



Clinical Thresholds

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| Condition or Treatment | Cholecystectomy |
| Commissioning Threshold | <p>Referral for a surgical opinion should only be made if there are any of the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptomatic Gallstones • Dilated common bile duct on ultrasound • Asymptomatic gallstones with abnormal liver function tests results • Gall bladder polyps on ultrasound • Symptomatic gall bladder 'sludge' on ultrasound <p>In addition the following information should also be available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recent ultrasound report has been conducted prior to referral • A liver function test report has been conducted within 1 month of referral <p>Secondary Care Services</p> <p>Surgical threshold for elective Cholecystectomy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Symptomatic gallstones 2. Gall bladder polyps larger than 8mm or growing rapidly 3. Common bile duct stones 4. Acute pancreatitis |
| Referral guidance | <p>Exceptional cases can be referred to the CCG's Individual Funding Request Panel for prior approval.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p style="margin: 0;">Referral Form</p> </div> |
| Effective from | April 2013 |
| Summary of evidence / rationale | <p>Cholecystectomy is the surgical removal of the gall bladder. Prophylactic cholecystectomy is not indicated in most patients with asymptomatic gallstones. Possible exceptions include patients who are at increased risk for gallbladder carcinoma or gallstone complications, in which prophylactic cholecystectomy or incidental cholecystectomy at the time of another abdominal operation can be considered. Although patients with diabetes mellitus may have an increased risk of complications, the magnitude of the risk does not warrant prophylactic cholecystectomy.</p> <p>Primary and secondary care discussions with patients should include identifying options (surgery versus no surgery), including the risks and benefits of each.</p> <p>Documentation that the threshold criteria are fulfilled is mandatory in the referral letter or form and the referral letter should, as a</p> |

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| | <p>minimum, contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear indication of the grounds for referral against the threshold criteria • Any relevant medical history and current medication • Any known factors affecting the patient's fitness for day surgery • A recent ultrasound report conducted within 2 months at the point of referral • A recent liver function test report conducted within 1 month at the point of referral <p>Cholecystectomy should be performed laparoscopically in patients with an uncomplicated abdomen and in the absence of contra-indications. (The standard laparoscopic approach uses several small incisions in the abdomen).</p> <p>Cholecystectomy should be offered as a day case procedure in the absence of contra-indications. Routine laparoscopic cholecystectomy does not generally require a consultant outpatient follow up. If the gall bladder is sent for histological examination, the results should be reviewed by the requesting consultant and communicated to the GP.</p> |
| Date | October 2014 |
| Review Date | October 2016 |
| Contact for this policy | Dr Bruce Willoughby GP / Governing Member Brucewilloughby@nhs.net |

References:

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2. British Society of Gastroenterology (July 2008) Guidelines on the management of common bile duct stones
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3. Fazili, FM. (President WALS (World Association of Laparoscopic Surgeons. To operate or not to operate on asymptomatic gallstone in laparoscopy era. May 2010.
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4. Haldestam-I, Enell-E-L, Kullman-E Borch-K. 'Development of symptoms and complications in individuals with asymptomatic gallstones'. The British Journal of Surgery. 2004.Vol:91(6),Pg. 734-8.
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5. Meshikhes, A.W. Asymptomatic gallstones in the laparoscopic era. Journal of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. 47(6):742-8 2002.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12510966>
6. NICE IPG 346 - Single incision laparoscopic cholecystectomy. NICE Interventional Procedure Guideline (May 2010)
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