

Licensed Scope of Services - Surgical

The scope of licensing for surgical and anaesthetic services is linked to risk assessments that establish boundaries for:

- a) The level of Surgical Complexity
- b) The level of Anaesthetic Risk

Level Risk and Physical Status in this table relates to adults.

Table A – Surgical Complexity

Surgical Complexity	Example	Complexity Characteristics
I	LA for R/O Lesions	<p>This level of surgical complexity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ambulatory / office procedures ▪ LA – not sedation ▪ Requires a procedure room, aseptic technique & sterile instruments but not an OT ▪ Access to resuscitation equipment (incl. O2 and means of delivery) ▪ Requires an area where patients can sit, but not a recovery room ▪ Generally does not need a post-op stay or treatment ▪ Not required support services other than suture removal or post-op check
II	LA &/or sedation for excision of lesions	<p>This level of surgical complexity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Usually ambulatory, day stay or emergency dept. procedure ▪ Requires LA or peripheral nerve block and possibly some level of sedation but not GA ▪ At least 1 x OT/procedure room and a separate recovery
III	GA for inguinal hernia	<p>This level of surgical complexity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Usually requires GA and/or regional, epidural or spinal block ▪ 1 x OT and a separate recovery room ▪ May involve a day stay / overnight or extended stay case ▪ May have access to close observation area/s
IV	GA for abdominal surgery such as laparotomy	<p>This level of surgical complexity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major surgical procedures with low-medium anaesthetic risk ▪ Usually GA and/or regional, epidural or spinal block ▪ Potential for peri-op complications ▪ Close observation care area ▪ Access to ICU ▪ Capacity to provide emergency services
V	GA for any major or complex surgery	<p>This level of surgical complexity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major surgical procedures with high anaesthetic risk ▪ Includes surgery and anaesthetic risk with highest potential for inter intra-operative complications ▪ Provides most complex surgical services ▪ Requires specialist clinical staff, equipment and infrastructure ▪ On-site ICU ▪ Extensive support services

Table B – Anaesthetic Risk (Physical Status Scale)

This score has been used by Queensland Health to identify higher risk patients and further defines the Scope of Patients we are able to care for at the Friendly Society Private Hospital.

The American Society of Anaesthesiology (ASA) level has been categorized into a six level risk structure as listed below.

Physical Status – Adults	Level of Risk	Definition
P1 = ASA 1	Low	A normal, healthy patient
P2 = ASA 2	Low	A patient with mild systemic disease and no functional limitations
P3 = ASA 3	Medium	A patient with a moderate to severe systematic disease that results in some functional limitation
P4 = ASA 4	High	A patient with severe systematic disease that is a constant threat to life and functionally incapacitating
P5 = ASA 5	High	A moribund patient who is not expected to survive more than 24 hr with or without surgery
P6 = ASA 6		A declared brain dead patient whose organs are being removed for donor purposes
E		A patient requiring an emergency procedure

ASA = American Society of Anaesthesiology (ASA) Scale

P = Physician Classification System.