WBA Patient Case Complexity

LOW complexity cases include those that are best described as:	• A patient with a **single-system presentation, with minimal complications** (medical and/or social) and responsive to **first line** treatment. • A patient with a self-evident diagnosis where management is **straightforward**. • A **stable** patient, with a **common** presentation or a **clear** diagnosis. ***Modifiers:*** *No modifiers such a language, mental health status, social, representation or inconsistent clinical findings impacting on assessment or management.* Examples of low complexity cases: • Isolated limb fracture; • Renal colic • DVT; • Cellulitis; • Pneumonia
MEDIUM complexity cases include those that are best described as:	• A patient with **multi-system presentations, and minimal complications** (medical and/or social). • A patient with a **single-system** presentation and **multiple or significant complications** or; • A patient with a **single system** presentation and **multiple or significant co-morbidities** or; • A patient with a **single-system** presentation with at least **one modifier** or • A **stable patient**, without a clear diagnosis ***Modifiers:*** *At least one modifier such as language, mental health status, social representation or inconsistent clinical findings impacting on assessment or management.* Examples of medium complexity cases: • Fracture with nerve/neurovascular compromise; • Syncope/abdominal pain/chest pain with at least one modifier. • STEMI etc.
HIGH complexity cases include those that are best described as:	• A patient with **multi-system problems and multiple/significant complications** (medical and/or social). • A patient with **multi-system presentation with multiple or significant co-morbidities** or; • A patient with **multi-trauma** or; • An **unstable/deteriorating** patient, with an **uncommon** presentation or without a clear diagnosis. • A patient presenting with a **life/limb/sight threatening** condition. ***Modifiers:*** *At least two modifiers such as language mental health status, social, representation or inconsistent, clinical findings impacting on assessment or management.* Examples of high complexity cases: • Elderly patient with fracture of secondary to syncope on oral anticoagulants; • Undifferentiated shock; • Immunocompromised patient with shortness of breath with renal failure; • Gl bleed patient with chest pain on warfarin with mechanical valve.

Special patient: e.g. immunosuppressed or compromised, Haemodialysis or renal/other transplant patient, any patient with significant chronic and or complex illness that may impact on current presentation

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