FibroScan® Referral

St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne Liver & Hepatitis Clinic Fax: (03) 9231 3590 Email: svhm.gastro@svha.org.au



PATIENT DETAILS								
Patient				SVH UR No (if Known):				
Name								
Date of Birth:				Gender:				
Address:								
Phone:	Home:			Mobile:				
Medicare No. Re			Ref.	Exp.				
Liver Biopsy	☐ Yes☐ N	0	Liver Function	n □ Yes	□ No			
Date: Fibrosis Stage:			Date: Total Protein: ALT:g/ GGT:	Date:				
Tevious Fibro		nber of scans:	Tiacinatology	Tiaematology				
Date: Result:				Haemoglobin: g/L Platelets: 10 ⁹ /L INR:				
kPa:		CAP:	-					
Comorbidities			Clinical Asse	Clinical Assessment of Liver Scanning				
☐ Hepatitis B ☐ HIV			□ No / Minin	□ No / Minimal (F0-1)				
☐ Hepatitis C ☐ NASH			☐ Moderate	☐ Moderate (F2-3)				
☐ Alcohol ☐ IDDM/NIDDM ☐ Cystic Fibrosis ☐ Other				☐ Severe / Cirrhosis (F4), or >10kpa (Wed AM list)				
Features of De	compensatio	n:	1					
Ascites:	☐ Yes	□ No	Encephalop	eathy:	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Clinical Notes:								
Referred By:			Copies	То:				
Address:								
Contacts:	Phone:	Fax:	Email:					
Signature:			Date:		Provider No:			
OFFICE USE ONLY:								
Height:		Weight:	Median LSI	M:	IQR:			
CAP:		SD:	Valid Readi	ngs:	Probe: M/XL			
Spleen:	Health Condition Code:							

FibroScan[®] is an ultrasound device providing an estimation of hepatic fibrosis. The results of FibroScan[®] need to be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's clinical circumstances. FibroScan[®] should be repeated when results are discordant with clinical context and consideration for liver biopsy should be given when discordance is explained.

Please note that FibroScan[®] is an investigational device and does not have proven equivalence to liver biopsy in the assessment of hepatic fibrosis. FibroScan[®] does not replace conventional liver ultrasound and is not intended for the investigation or exclusion of liver lesions or biliary tract disease. There is no requirement to fast or alter medication use prior to undergoing FibroScan[®]. FibroScan[®] assessment may not be possible in up to 1/4 of patients with a BMI > 30 kg/m² and alternative investigations may be appropriate.