MEDICAL NECESSITY CHECKLIST FOR HBO TREATMENT OF RADIATION PROCTITIS AND RE-EVALUATION

Α.	Radiation proctitis diagnosis is confirmed in the medical record by documentation of history of radiation		
	and at least one of the following: (check all that apply)		
	Urgency		Rectal pain
	Mucosal loss		Rectal bleeding
	Loss of sphincter control		Ulceration
	Increased stool frequency		Stricture
В.	Documentation includes <u>all</u> of the below related oncology history and referral details		
	Date cancer first diagnosed		
	Tumor type and anatomical location		
	Dates radiation treatments started and completed		
	Radiation dose and number of treatments provided		
	Name(s) of person(s) who provided previous care:		
	Radiation oncologist Dr.		
	Gastroenterologist Dr.		
	Other Specialty		Dr.
	Dates and types of all previous treatment		
	Date radiation proctitis first diagnosed (generally at)	least 6	months after end of radiation treatments)
C.	Documentation of current cancer status: (must have one of the following checked)		
	Disease free (includes date last checked)		, <u>,</u>
	Residual/recurrent tumor		
D.		nont	
υ.	Documentation of previous radiation proctitis managem		Stool frequency/tenesmus
	Surgical intervention		 Surgical intervention Multiple (>2) daily anti-diarrheals
	 Regular narcotic Regular non-narcotic 		Regular (>2) weekly anti-diarrheals
	Occasional non-narcotic		—
			☐ Occasional (≤2) weekly anti-diarrheals
	Bleeding		Ulceration
	Surgical intervention		Surgical intervention
	Frequent transfusions		Steroids, per enema
	Occasional transfusions		 Occasional steroids
	Stool softener		Diet Modification
	Iron therapy		Stool softener
	Stricture		Sphincter control
	Surgical intervention		Surgical intervention
	Regular dilation		Persistent use of incontinence pads
	Occasional dilation		Intermittent use of incontinence pads
	Diet modification		Occasional use of incontinence pads
Additional Guidance			

- **1.** Essentially all of the above noted management options are directed at relief of symptoms. It is common, therefore, for these patients to experience a remitting, relapsing clinical course prior to institution of HBO therapy.
- 2. HBO therapy is disease modifying. Once started, a measure of its therapeutic success will be a gradual reduction in the level of listed intervention(s), which are listed from the most to the least aggressive.
- **3.** A common reason for failure to respond to HBO therapy is recurrent or residual tumor. It is important, therefore, to closely monitor each patient's clinical course. Failure to demonstrate some degree of improvement over four weeks (initial 20 treatments) should be viewed with a high index of suspicion.
- **4.** Increasingly, HBO therapy is being adopted as first line therapy. It is possible, therefore, that some or all of the interventions listed in "D" above may not have been incorporated prior to referral.