OPUS₂

Scottish Covid-19 Inquiry

Day 30

March 26, 2024

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1	Tuesday OS Marsh 2004	1	Annual Language Control Control
1	Tuesday, 26 March 2024	1 2	when you'd been working all week. So the content itself
2	(9.45 am) (Proceedings delayed)		wasn't particularly complex in some ways, it was just
4	, ,	3 4	the sheer volume of it, and implementing that into
5	(9.52 am)	5	a care home environment, which is very different from
6	THE CHAIR: Good morning, everybody. Good morning to you	6	a hospital environment as well, was quite challenging.
7	all . Right, you're going to get asked some questions —	7	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. Following on that, the timing of it, in the statement it said that often it was a Friday
8	well, I should be careful here. I'm not entirely sure	8	
9	how Ms Bahrami is going to deal with this but I suspect	9	evening, which meant that matters were left unaddressed
10	there will be some questions asked to you, whether	10	until Monday, but also there was an issue in that sometimes definitions came up to two weeks —— up to
	singularly or collectively , I am not so sure. Over to		
11 12	you, Ms Bahrami.	11 12	a week later. What impact did the timing of guidance
	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you, my Lord.		being issued have on staff at different levels within the care homes?
13	MS MANDY RODGERS, MS CAROL ANN CURRIE, MS MADEANA LA		
14	MR PETER MCCORMICK (called)	14	MS RODGERS: For us particularly, it's the dissemination of
15	Questions by MS BAHRAMI	15 16	the information. You're getting guidance at —— often
16	MS BAHRAMI: Good morning. Thank you for joining us.		when people were turning their computers off on a Friday
17	Please could you start off by each just briefly telling	17	to go home for the weekend and, because of the
18 19	us what your role is and a brief background of ICHS,	18	importance of following the guidance in our environment,
	starting with you, Ms Rodgers.	19 20	we felt we had to implement it as quickly as possible
20	MS RODGERS: Yes, my name is Mandy Rodgers and I'm the manager of Blenham House Nursing Home in Edinburgh,		because, if for any reason something appeared to go
21 22		21 22	wrong and we hadn't adhered to the guidance as quickly as we possibly could, then it might fall on our
23	which is a City Centre 60—bed facility for frail / elderly clients .	23	shoulders.
24 25	MS CURRIE: My name is Carol Ann Curry. I'm a principal carer in Randolph Hill, Dunblane.	24 25	MR MCCORMICK: I think as well, as Mandy says, the guidance
43	carer in Kandolph Hill, Dunblane.	4.7	would quite often come out on a Friday but it would
	1		3
1		1	
1	MS LAING: My name is Madeana Laing and I'm a care home	1	often be announced in advance on the Thursday or the
2	MS LAING: My name is Madeana Laing and I'm a care home manager and a registered nurse at Beech Manor Care Home	2	often be announced in advance on the Thursday or the Friday, so everyone would know it was coming, and that
2	MS LAING: My name is Madeana Laing and I'm a care home manager and a registered nurse at Beech Manor Care Home in Blairgowrie. We're a 45—bedded nursing home.	2	often be announced in advance on the Thursday or the Friday, so everyone would know it was coming, and that information had been passed out to the general public,
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day evening 25 highlighted. A suggest

 $highlighted\,.\quad A\ suggestion\ that\ you've\ made\ is\ that$

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something else or it would be late on a Friday evening

guidance could be better numbered and more discrete 1 2 changes within guidance could be highlighted using track 3 changes. What kind of difference would that have made 4 to you if it was quite clear what had actually changed? 5 MR MCCORMICK: I think there were so many different bodies 6 issuing quite often the same guidance, so we would see 7 guidance apparently coming out from Scottish Government 8 or the NHS nationally and then other parties. like the 9 local council, like the local NHS trust, would issue 10 their own version of the guidance, sometimes with little 11 differences on it. And we were reading documents that 12 were 100-plus pages long to try and work out little tiny 13 differences between one council area and another or one 14 NHS area and another, and it just struck us that, 15 looking in retrospect at least, it would have been 16 really helpful if they could have just called something 17 like "Care home guidance 1.001", the same way that 18 computer software is numbered, so it would be very clear 19 which document was which, because sometimes we'd get 20 a document from the NHS nationally and then we'd get 21 a document from the local council and we were having to 22 compare them both to see whether they were the same 23 document or a different document. I think, as you said 2.4 there. it would have been helpful if the documents were 25 quite clear in terms of what had changed.

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1 They were often very large documents and you were 2 reading through with the old one and the new one, trying 3 to work out what the difference was. Again, you see 4 this in so many other cases where you get documents from 5 people and they highlight in one colour all the things 6 that have been added and they highlight with another 7 colour or with cross-throughs all the things that have 8 been taken out, and that would have been much easier to 9 MS RODGERS: Also the terminology -- it was called 10 11 "guidance". It wasn't guidance. It was these were sets 12 of rules that we had to abide by but under the umbrella 13 of "Well, the guidance says \dots ". But the guidance 14 was -- it was like, "If you don't follow the guidance, 15 what's going to happen? It's up to you what you do but 16 the guidance says ...". So we had to follow it strictly 17 so that we couldn't be accused of not -- even if some of 18 it didn't make sense to us. THE CHAIR: Can I press you on that, please, and 19 20 I appreciate you're not a lawyer so this is a little 21 unfair. Would I be fair to interpret your answer as 22 saying that you regarded yourself as obliged to follow 23 the guidance?

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of the obligation upon you, you felt as a matter of practicality it was a binding obligation upon you? MS RODGERS: Yes. 4 5 MR MCCORMICK: I think there were a number of inspecting bodies, the Care Inspectorate most obviously in historic terms, but also at times the NHS, et cetera, they would 8 come in and do inspections and they were inspecting 9 against that guidance and therefore you had to have an 10 absolutely compelling reason why you weren't following 11 it. I suppose, if you weren't following that guidance 12 and something negative happened, then you would 13 undoubtedly face criticism then. 14 THE CHAIR: Yes, and I suppose, taking it perhaps to an 15 absurd extreme but logically correct, you would have 16 been entitled, had the Care Inspectorate made a finding 17 against you -- an adverse finding against you based on 18 guidance -- to challenge that, of course, but I don't 19 imagine any commercial organisation like yours is 20 enthusiastic about requiring to get into challenges to 21 decisions made by bodies such as the Care Inspectorate. 22 MR MCCORMICK: Well, I think in a lot of cases a lot of the 23 decisions are made -- this is not a very linear process. 2.4 You're making decisions against a wide range of 25 different moving pieces and therefore an awful lot of it

THE CHAIR: Even though a lawyer might take a different view

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3 THE CHAIR: It is, yes. I understand that. That's very 4 clear. Thank you.

5 MS BAHRAMI: Thank you.

I want to ask you about the implementation of plans from Public Health as part of the guidance. You 8 mentioned that it could take up to two weeks for 9 Public Health to approve these plans and in your 10 statement you say that's simply because the 11 infrastructure wasn't there within Public Health to deal 12 with these more quickly and you've also said that they 13 didn't get the guidance themselves until you had it, 14 which made things more difficult. What was the impact 15 on the care of the residents and contact with their 16 loved ones of this delay because you also say -17 sorry $\,--\,$ that it seemed to you that certain guidance was 18 required by the Government to be implemented quickly, 19 immediately, but, in reality, despite your best efforts, 20 it was taking a couple of weeks. So what impact did 21 that have on patient care and contact?

MR MCCORMICK: I think very much — it was the way that
 certain policies were announced in a sort of public
 arena, typically on the television, and then the
 guidance would come out some time after that. But the

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MS RODGERS: Yes.

MS CURRIE: Yes.

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way it was announced -- and I don't think anyone said MS BAHRAMI: Yes, and I will come back to the various 1 2 this specifically -- but the impression given at the visitation issues. Firstly, what sort of plans did you 3 announcement was that these things would happen have to get approval from Public Health for? 4 immediately whereas in the detail that wasn't really the 4 MR MCCORMICK: I think we had to -- it varied at different 5 way it worked. So I think for families particularly times, but, as an example, once the visiting changed 6 6 perhaps, more than residents, they had an expectation that we could have socially distanced visiting -- that 7 that -- what we're largely talking about is a lot of was one of the sort of earlier ones within the home --8 time when the visiting rules were relaxed, and so 8 you had to write out a plan of how you would meet people 9 families would come with an expectation -- you know, 9 at reception, how you would manoeuvre them -- move them 10 10 almost immediately people would start to come to the through the home to the place where the visiting would 11 home and say, "Well, the guidance has changed and said 11 take place, how you would assist the resident to go 12 we can do this", and it was quite a difficult job, 12 from, you know, their rooms or where they were down to 13 wasn't it, explaining to people that, "That's what you 13 that area. 14 heard on the television , however \dots and essentially 14 MS RODGERS: One instance, which was if someone was ill, 15 that's true but it's a more -- it's more nuanced than 15 somebody's got a very high temperature and you need to 16 that and it's going to take a little bit longer". So 16 put a fan on them to reduce their temperature, we had to 17 people who hadn't been able to visit face to face, for 17 put a risk assessment in place for every resident who 18 example, for an extended period were obviously just 18 needed that. Another sort of bizarre example would be 19 we needed to have a risk assessment if we wanted to put upset and disappointed, you know, that that wasn't able 19 20 to happen immediately. 20 a Christmas tree up. We weren't allowed Christmas trees 21 MS LAING: I think as well with the visiting -- because when 21 for the residents, which might have been their last 22 the visiting was re-introduced -- and obviously it was 22 Christmas. We had ridiculous posters of Christmas trees 23 broadcast all over the news, essential visitors and 23 on the walls to try and make it look festive, but we 2.4 things like that -- but the definitions were never 24 weren't allowed a Christmas tree in case it spread 25 particularly clear. So the way that I would -- you 25 infection. know, I've said, "This is classed as an essential MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. You said --1 2 visitor", and maybe what you would have said could have MR MCCORMICK: I was going to say, just to finish, as I say, 3 been totally different. we put all those documents together to show all of that, 4 I certainly know from my experience because there how you would move people round the building, how you 4 5 were several care homes -- although my care home is 5 would clean afterwards, clean before, all of that type 6 quite rural, there are several within a five-mile 6 of thing, and then that was sent off to -- and it was 7 different people at different times -- but Public Health radius -- so one was doing one thing and then that word 8 might have spread to the other and so on, so if the 8 or the local Health and Care Partnership, and then they 9 guidance, the definitions, had been more clear, it would 9 would review that. And if you think about, you know --10 10 have been a lot more easy to implement in my opinion as excuse me -- a council area, they would have $60 \, --$ in

MS RODGERS: With the visiting, obviously we'd an extended period where people weren't allowed in at all and then we could re-introduce it slowly. We had to have a visiting co-ordinator, booked slots, we couldn't have too many people in the building at the same time, and the guidance clearly stated that they weren't allowed to have physical contact with their own relatives, so having not seen them for months and months and months, had to stay 2 metres distanced from them. And how can we -- we can't police that. How can you stop a loved one hugging their own mother, you know? But if we don't try and enforce it and somebody brings the infection in and gives it to their mother, then how did it get in? It's my responsibility how that got in.

11 some cases 20, in some cases 60 care homes, who would 12 all be doing that at exactly the same time. So even 13 their resources in order to approve that, you would be 14 desperate to get the answer back but you would be 15 hearing that they would be looking at your one next 16 Wednesday. 17

MS BAHRAMI: Yes, and in the meantime you would have family 18 members who were challenging you on the way you were 19 implementing the guidance?

20 MR MCCORMICK: Yes.

21 MS BAHRAMI: We heard before -- we heard last year from 22 family members who were quite upset about this and said 23 that they found themselves having to challenge care 24 homes and some people -- now, this may or not be the 25 case in this situation -- but some people stated that

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2 correct position and, once they were doing that, they 3 were then getting access. Do you think that just that 4 process of having to have certain plans approved created 4 5 the impression perhaps that care homes weren't aware of 6 6 the guidance when in fact you were trying to implement it and would do so as soon as your plans were approved? 8 MS RODGERS: Absolutely. We really wanted the relatives to 9 come in but we had to do it in such a structured way to 9 10 10 prove that we were heeding guidance and that we weren't 11 putting residents at risk. 11 12 MS LAING: I think as well, often, when the visiting was 13 back in place, there was the guidance that went 13 14 alongside that, which was fine, but also, if a resident 14 15 15 became unwell and was suspected to have COVID. 16 Public Health would very often, certainly for our care 16 17 home, say, "No, well, just shut your visiting off 17 18 again". So people were getting to come in and visit one 18 19 day and then, because one person who was isolating in 19 20 their room was potentially -- who had COVID, then no one 20 21 else got a visitor. And that didn't come from us, that 21 22 came from Public Health, but I think for families that 22 23 was really difficult to understand because they just 23 2.4 became so confused because one day they could come in, 24 25 the next day they couldn't. They didn't understand what 25 1 was going on, which would be frustrating if you were one 1

they found they were having to inform care homes of the

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probably changed across the time that the pandemic ran and I think there was more consultation later. but certainly in that first year it felt like the care sector wasn't listened to. So I work with Scottish Care, who I think you heard from last week, and I think we very much felt in the first nine months of the pandemic that the sector wasn't really listened to. It's obvious in a public health emergency like we had here that the Public Health Department would be leading, but I think there is a very big difference between -all of us were faced with various restrictions in our lives, and my daughter was in Aberdeen and I didn't see her for a chunk of time, but we were always fairly safe in the knowledge that I would see her at the end of this pandemic.

I think for people in nursing homes, many of whom are right at the end of their lives, that's not the same. That's not the same dynamic for them. And I think that wasn't -- it felt like it wasn't taken into account and it felt like the sector wasn't being listened to. And I think the impact on people in care homes was -- and their relatives was -- underestimated by being faced with quite the same restrictions $\!.\!$

And I also think. in the summer, after Easter 2020, restrictions were lifted for many of us and it took

2 of them 3 MS BAHRAMI: Yes, thank you. 4

Now, you state that the care sector wasn't consulted 5 by those setting the policy and guidance. Presumably 6 you think that the care sector should have been 7 consulted. What do you think the impact of that 8 consultation could have been? How could it have --9 MS LAING: I think, if the care homes were consulted in 10 that, probably the guidance would have been a lot more 11 easier to follow, it would have been practical. Some of 12 it just wasn't practical for a care home environment, 13 and it was no disrespect to the people who were writing 14 it; it's just, if you haven't been in that environment, 15 how would you possibly know? It's not possible to 16 isolate people with dementia sometimes -- all these 17 different things that were just kind of overlooked and 18 very much focused on infection control and, "You must do 19 this and you must do that", but these are people's 20 homes. It's not a hospital setting, it's not a clinical 21 ward and things like that. So if care homes had been 22 consulted in it, there would have been a better 23

MR MCCORMICK: I was going to say, I think earlier -- this

understanding of what it's actually like to live and work in a care home.

a long, long time for the restrictions to be lifted on care homes and I don't quite know why that is. I mean, I -- on the one hand, they're vulnerable people so it was a more risky thing to do, to lift the restrictions, so that's understandable, but I think by not lifting the restrictions as soon, there were other negative effects that weren't really accounted for. MS CURRIE: I think as well for the staff, the pressure of the staff with the policies and procedures that were put in place, especially working in a dementia setting, was just -- it wasn't possible and the staff felt the pressure of trying to navigate the policies and procedures and into the dementia, but with dementia patients it's very, very difficult . So people should have came in and worked in these settings and realised what worked in one doesn't work in the other, and especially with dementia it was -- the staff felt the pressure. They crumbled sometimes because they felt it for the residents, they felt it from their family, but also management and above us as well, that if we didn't get it right, we would get in trouble or we would be endangering the residents, and it was impossible some days to go by these policies and procedures that were put in place.

MS RODGERS: You really can't underestimate how it is for

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2 with all these people wearing masks and they can't see 2 have a resident, like Peter has described, walking 3 your facial expressions, they don't know who you are. around the home, you would be told, "Oh, you'll have to 4 We had some residents who didn't know what we looked 4 do something with that patient. You can't have them 5 like. They couldn't remember our faces. And people who walking about". Well, it's their home. They're 6 walk with purpose -- some people with dementia just walk entitled to walk about in it. But also, in terms of the all day long. You can't keep them in one room and you cleaning and the guidance to do with residents touching 8 can't stop them from going out and touching things, 8 things, I was actually told at one point from 9 which was a potential spread of infection . And it was 9 Public Health, for a resident who was very poorly in 10 really difficult on the staff to keep a handle on all of 10 their room, to pack up all their belongings so it didn't 11 11 spread infection. Not that I'd done that, but that was that, particularly as we were very scared. 12 You know, everyone else -- the vast majority of the kind of things you would have been faced with on 13 people were working from home or furloughed. We were 13 a daily basis really. 14 working in the City. I was driving to work every day as 14 MR MCCORMICK: I think, as Mandy said as well, for the first 15 if it was Christmas Dav. There was no traffic on the 15 Christmas there was things like -- no Christmas 16 roads whatsoever. And of course we have our own 16 decorations were allowed, and we got these posters put 17 families to think about. So we were going into a care 17 up on the wall, which were really a very second— or 18 home that had active cases of COVID and then going home 18 third-best option, but we had to do all sorts of things, 19 to our own families and worrying that they were going to 19 like we were instructed to take down photos and things 20 get sick. 20 like that in residents' rooms. Now, none of the rest of 21 MS CURRIE: Yes. 21 us were faced with that in our lives . 22 MS RODGERS: So it was a very heavy burden for a lot of the 22 THE CHAIR: Ms Bahrami. 23 staff, especially if they had compromised people at 23 MS BAHRAMI: Thank you, my Lord. 2.4 24 When you contacted the relevant Government MR MCCORMICK: I think as well -- Mandy was just saying 25 department or Public Health to seek clarity or to 1 there — some of the guidance was just unrealistic. 1 challenge certain guidance requirements, how supported 2 2 Some of the earlier guidance said that residents should did vou feel? 3 be isolated in their rooms. As Mandy said, people who MS LAING: I think it varied, certainly from my perspective. 4 were walking with purpose —— many of the residents 4 Sometimes there were two or three individuals at 5 simply can't understand that instruction. So there was 5 Public Health that, when I spoke to, were very helpful 6 a huge pressure on everybody in the care home that we 6 over the telephone, but it depends because a lot of the 7 were meant to be following this guidance; what would contact that you had was over the phone. They were 8 happen to us if we didn't follow this guidance. And, 8 obviously overwhelmed with their workload too. There 9 frankly, there was no way it was possible for it to be 9 were times where you would get conflicting information 10 10 followed in some -- in many cases actually. if you weren't speaking to the same person or you were 11 MS RODGERS: I had one lady in particular who was convinced 11 actually telling them, "Actually, no, this is the 12 that her whole family had died of COVID and she was guidance so why would you be telling me that?". It was 13 extremely distressed, and we had to phone them to come 13 conflicting but it wasn't always negative from my own 14 and stand outside in the street so that she could see 14 view. 15 them through a window. But she could see them but she 15 MS RODGERS: No. I would agree with that. Some of them were 16 couldn't speak to them or touch them or hold them, and 16 very helpful, especially with getting like lab test

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it was -- for us, as care-givers, that's a really tough

THE CHAIR: Mr McCormick, I think you were envisaging there,

a moment ago, a patient -- a person living in the care

 $\ \ \, \hbox{home}\,\, --\,\, \hbox{who is ambulatory but very cognitively impaired}$

because of dementia. Such a person, how on earth do you

stop them moving? I mean, you would be actually

breaking the law if you locked them in their room.

MS LAING: There was just so little understanding to that.

situation to be in, very distressing.

someone with really advanced dementia to be confronted

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be helpful. I don't think any of us would deny that.

results back quickly and things. When that was

established at the beginning, it was taking up to -- you

would do a PCR test on maybe a poorly resident and you

by which time the whole home could have been infected,

weren't getting the result back for seven to ten days,

but once that was up and running, it was much better.

MR MCCORMICK: I think when you're speaking to the various

different departments, I think people generally tried to

When you had visits from Public Health and you would

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1	But it was quite clear that $$ you know, this happens in	1	Secondly, I asked them, "Have you taken a test today?";
2	all sorts of walks of life but it definitely developed	2	"No". I said, "Well, why not?"; "Well, we don't have
3	in the pandemic. You would know in Public Health who	3	to. We're not mandated to do that". I said, "But we
4	you might phone to get an answer that you wanted as	4	are and anybody who comes in here has to, even
5	opposed to who you might phone to get a very definite	5	contractors, repair men, whatever", and I said, "But you
6	"No" to something you wanted to do. So they were	6	don't?"; "No". I said, "Where have you just come
7	producing $$ you know, just the same as all of us were	7	from?". And they were standing there in their
8	doing, they were looking at the same guidance and coming	8	uniforms $$ bearing in mind that we had to get undressed
9	up with different answers. But sometimes that went	9	at the door, they had just been in another care home and
10	against us in as much as, when people from the NHS came	10	come straight to my door, untested and wanted me to let
11	in, they would quite often give us quite definitive	11	them in, but I didn't because that was against the
12	statements of what they expected and weren't that open	12	guidance, but I got a bit of a bad rep for that.
13	to some of the suggestions we had, and yet, you know, in	13	MS BAHRAMI: But essentially you were having to enforce
14	other parts of the public sector you've got two people	14	guidance which required you to take every possible
15	in the same role who wouldn't give you the same piece of	15	measure to prevent infection spread $$
16	advice, so it didn't always feel like an even playing	16	MS RODGERS: Absolutely.
17	field . But I don't think anyone was trying to be	17	MS BAHRAMI: $$ and you had the people who were coming to
18	unhelpful, but that is how it felt from our point of	18	make sure you were doing that $$
19	view.	19	MS RODGERS: Who weren't doing it themselves.
20	MS BAHRAMI: One of the lessons that you think should be	20	MS BAHRAMI: $$ and they were posing a risk to your care
21	learned is that there should be a readily available	21	home?
22	mechanism for challenging guidance and another lesson	22	MS RODGERS: Yes.
23	that you believe should be learned is the enshrinement	23	MS BAHRAMI: So you had to stand up against that as well?
24	in law of Anne's Law, which you state your group	24	MS RODGERS: Hmm-hmm.
25	supports. What do you think would be the impact of	25	MR MCCORMICK: I think as well we said in $$ I think we said
	21		23
1	those two measures being in place?	1	in our evidence that there seemed to be $$ again, this
2	those two measures being in place? MR MCCORMICK: I think it's quite difficult with the	2	in our evidence that there seemed to be $$ again, this is probably just how it felt from our point of view.
2 3	those two measures being in place? MR MCCORMICK: I think it's quite difficult with the challenging — it was difficult through the pandemic	2	in our evidence that there seemed to be $$ again, this is probably just how it felt from our point of view. I don't think anyone ever said this $$ but it felt as if
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Team come to my door in the middle of this and wanted to

come in. First of all, I didn't know who they were.

things. Can you tell us a bit about how the guidance

impacted your working practices?

1	MS CURRIE: I think for the care staff we had to wash our	1	stood up $$ especially in our team, we really stood up.
2	hands constantly. We had hand gel on us, we had to wash	2	We worked six/seven days a week, and it wasn't because
3	our hands constantly, all our hands were broke out up to	3	we necessarily wanted to, it was for the benefit of our
4	our elbows. We then had to wear gloves that water got	4	residents and our other colleagues. But we were
5	into or chemicals got into sometimes and some of the	5	completely, completely worn out.
6	staff actually had to wear dressings on their arms. Our	6	MS RODGERS: The one benefit that I felt that we got from
7	home was quite lucky, we did have a couple of different	7	this pandemic was that, because we only had the
8	types of gloves, but still, with the constant	8	residents and they only had us —— we were going home,
9	hand—washing, it was very hard on the staff. We had	9	work, home, work $$ the sense of community really,
10	rashes, cuts, things like that.	10	really increased because they —— we were the only other
11	MS BAHRAMI: Were staff still able to gather in staff rooms	11	human beings they were seeing. They weren't seeing
12	to speak to and support each other?	12	their own families. And to the staff's credit, that has
13	MS CURRIE: Not really.	13	remained. So that is $$ it's one plus point in that the
14	MS RODGERS: We had to socially distance.	14	sense of community and sense of belonging —— did you
15	MS LAING: Yeah.	15	find that in your homes?
16	MS RODGERS: So four people could take a break at the same	16	MS LAING: Yeah.
17	time in our staff room if they all sat in the corner,	17	MS CURRIE: Yeah.
18	they would be 2 metres apart, so it was very difficult .	18	MS BAHRAMI: I think in your statement you actually say we
19	Our staff are cohorted anyway in teams —— we were on	19	were like soldiers marching forward together.
20	three floors so we work in teams, so very much it was	20	MS RODGERS: Hmm—hmm.
21	quite easy for us to keep our teams together, but of	21	MR MCCORMICK: I think one of the other things worth
22	course you do get overlaps. If you're testing your	22	mentioning is —— you know, as has already been
23	staff three times a week, you're going to have people	23	mentioned, when there have been COVID outbreaks, there
24	going off with asymptomatic COVID, which I suppose might	24	were times when you lost a group of staff, you know,
25	be one of the reasons — one of the drivers why the NHS	25	because they had to then isolate at home. There were
4.0	be one of the reasons —— one of the drivers why the NH3	4.5	because they had to then isolate at nome. There were
	25		27
1	staff didn't have to test because they could have ended	1	certain other rules that probably came in with the best
2	up with maybe a quarter or half their workforce off at	2	of intentions but didn't necessarily help that much.
3	the same time, which at some points in time we did;	3	So earlier on we were told that we weren't allowed
4	12/15 people at a time.	4	to move staff between one home and another home and so,
5	MS BAHRAMI: Were staff having to work more days or hours	5	in that sort of circumstance, we might have moved staff
6	than usual?	6	from one home to another to sort of fill that gap but we
		7	
7	MS RODGERS: They had to cover for all their COVID	8	were told we weren't allowed to do that. We also used
8	colleagues.	9	to have groups of staff called our "bank staff", who
9	MS CURRIE: Yeah.		weren't contracted. They would come in and work
10	MS LAING: When you had an outbreak within the staff room	10	individual shifts . And again the same thing, we were
11	testing, if you had a staff group of 60, you could have	11	told we weren't allowed to move them around the group.
12	sent 30 home, which then leaves 30 staff, so you're	12	But at the same time, you know, the place of last resort
13	working with half your staff load and there's not —— you	13	is then to go to agency to get agency workers, but we
14	know, the local authority and things would say, "We'll	14	had no control over where those agency workers would
15	be able to send staff from the NHS to come and support	15	come from. So that seemed a bit of an incongruous
16	or from agency", but through no fault of their own they	16	decision that didn't make sense from looking at it from
17	just didn't have that to send. So your staff that you	17	that direction . You could see it made sense —— if you
18	did then have left worked additional hours and worked $$	18	had a surplus of people, not allowing people to move
19	really worked themselves to the ground until that next	19	around would make perfectly good sense, but there wasn't
20	batch of staff then could come back.	20	a surplus of people before the pandemic and it didn't
21	MS CURRIE: I know personally I was working six to seven	21	get better during it.
22			
	days a week. We'd done sleepovers as well. It was just	22	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. I think there's mention of NHS bank
23	days a week. We'd done sleepovers as well. It was just for the benefit of the residents because, if we went home, then who would then look after them? It would be	22 23 24	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. I think there's mention of NHS bank staff. Were you able to make use of those? MS LAING: No. I think when you had —— when we had a COVID

outbreak, you would have daily Teams calls with NHS

them that would suffer. So I think the staff really

staff, and the local —— the Health and Social Care 1 2 Partnership staff and you would discuss how many of your 3 staff team were absent and what you were trying to do to 4 find staff to cover for them. But they would all say, 4 5 "But you'll need to find someone, you'll need to find 6 6 someone", but they weren't able to give us anyone. But 7 there seemed to be a lack of understanding that, if they 8 can't $\,--\,$ you know, as the supporting bodies to us, if 9 they can't help and we don't have anyone because they're 9 10 10 all at home, where do you then find that person. 11 So I know, myself, as a nurse, you then often ended 11 12 up staying because all my nurses were off sick with 12 13 COVID and I was the only one that didn't have it, so you 14 were the only nurse for several days to cover that 14 15 because there is literally no one else. But there 15 16 seemed to be a lack of understanding of "There aren't 16 17 just people", if you know what I mean. 17 18 MR MCCORMICK: I think these NHS banks were sort of 18 19 19 mentioned quite a few times during the pandemic. They 20 were set up and available to help. But I've got a role 20 21 as the branch chair of Scottish Care in the Lothians and 21 22 so I speak to a lot of care homes and I can only 22 23 recollect one person that actually used the NHS bank and 23 2.4 it wasn't particularly successful. They had a problem 2.4 25 weekend coming up, they were lacking a number of staff 25

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1 and they phoned up. In the end they got one person for 2 one shift over that weekend. The reality was they were 3 down a significant portion. One person -- not that one 4 person didn't help, but it was nowhere near the 5 resolution. And so I think most care homes took the 6 decision -- or were of the opinion, particularly after 7 this had been going for a while, that it was an absolute 8 waste of time to call . If you had a need, they weren't 9 going to be able to help. 10 MS BAHRAMI: How did all of that affect staff's home life 11 and well-being at home? 12 MS LAING: It was really, really difficult . I know for 13 myself there was just me and my daughter at home, so she 14 was able to continue to go to like school hub whereas 15 a lot of everyone else's parents were furloughed, so 16 they were getting to stay home with their children and 17 do all these things that everybody else was doing. But 18 you felt so guilty -- you felt terrible because you were 19 putting her away to the school hub, you were working all 20 these long hours and then, when you were coming home, 21 you were exhausted, you were worried about passing the 22 virus on to then her or to other people and not just 23 $\mathsf{myself} -- \mathsf{I} \mathsf{\,think} \mathsf{\,I} \mathsf{\,can} \mathsf{\,speak} \mathsf{\,for} \mathsf{\,all} \mathsf{\,\,my} \mathsf{\,staff} \mathsf{\,\,team} \; --$ 24 they were so scared to go home because they were

petrified of giving that virus to other people that they

lived with just so they could go to their work. It was really, really difficult. MS CURRIE: I'm the same. It's only me and my son at home

and I was working six to seven days a week, 13-hour shifts . Sometimes I was doing sleepovers and sometimes I just came home, said "Hi" to him, went in the bath, sat and cried, and then came back out and was trying to be jolly and not let him see how upset and exhausted I was so he didn't worry, but try and keep my home life as normal as possible and not let him see the stress with what I was going through so it didn't affect him.

But it did. He did see through it. 13 MS RODGERS: My husband and I didn't sleep in the same room for three months. He was very frightened of getting COVID, so, yeah, it affected our home life because he -but he was very supportive. He could see the strain it was putting on myself as the leader of the team because everybody brings -- not that they're bringing their problems, but you have to try and support all your staff and to be seen to be doing the right thing, following the rules. One particular story is my long-term deputy manager died just at the beginning of the pandemic, just before the lockdown, but her funeral was on the day where the new rules came out on funeral attendance and

I couldn't go because, as the leader of the team,

I couldn't be seen to not be doing what the Government 1 2 had mandated, which was really, really, really quite MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. On the point of sleepovers and 4 5 having children, if a member of the team had young children, did that mean they didn't take part in sleepovers or did they have to find someone to stay with 8 their child overnight, if they were a single parent? 9 MS CURRIE: Sleepovers were voluntary, as a member of staff. 10 Nobody was asked to do a sleepover. It was staff 11 volunteering. If they had looked at the rota the next

day and seen that there was X amount of staff off, they would just put their hand up and be like, "Listen, we'll sleep over tonight, we'll crash in one of the spare rooms". Nobody was ever asked. It was staff just stepping up, wanting to do their bit, again for their colleagues and for the residents. It wasn't mandatory or anything like that. It was just staff wanting to help and to do their bit. 20 MS LAING: I know for me I didn't often do sleepovers, but

21 obviously the school hub was only open until 6 o'clock 22 or 5 o'clock so you did then have to find someone else 23 because you weren't going to be back in time because the 2.4 nurse was off sick or somebody else was off sick. So it was really stressful trying to sort that out. Then, of

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1	course, your children are wondering what's going on.	1	been made by the NHS, but that wasn't a discussion that
2	They're not going to school like normal, they're not	2	was held in the full public light, and I think, had it
3	seeing their friends and you're not there for them	3	been $$ well, there would have been people with all
4	because you're having to go to your work and deal with	4	sorts of opinions, but, you know, it seemed to be
5	all that. So, yeah, it was difficult to try and deal	5	a decision that was made very low key, not very well
6	with it too.	6	publicised but was a reality of the first couple of
7	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. I'd like to move on to anticipatory	7	years of the pandemic anyway, yeah.
8	care plans and DNACPR. With regard to putting in place	8	MS RODGERS: Yeah.
9	anticipatory care plans, I understand you had to contact	9	MS BAHRAMI: On page 5 of the statement $$ I think it's
10	patients $$ contact families and also have discussions	10	a section that you've commented on, Ms Laing $$ you
11	with residents. What was the reaction of families on	11	state that you were advised GPs had discussions with
12	being contacted about that matter?	12	families about DNACPR forms and then subsequently all
13	MS LAING: I think we've always had anticipatory care plans,	13	residents who didn't previously have such forms were
14	so getting in touch to update those, you know, on the	14	issued with them. But despite being told by the GPs
15	back of the GPs asking to kind of just as lockdown came	15	that these discussions had taken place, your impression
16	into play wasn't something that was out of the ordinary.	16	was that that wasn't actually the case?
17	The difficulty you then had was, if the family member	17	MS LAING: Yeah. I think
18	had said, "Well, if my loved one becomes unwell, not	18	MS BAHRAMI: Why did you —— what created that impression for
19	specifically COVID related, just with anything, and	19	you?
20	hospital treatment is required, then yeah, I would still	20	MS LAING: I think it was because it was very much something
21	like them to go". That was then the challenge because	21	that was just rushed, so it was, "Update your ACPs, your
22	you weren't able to put them anywhere because nobody	22	anticipatory care plans", which was fine, and then it
23	would take them.	23	was, "You need to look at who doesn't have DNRs because
24	So trying to have that conversation was really	24	they will now then need to have one". So when that was
25	difficult and it wasn't one that —— I personally would	25	the discussion that was had with myself, I had said at
20		20	,
	33		35
1	then put the families back to the GPs because that's not	1	the time, "I can't make that decision, you'll need to
2	on me. That wasn't my call not to escalate that. But	2	speak to the families about that, but I can let you know
3	people were still wanting their care escalated but were	3	who doesn't have one", because standard practice would
4	being told by medical professionals that they couldn't	4	be for the GP to have that discussion with the family
5	get it.	5	member if the resident wasn't able to have that
6	MR MCCORMICK: I was going to say, DNACPRs are a normal part	6	discussion themselves. And then, within a couple of
7	of care home life, I guess. There's always a discussion	7	days, you then did then get these outstanding DNRs that
8	with people about whether —— you know, which route they	8	we didn't have previously. So you would question
9	would like to go. But I guess there was an impression	9	whether that was something that was done in conjunction
10	that there was —— I'm not sure this is the right	10	with families because the initial conversation was,
11	phrase — but a push—on by the NHS to get more of these	11	"It's just they need to have them now because they won't
12	things in place.	12	be able to go to hospital", because they didn't want to
13	In one of our homes, we received DNACPRs for all of	13	
14	our residents that hadn't already got one in place, and	14	take them. MS BAHRAMI: So essentially there was no nuance? The
	, ,		•
15	we had a bit of a discussion back and forward and we	15	conversation you had was based on there being no nuance,
16	actually sent them back to the NHS. But, again, it goes	16	no individual consideration, just that everybody —
17	back to what I was saying before, which is that's one of	17	MS LAING: Yeah.
18	our homes out of seven, so there's quite different	18	MS BAHRAMI: —— in your care home who is resident there must
19	processes going on throughout the country. It wasn't	19	have one of these?
20	a sort of unified approach.	20	MS LAING: Yeah, because they wouldn't be going to hospital
21	But I also think $$ and again we mentioned this	21	if they were unwell.
22	before. I mean, the pandemic was very busy, there were	22	MS BAHRAMI: I take it on that basis then you weren't asked
23	so many things going on $$ but I think there was	23	about your impression of a particular resident's health
24	a restriction in terms of access to care for people in	24	and frailty as part of the consideration of whether it

was clinically appropriate to put a DNACPR notice?

care homes. I think that was a decision that must have

120		110	
1	MS LAING: No, we weren't, and even when residents who did	1	ambulances, paramedics and hospitals?
2	have COVID or maybe didn't have COVID, just became	2	MR MCCORMICK: Yeah, I don't know about ambulances and
3	unwell, as people still continued to do throughout the	3	paramedics particularly, but I think it was the
4	pandemic, it was very much a cut and dry $$ you know,	4	pressures of the NHS and, you know, a decision or at
5	you got advice over the telephone but you still $$ you	5	least a direction of travel which was to limit the
6	would have to fight very, very hard and challenge a lot	6	access to hospitals for nursing home residents.
7	to get someone admitted to hospital when you could	7	MS RODGERS: I think at the very beginning, when we had it
8	clearly see that, if they went to hospital, they had	8	tough, when we did have very sick people who did have
9	a really good chance of improving, of getting over what	9	COVID, one conversation was that they couldn't be taken
10	was making them unwell in the first place. But it was	10	to hospital because it would take too long to clean the
11	almost like $$ you were not playing God, but it was	11	ambulance, to dis you know, to disinfect it, so they
12	just, "No, you can't go, so you just have to stay", when	12	wouldn't be going.
13	you could have gotten better if you'd been given the	13	MS BAHRAMI: I'll come back to that again. In relation to
14	chance.	14	the DNACPR forms, Ms Laing and Mr McCormick, did you
15	MS BAHRAMI: And your understanding is the lack of ability	15	ever have conversations with concerned family members
16	to access an ambulance, paramedics or hospital was the	16	about these? Did anyone approach you challenging this?
17	reason for these DNACPR decisions being put in place?	17	MS LAING: We had family members, when their resident became
18	MS LAING: Yeah.	18	unwell, COVID or not COVID related, who were concerned
19	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. Had you ever previously experienced	19	about why a GP wasn't necessarily coming to see them in
20	a time where every resident $$	20	person. And don't get me wrong, they did come out in
21	MS LAING: No.	21	person at times, but again overwhelmed themselves. So
22	MS BAHRAMI: —— in your care home had to have this?	22	it wasn't that they didn't want to come. I think
23	MS LAING: No.	23	sometimes just their workload meant that they couldn't.
24	MS BAHRAMI: Did the others on the panel have similar	24	But the family members would become concerned about why
25	experiences or were any of you in a care home that	25	that —— after they'd been seen by a GP, but why are they
	37		39
-			
1	didn't have to approach this issue at all?	1	not going to hospital, and that's where the challenges
2	$\label{eq:didn'thave to approach this issue at all?} $$\operatorname{MS RODGERS}$: We always have DNARs in $$ that conversation$	2	not going to hospital, and that's where the challenges would become, and because the family members couldn't
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25 MS BAHRAMI: Months. And you mentioned that there were

25

that blanket imposition was the lack of access to

1	times where a particular resident your impression was	1	MS CURRIE: Yeah, we would be able to $$ yeah, they
2	that a particular resident had a good chance of	2	prescribed antibiotics, but nine times out of ten, if
3	improving if they received hospital care but that wasn't	3	a resident didn't get better from that, it was
4	allowed. Do you think that that led to otherwise	4	just—in—case that was prescribed.
5	preventable deaths?	5	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you.
6	MS LAING: I don't think you could really answer that in all	6	We also know that allied health professionals
7	honesty, but you know yourself from working in that	7	weren't able to visit care homes and it's mentioned in
8	environment, when people are poorly, COVID or not COVID	8	your statement that other external activities also had
9	related, if they've had courses of oral antibiotics or	9	to be diminished, and all of this would have impacted
10	treatments for things and are improving a little bit but	10	the quality of life for residents and their mental
11	not quite improving the way you would want, if the	11	health. Were your respective care homes able to
12	family — that was their wishes for escalation of	12	mitigate this in any way?
13	care —— then in any other circumstance their care would	13	MS RODGERS: Yes, I became a very good YouTube hairdresser
14	then be escalated to hospital to try IV therapies or,	14	I can do the YouTube bob, so all our old ladies had the
15	you know, different kind of interventions that in a care	15	same hair—do for a while. But apart from that, things
16	home setting we just aren't able to do that. You	16	like chiropodists and dieticians —— we could access
17	couldn't really probably 100% say, but I would like to	17	other people outside and we just had to make do and mend
18	think that, yeah, you probably would have been —— some	18	really and do some $$ most of it ourselves.
19	residents who would have gotten better if they had the	19	MS BAHRAMI: Yeah.
20	opportunity to go to hospital.	20	MS LAING: I think it was really difficult because,
21	MR MCCORMICK: Yeah, I mean, over any one person you can't	21	certainly in our care home, we have musical entertainers
22	really say but over a number of people it must have made	22	in every week, we have school children that — primary
23	a difference.	23	children that come in every week for the whole day on
24	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you.	24	a Friday. We have so many different things that there's
25	Ms Laing, I think it was you who said that you were	25	just no way that you can mirror that, especially if your
	41		43
1	able to get GPs into your care home.	1	own staff team is depleted because they're all ill . So
2	MS LAING: Yeah, they came in.	2	your residents did become —— through no fault of your
3	MS BAHRAMI: Did others have the same experience or	3	own and through want of trying, they did become isolated
4	Ms Currie, in your experience the GPs didn't —	4	and they became lonely because there was not as much
5	MS CURRIE: No, we didn't get any GPs in. We consulted with	5	mental stimulation. If you're having to sit in your
6	GPs over the phone and nine times out of ten, regardless	6	room, how can you —— it's just —— it's not practical, so
7	of what the resident's symptoms were, they were	7	it just became something that was a very fun and lively
8	prescribed just—in—case medication. We really, really	8	environment to be in with a lot going on to just
9	struggled. I think it was months and months before we	9	nothing.
10	got a GP into our home.	10	MS RODGERS: We were going round —— particularly when the
11	MS RODGERS: We were fine. We have a very good GP service	11	residents were sort of stuck in their rooms, we were
12	and they supported —— without their support —— you know,	12	going round the home with a karaoke machine and standing
13	they were really on it from the very beginning in terms	13	outside their room and saying, "Right, what song
14	of testing and trying to stop the spread.	14	would you like?", and that was the best that they got.
15	MR MCCORMICK: I think again, as I said before, there's	15	And, to be honest, because they were in their rooms for
16	quite a mixture of reactions, so with seven homes there	16	so long, when they were allowed back out again, some of
17	were seven different GP surgeries, some of whom didn't	17	them didn't want to come out. They'd become accustomed
18	come, some of whom did. They were all available —	18	to being by themselves and isolated and sort of we had
19	I think they were available on telephone, et cetera, so	19	to shoehorn them back out of their rooms to be social
20	it wasn't a complete cessation of service, but it was	20	animals again.
21	delivered in quite different ways.	21	MS LAING: Yeah, they'd forgotten how to socialise, I think.
22	MS BAHRAMI: You mentioned that often all that would happen	22	MS BAHRAMI: And the lack of allied health professionals
23	was that just—in—case medication would be prescribed.	23	attending, did that cause your workloads to be increased
24	If it was something more mild, were you able to get	24	as well?
47	n it was something more find, were you able to get	4	as wen:

25 MS RODGERS: Absolutely. Absolutely.

25

things like antibiotics and mild treatments?

1	MS BAHRAMI: Okay. Do you have any thoughts on alternative	1	MS LAING: I think in theory that would work well, but if
2	measures that could be put in place in the event of	2	you were in a similar situation, again you would not
3	another pandemic to try to mitigate the impact of some	3	have $$ the likelihood of having the staff to take off
4	of this, the attendance of allied health professionals?	4	to go and watch these videos would be very, very
5	MS RODGERS: I think it was all very well intentioned. It	5	difficult, so it would have to be something that was all
6	was to protect these very vulnerable elderly people,	6	done in pre-planning of something like this happening
7	but $$ it was well intentioned but heavy—handed. Of	7	again.
8	course we saw what was happening in care homes in other	8	MS BAHRAMI: The situation I had in mind was more a video
9	European countries, you know, what happened in Italy and	9	consultation between, say, a podiatrist and a resident,
10	Spain, where they were really hit hard, you know, and	10	with a staff member there to facilitate the examination
11	all these $$ and I think they were trying to prevent	11	and then perhaps to take practical steps guided by
12	that happening here. So I know where that was coming	12	a podiatrist or is this not something you would be
13	from, but it was the lengths that we went to. It lasted	13	comfortable $$
14	too long and it was very unrealistic and I in some	14	MS CURRIE: We are not allowed to undertake any podiatry
15	respects we felt a bit got at because there were rules	15	work due to, like, nerve endings and things like that in
16	applying to us that didn't apply to anybody else. And	16	people's feet, so we're not allowed to do that in our
17	it really impacted on our residents because some of	17	home anyway.
18	these residents, it's the final years of their lives to	18	MR MCCORMICK: I suppose to some degree as well it seeme
19	spend with their families and new babies had arrived	19	like a lot of these services stopped entirely from our
20	that they'd never seen. So I think there will be a lot	20	point of view, and I think, as everyone is saying, the
21	to learn from what we went through as a nation and	21	workload in care homes is already higher, so being able
22	hopefully not have to suffer it all again.	22	to do these things by video —— and some of those things
23	MS CURRIE: Yeah, I would just like to say that as well.	23	did happen to a degree —— but it couldn't really replace
24	I mean, especially they should go into a place and learn	24	it entirely.
25	different policies and procedures don't work in every	25	So I'm not sure that $$ it did seem to a degree that
23	american policies and procedures don't work in every	23	50 i ili liot sale tilat i it did seem to a degree tilat
	45		47
1	different care home, and I think, for me, the one that	1	some NHS services were switched off for an overly long
2	struck me the most was at the end of life, families not	2	time, almost like what were we saving them for if they
3	being allowed to come in and see their loved ones at the	3	weren't operating anyway, so perhaps with $$
4	end of life . You know, they were allowed in at the	4	particularly once the initial problem with PPE had been
5	very, very end, but they missed out on precious moments.	5	overcome, perhaps they could have come out sooner rather
6	They missed out on telling their loved one that they	6	than taking so long before things were reverting back to
7	loved them when they were conscious enough to understand	7	normal.
8	it and to hear their loved one's voice back saying that.	8	MS BAHRAMI: Yes, thank you.
9	So, to me, it would be revising —— especially if	9	Now, moving on to end—of—life situations, we've
10	this was to ever happen again, it would be the	10	heard that some care homes didn't have sufficient
11	end—of—life contact and things like that because, for	11	supplies of oxygen and just-in-case medicine. Was that
12	me, that was the hardest part, refusing relatives that	12	your experience or did your care homes always have
13	were banging on the door, wanting to come in and see	13	sufficient supplies?
14	their loved one at the end and refusing them entry. To	14	MS RODGERS: We didn't have oxygen.
15	me, that will stay with me forever.	15	MS BAHRAMI: Okay.
16	MS BAHRAMI: I will come back to those issues, but in	16	MS RODGERS: So that needs to be $$ we can't even access
17	relation to allied health professionals, do you think,	17	oxygen therapy through the GP. That needs to come
18	for example, certain professionals having virtual	18	through a consultant in respiratory medicine. But we
19	sessions could have made a difference if they were, you	19	were getting our antibiotics and things no problem at
20	know, examining by video and perhaps attempting to guide	20	all . But I would say that we did have COVID deaths in
21	you through processes such as —— you know, podiatry	21	our nursing home but far more people got COVID and
22	processes —	22	survived it than succumbed to it. And just like the
44			survived it than succumbed to it. And just like the
23	MS RODGERS: You couldn't do that virtually.	23	rest of the general population, we had numerous

24

 $24\,$ $\,$ MS BAHRAMI: No, but if they were to try to guide you

through that, for example?

asymptomatic ${\sf COVID-positive}$, like myself. The only time

I got COVID was through a mandatory PCR test and

1	I wasn't unwell at all . So you get two or three cases	1	MR MCCORMICK: I think there was a difference between the
2	in the home and you had to test everybody and you	2	different care homes.
3	wouldn't have known that half of them were positive.	3	MS BAHRAMI: Was there? Okay.
4	MR MCCORMICK: I think there was a lot of difficulty during	4	MR MCCORMICK: Yeah.
5	the pandemic, though, with established NHS procedures	5	MS BAHRAMI: So which of your care homes locked down sooner
6	and how to deal with them in a different scenario. So	6	and which didn't and why was there that difference?
7	things like $$ you talk about oxygen. There was lots of	7	MR MCCORMICK: In Randolph Hill we didn't choose to lock
8	consideration of, "We've got all these various rules in	8	down sooner. I think Scottish Care had put a notice out
9	place. Can we throw them out or how do we go around	9	a couple of weeks ago suggesting $$ a couple of weeks
10	that?". And I think it took a long time for a lot of	10	before —— I don't think it was saying that you had to
11	those to work their way through the system as well,	11	lock down but it was suggesting that it might be an
12	yeah.	12	idea. I think in our internal discussions we felt that
13	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. Now, in a section of the statement	13	visiting was so important, we were frankly hoping that
14	on page 13, it says that black bags were being used for	14	it wouldn't actually come to this. So we locked down as
15	gathering people's belongings after they died. We heard	15	a company when we were mandated to —— you know, when the
16	from relatives last year who were quite upset by this.	16	UK Government and then the Scottish Government announced
17	They weren't a fan of those bags being used. What had	17	that we had to do that, yeah.
18	been your practice before the pandemic and did the	18	MS LAING: And we didn't fully lock down prior to the
19	guidance require you to use a single—use bag for	19	national lockdown but we did start to scale back some of
20	belongings?	20	our entertainers. And the visiting, as in family
21	MS LAING: So pre—pandemic families would normally come into	21	members and things, we didn't scale that down until it
22	the home and they would pack up belongings and take what	22	was the national lockdown and we were told we had to.
23	they wanted to take and have time with their families to	23	But in terms of other people coming in, sort of your
24	do that. Certainly during the pandemic they weren't	24	hairdresser or musicians, we did start to try to scale
25	allowed to come in to do that, so I think each home	25	that back a little bit earlier along with the visiting
			that back a note but same along him the trooning
	49		51
1		1	
1	would have used $$ I don't know about the bag comment $$	1	children, just to try and help really.
2	would have used $$ I don't know about the bag comment $$ but certainly I know from our home, if we had boxes or	2	children, just to try and help really. MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. Did your care homes lock down
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demanding of your time, resource?

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prior to the national lockdown. Were you --

1	MS RODGERS: Very much so. It was a bit like	1	requests or demands of those who wanted more
2	a hairdresser's booking sheet. We couldn't have too	2	restrictions put in place to safeguard their loved ones
3	many visitors in at the same time, so people were	3	with the requests or demands of those who wanted more
4	ringing up to book a half—hour slot and they had to test	4	flexibility to spend time with their loved ones?
5	before they came in and not $$ and wear a mask, going to	5	MS LAING: I don't really think we had anybody who wanted
6	the room, around the building. But, to be honest,	6	more restrictions $$
7	people were very, very kind to us and very compliant and	7	MS RODGERS: Yeah, we didn't either.
8	they just went with the flow. As long as they were kept	8	MS LAING: $$ for their loved ones. They just wanted to
9	informed $$ we did big group emails and $$ like to tell	9	come in to see them and for their lives to go back to
.0	everybody what was going on. But, yes, so we had	10	the way they were before, I would say.
.1	visiting $$ co $-$ ordinators and people who $$ $-$ 0 and some of our	11	MS CURRIE: Yeah, we were the same. We never had anybody
.2	visitors weren't able to test themselves, so elderly	12	that wanted more restrictions. It was $$ they were
.3	people, you know, coming to visit brothers and sisters,	13	begging us to ease the restrictions .
4	so they would take them into a little room and make sure	14	MR MCCORMICK: I was going to say, I think there were a few
.5	that they weren't infectious before we let them in.	15	people who we encountered who $$ they weren't
.6	MR MCCORMICK: I suppose most people were happy to see	16	particularly asking for more restrictions but you could
7	visiting opening up so that would be the general idea,	17	see in their actions that they were looking to be as $$
.8	but, again, some of the things we talked about earlier	18	take as little risk as possible. So there were some
.9	were definitely issues. People were taking their own	19	people throughout the group who continued to do window
0.0	interpretation of what the rules were and not everyone	20	visits after visits in the home were allowed. They were
21	was $$ not every visitor was happy.	21	probably a minority and they're generally quite a quiet
22	MS RODGERS: No.	22	minority, but I think we just need to be a little bit
23	MR MCCORMICK: There were various times when people were	23	careful we don't forget about them entirely. But
24	very unhappy and we had to in effect police the system,	24	I think by and large most of us in the public as well as
25	which is not a role we'd have wanted to do.	25	most people with relatives in care homes were looking,
	53		55
1	MS RODGERS: A few visitors who were very anti-vax or	1	you know, for restrictions to be lifted as soon as it
2	anti-mask and we were like, "This is what we've got to	2	was practical.
3	do. You can't come in unless you do".	3	But, as I say, I do think we were a bit slow in
4	MS BAHRAMI: How did you interpret or deal with essential	4	lifting the restrictions within the care home sector.
5	visits and end—of—life visits and did you have a lot of	5	I think we all had more freedom to act in our own sort
6	push—back from relatives?	6	of personal lives, particularly in the summer of 2020,
7	MS RODGERS: We interpreted essential visiting when it was	7	than nursing home residents and their families did.
8	allowed, something — it's not always end of life	8	They were faced with restrictions that lasted longer,
9	because, if someone is in a very distressed state and	9	more burdensome restrictions, and things that most of
.0	very confused, very not well, I would interpret that as	10	the rest of us didn't encounter.
.1	an essential visit —— if it's for the benefit of the	11	THE CHAIR: You've got ten minutes, Ms Bahrami.
.2	resident who is distressed, not just dying.	12	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you, my Lord.
.3	MS LAING: Yeah, I would agree. The essential visiting, in	13	My Lord, I think we started ten minutes later than
4	some ways, because it wasn't particularly well defined,	14	scheduled. May I be permitted to —
.5	was an easy way around being able to let families come	15	THE CHAIR: You may be right. I don't know. Do you know by
.6	in because you would say, "It's an essential visit and	16	any chance? All right. I didn't pay any attention.
.7	people's mental health is just as important". So all	17	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you, my Lord.
	residents' mental health was impacted during the	18	I want to move on to testing. On page 8 it's stated
.8 .9	residents mental health was impacted during the		that it took three or four months for a testing regime
- /	pandemic so when we were able to have essential visits	1 Q	
n	pandemic, so when we were able to have essential visits,	19 20	
	we would say, "It's an essential visit for their mental	20	to be fully put into place. During that time, did the
20	we would say, "It's an essential visit for their mental health because they're feeling down. They haven't seen	20 21	to be fully put into place. During that time, did the lack of testing lead to any issues? Did it add to
	we would say, "It's an essential visit for their mental	20	to be fully put into place. During that time, did the

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 $24\,$ $\,$ MS RODGERS: The staff team, they were very reticent.

Nobody is used to testing themselves, even us as nurses,

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could have people coming in.

 $25\,$ $\,$ MS BAHRAMI: Thank you. How did you find balancing the

1	so it became very onerous because we felt we were	1	MS BAHRAMI: Okay, because there was a possibility that they
2	required to prove that all the staff were testing when	2	would discharge someone without a test?
3	they should be testing so it was $$ and then recording	3	MS RODGERS: Yes.
4	because the powers that be can go on to Turas and have	4	MR MCCORMICK: I think you have to remember that everyone
5	a look at $$ well, not Turas. It was something else,	5	else has their own pressures. We see that all the time.
6	wasn't it? $$ to look and see that people are being	6	Even in the current environment hospitals are looking to
7	regularly tested, so we did feel under scrutiny; "Have	7	discharge patients because they need the space for other
8	you tested? Have you tested?", every day.	8	people and the people in the social work departments are
9	MR MCCORMICK: I think it's difficult to look back $$ we're	9	under pressure to move these people from hospital into
10	looking back more than three years now, but I think in	10	care homes or into another environment, and I think that
11	the early stage, I think everyone was quite worried	11	continued throughout the pandemic. I think there were
12	about COVID and the risk of catching it. As you said	12	multiple instances where a discharge was arranged and
13	earlier, we're all going into work every day and meeting	13	you would speak to the hospital and say, "Have you done
14	far more people in that environment than most of the	14	the test?", and I think there were instances where you
15	rest of the population were. So I think it was a worry	15	were told they had and, when you asked for evidence,
16	in the early stage that there wasn't $$ that there	16	they didn't have it and so we had to wait a couple of
17	wasn't testing available.	17	days until the test came through. There were other
18	I think it's difficult to be critical because this	18	examples where they would say, "Oh, no, we haven't done
19	was a new —— it took time for all this to fall into	19	it", and they went and did it.
20	place. I think, if you look back, the fact it took	20	It's quite difficult to pin that down from this
21	three—odd months was probably not —— was surprisingly	21	point of view, what percentage that was, but it
22	good actually. But nevertheless in that period of time	22	undoubtedly happened. I mean, does anyone —— yeah, so
23	everyone I think felt very exposed.	23	it undoubtedly happened, both from within our group and
24	I mean, we bought 50 tests as a company early on and	24	from other care home operators I spoke to. I doubt you
25	we hardly used any of them because it was quite clear	25	could find many care homes that wouldn't have said they
23	we hardly used any of them because it was quite clear	23	could find many care nomes that wouldn't have said they
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1	that $$ it cost £5,000, I'm not sure we could have got	1	didn't find individual examples of this happening.
2	more, but we brought them in as a precaution. But we	2	I think, apart from the risk of passing the virus,
3	soon realised that actually the only effective way to	3	we felt we were under a microscope with the various
4		4	•
5	use them —— we'd have used all of them overnight frankly	5	people coming in and inspecting us. They would have
	and then it would have given us a momentary —— it was		criticised us quite heavily if we'd knowingly brought
6	600 employees, 50 tests — it would have given	6	somebody in without a test regime being followed
7	a momentary snapshot of something and then nothing	7	through, and yet, just as we said there, it was not
8	thereafter.	8	followed as rigorously as it should have been.
9	MS RODGERS: In our environment, if any of the staff were	9	MS BAHRAMI: And that added pressure to your work —
10	unwell, we had to phone up and book an appointment to go	10	MR MCCORMICK: It added pressure and it added a huge degree
11	to an external $$ the drive $-$ through and get our nose	11	of risk for all the residents and all the people working
12	poked and then wait for the result, and if we weren't	12	in the care home.
13	positive then we could go to work and if we were,	13	THE CHAIR: You've actually got 11 minutes. I'm sorry to
14	obviously we couldn't. So once the test kits came	14	steal three minutes from you, but at 11.22 the
15	through, that made everything much more simple for us.	15	stenographer's 90 minutes will run out. Sorry to hassle
16	We could just test ourselves.	16	you.
17	MS BAHRAMI: Yeah. And on page 9 in relation to transfers	17	MS BAHRAMI: No, thank you. On page 23 you state that you
18	from hospital, it stated that the NHS was not as	18	had to advise three organisations of a positive and
19	rigorous in testing patients as they should have been.	19	subsequent negative test. Which organisations were
	ingereds in teering parteries as they arread have been	-	
20	Could you expand on that?	20	these and why did you have to notify them separately?
20 21			these and why did you have to notify them separately? Could they not create a system?
	Could you expand on that?	20	
21	Could you expand on that? MS RODGERS: People were being discharged without —— we had	20 21	Could they not create a system?
21 22	Could you expand on that? $ \begin{tabular}{ll} MS RODGERS: People were being discharged without $$ we had to ensure that they were $$ to say, "We will not accept $$ to say," $-$	20 21 22	Could they not create a system? MS RODGERS: No, it wasn't all joined up. So for each

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Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership and

just had to remind them all the time.

masks were quite difficult to get at the very beginning, Health Protection. Then, when they had completed their 1 2 isolation period and were no longer deemed positive, we but once we got them, then there was a good supply. 3 had to notify again to close that notification, so the MR MCCORMICK: I think like a lot of the things that we're 4 dates of a positive test and then the dates when the 4 talking about here, it was the first three months that 5 isolation ended. It was very onerous. were really very, very difficult . Prior to the 6 6 MS LAING: And that was the same in Perth and Kinross. pandemic, as Mandy said, we would use gloves and aprons Although we're two different areas, there was the same and other bits of PPE. We generally didn't use masks --8 MS RODGERS: Not often. 9 MR MCCORMICK: I think this is very much par for the course 9 MR MCCORMICK: -- very frequently. When the pandemic came 10 for the sector. Prior to the pandemic, we already had 10 in, suddenly there was changes in rules that we had to 11 situations like that around adult support and 11 use all of these items far more frequently than we did 12 protection. From our point of view, you would have before, and we all remember the television reports. You 13 thought, if we were informing the Care Inspectorate and 13 know, there was -- most of these things, for good or 14 it needed to be notified to the local social work 14 ill -- and it certainly caused a problem at this time --15 department, the local health department, they would have 15 most of these things are made in the Far East and they 16 a system that allowed that to happen. But prior to the 16 were being swamped by demand from not just us, the whole 17 pandemic, that wasn't the case and then, during the 17 world frankly, and so it was very hand to mouth in the 18 pandemic, with COVID tests, equally that was the same 18 first three months. We never actually ran out of PPE, but we were often worried -- you know, we'd often be 19 19 thing. We weren't able to inform one part of the public 20 sector that would share that information. It had to be 20 sitting here on a Monday thinking delivery was due on 21 done -- and often they would ask the same question but 21 a Thursday and nobody was quite sure whether it was 22 slightly differently as well. It wouldn't be -- it 22 going to turn up, that type of thing. 23 wouldn't be a matter of just filling out one form and 23 You know, the production of all this stuff ramped up 24 2.4 sending it to three different people. You'd have to do quite quickly, so after three months it really fell away 25 it in three different ways. 25 as being a day-to-day problem, but at the beginning it 63

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1 MS RODGERS: We still have to do a daily notification now and declare any COVID cases, but that's just become 3 routine. It was something we didn't have before the 4 pandemic and it's been set up and we have to -- we do 5 that routinely every day now. 6 MS BAHRAMI: I want to move on briefly to PPE. Three of you 7 give accounts that you experienced no issues in 8 obtaining sufficient PPE but one of you give an account 9 that you struggled at the outset. 10 MS RODGERS: Yes. 11 MS BAHRAMI: Can you tell us what factors contributed in you 12 being either able to source PPE readily or struggling 13 14 MS LAING: I think we were quite lucky that we were able to 15 source a lot of PPE. Our property manager for the group 16 had went and sourced all this before the lockdown had 17 actually come into force, so, yeah, we were really quite 18 fortunate that they were able to get all that. And 19 I guess maybe as well -- you guys are Edinburgh City 20 Centre. We're quite rural so maybe there wasn't the 21 same demand where I was potentially as what there would 22 have been to here. 23 MS RODGERS: Yeah, we don't routinely -- before the pandemic 24 we wouldn't have routinely kept lots of mask. Obviously other PPE, gloves and aprons, we wear all the time, but

felt like it was just a constant worry. I think earlier on alcohol gel had never been used in such volumes either, and earlier on in the pandemic the people who made alcohol gel had all furloughed their staff and then they started bringing them back once they were told, "No, you need to be back", but actually the next thing that happened is that the people who made the bottles had also furloughed their staff and nobody got them to come back, et cetera. So there was -- so it just took — it took a little bit of time to settle and in that first three months I think it was very much -- it wasn't so much that we ran out but it was a huge worry about where we would get things. And there were certain things that we frankly never used before, like visors, and we got them from -- I think it was Edinburgh University, one of their departments made them, until they became -- until they started MS RODGERS: Yes, and there was a company in Northern Ireland that used to make blinds and they started making visors instead and we got some cases sent over from them. It was just getting them where you can find them. Eventually there was a rolling programme and actually the Health and Social Care Partnership had a hub where you could just phone up and you could get supplies really easily, but at the beginning it was sort

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of quite difficult. 1 presents on the doorstep for us, local bakery -- people MR MCCORMICK: I suppose one of the things as well -- and 2 who couldn't work -- the local wagon who does the bacon I think this came from one of your comments in your rolls in the morning were sending us round our 4 statement earlier, Mandy -- is, you know, the PPE we 4 breakfast, children sending letters to the residents and 5 used at the end of the pandemic was quite different to drawing pictures. And I don't think -- it was really 6 the PPE we used at the beginning. So, I mean, guidance 6 surprising. They would watch us going into work and changed across that period, but I think the level of coming out and it was nice to know that they were 8 protection that was offered later on with the things 8 thinking about us. 9 that people were using was more. So earlier on people 9 MS CURRIE: I guess I would just like to say, for all 10 10 were probably more exposed to the risk of catching it. working through the pandemic was absolutely horrific and 11 THE CHAIR: Five minutes. 11 will never ever leave me. I think the support of the 12 MS BAHRAMI: Thank you, my Lord. staff and the camaraderie and things like that, the 13 And what challenges did you face when you had to 13 teamwork, it really shone through. As well for the 14 wear extensive PPE? At points I understand you had to 14 residents, what the staff done, outwith their working 15 15 wear shoe coverings and gowns and masks, visors and -time, stayed behind, sat with residents and supported 16 MS CURRIE: I think for the care staff, during, for 16 them, that was a highlight. 17 instance, personal care, where you're helping 17 MS LAING: I think for me it would be that, if anything was 18 a resident, for instance, shower, it would be quite 18 going to be learned, that people's mental health and 19 well—being is considered. I don't think initially that dangerous for staff because you had the shoe coverings, 19 20 you had a wet floor, you were slipping, steam from the 20 it was, and people's relatives weren't treated as carers 21 shower was in your visor so you couldn't really see that 21 and they are their carers. They should have been able 22 well, which posed a risk to you and your resident. Also 22 to come in right from the offset and I think that would 23 putting on and off the PPE took a lot of time, and 23 have helped a lot with the residents' mental health and 2.4 I think especially, for instance, if you went into 24 well-being throughout the pandemic as well because they 25 somebody's room and they were maybe being sick and you were just so lonely and so isolated, despite the staff's 1 best efforts, and regardless of whether they had COVID were having to then rush and get all this PPE on and 1 2 2 things like that, it did take that little bit of time or became ill or not, they've never really regained the 3 and was quite a stress for the staff as well. same people that they were before that because they just MR MCCORMICK: I think, as Mandy said earlier, imagine that lost years of their life really. 4 4 5 from the resident's point of view, particularly somebody 5 MR MCCORMICK: I think, as everyone says, you know, there 6 with dementia, where it's quite difficult to explain why 6 was a lot of pulling together, there was a lot of 7 somebody is coming in almost looking like a spaceman at camaraderie and I think that was very positive in a very 8 difficult situation. I do think though it felt within 9 MS RODGERS: Yeah. Care homes are warm places. They have 9 the sector it could be quite -- it flipped quite a lot . 10 10 to be nice and cosy for the residents. If you're At times you were praised for various things and then at 11 working a 12-hour shift and you're expected to wear 11 other times there was quite a lot of criticism, and 12 a mask the whole time -- so we were saying to staff, "Go I think an awful lot of that wasn't with the full facts. 13 and take five minutes. Go outside, get some fresh air, MS BAHRAMI: Thank you very much. 13 14 take your mask off", because it's unreasonable to expect 14 THE CHAIR: Yes, thank you all very much indeed. I'm very 15 people to work in those circumstances without some 15 grateful for your time and effort. Can I just say at 16 16 respite from it. this stage, I'm very sorry that you can't have as long 17 MS BAHRAMI: I'm very conscious of time and there are 17 as you might actually wish. I can only say that applies 18 certain things that I would have liked to cover more if 18 to everybody. You will probably appreciate that we have 19 we had more time, so at this point really is there 19 an enormous amount of material to listen to or hear and, 20 anything that we haven't covered that you would like to 20 frankly, if we gave everyone as much time as they think

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well.

might be optimum, then we would never finish this

Inquiry, so we have to ration your time, but all you

have given to us in writing will all be considered as

Thank you all very much.

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comment on?

MS RODGERS: There's one thing I would like to say and it's

support of the local communities was invaluable to us.

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that we found, where our nursing home is, that the

We were very, very well treated, and people leaving

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1	About 25 to 12.	1	MR STEPHEN: In what part of Scotland, the geographical
2	MS BAHRAMI: Thank you.	2	area, roughly are these homes, the five homes you
3 4	(11.22 am)	3 4	mentioned?
5	(A short break)	5	MS DI GIACOMO: Glasgow. They are within about a ten—mile
6	(11.37 am)	6	radius of each other, of Glasgow City Centre.
7	MS LISSA DI GIACOMO and MR SCOTT FINNIGAN (called)	7	MR STEPHEN: Similar questions for you, Scott. I understand
	Questions by MR STEPHEN	8	you're group general manager, operations and quality
8 9	MR STEPHEN: Can I start by asking you to confirm your full names, please?	9	improvement, for Thistle Healthcare Limited. MR FINNIGAN: Yes.
10	MS DI GIACOMO: Lissa Di Giacomo. I'm a director with	10	MR STEPHEN: How long have you held that position for?
11	Oakminster Healthcare.	11	MR FINNIGAN: Seven years.
12	MR FINNIGAN: Scott Finnigan, group general manager with	12	MR STEPHEN: How many care homes does Thistle operate?
13	Thistle Healthcare.	13	MR FINNIGAN: Seven care homes under Thistle and three
14	MR STEPHEN: Thank you. Your age and contact details are	14	associated care homes.
15	both known to the Inquiry so I won't ask you those.	15	MR STEPHEN: Again, in what part or parts of Scotland are
16	Together you've helpfully provided a comprehensive	16	those homes located?
17	written witness statement already, and for the reference	17	MR FINNIGAN: The central belt, mostly Lanarkshire area, but
18	the Inquiry reference number for that is	18	one in Glasgow and one in Dundee.
19	SCI—WT0423—000001. Are you both happy for that written	19	MR STEPHEN: How many residents fall under the care of those
20	statement and the oral evidence you give today to	20	homes?
21	constitute your evidence to the Inquiry?	21	MR FINNIGAN: 750 approximately.
22	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.	22	MR STEPHEN: And how many staff?
23	MS DI GIACOMO: Yes.	23	MR FINNIGAN: Between 900 to 1,000.
24	MR STEPHEN: And you're happy for that evidence to be	24	MR STEPHEN: If I understand correctly, what would you say
25	recorded and published?	25	is the make—up of your resident population in terms of
10	recorded and published.	20	is the make up of your resident population in terms of
	69		71
	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.		
1	IVIN FININGAIN. 165.	1	age and their needs? How would you describe that, if
1 2		1 2	age and their needs? How would you describe that, if you can?
	MR STEPHEN: I should say also that everything you say in the statement and indeed today will be taken into		you can?
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1	you what that means, what that is.	1	possible. Certainly on that day that we made the
2	MS DI GIACOMO: "Person—centred" is having the resident at	2	decision, the 13th, we issued communications to
3	the heart of all the decision—making process to enable	3	relatives and councils and the Care Inspectorate and
	ALONG WINDOWS CON SAN SECTION CONTRACTOR SCHOOLS CONTRACTOR CONTRA		High depolar pages (1904) And the page of
4	them, empower them, include them to have their own voice	4	started phoning families to say that that's the decision
5	and be in control. So really, if any of us were about	5	that we had made at that time.
6	to go into a care home, it's about what's important to	6	MS DI GIACOMO: And we were the same. We put notices on the
7	us, what matters.	7	door. We contacted families, our regulatory body and
8	MR STEPHEN: Okay. And before the pandemic what was your	8	let them know that we were closing the doors.
9	members' policy on visiting those homes?	9	MR STEPHEN: Scott, you mentioned attempting to contact the
10	MS DI GIACOMO: We were open $$ it was free access. The	10	families .
11	only stipulation we'd put, we tried to protect the	11	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.
12	mealtimes for residents, so we discouraged any	12	MR STEPHEN: By what means or methods was that done?
13	visitation at a mealtime, but other than that they could	13	MR FINNIGAN: That was done by various methods, email
14	come in freely.	14	communication, telephone. We tried to telephone
15	MR STEPHEN: Okay. That takes us then to the initial	15	everybody. That's not always possible for various
16	lockdown. Can I ask you to cast your minds back?	16	reasons, but we made that attempt to contact everybody
17	Lissa, I understand that Oakminster locked down its	17	by telephone and we sent out written communication about
18	homes on 12 March 2020; is that right?	18	that as well.
19	MS DI GIACOMO: Yes.	19	MR STEPHEN: Did all families receive those communications?
20	MR STEPHEN: And Scott, for Thistle, I think that followed	20	MR FINNIGAN: They did all receive them. I think inevitably
21	one day later. Is it 13 March?	21	there were some instances where some relatives didn't
22	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.	22	get that communication straightaway, and that's for
23	MR STEPHEN: So that was around roughly ten days, I think,	23	various reasons. We have —— usually have one or two
24	prior to national lockdown, as you say in the witness	24	relatives that's the main contact and they perhaps
25	statement. Why was that decision taken to lock down	25	didn't get through to passing the information on or that
	73		75
1	earlier?	1	was a relative that we just hadn't managed to get on the
2	MS DI GIACOMO: For me, I remember watching the news and		
-	,	2	phone yet.
3	seeing army trucks towing in Italy —— my family is	3	phone yet. MR STEPHEN: What was the reaction of families that $$
3 4			
	seeing army trucks towing in Italy $$ my family is	3	MR STEPHEN: What was the reaction of families that $$
4	seeing army trucks towing in Italy $$ my family is Italian $$ and I saw them carrying bodies, deceased	3 4	MR STEPHEN: What was the reaction of families that $$ I appreciate it's a broad generalisation, you have a lot
4 5	seeing army trucks towing in Italy $$ my family is Italian $$ and I saw them carrying bodies, deceased bodies, from the villages , and I thought, "We are	3 4 5	MR STEPHEN: What was the reaction of families that —— I appreciate it's a broad generalisation, you have a lot of residents to look after, but what was the general
4 5 6	seeing army trucks towing in Italy — my family is Italian — and I saw them carrying bodies, deceased bodies, from the villages , and I thought, "We are looking after and protecting the most vulnerable of our	3 4 5 6	MR STEPHEN: What was the reaction of families that — I appreciate it's a broad generalisation, you have a lot of residents to look after, but what was the general reaction of families to the decisions that you'd taken?
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23

24

for your residents change? We talked at the beginning

when lockdown kicked in?

about the person—centred approach. How did that change

23

24

MR STEPHEN: So those decisions were taken on 12 and

MR FINNIGAN: We tried to implement them as quickly as

 $13 \ \mathsf{March}. \ \mathsf{How} \ \mathsf{quickly} \ \mathsf{were} \ \mathsf{those} \ \mathsf{decisions} \ \mathsf{implemented}?$

1	MR FINNIGAN: I think the change at that time was just the	1	MS DI GIACOMO: $$ stepped in to help.			
2	visitation because normal care home life, apart from the	2	MR STEPHEN: What was the position as regards external			
3	visitation, was resuming. People were still spending	3	medical visits from general practitioners, for example?			
4	time in communal areas and kind of going about daily	4	How did that change?			
5	care home life. So I think the biggest impact for that	5	MR FINNIGAN: From our perspective that changed			
6	was about contact with families at the actual stages.	6	dramatically $$ varying degrees to be fair. There was			
7	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, it was the same for us.	7	some services where all visitation just stopped, so you			
8	MR STEPHEN: Do I take from that, then $$ where were	8	didnae see a medical professional. It was all telephone			
9	residents located then when lockdown happened? Before	9	assessments. There was some services where the GPs'			
10	I think you mentioned about them sort of moving around.	10	surgery was very proactive and was still in visiting			
11	MR FINNIGAN: Yeah.	11	people. But I would say in the majority of cases it			
12	MR STEPHEN: Did that change as a result of lockdown?	12	kind of moved to telephone assessment.			
13	MR FINNIGAN: That changed —— from our perspective that	13	MS DI GIACOMO: And it was the same for us. One of our			
14	changed when the guidance changed, when we had the	14	homes, the service continued. The GP was tremendously			
15	official guidance to say that people should —— you	15	supportive and came in and they formulated a system			
16	should try and keep people in their rooms 2 metres	16	between them so that the time the GP spent in the home			
17	apart, that sort of thing. But up until that point we	17	was more specific and more organised, if you like, and			
18	just took the decision to stop visiting . We didnae stop	18	then in other services they didn't come in at all. It			
19	anything else.	19	was telephone consultations.			
20	MR STEPHEN: And in terms of the activities or social events	20	MR STEPHEN: And with those telephone consultations, did you			
21	that you would normally have run in your homes, one	21	find those to be an adequate or similar substitute for			
22	assumes, did that alter at all when lockdown kicked in?	22	the physical version?			
23	MR FINNIGAN: In lockdown? Sorry.	23	MR FINNIGAN: I don't think there's any substitute for			
24	MR STEPHEN: When lockdown started, how did that impact?	24	physical assessment when we're phoning saying that			
25	MR FINNIGAN: What was different was outside. So, like,	25	there's somebody that's unwell. I think, especially if			
	77		79			
1	entertainment coming in, we obviously werenae going to	1	we're using agency staff and it's agency staff who is			
2	allow outside entertainment to come in if we weren't	2	phoning the GP about a resident who disnae seem to be			
3	allowing visitation , so —— but in terms of the daily	3	well for various reasons, that can be quite difficult			
4	things that the staff had already been doing, all of our	4	when they don't know that resident and they're trying to			
5	services have got activity co-ordinator staff so that	5	relay information to the GP. So I think that physical			
6	would have continued until the guidance to social	6	assessment being missing had a huge impact.			
7	distance came in.	7	MR STEPHEN: Were there any alternatives that your care home			
8	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, and it would have been the same for	8	explored? You mentioned mucking in, whether it was			
9	us. We have well—being enablers and we brought actually	9	hairdressing, daily care, anything else you tried to do			
10	our "living our values" enabler in especially in terms	10	to engage the residents, socially or otherwise, within			
11	of supporting the staff through that period and helping	11	the limits of what you were allowed to do.			
12	keeping the activities in the home and supporting the	12	MR FINNIGAN: I think the teams and the services tried			
13	staff — the care staff on the floor to keep that sort	13	everything that they could. There was times where there			
14	of camaraderie there so it didn't impact them, because	14	was — we had bingo going on, for example, but everybody			
15	we have supportive links with the community and the	15	was at their bedroom doors. That works to varying			
16	entertainment and visitors that would normally come into	16 17	degrees and obviously that depends on the ability of			
17	the home couldn't.	17	residents to be able to participate in that kind of			
18	MR STEPHEN: Yes. I think you give specific examples of	18	forum. Unfortunately a lot of the people we support are			
19	this, for example, in daily care of the residents.	19	living with cognitive impairment so that in itself			
20	Things like hairdressers, for example, I assume that no	20 21	presents a lot of different challenges in terms of			

22

24

25

normal life.

 $23\,$ $\,$ MR STEPHEN: Just to be clear, I think when testing became

possible, what was the procedure in your homes if one of

your residents was to be tested positive for COVID?

22 MS DI GIACOMO: No.

25 MR FINNIGAN: Yeah, stepped in.

23 MR FINNIGAN: No.

1	What would be the procedure that would then follow?	1	they just want to embrace for that reassurance, for that
2	MS DI GIACOMO: To try and isolate them, to keep them in	2	comfort and peace of mind. And we created cuddle
3	their room and barrier—nurse them in terms of looking	3	curtains which were really $$ it was just polythene but
4	after them, which is extremely difficult, especially if	4	allowed them to have that embrace. Both the resident
5	they're at the onset of the dementia journey or they	5	and family, they just broke down through, you know,
6	have slight confusion. You could possibly relate it to	6	happiness and sadness that they were eventually able to
7	if you have an elderly relative who comes to stay with	7	embrace each other. But you can't $$ you just can't put
8	you after a period in hospital, an operation or	8	a price to that. It is invaluable. And I think not
9	something, and they are slightly confused, they're on	9	having that, not being with their family, was almost as
10	their own set journey, and trying to keep them in	10	detrimental as the virus itself to their well—being.
11	a bedroom within your house and asking them not to come	11	MR FINNIGAN: Yeah, I'd agree with everything Lissa just
12	out for 14 days is quite a challenge for one, never	12	said. I think emotional and mental well—being is not to
13	mind, when you have a care home or a unit full.	13	be underestimated and how it impacts people's physical
14	MR STEPHEN: Yes, you mentioned dementia. I was going to	14	well—being as well. So I think residents deteriorated
15	ask you about it so I'm glad you brought it up because	15	as a result of the restrictions that were placed upon
16	you say in the organisational statement, I think, about	16	them. Visiting had an impact on that because they
17	the increase in attention I think that those with	17	couldnae see their families, but I think also the
18	dementia required. Are you able to elaborate a bit more	18	restriction of $$ limited movement had a massive impact
19	on what you mean by that? I think you have to an extent	19	on people's well-being.
20	already, but if there's anything else that you would	20	MR STEPHEN: Thank you. Given that lack of physical visits
21	add?	21	at that time, I wanted to ask you about alternatives.
22	MS DI GIACOMO: Well, not really. Just that they don't	22	Did you attempt alternatives and, if you did, what were
23	understand, and when you have what was a familiar face,	23	they?
24	even if they can't, you know, remember your name, when	24	$\operatorname{MS}\nolimits$ DI GIACOMO: There were video conference over $$ we had
25	that person is going in with a mask on and gloves on and	25	tablets. We purchased more tablets and brought them in.
	81		83
	61		03
1	an apron on, they can't really work out who they are, so	1	We set them up. We tried to arrange appointments, if
1 2		1 2	
	an apron on, they can't really work out who they are, so		We set them up. We tried to arrange appointments, if
2	an apron on, they can't really work out who they are, so it increases their anxiety, it increases their fear, if	2	We set them up. We tried to arrange appointments, if you like, with families, where they could see their
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were uplifted and families came in, it's natural that

who was end of life due to COVID and the manager had

1	facilitated a call with the family, just $$ and the	1	opportunity found them beneficial, but not every
2	family were on that video call as the resident passed,	2	relative had that opportunity, so that presented
3	and that was for the family's benefit. The resident, as	3	a different set of challenges as well about, "Well, how
4	far as we're aware, couldn't $$ didnae participate in	4	can that relative get to see and I can't get to see my
5	that, in that call. So I think there's varying degrees	5	relative ?". So I think that was $$ it was one of the
6	of how successful that was across the resident group.	6	situations where it was making do with the situation
7	MR STEPHEN: Thank you. Turning then to visits, your	7	that we had and the best option.
8	statement talks about how, after the first national	8	MR STEPHEN: Your point being there that perhaps some
9	lockdown is relaxed $$ l think you remarked that	9	families would feel, what, hard done by if $$
10	visiting in care homes still remained heavily	10	MR FINNIGAN: Yes, absolutely. Absolutely.
11	restricted . There were subsequently window visits and	11	MR STEPHEN: Understood.
12	then garden visits and then eventually indoor visits .	12	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, I would agree that it was more
13	I want to start by asking about window visits. Were	13	beneficial for the families and more reassuring for them
14	window visits something that were available as an option	14	to see their loved one than it was particularly for the
15	in all of your care homes?	15	resident .
16	MS DI GIACOMO: Not in ours. They were homes or school	16	MR STEPHEN: I'll move then to garden visits. I think you
17	conversions so the windows are quite high so we wouldn't	17	say in the statement $$ this is at paragraph 68. This
18	be able to facilitate window visits or garden visits.	18	was around winter 2020 $$ and at the outset of your
19	MR STEPHEN: I think, Lissa, you might have one example	19	evidence today I think you said the make—up of a lot of
20	that's mentioned in the statement about perhaps the	20	your witness population are the elderly. Did you think
21	lengths that $$	21	garden visits were suitable for your resident
22	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, I was driving into one of our care	22	population?
23	homes and I saw a family $$ a lady and a gentleman $$ up	23	MS DI GIACOMO: It depends on the time of year. Certainly
24	a ladder at one of our windows and they were both $$ but	24	the families , yeah, it was $$ if it was a nice day and
25	they were both on the ladder at the same time, on either	25	they were out in the garden, it was fine. I think what
	85		87
	85		87
1	85 side, but one was standing on the platform of the ladder	1	87 sort of tarnished it a little bit was they couldn't
1 2		1 2	
	side, but one was standing on the platform of the ladder		sort of tarnished it a little bit was they couldn't
2	side, but one was standing on the platform of the ladder and the other was on the steps. Initially I was in	2	sort of tarnished it a little bit was they couldn't touch, and that was the hardest part and we had to sort
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2 3 4	side, but one was standing on the platform of the ladder and the other was on the steps. Initially I was in shock and then concerned for their safety because they were about, you know, five/six feet off the ground and	2 3 4	sort of tarnished it a little bit was they couldn't touch, and that was the hardest part and we had to sort of supervise that, monitor it. And that was just horrible for the staff and for the families, to be so
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24

there was lots of apprehension around if we don't follow

the rules what will be the consequence for us. So

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varying degrees on whether residents found them

beneficial or not. I think the relatives who had the

1	I think people felt uncomfortable with that.	1	I think there was $$ most have got views on how it could
2	And completely I can understand why people would	2	have been done better, but I think $$ in terms of
3	feel $$ relatives would feel that way about being	3	following the guidance, I think that's what you do
4	supervised visiting their relative . Personal	4	because that's the guidance that's set for you.
5	circumstances, I had a relative in a care home who my	5	MR STEPHEN: Since we're talking about guidance, I think you
6	dad was visiting and he made some comments about, "Well,	6	say in your statement that care home managers were
7	you're sitting 2 metres apart and wearing a mask.	7	struggling to keep track of the guidance on the
8	I cannae hear what you're saying". But also you're	8	visitation. Could you elaborate on why that was?
9	being watched, so you feel that that conversation you're	9	MR FINNIGAN: I think there was so many different views,
10	having can be uncomfortable.	10	I think it was quite $$ a lot open to interpretation.
11	MR STEPHEN: What would you say, then, to those relatives	11	And as things moved forward, there was local
12	who perhaps didn't feel like they were being trusted	12	restrictions that had to be taken into account as well
13	with their loved ones? What would be your response to	13	as the care home guidance visitation, so that presented
14	that?	14	some challenges. I think it was just the sheer volume
15	MR FINNIGAN: I think it was all coming from a good place	15	and probably feeling the same as the care home managers
16	about trying to keep people safe. I think there was	16	did when you were speaking to Public Health, the
17	certainly no intention that I'm aware of of trying to be	17	Care Inspectorate and the care home assurance team.
18	obstructive or difficult . In fact it actually made the	18	That was three different people and quite often you
19	job that the staff are carrying out extremely difficult .	19	would get three different answers to the same question.
20	So actually it would have been easier for the staff not	20	And then the problem comes, "Well, whose advice do we
21	to have these things in place, but there was a real fear	21	follow?". The Care Inspectorate was the regulator but
22	factor around doing something that's not in the	22	these other bodies are advising.
23	guidance.	23	So that's, I think, the challenge. There was no
24	MR STEPHEN: Is there anything you would add to that?	24	sort of consistency in that and I think that's just
25	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, and it is about following the	25	pure $$ down to the pure volume of guidance that was
	99		0.3
	89		91
1	guidance. Even though we may not necessarily agree with	1	being shared and how quickly and often it was changing
2	it, then we would follow it to the letter. And even	2	and —— because it was quite often open to your own
3	staff perhaps didn't agree with it when they were out,		
100		3	interpretation .
4	and with the pressures that were on us at the time, you	3 4	interpretation . MR STEPHEN: Was that your experience or?
4 5			
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25 MR FINNIGAN: Yeah, and that would be my view as well.

essential visits were for end of life . That changed as

the pandemic moved on and guidance did -- round about on it briefly . I understand that Central Scotland Care 1 2 that became a bit more robust and a bit more clearer. Homes support that --3 But initially it wasn't clear and I think there was an MS DI GIACOMO: Absolutely, yeah. 4 inference, "Well, there is a facility for that but care MR STEPHEN: -- especially with that individual concerned 5 homes aren't using it", but it wasnae clear that that's having been a resident, I understand, in one of 6 what it could be used for. So things like residents 6 Thistle's care homes. were distressed or even relatives were distressed about 7 MR FINNIGAN: Yeah. 8 not seeing their relative , so that became a -- that 8 MR STEPHEN: I just wanted to ask, in your view, what is the 9 became something that was used more openly towards the 9 impact then of removal of relatives from that care home 10 10 end of the lockdowns, but initially it was a brand new setting, both for the residents themselves but also for 11 term that had just been brought in in this guidance 11 your staff, because I think there's a football analogy 12 without any sort of definitive explanation of what it you used in one of the paragraphs I think about family 13 13 being the 12th player, if you like, so when you take 14 MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, we had a similar experience and, when 14 them out of the equation, what is the effect of that in you often sought clarification of what it exactly meant. 15 15 vour view? 16 very often you would get different answers through so 16 MR FINNIGAN: I think it's distressing for everybody. 17 you were left $\,--\,$ bearing in mind that we had to $\,-\,$ 17 I think it's impacting in daily life . I think that's 18 sometimes, when information was released through the 18 reality . We've got lots -- lots of our resident groups 19 media, through the television, then families would 19 are already frail and, prior to the pandemic and now, 20 arrive and say, well, you know, "I'm an essential 20 a lot of these relatives visit daily, and that would 21 visitor, I must see my relative", and how do you say, 21 have been a lot of people's daily routine, that they 22 "Well, no, sorry, we can't let you in because your 22 would see their relative every day. We've got some 23 relative $\,$ isn't at end—of—life care" or —— it was 23 relatives that spend all day in the care home with their extremely challenging, especially for the staff because 2.4 2.4 relative and go home, and then that daily life just 25 they were at the front line of this with families who 25 changed. 95 1 were visibly distressed, angry, frustrated. So it was 1 I think the difficulty for the residents that have a difficult time. 2 2 cognitive impairment was understanding. "What's 3 MR STEPHEN: So what would you say was the impact upon your happened? What's changed? Why can I not see ..." -4 staff of having to -- as you say, you're on the front 4 and I think the window visits, that could be distressing 5 line $\,--\,$ having to deal with that angst, distress from 5 as well because they could see the person but couldn't 6 families? What would you say the impact was on the 6 understand why they couldnae hear or touch the person. staff that you had? So I think it's had a massive impact on everything, and 8 MS DI GIACOMO: Oh, they were -- I think they were just 8 just the wee bits of information that family hold about 9 burnt out. They were working long days. It's a 12-hour 9 residents that staff might not always know, especially 10 10 shift. Routinely they were working four and five days if a resident was fairly new to the care home. 11 consecutively to cover and to prevent the use of agency 11 MR STEPHEN: You mention staff being burnt out. Again, if 12 staff because it was challenging enough for them going relatives are removed -- and you've just highlighted the 13 in with masks and gloves and aprons, but when you have 13 importance of them -- what effect does that have on 14 agency staff, which were in effect strangers to the 14 staff? 15 residents -- because the staff really became their 15 MS DI GIACOMO: Absolutely because families would come in 16 family during that period. They were the familiar face, and they would spend time with their loved one and they 16 17 the familiar voice, the voice of reassurance, so they 17 would assist with different aspects for the resident or

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they would talk to them. They would take time with the resident that released the staff to then go and attend

to other residents that maybe didn't have family coming

in because many residents don't have family around.

MR FINNIGAN: I think -- sorry, I would just like to add,

22 MR STEPHEN: So that safety valve, if you like, was --

MR FINNIGAN: -- removed.

MS DI GIACOMO: It was removed.

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were -- yeah, I think they were burnt out and then they

had to deal with facing their own fears, facing death,

working tirelessly and then having to speak to and try

and console and try and defuse a really upset relative.

which leads me on, I suppose, to Anne's Law, which this

Inquiry has heard about already. I just want to touch

MR STEPHEN: And you say the staff became their family,

It was extremely hard on them.

1	I think there was a view that it was easier for care	1	care home managers. So I think getting access to the
2	homes not to have relatives visiting, and that's	2	guidance initially was a challenge and then trying to
3	actually the complete opposite. It was more challenging	3	understand what changed and how quickly we should
4	in all the aspects we spoke about there for the staff	4	implement that and what that meant.
5	workload, for the resident well—being, for the relative	5	MR STEPHEN: Was it the same?
6	well—being. So actually we were —— it's not something	6	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, it was the same for us. It was about
7	that was easier for us to no have relatives visiting .	7	them understanding, and sometimes we would put guidance
8	Actually it's the opposite.	8	out and then we would get new guidance. So then, having
9	MR STEPHEN: I want to circle back to guidance just before	9	embedded the first tranche of guidance, we were then
10	we moved on. I think, Scott, you mentioned about the	10	saying, "No, actually, don't do that anymore. This is
11	sheer volume of it.	11	what we need to do". So that was quite challenging as
12	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.	12	well.
13	MR STEPHEN: I think they were the words that you used. I'm	13	MR STEPHEN: You speak about that guidance being given to
14	interested in the process for implementing that guidance	14	you which leads me to ask then about consultation. Did
15	in the home. For example, was it possible for every	15	the Scottish Government consult with you about this
16	member of your staff to be familiar with that guidance,	16	guidance before it was —
17	given the volume that you've spoken about?	17	MS DI GIACOMO: No.
18	MR FINNIGAN: No, I think what we'd done as a senior	18	MR FINNIGAN: No.
19	management team was digested that guidance, had	19	MR STEPHEN: And despite the pace of the pandemic, the way
20	conversations with the leaders and the services, who	20	things were moving, do you consider that you should have
21	then disseminated that to their teams in a way that was	21	been consulted about that?
22	meaningful to them and impacted all different job roles	22	MS DI GIACOMO: Yes.
23	differently . So, for example, the housekeeping team,	23	MR FINNIGAN: Yes. Yes, I think the guidance is kind of
24	one of the products that we would be used to cleaning;	24 25	perfect world scenario but daily life isn't perfect
25	on the care staff about how the direct care would be	25	world. But there was really no consideration for the
	97		99
1	delivered, so we were kind of breaking that down for	1	practicality of applying this guidance in a care home
2	each individual group of staff. It would have been	2	setting. And I think the people writing the guidance
2 3	each individual group of staff. It would have been completely overwhelming to share the huge documents with	2	setting . And I think the people writing the guidance were obviously using the best of intentions, but I think
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of guidance during the pandemic but I suppose 1 2 specifically do you think that guidance was the correct 3 or appropriate label or do you think things should have 4 been done differently? 5 MR FINNIGAN: I think things —— I think there's lots of 6 things that should have been done differently. I think 7 guidance -- well, the name "guidance" gives inference 8 that it's a guide and "Here's kind of best practice". 8 9 but that's not how it was being applied. We were being 9 MR FINNIGAN: Yeah, I think one thing that sticks out for me 10 inspected on this guidance and robust action taken when 10 11 we werenae -- where they felt that there was not that 11 12 application of that guidance anywhere, so that created 12 13 a real fear. So the guidance didn't become guidance. 13 14 The guidance became a set of rules that we had to 14 15 follow. 15 16 MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, I would totally agree. It wasn't --16 17 it may have been called "guidance" but we -- when we $\,$ 17 18 received that information, we would do our best to 18 19 follow it to the letter 19 20 MR FINNIGAN: And I think that presented challenges for 20 21 residents because I know from speaking with some 21 22 relatives personally that the message they were getting 22 23 when they were speaking to Public Health was, "Well, 23 it's guidance. The care home can apply that in how it's 2.4 24 suitable for that individual facility". But there was 101 1 no support to sort of understand that application and, 1 2 as I say, we were inspected on it, so it was "Well, 3 that's what's written in the guidance. That's what you 4 should be doing". 5 5

fully implement that.

MR STEPHEN: So if you were drawing up a blueprint on what 6 you would do next time -- hopefully there isn't a next 7 time, but if there was, are you saying that it should be 8 clear, the distinction between guidance on the one hand 9 and something that's legally mandatory on the other? MR FINNIGAN: Absolutely. 10 MR STEPHEN: Thank you. 11 12 I wanted to turn now to infection prevention and 13 control or IPC for short. You describe the level of IPC 14 expected during the pandemic as a completely new way of 15 working for care home staff and as a steep learning 16 curve. Can I ask you what these demands -- these new 17 demands were that were placed upon those working in your 18 19 MS DI GIACOMO: It was really about an increase. They were 20 expecting us to be like a hospital setting, a clinical 21 setting. So it's like somebody coming into your own 22 home and, although you may have a high standard of 23 cleanliness in your house, to compare that against 24 a hospital can't -- there's obviously going to be

significant differences. And care homes in general do

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because any of the available teams, like the Care Home Assurance team, were always being used for scrutiny services. It was all about, "Go in and check that that's been done properly. Go and check that that's been done". So I think there was that lack of support round about staff's understanding of what that should

work to a high standard of IPC because we deal with

norovirus outbreaks and things of that nature, but this

was on a whole new level. And the care home staff are

shortages and because of staff falling ill under COVID

and then the expectation was we had to up our game, if

you like, and take it to a whole new level, where we

didn't have the resources or the training in order to

was one of my managers saving during a session they had

done with their team was the team felt that they had to

I think use of masks wasnae something that was routine

in care homes. Actually I don't know that I've actually

routine. So all these changes were coming into effect:

how things were cleaned: the chemicals we had to use to

expectation of what that schedule would include. And

these were all brand new things to care homes that we

any sort of support or guidance or training for staff.

That sort of stuff we had to facilitate ourselves

were kind of expected to implement straightaway without

become infection control specialists overnight, and

that's not what the role of a care home staff is.

seen it prior to the pandemic as something that's

clean things all changed: cleaning schedules, the

already under increased pressure because of staff

There's examples of the guidance just being very unspecific again. As I say, masks was a new thing for 10 us to use in care homes and it talks about sessional use of the masks, so -- but there wasn't a definition for what that session was, so was that session after you left the resident's room, when you went on your break, 14 after your shift? So they were all things that took a long time to get definitions for, which meant there was varying degrees of how that was applied in practice because it was very, very generic.

MR STEPHEN: What impact, if any, is that having then on your staff in terms of these additional things? You talked about -- cleaning I think was one example you gave. But what's happening to their working hours and their workload if they're having to implement these --MR FINNIGAN: Oh, massively increased. So the workload

increased for everybody tenfold. I think even just for our housekeeping teams, things like cleaning frequently

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touched points, so light switches, door handles -- that 1 think that balance was struck correctly? 2 was being done up to seven/eight times a day on top of MS DI GIACOMO: Not really. I understood their intention 3 having to keep clean the general areas of the home, and but the challenge that we faced was the implementation 4 bear in mind there was lots of areas in the home not of that because you're talking about -- when you were 5 being used so we also had to keep the areas clean. going into a resident's bedroom, for example, that is 6 6 Yeah, so it was — the workload for everybody was just their bedroom, so I don't know how I would feel about increased, including in the care staff about cleaning somebody coming into my bedroom multiple times. And not 8 every piece of equipment more thoroughly, more 8 only did we have that aspect of it but we were advised 9 generally; again all very acute based, so things that 9 under the guidance about items that had a personal 10 10 you would generally have seen in a hospital setting but meaning. So you have residents who haven't seen their 11 11 not in a care home setting. family, that would maybe have photographs or an ornament 12 MS DI GIACOMO: And the products, they asked us -- they in their bedroom and, as these were being cleaned, some 13 would come in and change the products we were using. We 13 of them they were suggesting that we remove for -- to 14 have quite a comprehensive suite of cleaning products 14 prevent infection . And that's just not right . It is 15 for different parts of the care home, but they would 15 not -- I understand it, I definitely don't agree with it 16 16 change that overnight and we had to then source and I think the impact on the mental welfare and 17 different cleaning products. And it was just about 17 $\mathsf{well}\!-\!\mathsf{being}$ of the residents was hugely impacted not by 18 having the resources because another layer of paperwork 18 one specific thing but a catalogue of things. 19 MR FINNIGAN: Yeah, I think similar situation. Care homes, came in because we had to evidence the additional 19 20 cleaning that they were doing on a more frequent, more 20 although they support people who are unwell, usually 21 regular basis with new products and having the time to 21 when people were acutely unwell, that would have been 22 obtain the products, because they were going in to all 22 when colleagues from Health would step in. I think 23 care homes and saying this, so we were all trying to 23 there was an expectation that we just $--\ \mbox{we just had to}$ 2.4 look for the same product that we don't normally use at 24 go on with caring for people and it was forgotten about 25 the same time, which made availability a little that it was people's homes, and it was that -- that's 105 107 1 sparse -- supply and demand. The prices of things just the homely environment for them and how they should be 1 2 comfortable. A similar scenario to Lissa mentioned, escalated and it was -- in one case we were paving five 3 times more what we would normally pay for a product. I personally was in a home one day when we had an 4 Then to bring that in and have the training and -- just inspection from Care Home Assurance teams and there was 4 5 the people, just the bodies in order to help, you know, a suggestion we lifted every carpet in the home and laid 6 manage all of that, on top of what we were dealing with. 6 lino because carpets can't be cleaned effectively, and It's, "What do we prioritise? How do we do this? How that was a bit of a debate with me to try and get that 8 do we manage it?". resolved, but that was a huge discussion actually that 9 MR STEPHEN: You mentioned earlier about that distinction 9 took quite a lot of time and involved quite a lot of 10 10 between a clinical setting and a hospital and care people because people didnae understand the care home 11 homes, at least as traditionally understood. Do you 11 12 think that a distinction should have been drawn in the 12 MR STEPHEN: It's timely you mentioned it because I was just 13 13 guidance that was issued between those two settings? going to ask you about inspections anyway so we'll go 14 MR FINNIGAN: Absolutely. 14 there now. 15 MS DI GIACOMO: Absolutely. If they had a better 15 Prior to the pandemic, I think you say that these 16 16 understanding, then they may have made a more informed were generally -- inspections were conducted annually 17 decision about the social care aspect of it. 17 I think more or less for your care homes. 18 MR STEPHEN: I think in paragraph 119 of your statement you 18 MR FINNIGAN: Yes. MS DI GIACOMO: Yes 19 talk about the fundamental purpose of care homes being 19 20 20 MR STEPHEN: How and by what means were those inspections to maximise the quality of life and having to balance 21 that with the requirements of infection prevention and 21 carried out once we get into the pandemic? How was that

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MR FINNIGAN: I think inspection changed. Inspection before

a pandemic was generally via the Care Inspectorate and

that changed — the Care Inspectorate introduced a new

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control. In your view, do you think that balance was

struck correctly? Lissa, you talked earlier about the

effect that PPE might have on those who perhaps don't

recognise or fear those who are caring for them. Do you

1	key question which was round about the $$ how people are	1	MS DI GIACOMO: Not all of them. There were some we do a
2	supported during the pandemic. A lot of the inspections	2	a matter of course, but they were inspecting us on
3	were supported by Health Improvement Scotland, which	3	something that they had introduced to us during the
4	have never inspected care homes. That's about acute	4	pandemic because this was a COVID inspection and we wer
5	settings. And then latterly the Care Home Assurance	5	flat out. I don't know how they expected us to meet
6	teams, who ultimately are all made up from people who	6	those standards with a workforce that were $$ that was
7	havnae worked in care homes either. So it presented	7	virtually on its knees.
8	lots of challenges and understanding various different	8	MR FINNIGAN: Yeah, I think just similar. It was just
9	pieces of guidance that were given at inspections or	9	unrealistic . I don't think there was any appreciation
10	advice which often wouldnae marry with each other. So	10	for the challenges, and the health and social care
11	you could have a Care Inspectorate inspection and they	11	sector never had staff before the pandemic, so during
12	could be saying, "Oh, we're quite happy with everything	12	the pandemic it was even worse because you could have
13	you're carrying out. Your report reflects that. Your	13	half your workforce off at the one time isolating . So
14	grades reflect that", and then we would have a visit	14	there was all the challenges in line with that but there
15	from the Care Home Assurance team that we would end up	15	was still an expectation, "Well, this guidance has been
16	with a six—page action plan from because they didn't	16	issued. You should implement it".
17	feel that our PPE storage was adequate —— where PPE was	17	MR STEPHEN: You mentioned the example I think of being
18	being stored was adequate. And there was no	18	asked to lift up all the carpets.
19	consideration about, actually if you have PPE all on	19	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.
20	your corridors where you have people who walk with	20	MR STEPHEN: I was going to ask you if there were any other
21	purpose, who are living with dementia, that would	21	because I think it's at paragraph 110 of your statement
22	actually present more of a risk because these things are	22	you talk about these inspections being far more
23	being touched regularly, but there wasnae any	23	extensive —— and "forensic" is the word you use —— than
24	understanding of that.	24	it was before.
25	That's a view that I challenged regularly and	25	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.
	That's a view that it chancinged regularly und	20	THE THE TOTAL TEST
	109		111
1	oleine skalt. ik oora adoirad lan skal Constitutionals skalt.	1	MR STEPHEN: Are there any other examples you'd give?
2	ultimately it was advised by the Care Inspectorate they	2	
	had a regulator, so we should follow a regulator. But	3	You've mentioned the lifting of carpets that you were
3	that presented challenges when dealing with colleagues		being asked to do at this time.
4	at NHS because they've been sent in to scrutinise you on	4	MR FINNIGAN: I think same as some of the examples that
5	this guidance that's been issued, and again it's back to	5	Lissa has given. There was one home in particular which
6	the practicality of how that guidance should be applied	6	was younger adults that live in it, and there was advice
7	in a care home setting.	7	given and it was written in an action plan that we
8	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, a similar experience for us. It	8	should remove personal belongings from people's bedrooms
9	became known as "the COVID inspection". There was three	9	because some rooms were $$ "overly cluttered" is how it
10	questions. Two were being covered by the	10	was put.
11	Care Inspectorate and one by Health Improvement	11	MR STEPHEN: I think, Lissa, you've answered this to an
12	Scotland. And when they came in, they were inspecting	12	extent already, but I'll ask you the same question,
13	us against the standards of a hospital, and I don't know	13	Scott. How might you suggest these inspections could
14	how you can compare a care home to a hospital, but	14	have been handled differently during this time?
15	that's what we were inspected on. And from our own	15	MR FINNIGAN: I think there should have been input from
16	personal experience, we did not too badly, but it was	16	people who understand care homes. I think that
17	scrutiny at a time where we probably felt more	17	should $$ fundamentally should have been what happened
18	pressurised as a sector than we ever have and I thought	18	I personally offered several times to $$ if there was
19	a more supportive approach might have had a better	19	a way to get involved in that, to help that be carried
20	outcome for us than constant scrutiny of, "This was the	20	out, because I think there was $$ we were the only
21	guidance, this is what we're inspecting you on and we	21	people in it, and with the best intentions there,
22	expect you to meet that".	22	they've come in with a set of guidance, thinking,
23	MR STEPHEN: So do you think those standards that you were	23	"Right, this is what the care home has been told". But
24	being held to were realistic in the circumstances that	24	it'd be only people who were seconded from the

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continence service and from acute settings that had

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you were facing?

1	been $$ due to the pandemic had been stopped, so they've	1	a helping hand. And she came and $$ the manager sat at
2	never been in a care home, they've never looked at	2	her desk and she opened an email regarding
3	a care plan. I mean, these are things that they didnae	3	Operation Koper and the subject line was "Major crime"
4	understand, but they were producing an action plan	4	that came into her inbox and the signature on it was
5	telling us how to do better, and often I was going back,	5	from the detective sergeant of Operation Koper,
6	saying, "These actions actually are nae appropriate".	6	Major Crime Division, Major Crime Police Scotland $$ or
7	MR STEPHEN: Thank you. I'll just move on to	7	Serious Crime Division it was. And she just broke down.
8	Operation Koper because it's something that you	8	She just $$ now, there was probably no intention behind
9	specifically mention in your statement. As you'll be	9	that, they were given a job to do and they were doing it
.0	aware and as is clear in the Inquiry's terms of	10	as they would normally, but for somebody who has seen
.1	reference, the Inquiry very much respects the	11	a staff $$ we had a staff member, a young lady, who
.2	independent role the Lord Advocate has here in relation	12	contracted COVID, spent several months in hospital and
.3	to the prosecution of crime and investigation of deaths	13	is now at home with her young family and she hasn't been
.4	in Scotland, but in keeping with the purpose of these	14	able to speak since then, and her managers are still
.5	hearings, Impact Hearings, I would like to ask you about	15	doing sort of welfare meetings; care staff have lost
.6	the impact that that had on your staff.	16	their life, as have many. But to sit after your shift
.7	I'd like to take that in two stages if I can, first.	17	and $$ ready to do your paperwork and to be greeted with
.8	So firstly I'd like to ask what was the effect of	18	that kind of email is just devastating and she broke
.9	Operation Koper on the workload or administrative	19	down because there's an inference of, "We've done
0	responsibilities that your staff had to carry out?	20	something wrong. We haven't got something right".
21	MR FINNIGAN: I think that was an inevitable increase in	21	MR STEPHEN: How did you manage that with your staff to the
22	that you had $$ when somebody had passed away from	22	extent that you could?
23	a COVID or suspected COVID death, you would be contacted	23	\ensuremath{MS} DI GIACOMO: Support them, reassure them, actually go in
24	by the police, you had to fill out this questionnaire	24	and take some of the burden away in terms of the
25	with 37 questions on it, you had to provide numerous	25	paperwork side of it and the questionnaires, but there's
	113		115
1	pieces of evidence and documentation with that,	1	ultimately information that they will have that we need
2	including copies of all the guidance that had been	2	to get from them. But as it's still going on, it's
3	issued from the Scottish Government, which was readily	3	still quite —— it's just devastating because we're the
4	available on the Scottish Government's website, and six	4	only sector to come under that kind of scrutiny and
5	months' worth of off-duties for staffing, contact	5	nobody really knows what it was like for us during that
6	details . It was a huge piece of work that actually we	6	time. I think somebody had described it as a "war zone"
7	had to have somebody solely working on that to	7	and it was a bit like that, only they were trying to get
8	facilitate it .	8	statistics and information from us at the same time, so
9	It was also distressing for people who have $$ these	9	it was really hard.
.0	staff have cared for a lot of these residents for	10	MR STEPHEN: Thank you. You mentioned paperwork and you
.1	a long, long time and care deeply about the people they	11	touch on this in your statement, the administrative
.2	support, and then it was almost being an inference that	12	burden that I think your staff were all facing. I think
.3	they felt they were being questioned about did they	13	words like "staggering" and "immense" were used.
4	actually support somebody correctly. So it was a huge	14	I wonder if there are any specific examples you could
.5	increase in workload.	15	give of that and I suppose also what you think might
.6	MR STEPHEN: I was going to ask that. What's the impact	16	have eased that burden, looking back.
.7	upon the staff, on their morale, I suppose, or mental	17	MR FINNIGAN: I think it's just answering these
.8	well—being in light of this investigation?	18	37 questions, I think, and providing all the supporting
.9	MS DI GIACOMO: It was devastating and I remember, apart	19	documentation that went with that. And, as I mentioned
0	from the tasks, a lot of this information was archived,	20	there, I think there was some of this that actually
21	and so you had this questionnaire and, as Scott said,	21	could have been given from $$ they're asking for
22	all this information going, but for me it was one of our	22	guidance issued by Public Health. Well, we're then away
23	managers, and after our managers were on the floor	23	coming up with all these different versions of guidance
	during the pandemic in uniform, as were our ops team.	2.4	to provide that. That could have been something that

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could have been got from Public Health.

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supporting the staff, trying to keep morale up, lending

1	I think it's just the immense workload in terms of	1	circumstances, with guidance that was forever changing,
2	every resident having to go through that, and that	2	working in ways that they had never been asked to work
3	presented an ongoing $$ when we had more deaths after it	3	before and hadn't been trained to work $$ working at
4	had been $$ Operation Koper had been announced, that	4	that level $$ and then you were splashed across
5	dread, "Oh, my God, I've got another death", and	5	newspapers, and that was really demoralising. We lost
6	actually the numbers of people who died of COVID are	6	lots of people, lots of staff, because of instances like
7	very skewed because there's $$ lots of people who just	7	that.
8	took unwell were classed as suspected COVID without any	8	And I think there was also that fear of, "People
9	test being carried out. So there was lots of workload	9	know that I work here and do they think that that's what
10	that actually $-\!-$ because it seemed that other kind of	10	would happen in here?" $$ because it was very generic
11	health conditions didnae exist during COVID, and if you	11	information, but that also presented lots of anxieties
12	took unwell when you were living in a care home, you	12	for relatives because relatives cannae get in to visit,
13	were just automatically considered as being	13	they're reading these headlines, and residents who have
14	COVID—positive. And I think there was a lot of	14	capacity were reading these headlines and saying, "How
15	frustration round about that as well because the numbers	15	can they be saying this about the place that I live, my
16	don't actually reflect the amount of people that sadly	16	home?".
17	passed away with COVID.	17	MR STEPHEN: I was going to ask you about local communities
18	MS DI GIACOMO: Yeah, I would agree with everything that	18	because, as you mentioned, your staff obviously have to
19	Scott had said. $$ It was a $$ really when the staff $$	19	go home and have their own families and things.
20	they used to $$ they came in with newspaper articles and	20	MR FINNIGAN: Yes.
21	the care homes $$ it was almost like a league table,	21	MR STEPHEN: Was that press coverage mirrored in the
22	with the highest number of COVID deaths against the name	22	experience of your members when they went back to the
23	of that particular care home and then it was in	23	communities or not?
24	descending order. And that was just $$ it was	24	MR FINNIGAN: I'd say generally not. There were lots of
25	devastating to see because they didn't see the other	25	examples of community rallying round and being
	117		119
1		1	
1	side of it, of what they were facing. We had $$ staff	1	supportive. We've got similar stories to kind of what
2	side of it, of what they were facing. We had $$ staff were sitting with residents at end of life when families	2	supportive. We've got similar stories to kind of what was heard this morning about children drawing pictures
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certainly with our group and different care homes, we

had a local restaurant that brought -- an Indian

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care to people. Everybody was working hard to do the

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best job possible in a very difficult set of

1	restaurant brought curries up for all the staff, another	1	back all the memories. I've heard people saying that
2	local supermarket brought Easter eggs for all the staff	2	they cannae watch any TV shows that have got —— during
3	as well, and there was bakeries. There was different —	3	the pandemic, if it's a care home or hospital setting,
4	there was neighbours handing in trays of doughnuts and	4	when people are all gowned and masked up, it really
5	things just to acknowledge, and that was a real boost	5	brings back that experience that they had. And although
6	for them, that somebody recognised what they were doing.	6	I personally never experienced lots of the challenges
7		7	that they faced, I think it was horrific at the time and
	MR STEPHEN: I wanted, I suppose, to finish on the overall		
8	impact on your staff. I think you mentioned earlier,	8	it's never going to leave them.
9	Lissa, but in your statement at paragraph 89, it talks	9	MR STEPHEN: Thank you. I don't have anymore questions for
10	about it was "like nursing in a war zone". That same	10	you. If there's anything else that either of you would
11	paragraph also says:	11	like to add or you think that we've missed or you think
12	"There was no hope of maintaining care standards	12	it's important to say, now is the time.
13	compared with pre-pandemic, despite the best efforts of	13	MR FINNIGAN: I don't think so.
14	staff."	14	MS DI GIACOMO: No, I think we've covered it.
15	In view of the demands placed upon your staff and	15	MR STEPHEN: Thank you very much.
16	we've obviously touched on a few of those today, not	16	THE CHAIR: And I have to thank you very much as well.
17	necessarily all, what would you highlight to this	17	Thank you both very much for your evidence. I'm very
18	Inquiry in particular about the physical and mental	18	grateful .
19	health impact that occurred on your staff?	19	Very good. That finishes us for today, Mr Stephen.
20	MS DI GIACOMO: For those who have remained in the sector,	20	MR STEPHEN: I tried my best.
21	I don't think it will ever be the same again. Some of	21	THE CHAIR: You did very well. 9.45 tomorrow morning.
22	them are still haunted by the images they saw at the	22	Thank you.
23	time, bearing in mind we are a care home, we don't have	23	(12.50 pm)
24	access to oxygen or ventilators and our residents were	24	(The hearing adjourned until
25	not being admitted to hospital, which some may argue is	25	Wednesday, 27 March 2024 at 9.45 am)
	121		123
1	a basic human right. If you are not well and you need	1	INDEX
2	hospital admission, that you should be allowed to have	2	MS MANDY RODGERS, MS CAROL ANN CURRIE,1
3	that admission and not be discriminated against. So	3	MS MADEANA LAING and MR PETER
4	I think for those who are still with us, it will never	4	MCCORMICK (called)
5	leave them and it's something they have to carry.	5	Questions by MS BAHRAMI1
6	I think for the sector, we've lost some good people	6	MS LISSA DI GIACOMO and MR SCOTT69
7	who just couldn't carry on and couldn't take it anymore.	7	FINNIGAN (called)
8	Because $$ in summary, we weren't consulted, they didn't	8	Questions by MR STEPHEN69
9	have a conversation with us, which could have helped.	9	
10	It might not have but we'll never know. We were given	10	
11	guidance that we didn't fully understand and found it	11	
12	challenging to implement and now we're being	12	
13	investigated because we had COVID deaths. And we're the	13	
14	only body to have gone through that. But we've lost	14	
15	some good people that may not be there when my time	15	
16	comes.	16	
17	MR STEPHEN: Thank you.	17	
18	MR FINNIGAN: I think just what Lissa said there, I think	18	
19	that summarises it really well actually, and I would	19	
20	,		
21	just be repeating what Lissa said. I think just	20	
	just be repeating what Lissa said. I think just difficult and actually lots of $$ I've heard lots of		
	difficult $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	21	
22	difficult and actually lots of $$ I've heard lots of people express it as "trauma", and through this process	21 22	
22 23	difficult and actually lots of $$ I've heard lots of people express it as "trauma", and through this process I've obviously met with some of my team to talk about	21 22 23	
22	difficult and actually lots of $$ I've heard lots of people express it as "trauma", and through this process	21 22	

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