

Acute Bowel Obstruction study - Definitions:

Acute kidney injury:

Stage	Criteria
1	Creatinine rise of 26 micromol or more within 48 hours OR Creatinine rise of 50–99% from baseline within 7 days* (1.50–1.99 x baseline) OR Urine output** < 0.5 mL/kg/h for more than 6 hours
2	100–199% creatinine rise from baseline within 7 days* (2.00–2.99 x baseline) OR Urine output** < 0.5 mL/kg/hour for more than 12 hours
3	200% or more creatinine rise from baseline within 7 days* (3.00 or more x baseline) OR Creatinine rise to 354 micromol/L or more with acute rise of 26 micromol/L or more within 48 hours or 50% or more rise within 7 days OR Urine output** < 0.3 mL/kg/hour for 24 hours or anuria for 12 hours

<https://cks.nice.org.uk/acute-kidney-injury#!scenario>

Stage	eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m ²)	Description	Qualifier
1	≥ 90	Kidney damage, normal or increased GFR	Kidney damage (presence of structural abnormalities and/or persistent haematuria, proteinuria or microalbuminuria) for ≥ 3 months GFR < 60 ml/min for ≥ 3 months ± kidney damage
2	60-89	Kidney damage, mildly reduced GFR	
3A	45-59	Moderately reduced GFR ± other evidence of kidney damage	
3B	30-44		
4	15-29	Severely reduced GFR ± other evidence of kidney damage	
5	< 15	Established kidney failure	

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg169/chapter/Terms-used-in-this-guideline>

Rockwood score	Description
1	VERY FIT - people who are robust, active, energetic, and motivated. These people commonly exercise regularly. They are among the fittest for their age.
2	WELL - people who have no active disease symptoms but are less than fit than category 1. Often, they exercise or are very active occasionally, e.g. seasonally.
3	MANAGING WELL - people whose medical problems are well controlled, but are not regularly active beyond routine walking.
4	VULNERABLE - while not dependent on others for daily help, often symptoms limit activities. A common complaint it being 'slowed up', and/or being tired during the day.
5	MILDLY FRAIL - these people often have more evident slowing, and need help in high order IADLs (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation and housework.
6	MODERATELY FRAIL - people need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need help with bathing and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing.
7	SEVERELY FRAILY - completely dependent for personal care from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at high risk of dying (within 6 months of life).
8	VERY SEVERELY FRAILY - completely dependent, approaching the end of life. Typically they could not recover even from a minor illness.
9	TERMINALLY ILL - approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with a life expectancy <6 months, who are not otherwise evidently frail

<http://camapcanada.ca/Frailtyscale.pdf>

<p>Levels of care (adults)</p>	<p>Level 0/1: Normal ward care in an acute hospital</p> <p>Level 2: High Dependency Unit for patients requiring more detailed observation or intervention including support for a single failing organ system or post-operative care and those 'stepping down' from higher levels of care e.g. ICU</p> <p>Level 3: For patient requiring advanced respiratory support alone or monitoring and support for two or more organ systems. Includes all complex support for multi-organ failure e.g. Intensive Care Unit</p>
<p>Classification of urgency of surgery</p>	<p>Immediate: Immediate life or limb saving surgery. Resuscitation simultaneous with surgical treatment.</p> <p>Urgent: Acute onset or deterioration of conditions that threaten life, limb or organ survival; fixation of fractures; relief of distressing symptoms including acute surgical admissions not requiring an operation.</p> <p>Expedited: Stable patient requiring early intervention for a condition that is not an immediate threat to life, limb or organ survival.</p> <p>Elective: Surgical procedure planned or booked in advance of routine admission to hospital.</p>