



DUTY OF CANDOUR ANNUAL REPORT

1st April 2020 – 31st March 2021

Responsible Officer
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Contents

1 INTRODUCTION.....	3
2 NHS WESTERN ISLES.....	3
3 POLICIES & PROCEDURES	4
4 TRAINING	5
5 DUTY OF CANDOUR – GOVERNANCE & MONITORING	5
6 DUTY OF CANDOUR – Adverse Events.	6
7 FURTHER INFORMATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care) Scotland Act 2016 (“The Act”) introduced an organisational Duty of Candour on health, care and social work services. The Act is supplemented by the Duty of Candour Procedure (Scotland) Regulations 2018, which highlight the procedure to be followed whenever a Duty of Candour adverse event has been identified.

NHS Western Isles is fully committed to the provision of high quality health care in all aspects of its service provision to patients. As part of this objective, we have a duty to limit the potential impact of a wide variety of clinical and non-clinical risks. We do this by developing and implementing robust and transparent systems to ensure that all adverse events, which may cause potential or actual harm, are identified, investigated and where appropriate action is taken to prevent a recurrence.

All health and social care services in Scotland have a duty of candour as an organisation. This is a legal requirement which means that when unintended or unexpected events happen that result in death or harm as defined in the Act, the people affected understand what has happened, receive an apology, and that organisations learn how to improve for the future. An important part of this duty is that we provide an annual report about how the duty of candour is implemented in our services. This short report describes how NHS Western Isles has operated the duty of candour during the time between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021. We hope you find this report useful.

During the period 1st April 2020 – 31st March 2021 there were no adverse events reported in NHS Western Isles that triggered the duty of candour criteria.

2 NHS WESTERN ISLES

NHS Western Isles (otherwise known as Western Isles Health Board) is the organisation responsible for providing healthcare to the population of the Western Isles, which is made up of approximately 26,500 people. We employ around 1030 staff.

Who we are and what we do...

As a Health Board, our mission statement is to be ‘the best at what we do’ and our overall purpose is:

‘to protect, promote and improve the health and wellbeing of the Western Isles population and to ensure the reliability and delivery of sustainable and safe healthcare and services’..

NHS Western Isles works alongside mainland Health Boards and other local organisations, including the local authority and third sector (voluntary) organisations, to provide a wide range of healthcare services to the local population. Where possible, services are provided locally, in the Western Isles, but for specific procedures and more specialist services, we work with mainland partners to provide services in other areas.

There are three hospitals run by NHS Western Isles. The largest is the Western Isles Hospital which has 52 beds, a Rural General Hospital located in Stornoway. Western Isles Hospital was opened in 1992 with a range of hospital acute specialities, psychiatry and care of the elderly. The hospital also includes diagnostic facilities, day hospital, laboratory, Allied Health Professionals and other services.

Ospada Iuibhist agus Bharraigh (Uist and Barra Hospital) is located in Benbecula, and was opened in 2001. It provides a local service for the population of the Southern Isles. The hospital has 17 beds, and provides care of the elderly, GP Acute and Midwifery led maternity services. Many of the Consultants from the Western Isles Hospital, and some from mainland Health Boards, visit the Uist and Barra Hospital to provide outpatient services.

St Brendan's Hospital, with 3 beds, is located in Castlebay on the Isle of Barra and is in a shared building with a local authority care home facility. It is supported by the local GP Practice to provide care of the elderly and other services.

In addition, NHS Western Isles commissions services from other NHS Boards, for example Ear Nose & Throat (ENT) Surgery, Dermatology, Respiratory Medicine, Child Psychiatry, Rheumatology, specialised Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Oral Surgery, Neurology, Oncology and Urology.

3 POLICIES & PROCEDURES

All adverse events and near misses are reported through NHS Western Isles Risk Management system (Datix), as set out within the Framework and Procedures for Reporting, Managing and Learning from Adverse Events. This system has now been developed to include a section on the Duty of Candour which is triggered if staff record that the adverse event reported has the potential to meet the Duty of Candour procedure. Consequently, through the Adverse Event reporting and review process together with the Duty of Candour procedure adverse events that could trigger the Duty of candour process will be identified.

Furthermore, all our category 1, 2 and 3 adverse events are reviewed in accordance with our Framework to understand what happened and to establish if there any actions to be included in the improvement plan that can be taken to prevent/minimise a recurrence and/ or improve patient care.

The following time frames must be followed for reviewing adverse events:

Category 1 – Commission a Significant Adverse Event Review reviewed within 10 working days of the adverse event being reported on to Datix. Commence and close review (report submitted for approval within 90 working days of adverse event being reported on to Datix. Final approval should take place as soon as possible and no later than 30 working days from report submission.

Category 2 – Commence review within 10 working days of the adverse event reported on to Datix. Close review (report submitted for approval within 30 working days of the adverse event reported on Datix).

Category 3 – Adverse event approved and closed within 10 working days of adverse event reported on to Datix.

4 TRAINING

Members of staff responsible for inputting adverse events onto Datix and for reviewing these receive training on the use of the Datix reporting system. Clinicians are also encouraged to complete the Duty of Candour Learnpro e-learning training.

5 DUTY OF CANDOUR – GOVERNANCE & MONITORING

The Risk Manager currently reviews all adverse events reported on to Datix and monitors activity relevant to the Duty of Candour process. All potential adverse events identified for the Duty of Candour will be escalated by the Risk Manager via the line management process to the Nurse/ AHP Director + Chief Operating Officer and/ or the Medical Director.

Furthermore, the following information sources are also utilised in order to identify potential duty of candour adverse events.

Category 1, 2 and 3 adverse event reviews

Significant Adverse Event reviews

Complaints

Patient Safety adverse events reported to the Health and Safety executive as RIDDOR

Child protection/ contact issues

Patient adverse events reported to Health Protection Scotland

An adverse event report is produced and discussed at the Learning Review Group, Clinical and Care Governance Committee and Healthcare Governance and Audit Committee.

6 DUTY OF CANDOUR

Adverse Events.

The outcomes are:

- (a) the death of the person,
- (b) a permanent lessening of bodily, sensory, motor, physiologic or intellectual functions (including removal of the wrong limb or organ or brain damage) (“severe harm”),
- (c) harm which is not severe harm but which results in—
 - (i) an increase in the person’s treatment,
 - (ii) changes to the structure of the person's body,
 - (iii) the shortening of the life expectancy of the person,
 - (iv) an impairment of the sensory, motor or intellectual functions of the person which has lasted, or is likely to last, for a continuous period of at least 28 days,
 - (v) the person experiencing pain or psychological harm which has been, or is likely to be, experienced by the person for a continuous period of at least 28 days.

From the 1st April 2020– 31st March 2021 NHS Western Isles has no adverse events reported that meet the above Duty of Candour Criteria.