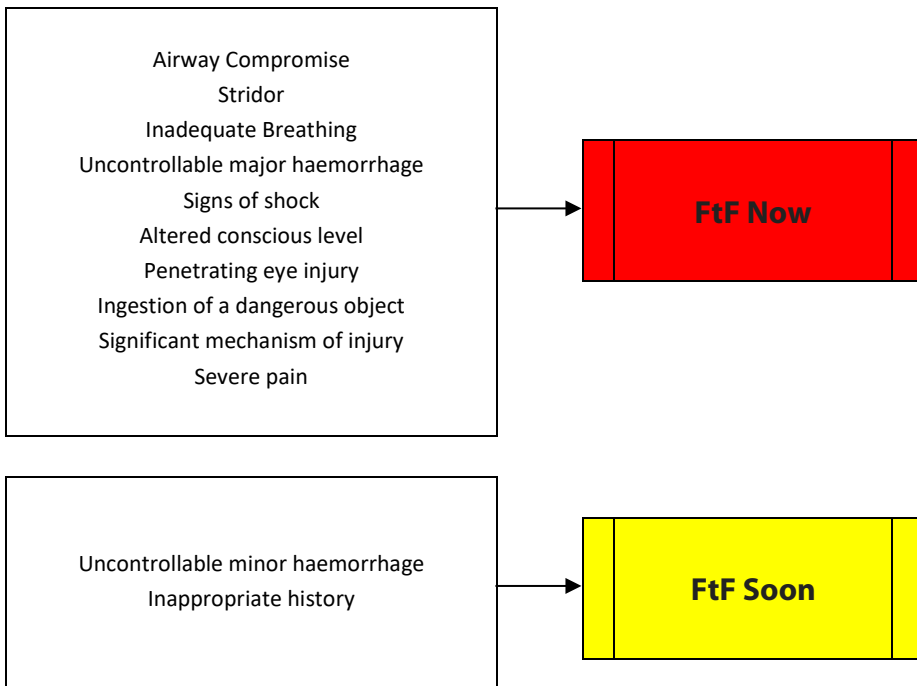
Foreign body

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Ingestion of a dangerous object'. New discriminator added to FTF Now	Ingestion of a dangerous or potentially dangerous foreign object e.g. button battery, magnets or razor blades which may be a potential threat to life	Addition of new discriminator to ensure early identification and treatment of patients having swallowed a potentially dangerous object	May 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Foreign body: changes shown in chart

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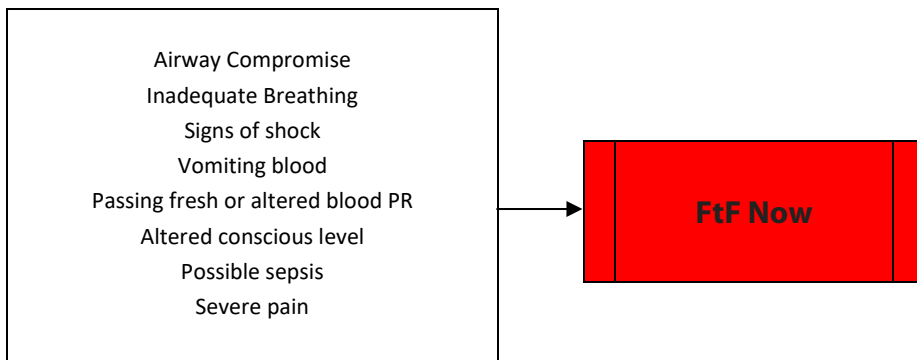
GI Bleed

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

GI Bleed: changes shown in chart

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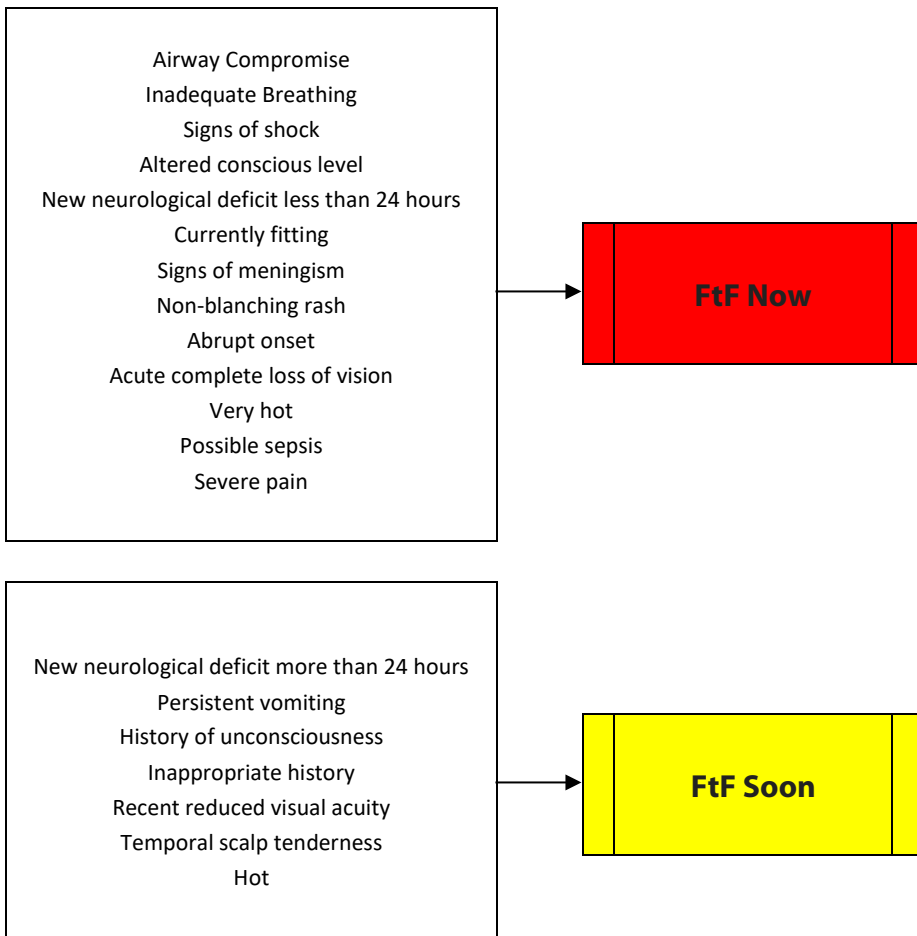
Headache

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Headache: changes shown in chart

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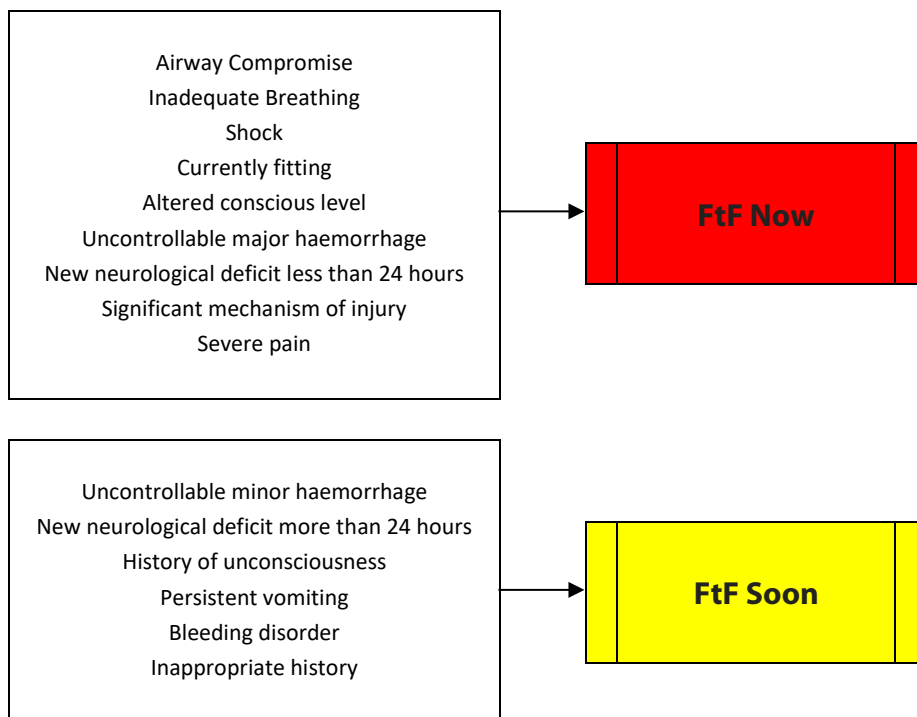
Head injury

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Head injury: changes shown in chart

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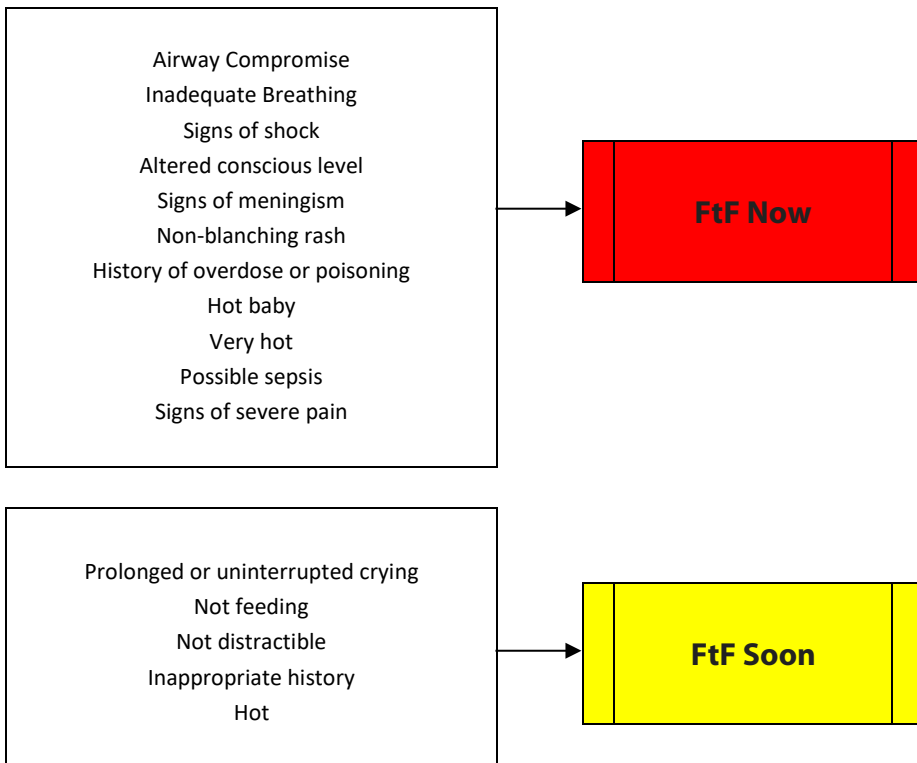
Irritable child

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Irritable child: changes shown in chart

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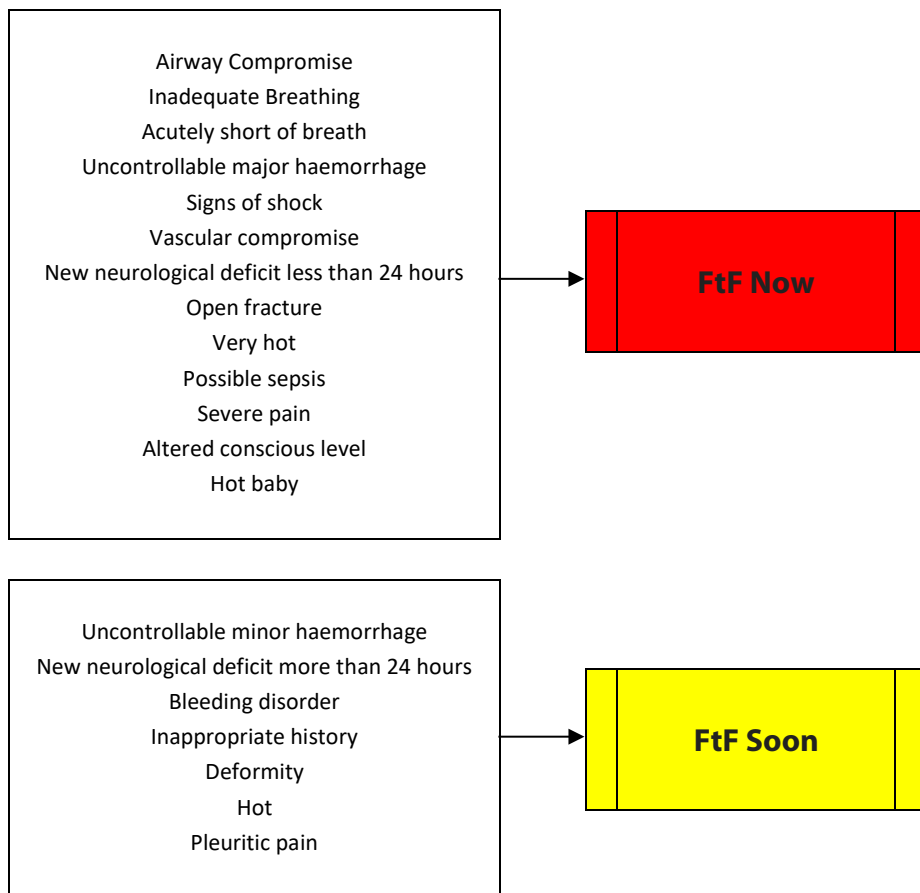
Limb problems

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Limb problems: changes shown in chart

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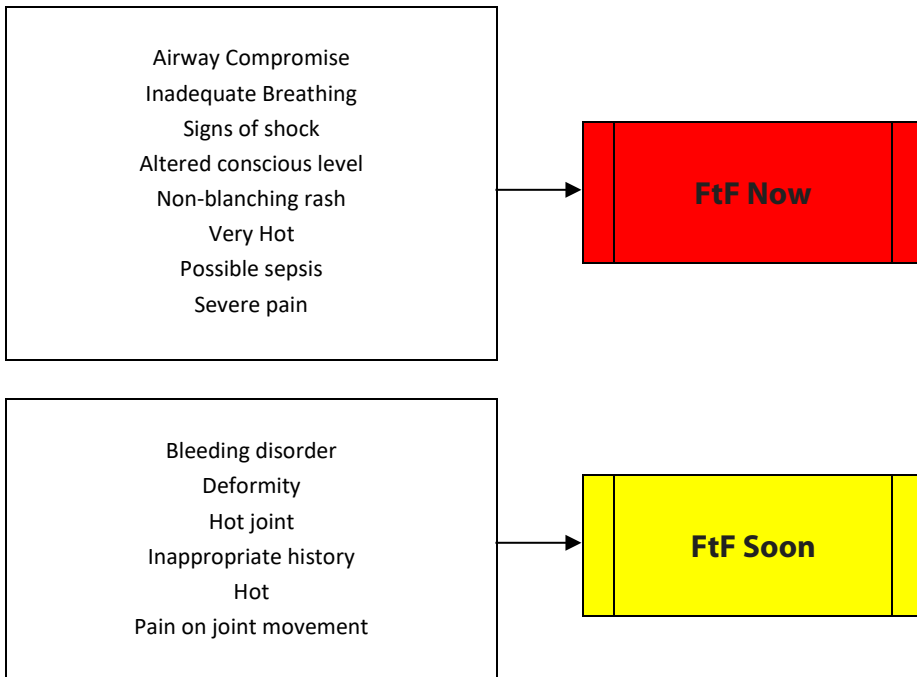
Limping child

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Limping child: changes shown in chart

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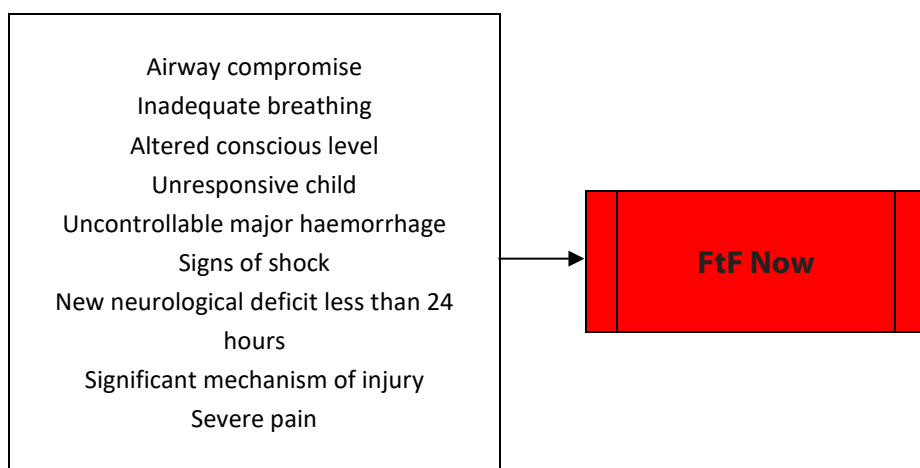
Major Trauma

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Major trauma: changes shown in chart

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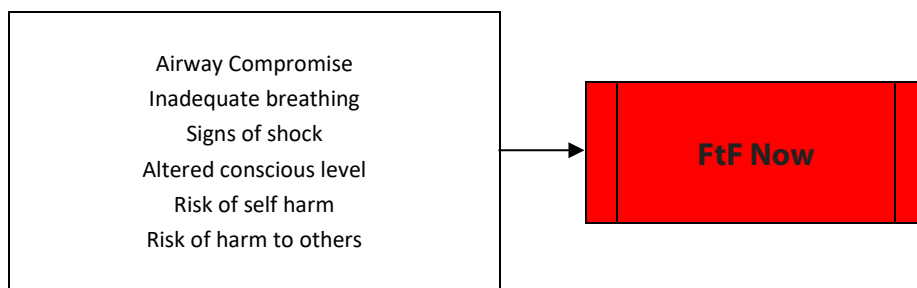
Mental illness

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Mental illness: changes shown in chart

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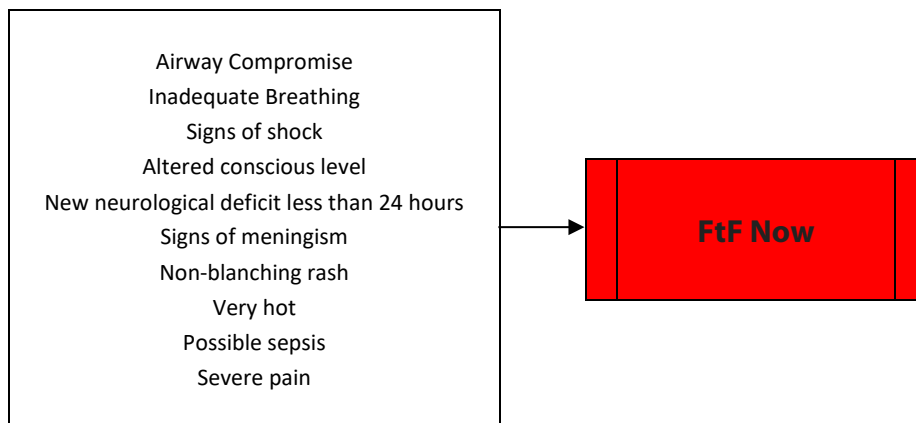
Neck pain

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Neck pain: changes shown in chart [to top](#)

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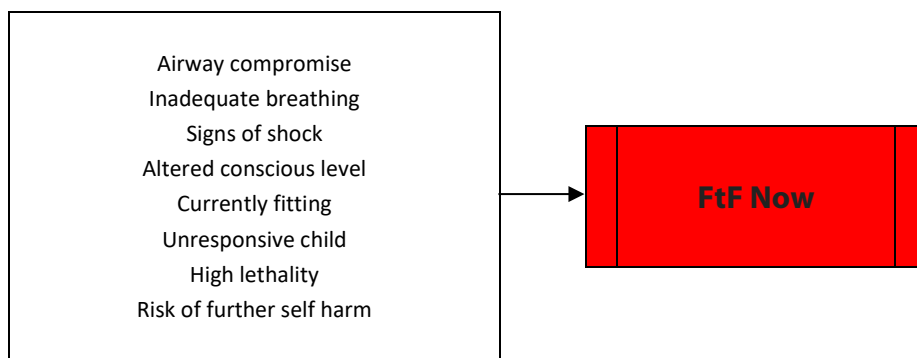
Overdose and poisoning

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Overdose and poisoning: changes shown in chart [to top](#)

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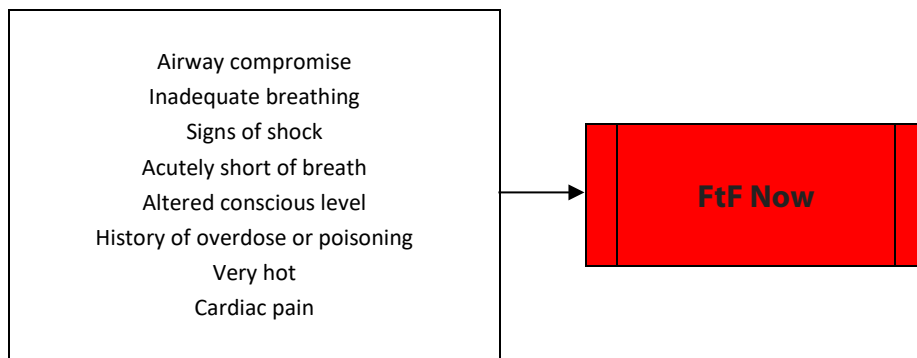
Palpitations

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Palpitations: changes shown in chart

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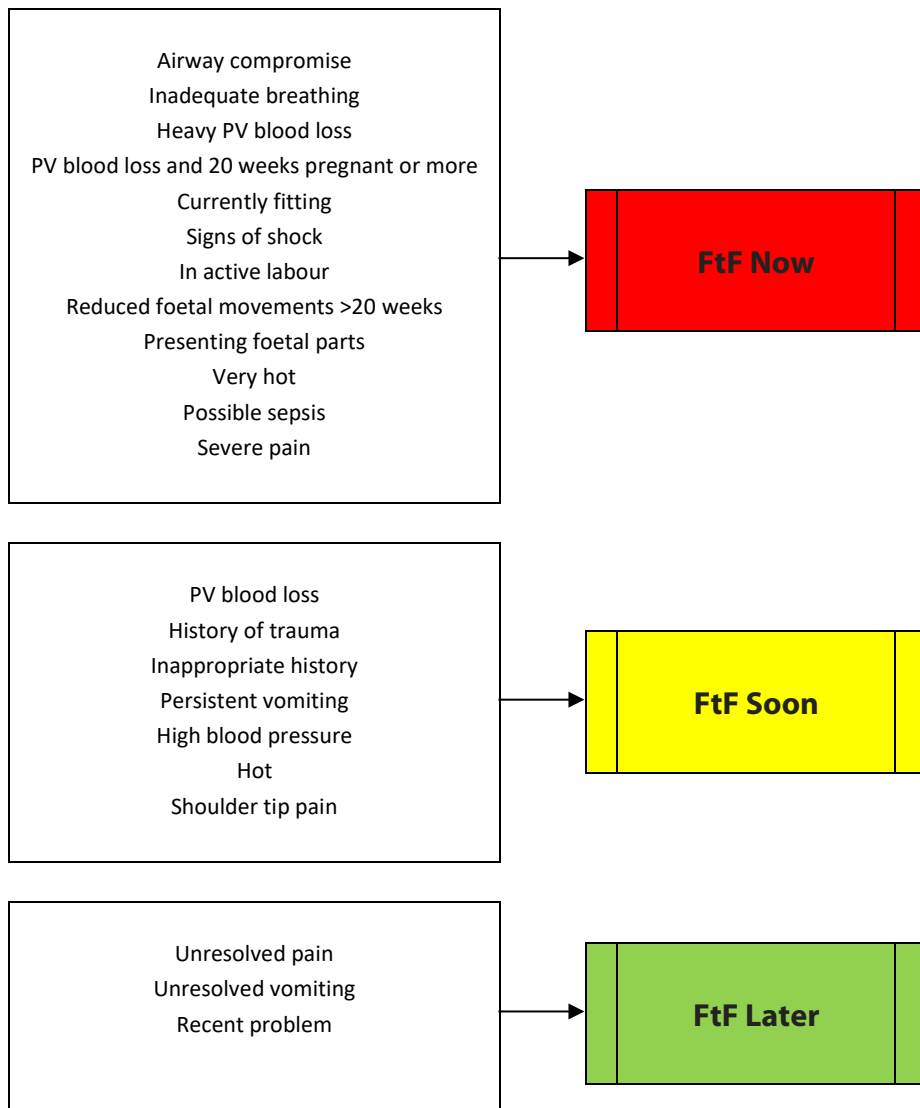
Pregnancy

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
'Recent problem' added to FTF Later		Consistency of other MTS charts	September 2016
Reduced foetal movements >20 weeks. New discriminator added to FTF Now	Absent or reduced foetal movements during the previous 12 hours in a woman known to be beyond the 20 th week of pregnancy	Indicator of foetal wellbeing; if over 20 will require very urgent assessment	Oct 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Pregnancy: changes shown in chart

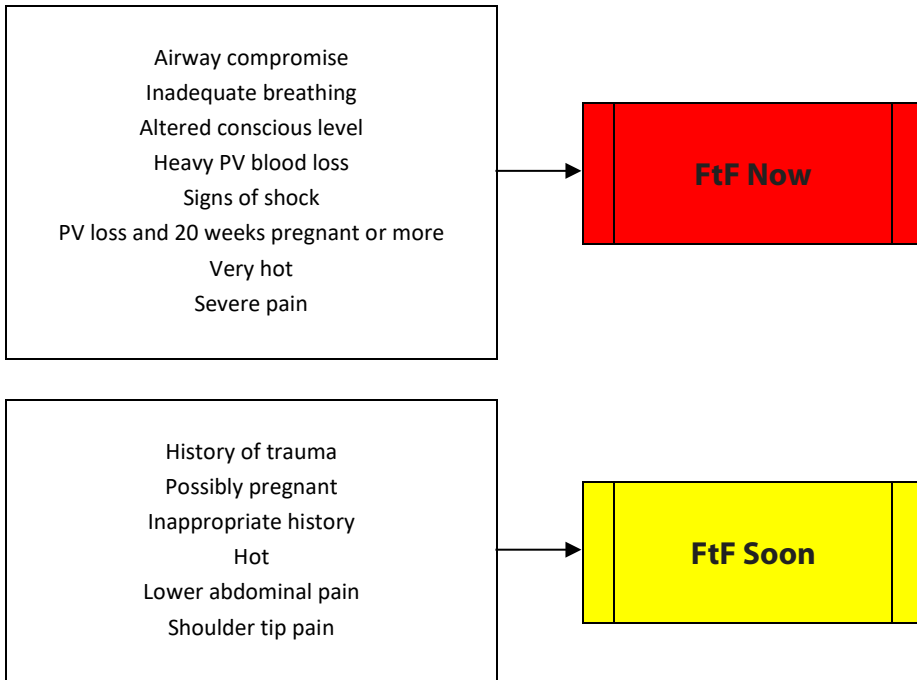
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
'Abdominal pain' discriminator in PV Bleeding chart changed to 'Lower abdominal pain'	Any pain felt in the abdomen; association with PV bleeding may indicate ectopic pregnancy or miscarriage	To differentiate between abdominal pain felt with back pain that requires an Orange priority and abdominal pain felt with PV bleeding that would required a Yellow priority	Apr 2020

PV Bleeding: changes shown in chart

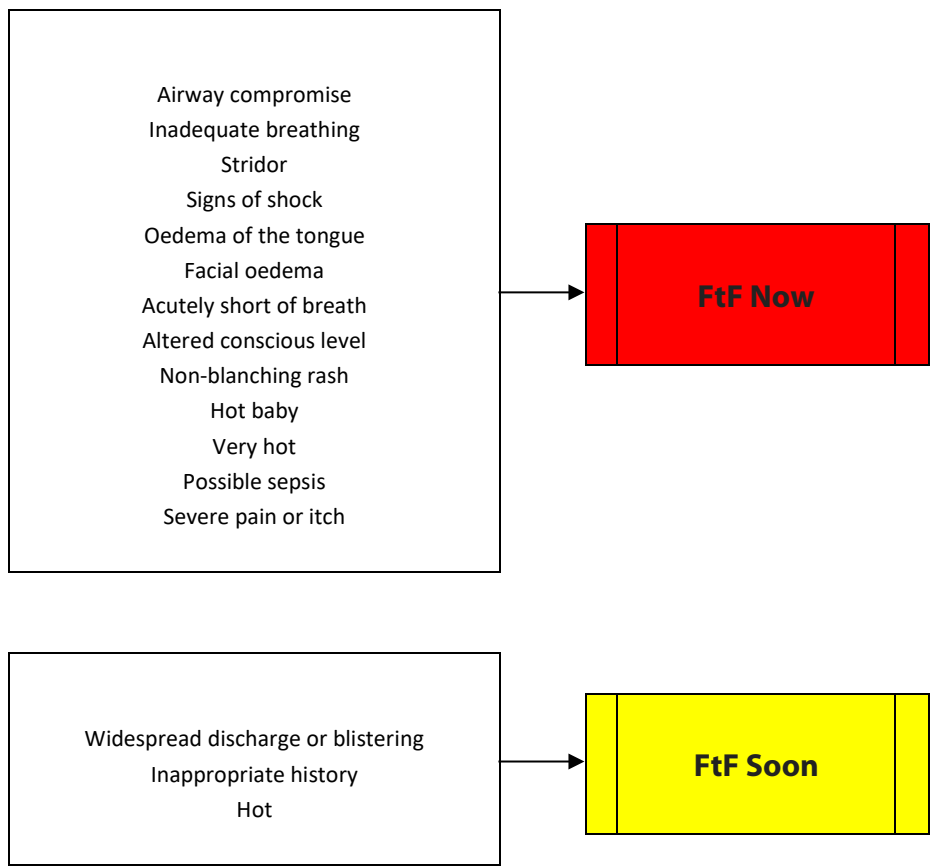
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Rashes: changes shown in chart

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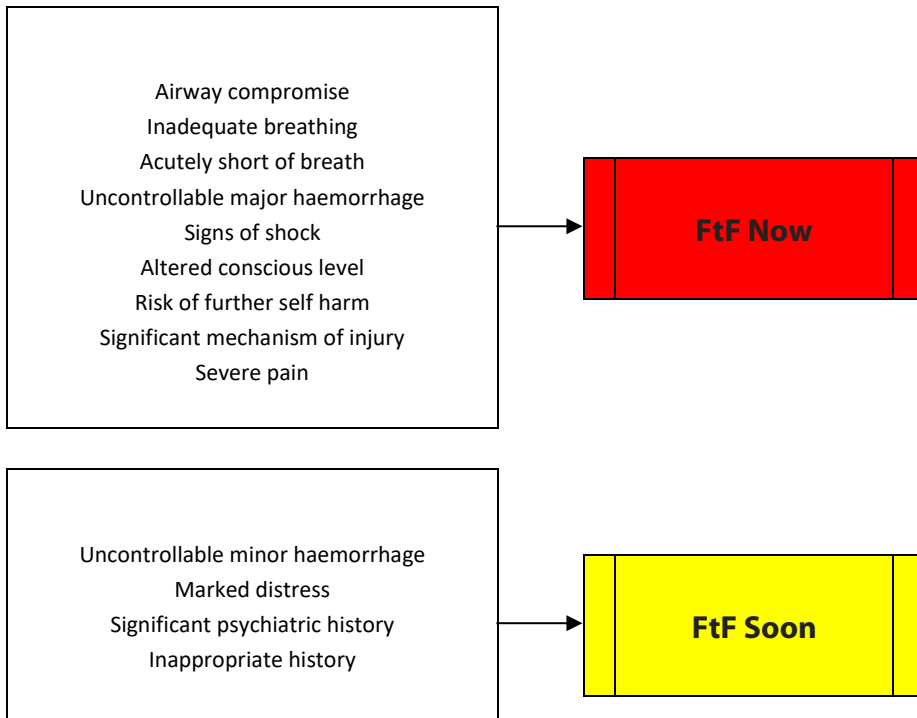
Self harm

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Self harm: changes shown in chart

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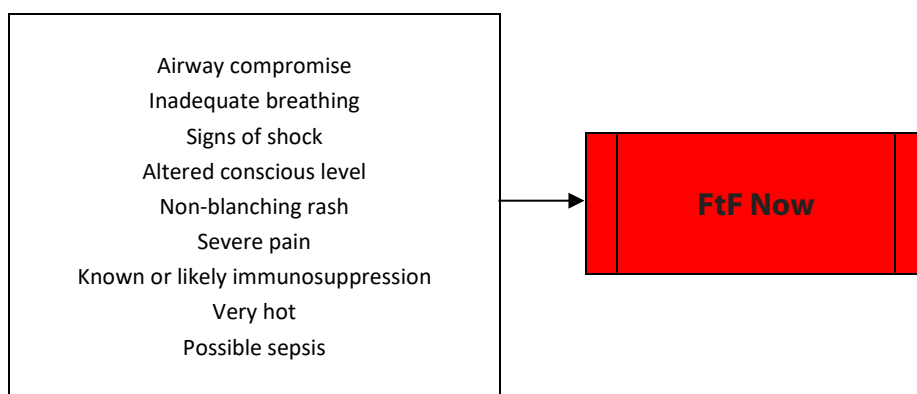
Sexually acquired infection

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016, (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Sexually acquired infection: changes shown in chart

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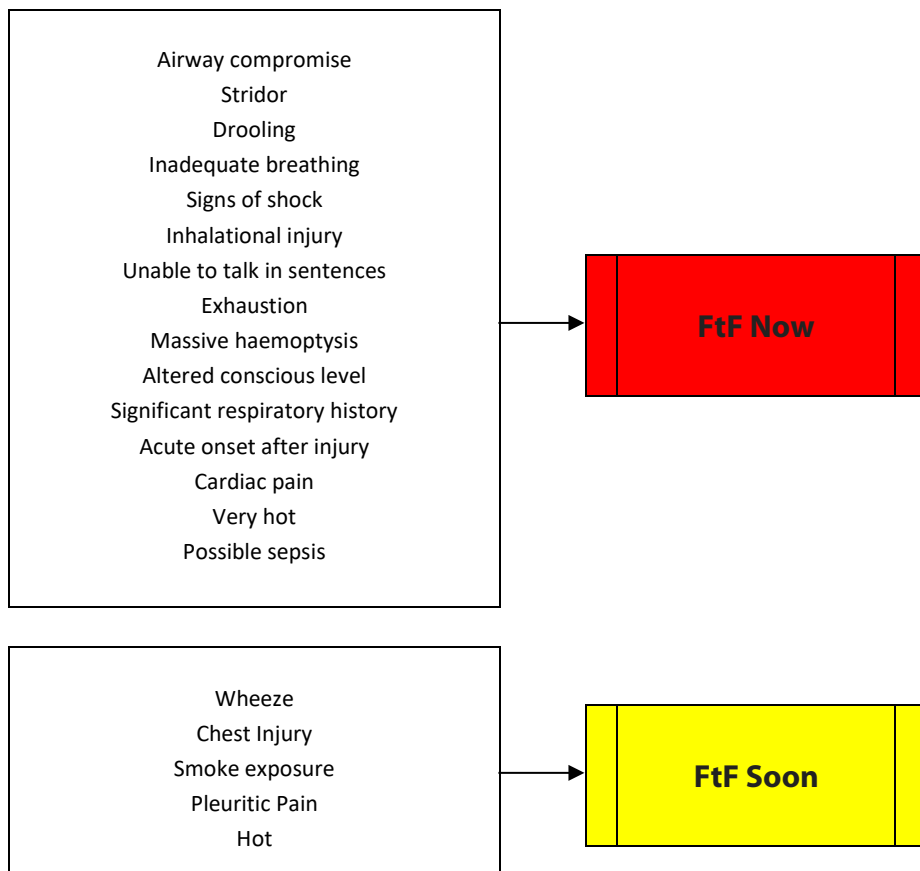
Shortness of breath in adults

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Inhalation injury' added to FTF Now		Patients may suffer a chemical injury after breathing in toxic smoke	Sept 2016
'Smoke exposure' added to FTF Soon		Shortness of breath may be used where a patient has been exposed to smoke or from a fire and no injuries are present	September 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
'Inhalation injury' changed to 'Inhalational injury' for consistency		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' to FTF Now	'Coughing up large amounts of fresh or clotted blood. Not to be confused with streaks of blood in saliva'	To capture patients presenting with massive haemoptysis in a FTF now priority	Apr 2020

Shortness of breath in adults: changes shown in chart

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Shortness of breath in children

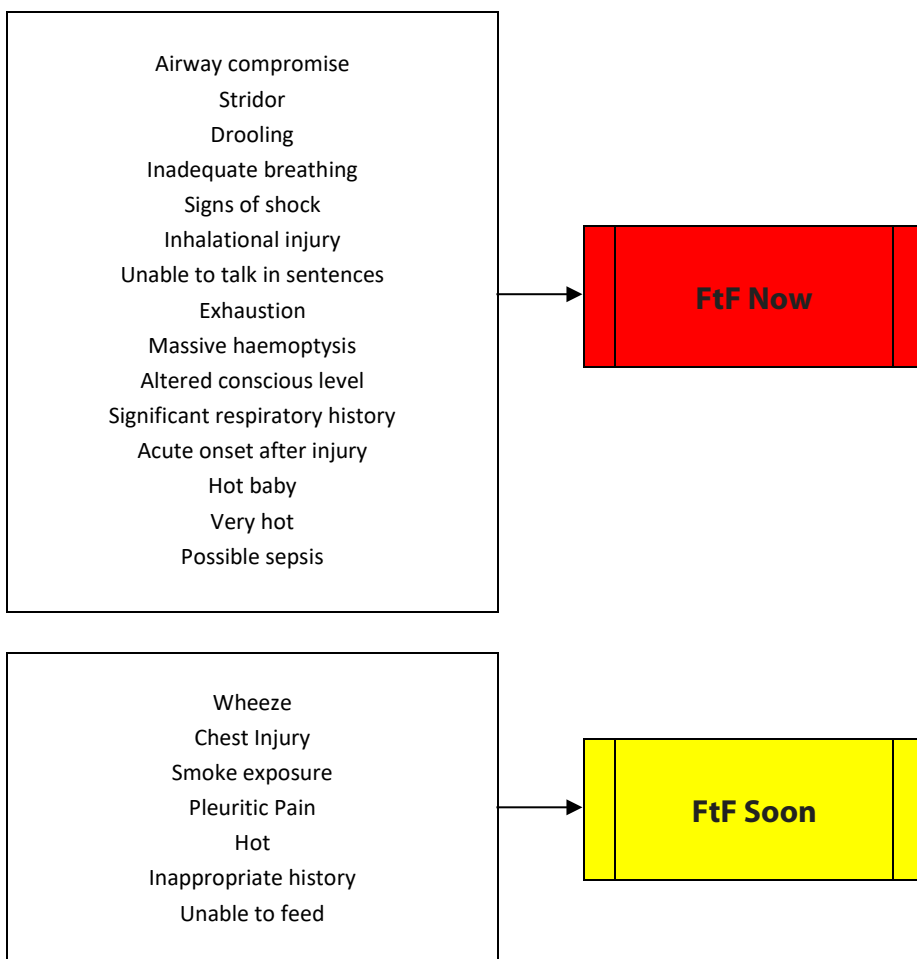
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Inhalation injury' added to FTF Now		Patients may suffer a chemical injury after breathing in toxic smoke	July 2016
'Smoke exposure' added to FTF Soon		Shortness of breath may be used where a patient has been exposed to smoke or from a fire and no injuries are present	July 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016, (Definition updated Feb 2017)
'Inhalation injury' changed to 'Inhalational injury' for consistency		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017

Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' to FTF Now	'Coughing up large amounts of fresh or clotted blood. Not to be confused with streaks of blood in saliva'	To capture patients presenting with massive haemoptysis in a FTF now priority	Apr 2020

Shortness of breath in children: changes shown in chart

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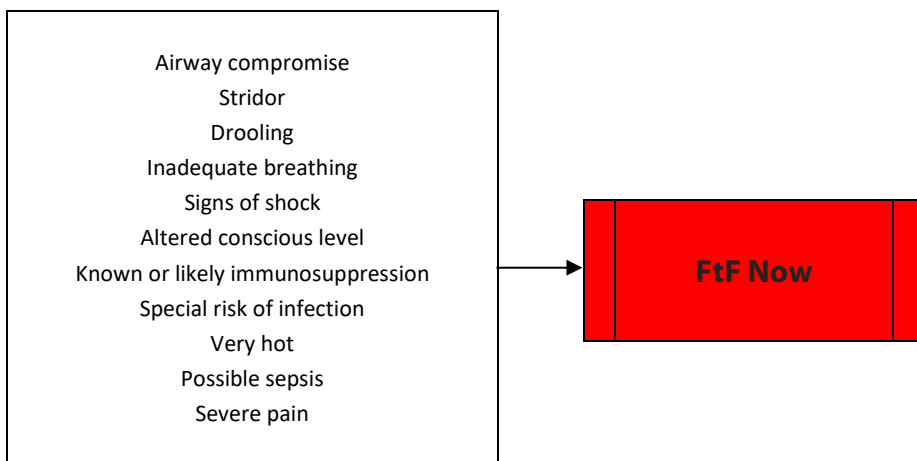
Sore throat

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Sore throat: changes shown in chart

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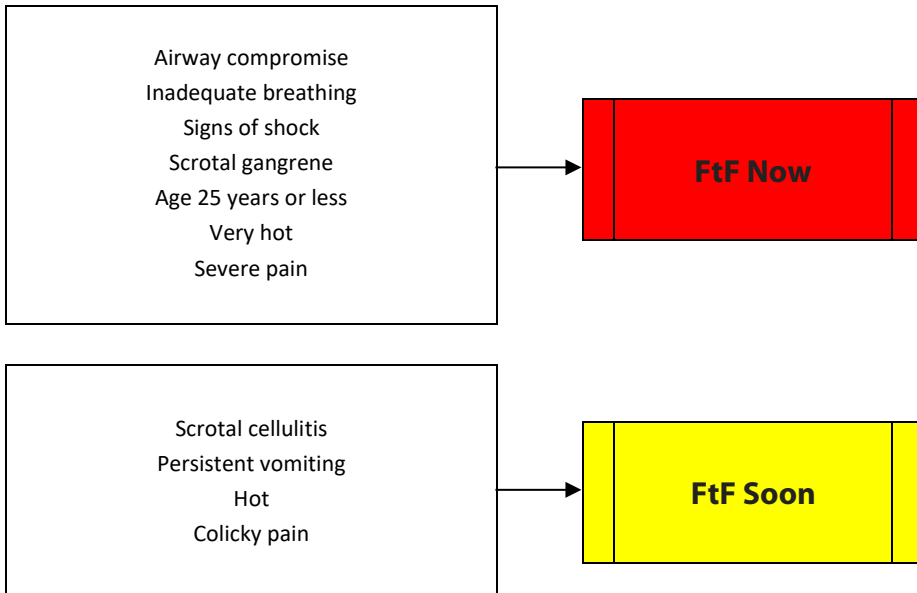
Testicular pain

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
'Age less than 25 years' changed to 'Age 25 years or less'	Definition– A person aged less than 25 years	To maintain consistency with discriminator in 3e	Aug 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
Age 25 years or less – Priority amended to FTF Now		To ensure consistency with ET	Apr 2020

Testicular pain: changes shown in chart

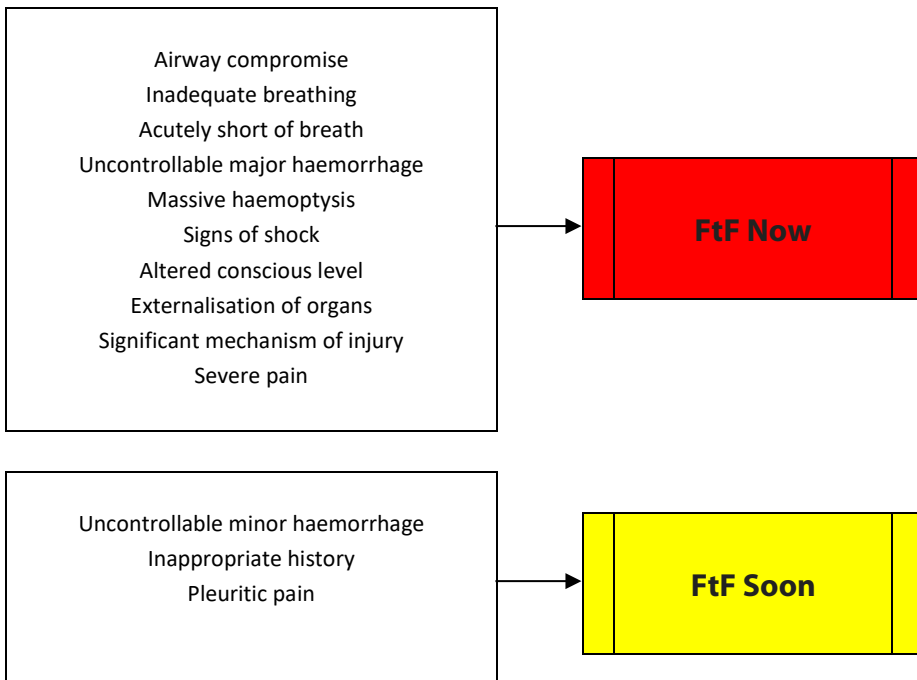
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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' to FTF Now	'Coughing up large amounts of fresh or clotted blood. Not to be confused with streaks of blood in saliva'	To capture patients presenting with massive haemoptysis in a FTF now priority	Apr 2020

Torso injury: changes shown in chart

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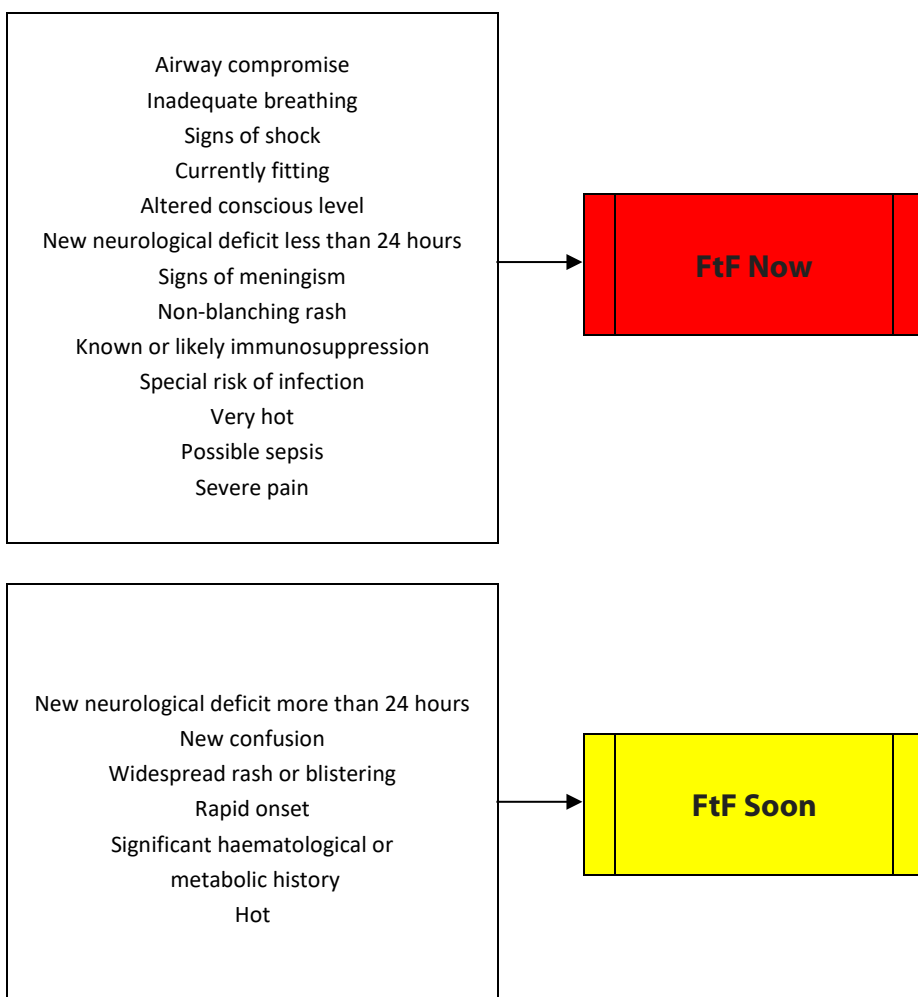


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' in FTF Soon	A patient with a significant haematological condition; or a congenital metabolic disorder that is known to deteriorate rapidly	Discriminator changed to identify those patients with metabolic disorders that are known to deteriorate rapidly	May 2016
'Cold' discriminator removed		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed separately	Sept 2016
New discriminator 'New confusion' added to FTF Soon	Patients with new onset confusion	To capture those patients, generally the elderly, who do not have possible sepsis but are newly confused	Dec 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)

<p>Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now</p>	<p>No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'</p>	<p>To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority</p>	<p>Apr 2020</p>
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Unwell adult: changes shown in chart

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Unwell baby (Up to 12 months)

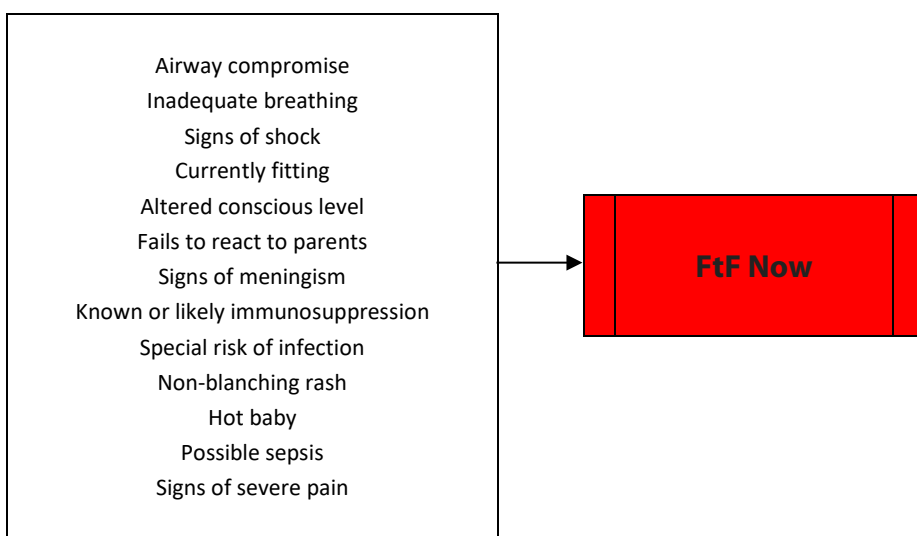
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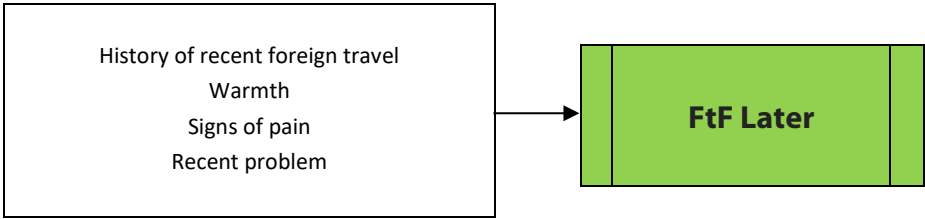
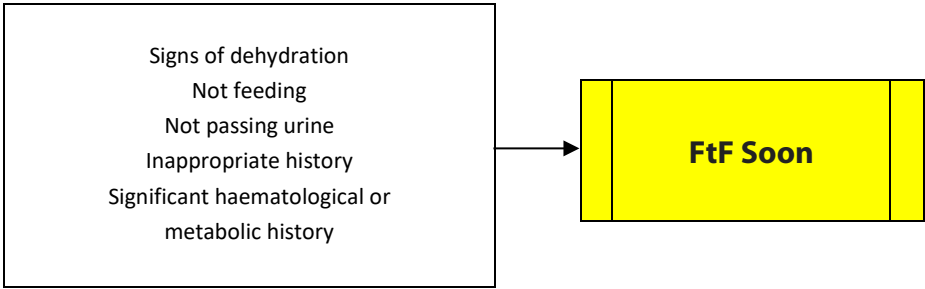
Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' in FTF Soon	A patient with a significant haematological condition; or a congenital metabolic disorder that is known to deteriorate rapidly	Discriminator changed to identify those patients with metabolic disorders that are known to deteriorate rapidly	May 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
'Cold' discriminator removed		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed seperately	Sept 2016
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)

	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended with 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
'Special risk of infection' added to FTF Now		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020
'History of recent foreign travel' added to FTF Later		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020

Unwell baby (Up to 12 months): changes shown in chart [to top](#)

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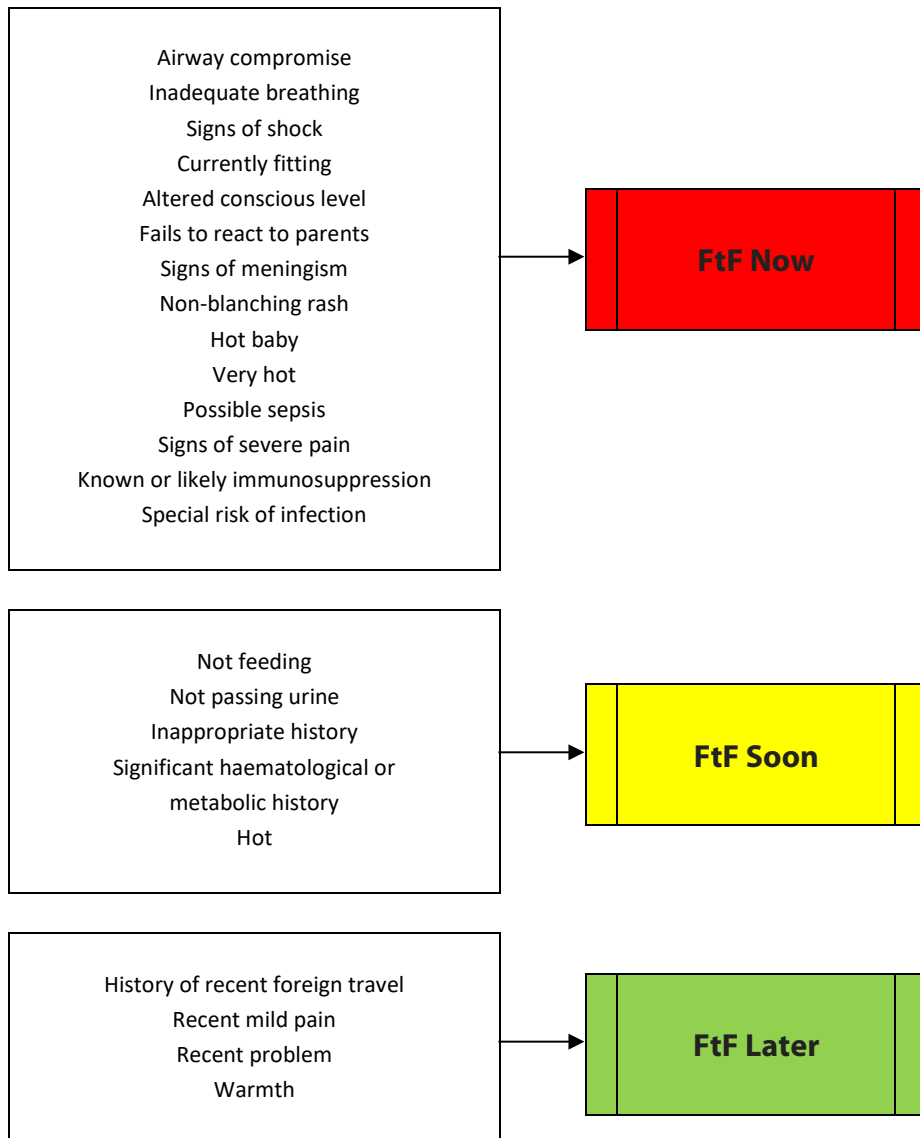


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' to FTF Soon	A patient with a significant haematological condition; or a congenital metabolic disorder that is known to deteriorate rapidly	Discriminator changed to identify those patients with metabolic disorders that are known to deteriorate rapidly	May 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
'Cold' discriminator removed		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed seperately	Sept 2016
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used. If the patient is over 28 days but less than 12 months, the Unwell baby chart should be used.' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used whereas unwell baby should be used where the patient is less than 12 months	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
	specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.		
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended with 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
'Special risk of infection' added to FTF Now		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020
'History of recent foreign travel' added to FTF Later		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020

Unwell child: changes shown in chart

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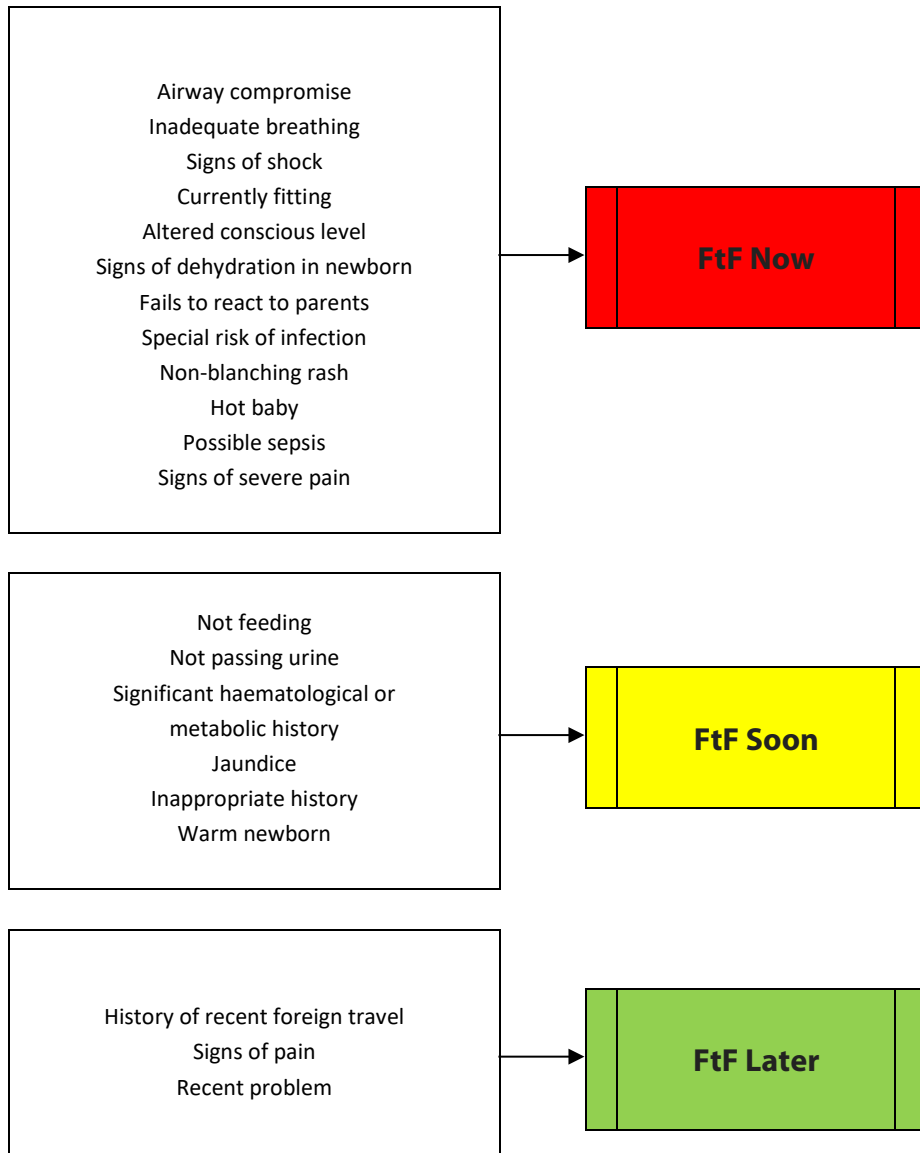


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' to FTF Soon	A patient with a significant haematological condition; or a congenital metabolic disorder that is known to deteriorate rapidly	Discriminator changed to identify those patients with metabolic disorders that are known to deteriorate rapidly	May 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
'Cold' discriminator removed		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed seperately	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended with 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017

Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020
'Special risk of infection' added to FTF Now		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020
'History of recent foreign travel' added to FTF Later		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020

Unwell newborn (Up to 28 days) : changes shown in chart

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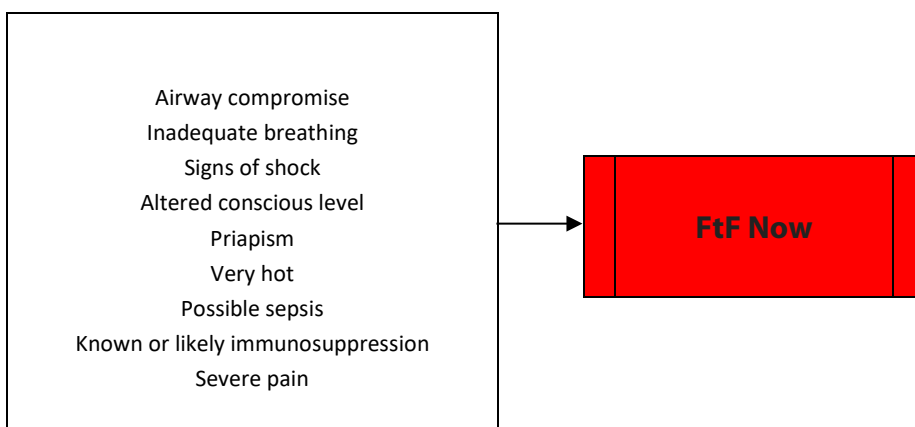
Urinary problems

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Urinary problems: changes shown in chart

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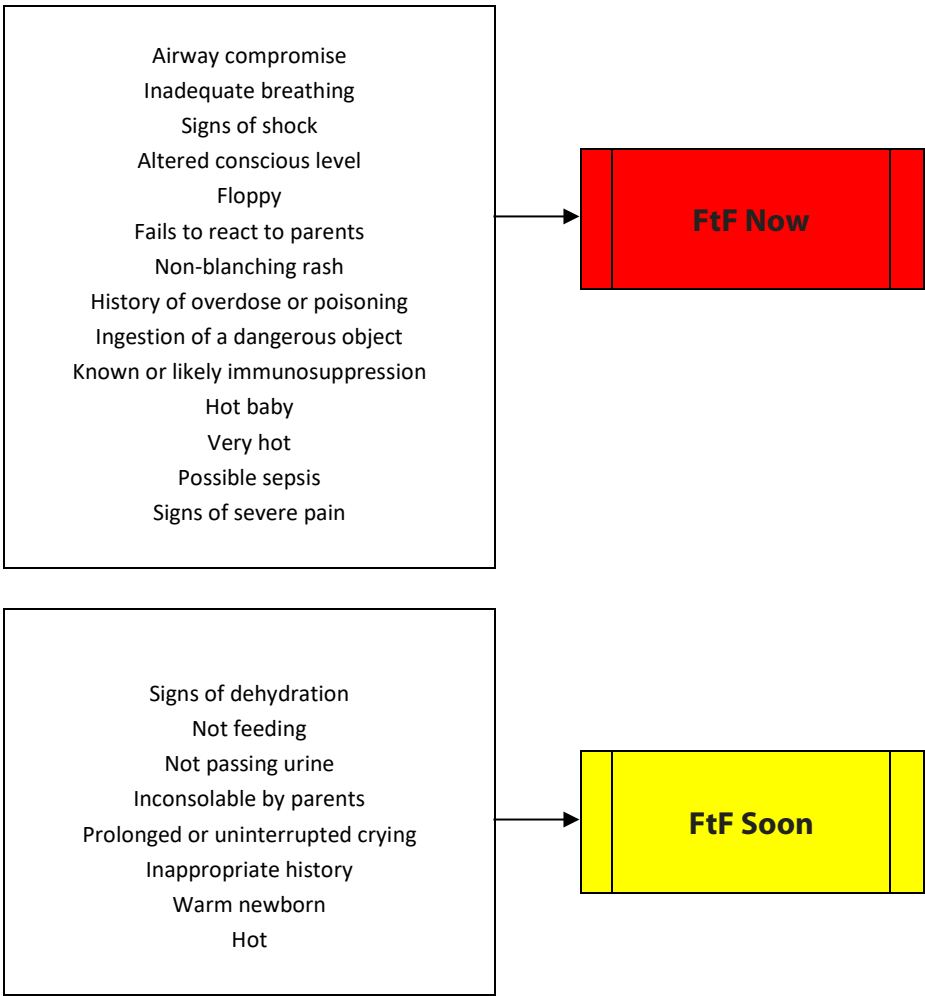


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Ingestion of a dangerous object'. New discriminator added to FTF Now	Ingestion of a dangerous or potentially dangerous foreign object e.g. button battery, magnets or razor blades which may be a potential threat to life	Addition of new discriminator to ensure early identification and treatment of patients having swallowed a potentially dangerous object	May 2016
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
In the text in the book the statement 'If the patient is under 28 days, the Unwell newborn chart should be used' will be added		Unwell newborn looks at conditions that may affect a newborn baby therefore should be used	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended with 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia,	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

	hypotension and reduced conscious level'		
Warm newborn added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with Emergency Triage	Apr 2020

Worried parent: changes shown in chart

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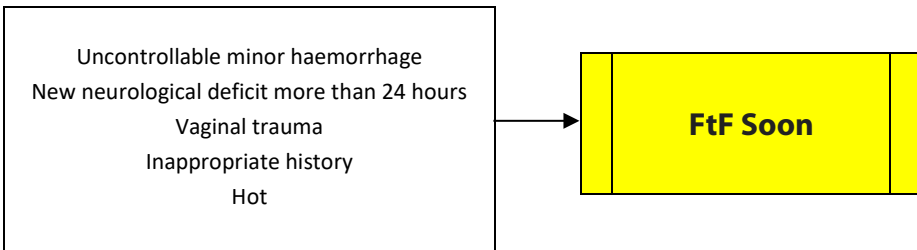
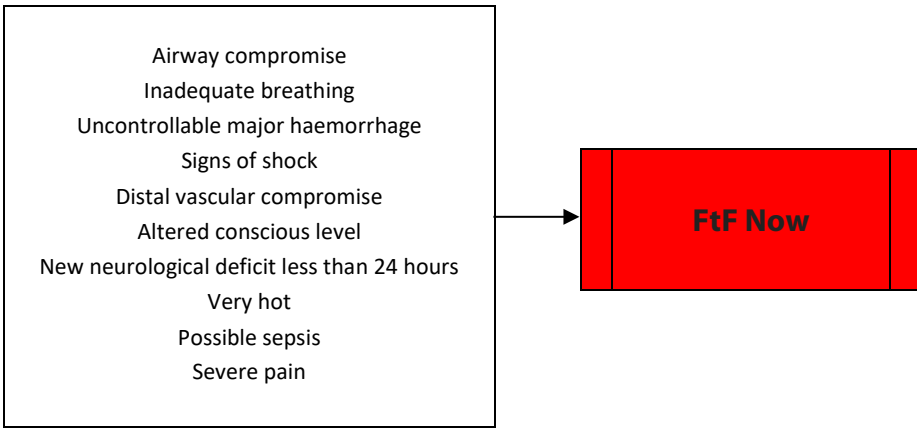
Wounds

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Innapropriate history' added to FTF Soon		To maintain consistency with MTS 3e and to provide a prompt for consideration due to lack of visual clues when performing telephone triage	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to FTF Now	Suspected sepsis in patients who present with altered mental state, low blood pressure (Systolic less than 100) or raised respiratory rate (rate more than 22). In children, age specific physiological values should be used to determine if possibly septic.	To be able to quickly identify patients who have possible sepsis	Dec 2016 (Definition updated Feb 2017)
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

Wounds: changes shown in chart

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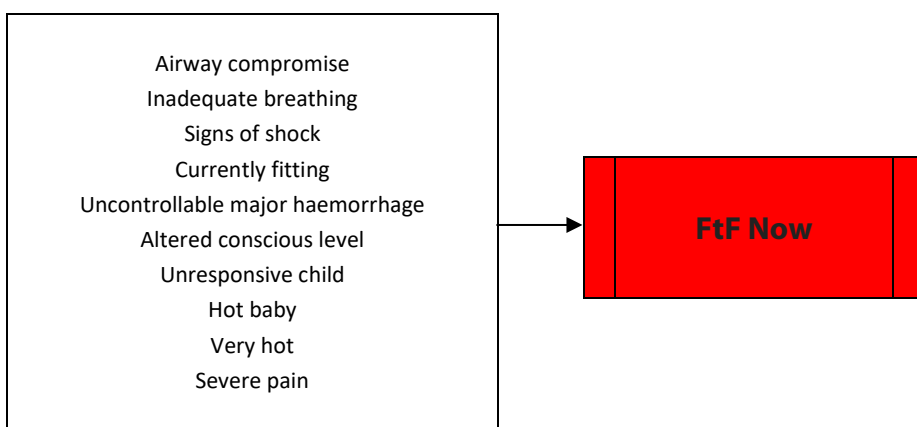
General Discriminators

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Cold removed from all TTA charts		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed seperately	Sept 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Signs of shock' to FTF Now	No change from Face to face definition: 'Shock is inadequate delivery of oxygen to the tissues. The classic signs include sweating, pallor, tachycardia, hypotension and reduced conscious level'	To ensure signs of shock are eliminated in a face to face now priority	Apr 2020

General Discriminators: changes shown in chart

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Temperature discriminator changes to TTA

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Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Cold' discriminator removed from all TTA charts		Cold with regards TTA was included to safeguard against patients being exposed to the elements, however due to the difficulties in assessment of temperature over the phone this has now been removed. If a patient is cold due to being outside or if there is any query of sepsis, this would be managed seperately.	Sept 2016