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Scottish Covid-19 Inquiry

Day 47

May 14, 2024

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Tuesday, 14 May 2024
(9.45 am)
THE CHAIR: Good morning, Mr Stephen.
MR STEPHEN: Good morning, my Lord. The first witness this
    morning is Michelle Morrison.
                MS MICHELLE MORRISON (called)
THE CHAIR: Good morning, Ms Morrison.
            Right, when you're ready, Mr Stephen.
MR STEPHEN: I'm obliged.
                    Questions by MR STEPHEN
MR STEPHEN: Could you confirm your full name, please?
A. My name is Michelle Morrison.
Q. Your age and contact details are already known to the
    Inquiry so I won't ask you for those. You've helpfully
    provided a detailed written statement already to the
    Inquiry and for the record that reference is
    SCI-WT0414-000001. Are you happy for that statement and
    the oral evidence you give today to form your evidence
    to the Inquiry?
A. I am.
Q. Are you happy for that to be recorded and published?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Thank you. Everything you've said in your statement
    will be taken into account even if we don't cover it in
    oral evidence today.
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    A. Okay.
Q. The last thing to mention, before I start asking you
some more questions, is there is a restriction order in
place, so please don't name any specific individuals
when you're giving your evidence, whether it's a staff
member or family member or whoever it happens to be.
A. Okay.
Q. I'd like to ask you first about your role in the
organisation that you are representing today.
I understand you are a national development director for
PAMIS, Promoting a More Inclusive Society?
A. That is correct, I am, and I've been in that role for
the last year or so, and I was a family support service
director with the organisation prior to that.
Q. How long were you a family support service director for?
A. I was in that role for about 18 years before becoming
the national development director, and 22 years
altogether.
Q. What does that role as a family support service director involve?
A. So there's quite significant levels of support that you give individual families who are caring for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities. That can range depending on the individual family's needs. So we have families who care for people who are very young
right through to people who are older adults, so that covers lots of different ages and stages of needs. So it might be educational support, it might be with social work, it might be through the health sector, it might be about how people access inclusive lives, it might be about housing issues; a whole range of different types of support that families needed, and that was our role within family support.
Q. Is there a typical family that you deal with or ...?
A. No, there's a very large range of families, so despite the fact that we fall under the label of "profound and multiple learning disabilities " or "profound intellectual and multiple disabilities ", whichever label you would like to use, actually there's quite a spectrum of people within that. So we have people who may well be wheelchair users, for example, full-time wheelchair users, who have very limited function, through to some people who have got a bit more grasp of using maybe one or two words of language, who maybe will be able to move around and whose function may be a little bit higher. So that also impacts on the type of support that we give each family because they're very different and diverse.
Q. I think in terms of the support you offer, you talk about dealing with, I suppose, the serious stuff but I think you also try and have fun as well; is that fair

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to say?
A. Yeah, there's -- a really important part of the service is about how we try and not only manage some of the crisis situations that come up for families but also try to allow people to have a life as well, and one of the big things about our organisation is recognising what inclusive activities actually are because they are so limited for people in the general community.

So it's about how we make storytelling, arts, crafts, being out in speedboats, whatever it is, and try and make families recognise that there are things out there that they can enjoy and have fun doing. So that was a really important part of our job, and allowing families to come together; and the support that that can offer as well, that peer support is really integral too.
Q. I notice at paragraph 11 of your statement you talk about all the different age ranges of those that you're dealing with with PMLD, to use the shorthand, but I think you also continue to support families even when they lose a person who they have been caring for with PMLD; is that right?
A. Yeah, absolutely. The caring role is so intense for our families, every minute of every day is devoted to the person that is being cared for, so when that person dies, there's a huge loss. There's a huge loss of

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identity in terms of how you fill your day, how you move on and how you cope with that grief. Because lots of services are specialist, you also lose contact with those specialists as well, so not only does the person die but all of the connections that you had related to that person disappear as well. So it's really important for us to recognise that loss and how to help families to stay connected and stay connected to people that understand as well. So we will quite often allow those families to join us in various different activities that we're holding, but over the last number of years we've also tried to hold a memorial service as well, once a year, just to allow those families to come together and, again, that support that's there to share that grief and loss as well.
Q. Thank you. I think I heard you say that you've been working for PAMIS for 22 years; is that right?
A. Yeah.
Q. What was your professional background prior to joining PAMIS? What were you doing before that?
A. I started off my professional career as an occupational therapy assistant, working in a long-stay hospital, so that was working alongside people who had a range of different learning disabilities, and latterly in my time there it became more focused on people with profound and

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multiple learning disabilities. We had an increasing number of those people who came to live in the hospital in which I worked because there had been closures of other long-stay hospitals.

From there I developed that passion of recognising the joy that people with profound disabilities can bring to life and had the great fortune to then work in a learning disability service that was very specific to profound disability. It was a day centre that was set up by families who absolutely recognised the lack of resources that were there for people with profound disabilities. So it was very small, very
family-orientated, allowed me to build on those skills of activity that I had developed within the long-stay hospital, and support not just the individual with profound disabilities but starting to recognise what the issues impacting families as carers were as well, and from there moved to PAMIS, so it just felt like a very natural progression.
Q. It sounds it, yes.

I wanted to turn now to ask about postural care. That's a key theme, I think, that emerges from your written statement. At paragraph 18 you say that you're one of the main people within PAMIS working on that subject. I think, as you just said, perhaps that was

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something that we recognise is not intuitive, so it is
    something that people need to learn. They're not
    necessarily just going to understand that we need to
    protect someone with a disability's posture and
    positioning. We maybe think a little bit about how we
    protect our own, but we don't necessarily think about
    all of the implications that arise for people who have
    a disability.
Q. Thank you. Yes, I noticed that in your statement at
    paragraph }17\mathrm{ you mention PAMIS holding a first postural
    care workshop I think as early as 2010/2011 with
    families and every year thereafter, so a long-held
    project or passion you might say?
A. Yeah, and it started off very much as several areas of
    the organisation would hold a workshop with specialists
    who came along to chat to families, but from that
    families were then saying, "We want to know more about
    this". So their relationship with physiotherapists and
    occupational therapists up until that point would be
    very much the therapist delivered the information or
    support or intervention to the individual and families
    wouldn't necessarily do much at home. But what we were
    learning through these workshops was actually posture
    and positioning is about a 24-hour picture, it's not
    just about the half-hour or hour that the
something that we recognise is not intuitive, so it is something that people need to learn. They're not necessarily just going to understand that we need to protect someone with a disability's posture and positioning. We maybe think a little bit about how we all of the implications that arise for people who have a disability.
Q. Thank you. Yes, I noticed that in your statement at paragraph 17 you mention PAMIS holding a first postural care workshop I think as early as 2010/2011 with families and every year thereafter, so a long-held project or passion you might say?
A. Yeah, and it started off very much as several areas of the organisation would hold a workshop with specialists who came along to chat to families, but from that families were then saying, "We want to know more about this". So their relationship with physiotherapists and occupational therapists up until that point would be support or intervention to the individual and families wouldn't necessarily do much at home. But what we were learning through these workshops was actually posture just about the half-hour or hour that the
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a natural fit, given your background in occupational therapy, would you say?
A. Yeah, absolutely. Working in the long-stay hospital, we were a part of - - because I worked in the occupational therapy department, we were very closely linked with the other disciplines, so physiotherapists, speech and language therapists and dietetics, and we regularly would come together as a multi-disciplinary team, especially for people who had more profound disabilities, and look at some of the issues that were affecting those individuals. When I then moved to work in a day centre, it was in the same local area in which those professionals within the long-stay hospital worked, and as part of their community role they would work with the people that I worked alongside in the day centre.

So my whole working career has been very much around how we support individuals with a profound disability to maximise their functional capacity, and posture and positioning play are a really important part of that. So I think, when the opportunity came up within PAMIS for us to host a workshop around posture and positioning, it was something that $I$ in particular felt really interested in because of my background and it was something that just made so much sense. But it's also

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physiotherapist is actually in the school or in the day centre, and actually the implications of how they lie has a huge influence on how our body changes and distorts if we have a disability and that was something that families had never heard before. So they were really keen to do something to change that and help other families to have more information around posture and positioning.

So from that we actually then went on to try and get extra funding because, as a third sector organisation, funding is always tight so you need to apply for funding to do specialist pieces of work. So we were able to successfully get several years' worth of funding to support postural care education and growth within several different areas of PAMIS.

Alongside that, families played a really important part in helping to shape what that information looked like and how they could reach other families. So families were really engaged in creating a - - we've got a postural care film, we have information that sits on our website, we've got our education delivery, and a lot of that wouldn't be possible without families' intervention. So it was something that grew an interest across the organisation as well.
Q. Thank you. We'll come back to that education and

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funding in a little while.
At paragraph 20 of your statement you highlight postural care as a key issue -- a "huge issue" I think is the way you put it -- for those with profound and multiple learning disabilities. Why is that risk of postural deterioration so significant for those with PMLD?
A. When most of us move around, we move in quite symmetrical movement patterns and that allows our body to function relatively well. Many of us might recognise that if we sit, for example, for a long period of time in one position or if we use the same chair every day, we will sit in a particular way and that might create some aches and pains. For somebody with a profound and multiple learning disability, who doesn't have any or very much control over their own movement, they are relying on other people to help them move and change those positions in a way that we don't think about. We just get up and move around. But there are gravitational forces that will distort an individual's body if they don't stand, lie and sit well in those symmetrical positions.

I had the unfortunate, I suppose, position of working in the long-stay hospital to see the true distortion that can happen to people when the right
supports are not put in place, so - - and that wasn't because anybody wasn't -- you know, was doing the wrong thing, but 30 years ago we didn't understand those biomechanical forces and gravitational forces that we now understand cause those distortions.

So somebody who has a profound disability, who isn't able to get up and move around, whose muscles are weaker than ours, are at severe risk to those gravitational and biomechanical forces, and what that then causes to happen is the body to distort quite significantly. But there are pieces of equipment and there are techniques and there's understanding that helps to stop and prevent all of that from happening.

And that distortion can lead to quite significant health and well-being implications as well. So if you start to lean over to one side, for example, you're going to compress your lungs. That will then impact on your ability to breathe and breathe well. So we do have quite a number of people who will use oxygen because of the compression that's been placed on their lungs. Quite often, because the body is distorting, you' II then have a movement of internal organs, which means then that it can be difficult for any surgical intervention to happen, so if you don't - - so say your swallow has become compromised because of your positioning, you then

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can't eat or drink orally so then you need a tube to do that, but actually it then becomes difficult to know where your stomach is for that tube to be put in place. So there are lots of different implications that are related to the distortion that somebody's body can experience.
Q. Is that distortion potentially fatal if left unchecked?
A. So there's certainly statistics coming out or research coming out that l've looked at, both adults with a learning disability and children and young people with additional support needs, that state that the respiratory function is a high determinant of avoidable death. And whilst postural care alone will not necessarily stop that respiratory function issue, what it will do, if good postural care is put in place, is make it easier for somebody to breathe, make it less likely that somebody will have issues with their swallow and will prevent a chest infection or pneumonia. And it 's the chest infection and pneumonia that are quite often the contributing factors to that respiratory function that causes death. So absolutely it could potentially contribute to be life-sustaining.
Q. I think you touched on this in one of your answers a moment ago, but outside the pandemic, how would you ordinarily manage or mitigate that risk of postural
deterioration in someone with PMLD? What would you require to manage that?
A. There would be lots of equipment, lots of knowledge and lots of hands-on support. So in a 24 -hour picture, you're talking about every way that you sit, lie, stand and move being monitored by somebody who supports you, whether that's your family carer, whether that's your physiotherapist, your occupational therapist, your teacher, your classroom support, your day service worker, your personal assistant. All of these people will be key to helping make sure that every position that you adopt during the day is maximised to allow you to have best function and most protection from that distortion.

Alongside those people and the hands-on knowledge, you need bits of equipment as well. So it might be things like ankle-foot orthotics, which are a splint that help hold your foot in a certain position; it could be a specialist wheelchair; it could be hand or leg splints that try and minimise some of the contractors; it could be thoracic support that's on your wheelchair. So lots of different types of equipment will support that as well, but you need the knowledge to understand why you need the equipment, if that makes sense.
Q. It does. Thank you.

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I think at paragraph 30 you make the point, don't you -- the wider point -- that postural care is important not just for those with PMLD, it can apply to other conditions as well?
A. Yes, so anybody that has a difficulty with their movement that is -- and the more significant that difficulty with your movement, the more likely you will start to experience some distortion and how your body manages itself if the right supports aren't put in place. So certainly some of the regressive conditions, like motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis, there is a chance that you will start to develop some distortion related to the lessening ability to move around. If you live with cerebral palsy, you will be at risk. And again, the more affected you are by your cerebral palsy, the more at risk you are to your body distorting.

Historically, that has been thought of as being an inevitability, that your body will change, but I think increasingly interventions that have been provided, primarily by physiotherapists and occupational therapists, are highlighting the fact that actually we can do something to slow down that regression. So learning disability are quite far ahead in the field, if you like, compared to some other organisations, in understanding the issues that are related to that
postural distortion, and that's why the postural care strategy that was created in Scotland was such an important document because it helped take what we were learning within learning disability and look at other people who were at risk, you know, like older people. The more you are reduced to sitting and lying as well, the more of an impact that distortion potentially has on your body as well. So the creation of that strategy was recognising that this was wider than just learning disability and profound disability.
Q. Thank you. We'll come back to that strategy in a second. At paragraph 6 of your statement you say that in 2020 you yourself were in 1 think - - a transitional stage is the way you put it, moving away from directly supporting families -- you'd obviously been a family support service director previously -- to focus more on protecting the body shape of those with PMLD. Why that change at that time?
A. I think it was just a fortuitous time where we had been building up the knowledge and resources we'd been creating within the organisation. We were in a real push and momentum. Our families were behind us. We had very good support from a number of families across the organisation who wanted to drive change across the country. So what we were potentially seeing were

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pockets of really good work in some areas but not consistently across the country.

So the funding that we were looking to apply from -for and were successful with the Alliance, that one day's worth of funding, was to try and reach some of the areas that PAMIS didn't have a family support service so that we could try and influence the knowledge growth for those families and also work alongside the allied health professionals in those areas to help create those really positive relationships that support postural care.

Alongside that we had been building up and networking our contacts of interest in postural care across Scotland as well, and so we were starting to connect with allied health professionals in third sector organisations who were also really interested in postural care and we were all coming together really to try and change how we address that as a country and try to create some standard and consistency in what people were receiving, regardless of what led to your need for that postural care support.

So the work with NHS, the specialist board, it came around because they recognised the benefit in having that consistent support across the country. So that allowed us to start writing that strategy. So I think it was just a very fortuitous position that was building
on the momentum that we had been building across the organisation in relation to postural care.
Q. Thank you, because at paragraph 7 of your statement I think you talk about those kind of two strands of funding; I think, as you say, on the one hand Health and Social Care Alliance in respect of education for families around postural care and moving and handling, which we'll come on to later, and secondly funding from NHS Education for Scotland to support the writing of the strategy that you mentioned.

I want to ask you now about that strategy. You've touched on it a little bit already. You say at paragraph 7 that you were the lead author of that postural care strategy for Scotland. Was that as part of a strategy group? And I would ask you, without naming any individuals, where were the members of that group drawn from?
A. Yeah, that was part of a group. It was the connections that we had been making within PAMIS for the couple of years preceding us coming together as a strategy group, and that was -- it had people who had represented allied health professionals in particular across a number of different territorial boards in Scotland, primarily physiotherapists and occupational therapists who were sitting on that, and they covered a range of services,

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so children and young people's services, neurological development, learning disability.

We also had some third sector organisations and we had family carers, so it was quite a wide breadth of representation that sat on that strategy group, and I think at the time that we were a strategy group before, you know, the strategy itself was launched, there were maybe about 15 to 20 of us that were quite regular attenders to that group.
Q. You touched on this already to an extent, but what was the catalyst for this strategy being created?
A. I think the wave of families in PAMIS who were interested was a really dynamic push on changing things. I think that allowed us to have slightly different conversations across some of the territorial boards in which we were working and connecting, being able to say, you know, "Families are saying we need to do something different, families are suggesting that we need to listen to them so that we can change and grow and do something a little bit differently to how things have been done before".

So it was certainly a challenging period of time I think in trying to influence and inspire and persuade people to come together, but I think that was definitely -- something that helped drive it forward was
the dogged determination that families within PAMIS had to make a difference and our responsibility then organisationally to try and make that happen, so to kind of keep pushing at doors and keep asking for people to become involved; and a willingness amongst practitioners to change as well and be a part of that kind of pioneering approach, I suppose; and how we did something differently because it was very much a co-produced piece of work, which is something that is quite unusual, yeah.
Q. And at paragraph 60 of your statement you say that the writing of that strategy was paused, I think, due to the pandemic. I think you talk about the NHS Education for Scotland having to focus on COVID-19 education. But you were asked instead, was it, to write educational resources at that time, while that was down tools on that, or what were you asked to write about at that time?
A. So there was a recognition that postural care could potentially support the respiratory function of people who had movement difficulty and particularly if they were experiencing symptoms of COVID-19, so thinking about people in care homes, for example, that NHS Education for Scotland had the ability to reach out and get information out to, they were really keen that we were able to create something quite specific that

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talked about how we could potentially maximise that respiratory function in particular to help alleviate any of the issues that might come alongside COVID-19.

As much as I was saying postural care was something -- it's something that's a huge part of our organisation, but we are still -- the conversation around it is still very small in Scotland and so there are lots and lots of people who don't know about it, and I think this was one way that NHS Education for Scotland thought we could really capture some ideas around how we could potentially alleviate some of the suffering potentially that people would experience, yeah, and just try and do something that was a bit more proactive.

And I think some of the thoughts around how we breathe and how we would best manage if we had a chest infection might be slightly different if you're somebody who has a profound disability, for example. If you ask somebody with a profound disability to sit up and they're not supported, then they will entirely compress their lungs and therefore their respiratory function will decrease quite significantly, and actually that could be quite detrimental. So even just in some of the language around that information was thinking about, well, actually, is there -- you know, what position is this person best in to maximise their oxygen levels and
maybe we need to be monitoring that. So it was a -- it felt like $a--$ again, it felt like quite a privileged position to be asked to put that forward on behalf of the strategy group. So that was something that PAMIS led on but the strategy group very much supported the writing of that at that time.
Q. You go on to say, I think, that the strategy itself was launched in the summer of 2021. Would the Scottish Government have been aware of the formulation of that strategy when it was going on?
A. Yeah. So Scottish Government were very influential in the whole process of the strategy from the chief allied health professional a good number of years ago, back in -- I think it was maybe 2017/2018. It was through their support that the strategy progressed and was able to become a document. So Scottish Government were very much a part of that strategy group and the creation of working together, co-productively, and listening to those families' voices as part of that whole process. So, yeah, they were very heavily involved.
Q. Thank you. I think at paragraph 62 you talk about the real excitement in writing that document. What was it you hoped to achieve with it being published?
A. I think we just wanted everybody to know that postural care was really important to the health and well-being

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of so many people. This document has the ability to help practitioners best support individuals who have a movement difficulty which can have huge impact on the health and well-being of individuals. You know, I think within our organisation at PAMIS, we're able to see a number of families where either the child or young person is less likely to experience distortion or hip dislocation or some of those issues that were -- that would very much have been classically seen in people with profound disabilities, and knowing that there was that potential to influence practitioners to give them a way of working that could include individuals and the people who cared for them in their healthcare and understanding of postural care.

I think one of the things that we talked about earlier is that postural care is not intuitive. You need to know what it is in order to help you best understand how to maximise somebody's movement throughout the day. And just knowing that we could potentially capture that through the strategy, it felt like such an influential position to be in, to change the lives of a projected significant amount of people across the country.
Q. And were you also looking perhaps for a consistency of approach across Scotland as to how you look at that
issue?
A. Yeah, very much. The document itself is broken down into three ambitions and one of those ambitions is very much around how the person who has a movement difficulty sits right at the heart of any decision around interventions. So it was a very different way of working to maybe how some of these services had been delivered historically
Q. Thank you. At paragraph 65 of your statement I think you expressly mention the Scottish Postural Care Forum as maybe a lasting legacy of that strategy, if I can put it that way. What does that forum continue to do on the subject of postural care?
A. So currently we are trying to oversee the implementation of the 12 or 14 recommendations that sit within that strategy. We have just recently launched six modules that sit on NHS Education for Scotland's TURAS platform, and that enables anybody across health and social care to access those modules and build on their knowledge of what postural care is all about.

We're currently working with a range of different practitioners across Scotland to look at how measurement is carried out of people who -- particularly of people who have a learning disability. Historically people who are linked to a physiotherapist will be measured to

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check and monitor any distortion that might be happening with their bodies but there isn't really a standardised way of doing that. Different services will do that in different ways, so they're currently looking at how they can make that a standardised approach.

We are always trying to look at ways that we can increase the voice around the importance of postural care, what it's about, why we would need to be interested in it, and we're currently looking at a Postural Awareness Day. So there's lots of different things. I suppose everybody who sits on that forum comes voluntarily. There's no extra -- you know, there's no cover in your post, back-fill cover, if you like, to come, so everybody who comes volunteers to do those extra things to help move postural care forward.
Q. Before I move on, the recommendations that you mentioned, are those still to be fulfilled, partly fulfilled ?
A. Yeah, they're still to be fulfilled. There's a number of them that we are probably well on our way to having achieved, but I think it's fair to say that the impact of COVID has slowed down a number of those recommendations being put in place. There were recommendations around equipment, for example, and we know that that kind of has stalled quite significantly.

There was a recommendation about how we could work better with health and social care partnerships and territorial boards, but they're still in a state of flux really since the impact of COVID, and so that has become much more difficult to progress as well. So, yeah, there's definitely some of those recommendations that feel a little bit further away than they did when the document was being written.
Q. Thank you. I wanted to move on then to the impact of postural deterioration during the pandemic. At paragraph 82 of your statement, you say that around the end of 2021, I think, when some normality at least was coming back, PAMIS was starting to receive enquiries about postural-related issues and equipment. Who was getting in touch with you and what were the issues that they were raising at that time?
A. There were a range of different families getting in touch, from children and young people through adults, from people who were wheelchair users to people who had mobility. So there was a range of different issues cropping up for folk. I think maybe by the time we got to that normality kicking in, people or families were maybe less in that kind of panicked stage of trying to manage everything that had been going on during lockdown and maybe starting to look at things in a slightly

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different way to what they had done previously because, you know, our services were starting to open back up.

What they were starting to see was bits of equipment had maybe been outgrown or needed to be maintained or changed or had been overused and worn out and were no longer meeting the postural support needs. So if somebody can't use that alternative bit of equipment, that does have quite a big impact on how else you manage your life. You know, if somebody is a wheelchair user, you pretty much only have the ability to lie or to sit, so if your wheelchair, for example, is not supporting you as well as it could be, then you don't necessarily have another alternative to get out of the house.

So these pieces of equipment can be quite integral to the function of somebody with a profound disability. So we were starting to get enquiries about some of that equipment having failed or needing to be maintained or it having been outgrown. But there were also other issues cropping up where -- so some people maybe who had been mobile gaining weight because they weren't moving around as much, they weren't at the services and the activities that they had been previously. That gaining weight then meant that it was more difficult for them to walk around the way they would have been able to previously and, if they were able to -- I'm thinking of
one young man in particular who was able to move around but he needed physical support to do that. He was then putting lots of extra weight on to his carer to be supported to walk around, so that had quite
a significant impact on his postural deterioration as well because of his leg positioning.

There's also -- several families reported having issues with tightening of muscles and I think, you know, if we all sat for quite long periods of time and maybe we didn't exercise and we tried to touch our toes, we'd probably feel that quite tight down the back of our legs. And we don't necessarily see any of those changes physically when we look at ourselves, but quite often when we look at people with profound disabilities, that muscle tightening happens quite quickly and is really noticeable when, for example, the person comes out of their wheelchair and lies either on their bed or on the floor because they're not able to stretch their legs out. So when you then try to stretch that leg, so say you're helping the person get dressed, that can be quite painful and cause a lot of discomfort, and if that tightening remains and isn't stretched, then that's when you're starting to lead down that path of distortion as well.
Q. When you were receiving these queries to PAMIS, were

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your family support service directors able to do anything about the issues that they were being told about?
A. It was becoming quite difficult to navigate the systems of support that had been there previously. Even where some services were coming back to normal, there were slightly different routes and processes that you had to go down to be able to contact people. So I think it's probably fair to say that family support found it difficult to navigate where to get support from professionals that maybe would have been involved previously.

What they were able to do was to direct families either to myself or other colleagues, who may be able to speak individually to families and talk about some movement activities that could be done to help alleviate some of that or, for me, for example, I might have had slightly different contacts with physios or been able to try and make ways forward in a way that family support service directors might not have had the same contacts. So there was lots of conversation around us amongst how we tried to get the best information to families to allow them to deal with the -- what was happening.

I think unfortunately it's also fair to say that what happens with that deterioration is a huge level of
guilt for families as well because they then start to blame themselves for that deterioration happening. I think especially at that time, when there were no other interventions, there were no other people coming in to support, families were having to try and manage lots of different things that were going on and so there was a lot of guilt around some of that distortion, and that in itself can then make it -- not necessarily distortion but tightening -- and that in itself can make it difficult for you to look for help because you feel that it's your fault that that's happened.
Q. Thank you. At paragraph 81 you mention the redeployment of physiotherapists and occupational therapists.
Did you receive feedback about the impact, if any, that that was having on those with PMLD?
A. Yeah, it was a really difficult period of time for families. So I think they kind of felt abandoned, that the usual person that they would pick up the phone to wasn't there. I think things happened so quickly that lots of those physios and occupational therapists that families would have had a connection with didn't have time to say, "This is where I now am" or "Here is where to connect with me" or "Here is who you can get in touch with because I'm not here". None of that was put in place so it was really difficult for families to start

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to make some of those connections and contacts.
But what physios and OTs were trying really hard to do, the people who were left -- because I think in some departments there was like one person left to kind of man the department -- so they were trying really hard to let folk know that they were there, if they could offer support. But that in itself is limited as well in what they were actually able to do. Sometimes they weren't working from their usual bases. So I think social media played a part in trying to create some of that support for families, but it was really difficult to get -- it was really difficult to get tailored and individual information for families.
Q. Thank you. In your view, should these issues, postural deterioration issues for those with PMLD or indeed others, have been foreseen by the Scottish Government as a result of the restrictions that were put in place as a result of COVID?
A. I would love to say yes, it should have been. It should have been. I mean, certainly it's something that our organisation have been talking about for a long time. It 's something that's known across lots of AHPs, again, physios and OTs in particular, because things like school holidays - - there are always deteriorations that we see during a school holiday time, whether that's
a long summer break or whether that's a fortnight at
Christmas. When people are out of their usual routines of types of support that they receive in day centres or schools, then you can start to see -- you start to see deterioration.

So I would love to say that they should have been aware of that, but whether there were just so many other conflicting things going on or things that seemed to have a higher priority -- and maybe postural care just hasn't quite captured the importance that it should have.
Q. Because, yes, at paragraph 105 of your statement I think you say:
"I do not think I could say that the importance of postural care would be understood if there was another lockdown tomorrow."

Why do you hold that view?
A. I think even though it's something that, as an organisation, we are incredibly passionate about, we acknowledge that everybody that our organisation supports is at risk of their body shape deteriorating and that we have a number of carers who wholeheartedly agree with us, we still haven't got that message out to all of the families that we support and we still do see some of those distortions and deteriorations happening

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even where families do know and understand. So I think even within our organisation, we know that it's an important message but we haven't reached everybody, and even though I know that I'm involved heavily in the strategic work that's happening across the country, sometimes I think those practitioners that are involved in that feel a bit like a lone voice within their departments and their teams and their organisations.

And so I think it's just - even though we know it's really important, I think it's not recognised. I think everybody really needs to go through that educational process to understand why posture changes and the impact that that has on an individual to truly then start to recognise the importance of postural care. And if you don't go through that process, I think it's really difficult for people to grasp. But it fundamentally underlies almost every other issue that an individual, certainly an individual with profound disabilities, will experience. Whether it's a respiratory function, whether it's the function of their arms or their legs or their head control or the way that they eat and drink, all of that fundamentally is supported by good posture and positioning, but it's really difficult to get that message across to people.
THE CHAIR: Perhaps that's why you're here today or at least
one of the reasons why you're here today. You say it's
very important and you've presented a very persuasive
case why it is, presumably because you want us to think
that it is --
A. Yes.

THE CHAIR: -- that's not a criticism at all - - and to
possibly make recommendations; is that fair to say?
A. Yes, it definitely is.

THE CHAIR: Understood.
A. Thanks.

MR STEPHEN: I'm obliged.
Yes, if there was a lesson to be learned then - - and we are obviously as an Inquiry interested in what recommendations can be made. You mentioned education - what would you suggest is the lesson or lessons to be learned here? If postural care wasn't sufficiently taken into account during the pandemic, what would you suggest?
A. I think education is such a huge part of how we can make change in relation to how people understand postural care. We have a huge health and social care workforce and lots of those people will come into contact with somebody who has a profound disability. If you start to understand how best to manage some of that, then you will see a difference in the way that somebody is

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supported, and the treatment or intervention or care
that you are trying to carry out, some of that will be
made so much easier and so much better if you understand postural care.

Sadly we see situations where people have been in
a hospital situation and the team around the
individual -- you know, a couple of emergency
situations, the team around the individual have not understood the importance of posture. Families have tried really hard to convey the message and we've had experiences where people have nearly died because posture and positioning has not been carried out in those emergency situations because those practitioners are desperately trying to save that person's life but they don't understand the implication of posture and positioning in relation to their profound disability And that's something that we need to change. We need people to understand that posture and positioning is integral to so many people that we care for -- not just people with profound disabilities but so many people that we care for - - and I think that's something that sits underneath all of this, is how do we better educate our health and social care workforce.
Q. Before we move on, I was struck at paragraph 91 of your statement -- you say that:
"The damage done by COVID ... and [the] restrictions in terms of postural care can partly be measured."

And I think in terms of data is what you're getting at there. Could you please explain what you mean by that, when you talk about how that might be measured, looking back as to the impact that postural care had? Because you talked about families feeding back to PAMIS but this seems to be about data so what are you referring to there?
A. Within children and young people's services, they have a measuring system that's called the "Cerebral Palsy Integrated Pathway System" or "CPIPS", and that sits across Scotland. And the physiotherapists who are working with children and young people who have cerebral palsy or I think more recently who present as though they have cerebral palsy will be measured to look at something called their "hip migration". So for children and young people who don't weight-bear -- so a lot of those people are people who have profound disabilities - - their hip joint will not form the way ours does because we get up, we move around and that's what creates our ball and socket joint. For people who don't have the ability to get up and move around, they will have a very flat socket, so it's very easy for their hip to what's called "migrate" and dislocate out

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of that joint. And that's something that has been a big issue in profound disability for a very long time.

This measuring system is something that keeps an eye through $x$-ray on children and young people every six months and looks at the position of that child or young person's hip, and so it then flags up at a potentially early stage to say there is an issue. And we don't want it to worsen enough to get to the need for surgical intervention, but what we do need to do is make sure that the wheelchair is correct, that they've got a lying (?) system for bed or various other bits of equipment that might mitigate the issue of the hip dislocating.

So that is a system that's been in place for -I think maybe about five or six years that that system has been in place, so it will have good pre-COVID data but it will also start to produce data that happened over the last -- or didn't happen over the last couple of years because clinics weren't taking place, those $x$-rays weren't happening. So there will be a gap in time between pre-COVID measurements and post-COVID measurements and so that data might well start to show whether there have been changes or not during that period of time.

Now, that data in itself is limited because it is
only very specific children and young people who would be measured under it and it is only that hip -- the hip location that is being measured, but it will give an idea of what has been happening for some people during that period of time.

Some therapists, physios in particular, do measure other parts of the body and there are some territorial boards who are already looking at chest measurements because that's something else that will distort and change shape as other forces come into play for people with profound disabilities. So some physiotherapists are already capturing that, but again it's not consistent across the country and that's why the forum is currently looking at trying to get a standardised assessment across the country, so that everybody is looking at the same type of data and that way we can then get a good picture of what's actually been happening. But there will be some pockets of data that will allow us to see the reality of what distortion has happened during that period of time. But certainly anecdotally, from physios and OTs as well as from families, we know that there have been deteriorations for individuals.
Q. Thank you. I want to move on now to the impact on family carers themselves. We've obviously talked about

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those being cared for but I want to focus now on carers. At paragraph 32 of your statement you say that:
"So many people do not understand what our family carers go through on a daily basis."

Again, at paragraph 53 you say that if you don't understand the complexity in caring for someone with profound disabilities you absolutely do not register -and I paraphrase here - - how physically demanding all of that is. Are you able to give the Inquiry a flavour of what those demands are, even in ordinary times, prior to the pandemic, that are placed upon the families that you deal with?
A. Yeah, for lots of people with profound disabilities they are entirely reliant on a care-giver to manage every aspect of their life. So from the minute you wake up in the morning, you are potentially unable to alert anybody else to the fact that you're awake and that you want to get up out of bed. So families need to be aware of what's happening, and quite often they will sleep with baby monitors during the night to hear any vocalisation that might be happening, any seizure activity, any disturbance that's happening during the night, but also to alert them to the fact that the person has woken up in the morning.

Then what will often need to happen is that that
individual will need to be hoisted up out of their bed or physically moved from their bed to an alternative position, so that will quite often be a wheelchair that the person will be transferred into. So in order to make that transfer, you need to put on a sling, you need to mobilise a hoist, you then need to attach the sling to the hoist, make that transfer, lower the person down into their wheelchair and then you can move around the house.

Depending on what's actually happening in the morning, you might also want that person to get dressed at that point and you might want them to go for a wash at that point. If you want that person to go for a wash, you will probably undress the person on the bed, depending on the hoisting system that you have. You may have a single track that's in your bedroom, which means you can be hoisted up out of your bed and into a wheelchair and then wheeled to your bathroom, where you then have to make another transfer to get into your bath, or you may have a mobile hoist that allows you to make that transfer from bed to bath. And you also need to be physically undressed to make that - - you know, to get ready for the bath, but then you also need to be toweled and redressed once you come out of that bath.

Most people who have a profound disability will also
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wear incontinence pads, and that's something that needs to be changed several times a day. Depending on other issues that are related for the individual, whether it might be medication that they're on or seizure activity or digestive function, they may need that pad to be changed seven, eight, more, times a day. And that in itself is really physically demanding because you're then having to partially undress somebody. They are generally lying down at this point but you'll have to partially undress somebody. You then need the person to be able to stretch their legs wide apart so you can change that pad, so that can be - - depending on how tight somebody is, that can be quite difficult just to manage that movement. You obviously then change the pad.

When it comes to eating and drinking, the majority of people will need to have something done to their diet in order to be able to manage it, so it might well be a blended diet or a mashed diet or a specifically prepared diet. So not only have you then had to make the breakfast or the lunch or the dinner, but then you also have to prepare it well for the individual. Sometimes you need to add something to it, so you might need to add a thickener or you might need to add an additive that allows it to have more calorie content
because lots of people with profound disabilities are underweight.

If you are supporting somebody who can't eat or drink orally and they eat or drink through a tube, you then have to go through a particular process of flushing out the tube, preparing syringes, giving that feed. And I've only touched on getting dressed, having a wash and having something to eat and drink. So the demands that are placed on somebody who cares for somebody with a profound disability are really quite significant. It can take half an hour to do one transfer; it can take half an hour to get somebody dressed or undressed; it can take over an hour for somebody to actually eat. So these are quite intensive caring tasks.

A previous study that had been carried out suggests that somebody who cares for somebody with a profound disability spends between eight and ten hours delivering just personal care tasks, like eating, drinking, getting dressed. So, yeah, it's really quite intensive to care for somebody.
Q. If it's that intensive during the ordinary course of events, what were you hearing and seeing from families as regards the impact of the pandemic on caring for those with those needs?
A. Exhaustion and overwhelmed. It was an incredibly

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difficult time for families. Lots of people would be supported. Whether it be by school staff, day centre staff, home care workers coming in, personal assistants, there would be - - at some point in the day somebody would be coming in to give you a hand to some extent. So that varied from family to family and could be quite substantial support to minimal support, but I would probably say all of our families had some level of external support that came in to help.

So what you were then having was potentially that eight-hour gap in the day where somebody would be at school or be at a day service or be supported elsewhere that you were then picking up all of the care that was required during that time as well. So there were all of those additional moves, transfers, positioning,
changing, pad changing, meals, that you weren't needing to do generally. So families were exhausted, absolutely exhausted.

And I think what carried people through initially was, "This is 12 weeks, it's 12 weeks. Just let's get to the end of 12 weeks. We can do this". And then fatigue starts to set in because there's that -- it becomes not knowing when it's going to end and how do you keep going when you don't know when it's going to end. So lots of our families would have not only the
help that comes in on a daily basis or a week-to-week basis but they would also have respite as well, so that tended to be something that was overnight and it might have been for more than one overnight at a time. And that was the kind of break that allowed our families to switch off and recharge, and that opportunity wasn't there. So it was - there was a real desperation and exhaustion and overwhelm. It was -- yeah, it was really significant.

When you think - - we've talked about the physical demands, but even that moving and handling somebody, the amount of times you need to bend and adjust and twiddle with attachments and various different things that are parts of equipment or wheelchairs or whatever else, it's hugely physically demanding.
Q. Are there any specific examples that you were getting from families about the physical impact upon them? For example, at paragraph 33 you talk about the musculoskeletal impact I think on carers. Were there any specific physical -- I hesitate to use the word "injuries", but at least impacts you were finding on those caring for those with PMLD?
A. Yes, back, shoulder -- back and shoulder pain were two very common complaints that families had. You know, with the best will in the world, we would be trying

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really hard to encourage families to use equipment where they had it to try and lessen that burden, but even the demands of using that equipment -- you could be talking about eight, nine, ten transfers a day, so even though you are using the correct equipment, it's still really physically demanding moving somebody to put on a sling, adjusting somebody once they're in their wheelchair, repeatedly throughout the day, regardless these are really difficult manoeuvres. We have had a couple of families where they have already had deterioration, one in a hip joint, one in a knee joint, that was exacerbated during the pandemic because of the amount of physical movement that they were undertaking.
Q. Do you think the complexity of those demands, those daily demands, was understood by the Scottish Government in imposing these restrictions?
A. I don't think so. I think there was a recognition that carers needed support and I think the carers policy team in Scottish Government absolutely understood that there were significant needs for carers and they were trying really hard to get information out around vaccines and various other things that were happening, but I think, like I mentioned earlier, in terms of the spectrum of learning disability and profound disability and just how diverse even the profound disability community is, the
caring community is diverse and people have -- you know, people are carers even with relatively small tasks that they carry out.

So I don't think the intensity is necessarily recognised of somebody who has a profound disability or how potentially long and ongoing that is because quite often you're caring for your child. So many families will have been caring for a very long period of time and I don't think there's any of that recognition that actually you've been caring for your son or daughter for the last 30 years, you are getting older yourself, you are feeling a little bit more tired generally $--I$ don't think there was necessarily any recognition that that was any different to anybody else who falls under the remit of being an unpaid carer, so I don't think that was recognised. I think carers were recognised but not our family carers as having a more intensive caring role.
Q. But presumably you think it should be better understood?
A. Yes, absolutely.

MR STEPHEN: Thank you. I wanted to move on now then just to the work of PAMIS during the pandemic. You've obviously helped those facing the burdens that you've spoken about earlier today. The Inquiry has heard a lot of evidence previously from various organisations about

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the pivot required from physical working to online and I don't think PAMIS is any exception to that.

In paragraph 35 you talk about the change from the delivery of in-person training to online training and having to upskill $--I$ think is the word you use -family carers. What was involved in that task of upskilling and how straightforward or onerous was that task?
A. It was broken down into two different groups. We had family carers who were trainers and we had family carers who were delegates or participants of that education and both needed different sets of skills to be able to either attend or to deliver the education. The four family carers and the physiotherapists who were involved in delivering the education, they needed to change all of their materials and they were not able to do that themselves. So they would have previously gone out, delivered in-person training, maybe with a PowerPoint that somebody else had set up on a laptop and flip chart paper, and that's what they would have used.

And we -- yeah, as an organisation, we needed to get all of that up online on to a Zoom platform and we had to change and record lots of material, so recording over -- like voiceovers of presentations, recording families and the individual stories that they were
telling, helping -- it kind of seems odd now, going back to that point - - but helping those who were presenting understand how to mute and unmute themselves, how to share the screen and how to $--I$ suppose just that -you know, something that you don't get when you're delivering online -- you get lots of feedback when you're in a room and you don't get that when you're delivering online, and just trying to manage that for those carers that were involved because so much of it is those side conversations or -- just that general feeling of warmth or acceptance that's happening when you're sharing your stories.

One mum in particular talks about her son who died, directly related to the deterioration in his posture, and for her delivering that online was quite difficult . So there's lots of different ways we had to try and support those families that were involved in delivering the education. But even the families who came along as well, how to click on the link, where does that take them, the fact that they might be in a waiting lobby, what did that mean, once they actually came into the Zoom room, what could they touch or not touch.

Depending on what they were logging in with had an impact on how they actually came up on screen as well. So, for example, we had a family who logged in on

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a tablet and they were touching the screen but what they were doing was actually drawing on everybody else's screen; all of those things that we now probably can't imagine doing now.

So there was lots of work that we needed to do in two different ways, but lots of our families also didn't have a means to connect to that education either. So they either didn't have wifi or they didn't have a device, so other colleagues had been working with Connecting Scotland to try and fill that gap so that we were trying to -- because we were mindful that, in delivering digitally, we were excluding people, so trying to be really mindful about how we tried to make it as equitable as possible for people to come along and join us.
Q. I was going to ask you about digital exclusion, if that was a concern --
A. Yeah.
Q. -- but I think you've answered it. Do you think that gap was filled then, if that was a concern, to reach those families?
A. Yeah, I think the family support services directors not only were able to get devices and dongles that delivered wifi for folk but also were able to support people in their learning of how to use these devices as well, so
A. Yeah, and I think I've already touched on the guilt that families can feel, so there was definitely a fine balance for us. Something that our families have very clearly told us in the past is, "Please give us all the information and then it's up to us to decide how we use that information". So we were really mindful that we wanted to make sure that we had all the information out there but that it was shared in a way that we tried not to put pressure on families to say, "You absolutely must do this", but to highlight, "These are things that you might see changing and this is what you might want to do if you see that happening and if you're really concerned, you know, try to get in touch with $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ or C".

So there was very much a fine balance of trying to make sure that the appropriate information and support was there but also to recognise that families might be -- well, families were struggling. We knew that families were -- families were struggling just to meet the day-to-day needs of the person that they were caring for without us then putting any additional pressure on them to fill that gap that services were no longer able to fill.

I think it's also fair to say that the family support service directors were ready to manage some of
that overwhelming guilt that families were experiencing and sharing as well and recognition that -- our anticipation that that's what would happen. So it was that bit about how we tried to work organisationally to say, "This is what we're going to do but this is what it might create so let 's be ready for that".
Q. Thank you. I think you talk about the running of online education sessions in your statement on postural care, which we've covered today, but also on moving and handling, which you've mentioned in passing but I wanted to ask you about now.

You talk at paragraph 51 of your statement about an emotional link, I think, or barrier to the use of equipment by family carers, which I found very interesting. What do you mean by that when you're talking about that in your statement?
A. Quite often when somebody with a profound disability is born and that recognition that there is a disability there, whether it's at the time of birth or whether it's very close after birth, what can go alongside that is,
"Take your child home and love them because they might not survive for very long", so there is a want and desire to comfort and hold. And every milestone that that child reaches, whilst it's a celebration that they're here and they're alive, there is also a change

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in equipment that comes alongside that as well, that reinforces the fact that your child is different and your child has differing needs. And that becomes really difficult for families to accept, you know, that move from a buggy to a wheelchair; that recognition that you can no longer physically lift and carry but that you now need a piece of equipment to do that for you.

So it's very difficult to break some of those habits and connections because the equipment is -- the equipment is a reminder, but it's a barrier to that contact as well. So that is something that can be really difficult for our families to overcome and start to embrace; something that they potentially know will make a difference to their own health and well-being but there are so many other things that they need to work through in order to get to that point.
Q. Thank you. And finally at paragraphs 56 and 57 of your statement you highlight that there were perhaps also some upsides to the running of these education sessions online, albeit they were a substitute to how you would have done things previously. Could you elaborate on what those were please?
A. I think one of the things that we realised was that families actually enjoyed connecting with each other across area, so when we were delivering things in person
they would have been specific to Glasgow or Lanarkshire or Tayside or whichever area we were holding them in, and so families would only ever really know people that lived in those areas.

For the first time, we were holding various different sessions and so people across wherever - I'm going to say in Scotland but we had people in Wales and Ireland joining us as well in some of the postural care sessions that we were delivering, and that was really good for families to start connecting with people in different geographical areas. It was actually something that we probably hadn't necessarily appreciated organisationally, around the benefit of hearing how things work in different areas, things that might be better or could be changed or how parents could potentially influence some of what was happening, but also just that -- the connection that we could have with families who weren't -- so like in the Western Isles, we had a family who came from the Western Isles and logged in, who were able to deliver education to Shetland, to places that we would not have been able to reach before the days of recognising the benefit of a Zoom platform.

So that definitely opened up opportunities for us and now, even though lots of things are back in person, there are still quite a few things that we run digitally

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as well because families have really enjoyed that aspect of connecting with other people, or the opportunities that didn't exist for folk because of their geographic location previously.
Q. Thank you. I don't have anything else to ask you really, so was there anything that you think we perhaps haven't covered or could be a lesson learned or any reflection that we haven't addressed that you'd like to say now.
A. I think probably the value of people with profound disabilities . I think they have not been recognised at all during this whole process as individuals, as the joy that they can bring, and I think very quickly people have placed judgments on the quality of their life and that's something that our families have had to fight for a really long time but drove a huge amount of fear during COVID. So I think that real recognition and value of who individuals with profound disabilities are.

But also just that - - to go alongside that, how fabulous our family carers are in having come through this whole process. And even though services are still not the way they were previously, still that love for the person that they care for is driving them to keep going and, you know, just to celebrate that, that even though things have been incredibly difficult, to
celebrate the achievement and the strength that they've been able to show so many others of us through that process.
MR STEPHEN: Thank you very much.
THE CHAIR: Yes, thank you, Ms Morrison. I'm very grateful.
11.15.

MR STEPHEN: Thank you, my Lord.
(10.53 am)
(A short break)
(11.14 am)

THE CHAIR: Now, good morning again.
MR STEPHEN: Good morning, my Lord. The next witness is Wendy Scott-Crawford, who is appearing remotely.

## MS WENDY SCOTT-CRAWFORD (called)

(Evidence given by videolink)
THE CHAIR: Yes, good morning, Ms Scott-Crawford.
A. Good morning?

THE CHAIR: You can hear me all right?
A. I can, thank you.

THE CHAIR: Probably more importantly you can hear
Mr Stephen, I take it?
A. Yes.

THE CHAIR: Good. Thank you. On you go, Mr Stephen. MR STEPHEN: I'm obliged, my Lord.

Questions by MR STEPHEN
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MR STEPHEN: Could you confirm your full name please?
A. It's Wendy Scott-Crawford.
Q. Your age and contact details are known to the Inquiry, so I won't ask you for those. You have provided a written statement already and for the record the Inquiry reference number for that is $\mathrm{SCl}-\mathrm{WT} 0114-000001$. Are you happy for that written statement and the oral evidence you give today to constitute your evidence to the Inquiry?
A. Yes.
Q. And are you happy for that evidence to be recorded and published?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. Everything you've said in that written statement will be taken into account even if we don't touch on it in your oral evidence today.
A. Yes.
Q. Just a reminder, there is a restriction order in place, so please do not name any individuals and that includes your daughter --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and other family members; all right? Thank you.
A. Yes.
Q. You're here today to give evidence about one of your daughters. Can I start by asking how old is your

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    daughter?
A. She's 21.
Q. And prior to your daughter being born, I understand that
    you worked full-time but you gave that up to be
    a full-time carer for your daughter.
A. I did, yes.
Q. Now, your daughter has a condition called "normal
    pressure hydrocephalus"; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And what is that, in high-level terms?
A. It's enlarged ventricles within the brain. It's also
    known as a "ventrochlomedia". It's where normally
    children or young people are given a shunt, but in the
    womb [redacted]'s brain mass didn't develop so she just
    had like two big balloons in the centre of her brain.
Q. When did that condition come to light?
A. Pre-birth.
Q. What was the prognosis you were given when your daughter
    was born?
A. Either she wouldn't survive the birth or she would maybe
    just live to about two years old.
Q. What have been your daughter's care needs as a result of
    that condition?
A. Quite intensive. [redacted] is non-verbal, she has
        learning difficulties, she's got limited mobility, she's
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    doubly incontinent, she has epilepsy, she's
    anaphylactic, she has several other allergies which are
    not anaphylactic but obviously need to be taken into
    account, so her care is 24/7 care. She can never be
    left alone and she just -- she needs somebody to help
    her have a life.
Q. Is that what you enable her to do? You provide that
    24-hour care that you were talking about?
A. I do, yes.
Q. You said it's 24 hours. What is your daughter's sleep
    pattern like, for example?
A. She will -- well, we did an EEG because she's up and
    down, up and down, all night and they wanted to do a EEG
    for her epilepsy, and it turned out they discovered that
    she sleeps solid for one hour when she's put to bed and
    then she cat-naps the rest of the night for a maximum of
    like }15\mathrm{ minutes, so she --
Q. Sorry, I'm going to have to stop you there. I'm being
        told there was a breach earlier on.
A. Oh, right.
Q. I think it must have just been a mention of your
    daughter's name, so if you just bear with us, thank you.
(11.18 am)
(A short break)
(11.22 am)
(11.22 am)
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THE CHAIR: Sorry about the delay but these little mistakes happen. They don't need to be worried about. I hope it didn't disrupt you too much. On you go, Mr Stephen.
MR STEPHEN: Thank you, my Lord.
I think I was just asking you -- in relation to the 24/7 care that you provide for your daughter, I was asking I think about her sleep pattern.
A. Yes. There was a test done -- she's basically up and down all night. She sleeps for one hour solid when put to bed and then she cat-naps for 15 minutes. Part of her condition -- I forgot to mention she's autistic -is that she doesn't like the covers squint, so she' Il get very distressed, very agitated and you could be up several times a night either changing her -- obviously she's incontinent -- making sure her covers are straight or -- well, it's just several times a night, so you're up and down all night basically.
Q. Given your daughter's range of needs and what you've described as the routine through the night, what impact or pressure does that place on you as her carer?
A. It's become the norm. Life is quite foggy. You're tired all the time. You just go through life -- like I say, "foggy" is the best way to describe it. Your whole life is just making sure that her needs are met and, sometimes, if you've had a particularly bad night,

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you have to pick and choose your -- what's going to take priority and what isn't going to take priority through the day. Your world becomes very small. It's just living tired.
Q. Thank you. I asked you earlier about your daughter's care needs. How would you describe your daughter's mobility, physical mobility? How is that?
A. She has very limited mobility. She has what they call "right hemiplegia", which is a right-sided weakness. When she has seizures, it's very similar to somebody that's had a stroke, so you have to go back and do hand over hand, help her with her feeding, put her back into her wheelchair. She requires a lot of physio to get back out of the wheelchair, a lot of support. It's like three steps forward, two steps back with her care. She's also got a visual impairment which impacts -- when you have got her up, then she can't see obstacles, tables, kerbs, just things - she would fall over them and injure herself quite badly.
Q. This is what you talk about at paragraph 19 of your statement, about your daughter having no -- I think it's 3D vision or depth perception; is that right?
A. Yes. So it's quite common with hydrocephalus.
Q. How does your daughter communicate? You said earlier that your daughter was non-verbal --

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A. Yes.
Q. -- so how does she communicate?
A. Pointing, gestures, facial expressions. She's very
    expressionable. We've been using a form of sign
    language called "Makaton", which is a basic sign
    language. She uses pictures, music sometimes. If she's
    wanting to get something across or talk about somebody,
    she will find a particular song with a verse in it,
    which took me a long time to work out that's what she
    was actually doing. Yeah, so she gets her point across
    but you have to know her to know exactly what she's
    wanting. You have to be able to read her facial
    expressions more than anything.
Q. And as her mother you of course understand the signs;
    you can do that?
A. Yes, I just take a look at her and I know what's coming.
Q. Thank you. I wanted to ask about your daughter's
        personality, certainly before the pandemic to start
        with. How would you describe her?
A. I would describe her as very sociable, very happy, very
        giggly, very -- she was just a joy to be around. She
        was kept busy at her school and she loved it. She loved
        going to school, she loved being around the other staff,
        she loved her peers. Bubbly and happy is just a really
        good way to describe how she was before.
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    Q. Were there any particular activities or interests that
she held? I think I heard you mention music earlier on.
Was that one or anything else?
A. She loves music, she loves drumming, she loves art.
She's got -- she used to have access to a trike, like
a special needs trike; trampolining, again that was
provided when she was at school. Yeah, just -- she just
enjoyed -- she enjoyed how she perceived things.
Q. Thank you.
A. You know, the drawing and the art was a big thing as
well, but music is a huge thing in her life.
Q. You mentioned school and I was going to turn to that,
how that was before the pandemic, and your daughter's
education. How often did your daughter attend school
before the pandemic?
A. She used to go five days a week, with transport. They
would pick her up, take her to school and then bring her
home again.
Q. What were the activities -- the routine that was offered
when she was attending school?
A. It was a very strict routine, obviously - - she likes
routine. They had, like I said the trampolining; they
had the art; they had drumming classes; they had
a hydrotherapy pool; they have a cinema room; they used
to have theatre groups coming in and doing little shows
for them; they'd have the bagpipe group coming in and playing for them; they had her up walking around the building quite a lot, which was really good for her; they had her out on her trike; they had a physio; they had a speech and language therapist. She used to come home quite exhausted.
Q. Yes, because I saw in I think paragraph 28 of your statement you refer to all the professionals being -"under one roof" was the way that you put it. So she was receiving speech and language therapy,
physiotherapy, occupational -- that was all there in one place?
A. Yes, all under the school roof. They all worked together as a team for that -- for each individual. They made a care plan package, they were able to get to know my daughter and the others and they were able to do a programme for them that suited each individual child.
Q. Because I noticed at paragraph 22 of your statement, when you talk about the school, you talk about your daughter being there with full allied healthcare input. What was that input? Is that what we're talking about, the rest of those professionals that were there to support her?
A. Yes, yeah. The whole allied team all work within the school, so they're all employed by the school. So, you

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know, when these children are doing physiotherapy or they're doing speech and language, it's made in a way that the allied health team would come in and say, "Right, this is the programme that we need for this individual, this is what we need them to do, this is what we need them to achieve and this is how we're going to do it", and they would oversee it, but the actual -like the staff of the classroom would actually physically do what was on the programme.

But, like I say, they were all under one roof so it was easy to just phone the school and say, "Look, I've got an issue with this" or "I think I need help with this", "What are we doing with this or what are we doing with that?", and they made it fun. You know, it wasn't just like going to the gym or -- well, some people like that -- but, you know, the trampolining, for instance, and out on the trike, that's all part of physiotherapy and that was overseen by the professional physiotherapist within school.
Q. I think the word you use in your statement $--I$ think you said it was like an extended family. It was more than just a school. Would that be -- was that right?
A. Definitely. Your life becomes quite isolated anyway before, not to as extreme as it has been -- but your life becomes all about making sure that this -- my
daughter and others are given a good quality of life, and part of that is -- you know, the school is there for a support. It's the first port of call that you go for anything, you know, any issues, because they're the professionals. You know, the speech and language, it's - - you go to them and you ask them about this or you go to the physiotherapist and you ask them about that, and they do become such a big part of your life. It's not like just dropping your child off at school and going in on parents' evening. It 's across the whole board of every need of your child.
Q. You said earlier in your evidence and you say it again at paragraph 26 of your statement about how happy your daughter was at that school. I think you also say that it was beneficial for you to enable you to spend, you know, time - - I suppose respite perhaps and time with your other children also?
A. Yes, definitely . You know, when you're at home, you can't even nip -- you know, like most people, if you're home, you can nip to a shop, if you forgot something at the shop, or just nip back out and get it or go do this -- with someone like my daughter, who is very rigid, you can't do that. You can't - - like once you're home, you're home and you're in. So if you want to do something, it's a lot of careful planning. It 's very

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difficult to go to a lot of places, particularly with her allergies. So it gave me an opportunity to do that. I had the opportunity to maybe meet up with a friend that I hadn't seen for a long time. I was given the opportunity to spend some time with my grandchild, which, you know, I don't get a lot of. Yeah, it just gives you that sort of -- a bit of breathing space.
Q. Thank you. That takes us then I suppose to lockdown by contrast perhaps. At paragraph 62 of your statement you say that during lockdown children got to do online education, but the SEN, by which I think you mean special educational needs, kids didn't get anything. There was no interaction at all. For your daughter they dropped off art supplies by the house once --
A. Yeah.
Q. - - which begs a few questions. Was there a plan regarding your daughter's educational needs communicated to you when schools were closed?
A. There was no plan. There was a discussion of how dangerous COVID could be and there was a discussion that it was similar to the flu. Obviously, with having an immune system that is compromised, I understood why the school had to close, but I was quite shocked at -- we were just left to get on with it really and to find out information through the local news. I just felt we were
just forgotten, we were just - - it was really difficult . She'd just become lost and -- I'm not quite sure of the words I'm looking for, but we were - - there was just nothing. We could go and look at YouTube videos and we could pretend we were doing school work and I could try and write up a plan of what I was going to be doing. Again, I'm not a professional, I'm just a mum and I'm a tired mum, but I'm trying - I was trying to still give her a sense of normality, which, again, is very difficult when you've got somebody who is so used to such a rigid day and thrives on that -- you know, and then you take that away, it's just - it has such a profound impact. But there was no plan -- no plan that I could - - to speak of.
Q. So nothing was offered to you or your daughter in terms of how her education would be catered for when lockdown was in place?
A. No. No, we were supposed to be going through transition at that time and obviously we were expecting transition meetings, what was going to happen with my daughter next, where she was going to be going, what was the future going to look like for her, but obviously none of that happened.
Q. Yes, we'll come to that.
A. Yeah.

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Q. You've used that word "forgotten". The obvious question I suppose is: why? Why do you think - - why this perhaps differential between children on the one hand and other children like your daughter on the other? Why do you think they were forgotten about?
A. I think a couple of reasons. I mean, obviously I don't know for sure and I'm just speculating really. I feel it 's because it's very difficult for them to communicate via computers or - - they're non-verbal, they've very limited signing, it's very difficult for -- you know, it 's not like they can go online and do classes. It was a very difficult --I think they just didn't know how to reach out to them maybe.
Q. So you mentioned YouTube, for example, having to look for videos and things. What was the reality then of your daughter's educational experience when the school closed, at home? What did her week look like?
A. We spent a lot of time looking at people singing and people that -- I put on videos of educational songs. playing the guitar, playing the drums. Singing Hands has been an absolute lifesaver about a lot of things. They're a duo that sing while signing Makaton to songs, pop songs, regular pop songs. She enjoyed them, which again helped with the signing.

We watched a lot of how to draw things, and I would
sit with her and we would pretend that we're drawing and
that they're talking directly to her herself, even
though, you know, I knew they weren't. But it was to
try and keep the world open as much as I could.
THE CHAIR: Could I interrupt for a second, Mr Steven?
Sorry.
I want to go back to the answer you gave before the
last answer, Ms Scott--Crawford. You said -- and you
were careful to start out by saying that you didn't
really know and you were speculating to some extent and
that's entirely understood and no criticism at all --
but at the end of that answer you said, and I quote you,
"they ... didn't know how to reach out".
A. Yes.
THE CHAIR: I see that. Whilst I accept this must be
speculation as well, but I'm inviting you to speculate,
why didn't they try? Did they make any attempt, for
example, to seek out the thoughts of you or people like
you, carers like you, so that they might begin to form
a plan that might be any use?
A. I can't answer for them --
THE CHAIR: True.
A. -- but I don't know why they didn't try. I don't know
whether it was because of my daughter's age and she was
meant to be transitioning into adult services -- maybe

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it was an awkward age or -- because I don't know what happened with the other children. But my experience was there was nothing. There was just - - the school was closed and that was the end of it. Just get on with it
THE CHAIR: That's very candid. Thank you very much. Sorry to interrupt, Mr Stephen.
MR STEPHEN: I'm obliged.
At paragraph 62 of your statement you mention PAMIS,
Promoting a More Inclusive Society. Did you find that
organisation -- was that during lockdown, when looking for support for your daughter?
A. Yeah. You know, I would go online and try and find resources, and I was getting quite stressed because I felt that her health and mental health and her physical health and everything was in decline. So I would start trying to find different resources to -one, for support for me but also support for my daughter, and that's where I found them.
Q. Was that because you didn't feel that you were getting the support you needed from the school?
A. Well, it was because I hadn't heard from anybody. I wasn't quite sure where to turn, to be honest. I knew that -- what her needs were, but who do you go to when nobody is in the office? Who do you phone? Who do you contact?
Q. And what help, if any, were PAMIS able to offer you?
A. They managed to get a laptop to us so that we could -for my daughter and she was able to interact with a -they put on a virtual disco, they put on a virtual sort of singing group, interactive stories that she would $\log$ into -- similar to this really, but they were able to say her name and actually communicate back to her, so we had a couple of them a week.
Q. I suppose in terms of lessons learned then, I'd like to ask you, do you think that the Scottish Government, in implementing a decision such as lockdown and therefore to close schools has happened -- do you think they gave sufficient consideration to the learning needs of children like your daughter?
A. No. I think a lot of resources -- you know, I can understand how difficult it was and it was unprecedented times and things, but I just felt that, as a carer to somebody with such profound needs, we were just left. There was -- you know, the other kids got to do online homework, they got to do online activities and things like that. There was nothing put in place for children like my daughter.
Q. And what more do you think could and should have been done? What would you have expected to have happened?
A. You know, even interactive videos, even downloading

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things locally from the school on to YouTube, if that's how you're going to access it, so that the children could see their -- people that have been such a huge part of their life had just disappeared out of their life.

Maybe video messages, video calls, group calls -just keep them in the loop, just keep them that they're still part of this -- they're still part of something, they're not just shut in their houses and shut in their bedrooms and shut away from everything, everything they've ever known. It's a big ask for somebody, especially somebody that is autistic, to take all that away and have nothing -- to have to go and hunt and look for strangers to teach her or a parent that's not a teacher, that's trying to be a teacher and trying to be a carer and up day and night and just stumbling. It's like you're stumbling in the dark.
Q. Did you encounter any other families, through PAMIS or otherwise, who were experiencing the same as you, ie perhaps that gap in education for the children with similar needs?
A. It's very difficult to actually make contact with other parents, if you like, because you don't get the time to go and to talk. You're so busy in your caring role that -- I don't get downtime. I can't go and have
A. Yes.
Q. At paragraph 28 of your statement you say that there was
an option I think for your daughter to stay at that
school, where you said she was very happy, until her
26th birthday; is that right?
A. That was my understanding at the time. They were like,
"You know, we can have children here till they're 26 ",
and I presumed it was part of the school because it's in
the school building, it comes under the same name as the
school, and I was quite happy for that. I just thought
things would stay the same right up until she was 26 and
it would give us more time to decide my daughter's
long-term future.
Q. So that's the option that you would have chosen?
A. Yes.
Q. At paragraph 29 you say that allied health were meant to
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have completed reports and sent these to the new adult service run by the NHS. Just so I'm clear, what was the purpose of these reports being prepared? What were they there to do?
A. Well, I didn't know this at the time -- when obviously I chose for my daughter to go back to Stanmore, I thought all her allied health would still be under the same roof because she's still within that building. This is learnt after, that the reports go -- because the allied health within the school only do children's allied healthcare and, although my daughter is now classed as an adult, it had to go to adult services and adult allied healthcare, which is done by the NHS.
Q. And what was the function of these reports?
A. The reports, sorry, were to -- so that there would be a streamline in her care and everything that the school had wrote in the reports would go to the adult services and then they would just take over and they would do their input and they would do their reports and then they would report to the day service and myself and -it was like to be a continuation of her care.
Q. So those reports would enable that transition to happen?
A. Yes.
Q. And when were those reports supposed to have been submitted, filed?
A. Just as COVID hit.
Q. And I understand from your statement those reports were not filed. When did you find out that they had not been filed?
A. This makes me sound terrible. Two years later.
Q. And were you given an explanation as to why that was?
A. No, not really. Basically I had phoned up because my daughter needed some extra physio. I was very concerned about her right side and when $1--$ it took a little while to find a phone number for -- a contact for them. I knew it was adult services. I'd phoned through to physiotherapy and they kept saying, "We can't find her, we can't find her". And I was like, "What do you mean you can't find her? She should have gone seamlessly from Stanmore straight through to adult services". And she said, "Well, actually she's not open to us. We don't have her here. We've no record of her".
Q. Do you attribute that lack of record-keeping to COVID?
A. I do. I went back to the school and I asked them,
"Did you submit these reports? The services are saying that she's not there". They were adamant they'd sent the reports. And when I spoke to another member of staff, they said, "The only thing we can say is that she's probably been at the bottom of the pile and there's been referrals since and she's just been lost".

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Q. At paragraph 40 of your statement you then say -- in I think 2021 you requested that your daughter redo a year at school, I think having effectively lost a year.
A. Yeah.
Q. What was the response you received to the request that you made for that?
A. "No, no, she's -- no, she can't have it".
Q. Were you given an explanation for that?
A. They wouldn't fund it. The education wouldn't fund her to repeat a year. She's 18 and it was time to move on.
Q. I see. What then was the impact - - sorry, I'll start again. At paragraph 33 of your statement you say it should have been a seamless process -- you've said that in evidence again -- whereby your daughter finished school at 18 and went on to adult support but those records then went missing. What has been the impact upon your daughter of those records going missing in terms of the support that she was then able to receive?
A. Well, she's had no speech and language therapists -- she was basically told to go back on the waiting list for everything, so it's took another year for actually the professionals to get involved in her care, so that's like four years now before we've got anybody on board. She's had no voice for four years. She's just recently

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you say in your statement that your daughter had
a right-sided weakness that you wanted to address and there was no record of her at all .
A. Yeah.
Q. How old would she have been at that time?
A. She would have been 20 .
Q. And when you were told there was no record, what was it -- what was it suggested would happen? You mentioned waiting lists, but in terms of that transition to adult care, what happened --
A. She was to go back on the waiting list.
Q. To be transitioned to adult care?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you informed as to how long that would be or ...?
A. I wasn't. They just said she would have to go back on the waiting lists.
Q. How did that make you feel?
A. Upset. I was upset. I was upset for my daughter. I felt that she'd been let down. I was quite angry. I was trying to explain, "Look, she needs input now". I had thought, because she had gone back to a day service, that, like I say, she was getting that support, but obviously she wasn't and it was their duty of care to provide that support. It was like just hitting your head up a wall, so that's essentially why I went to

> been loaned a communication aid to see how she copes with it. She's doing great with it but she should have had that four years ago. She's had no physiotherapy. I've had to go to a private physio because she had an accident and she couldn't walk all last summer. I couldn't get them - - she was on the waiting list so I had to find help elsewhere. She has had no OT. She's had -- we've had to go on the waiting list for orthotics, splints. We're still waiting on the new one. She's had her leg scanned. Everything just -- she's had nothing but me, and I can't provide a lot of things without the help of a disability social worker or a team. I need a team. The team needs to be around the child or the young person that she is now and without that team you can't get the supports and the equipment and the services that she needs. So it's had a profound effect on her. Q. You mentioned waiting lists. How long are the waiting lists that you're talking about to receive the equipment or whatever it is that she needs? A. Well, it took another 12 months, so it's took four years. We've just -- she got it a couple of weeks ago, and that's been since -- she should have got it when she was 18 . Q. You spoke earlier about phoning physiotherapy. I think
Q. Yes. At paragraph 30 you talk about these reports being lost in the system and you being left with no help for I think two years, is what you say there, and you were very concerned about her physical appearance.
A. Yeah.
Q. Has there been a longer-term physical impact upon your daughter as a result of this lack of support?
A. I would say so. She has -- she's very weak down the right side, there's a drop in her shoulder you can see, her leg's rotated out, she's had a lot more accidents, she's had a lot more falls. She's just not as steady on her feet as she was. She's actually gained a bit of weight because she can't walk, so she's back in her chair. It's like catch 22. You can't get her up doing her exercises because she can't stand; you know, she's in pain. She ripped a couple of ligaments in her leg and her foot last summer with falls. So, yeah, it's had a profound effect on her.
Q. Was your expectation that, if the transition had gone smoothly, your daughter would have been in full-time education or care again?
A. The hope would have been that she would have stayed within Stanmore, but five days a week, the same sort of hours, but -- you know, they change it from half past 9

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to half past 3 because there's slightly different times of taking them in. But the hope had been that she would still have been doing the very rigid programme that she was doing while she was in school, with the same level of support and care for her.
Q. By contrast I think you say at paragraph 35, for example, that $--I$ think 18 hours a week is the figure that you give as the day service that was on offer. That seems, at least at first blush, to be quite a difference. What was the impact of that upon you, where you're expecting something that was five days a week and it's 18 hours that's being offered?
A. Yes. My understanding was that when these young people become adults, that you're not -- as a parent you're not expected to put in the same level of care and that you could actually go and get a job or you can -- you know, the young person is an adult now and they shouldn't be spending so much time with a parent. Had a normal -I hate to use the word "normal" - - but had somebody who didn't need that level of care - at 18 to 21 , you know, you don't spend all your time with your parent and I was always -- like I said, I was always told that, "You wouldn't be expected to do the same level of care, you'll have carers coming in or they'll go to the day service or you'll get this", and it's simply not true.

You do twice as much care.
You know, she's home four days a week. I've got to find things for her to do. l've got to be up through the night, I've got to get her out the door, I've got to get her washed and dressed and I've got to get her to any activities that she's going to. So, you know -- and then you're doing the evenings and you're doing the mornings and you're doing the four days, full days, so there is -- what other option have you got?
Q. And you remain waiting for a place on this waiting list ; is that right?
A. No, that's not correct. She has -- the waiting list was for the allied healthcare. They have now started coming in. That's been another year. They've started to come in, hence she's got a loan of the voice box. She is doing the 18 hours, which they class as three days at this day service, and we have had a meeting as recently as last week just with a social worker that basically was -- "What's the dream?" was the question that I was asked, and I was like, "Well, the dream is that she has her five days. I would like a weekend a month off", and basically was told, "Well, that's not how it works". So I have to wait on another assessment now of my need to find out if my daughter can get these extra days in the day service or a carer.

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Q. I've touched on the physical impact on your daughter and also on her education. I wanted to ask you now just on the mental health side of things. I appreciate, as you told us earlier, your daughter is non-verbal, but have you observed any changes to your daughter's behaviour as a result of lockdown and the pandemic?
A. Yes, this has been a huge change in her personality. She is very frustrated, she is very angry, she's physically violent at times. She's violent to herself, she's self -harming, she's pulling clumps of hair out. It's very distressful to actually watch how she's become.
Q. And what do you attribute those changes to, if anything?
A. Firstly, the change in routine. Her world has got even smaller than it was before. She's not got the same sort of activities or -- to do. She's shut in quite a lot still. It's difficult to find activities to get her to and then obviously -- again, it's picking and choosing your battles. Are you going to fight to get her out? She doesn't like going out the house, she doesn't like walking through the door, she doesn't like getting in and out of the car. All things that she enjoyed doing before she just doesn't want to do anymore and you have to -- I don't want to use the word -- when I say "force her", I mean you have to sort of -- "encourage" is
a better word -- you have to try and encourage her to get out the door. It's like she's developed this fear of the outside world. Once she's there, she enjoys it, she's quite happy to be there, but it's getting her there to certain events. She doesn't -- yeah, she pulls her hair out, she hits her head. These are all new things that she's done since COVID that she didn't do before. She was happy before and now she's like an angry young lady.
Q. Because at paragraph 45 of your statement you also mention I think your daughter being offered an anti-psychotic medicine; is that correct?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. Was that because of the behaviour that you're describing?
A. Yes. She'd injured a couple of staff members and -- so she was sent to see a psychiatrist, who advised that they could put her on an anti-psychotic, which apparently calms them down and basically sorts the aggressive behaviour.
Q. Is that a route that you chose to go down or not?
A. No. No. I think, because she's got so many other medical conditions -- you know, she's epileptic and all the rest of it -- she takes enough medication and I was not happy to pump her full of drugs for a problem that

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she didn't have pre-pandemic. I feel there's got to be a better way.
Q. So if you were to sum up your daughter's personality now -- and I think you did to an extent a moment ago --post-pandemic, how would you describe her now?
A. I would describe her as an angry young lady, an upset young lady and frustrated young lady.
Q. In terms of lessons learned, then, in paragraph 72 of your statement, you talk about your daughter and those like your daughter transitioning, moving from child to adult, during the pandemic as -- a "forgotten generation" I think is the way you put it.

At paragraph 73, you say that people like your daughter turning 18 at the start of the pandemic seemed to fall into a black hole.
A. Yes.
Q. Why do you think that happened?
A. I think it happened because services all closed so there was no streamline from child services into adult services, and what happened was then you had -- the following year the next lot of young people were transitioned, paperwork on top of theirs, the next year you had another lot of paperwork on top of that, so the ones that were three years back were just left, forgotten at the pile. You know, these professionals

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    are getting this workload in and obviously they're going
    to stop -- start from the top of the pile and the ones
    at the bottom of the pile are just left.
Q. Do you consider there to be any key lesson or lessons
    that should be learned from what happened in respect of
    your daughter?
A. Maybe keep services open, even if it's online. Don't
    close things. Or allow them to repeat a year in
    education so that they can have a smoother transition
    when all the services are back open. I think those are
    the two big key issues.
Q. All right. I don't have anything else to ask you so if
    there's anything l've missed or you would like to
    elaborate on now -- or the Chair might have
    a question -- now is the time.
A. Well, I think we've pretty much covered everything.
        Just thank you for allowing me to speak.
THE CHAIR:No, thank you, Ms Scott-Crawford, for that very
    powerful and helpful evidence. I'm}very grateful to
    you. Thank you.
A. Thank you very much.
THE CHAIR: Good. We are ahead of schedule, Mr Stephen.
        I don't know what the situation with the incoming --
        I know that you're doing the incoming witness so we'll
        put the responsibility on you. If we were able to start
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    at 1 o'clock I'm happy to do so, but obviously I can't
    promise that. It depends on availability of the witness
    and so forth.
    MR STEPHEN: I'll check now.
THE CHAIR: Thank you very much. Good.
(12.02 pm)
(The short adjournment)
(1.15 pm)
MRS PATRICIA GRAHAM (called)
THE CHAIR: Good afternoon, Mr Stephen, and good afternoon,
Mrs Graham. Right, when you're ready.
Questions by MR STEPHEN
MR STEPHEN: Could you confirm your full name, please?
A. It's Patricia Mary Graham.
Q. Thank you. Your age and contact details are already
known to the Inquiry. I won't ask you for those.
You've helpfully provided a second witness statement to
the Inquiry and, for the record, the Inquiry reference
number for that statement is $\mathrm{SCI}-\mathrm{WT} 0417-000006$. Are you
happy for that written statement and the oral evidence
you give today to form your evidence to the Inquiry?
A. 1 am .
Q. And you're happy for that to be recorded and published?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And everything you've said in that statement will be
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taken into account by the Inquiry, even if we don't touch on every single aspect of it today.
A. Okay.
Q. Finally, just a reminder about the restriction order. The Chair has granted a partial variation of that order so we're able to talk about your daughter today but please don't name any other individuals when you're giving your evidence.
A. Okay, l'll do my best.
Q. Thank you very much.

You previously gave evidence to this Inquiry on 13 March of this year as part of a panel with your colleague, Jenny Miller, representing the organisation PAMIS or Promoting a More Inclusive Society, in your role as chair of that organisation. Today you're here to give evidence in your individual capacity, I suppose, regarding one of your daughters and the impact of the pandemic upon her and upon your family; is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. Could I start then by asking your daughter's name?
A. My daughter's name is Lauren, Lauren Graham.
Q. And what age is Lauren?
A. So Lauren is 35 .
Q. And I noticed at paragraph 74 of your statement you talk about the importance of individuals like Lauren being

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seen as a person. So I wanted to start in a logical place, I suppose, with asking about Lauren's personality. How you would describe Lauren?
A. Hmm. Well, she has complex epilepsy, she has a profound learning disability, she is non-verbal, she is doubly incontinent, she has some mobility issues, but she is still mobile. She has severe communication difficulties because of her learning disability and probably, if I had to give her developmental age, it would be around the age of two. So that sort of describes her medical condition, but actually she still has, you know, a really vibrant warm, spirited personality, despite all her disabilities and she still has the capacity to learn. It just takes a bit longer. And she -- I would characterise her as being an extremely brave person, like anybody with PMLD, in that the amount of obstacles that they have to overcome in their everyday lives, all the time, is -- most of us would think would be insurmountable and yet she does it with a smile and some charm, it has to be said.

And she enjoys her life. You know, there are lots of things that she likes to do. She likes picture books and music and TV and swimming, she likes spending time on her swing in the garden and she likes companionship, she likes to be with other people. When she -- she went
into supported accommodation or residential setting,
housing support service, however you want to describe
it, when she was 22 , and the reason for that was because she didn't sleep. She could be up two times a night for a couple of hours at a time or 24 times a night.
I think that was probably what pushed us over the edge and so that's when we sought a housing support service for her. It wasn't because we didn't want her at home and we've continued to see her umpteen times a week since -- in all of those years -- so she was 22 , that's 13 years ago - at least four times, sometimes five times a week, and I've always supported her for all her -- any medical issues, for everything else. Everything to do with Lauren is something that I'm actively involved in and always have been and, you know, I've always considered myself to be part of Lauren's care team.
Q. Thank you. You touched on Lauren's condition there, the range of needs that she has. I think epilepsy was one of the --
A. Yes, she has very complex epilepsy.
Q. So does that result in Lauren having seizures; is that correct?
A. Yes, it does. She has -- as a child, she was diagnosed as having cryptogenic infantile spasms, which is quite

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a severe form of epilepsy that's identified in young children and that can change over the years. But in Lauren's case it disappeared for a while during her sort of early teen years but came back with a vengeance after puberty. And it's quite difficult to control. It 's refractory epilepsy, which is not responsive or not completely responsive to drugs, although there are some drugs which are significantly helpful.

So I guess, you know - I keep - - Lauren's staff team keep detailed records of her seizures. Every seizure that Lauren has is recorded on a sheet and at the end of the month those sheets are collated and given to me and I put them all together on to spreadsheets and graphs and all sorts of things so that they can then be presented to her epilepsy nurse specialist and her neurologist, and that way we can keep a track on how -you know, whether they're getting better or worse and so forth, and that impacts on what her medication might be.

I guess at this point it would be worth saying that in January 2020, which was just before the pandemic, Lauren had 148 seizures in that month and a lot of those seizures -- so she has focal seizures and tonic seizures. I don't need to, unless you want me to, go into what those actually mean -- so she has different types of seizures. She doesn't have tonic chronic
seizures, which are the ones that people commonly associate with epilepsy, where somebody loses consciousness and they fall to the ground.

But having said that, some of the tonic seizures that she has can throw her -- that's what it actually looks like -- they throw her to the ground, throw her against a wall, and in January in particular that year, she was in A\&E I don't know how many times with bruises and fractures and so forth, and that was as a direct result of some of those seizures. We're in a different place now, but hopefully - - well, I can talk about that a bit more later on in the proceedings.
Q. Thank you. You talked about that record of Lauren's seizures and the number in that particular month in January 2020. Does that frequency ebb and flow? You talked about obviously the medication being calibrated accordingly --
A. Yeah.
Q. - - but does the frequency of those adjust --
A. Yes, it does, and that was a $-I$ guess that was a peak. We'd started keeping very detailed records not that long before that so it may well have been that it had been at that peak for quite a while, but certainly that was the highest that we've recorded at any time, and I suppose, by way of comparison, last month she had 24 , so they

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reduced significantly. But what happened at that time was that she ended up on additional medication to try and sort that out, but what happened was they introduced new medication but couldn't take away the old medication because otherwise they wouldn't have known what was making any difference, if indeed a difference was made.

So she was then, for the first six/twelve months of COVID, on a kind of reducing cocktail of different anti-convulsant medication and so for the -- the most challenging time for that was probably the first three months - - three/four months of COVID because she was on a very high level of drugs and I wasn't able to see her or visit or have any input or make observations or, you know, have her at our house at all because we didn't get to see her for the first three months of the pandemic. And that was - - made it particularly challenging because of her -- because of the impact that those drugs had on her and also she was still having a high level of seizures. It has gradually, as I said, gone down over the last three or four years, but at that particular time, the first few months of COVID, it was really, really high and it was a real matter of concern, not just to me and the rest of her family but also to her carers as well because it was really frightening for them because they were having to manage all of those

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A. Yes.
Q. -- with these seizures and I think you said that might necessitate on occasion a visit to hospital or to A\&E, for example; is that correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. I think at that point I'd like to ask you then about acute hospital pathways, if I can.
A. Yes.
Q. In your previous evidence to this Inquiry on 13 March you'd highlighted this as an issue and seeking to ensure that those with PMLD were appropriately looked after and supported whilst they were in hospital.
A. Yes.
Q. You said in your evidence earlier about January 2020, I think --
A. Yes.
Q. -- when your daughter Lauren had to visit that hospital.

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I think you highlight in paragraphs 25 and 26 of your statement - -
A. Yes.
Q. You talk about this in the context of that incident, and a lack of funding I think is the reason that's given -A. Yes.
Q. -- to enable social care staff to remain with your
daughter at that time. What was the consequence of that lack of funding?
A. Well, it's a funny thing. It seemed like a really small thing -- it seemed -- we found out in October 2018, at a review meeting with Lauren's care providers, that should she have to go into hospital for whatever reason during the night, that she wouldn't be able to be accompanied by staff and that - - because -- Lauren has always been recognised by social workers as requiring one-to-one support at all times and that includes during the night. But the staff ratio is only two staff to four service users in Lauren's house and so it was considered that one of those staff members would not be allowed to go with Lauren and so, therefore -- bearing in mind the level of her disability and her developmental age, that she would have to leave the house on her own, go into an ambulance with people who don't know her, go to A\&E, potentially sit for a number
of hours with people who don't know her or with no one, and then, if she had to be admitted and treated then in A\&E and then if she had to be admitted to hospital, she would be on her own. So the assumption would be of course that I would do that, but if I wasn't there, then, you know, who would or who could do that?

What we found out - - it took many, many years -five and a half years and counting we've been working away at this, trying to persuade social work of the need for people for Lauren and for people in Lauren's situation to be supported by their known carers because, if they're not supported by their known carers, then the outlook for them is poor because Lauren can't -- she can't speak and she can't explain what it is that's wrong with her.

One of the things I was going to mention was -3 o'clock this morning I was awake thinking about all of this and I'm thinking, "Oh my God, I haven't thought about ..." -- I thought about mentioning interoception, and interoception is "an internal sensory system" -- I'm reading now -- "in which the physical and emotional states of the person are consciously or unconsciously noticed, recognised and responded to".

So an example of that would be today I'm sitting here and my stomach is going like this (Indicates)

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because I'm here and I know why that is. I know why I'm nervous and I know that in roughly an hour's time I' II be going away and I'II be having a coffee and I' II be fine. But for somebody with a profound learning disability -- and Lauren in particular because we're talking about her -- she has that awareness within her body of all of these things that are going on for her, you know, whether she's got a sore tummy, whether she's got a sore head, whether she's feeling sad, whether she's having seizures, whether she's scared. All these things that we all take for granted, we know we're aware of, we're not really conscious of it most of the time, but if you've got a sore head, you know about it. But for Lauren she can't tell you what it is that's wrong with her. She can't describe that to you and nobody with PMLD would be able to.

So therefore that emphasises the need for known carers because they always need somebody to interpret on their behalf, to interpret from their body language, the noises they make, facial expressions, all of these things. And if Lauren was in hospital on her own, then nobody could do that for her and so the outlook for her would be significantly reduced as a result of that.

So I'm just thinking where am I in my argument. So that was our concern really, that if Lauren had to go
into hospital, she wouldn't be able to communicate on her own behalf and we wouldn't be able to do anything for her. So therefore what we thought was that this should be relatively straightforward, that we should be able to go to Social Work and to the care provider and say, "This must be a mistake. You couldn't possibly contemplate sending Lauren out the door, you know, you hand over the duty of care to paramedics who know nothing about her and staff in the NHS who know nothing about her", and what we found -- and it took a long time to find this out - - was that Social Work had a protocol or a set of guidelines, whatever you want to call them, that said, as a baseline statement, "We will not fund people like Lauren in an acute hospital setting".

So what that meant was that her care provider was not allowed then to support her, even though they wanted to, and they did, but they weren't allowed to.

So over the last five and a half years, Social Work, the NHS and the ombudsman have strenuously defended that position. What we thought was, "Well, we should be -should we not be protected by the Equality Act? The Equality Act makes provisions for making reasonable adjustment. Surely it's a reasonable adjustment for somebody like Lauren that she should be looked after or cared for -- not provided with medical treatment but

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cared for in a hospital setting by somebody who knows her". And actually little regard was paid to the legislation and we tried really hard to persuade them of the value of that, but what we found was that we couldn't persuade them of the $--I$ don't know if the right word is the "relevance", but certainly not the import of the legislation and they just weren't prepared to do it.

In preparation for this session, my partner and I waded through the five and a half years of correspondence. What we came up with was something -almost 80 key documents. This is key documents. In addition to those key documents there would be literally hundreds of other documents, including emails, minutes of meetings, all sorts of other things, in addition to those key documents, which is our correspondence with the NHS, Social Work and with the ombudsman.

We ended up having to go -- after going through all the formal complaints processes, we had to go through the ombudsman and we went all the way with the ombudsman, as far as we could go, and their conclusion was that Lauren's needs hadn't been met but that Social Work had acted properly, reasonably and the case was closed and they weren't interested in the legislation. And what we were told was that, if we
wanted to take it any further, then we would have to seek judicial review.

As far as we're concerned, it shouldn't ever have been about the law and financial constraints and procedures; it should have been about humanity and decency and empathy and kindness and walking in the shoes of people like Lauren, who need to be protected far more than their protocols but they weren't interested in Lauren. But I guess, to be fair, two and a half years in, because Jenny Miller, the CEO at PAMIS, knew somebody, she was able to --
MR STEPHEN: That's a breach, I think.
THE CHAIR: I think it probably is.
A. Oh, sorry. I thought because you'd mentioned Jenny

Miller earlier on that it was probably okay to mention it.
THE CHAIR: I wasn't aware of that. That must have gone over me.
MR STEPHEN: We'll pause there, I think.
(1.33 pm)
(A short break)
( 1.34 pm )
MR STEPHEN: All right. We shall continue.
You were talking about the campaign I think --
A. Yes.

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Q. - - which preceded the pandemic.
A. Yes. I think I was about to say where we are now. What happened about two and a half years in was, because we knew somebody who knew somebody who was new to social work and they were in a position - - they were in a senior position and they listened to our case and they listened to our arguments and they accepted that we did have a case and they -- I guess that was the break-through. They accepted the argument because up until that point we had been struggling to get anyone to agree that we did have a case and we did have a point and that Lauren should be funded with her care in hospital. But even then it's still taken a further three years to get to this point and the point that we're at now -- this is within the last few weeks - - is that we have received an apology, care support for Lauren is in place should she have to go to hospital during the night, they've accepted that there should have been reasonable adjustment and that that should now be made, they've accepted an equality impact assessment should be carried out and that will happen in conjunction with - - Social Work in conjunction with the NHS and that we will be consulted.

However, we're still subject to delay and we're still, you know, five and a half years down the road,
but we do have something that's reasonably acceptable for Lauren. It's not all the way there, but what's in train is similar arrangements for other people in the same sort of circumstances that Lauren is in; not just people with profound learning disabilities but people with communication difficulties. So we have made some serious headway, but it's taken us five and a half years to do so and it's a real worry because I guess the fact that we were -- we persevered because we were never going to give up -- I'm talking about myself and my partner -- but we were able to do that only under very particular circumstances. Firstly, that we were both retired; secondly, that Lauren didn't live at home anymore; thirdly, that we had the time and the inclination to do it but also our professional background meant that we were able to do it and willing to do it and the fact that there was two of us, which made it easier, so we were able to discuss things. In our careers we had had training in legal matters -- not these kind of legal matters but enough that we weren't intimidated or we weren't prepared to be bullied and we did feel that we were bullied and so we persisted.

But what is worrying is that, if it hadn't been for all those circumstances coming together, we probably wouldn't have done that and if we'd given up at any

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time, it probably would have been kicked into the long grass and it would never have happened. Most PMLD families are not in those lucky circumstances and so who knows what other things are happening that nobody is really aware of because families are too -- their lives are too difficult, too challenging and, you know -- and especially during COVID.

And actually, I guess, talking about COVID, that brings me to the relevance of that acute hospital pathway argument as regards COVID because what we thought was, when COVID arrived, well that would hasten -- everybody would realise, "Oh my goodness, we've got to get this sorted because what happens, there's a much, much higher risk now of people with PMLD now ending up in hospital and they're ..." -- I guess what happened was we found out that their family carers wouldn't be allowed to support but neither would professional carers and -- you know, at a time when there was a much higher risk of people with PMLD becoming ill and needing that support. And actually what we were told was that they weren't prepared to treat it with any degree of urgency because they were too busy with COVID, so it was a sort of catch 22 situation, and that hiatus delayed things significantly.

I mentioned earlier about the numbers in terms of
correspondence that we have and there are lots of gaps in that key correspondence, and those gaps are filled by me sending endless emails and reminders saying, "What's happening? What are you doing?", and I was just ignored. There was one particularly significant piece of correspondence to -- I can't remember whether it was NHS or Social -- I think it was NHS. It was 30 months before I received a reply and every month I would religiously send another email -- I wasn't a civil servant for 40 years for nothing -- but nothing.

I guess one of the things that puzzled my partner and $I$ was that in our departments of the Civil Service, that wouldn't have happened. We wouldn't have been allowed to. We would have been made accountable for that. And actually that is the worrying thing, that nobody has been made accountable for that, because what would have happened if something awful had happened to Lauren -- and actually there were a few awful things that did happen to her.

So if I can go back to the example that I mentioned earlier about Lauren's seizures in January 2020, and we were in hospital because of a massive seizure that she had, that did throw her, and half of her face was black because her head was hit off against the bathroom wall, and so then we got an emergency EEG for her and the

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neurology consultant's view was that, "We'll change Lauren's meds but she needs to stay in hospital in Edinburgh for a week for observation", and we phoned Social Work and they said, "No, we won't fund".

So - - because I couldn't have done it $24 / 7$ on my own and there was nobody else that could have done it -- she was sent home because it was considered that she would be safer in her supported accommodation with her care team rather than being observed, you know, by neurologists in hospital because the nursing staff said that they didn't have the resources to do it. They wouldn't have been able to look after her. And that's happened on two other occasions when she's been in A\&E and they thought that it would probably be better if she stayed in for observation, once for concussion and once -- I don't know if she had concussion, but, you know, as a result of seizures, and both times they concluded -- the consultants concluded that she would be safer at home with her care team.

So that sort of clinical decision was passed over to a team of carers, and while I have the utmost respect for Lauren's carers, they're fantastic, they're not medical people, they're not trained, you know, to make those observations. They know Lauren but actually what a responsibility to pass on to them should anything else
have gone wrong.
THE CHAIR: Now, Mrs Graham, I'm not ticking you off or
anything like that but you must have asked as many
questions as poor Mr Stephen intended to ask you this
afternoon and I think it would probably help us all if
you just answer the question as Mr Stephen asks it --
A. Okay.
THE CHAIR: -- without going into -- I know you have an
awful lot you'd like to tell us and I'm sure Mr Stephen
will get that out of you, but let's do it in a more
efficient way.
MR STEPHEN: I'm obliged, my Lord.
$\quad$ We'll move on from acute hospital pathways.
You mentioned earlier that your daughter, Lauren,
lived with you I think until the age of 22 ; is that
correct?
A. Yes.
Q. She now resides in a house supported by a housing
support service?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that living alone or with other --
A. No, she lives with three others.
Q. Given Lauren's needs that you've helpfully described
earlier today, what level of care package does Lauren
receive in that supported service?

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## A. So it's $24 / 7$ support.

Q. And that's one to one?
A. One to one, yeah -- one to one at all times, except, as I mentioned earlier, during the night.
Q. Thank you. During lockdown that was where Lauren would have been residing?
A. Yes.
Q. It would have been in that housing support service.

Prior to the pandemic, at paragraph 20 you say that Lauren likes routine --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and we've heard that in evidence from other witnesses also, so you would try to keep the same pattern of activities for her.

Prior to lockdown in March 2020, what would a typical week for Lauren look like in terms of activities and things that were going on?
A. Well, she would have gone five days a week to her day service. She'd have been picked up in the bus and taken to a day service and they would have gone out and about and involved her in all sorts of different activities, sometimes on the premises and sometimes out and about, you know, swimming and, you know, for walks and that sort of thing.

When she came home, you know, she would have her tea
and she would maybe go out with her staff or they would do things in the house. And four times a week she would come to our house and her staff would bring her --
Lauren has a Motability car and they would bring Lauren down in the car and she would stay with us for four hours or so and we would do lots of activities and things with her.
Q. And what visitation rights would you have had at that time to go and see Lauren in her house?
A. I could have gone any time.
Q. So there were no limits and times for when and for how long?
A. No, absolutely not. No. They were always very pleased to see us. It was always another pair of hands.
Q. Yes, 1 think at paragraph 22 you talk about working closely with those staff to maximise Lauren's happiness and the activities that she was able to partake in. I think you said that you had a lot of input into that. Can you give an example of what that input would be from you?
A. Well, I guess, apart from that short period, that hiatus during - - well, I say "short period"; three months. It felt like a lifetime -- apart from that, I support them with anything medical. I take her to all her hospital appointments, her doctor's appointments, dentist

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appointments. I have meetings with care staff -anybody that's relevant to Lauren's well -being. I buy her clothes, I buy, you know, toiletries and things like that. I keep an eye on things like her diet and her weight and her general well-being, and if I've -- if there are areas for concern or just areas that I want to discuss with staff, then I'll do that. Anything that they need me to do, I'm happy to do, I'm happy to support, and that's always been the case. That's not reduced in any way since Lauren first went there.
Q. Thank you. If we get now into lockdown, do you remember when and how you were informed by the housing support service that lockdown had been entered into?
A. It's quite a difficult one because I don't really remember exactly. I would imagine that it would have been as a result of a phone call but we were aware that it was going to happen anyway. We had discussed it prior so we knew what was likely to happen. I guess the perception at the time was that it was just going to be for a few weeks, few days, and it wasn't -- you know, it wasn't going to be that significant. Of course we were all proved wrong on that count. But, yes, yeah, I think that was how I was told. But I was in sort of daily contact with them anyway, as a matter of course, either by phone or text or email or face to face because we
would see them regularly when they came to drop Lauren off at the house or pick her up or whatever, so we saw them on a regular basis.
Q. Do you think Lauren understood why that was happening at that time?
A. Oh, absolutely not. She wouldn't have understood any of that because -- and you said yourself about routine and so on -- so I guess people with PMLD, one of the ways that they make sense of their life is that sort of structure and framework and they know what's going to happen when, and so when things get a bit out of kilter that's really confusing for them. It's not necessarily that they need routine, although some will need routine, but it's that that routine kind of makes sense of their environment, it makes sense of what they do and how they do it. So what happened was all of the things that Lauren did, apart from within the house -- everything -everything stopped. And I mentioned her hobbies and interests and things before. She likes to be outdoors, she likes to be doing things, she likes to be active and she's mobile, so for her it would have been absolutely devastating.
Q. For how long a period were you unable to have physical contact with Lauren at that time?
A. It was three months.

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Q. And what was the impact upon you and your family as a result of that lack of contact?
A. Well, it was awful. It was just terrible . Again, it was a gradual realisation that we weren't going to get to see her for a while, and so I would fill my time and try to do things for the house and things that would help them because they were -- you know, they were struggling, and it was really, really hard for them and of course Lauren wasn't in a good place because of the medication.

But she wouldn't have understood and l've seen photographs at the time of her just looking really sad and withdrawn, and that was what her staff were saying to me, that, you know, she's really probably depressed, not motivated to do anything. Part of that might have been to do with COVID and part of it might have been to do with the extra medication or a combination of both. And, yeah, it was just a terrible time for her.

The reason that at the three-month point the care provider decided that she should get to come back to the family home again was because of her mental well-being and they felt that it would help to lift her out of that a bit. And actually I think things had moved on a bit in terms of the guidelines and there was scope where somebody had, you know, mental well-being issues, for it
to be slightly reduced, and, you know, we drew up risk assessments and all the rest of it to make sure that she was safe.
Q. In terms of the impact upon your family, I noticed at paragraph 53 you talked about the close relationship that Lauren had with her sister. Of course I won't name her sister.
A. No.
Q. But I think you highlight the COVID regulations perhaps as one of the reasons why they weren't able to see each other as sisters ; is that right?
A. Yeah, that's right, and they are very, very close. I think partly that's to do with the fact that for many of the years that they were growing up, we were a single parent family and Lauren's sister essentially helped me to bring Lauren up and to look after her and care for her and keep her safe. So it's always been, you know, probably much more than the normal sister bond, and because her sister lived on the other side of the Forth Bridge from us, she was two miles away, she couldn't come to see her. So even when we got to see her, Lauren's sister couldn't get to see her. And even though she worked a few miles away, because she lived in a different local authority area, she couldn't get to see her. And actually she was devastated really and

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actually still is. I was talking to her this morning about it and it really upsets her. She said, "I can't think about it without crying still . I can't bear to think about it". So it was a really awful impact for her.
Q. Thank you. The Inquiry has heard evidence from a lot of witnesses about things like video calling, garden visits, window visits, to stay in touch with family members.
A. Yeah.
Q. Was that something that you were able to utilise with Lauren?
A. No. She just -- she wasn't interested. She just -- she couldn't -- I don't think she could -- she loves watching television and, you know, she's happy with a phone and iPod and tablets and that sort of thing, but I don't think she -- she didn't understand. She couldn't make the connection between the person being on a phone, for example, on a Skype -- she couldn't actually make that connection that that was a real person talking to her live. And actually it was just more distressing. She would just shove it away.

We also thought about, you know, for example, window visits, garden visits, that sort of thing, and we concluded that it was probably just something that would
make her even more upset because she wouldn't be able to understand why she couldn't get out. She wouldn't understand why we were out in the garden. So we didn't $--I$ don't know whether that was the right or the wrong decision but actually that was the decision that we made, with the best of intention, but I don't know whether it was the right decision retrospectively.
Q. You felt it would have been counter-productive perhaps?
A. Yes, exactly so.
Q. Thank you. The Inquiry has also heard evidence, including from a witness last week, discussing their own son in supported accommodation, that they viewed themselves as a key part of the care team for that person that they were caring for; you know, a role that was then taken away from them by lockdown. I think that particular witness described that as --"a slap in the face" --
A. Yes.
Q. $--I$ think was the way that they put it. Is that a sentiment you would share?
A. Very much so. It did feel like a slap in the face. Not from the care team because we understood the position that they were in, but from whoever it was that was making those decisions, it felt to us that they didn't understand the life of the person with PMLD or the

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nature of their disability or the setting that they were in. And I or we, like any other PMLD family, had spent a lifetime -- our child's lifetime protecting them and keeping them well, trying to keep them -- in some cases keep them alive and making sure that they were as safe as they could possibly be. And actually we were at home, just the two of us, taking every single precaution that there was and so for Lauren to come to our house, that would be the safest environment that there could be for her, much safer than in her own house, because the carers, obviously, they didn't live on the premises and they would be going -- there's a large care team because there's a high level of need for the individuals in the house and they would be going home to their own families, which obviously would expose them to greater risk. That is not in any way a criticism of them. That's just the way it was.

But we were much -- we'd have been a much safer option for Lauren. She could still have come to ours and we could still have looked after her and we would have been - - we were in touch with no one and it did indeed feel like -- a bit insulting to then be told, "Well, you might have been looking after her and keeping her safe for 30 -odd years but actually now you can't". Q. "Now you can't be trusted"?
A. Yeah, now we can't be trusted.
Q. At paragraph 77 of your statement I think you say that there should be recognition that families and other unpaid carers are essential to the well-being of those with PMLD.
A. Yes.
Q. Is that a lesson you think needs to be learned from what happened?
A. Yes, very much so.
Q. I think at paragraph 57 of your statement you talk about having obviously been hands-on, very hands-on, up until that time of the lockdown. I think the word you use is you felt "impotent", you felt there was nothing you could do.
A. Yeah, yeah. Yeah. It's a strange thing. In my head, all the time, I'm saying, "I'm coming, Lauren" - - she doesn't know that because she doesn't understand - - but that's what I'm saying to myself, "I'm coming, Lauren", but actually, during that whole three months, I couldn't come because I wasn't allowed, and that was awful. That feeling of impotence was almost physically painful.
Q. You've mentioned earlier about Lauren's epilepsy and the medication that perhaps can help to control that condition. Was that medication kept under review during that lockdown period as it should have been?

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A. It was - I can't remember the exact dates now but it was probably somewhat protracted as a result of that. She certainly didn't get to see the epilepsy nurse specialist, but I think probably six months in there was - - that's not correct. She had an EEG some three months after the first one, so that would have been in April, and it was felt that it was acceptable at the time. But actually it's been -- it's difficult to say because it's been a progressive reduction in the level of medication since then, so it's really quite difficult to work out exactly when it was, but it was progressive. So she was being monitored throughout that time but possibly not as much as she would have done if there hadn't been a pandemic.
Q. The Inquiry heard, including from evidence this morning, about the importance of postural care for those with PMLD.
A. Yeah.
Q. What was the physical impact of lockdown upon Lauren?
A. Well, quite a serious impact really because, as I mentioned, she'd had lots of injuries and potential injuries as a result of the seizures that would throw her around the room, on to the floor, against the walls and so forth, and we'd been in A\&E quite a few times because of that. But what happened during lockdown was 116
that her posture rapidly deteriorated, so she was
leaning to the side, she was leaning forward, her posture -- when she was sitting, but when she was walking, it was the same thing, she was -- her balance was affected.

We tried to get her seen by physios. It took - I don't know - - a long, long, long time, at least a year, to get a physio to see her, and even then they weren't particularly constructive in, you know, suggesting what it might be. It was only, whatever, two years down the line and she was still leaning over to the side and her head was still forward and clearly she was uncomfortable - whereas before she'd always had pretty good posture and it was only when I thought -thinking, "I have to do something, I have to do something, but I don't know what to do. Nobody is listening, I've nobody to speak to, nobody really understands" -- eventually I went to see a private chiropractor and the chiropractor has made an enormous difference.

She still -- she went to the chiropractor twice a week for quite a long time and then it's gradually reduced. It's now once every three weeks. So the chiropractor can tell when there's something wrong, he can tell when she's had quite a large seizure, so he can

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tell by the tension in her body and so forth. But I couldn't actually get anybody to touch her, anybody to sort of lay hands on her. Everybody would observe her from a distance and it was enormously frustrating. But anyway, the chiropractor, very hands-on.

But his view was that probably what had happened was that Lauren had acquired an injury that had been undiagnosed, probably either just before COVID or after COVID, probably as a result of those seizures, and that what she had done was she had locked herself round it, so she was completely locked in her upper body, her shoulders, her arms. You couldn't get her to move her arms away from her body. They were locked there. So she was sort of, like, in that kind of position, you know, locked in, with leaning over to the side and the head forward, and she still does a little bit but it's significantly better than it was before. But she has to have exercises all the time to try and keep her loose - you know, keep her muscles loose and keep her mobile.
Q. So is that a longer-term effect then or impact, would you say?
A. Yes, very much so. It appears so. I think that that three months of inactivity would have had quite a serious impact and actually, if that had continued long term, there's no telling how that might have ended
up in a sort of scoliosis and just becoming worse and worse and worse. It deteriorated such a lot over a three-week period -- a three-month period rather, and I do remember her key worker at the time speaking to me on the phone and saying, "We're really worried about why it is that Lauren is leaning over to the side. We don't know why it is", and it was a long time before we found out that it was probably a historic injury.
Q. Do you think that should have been foreseen when these restrictions were put in place, that people like Lauren who have PMLD might suffer deterioration like that in terms of their posture?
A. Oh, absolutely, because there's always a -- there's a greater risk and also there's - some of the medication that they have to take for epilepsy is bone-thinning potentially and so, you know, that should be monitored also, you know, before it leads to osteoporosis or other issues like scoliosis that are then uncorrectable, and of course scoliosis can have an impact on internal organs and we know that some people have died - - people with PMLD have died as a result of that.

We spoke to the chiropractor about that. He did say there was certainly the potential for that to happen with Lauren if it had carried on. And hopefully we've

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caught it in time and it's not - it's not completely better, but it is a bit better and it's not getting worse, so that's really important.
Q. Thank you. Now at paragraph 69 you talk about Lauren having contracted COVID I think in 2021.
A. Yeah.
Q. Now, I was going to ask you what the effect of that was on Lauren. I think you might want to put the record straight or straighter than it is in your statement at this point.
A. Yes. So at 69 , and what I said was:
"Lauren did get Covid in 2021 but was not badly affected by it. She is no more likely than you or me with regards vulnerability to Covid as she is physically quite strong."

And I think that's probably true as far as it goes, and what I should have added there was it was more the social aspect of it because Lauren couldn't be contained - for a start, she couldn't wear a face mask and she couldn't be contained in her room, which meant that, in her house, everybody else had to be contained in their room and so that had an effect. But also that again restricted her ability to be able to leave the house or to even go for a walk, and I guess, you know, as regards that and the postural issue is that that lack
of mobility is really significant for somebody in Lauren's situation .
Q. Thank you. I think you mentioned at the beginning of your evidence about the mental health impact on Lauren. I wanted to come back to that now, if I can, because I think at paragraph 44 of your statement you talk about receiving a call from Lauren's key worker, expressing concern about her low mood and I think the possibility of depression is what you say there.
A. Yeah.
Q. What action, if any, were you or those supporting Lauren able to take as a result of that phone call?
A. So that was around late May. COVID started in March. We -- so I guess it was another month or so before we actually got her home, so I was able to talk to staff, but there was nothing really that I could do. I mean,
I saw photographs of her and I could see that she was in distress and I could talk it through with staff and I could make some suggestions about what they might do, but actually, without seeing Lauren in person, it was really, really difficult and enormously frustrating.
Q. How did Lauren appear to you when you were able to visit her and see her again in terms of her mood? How did she appear to you?
A. So we didn't go and visit her in the house because of

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the potential risks to other people living in the house, so she was brought down to our house by a member of staff and she was very low, very subdued, not animated at all and clearly confused and puzzled, because I suppose for people with PMLD, loss is often akin to a bereavement because they can't distinguish the difference between the two. So if somebody or something disappears, they don't know that - - they don't know why and they don't know if it's ever coming back.

So for Lauren, potentially what she was thinking was, "I'm not going to see them again. I'm not going to go there again. What happened to them? Where are they?", and -- yeah, so there were no - - there was no outpouring of joy or happiness when she came. It was just quite sad.
Q. And has that continued or ...?
A. She hasn't really recovered. We would always have said in the past that Lauren had a sort of joie de vivre. She was quite a joyful, happy, animated person, which made it hard work, but actually it was all worthwhile because she did have a really good quality of life and she was a happy person.

I wouldn't say that that was the same now. She has spells now when she's -- you know, she's laughing and so on, but far less than previously. I suppose you can't
automatically put that down to COVID, maybe that's just because she's getting a bit older, but certainly she was much happier before than she was since, and she's a bit better now but she's never really gone back to the way that she was before.
Q. At paragraph 62 of your statement I think you make the important point that those with PMLD like Lauren, they don't have the same outlet for expressing the difficulties that they might be facing. We've heard evidence - - the Inquiry has heard evidence about, for example, those with PMLD perhaps showing challenging behaviour.
A. $\mathrm{Hmm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. Is that something that you saw in Lauren or not?
A. Yes, she has always had challenging behaviour $--I$ guess that's the term that's used for it -- but actually the way we would characterise it is that it's an attempt on her behalf to communicate something that's wrong with her. So it might be something that's physically or emotionally wrong with her, but she's trying to tell you something. The difficulty then is trying to work that out. But, you know, it's a worry that for people with PMLD challenging behaviour can often be -- it's the behaviour that's looked at and addressed rather than trying to understand the underlying reason for that

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## challenging behaviour.

I don't think -- you know, challenging behaviour doesn't appear out of nowhere and so Lauren does have certain things that she does. You know, she -grabbing, nipping and squeezing and that sort of thing. You know, we can understand why that is. We know that that's her trying to tell us something and then we try to address that, try and work out what it is that she's trying to tell us.
Q. Thank you. Is there anything else in particular in terms of lessons learned that you would like to share with the Inquiry, giving your evidence today?
A. Well, I suppose - I mean, I've spoken at length about acute hospital pathways, I don't think I should say any more about that. But I guess that the main lesson that I would like to be learned is that the people who make decisions about the lives of those with PMLD, they don't know what they don't know and they need to find out. And if we're trying to tell them, then they need to listen because, you know, we often speak about feeling invisible and I guess at the start of COVID we were invisible, but actually we shouted long and hard to the extent that we were no longer invisible, but we were in essence ignored and sidelined. I think what needs to happen is that there is an understanding that people
with PMLD have valuable lives that are valued by others and that they need to be given that respect. It's their human right to have that and to not be ignored or lumped in with others.
Q. I don't have anything else to ask you. I gather you may have something that you would like to read?
A. Yes, if that's okay. So one of the things that I have done before, during COVID and since, because of my other responsibilities, is that $I$ give lots and lots of presentations about Lauren and about PAMIS and about people with PMLD and I was invited to -- and I do write poetry. It tends to be, you know, mostly related to learning disability and Lauren in particular, and I was invited to write a poem for a trauma resource for people with PMLD.

It's my imagined impression of what Lauren experienced and how she must have felt or how she might have felt during the pandemic. The idea behind the poem is that Lauren might not be able to express herself verbally but she still has the same thoughts and fears and dreams and worries that everybody else does. So what I wanted to highlight was that if you don't understand the value of a person's life, then you can't possibly appreciate what COVID took away from them.

So the poem is called "Going Home":
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"I can't say the word 'Lauren' but that's who I am.
I maybe can't speak but I'Il do the best I can.
To know how I feel, then you just have to listen.
Pay close attention and you'll hear what I'm
thinking.
"I can't say the word 'Mum', but I know who she is.
The only problem is, I don't know where she is,
Where my sister, my brother or our sausage dog.
Why is it there is no one who can give me a hug?
"I can't say the word 'sad' but I know what it's
like.
No day service bus trips and no rides on the bikes,
No music therapy with my dad and my mum,
No guitar or piano or banging the drum.
"I can't say the word 'love' but I know how it feels.

It's when I cuddle people and they cuddle me.
When someone understands me and makes me feel safe.
It's knowing I'm cared for that helps me to be
brave.
"I can't say the word 'armchair' but that's where | sit

And dream about my home when I could still visit.
My dad reading my stories seems so long ago.
I hope they're all still there but I really don't know.
"I can't say 'Ionely' but I know how to miss.
I wonder how long it can go on like this.
My family, my friends, my routines have all gone.
Might this be the day when I get to go home?
"I can't say I'm in pain but I know how it hurts.
My heart's breaking inside but I don't have the words.

My shoulder's so sore so I' II just hold myself tight.

Maybe someone will come soon to make it all right.
"I can't say the words 'thank you' to my lovely staff.

Although I might be sad, they can still make me laugh.

All the claps and the rainbows were just not enough.
They smile and they sing but for them it's been

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tough.
"I can't say 'swimming' but love kicking up my heels And splashing and diving like a slippery eel.
I can't swim because of what's called COVID-19.
They tried to explain but I don't know what that means.
"I can't say the word 'park' but remember the fun,
The swings and the ducks and the picnic and the sun,
The wee boats on the pond in all their bright colours,

The wind in the trees and the scent of the flowers.
"I can't say the word 'happy' but see how I smile.
It seemed that the sun hadn't been out for a while. So I'm sorry that I've reached the end of my poem Because this is the day when I get to go home."
MR STEPHEN: Thank you for that.
A. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Yes, thank you very much indeed.
And that's all for today, Mr Stephen.
MR STEPHEN: It is indeed.
THE CHAIR: Good. Tomorrow morning then. Thank you all.
( 2.13 pm )
(The hearing adjourned until Wednesday, 15 May 2024 at 9.45 am )

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