

Infectious Diseases Referral Guidelines

Austin Health Infectious Diseases Clinic holds two sessions per week to discuss and plan the treatment of patients with infectious diseases

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Department of Health clinical urgency categories for Specialist Clinics									
Urgent: Urgent referrals to Infectious Diseases go either directly to the ED or else to clinic via phone call to the ID Registrar									
Semi-Urgent: 31-90 days									
Routine: Diagnosis not clear Doctor not familiar with condition Assistance required with management Specialist drugs required that are not available in General Practice Exclusions: Chronic hepatitis B and C requiring treatment – direct to Liver clinic Antibiotic Allergy - direct to Infectious Diseases – Drug & Antibiotic Allergy Services Clinic Dermatological conditions such as eczema and psoriasis – direct to dermatology Chronic wounds with a diagnosis – e.g. diabetic foot ulcer unless complex antibiotic treatment needed. Asthma COPD and non-infective pulmonary conditions – direct to Respiratory Medicine									
Condition / Symptom	GP Management	Investigations Required Prior to Referral	Expected Triage Outcome	Expected Specialist Intervention Outcome	Expected number of Specialist Appointments				
 The ID Unit will accept referrals for the following conditions: Pre and post-transplant patients with infection issues Immunocompromised patients with diagnostic or management related to infection HIV TB Leprosy 	Prior to referral please review: Therapeutic Guidelines, Antibiotic 15 th Editions	Copies of relevant positive and negative pathology tests, original X-rays and or films if available	Referrals are triaged by ID Consultants: Urgent: Patient will be seen <3 weeks. Semi-Urgent: Patient seen in 3-6 weeks. Routine: Patient will be in 6-10 weeks.	 Reasons for review appointments: Establishing the diagnosis Establishing treatment and discharge plan back to referrer Intervention that can only be monitored by a specialist Active chronic condition Securing patient/family confidence of understanding and self-care 	Dependent on condition and disease progression.				



Department of Health clinical urgency categories for Specialist Clinics								
 Mycobacterium ulcerans infection (Buruli ulcer, Bairnsdale ulcer) Pulmonary mycobacterial infections Other non-tuberculous mycobacterial infections any site Travel related infections Sexually transmitted 	al urgency categori	es for Specialist Clinics		Safeguarding concern				
 infections requiring specialist treatment EBV, CMV, toxoplasmosis Fever without a diagnosis, PUO (pyrexia of unknown origin) Recurrent or chronic cellulitis Post-operative infections Pneumonia Osteomyelitis and infected native and prosthetic joints Patients with resistant bacterial infections Patients with recurrent infections requiring novel 								
 approaches Complex diagnostic problems when infection is part of the differential diagnosis Staff with positive screening tests for TB or other infections 								

