



**Emergency
Triage**



Manchester Triage Group Statement: Emergency Triage editions (Last updated Dec 2020)

The Manchester Triage Group (MTG) no longer supports the 1996 or 2006 edition of Emergency Triage. These have now been superseded by the 2014 version of Emergency Triage: Manchester Triage Group, 3rd edition ISBN: 978-1-118-2906-7.

The MTG is clear that a number of changes since 1996 are matters of Clinical Safety and that patients being triaged using many of the 1996 or 2006 algorithms will 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 Emergency Triage 1e or 2e 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 Emergency Triage (ET) updates see <https://www.triagenet.net/en/files/MTSETUpdates.pdf>

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

Edition	Date	Patient safety update	General update	Support ceases
3.0	2014			Dec 2016
3.1	May 2016		✓	Feb 2017
3.2	Jul 2016		✓	Apr 2017
3.3	Oct 2016		✓	Jul 2017
3.4	Dec 2016	✓		Jun 2017
3.5	Feb 2017	✓		Jul 2017
3.6	Mar 2017		✓	Sep 2020
3.7	Apr 2020 and Dec 2020		✓	Mar 2022
3.8	Nov 2021	✓		Current

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

MTS 3e post-publication updates

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

Chart [Click on the blue links below for a summary of changes]	All charts updated at publication of 3e in December 2013 – updated charts indicated below
Abdominal pain in adults	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 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, July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Testicular pain' added, Apr 2020
Abscesses and local infections	'Warm newborn' added, May 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Abuse and neglect	'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; Chart name changed to Abuse and Neglect, Apr 2020 Impact of new MH discriminators on self-harm risk discriminators, Nov 2021
Allergy	'Drooling' added; Discriminator positions amended, Oct 2016
Apparently drunk	New MH discriminators added, Nov 2021
Assault	
Asthma	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Back pain	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain', Apr 2020
Behaving strangely	New MH discriminators added, Nov 2021
Bites and stings	'New abnormal pulse' added; 'Warm newborn' added, May 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Burns and scalds	'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017
Chemical exposure	'Inhalation injury' added; 'Smoke exposure added', July 2016; 'Acute eye injury' definition amended, Mar 2017; 'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017 'Widespread rash' amended to 'Widespread discharge', Apr 2020
Chest pain	'Massive haemoptysis' added; Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain', Apr 2020

Chart [Click on the blue links below for a summary of changes]	All charts updated at publication of 3e in December 2013 – updated charts indicated below
Collapse	Chart name changed, Oct 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Warm' discriminator amended, Mar 2017 Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain', Apr 2020
Crying baby	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Dental problems	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Diabetes	'New abnormal pulse' added, May 2016; Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020); Ketones amended, Aug 2017
Diarrhoea and vomiting	'New abnormal pulse' added, May 2016; Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020); 'Signs of dehydration' definition amended, Mar 2017, Discriminator positions amended, Aug 2017
Ear problems	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Eye problems	'Warm newborn' added, May 2016 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Facial problems	'Warm newborn' added, May 2016 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Falls	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Fits	'Warm newborn' added, May 2016 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Foreign body	'Ingestion of a dangerous object' added May 2016;
GI Bleed	'New abnormal pulse' added, May 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Head injury	
Headache	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Irritable child	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart; 'Hot baby' added, July 2016;

Chart [Click on the blue links below for a summary of changes]	All charts updated at publication of 3e in December 2013 – updated charts indicated below
	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Limb problems	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Limping child	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Major trauma	
Mental illness	New MH discriminators added, Nov 2021
Neck pain	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020);
Overdose and poisoning	New MH discriminators added, Nov 2021
Palpitations	
Pregnancy	'New abnormal pulse' added, May 2016; 'Persistant vomiting' added, 'Recent problem' added, July 2016; 'Reduced fetal movements' added, Oct 2016 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
PV Bleeding	'Abdominal pain' discriminator amended to 'Lower abdominal pain', Dec 2017
Rashes	'Warm newborn' added, May 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Self-harm	New MH discriminators added, Nov 2021
Sexually acquired infection	'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Shortness of breath in adult	'Inhalation injury' added; 'Smoke exposure' added' Sept 2016; 'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Massive haemoptysis' added Apr 2020
Shortness of breath in children	'Inhalation injury' added; 'Smoke exposure' added' Sept 2016; 'Inhalation injury' amended to 'Inhalational injury' Aug 2017; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Massive haemoptysis' added Apr 2020
Sore throat	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Testicular pain	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, July 2016; 'Age less than 25' amended, Aug 2017;

Chart [Click on the blue links below for a summary of changes]	All charts updated at publication of 3e in December 2013 – updated charts indicated below
Torso injury	'New abnormal pulse' added; Very low SpO2 added; Low SpO2 added; 'Massive haemoptysis' added Apr 2020
Unwell adult	'Significant haematological history' amended, May 2016; New confusion' added, Dec 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Unwell baby	'Significant haematological history' amended May 2016; Removal of 'Warm newborn' discriminator and clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; 'Special risk of infection' and 'History of recent foreign travel' added to chart, Apr 2020
Unwell child	'Significant haematological history' amended, May 2016; Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; 'Special risk of infection' and 'History of recent foreign travel' added to chart, Apr 2020
Unwell newborn	'Significant haematological history' amended, May 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Signs of dehydration' amended, March 2017; 'Special risk of infection' and 'History of recent foreign travel' added to chart, Apr 2020
Urinary problems	Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart July 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
Worried parent	'Ingestion of a dangerous object' added, 'New abnormal pulse' added, May 2016; Clinician directed to 'Unwell newborn' chart, July 2016; 'Warm' discriminator amended, Mar 2017 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020) 'Interrupted crying' amended to 'Uninterrupted crying'; Very low SpO2 and Warm newborn added to chart as already established discriminators but missing from updates document Apr 2020
Wounds	'Warm newborn' added, May 2016; 'Possible Sepsis' added, Dec 2016 (definition updated Feb 2017, Dec 2020)
General Discriminators	From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition, Mar 2017
Major incident – Primary	

Chart [Click on the blue links below for a summary of changes]	All charts updated at publication of 3e in December 2013 – updated charts indicated below
Major incident - Secondary	

Changes to dictionary definitions		
'Responds to pain' amended; 'Supraorbital ridge pressure should not be used since reflex grimacing may occur' removed from definition.		Apr 2020
Possible sepsis definition amended – the word 'values' has been replaced by 'tools'		Dec 2020
New MH discriminators added, old MH discriminators removed (see below)		Nov 2021
Additional discriminators	Definition	
Apparently hallucinating	Patients who are apparently hallucinating may appear distracted and may appear to react to stimuli (primarily visual and auditory) that are not apparent to anyone else	Nov 2021
Continuing self harm or high risk of further self harm	An initial view of the risk of harm to self can be formed by considering the patient's behaviour. Patients who are threatening to harm themselves and who are actively seeking the means to do so are at high risk	Nov 2021
Discharged from mental health services within the past 15 days	Any patient who has been discharged from an active period of care under mental health services (in hospital or in the community) within the past 15days	Nov 2021
Extreme aggression or agitation requiring immediate restraint	Aggression and agitation of such a degree that immediate restraint is required to manage the risk of harm to self or others	Nov 2021
High risk of leaving before assessment	Active, credible threats to leave prior to assessment pose a high risk	Nov 2021
Immediate risk of leaving before assessment	Active, credible attempts to leave prior to assessment pose an immediate risk	Nov 2021
Immediate risk to self	An initial view of the risk of harm to self can be formed by considering the patient's behaviour. Patients who are actively harming themselves and those who are threatening to harm themselves and who have the means to do so are at immediate risk	Nov 2021

Immediate risk to others	An initial view of the risk of harm to others can be judged by looking at posture (tense, clenched), speech (loud, using threatening words) and motor behaviour (restless, pacing, lunging at others). Immediate risk should be assumed if weapons and potential victims are available and no controls are already in place.	Nov 2021
Likely to require admission under mental health legislation	Patients with significant psychiatric symptoms who are likely to require admission under mental health legislation	Nov 2021
Moderate aggression or agitation	Agitation or aggression that can usually be managed by verbal de-escalation without physical restraint	Nov 2021
Moderate risk of leaving before assessment	Threats to leave without any attempts to do so pose a moderate risk	Nov 2021
Moderate risk of self harm	An initial view of the risk of harm to self can be formed by considering the patient's behaviour. Patients without a significant history of self harm, who are not actively trying to harm themselves, but who profess the desire to harm themselves are at moderate risk	Nov 2021
Moderate risk of harm to others	An initial view of the risk of harm to others can be judged by looking at posture (tense, clenched), speech (loud, using threatening words) and motor behaviour (restless, pacing, lunging at others). Moderate risk should be assumed if there is any indication of potential harm to others	Nov 2021
New onset of significant mental health symptoms	Any new mental health symptoms not already taken into account	Nov 2021
New symptoms of psychosis	Active new symptoms of psychosis with no insight such as hallucinations, delusions and/or paranoia	Nov 2021
Recently given birth	A woman who has given birth within the past 3 months	Nov 2021
Severe aggression or agitation that may require restraint	Aggression and agitation of such a degree that restraint may be required at short notice to manage the risk of harm to self or others	Nov 2021
Self harmed without other psychiatric disease	Patients who have harmed themselves (for the first or subsequent time) who do not have a mental health diagnosis	Nov 2021
Safeguarding concerns	Any concerns for the welfare of the patient that arise from their vulnerability	Nov 2021

Threats of violence or high risk of harm to others	An initial view of the risk of harm to others can be judged by looking at posture (tense, clenched), speech (loud, using threatening words) and motor behaviour (restless, pacing, lunging at others). High risk should be assumed if potential victims are available and inadequate controls are in place	Nov 2021
Discriminators now removed (included in new discriminators above)		
High risk of (further) harm to others		Nov 2021
High risk of (further) self-harm		Nov 2021
Moderate risk of (further) harm to others		Nov 2021
Moderate risk of (further) self-harm		Nov 2021
Risk of harm to others		Nov 2021
Risk of self-harm		Nov 2021

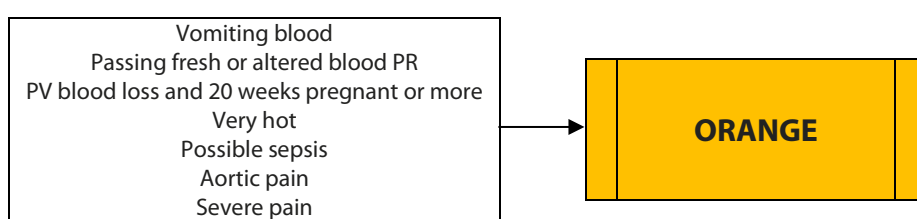
Abdominal pain in adults

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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)
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 Orange	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 shown in chart

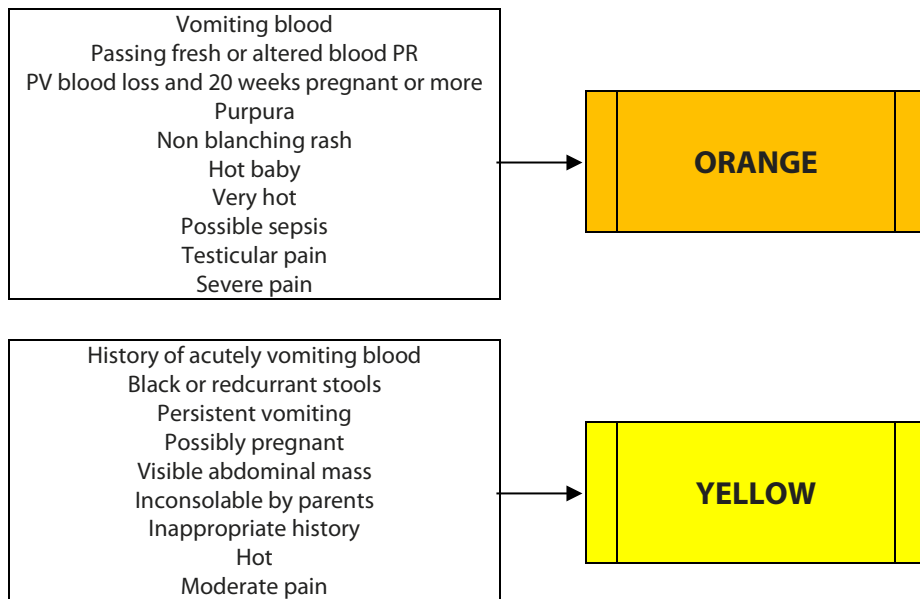
[\[Back to top\]](#)



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 Orange		The patient who is under 16 may be pregnant	July 2016
'Possibly pregnant' added to Yellow		The patient who is under 16 may be pregnant	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
Testicular pain added to Orange		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

Abdominal pain in children: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



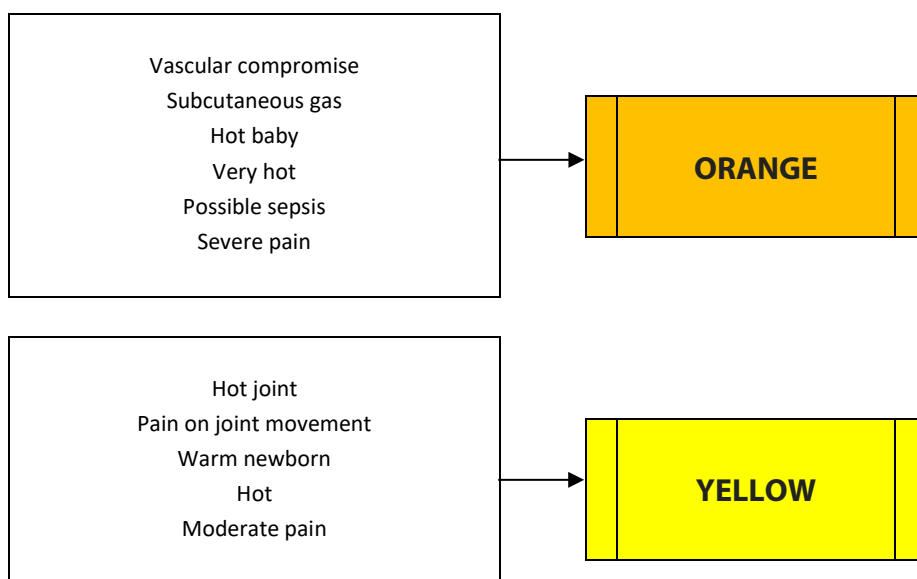
Abscesses and local infections

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with an abscess or local infection therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Abscesses and local infections: changes shown in chart [to top\]](#)

[\[Back](#)



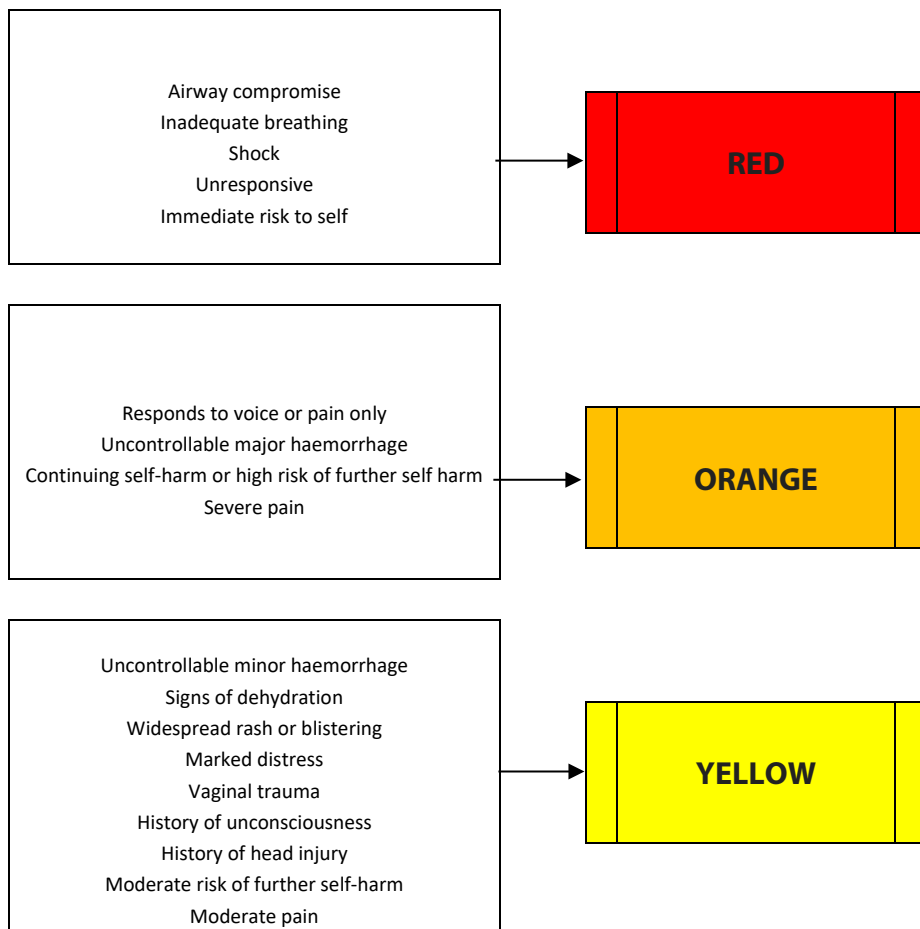
Abuse and neglect

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended to 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
Chart name changed from 'Abused or neglected child' to 'Abuse and neglect'		Changed so that the chart can be used for any person who may be abused or neglected, not just for children.	Apr 2020
Discriminators for self-harm updated to match those in the updated MH charts			Nov 2021

Abuse and neglect: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



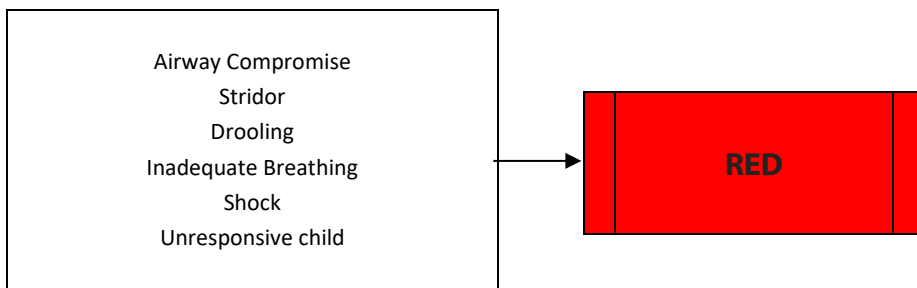
Allergy

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Positioning of discriminators in Red changed		Changed to ensure consistency with other charts	Oct 2016
'Drooling' discriminator added to Red		To ensure consistency with other charts	Oct 2016

Allergy: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



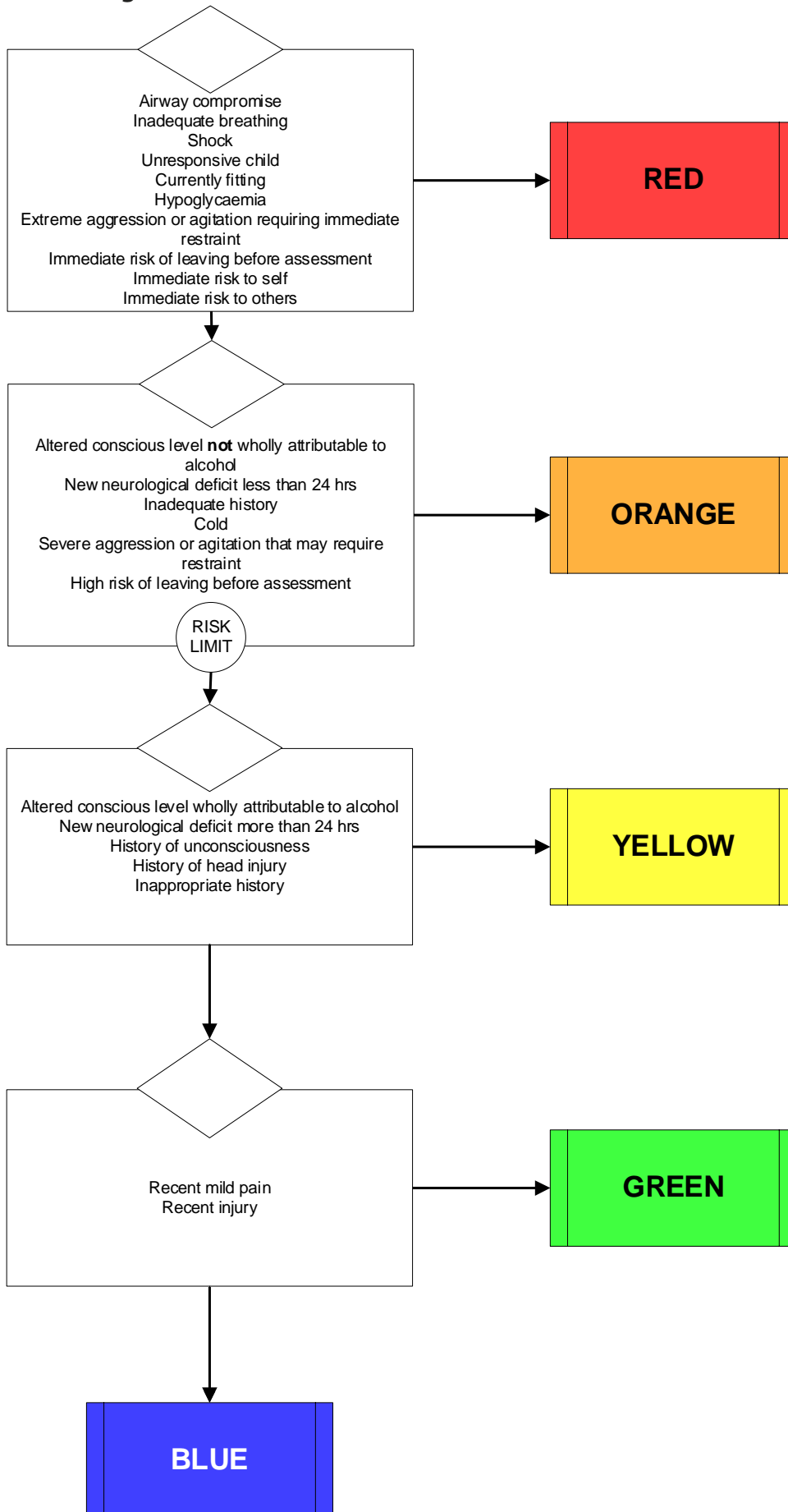
Apparently drunk

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Additional MH discriminators added to chart	Existing discriminators updated	To reflect outcomes from Delphi study	Nov 2021

Apparently drunk: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



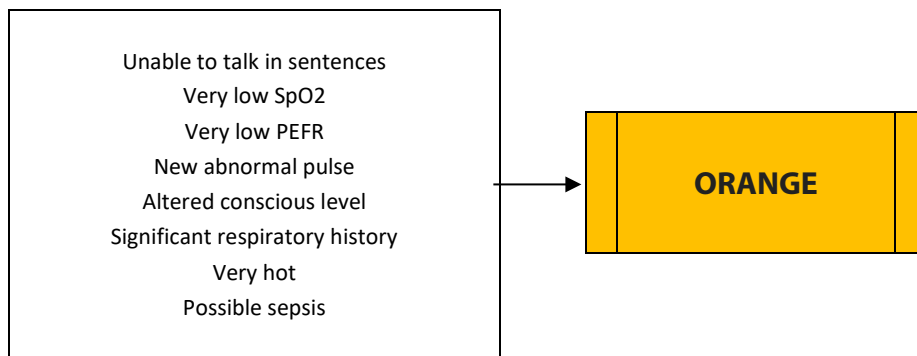
Asthma

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Asthma: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



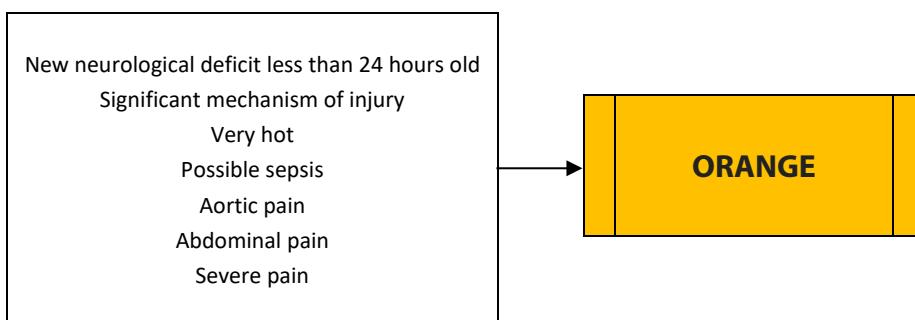
Back pain

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain' in Orange	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

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

[\[Back](#)



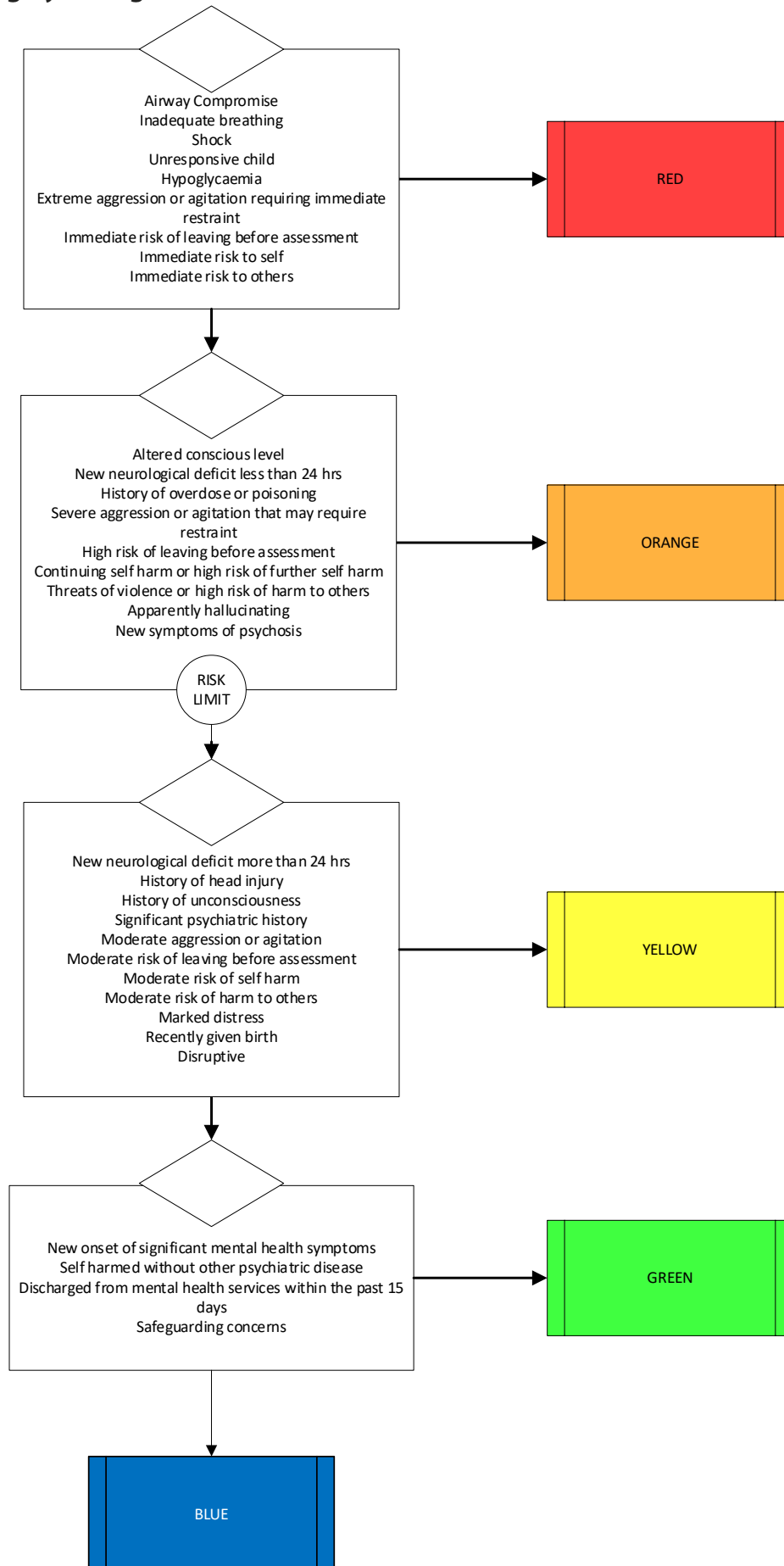
Behaving strangely

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Additional MH discriminators added to chart	Existing discriminators updated	To reflect outcomes from Delphi study	Nov 2021

Behaving strangely: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



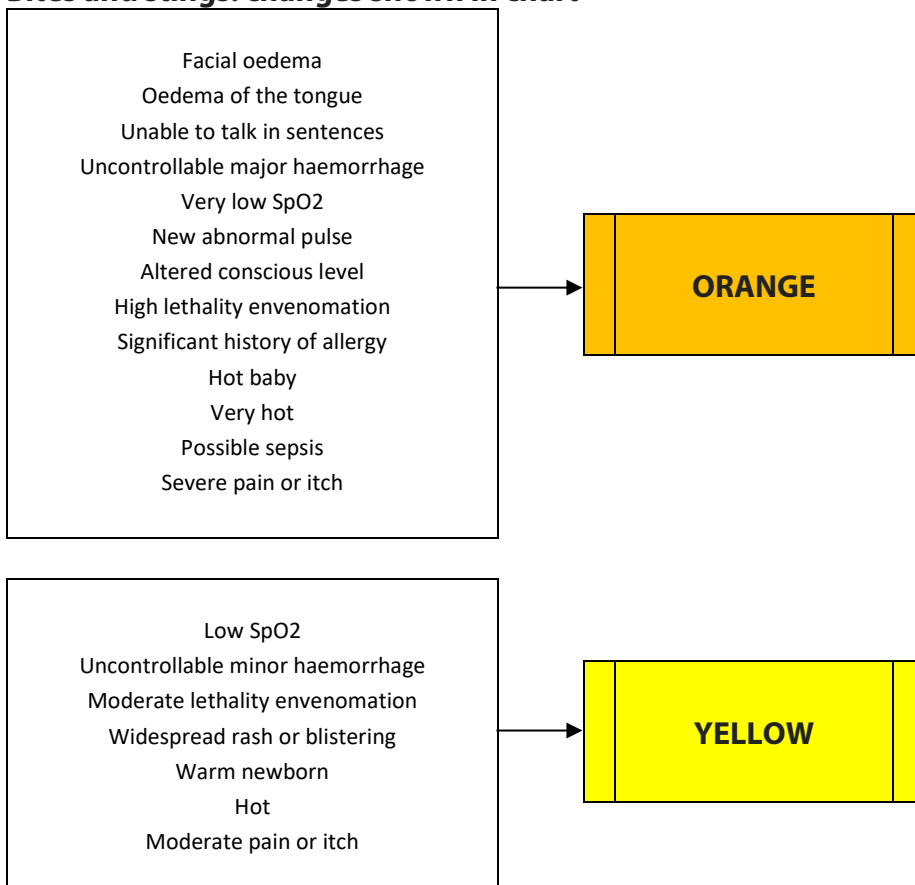
Bites and stings

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'New abnormal pulse' added to Orange		Patient may present with a new abnormal pulse following severe reaction to a bite or sting	May 2016
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with a bite or sting therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Bites and stings: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



Burns and scalds

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Inhalation injury' changed to 'Inhalational injury' for consistency		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017

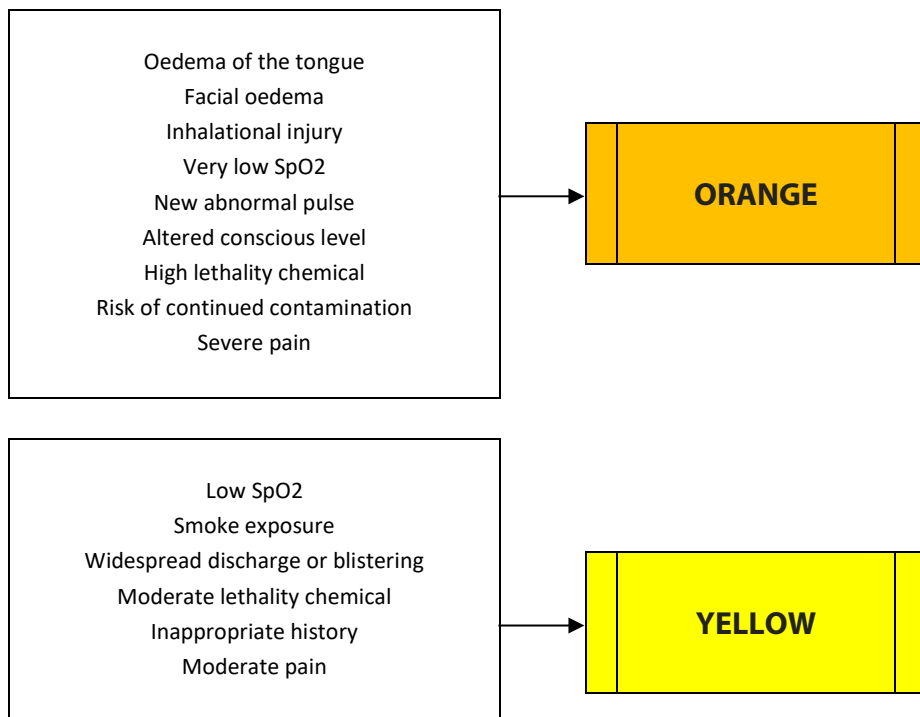
Chemical Exposure

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Inhalation injury' added to Orange		Patients may suffer a chemical injury after breathing in toxic smoke	July 2016
'Smoke exposure' added to Yellow		Chemical exposure may be used where a patient has been exposed to smoke or chemicals from a fire and no injuries are present	July 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
'Widespread rash and blistering' amended to 'Widespread discharge or blistering'		To maintain consistency with other charts	April 2020

Chemical Exposure: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



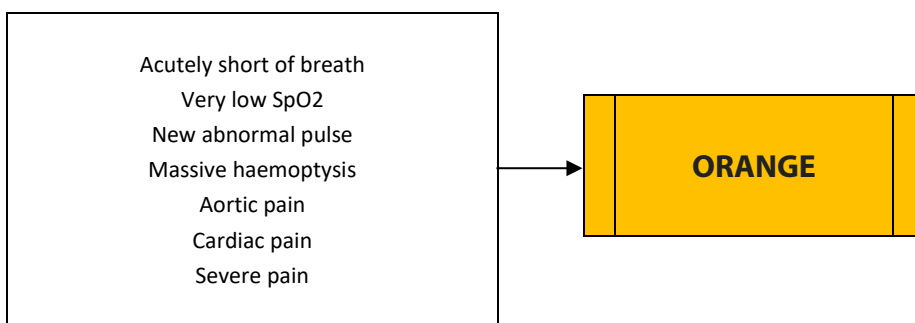
Chest pain

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' to Orange	'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 an Orange priority	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain' in Orange	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

[\[Back to top\]](#)



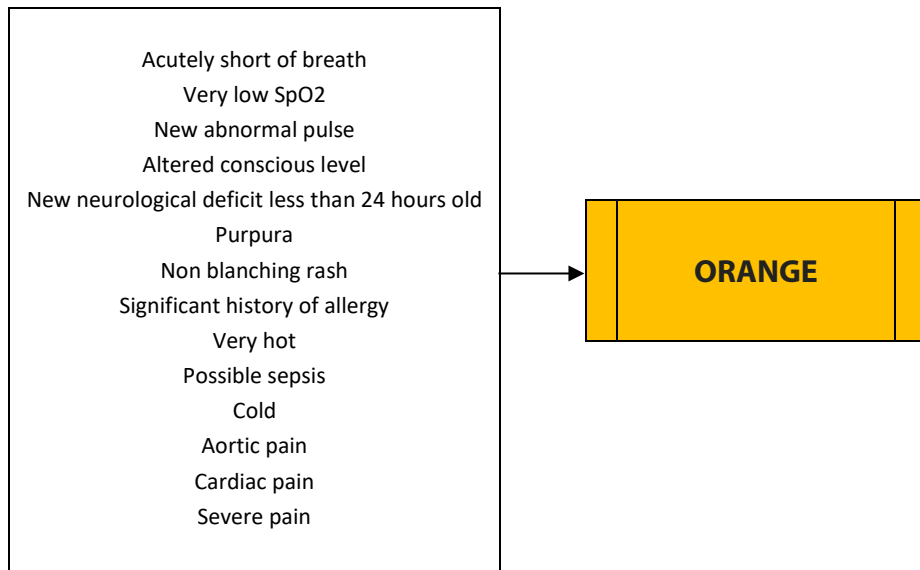
Collapse

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
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 Orange	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 tools 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, 2020)
Discriminator 'Warmth' changed to 'Warm'		To maintain consistency with other charts	Mar 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Aortic pain' in Orange	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

[\[Back to top\]](#)



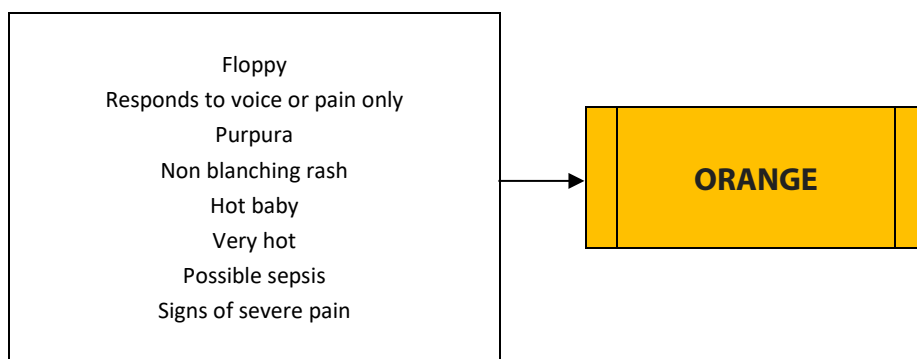
Crying baby

[\[Back to top\]](#)

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 Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Crying baby: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



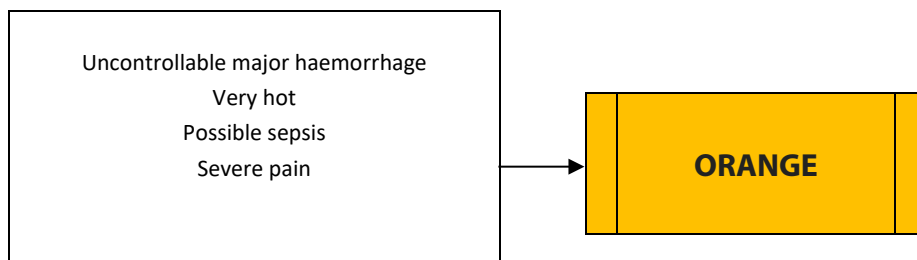
Dental problems

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, , Dec 2020)

Dental problems: changes shown in chart [to top](#)

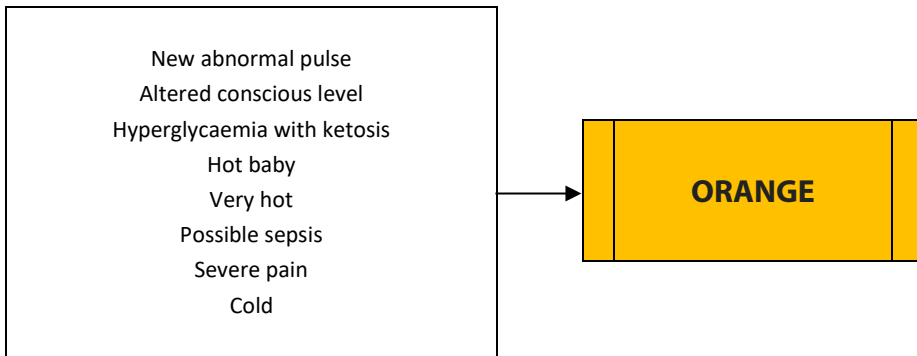
[\[Back](#)



Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'New abnormal pulse' added to Orange		A diabetic patient may not complain of any pain during a cardiac event	May 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		Diabetic chart should only be used where the patient has been diagnosed with diabetes therefore for a patient under 28 would not be appropriate	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
'Ketones' changed to 'Ketosis' in Diabetes chart		It may not always be possible to measure ketones therefore if the patient appears ketotic this should be the chosen discriminator	Aug 2017

Diabetes: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



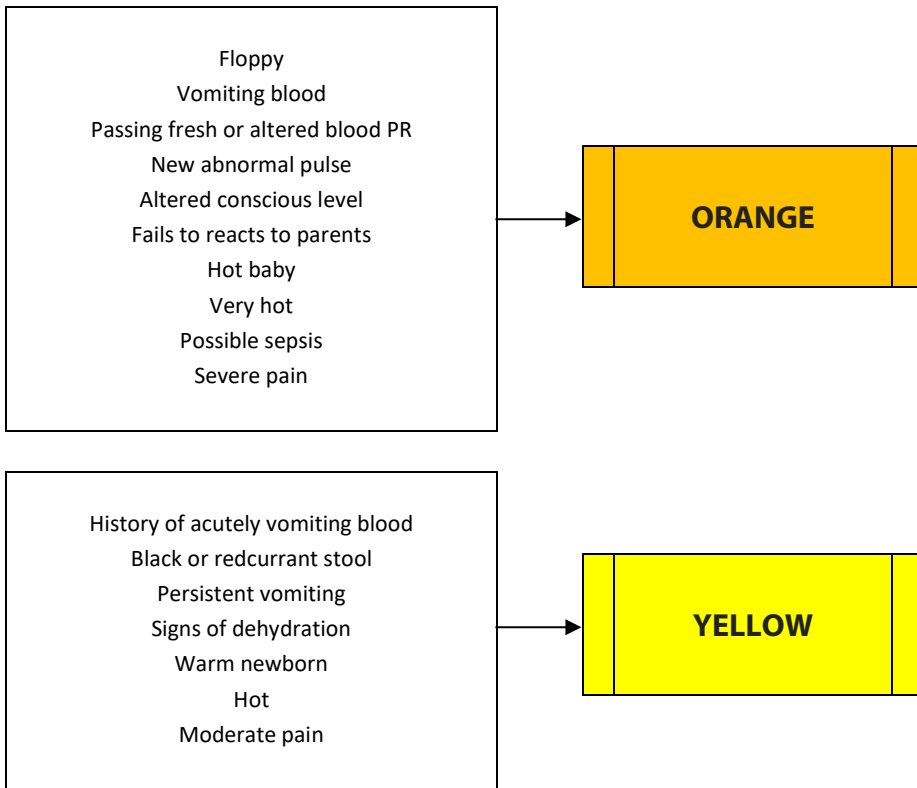
Diarrhoea and vomiting

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'New abnormal pulse' added to Orange		New abnormal pulse may be present in someone with severe dehydration	May 2016
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with a diarrhoea or vomiting therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended to 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
Discriminators re-ordered in Orange		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017

**Diarrhoea and vomiting: changes shown in chart
[to top](#)**

[\[Back](#)



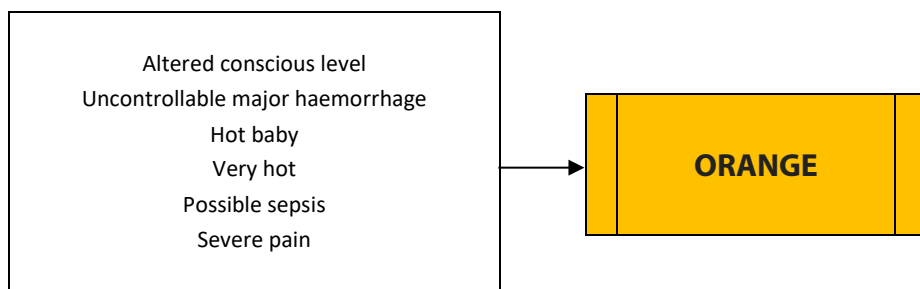
Ear problems

[\[Back to top\]](#)

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	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Ear problems: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



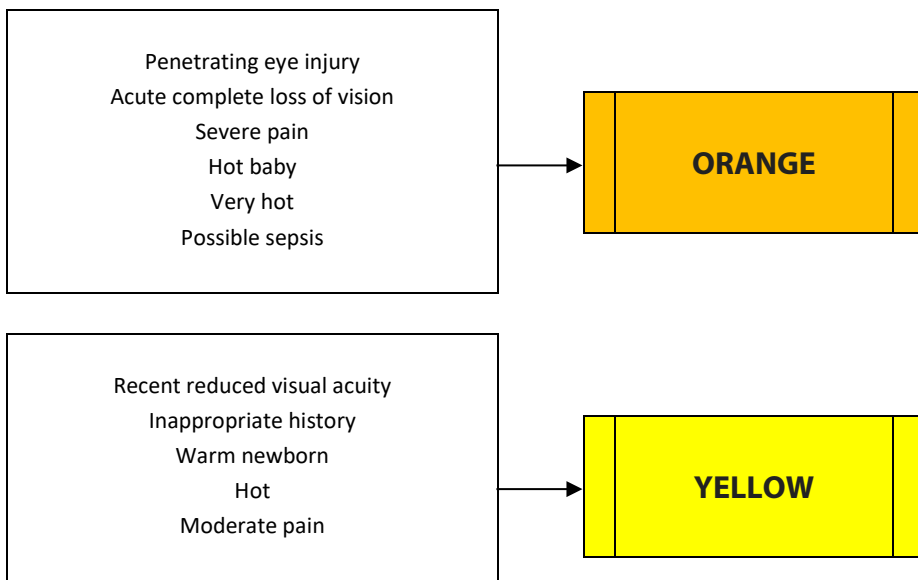
Eye problems

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with eye problems therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Eye problems: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



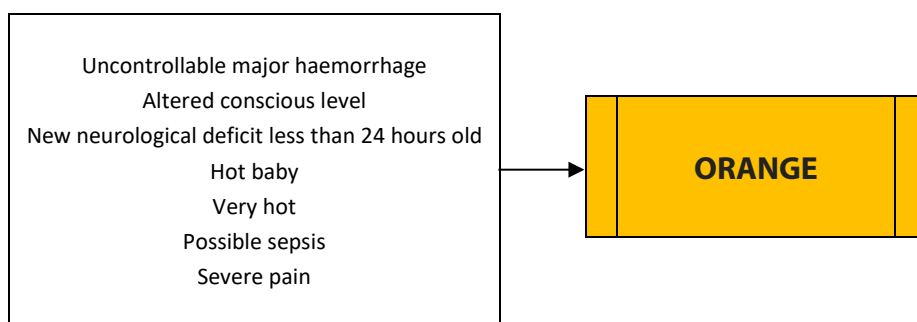
Facial problems

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with facial problems therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
Reduced visual acuity change to Recent reduced visual acuity in updates		Correction from previous update	July 2020

Facial problems: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



Uncontrollable minor haemorrhage
New neurological deficit more than 24 hours
old
Gross deformity
Recent reduced visual acuity
Acutely avulsed tooth
History of unconsciousness
Bleeding disorder
Inappropriate history
Warm newborn
Hot
Moderate pain



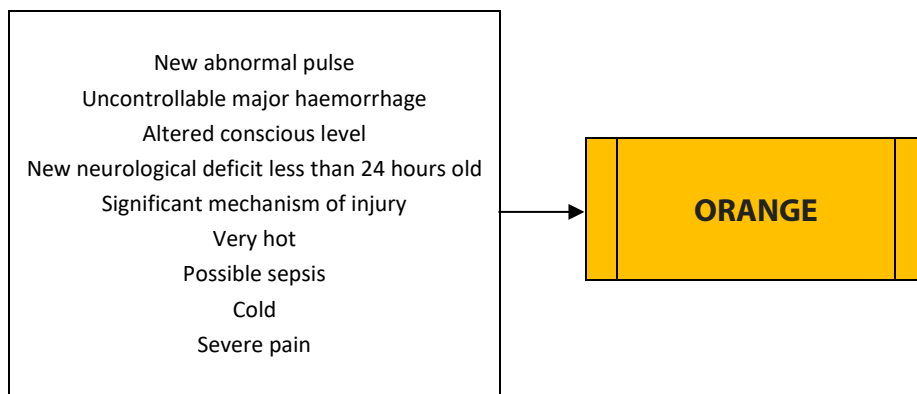
Falls

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
New acute neurological deficit less than 24 hours changed to New neurological deficit less than 24 hours		Error in book 'acute' removed	July 2020

Falls: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



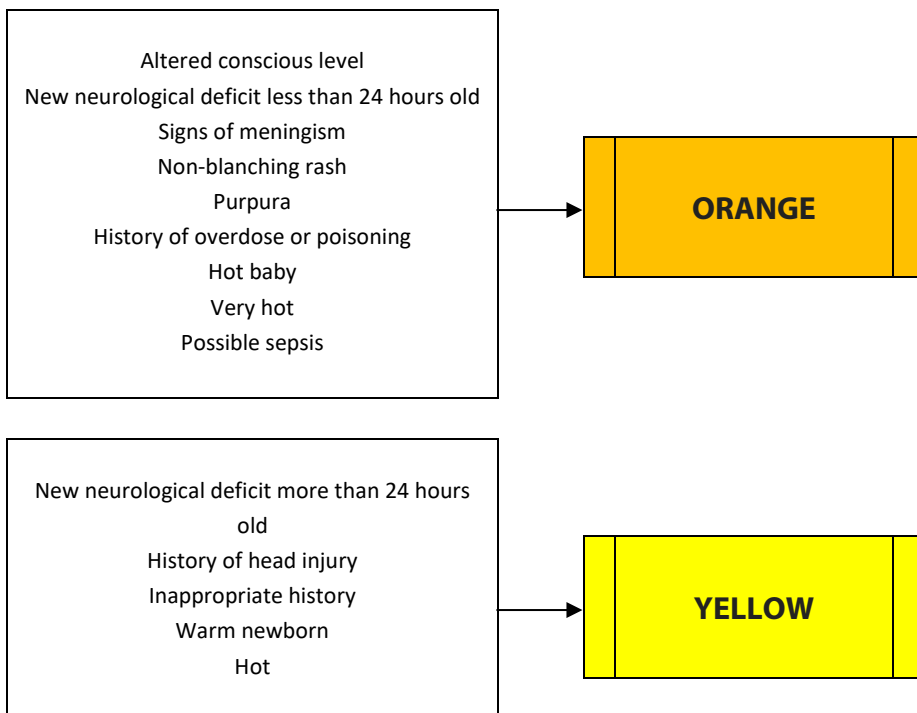
Fits

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with fitting, therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Fits: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



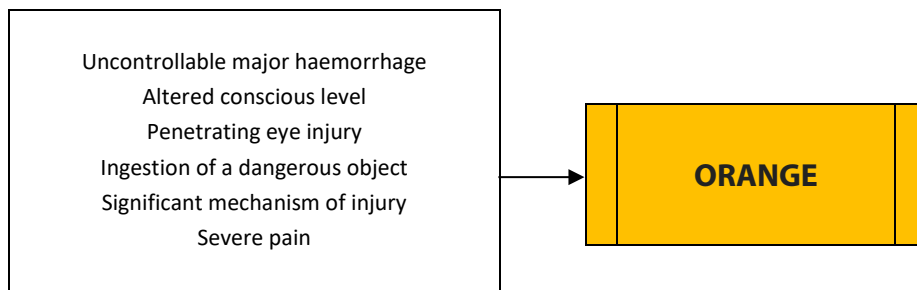
Foreign body

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Ingestion of a dangerous object'. New discriminator added to Orange	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

Foreign body: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



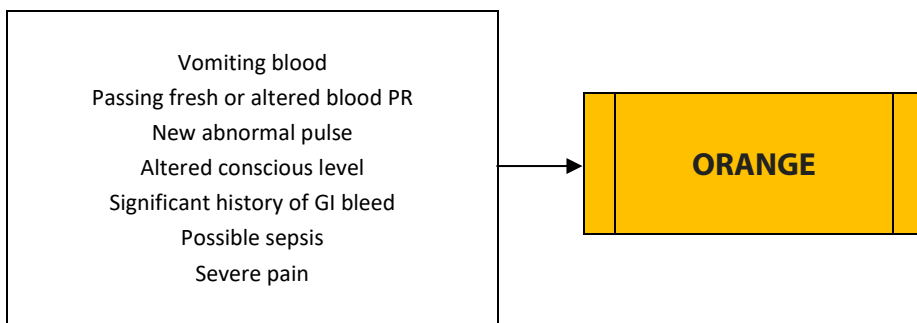
GI bleeding

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'New abnormal pulse' added to Orange		New abnormal pulse may be present in someone presenting with GI bleeding	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, , Dec 2020)

GI bleeding: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



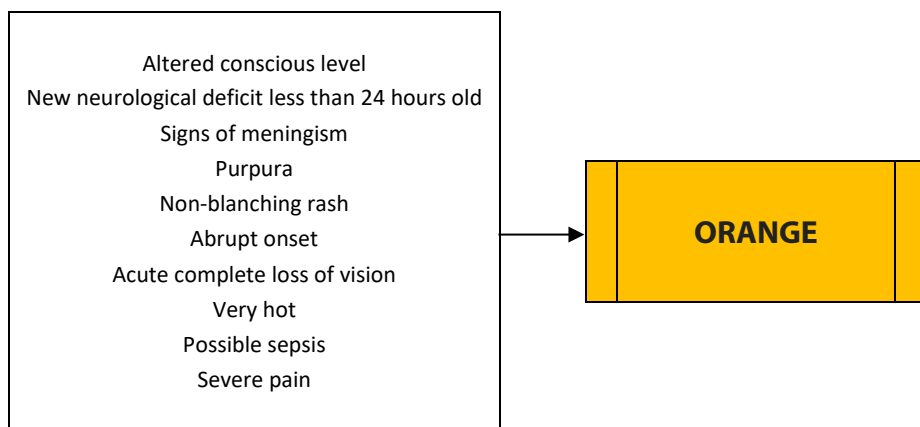
Headache

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Headache: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



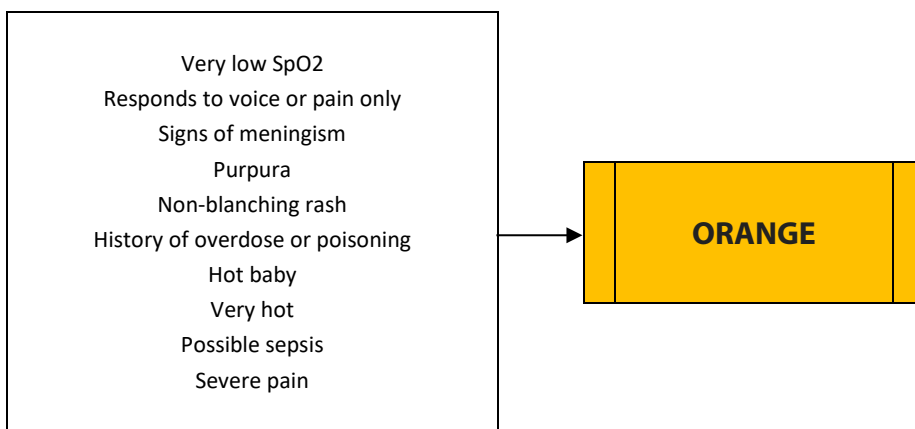
Irritable child

[\[Back to top\]](#)

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	July 2016
'Hot baby' added to Orange		Chart may be used for a patient over 28 days but under 12 months therefore 'Hot baby' may be identified	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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,, Dec 2020)

Irritable child: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



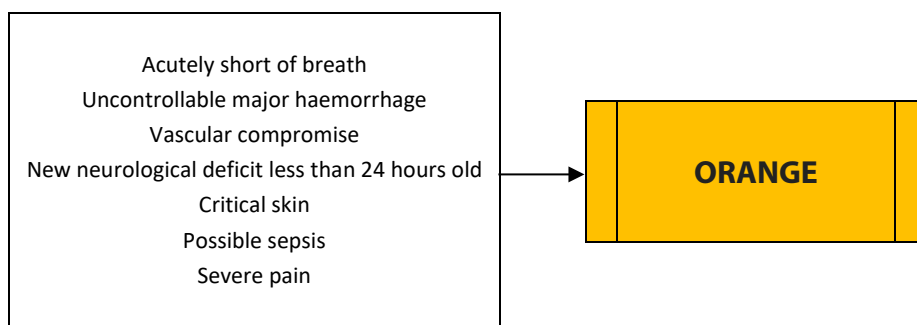
Limb problems

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Limb problems: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



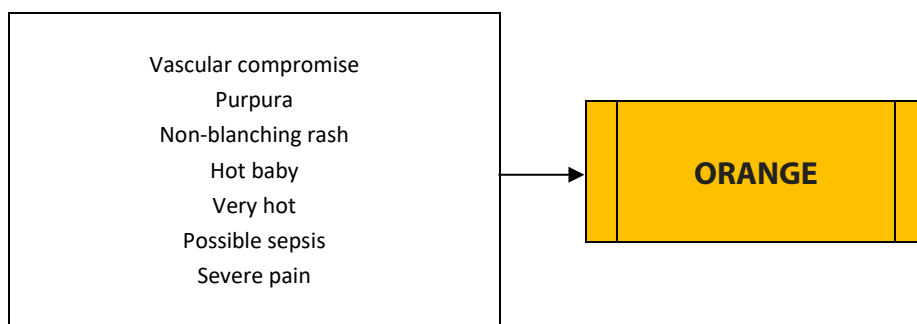
Limping child

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Limping child: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



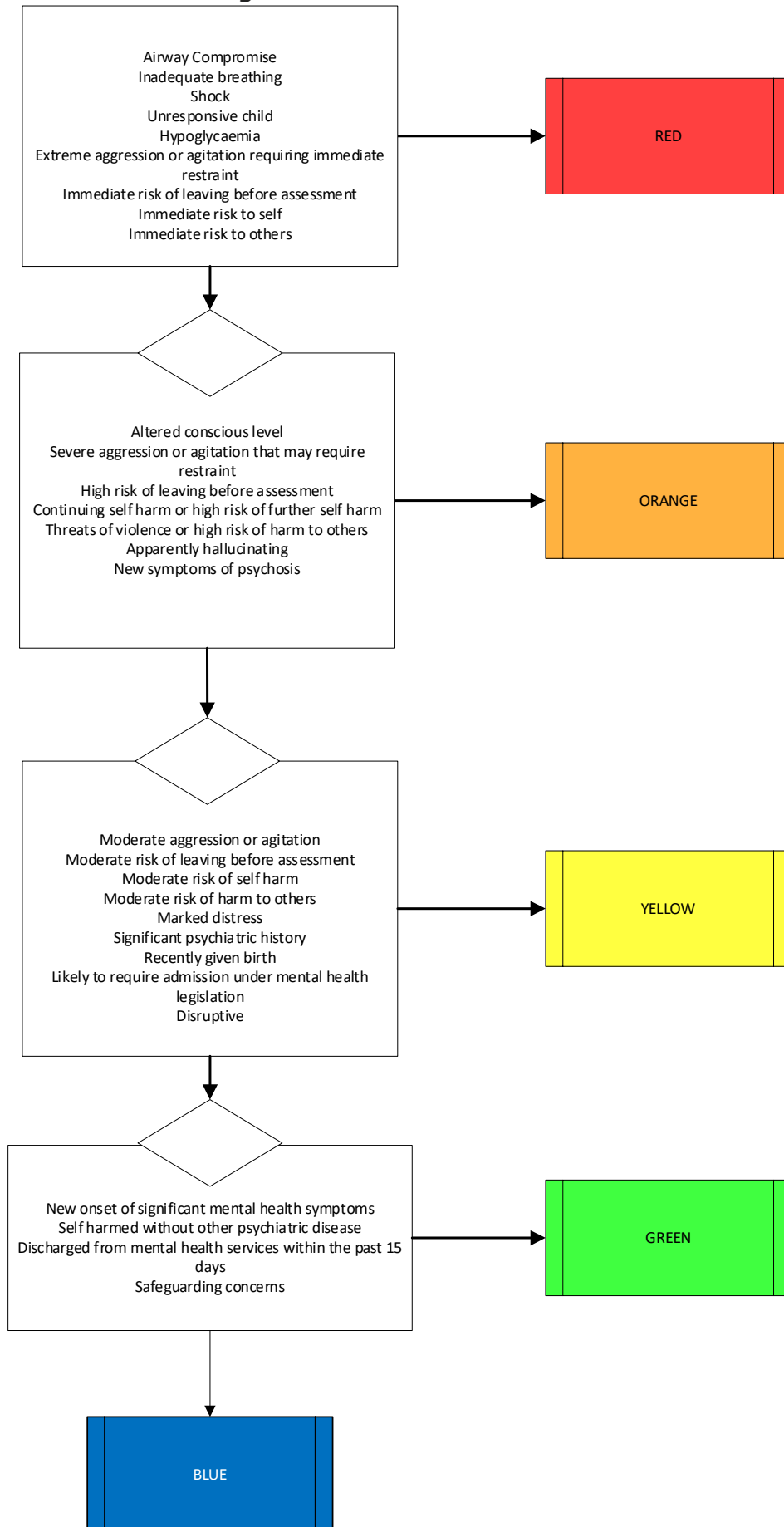
Mental illness

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Additional MH discriminators added to chart	Existing discriminators updated	To reflect outcomes from Delphi study	Nov 2021

Mental illness: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



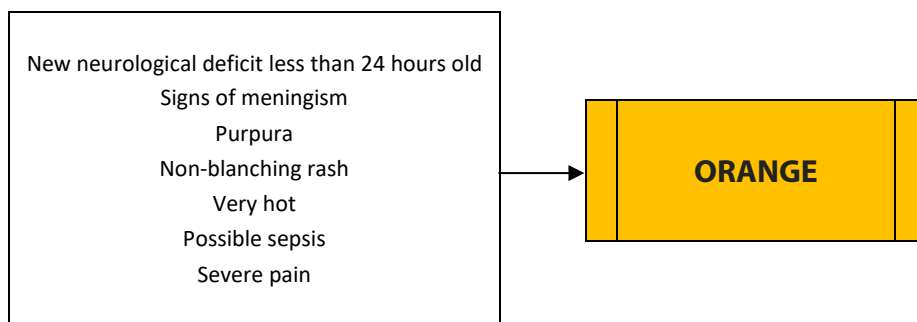
Neck pain

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Neck pain: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



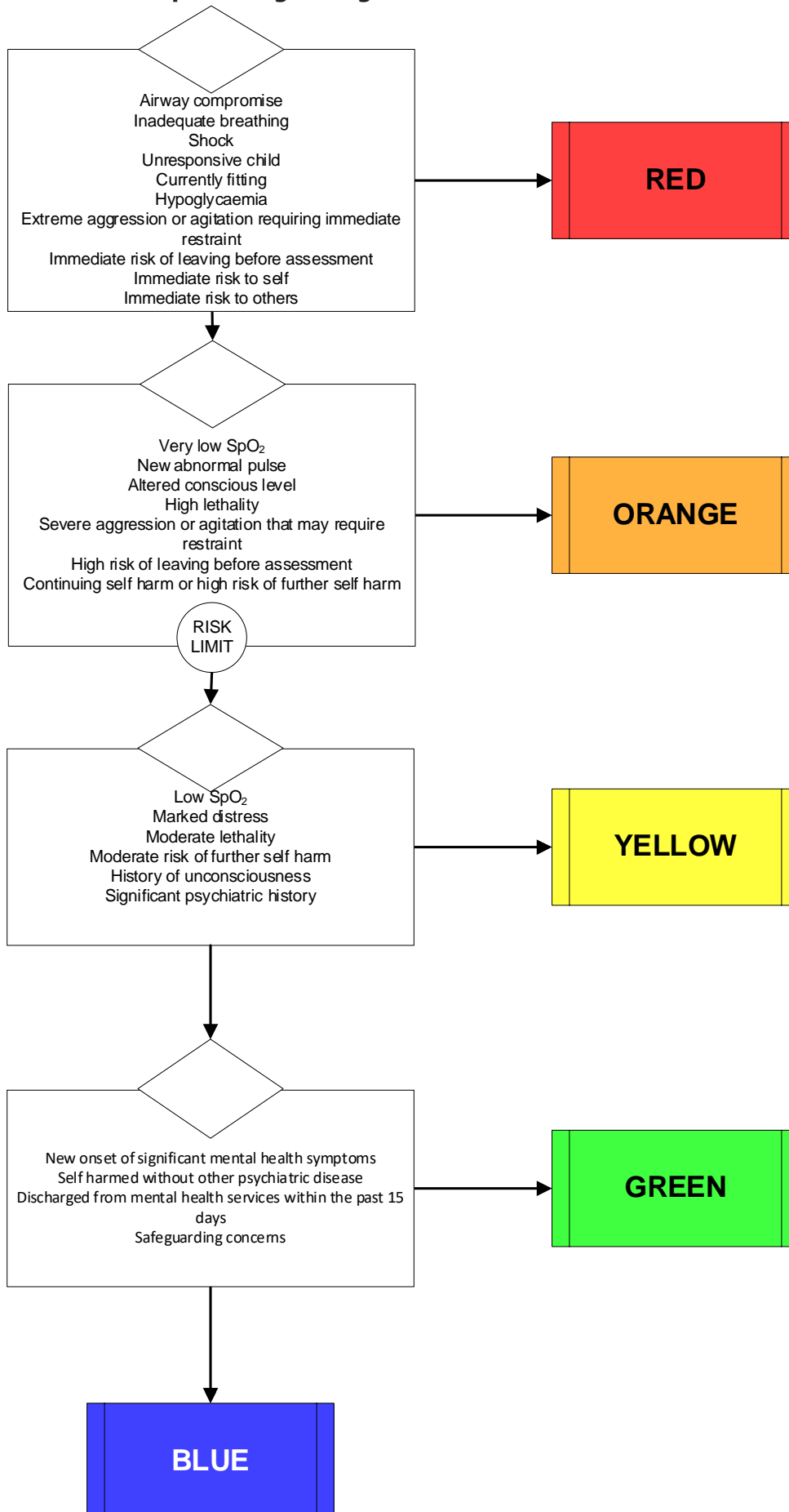
Overdose and poisoning

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Additional MH discriminators added to chart	Existing discriminators updated	To reflect outcomes from Delphi study	Nov 2021

Overdose and poisoning: changes shown in chart

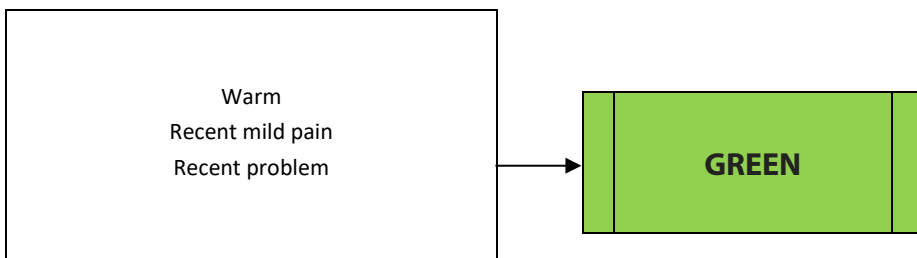
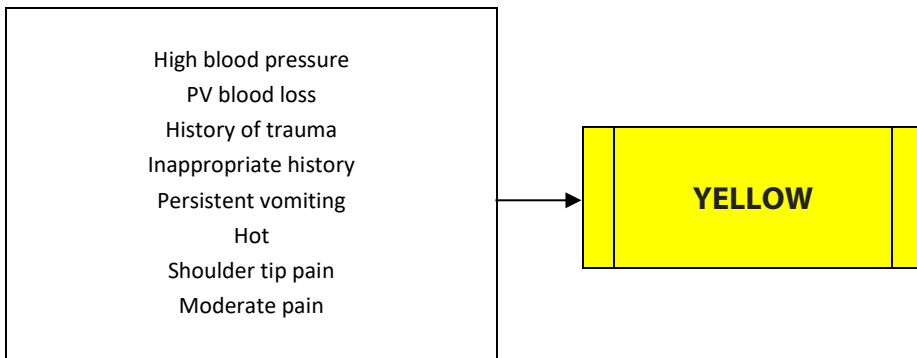
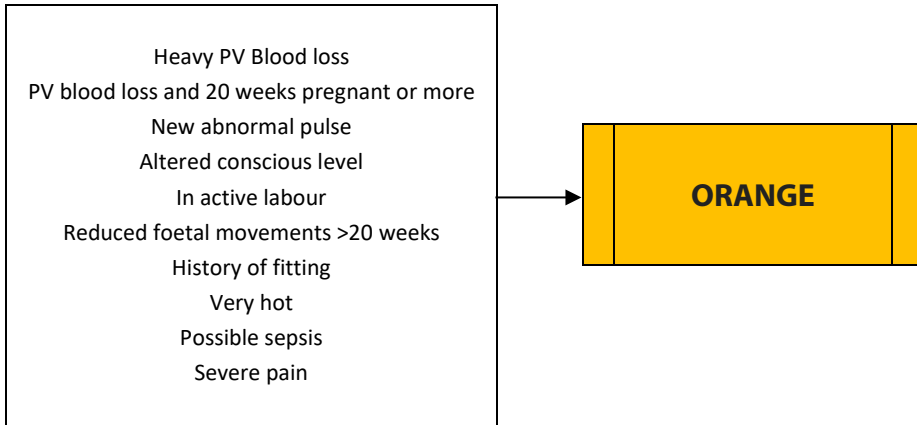
[\[Back to top\]](#)



Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'New abnormal pulse' added to Orange		To ensure consistency with other charts	May 2016
Reduced foetal movements >20 weeks. New discriminator added to Orange	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 weeks will require very urgent assessment	Oct 2016
'Persistent vomiting' added to Yellow		May be associated with dehydration and electrolyte disturbances in the context of hyperemesis gravidarum	July 2016
'Recent problem' added to Green		Consistency of other MTS charts	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Pregnancy: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



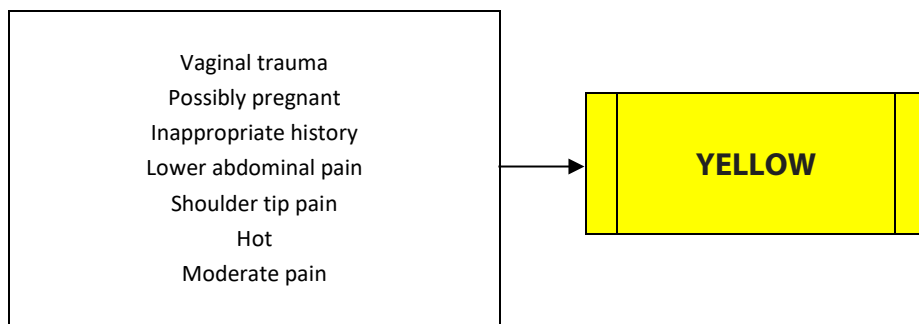
PV Bleeding

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'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 require a Yellow priority	Apr 2020

PV Bleeding: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



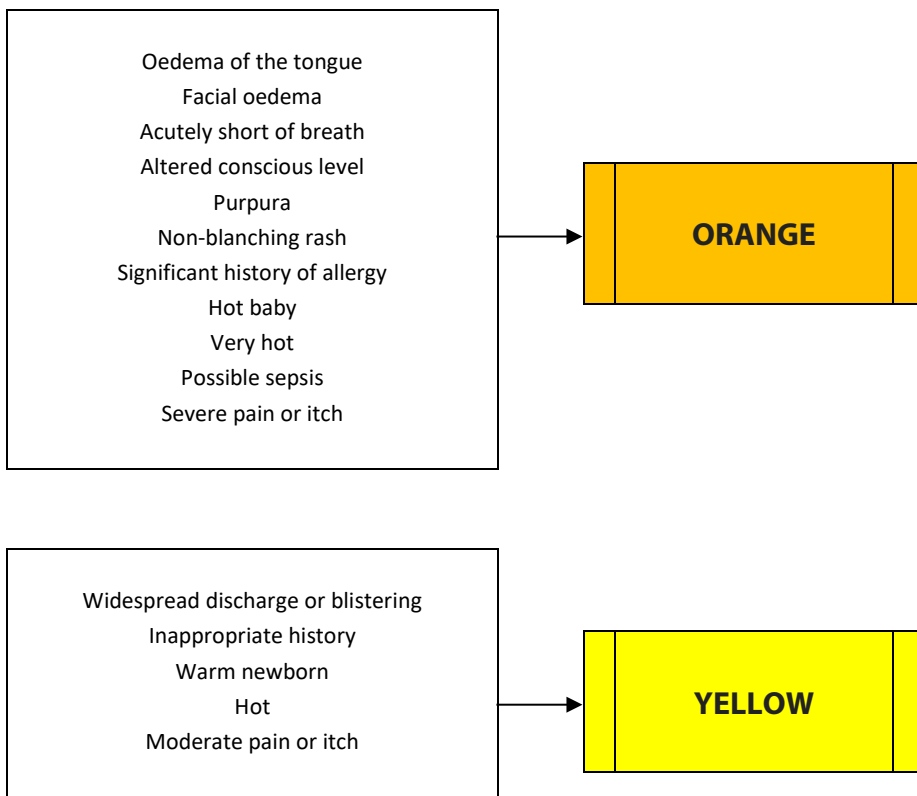
Rashes

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with a rash, therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Rashes: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



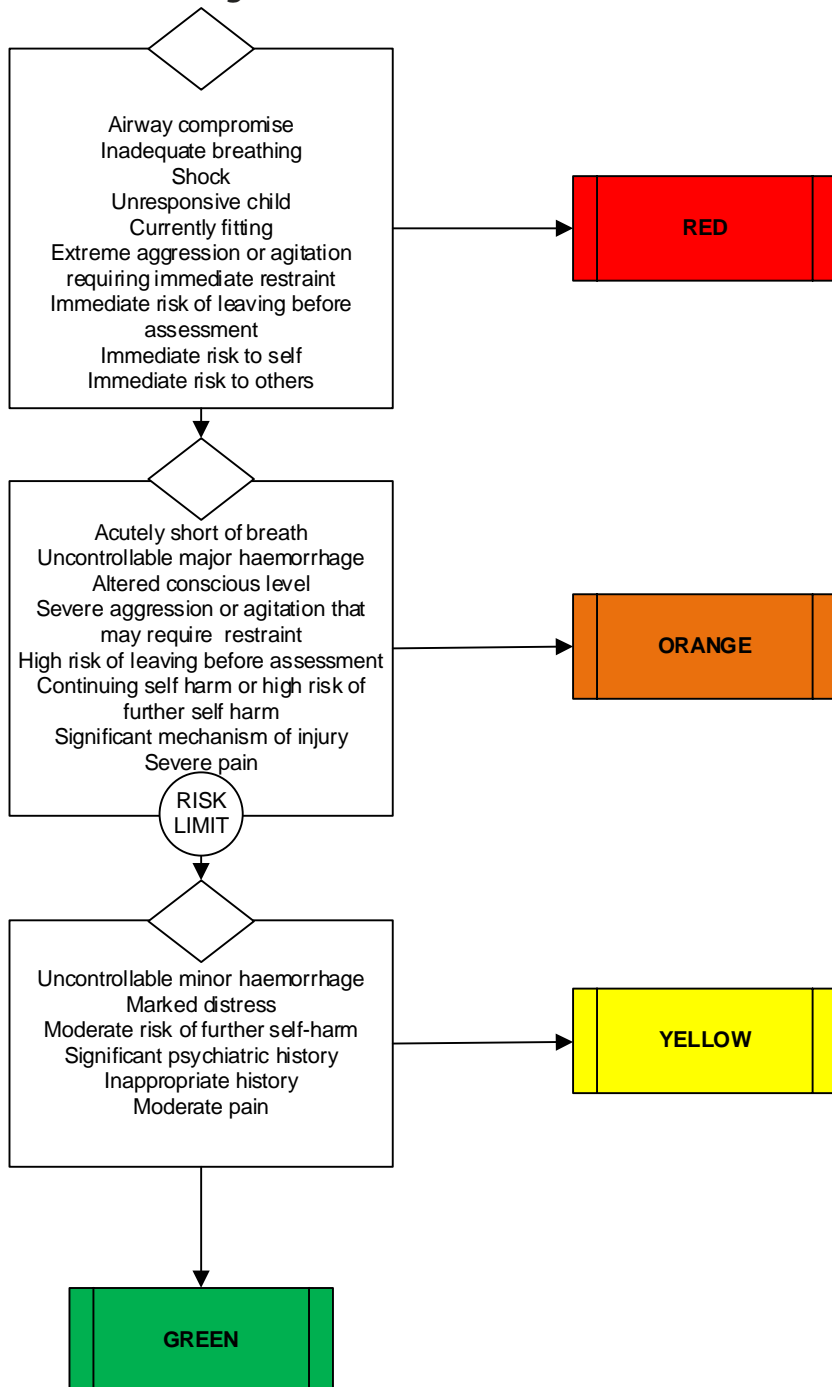
Self harm

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Additional MH discriminators added to chart	Existing discriminators updated	To reflect outcomes from Delphi study	Nov 2021

Self harm: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



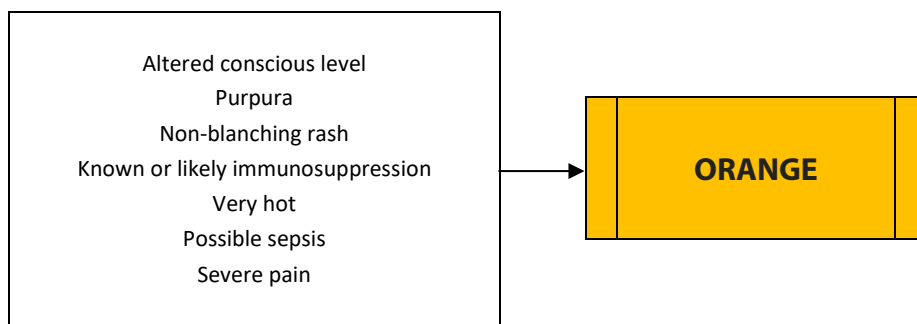
Sexually acquired infection

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Sexually acquired infection: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



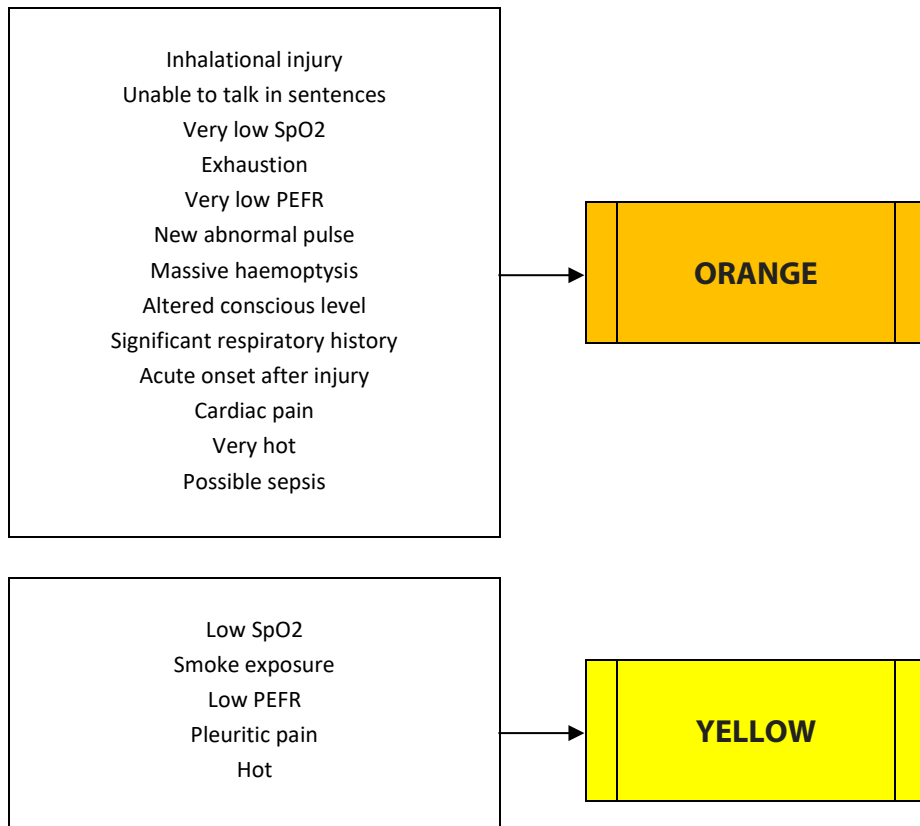
Shortness of breath in adults

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Inhalation injury' added to Orange		Patients may suffer a chemical injury after breathing in toxic smoke	July 2016
'Smoke exposure' added to Yellow		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
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools, 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 Dec 2020)
'Inhalation injury' changed to 'Inhalational injury' for consistency		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' in Orange	'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 an Orange priority	Apr 2020

Shortness of breath in adults: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



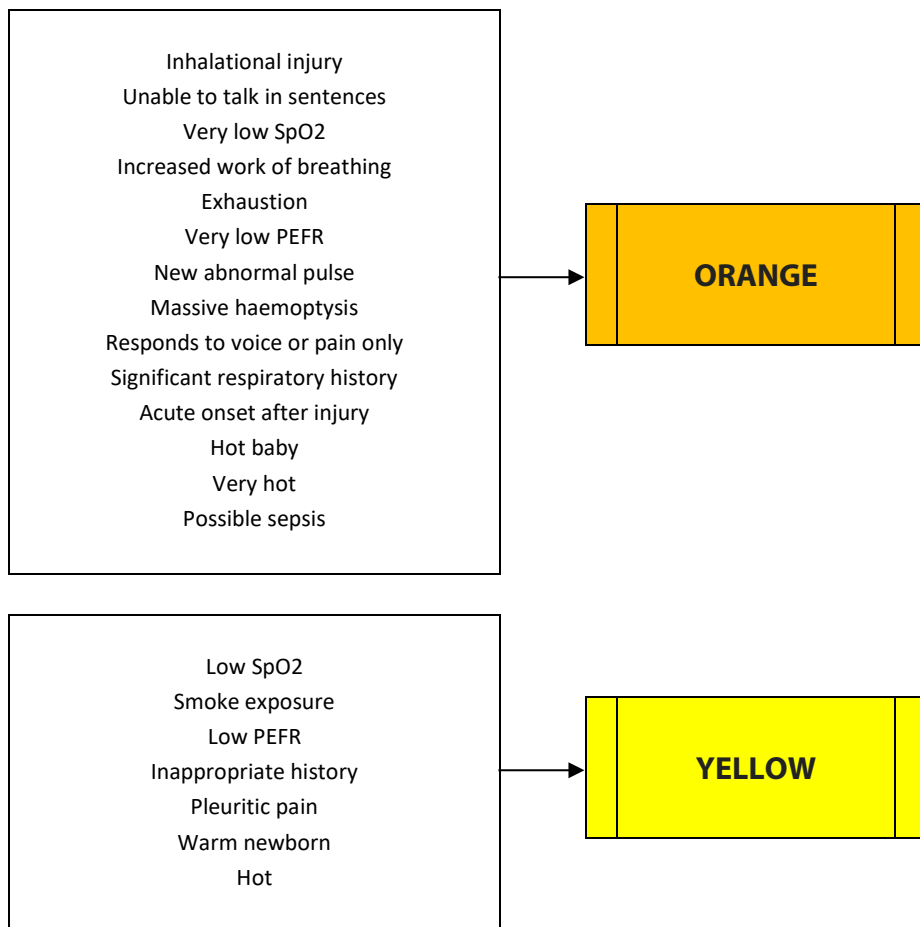
Shortness of breath in children

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Inhalation injury' added to Orange		Patients may suffer a chemical injury after breathing in toxic smoke	July 2016
'Smoke exposure' added to Yellow		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
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	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
'Inhalation injury' changed to 'Inhalational injury' for consistency		To maintain consistency with other charts	Aug 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' to Orange	'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 an Orange priority	Apr 2020

Shortness of breath in children: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



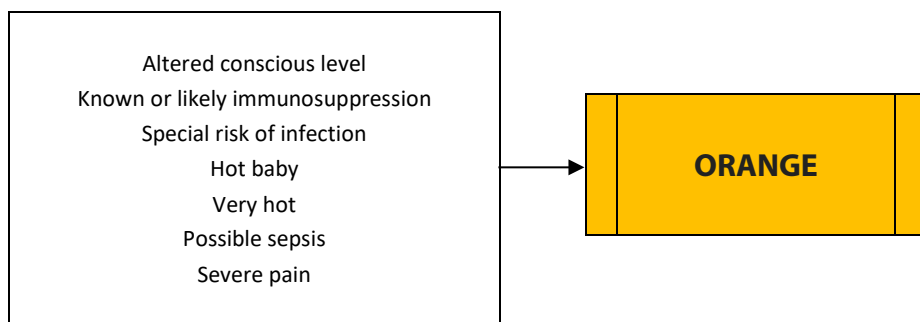
Sore throat

[\[Back to top\]](#)

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	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Sore throat: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



Testicular pain

[\[Back to top\]](#)

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	July 2016
	In the dictionary '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	Aug 2017

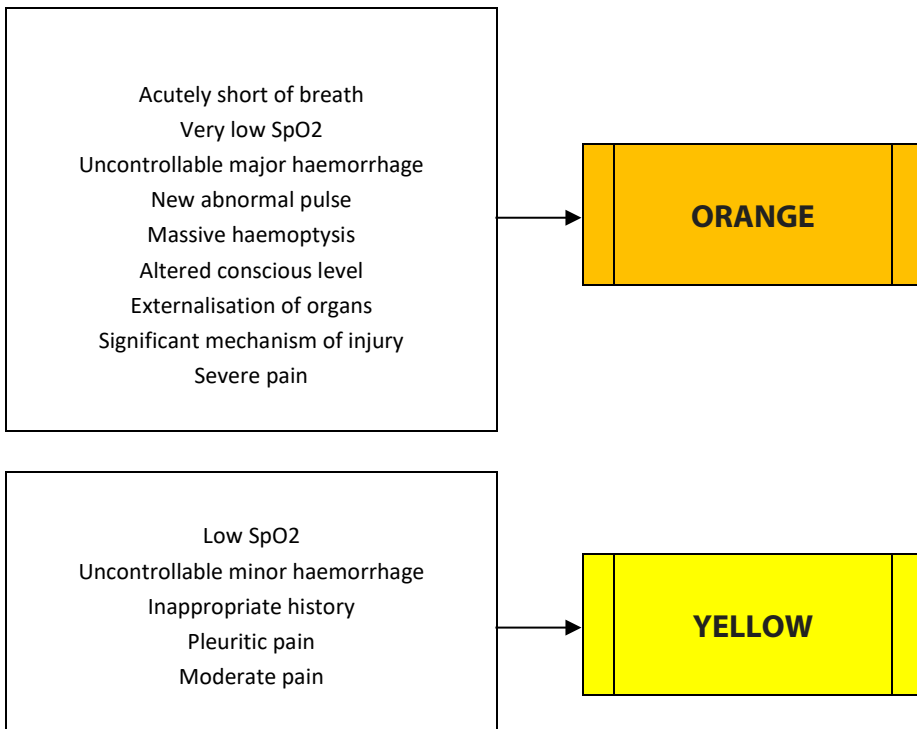
Torso injury

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
New abnormal pulse added to Orange priority		To maintain consistency and to identify major trauma in a patient with a torso injury	Apr 2020
Very low SpO2 added to Orange priority		To maintain consistency and to identify major trauma in a patient with a torso injury	Apr 2020
Low SpO2 added to Yellow priority		To maintain consistency and to identify major trauma in a patient with a torso injury	Apr 2020
Addition of new discriminator 'Massive haemoptysis' to Orange	'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 an Orange priority	Apr 2020

Torso injury: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



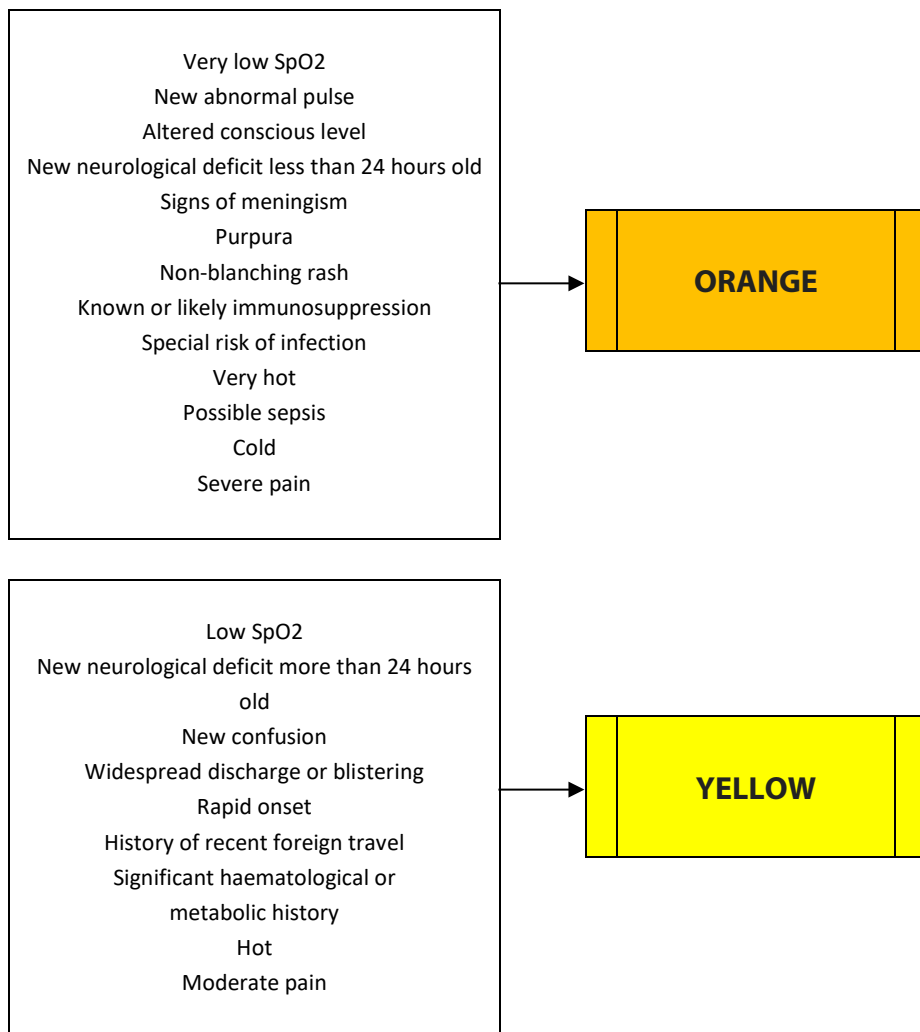
Unwell adult

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' in Yellow	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
New discriminator 'New confusion' added in Yellow	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 Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Unwell adult: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



Unwell baby (Up to 12 months)

[\[Back to top\]](#)

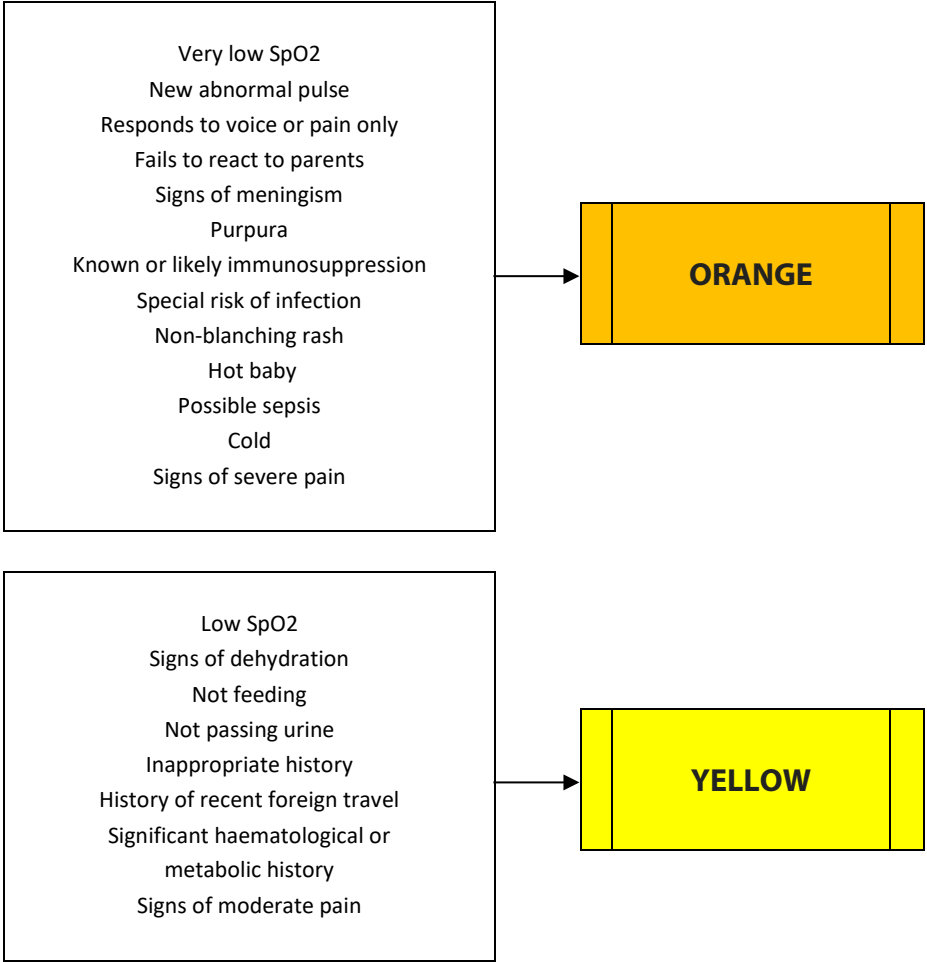
Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' in Yellow	A patient with a significant haematological condition; or a congenital metabolic disorder that is known to deteriorate rapidly	Discriminator changed to identify those patients with metabolic disorders that are known to deteriorate rapidly	May 2016
'Warm newborn' discriminator removed from 'Unwell baby' chart		If assessing a newborn this should be completed using the 'Unwell newborn' chart	July 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	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended to 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
'Special risk of infection' added to Orange		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020

'History of recent foreign travel' added to Yellow		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020
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Unwell baby (Up to 12 months): changes shown in chart

[\[Back](#)

[to top\]](#)



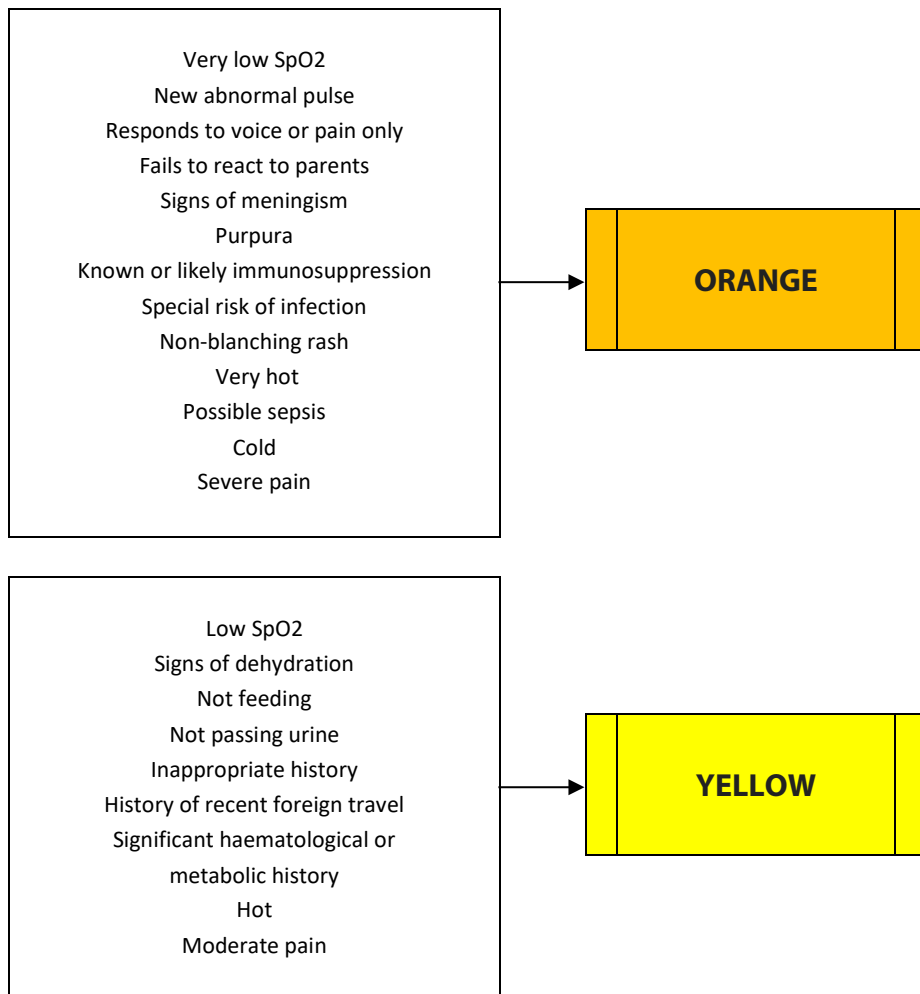
Unwell child

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' in Yellow	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
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	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended to 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
'Special risk of infection' added to Orange		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020
'History of recent foreign travel' added to Yellow		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020

Unwell child: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



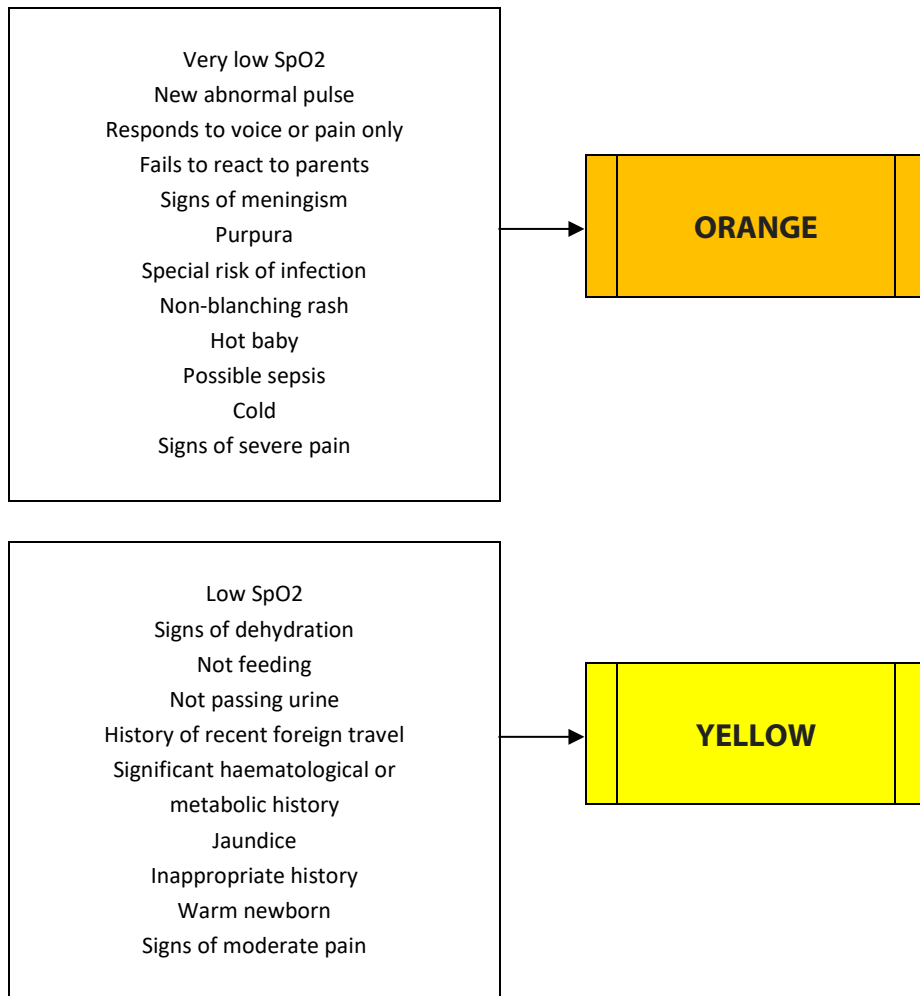
Unwell newborn (Up to 28 days)

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Significant haematological history' changed to 'Significant haematological or metabolic history' in Yellow	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
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	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended to 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017
'Special risk of infection' added to Orange		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020
'History of recent foreign travel' added to Yellow		To maintain consistency with other charts	Apr 2020

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

[\[Back to top\]](#)



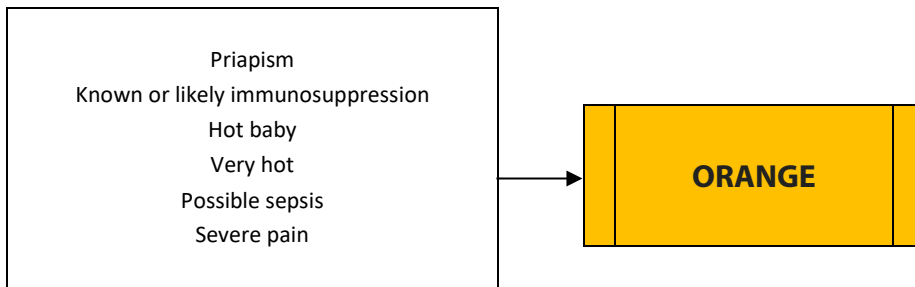
Urinary problems

[\[Back to top\]](#)

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	July 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Urinary problems: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)

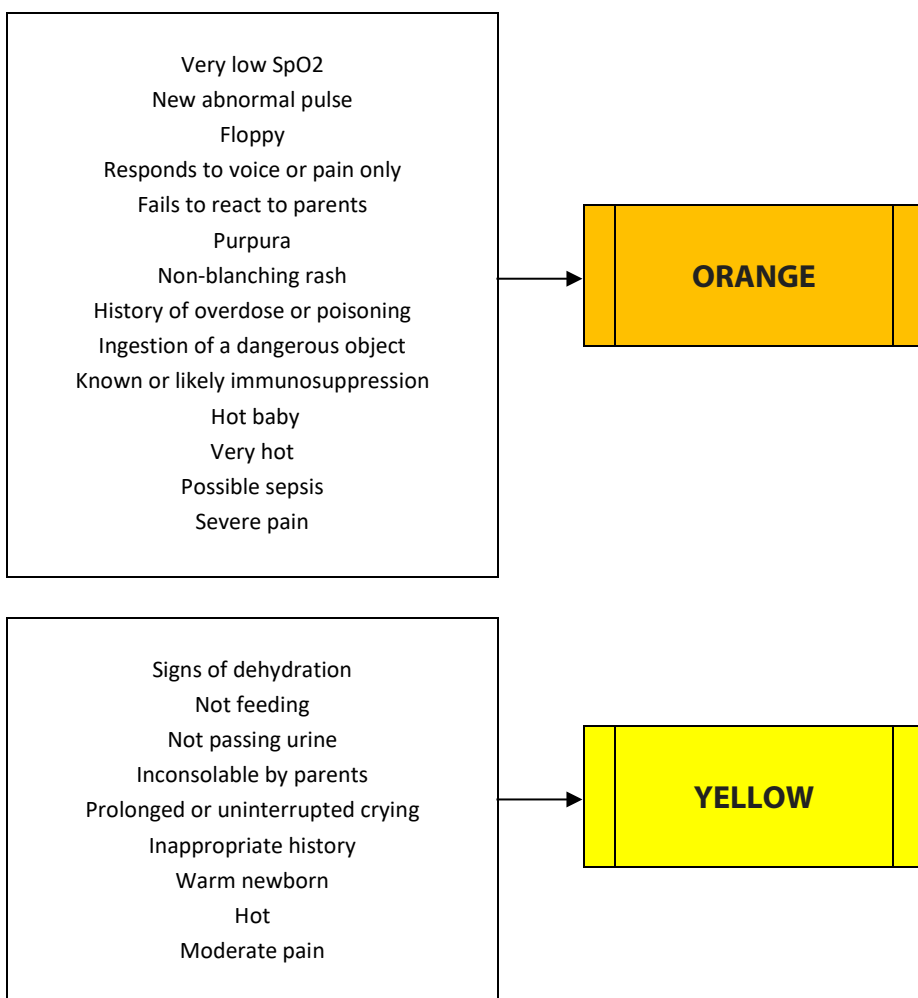


Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'New abnormal pulse' added to Orange		Maintains consistency with MTS charts	May 2016
'Ingestion of a dangerous object'. New discriminator added to Orange	Ingestion of a dangerous or potentially dangerous foreign object 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
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	July 2016
Discriminator 'Warmth' changed to 'Warm'		To maintain consistency with other charts	Mar 2017
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)
	Definition of 'Signs of dehydration' amended to 'Decreased skin turgor' not 'Increased skin turgor'	Correction – definition amended	Mar 2017

'Interrupted crying' amended to 'Uninterrupted crying'		Corrected error in the book	
Very low SpO2 already a discriminator in the chart but added to updates pages			Apr 2020
Warm newborn already discriminator in the book but added to updates pages			Apr 2020

Worried parent: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



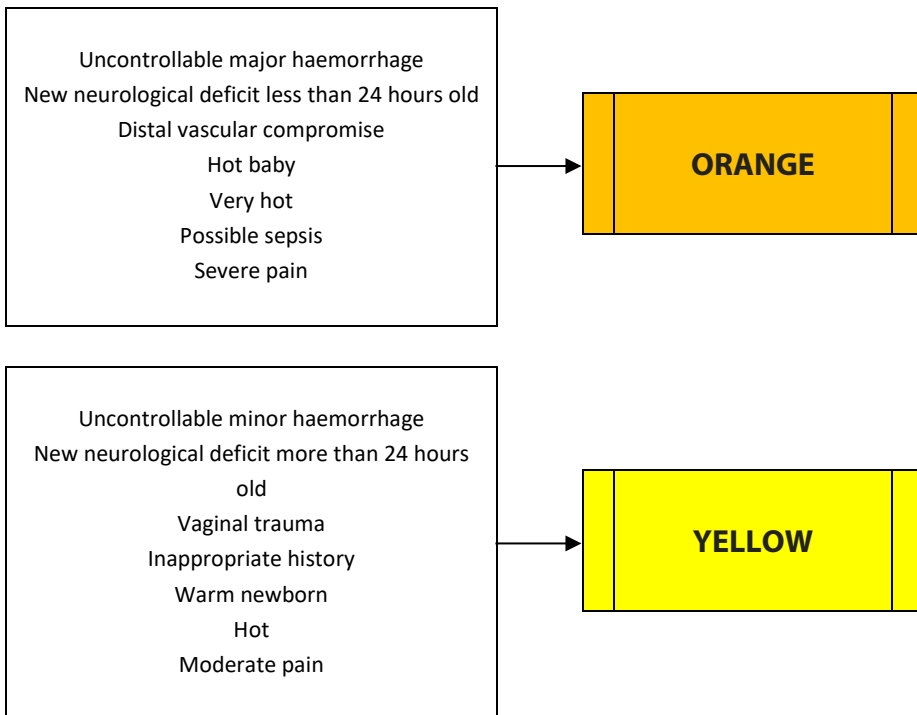
Wounds

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Rationale	Date
'Warm newborn' added to Yellow		A patient under 28 days may present with a wound, therefore the specific chart would be most appropriate for assessment	May 2016
Addition of new discriminator 'Possible sepsis' to Orange	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 tools 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, Dec 2020)

Wounds: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)



General Discriminators

[\[Back to top\]](#)

Changes to discriminator or chart	Changes in discriminator definition	Date
Order of discriminators changed to order of priority		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
New abnormal pulse added to Orange		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Hot child changed to Hot baby in Orange		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Cold added to Orange		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
History of unconsciousness added to Yellow		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Warm newborn added to Yellow		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Inappropriate history removed from Yellow		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Persistent vomiting removed from Yellow		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Pain changed to Recent mild pain in Green		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Recent problem added to Green		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition
Vomiting removed from Green		From 2 nd to 3 rd Edition

General Discriminators: changes shown in chart

[\[Back to top\]](#)

