1	Thursday, 19 September 2024	1	off site.		
2	(10.00 am)	2	DR SHIN: That is all correct.		
3	MS CAREY: My Lady, may we have, please, Dr Gee Yen Shin	3	MS CAREY: Thank you.		
4	sworn, Professor Dinah Gould sworn and Dr Ben Warne	4	I think you were heavily involved in many aspects of		
5	sworn.	5	the Covid response of the trust, and you are also		
6	DR BEN WARNE (affirmed)	6	a member of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous		
7	PROFESSOR DINAH GOULD (affirmed)	7	Pathogens; is that correct?		
8	DR GEE YEN SHIN (affirmed)	8	DR SHIN: That's correct.		
9	Questions from LEAD COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY for MODULE 3	9	MS CAREY: We may come to HCIDs later.		
10	LADY HALLETT: Are the three of you all right? I'm sorry,	10	You have worked for Public Health England formally		
11	the box isn't intended for threesomes.	11	between 2013 and 2018 and have co-authored various Covid		
12	MS CAREY: Can I introduce all three of you in turn.	12	papers. Can I ask you, during the pandemic, were you		
13	Can I start with you, Dr Shin, I believe you are the	13	working on the wards in the hospital or in the		
14	Director of Infection Prevention and Control at UCLH in	14	background, as it were?		
15	London, informally known as a DIPC, if I can introduce	15	DR SHIN: I was working in non-clinical areas.		
16	more acronyms. You are a consultant virologist at the	16	MS CAREY: All right, okay.		
17	University College Hospital's Foundation Trust and have	17	Professor Gould, may I come to you. You are		
18	been so since 2018; is that right?	18	a registered nurse and nurse educator; is that correct?		
19	I think during the pandemic you were interim DIPC	19	I think you taught for many years the scientific aspects		
20	and then, since 2021, have been continuously in that	20	of the curriculum to undergraduate nurses and other		
21	role.	21	health professionals. You have undertaken a PhD		
22	Would you mind saying "Yes".	22	exploring hand hygiene, use of PPE and other matters.		
23	DR SHIN: Yes, that's correct.	23	You've conducted research into how IPC is taught in the		
24	MS CAREY: Thank you. So that anyone who is following	24	undergraduate programmes and, indeed, at one stage you		
25	online can hear and, indeed, our stenographer, who is	25	belonged to a group known a the Cochrane Effective		
1	Practice and Organisation of Care group and you were on	1	individually from the Nursing and Midwifery Council,		
2	the World Health Organisation's Technical Advisory Group	2	just generic emails.		
3	for hand hygiene?	3	MS CAREY: Thank you.		
4	PROFESSOR GOULD: That's correct, and I'm still on those two	4	Dr Warne, finally to you, you are a consultant in		
5	groups.	5	infectious diseases and general medicine at Cambridge		
6	MS CAREY: Thank you.	6	University Hospital's NHS foundation trust; is that		
7	Can I ask you about your role during the pandemic.	7	correct?		
8	Is this right, that, as we entered the pandemic, you	8	DR WARNE: That's correct.		
9	were not in fact on the nursing register; is that	9	MS CAREY: You trained as a registrar in infectious diseases		
10	correct?	10	from 2015 to 2024 and have recently finished a post as		
11	PROFESSOR GOULD: I was on the temporary nursing register.	11	an academic clinical lecturer in infectious disease at		
12	MS CAREY: Did you make efforts we've heard a little bit	12	the Department of Medicine at Cambridge University.		
13	about that to go back onto the temporary register	13	DR WARNE: That's correct.		
14	once there was the call out for assistance?	14	MS CAREY: I think during 2017 to 2021, you were a clinical		
15	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, as soon as the call came out because	15	research fellow at the university using pathogen		
16	I'd only just come off the permanent register. So	16	genomics to study common infectious diseases of public		
17	I went back on the temporary register as soon as it was	17	health significance; what did you do, Dr Warne?		
18	possible.	18	DR WARNE: So it was using genomics and traditional		
19	MS CAREY: Thank you. Were you, in fact, deployed during	19	epidemiology to study important pathogens, including		
20	the pandemic?	20	influenza and SARS-CoV-2 and how they spread in		
21	PROFESSOR GOULD: No, I would like to have been but I was	21	hospitals, as well as antibiotic resistance mechanisms.		
22	never asked to, so I did work in the background.	22	MS CAREY: Of significance to us, I think during 2020 to		
23 24	MS CAREY: Did they tell you why you weren't able to be	23 24	2021, that academic year, you were the clinical lead for the university's asymptomatic Covid-19 screening		
24 25	deployed? PROFESSOR GOULD: No, I never received any information	24 25	programme?		
20	3	23	programme : 4		

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DR WARNE: That's correct. 1 2 MS CAREY: May I ask you about your time during the 3 pandemic. Did you work on the front line, if I may put 4 it like that? 5 DR WARNE: So during the first wave of the pandemic, I went 6 back to the hospital to work on preparations for the 7 pandemic, guidelines, et cetera, but I wasn't 8 a frontline clinician for the majority of that time. 9 I continued to do out of hours on-call work from June 10 2020 and then returned back to full-time clinical work 11 at the end of 2021, when I was caring for Covid patients

MS CAREY: Thank you very much.

directly.

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May I start actually where we normally end up and ask you, please, in turn for a headline recommendation, and I would like you, if I may, just to tell us what it is, briefly why, and I suspect, as we go through your evidence, the reasons why, I hope, will become more obvious.

Can I start with you, Dr Shin. If you could recommend one thing for her Ladyship to consider that might help in the event of a future pandemic what would it be?

24 DR SHIN: It would be really important to review and improve 25 the NHS estate, particularly in ventilation and

linked to large national databases, so we can properly understand and address the problem.

MS CAREY: We heard the chief nursing officers for different reasons advocate for the same thing when they gave evidence.

Can I just deal with your report. Helpfully, you have divided up the task between you and there are lead authors for various parts of the chapters and it will be to those that I turn and ask you to respond to. Can I urge you not to all jump in, no matter how tempting it may be, but if there are important matters after the lead author has given their answers, feel free then to perhaps add different perspectives to the matters that we will be examining.

I think you make the observation that, broadly speaking, between the three of you, your expertise covers IPC, nursing, education and training, obviously infectious diseases, public health virology and managing those outbreaks and you have written about matters within your collective experience and expertise and I think you've also seen Professor Beggs' report and he, likewise, had seen yours.

Also this, just so that you know, we have been referring to it as Covid, rather than SARS-CoV-2, if you can manage to do that, that would be greatly

isolation capacity. The reason why this is important is because, in facing any epidemic or future pandemic, if the legacy inadequacies of our NHS estate across the country, which in some places is very old, if that is not improved, we will face the next emergency with the same difficulties that we encountered this Covid pandemic.

MS CAREY: Thank you. Professor Gould?

10 PROFESSOR GOULD: I think that, throughout the four nations 11 of the UK, we should have guidelines for infection prevention and control that everybody knows about, that 12 13 everybody can access, that people believe in and want to 14 put in place and can put in place and understand why 15 they're doing it.

16 MS CAREY: Thank you. 17

Dr Warne?

DR WARNE: I would advocate for the rapid expansion of testing capacity in the UK, both for testing symptomatic people and asymptomatic individuals. In the event that we have another pandemic which involves any kind of asymptomatic transmission, it is vitally important for infection control that we know who those individuals are, and that requires expansive -- different types of testing capacity and also that the results of that are

appreciated.

May I turn to you, Dr Shin, firstly, for a brief summary of how pre-pandemic respiratory viruses impacted the healthcare, so we have an overview of where we were before we entered and then what happened when we got into the pandemic, and if it helps you I'm at paragraph 1.5 in your report.

DR SHIN: Thank you. So the NHS is used to seeing a seasonal winter challenge from multiple respiratory viruses, particularly respiratory syncytial virus, influenza or flu, A and B, each winter and also some other non-respiratory viruses like norovirus, which causes a gastrointestinal illness. And this occurs very regularly and predictably every winter, approximately in that order, and this causes a major challenge for acute parts of NHS hospitals, our emergency department, our acute wards, sometimes intensive care and, of course, all of these have infection prevention and control, IPC, challenges to them, which we are reasonably well, you know, practised in dealing with.

Part of the response includes a pre-emptive seasonal flu vaccination for all staff, for vulnerable patients in the population, diagnostics and preparing pathways for these kinds of patients.

MS CAREY: Let me just pause you there, can I just ask you,

1	we've not actually looked at RSV, respiratory how do
2	I pronounce the second word
3	DR SHIN: Syncytial.
4	MS CAREY: syncytial virus; what is RSV?
5	DR SHIN: It's a common, globally-distributed virus which
6	particularly affects young children, infants, and also
7	we now know older adults, and adults with chronic lung
8	disease and it can lead to hospitalisation, in some
9	cases intensive care and, sadly, globally, it does cause
10	thousands of deaths globally. In UK that's less common
11	MS CAREY: So there is a background of dealing with the flu
12	epidemics that hit us most winters.
13	DR SHIN: Yes.

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MS CAREY: You mentioned there that the vaccine take-up can 14 15 impact the impact of the flu vaccine on the numbers in 16 hospital. I think you also say whether social 17 distancing, the mutation of the particular flu virus, they all depend on how badly hit the hospitals are; is 18 19 that correct?

20 DR SHIN: Yes. So the severity of each winter's flu 21 epidemic does vary year to year and that is affected by 22 multiple factors, for example the characteristics of 23 virus strain, how well matched the virus is to the 24 vaccine, vaccine uptake and many other factors, which 25 I won't go into too much detail here. But it does vary

1 cohorting means for those who might not have followed? 2 DR SHIN: So cohorting -- when you have sufficient number of 3 cases of, for example, flu, then you can put them into 4 a bay or, indeed, a ward if it gets that many. Many 5 trusts or hospitals would have had, for example, a flu 6 ward. In paediatrics, it's common to have an RSV ward 7 because when you have sufficient numbers then that area 8 then becomes, you know, an infection area, which is 9 dealt with differently to other wards.

MS CAREY: We are familiar with some IPC definitions but, Professor Gould, can I ask you about the World Health Organisation's definition of IPC, and I think you set it out in your report as follows:

"The World Health Organisation defines IPC as a 'practical evidence-based approach preventing patients and healthcare workers from being harmed by avoidable infections'."

18 A fairly common sense definition, if I may put it 19 like that; do you agree?

20 PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, that's correct.

21 MS CAREY: We have heard a little about source control, and 22 is this right, it means preventing the spread of 23 infection from an individual who is known or suspected 24 to be a potential source of infection, and that can 25 include things like having the infected person in

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1 year to year, some years are very severe, some years 2 less.

3 So you mentioned social distancing. Actually, with 4 flu, we don't traditionally apply social distancing that much something which is a feature of this pandemic.

6 MS CAREY: Can I pause you there because I think you make 7 the point in your report that, during the winter of 2020 8 into 2021, the non-pharmaceutical interventions actually 9 suppressed flu cases that year.

10 DR SHIN: Yes, I think that was a general observation that 11 in that winter, the first winter of the pandemic, Covid 12 really dominated, and we saw most of the other viruses 13 in far lower frequency than we did before, and that's 14 probably linked to, for example, lockdown and the 15 various public health restrictions that influenced that 16 significantly. But it was a remarkable change in 17 epidemiology in that winter.

18 MS CAREY: I think you say that regular infection prevention 19 and control challenges of dealing with RSV, for example, 20 flu and TB, meant the NHS had some experience of IPC 21 countermeasures. Was that isolation, cohorting, those 22 kind of things?

23 DR SHIN: All of those and PPE. MS CAREY: And PPE, right. 24

LADY HALLETT: Can you just say in one sentence what

1 a single room, isolating them, decontaminating the room 2 or the ward, and using masks? 3 PROFESSOR GOULD: That would be correct. 4 MS CAREY: PPE we're familiar with, I won't ask you about 5 that. You do help in your report, though -- and if it

6 helps you, Professor Gould, at paragraph 1.18 -- in 7 relation to the make-up of IPC teams. I think you say 8 that there are specialist teams employed in most 9 countries in the UK. Can you just tell us who makes up

10 an IPC team?

PROFESSOR GOULD: The infection control team will be led 11 12 either by a doctor or a nurse. It will consistent of 13 usually a medical microbiologist, it will include 14 a virologist, it will include specialist nurses, it will 15 probably include nurses who are specifically engaged in 16 surveillance and audit, it will very likely, 17 particularly in a large NHS Trust, would involve nurses 18 who particularly have an educational role, and people

19 will be co-opted on to the team in the case of 20 particular need. So if there was an outbreak of food 21 poisoning, for example, the catering staff would be 22 there, but they wouldn't be there all of the time. If

23 there was a problem with ventilation then the hospital 24 engineers would be there. So there's a core team and

25 there would be additional people as well.

1	MS CAREY: You mention in your report what are called IPC	1	MS CAREY: In Wales, leadership for IPC is undertaken by
2	link nurse schemes. What are they, please?	2	a senior nurse with expertise in IPC.
3	PROFESSOR GOULD: Infection prevention and control link	3	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes.
4	nurses are members of the general ward team, so they	4	MS CAREY: And in Northern Ireland, I think you say in the
5	would be a member of the team who looked after patients	5	report:
6	or worked in an outpatient department in the usual way	6	"We could not locate any publicly available
7	but they would have an additional responsibility: they	7	information on IPC team leadership for Northern
8	would act as ambassadors for infection prevention and	8	Ireland."
9	control, they would have a liaison role, they would	9	PROFESSOR GOULD: I looked as far as I could but I could
10	provide the communication channels between the infection	10	find nothing in writing, and I have no contacts in
11	prevention specialist team and ordinary people on the	11	Northern Ireland, whereas I do I worked in Wales for
12	wards, and they would usually have some particular	12	eight years so I have contacts in Wales, I have contacts
13	education or training for that. Not every organisation	13	in England, I do have some contacts in Scotland, but
14	will have them	14	I have no contact in Northern Ireland to ask.
15	MS CAREY: I was going to ask.	15	MS CAREY: Whatever nomenclature is given to the person in
16	PROFESSOR GOULD: but many, many do.	16	charge leading the team, does effectively the director,
17	MS CAREY: Are they across only England or UK-wide?	17	the manager and the senior nurse with expertise in
18	PROFESSOR GOULD: Oh, they would be UK-wide.	18	Wales, are they all performing roughly the same
19	MS CAREY: Thank you. Can we look at perhaps the	19	function, do you know?
20	arrangements for the leadership of IPC teams across the	20	PROFESSOR GOULD: They're performing roughly the same
21	four nations. I think obviously in England there is the	21	function, but their remit would vary a little bit,
22	director, the DIPC, as Dr Shin is. In Scotland they	22	because in Wales they have health boards instead of
23	have the leader of the IPC team is called the	23	NHS trusts, and the health boards would include some
24	infection control manager; is that correct?	24	community staff as well. So the person, the nurse in
25	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes.	25	charge, would have a community role, whereas somebody in

1 a large NHS Trust would have a role just to do with the 2 acute trust. 3 MS CAREY: I ask you this because there is a query by those 4 who represent the Welsh bereaved as to whether the 5 absence of a DIPC, a director, in Wales, might have 6 detrimentally affected implementation of IPC guidance. 7 Are you able to opine on that? 8 PROFESSOR GOULD: I worked in Wales between 2012 and 2019, 9 and Wales is a small country and that is advantageous 10 because you can know people in it the way you can't in 11 a larger country, I used to go to a lot of meetings to 12 do with infection prevention specialists and I would say 13 the quality of the service that was offered by the 14 people in charge of the services was very good. The 15 fact that they didn't have the title of DIPC didn't make 16 any difference, they performed the same role. 17 MS CAREY: Perhaps a question for you, Dr Shin, in practice 18 does your oversight of IPC matters include consideration of non-clinical staff as well as clinical staff? 19 20 DR SHIN: It is -- yes, my role is really to protect 21 the patient and staff safety. Putting staff safety 22 aside, it includes all staff, clinical and non-clinical, 23 if that's what you're asking. 24 MS CAREY: Thank you.

A slightly different matter, the characteristics of 15

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1 Covid, and for you, Dr Warne. We have heard from 2 Professor Beggs, so we're familiar with contact, direct, 3 indirect, fomite, call it what you will, droplet and 4 aerosols, I won't ask you about that, but can I just ask 5 you very briefly about transmissibility and the 6 reproduction number. I suspect her Ladyship's heard 7 about this in earlier modules but, for the purposes of 8 Module 3, could you just help us please with how 9 transmissibility is commonly expressed as the R number? 10 DR WARNE: Absolutely. So in terms of infection control 11 measures, the transmissibility is a key feature of 12 consideration for -- when you're talking about infection control measures. So the R number is the number of --13 14 if you had an infected individual, it's the number of 15 people in a vulnerable population you would expect to be 16 infected coming into contact with that person. 17 So, for Covid, early in the pandemic the estimate 18 was that it was around 2.5 in -- and for other pathogens 19 that can vary. It's roughly the same number for 20 influenza and other respiratory viruses. It's far 21 higher for conditions like measles, lower for tuberculosis, and so on. And that influences the 22 23 control measures we would take.

MS CAREY: I think you say though in your report that it's

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1	R value is an estimate and the true transmissibility	1	identify all of the asymptomatic cases so they're often	
2	depends on the setting.	2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
3	DR WARNE: Exactly right. So the R0 is quoted in	3	More commonly quoted to be the case fatality rate	
4	population-level studies but obviously the individual	4	MS CAREY: Slow down a tiny bit, please.	
5	circumstances in which a patient finds themselves on the	5	DR WARNE: Okay.	
6	ward in hospitals, that will influence the R number, the	6	MS CAREY: Tell us about that.	
7	transmissibility, if the pathogen has an opportunity to	7	DR WARNE: So the case fatality is where you have confirmed	
8	spread and there are different ways to facilitate that.	8	cases, where you know that you have the infection. So	
9	MS CAREY: Is there a higher or a lower R number in the	9	that doesn't include asymptomatic individuals, but it's	
10	hospital settings?	10	much easier to get that information from nationally	
11	DR WARNE: It could potentially be higher. It really	11	collected data on confirmed cases, confirmed infections.	
12	depends on the setting. So if you were to put a patient	12	MS CAREY: Thank you. For our purposes, hospitalisation	
13	isolated into a side room, in principle it would be	13	fatality rate.	
14	lower, but we don't really think about the R number in	14	DR WARNE: This is the proportion of people who are	
15	terms of these individual settings, it's more of a	15	hospitalised with Covid who subsequently died. Again,	
16	population-level measure.	16	that's only a subset of all the people who catch Covid,	
	MS CAREY: Some other terminology we might be considering	17	is the ones in hospital.	
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18	throughout your evidence, the infection fatality rate,	18	MS CAREY: I think you go on to say look, in your report,	
19	please, what is that?	19	into the fatality rate, and there's a graph I'd like us	
20	DR WARNE: It's the number of people who get the infection	20	to put up on screen.	
21	who subsequently died. So it's the true number. So the	21	Can I have, please, INQ000474282_18. Already there,	
22	problem we have with Covid is that we know that there	22	thank you very much.	
23	are a number of people who are asymptomatic, who	23	You'll have to help me, Dr Warne, with this. What	
24	where they're never identified as being a true case.	24 25	does the top graph show and what is the point that is	
25	25 The difficulty there is it's very difficult to always 17		trying to be depicted by this graph? 18	
1 2	DR WARNE: So the top graph shows the hospitalisation fatality rate. So this is the proportion of people with	1 2	in the UK at the same time, the original wild-type virus and the emergence of the Alpha variant, and that black	
3	Covid in hospital who subsequently die.	3	weighted line shows the definition of those two as the	
4	MS CAREY: Right.	4	wild type numbers went down and the Alpha numbers went	
5	DR WARNE: So we can see that with the purple line, that's	5	up.	
6	the original variant of the virus.	6	MS CAREY: Then if we look at Alpha just before	
7	MS CAREY: You've called it wild type but is that what came	7	December 2020, the hospitalisation fatality rate is at	
8	out in January to March 2020?	8	40% and then begins to drop as we pass through 2021, and	
9	DR WARNE: Exactly right.	9	then we get to June, or thereabouts, 2021 and the	
10	MS CAREY: All right.	10	emergence of Delta.	
11	DR WARNE: You can see that the hospitalisation fatality	11	Now, that's got a lot lower hospital fatality rate.	
12	rate peaks at over 40%, so over 40% of people	12	Can you help as to why that is?	
13	hospitalised with Covid in that time would have died.	13	DR WARNE: So you've noticed before that that there are two	
14	MS CAREY: So that is yes, thank you very much, that is	14	waves of Alpha.	
15	April 2020 there. Then it falls throughout the summer	15	MS CAREY: Oh, yes.	
16	effectively. The dotted line running down, what does	16	DR WARNE: The Alpha hospitalisation fatality rate falls.	
17	that signify?	17	There are multiple reasons. Probably the most important	
18	DR WARNE: So that's the point at which the vaccination	18	was the introduction of vaccination, as well as other	
19	campaign was launched in the UK, so in December 2020.	19	things including effective treatments for Covid that	
20	MS CAREY: Thank you.	20	weren't there previously, but vaccination is probably	
21	Then we can see it rise slightly, then there's the	21	the most important.	
22	emergence of a black line on the graph, which I think	22	MS CAREY: Then it rises slightly, and then towards the end	
23	you say is the weighted indicate what's the weighted	23	of December 2021 into February 2022 we've got the	
24	indicator?	24	emergence of Omicron.	
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DR WARNE: So at this point we have two variants circulating

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25 **DR WARNE**: Yes, so each of these variants have lower

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1	fatality rates associated with them.
2	MS CAREY: Going back to the beginning, then, in April 2020
3	can you help at all as to why the hospitalisation
4	fatality rate is as high as it is in April 2020?
5	DR WARNE: So it's a number of things. First, we had
6	an unvaccinated population, all of whom were vulnerable
7	to the infection. The virus itself was probably more
8	pathogenic, it was more likely to cause severe disease
9	and death. So the Omicron variant is very different in
10	that regard to the original wild-type virus, as well as
11	other factors, including an absence of effective
12	treatment, and there are differences in the patient
13	populations that were admitted, but they're all
14	contributing.
15	MS CAREY: Okay. Then the bottom graph, please, is the
16	effective infection fatality rate. What is that graph
17	demonstrating to us?
18	DR WARNE: This is all of the people an estimate of all
19	of the people that were infected with Covid, what
20	proportion of those ultimately died. So it peaked at
21	just over 1% with the wild type early in the pandemic,
22	but like the graph above it, each subsequent wave of
23	virus appeared to have a lower fatality rate, so fewer
24	people died with subsequent variants.
25	MS CAREY: I think you make the observation in your report

1 from the pandemic showed the incubation period was --2 from time to -- catching the virus and developing 3 symptoms, anything from between 1 and 14 days, so you 4 could be asymptomatic for as long as two weeks. 5 DR WARNE: Exactly right. 6 MS CAREY: But the average was five days. Again, presenting 7 a problem for visitors, patients, staff alike, coming 8 into hospitals. 9 DR WARNE: Absolutely, so you could potentially be in 10 hospital for two weeks before you -- having caught the 11 virus in the community and potentially spread it from 12 that point onwards. Which is very difficult to try to 13 work out from an infection control point of view where 14 that infection originally came from. 15 MS CAREY: Now, there was knowledge, as we know, of 16 asymptomatic infections being possible early on and evidence emerging as we went through the pandemic about 17 18 the role of asymptomatic transmission, but do you think 19 that future guidance should assume there will be 20 asymptomatic transmission unless and until the contrary 21 is proven?

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22 DR WARNE: Absolutely. So we know that there is 23 asymptomatic transmission of a range of respiratory 24 viruses, including influenza, including RSV. I think 25 that there is much less with SARS, and MERS prior, but 23

that obviously if you are asymptomatic, or indeed 2 minimally symptomatic, don't feel that unwell, if I can 3 put it like that, you can still transmit the virus as we 4 have heard. You say this:

> "The proportion of asymptomatic infections varies depending on the immune status of the individual, but a meta-analysis of studies published in 2020 estimated this figure at approximately one third of all cases in unvaccinated individuals."

10 Can you just put that into layman's terms for us. DR WARNE: So a meta-analysis is where you take multiple studies and group them together to try to get a better 12 13 idea of an estimate of a number. So that number of 14 roughly a third of people from different studies with 15 different methods comes to this conclusion that roughly 16 one in three people who catch Covid are asymptomatic.

> So the relevance of that for IPC is that it means that anybody coming into your hospital who don't have any symptoms may be carrying Covid, they may be potentially capable of spreading the virus.

21 MS CAREY: Yes, and before testing it's almost impossible to 22 work out if the person is infectious or not?

23 DR WARNE: Exactly right.

24 MS CAREY: Incubation periods we did briefly look at with 25 Professor Beggs, but I think you say there that data

1 until proven otherwise, I think we should assume that 2 there will be a substantial proportion of asymptomatic 3 transmission.

4 LADY HALLETT: Are you saying, Dr Warne, that that should 5 have been the case, given the state of knowledge when 6 the pandemic hit us?

7 DR WARNE: So we knew that there were high rates of 8 asymptomatic influenza and, although we discussed before 9 in this Inquiry about the importance of preparing for 10 an influenza rather than a coronavirus pandemic, the 11 likelihood that you have asymptomatic influenza is 12 equally likely. So I think that we should definitely 13 have been preparing for it and should prepare for it in 14 a future pandemic.

15 LADY HALLETT: Thank you.

MS CAREY: We have become familiar with standard IPC 16 17 measures and transmission based precaution but, can 18 I just ask you this, I'm asked to ask you about 19 Professor Beggs' conclusion that hand hygiene has 20 a modest effect in preventing Covid-19 transmission and 21 whether, I think probably you, Professor Gould, agree 22 with that conclusion or any of you if you disagree with 23 it. Start with you, Professor.

24 PROFESSOR GOULD: I would agree with it. Direct contact was not found to be the major -- not considered to be the 25

1	major route of spread, so hand hygiene is always going	1	Can I just ask you about FRSMs, though. Is this right,		
2	to be important but would not, in this case, be the	2	that they have effectively sometimes a dual role as		
3	major route.	3			
4	MS CAREY: Dissent from either of you two gentlemen?	4 putting it?			
5	DR WARNE : No, I agree with that.	5	DR SHIN: I think they're used as source control, for		
6	DR SHIN: I agree but I think there were a few words there	6	example historically in operating theatres surgeons will		
7	that were important. IPC is not just about Covid	7	wear them to protect the patient from and especially		
8	obviously, so we have to be conscious of all the other	8	the operating field from any droplets from that		
9	infectious threats. For that reason, hand hygiene is	9	surgeon. They can be used they're not technically		
10	extremely important, as Professor Gould has just said,	10	PPE		
11	so I broadly agree, with that small caveat.	11	MS CAREY: Yes, we know.		
12	PROFESSOR GOULD: Could I just add, we would be concerned	12	DR SHIN: but they are deployed in that way, so with that		
13	with the spread of Covid but we wouldn't want	13	small distinction, important distinction, they have been		
14	inadvertently to give the patients MRSA or any other	14	used as a form of PPE but officially and technically		
15	infection. So hand hygiene is always good.	15	they're not classified as PPE.		
16	MS CAREY: No, it's always important.	16	MS CAREY: Understood, save that all the IPC guidance talks		
17	LADY HALLETT: Can I just check what your final word was	17	about them in the context of PPE, but we take the		
18	because I missed it and I think the stenographer missed	18	technical distinction that there is. For these		
19	it, Professor Gould. You said hand hygiene is important	19	purposes, obviously it can protect you from getting		
20	but not I think I know what the word was.	20	blood on you if someone is bleeding but, equally, if		
21	PROFESSOR GOULD: Wasn't the major route.	21	you're coughing and sneezing, it can help prevent the		
22	LADY HALLETT: Thank you.	22	larger droplets going out into the environment.		
23	MS CAREY: Thank you.	23	DR SHIN: Yes, as I think a number of witnesses have said in		
24	We are familiar with airborne contact droplet, and	24	written and verbal that any form of face covering		
25	the like, so I won't ask you to go through those again.	25	provides some protection, so FRSMs can provide modest 26		
1	protection for the wearer.	1	and is this a matter that you can help us with,		
2	MS CAREY: Thank you. Dealing with masks and respirators,	2	Professor Gould, or is it for you, Dr Warne?		
3	we're familiar with FFP3. Can I just ask about FFP2 or	3	DR WARNE: I'm happy to talk to it, or Dr Shin.		
4	N95, as it's also been referred to. Is that a type of	4	MS CAREY: Either of you.		
5	mask that is commonly used in the UK?	5	Help us with what is quantitative fit testing and		
6	Perhaps is that to you, Dr Shin, or you, Dr Warne?	6	it's at paragraph 1.59 in your report.		
7	DR SHIN: I can start. So FFP2 or N95 is commonly used in	7	DR SHIN: So there are two main methods of conducting fit		
8	other countries, notably the United States but some	8	testing, which is a requirement by the Health and Safety		
9	European countries. It is available in the United	9	Executive, before using FFP3 as PPE. The qualitative		
10	Kingdom but we don't have any tradition in the NHS of	10	method requires the user to, once having donned a well		
11	using FFP2. We tend to use FFP3 because it provides	11	fitting respirator, to show that when a scent, for		
12	a slightly higher level of protection.	12	example, is placed close to the user, that they cannot		
13	MS CAREY: I think in the report it says the type of	13	detect that scent, which means that there is a good seal		
14	respirator is designed to reduce the exposure of the	14	and protection and those particles cannot breach that		
15	wearer to respiratory particles by 95% when properly fit	15	PPE.		
16	tested, compared to no mask; is that correct?	16	That's suitable for probably low volume you know,		
17	DR SHIN: I think for FFP3 it may be higher than 95%. So	17	low volume usage. But		
18	FFP2 is also known as N95, that's where the figure comes	18	MS CAREY: Do you mean when lots of people don't need to be		
19	from, but I think we're talking about fine margins here.	19	fit tested?		
20	MS CAREY: Fine. Whether it's FFP2 or FFP3, it provides	20	DR SHIN: When you only have to test a few people,		
21	a higher level of protection than wearing no mask at	21	basically, and there is no real urgency, that's		
22	all understood	22	a reasonable approach and one which my hospital used		

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DR SHIN: Yes, I think that's clearly true.

MS CAREY: Now, fit testing, can I ask about that, please.

There are two ways, as I understand it, of fit testing

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for example. But, in the context of an emergency like

the pandemic, we have to scale up fit testing to a very,

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very massive degree, then that becomes impractical, and

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2 used complex equipment and you need to train personnel 3 to do that and that becomes -- that is a method which is 4 more easily scalable for this pandemic situation, for 5 example, and most trusts would have used that method. 6 MS CAREY: Can I ask, what about the person who may not have a sense of smell: how is fit testing conducted in those 7 8 circumstances? 9 **DR SHIN:** I think that would need the quantitative method and the qualitative method, relying on scent detection, 10 11 would, in that case, clearly not work, which the irony 12 is that Covid produced anosmia or loss of sense of smell 13 in a number of people. So that was another reason why 14 the quantitative method, needing specialist equipment, 15 was favoured. 16 MS CAREY: Just help me, is this specialist equipment 17 available in most hospitals, are you able to give us an indication about how widely available it is? 18 19 DR SHIN: I don't know specifically if I can give you a best 20 guess, my best guess is that most trusts probably didn't 21 have this equipment or, if they did, very, very -- you 22 know, only in one or two examples. So I think --23 I suspect during the pandemic most trust hospitals would 24 have had to purchase more equipment and/or outsource. 25 There were some companies which could do this as

there is a method called the quantitative method which

We are familiar that fit checking is a different process and, is this right, it's effectively designed to check the seal?

DR SHIN: Once you have found a mask which fits that person, they use that particular type of mask, don it, and it's just basically breathing in to make sure you feel that there is a seal and there is no air leakage.

MS CAREY: Thank you.

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May I ask you, please, Dr Shin, about a document INQ000427339, please, at page 5. I just want to look at some of the practicalities of how they played out. This is a document from Leicester NHS Trust, and it's dated 30 April and, in short, it sets out some of the challenges that that trust was going through in fit testing their staff and what they did to try and deal with that, and a proposal that they made.

So that's the background, and I think, if we just look there at 3.0, "What has Changed?", the trust was saying to the board that:

"... the NHS supply chain has been unable to provide a consistent stock of masks. In practice, this means we have had very limited stock of FFP3 on which staff have previously been tested. Under the current supply chain conditions, no Trust has any control over the types of mask that are provided."

an outsourced service. 1

2 MS CAREY: And you need trained people available to do the 3 fit test?

4 DR SHIN: Absolutely.

MS CAREY: All right. The fit test results, as I understand 5 6 it, have to be recorded; is that correct?

DR SHIN: Well, they should be, I mean, if you want to have a robust process, once again, the logistical aspect of all this is very important. If you don't have a proper 10 record then, as an employer, you can't get assurance, as 11 a member of staff, you can't assurance that you know 12 exactly which mask fits you and that you need that mask 13 available. So we have records for many reasons. The 14 hospital has to assure itself that sufficient numbers of 15 staff in relevant areas have been fit tested and so, 16 obviously, we record for the staff that we know, for 17 those staff they need this type of mask, for these staff 18 we need that type of mask. So accurate records, I would 19 suggest, are really quite important.

20 MS CAREY: Help us, how long does it take to do a fit test? 21 DR SHIN: Approximately 15 minutes, 15/20 minutes, and the 22 difficulty there is that, if you don't pass on one type 23 of mask, you then need to be tested on another type of 24 mask. So that adds to the time.

25 MS CAREY: Understood.

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1 Drilling into that, you might have type A mask 2 one week and type B mask comes in next week and no-one 3 has been fit tested on the type B mask?

4 DR SHIN: That is possible.

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MS CAREY: "[Public Health England] guidance has changed 5 6 a number of times in recent weeks and has meant we have 7 used up some supply in fit testing groups of staff where 8 a surgical is now considered ..."

> Then they go through the deliveries that are expected to come in and it was the next bit really:

"Currently we have seven different types of mask in stock approximately 2,000 staff who require repeated fit testing as the mask type changes. Each test takes between 15 and 30 minutes. Even with our now increased fit testing offer over 7 days per week, it would take a number of weeks to test all staff on all available masks."

I know we're looking at a Leicester problem but is that an uncommon problem or do you think this is replicated across other trusts in other parts of the UK?

DR SHIN: I think every NHS hospital had huge challenges in getting their, you know, many thousands of staff fit tested with the multiple different types of masks and the logistical challenges would have been huge and we

had similar problems. It was a massive logistical

difficult -
MS CAREY: Well, if we go down the page to 4.0, what have they done, that trust, to maximise fit testing? They purchased ten PortaCount machines, which is the quantitative test, reducing the time from 30 to 15; they worked with colleagues to acquire additional fit testing kits; they established a team of staff trained to undertake the fit testing clinics; they identified areas where testing should be prioritised; and, indeed, vulnerable staff, with underlying health conditions, were fit tested and provided with the PPE.

challenge, training challenge, it was a very

So they did a number of things but, if we go over the page, please, to page 6 -- thank you -- this is where they ended up:

"The purpose of this paper is to inform the board that following discussion and approval at a strategic and tactical response level, the trust has made a move away from compulsory fit testing for all types of FFP3.

But, essentially, they wanted sign-off to move away from the need to fit test; is that how you read this document?

25 DR SHIN: That is how --

DR SHIN: So this is the only example I know where there has been applied but, as they said in this document, I think they've put a lot of thought into this in an extremely difficult and challenging situation, which they've described well. They've tried to mitigate risk as much as possible, so I think I can understand how they got to this position that they made and I think that they took lots of reasonable steps to try and mitigate the risk, and I think reflecting on the Health and Safety Executive guidance or instruction, that's written in the cold light of day for a non-pandemic situation, and this is in early 2020, as we've heard, in the face of a rising tide of a very dangerous, lethal virus, so they were -- like many hospitals, and I wouldn't be surprised if this wasn't the only one, I'm sure other trusts had lots of difficult discussions -- and I think it's a very well reasoned rationale for changing their position to what we would like in ideal circumstances because we were not in ideal circumstances. MS CAREY: No, understood. I want to ask you about those who fail a fit check and need something other than an FFP3 mask and you include in your report reference to powered air purifying hoods. Clearly, staff who couldn't find either suitably sized or it failed for reasons of beards or face shape, whatever the position

MS CAREY: Now, I know there is going to be controversy about this, given that you are required to fit test. If you go over the page, please, to page 7, they received what was called compliance advice and they had taken steps to try and mitigate the testing situation, including they considered the least harm that would be obtained by releasing FFP3 national emergency stock. They set out there, effectively, that they acknowledge this is not in line with the standard practice outside a pandemic situation, but they considered it was consistent with the requirement under the Health and Safety at Work Act to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety and welfare at work, and they noted that:

"... we would not expect staff to work in Covid positive areas without fit testing."

So I just raise that so we can look at the interplay between the health and safety legislation and actually how it panned out on the ground, and then they asked the board to derogate from the usual requirements to fit test and revert back to fit testing as soon as supply issues -- do you think that's an extreme example, Dr Shin, or does it demonstrate, actually, what trusts were having to do, particularly in April 2020, when there were supply chain issues?

may be, could use a powered hood. You say this in your report:

"For these healthcare workers, such hoods were the only viable respiratory PPE option."

You say this:

"This was understood before the pandemic but a very large number of NHS staff would fail their first fit test for a variety of reasons."

Can you give us an indication of why people might fail it? Obviously beards, face shape but what are the other reasons that are commonly encountered.

DR SHIN: Actually, I would say that beards are probably not the most common, so I know colleagues who shaved their beards during the pandemic. But one really significant problem, which is one of the recommendations actually, is that we found that, basically, these masks were designed for, you know, stereotypical face size, if we can call it that, and shape and many of our staff just don't have the -- you know, looking around the room, even, you see people have different shaped faces, especially women and persons of other ethnicities and we found that in our workforce, and I think we said in our paper, and it's well known, most nurses -- more than 80% of nurses are female and in the NHS we have a lot of -- a very diverse workforce, especially in London we have

1	a particularly diverse NHS workforce, and we just found
2	in practice, when we were scaling up this fit testing,
3	that a lot of the people who failed their fit testing on
4	a number one mask or more, were female and of another
5	ethnic non-white ethnic background. And that's one
6	of the recommendations that that needs that situation
7	needs to be improved.
8	MS CAREY: I appreciate that a lot of the staff had never
9	had to have been fit tested or needed to wear RPE but,
10	given that it was known, if I understand you correctly,
11	pre-pandemic that there wasn't enough masks to fit the
12	variety of face shapes that we encounter, can you help
13	at all as to why there wasn't provision in place for
14	being able to scale up lots of different types of masks.
15	DR SHIN: I think basically the practice this is one of
16	the areas where our practice in the NHS changed
17	dramatically during the pandemic. We just before the
18	pandemic we would only have had FFP fit testing for very
19	specific as I think we did mention in our report, for
20	example, critical care, for example, respiratory
21	medicine and other areas similar to that and infectious
22	diseases wards, where there's a reasonable expectation
23	that patients with infections like TB and HCIDs could be
24	seen.

So that means this testing was only done in a very

"Whether aerosolised particles can be produced in the absence of AGPs (for example through talking, coughing, sneezing, and singing).

"What is the contribution of aerosol transmission for Covid-19 in comparisons to other routes in a hospital setting.

"How the above relates to implications for IPC guidance."

In a nutshell, we have been considering some of that already and I don't want to revisit old ground but did you hear some of yesterday's evidence from Professor Susan Hopkins?

13 DR WARNE: Some of it, yes.

MS CAREY: I would like to ask you, please, about FFP3 versus -- and it's my word, not anyone else's --efficacy of FRSMs. I think you perhaps go back in time, please, to your paragraph 6.12 because, as I understand it, for a long time now there has been a distinction in IPC guidance, whether it's flu, MERS, coming on to Covid, drawn between FRSMs for routine care and respirators for AGPs; is that correct?

22 DR WARNE: That's correct, yes.

23 MS CAREY: That's been pre-existing, I think you say, since

24 at least 2007?

DR WARNE: Yes.

select few areas, whereas in the pandemic because of the scale of it, it eventually it expanded to most acute areas of acute hospitals and indeed perhaps most clinical staff. So it was a question of what was needed before the pandemic was very different.

MS CAREY: Understood.

Can I change topic and turn to you, Dr Warne, and included in the report is a section entitled "Controversies surrounding the transmission route of Covid and the implications for PPE", and if it helps you, Doctor, I'm at 6.10.

Can I ask to be called up on screen page 64 of the report, it's INQ000474282_0064. Would you be able to highlight the five bullet points, because, if I may say, this rather encapsulates the areas of controversy that we have been dealing with. You say:

"However, there has been disagreement in the scientific and medical communities, and a changing evidence base during the course of the pandemic, related to:

"[Firstly] Whether the simple size threshold of 5 microns is accurate when considering which particles are aerosolised.

"Which medical procedures are at increased risk of generating aerosols (AGPs).

1 MS CAREY: The flu pandemic guidance was based on the
2 assumption that flu was droplet and so, again, FRSM was
3 recommended for routine care, respirators for AGPs. Can
4 I ask you this: why do you think respirators are
5 recommended if it was not thought that, in a clinical
6 context, they necessarily offered a higher degree of
7 protection than FRSM?

DR WARNE: Is this related to aerosol-generating procedures?MS CAREY: Well, no, not necessarily. Yesterday we heard from Professor Hopkins, and I asked her this:

"Do you agree that where there is an accepted risk of aerosol transmission FFP3 should be recommended?"

She didn't agree with that. She said it was complicated, and she said that evidence was weak that FFP3s protected more than FRSMs, and it made us ponder why, if the evidence was weak, there has been, running throughout the guidance, this distinction between FRSMs in one context and respirators in another.

So that's the genesis of the controversy and I'd like your help with how we've ended up in this position, if you're able to help us.

DR WARNE: A lot of the evidence for this comes from SARS, so it's about 20 years old. There is no high-quality evidence, as we would understand it, so in future modules we talk about vaccines, talk about drugs and

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effective treatments that undergo high quality randomised control trials, so evidence which is considered to be of a high quality and is robust.

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Those kind of studies are very uncommon in infection control measures so we rely on, essentially, look-back exercises, retrospective observational studies where some people had one type of infection control intervention and another group had another.

So, in SARS, there were a number of very small studies looking at people who had surgical masks or respirators or no PPE at all, and the evidence from SARS, based on those small studies, is that some PPE is much better than none, but very few of them actually compared respirators with surgical masks.

There were two studies, they're incredibly small, and those very small studies, which are by the authors' admission of poor quality, essentially are the only basis -- the only scientific basis at the start of this pandemic by which -- is quoted in guidance both of pandemic flu preparedness and other guidance at the start of this pandemic, the rationale for using surgical masks for routine clinical care above respirators.

23 MS CAREY: So is a lack of high-quality trial evidence that 24 respirators are more effective than FRSM, is that --25

DR WARNE: That's right because there is essentially no

evidence, can you help why it is that we've ended up now, for a number of years, with a distinction nonetheless being drawn between FRSM in routine care and respirators for AGP procedures; why have we been following this for two decades?

DR WARNE: I think part of it is entrenchment that IPC measures are very slow to change. So once you have a standard which is establish, 15, 20 years ago, there is very little change that happens with IPC measures, particularly at any kind of pace, so "That's what we've always done, that's what we'll continue to do".

MS CAREY: I saw Professor Gould nodding there. As someone 12 13 who has been involved in the educational side of things, 14 do you have a view about what Dr Warne's just told us?

PROFESSOR GOULD: I think, by tradition, infection prevention people are very traditional and they are not very forward-thinking people, they tend to be backward-thinking people, they tend to be, "We've always done it this way and it's the safe way and so we'll carry on doing it the safe way". They don't think it for any malicious reason; people don't dare to change.

So there are some entrenched things that we do and we do them because we've always done them because we just don't dare to change. We always wear masks in operating theatres because we always have. Some kinds

high-quality evidence. 1

2 MS CAREY: Right, but there is other evidence because we 3 heard from Professor Beggs about the studies done in lab 4 conditions.

DR WARNE: Absolutely. 5

of bias, and so on.

6 MS CAREY: What about observational studies, if that be the right -- are there any other studies that help at least 8 try and ascertain whether respirators are better than 9 FRSMs?

10 DR WARNE: There's certainly been a lot, as the pandemic has 11 progressed, observational studies which show that FFP3 12 respirators or other types of respirator are associated 13 with lower risk of transmission, particularly to 14 healthcare workers, which are the group we're talking 15 about. None of -- again, they are being criticised 16 because the methodology is not rigorous, they often rely 17 on retrospective observational data, there are chances

> But that's the quality of the evidence that we're relying on and the laboratory style evidence, what we know a priori, you know, what we know about the first principles of these aerosols and how they're generated, has contributed to a body of evidence that's open to interpretation.

25 MS CAREY: If there is this lack of high-quality trial

1 of surgery, it's probably very unlikely that 2 transmission of infection would occur by that route but 3 we still wear them just to be sure.

4 MS CAREY: Can I ask you this, though, that her Ladyship 5 will see, as we go through, and may indeed have 6 an indication of it already, there are a number of calls 7 from people like the BMA, the Royal College of Nursing, the TUC, for increased usage of FFP3 masks. Why is 8

there this demand for FFP3 if, in fact, it makes, 9

10 certainly in terms of the clinical trial evidence,

11 little difference to the protective quality over FRSMs;

12 why is there the call for it?

13 **DR WARNE:** There is certainly a perception among healthcare 14 workers that the respirators provide more protection 15 than surgical masks?

MS CAREY: Do you think that's basically because, if you 16 17 look at them, one is blue and loose fitting and the 18 other one is tighter and is more robust material?

19 **DR WARNE:** I think that is a big -- evidently a contribution 20 to it but a lot of healthcare professionals do follow 21 the evidence or they are associated with professional 22 bodies that review the evidence on their behalf and 23 there are, as you mentioned, trade unions, Royal College 24 of Physicians, other bodies, where their view on the

evidence was that FFP3 masks or other respirators would 25

4	have provided protection to those healthcare workers	1	answer would be you depending an which nations group
1	have provided protection to those healthcare workers.	1	answer would be yes, depending on which patient group
2	MS CAREY: What did you wear, Dr Warne, when you were on the	2	I was looking after. So for confirmed Covid patients,
3	wards?	3	absolutely; for others it's more unclear.
4	DR WARNE : So initially, as was the guidance and as I even	4	MS CAREY: Can I ask you this then, please, Dr Warne, based
5	advocated at the start of the pandemic, in line with	5	on the lack of high-quality trial evidence but the other
6	national guidance, I would have worn a surgical mask, as	6	laboratory trial evidence or the observational studies,
7	we have done for previous flu winters. Our trust is one	7	does it come to this: do we know from the data whether
8	of a number across the UK that moved towards respirators	8	FFP3 would have reduced the number of cases of Covid-19
9	based on evidence that we had that respirators provided	9	in healthcare workers?
10	more protection for our staff and so, as the pandemic	10	DR WARNE: So we don't know that for sure. I suspect it
11	progressed, we switched to using respirators for	11	would have reduced it by a proportion of cases but there
12	healthcare workers caring for confirmed Covid	12	are other factors that contribute to healthcare workers
13	confirmed or suspected Covid-19 patients.	13	acquiring Covid-19. So that relates to compliance with
14	MS CAREY: And, presumably, respirators in areas where AGPs	14	PPE, and whether they would have tolerated these kind of
15	were being performed?	15	respirators, an acknowledgement that transmission to
16	DR WARNE: Yes, throughout.	16	healthcare workers came from sources other than Covid-19
17	MS CAREY: Can I ask you this, then: if there were	17	patients, including other healthcare workers, and that
18	sufficient supplies and a healthcare worker just would	18	there were issues with other issues regarding training
	prefer to wear a respirator because it made them feel	19	and other compliance issues with PPE that need to be
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20	safer forget whether the lab or the science proves	20	taken into consideration.
21	it do you think that is something that should have		MS CAREY: Given that answer, do we know from the data
22	been enabled, had the supplies been there?	22	whether FFP3 wearing would have reduced the number of
23	DR WARNE: If I was in this position in, you know, March	23	hospital-acquired infections, whether acquired by the
24 2020, I think that it would be difficult to say. With		24	healthcare worker or acquired by the patient?
25	the benefit of hindsight and in future pandemics, the	25	DR WARNE: The majority as we will come to later of
	45		46
1	patient healthcare-associated infections comes from	1	the pandemic, an independent high-risk AGP panel set up
2	other patients. So the use of FFP3 respirators by	2	by, I think, the Chief Medical Officer, which it
3	healthcare workers is unlikely to have substantially	3	reported to in due course. But I think you say at the
4	changed the number. It may have done a small amount.	4	outset that there is little scientific consensus on
5	MS CAREY: Would you recommend that the current IPC	5	which procedures are aerosol generating. Can you just
6	guidelines are updated to recommend routine use of FFP3?	6	help us: why is there no consensus about this?
7	DR WARNE: For the care of patients with confirmed	7	DR WARNE : So there are a number of medical procedures
8	respiratory	8	involving the airway or involving the upper GI tract,
9	MS CAREY: Or respiratory virus?	9	the mouth, the oesophagus, and so on, which potentially
10	DR WARNE: Yes, I would.	10	are at risk of producing aerosols and, therefore, are
11	LADY HALLETT: I think Dr Shin wanted to say something.	11	potentially a higher risk to healthcare workers in the
12	MS CAREY: So sorry. Yes, Dr Shin.	12	vicinity of those procedures being performed. There is
13	DR SHIN: I broadly agree but I think we also take into	13	little some of those procedures, there is little
14	account the pathogenicity of the virus we're talking	14	consensus on which ones produce an aerosol and why they
15	about. For example, if it was rhinovirus, which is the	15	produce an aerosol, so if, for example, a number of
16	common cold virus, then I wouldn't advocate FFP3 for	16	these procedures are associated with aerosol generating,
17	that. But, yes, Covid and flu and potentially other	17	potentially because they cause coughing, so endoscopy,
18	viruses, like parainfluenza virus, there are four types,	18	et cetera, which as evidence has come through the
19	immunocompromised patients can be quite seriously ill	19	pandemic and been reviewed by Professor Beggs, I think,
20	with that, so I think there's a bit of a nuance here,	20	last week, that coughing is in itself probably
21	basically.	21	an aerosol-generating event.
22	MS CAREY: Understood.		MS CAREY: Yes, I think you make the point in the report
~~	IN CARLET. CHACISTOOL.	~~	ine enter. 103, i think you make the pollit in the report

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May I turn to AGPs, which we've touched on, and I'm

at paragraph 6.4, which I think is you, Dr Warne. Can

I just ask you this: we are aware that there was, during

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that tracheal intubation, ie putting the tube in,

but extubation, I presume taking the tube out,

produced very low quantities of aerosolised particles

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particularly when the patient coughed, produced detectable aerosols which was 15-fold greater than a normal cough.

Is it quite common, when they're taking the tube out, for a patient to effectively cough it up? I don't mean that quite as grossly as it sounded.

7 DR WARNE: Yes. 8 MS CAREY: I see.

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Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, there has been conflicting guidance, I think you say, between the IPC cell and other organisations in the UK as to whether that should or shouldn't be an AGP. Can you just summarise the competing arguments, if you like?

DR WARNE: So resuscitation guidance in the UK is provided by the Resuscitation Council. One of the complications with resuscitation attempts is that they are essentially a series of interventions. So the actual chest compressions, potentially intubation, line insertion, some of which are potentially aerosol-generating procedures and some of them aren't.

When the initial list of AGPs was produced at the start of the pandemic, cardiopulmonary resuscitation was not on it and that led to conflicting guidance produced from the IPC cell, from NHS and PHE, and the Resus Council. So the Resus Council advised the use of

1 paragraph 6.50?

2 DR WARNE: So, as I mentioned, a number of these procedures 3 are associated with coughing, and some of these 4 laboratory studies that you refer to show that it's 5 coughing that produces more aerosols. Anything that 6 induces coughing, whether that's an intubation or if 7 it's a physiotherapist trying to induce coughing to help 8 somebody clear their chest, these are all likely to be 9 associated with aerosol generation. MS CAREY: What about if it's not something being done to 10

11 you that produces the coughing but you're just coughing because you've got Covid and you don't feel very well? 12 13 **DR WARNE:** So the evidence from these studies, which wasn't 14 available at the start of the pandemic, is that coughing 15 is, in and of itself, likely to produce as much or more 16 aerosol than many of the procedures on the list of AGPs. 17

MS CAREY: So if it is right to draw a distinction between 18 FFP3 and AGPs, actually it's not a great distinction because, on that basis, you should be having FFP3 around 19 20 anyone who's coughing.

21 DR WARNE: Yes, bear in mind that two in three people who 22 come to hospital with Covid present with coughing that's 23 a high proportion of -- that's a high risk, just on the 24 general ward.

25 MS CAREY: My Lady, it's a little early but I'm moving on to 51

2 conflicted with guidance produced by the other bodies. 3 MS CAREY: May I just ask you about CPR. To the layperson, 4 one might think of someone putting their hands on 5 a person's chest. Does that produce aerosols or do we 6

know if it does?

respirators in all resuscitation attempts and that

7 DR WARNE: So what you're essentially doing is forcing 8 somebody to breathe. In any resuscitation attempt in 9 hospital you would have a lot of people there doing 10 different tasks often simultaneously, so when you have 11 chest compressions coming on the chest, you would also 12 have somebody trying to intubate the patient, to put 13 a tube down, doing other procedures simultaneously. So 14 while some of those procedures, including intubation, 15 are, you know, concerned with aerosol-generating 16 procedures, it's difficult to disassociate chest 17 compressions, intubation, et #cetera, because they're 18 all happening at the same time.

MS CAREY: I think, my Lady, we're going to hear from a number of the different parties there that Dr Warne mentioned, so I'll leave that topic there.

I think just, finally, Dr Warne, your paragraph 6.50, where you looked at a number of studies that were trying to work out which procedures were more aerosol generating, and what was the outcome at

IPC guidelines and quite a large body of the report, and turning to Professor Gould. So I wonder if that might be a convenient moment or I can carry on, if you wish, and deal with some of it.

5 LADY HALLETT: No, I'm sure the stenographer will be 6 grateful, given some of the words that our experts have 7 been using.

8 MS CAREY: Yes.

LADY HALLETT: Right, I shall return at 11.20. 9

MS CAREY: Thank you very much. 10

11 (11.03 am)

12 (A short break)

13 (11.20 am)

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14 LADY HALLETT: Ms Carey.

15 MS CAREY: Thank you.

16 Can we turn, please, to chapter 3 in the report, and 17 I think, Professor Gould, these questions are mainly 18 going to be directed at you. I understand that people 19 are finding it difficult to hear, so -- I know it's not 20 much space -- could you perhaps move your chair forward 21 a little bit. And if anyone can't hear, I'm sure we'll 22 get a message.

Professor Gould, I suppose some background, really, it's your page 38 that we're starting at.

> We've heard reference already in the Inquiry to the 52

1	National Infection Prevention and Control Manual, the	1	MS CAREY: Thank you. Just for the record, we are aware		
2	NIPCM, which was first published in Scotland but has	•			
3	subsequently been rolled out across the UK. It was	3	all four public health agencies and the Department of		
4	adopted, I think, in Wales first, is that correct, in	4	Health and the NHSE.		
5	2018?	5	At the outset, can I ask you whether you think, in		
6	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes.	6	your experience, consultation with stakeholders is		
7	MS CAREY: In England pre-pandemic it was Public Health	7	important when developing guidelines such as IPC		
8	England guidelines were used; is that correct?	8	guidelines.		
9	PROFESSOR GOULD: A combination of guidelines were used,	9	PROFESSOR GOULD: Very important indeed, because the		
10	including Public Health guidelines.	10	stakeholders are the people who they will include the		
11	MS CAREY: Thank you. Then England moved to the NIPCM in	11	staff who will have to put them into place, and they		
12	April 2022; is that correct?	12	will include the patients who will have to have them		
13	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes.	13	used on them, and the patients' families, and other		
14	MS CAREY: In Northern Ireland, Public Health Agency	14	groups with specific information that would wish to feed		
15	guidelines applied pre-pandemic. They updated their	15	into guidelines. So stakeholder involvement would be		
16	manual in 2023 and based the update on the NIPCM; is	16	essential.		
17	that correct?	17	MS CAREY: At what stage would you recommend that there		
18	PROFESSOR GOULD: That's correct.	18	should be stakeholder engagement?		
19	MS CAREY: I just want to check this: notwithstanding that	19	PROFESSOR GOULD: From the outset, if at all possible.		
20	NIPCM is either the manual or underpins the manuals in	20	MS CAREY: In the room drafting the guidelines, as it were?		
21	the respective countries, I'm asked to ask you whether	21	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes		
22	you are aware that the NIPCM for England has its own	22	MS CAREY: How practical is that? Clearly in pre-pandemic		
23	governance structure, notwithstanding that it's based on	23	times there may be more leeway in terms of pressures of		
24	the NIPCM Scotland; were you aware of that?	24	time.		
25	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes.	25	PROFESSOR GOULD: I think these days it would be more easily		
	53		54		
1	done by previously, because people would do it by video	1	the words "must be used", indicating a sort of		
2	conferencing. So it would be, these days, more	2	mandatory, but what happens if you don't follow the		
3	practical.	3	guideline?		
4	MS CAREY: Compliance or otherwise with the guidelines and	4	PROFESSOR GOULD: If the regulatory body comes and you are		
5	the role of regulators, can we just consider that,	5	not adopting the guidelines or you are seen not to be		
6	please. I think you say in your report at	6	adopting the guidelines then you will be penalised.		
7	paragraph 3.14 that:	7	MS CAREY: In Scotland you set out that the NIPCM manual has		
8	"The regulatory bodies play an important role in	8	a disclaimer on it and it reads as follows:		
9	ensuring that adequate IPC standards are in place."	9	"When an organisation, for example health and care		
10	But I just want to be clear about what is mandatory,	10	setting, uses products or adopts practices that differ		
11	what is guidance, what is the sanction if you don't	11	from those stated in [the manual], that individual		
12	follow IPC guidance.	12	organisation is responsible for ensuring safe systems of		
13	So could I start with England, please. I think you	13	work including the completion of a risk assessment		
14	said England is mandatory.	14	approved through local governance procedures."		
15	PROFESSOR GOULD: Mandatory means that you have to do it, so	15	I think there's also that wording I think on the		
16	you would have to show that you had you would have to	16	bottom of the English NIPCM. Not mandatory, then, you		
17	be able to demonstrate to the regulatory bodies that you	17	can deviate from it providing you've got a safe system		
18	• • •	18			
19	had the guideline in place and that people knew what it	19	of work including, for example, a risk assessment. Is that how I should read that?		
	was and where it was and how to find it. But making				
20	sure that they followed everything on it would be	20	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes. Healthcare is dynamic, new product		
21	another story, because they would have to have the time,	21	new ways of working are introduced all the time,		
22	the resources and all the other things that is	22	guideline development is complex, it is time consuming,		
23	necessary. If the hand hygiene gel is not there, you	23	even if you do it by video conferencing, and you can't		
24	cannot use it.	24	mandate for every occasion. So if you were going to		
25	MS CAREY: We've seen I think in some of the IPC guidance 55	25	introduce new equipment or a new way of doing something, 56		

1	you would have to be able to demonstrate that you had	1	practice".
2	thought about infection prevention before you did it,	2	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, guidelines are considered best
3	and you could argue that what you were doing was safe	3	practice, the best way of doing things. They don't talk
4	and sensible.	4	about mandatory so much on the Welsh guidelines.
5	LADY HALLETT: Just before you go on, Ms Carey, I may have	5	MS CAREY: No. So how does one enforce best practice?
6	misunderstood. I thought you said the English guidance	6	PROFESSOR GOULD: It would sometimes be very difficult, but
7	was mandatory but the Scottish had the disclaimer, but	7	then it would be difficult in any whichever nation
8	then you added: but the English guidance also has	8	you were in if you didn't have the time or you didn't
9	a disclaimer.	9	have the resources to put the guideline in practice. If
10	MS CAREY: It does have a disclaimer on the bottom of it,	10	you didn't have the right equipment then it would be
11	but it does say this "should be adopted as mandatory".	11	very hard wherever you worked. And that would be the
12	So perhaps that's not entirely let me read it out for	12	same in Wales and anywhere else.
13	clarity's purposes, so the website on the NIPCM on the	13	MS CAREY: In Northern Ireland, the webpages state:
14	NHS England website states that NIPCM:	14	· -
	G .		"Healthcare organisations may adopt this advice and
15	" should be adopted as mandatory guidance in NHS	15	guidance in Health and Social Care Trusts, Primary Care,
16	settings or settings where NHS services are delivered,	16	Private Clinics and Voluntary sectors"
17	and the principles should be applied in all [healthcare]	17	So clearly, there, discretionary, not mandatory?
18	settings."		PROFESSOR GOULD: The Northern Ireland manual says
19	That's how it reads. But I think there is the	19	substantially less than the other three manuals, and
20	caveat added, I will find it at some point in	20	it's harder to draw inferences from them about what is
21	a convenient break.	21	expected, except that they are clearly drawn from the
22	Can I park England for a second and ask you about	22	Scots ones.
23	Wales, please. I think you say this: the web pages for	23	MS CAREY: Do you think that that's helpful?
24	the NIPCM in Wales state that the manual, and indeed	24	PROFESSOR GOULD: It would depend how much guidance you
25	there's a care home manual, "are considered best 57	25	wanted, it would depend how confident you were. 58
1	MS CAREY: Variation, then, in the terminology used across	1	DR WARNE: I think it's very difficult to say, because any
2	the four nations. Do you think that leads to	2	kind of visit from the regulators produces additional
3	an inconsistency of approach between the four countries?	3	burden and stress on these departments, who are already
4	PROFESSOR GOULD: There could be slight inconsistencies, and	4	incredibly under pressure. I think there are other ways
5	certainly it is confusing when the manual says that it's	5	that you could measure infection control interventions
6	mandatory and there is a disclaimer there as well. That	6	and compliance, but, bearing in mind the guidance was
7	is that's difficult.	7	changing frequently, I'm not sure how useful that would
8	MS CAREY: In addition to the NIPCM and the equivalents	8	have been. It's beyond my area of expertise.
9	thereof, can you also have local guidelines?	9	PROFESSOR GOULD: I can remember examples from clinical
10	PROFESSOR GOULD: You can have local guidelines that are	10	practice. I was doing a research project throughout the
11	adopted from the national guidelines, but then there are	11	Covid period and I was particularly speaking to people
12	other guidelines as well as the national infection	12	on the surgical wards. They said that parts of their
13	prevention and control manuals.	13	ward had been commandeered for other purposes, so the
14	MS CAREY: Yes, there are a number of guidelines I think we	14	room in which they normally did surgical dressings
15	may look at produced by various societies, royal	15	
			this was a complex plastic surgery ward, patients were
16	colleges and the like, understood.	16	at very high risk of infection, with very severe
17	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes.	17	consequences if they became infected the room which
18	MS CAREY: Can you help with this: we know that during the	18	they reserved for doing the dressings in had been
19	pandemic the regulator stopped visiting healthcare	19	changed into a room where computers were present to
20	settings in particular hospitals; do you think that had	20	record epidemiological data, so the dressings were being
21	an effect on whether IPC measures were being properly	21	done at the bedside and locally the nurses thought that
22	undertaken and conducted? Is that something you can	22	there were more infections result of that, and
23	help us with, Professor Gould?	23	ergonomically it was more difficult to do those

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a better position.

PROFESSOR GOULD: I think Dr Warne might be better, in

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dressings. I don't have any hard evidence of the

infection rates but that example struck -- to me it was

1 a very interesting example and it stuck in my mind. 2 MS CAREY: The development of the guidelines, and I think 3 you set out a summary and then I'll work backwards, if 4 I may, but, Professor, you say this: 5 "Guideline development is time-consuming ... [it is 6 not practical] in an emergency such as a pandemic when 7 information is needed as soon as possible." 8 And I think you set out in your report there are 9 a number of ways of drafting the guidelines but there's 10 two I'd like to look at in particular, which is 11 a literature review-based guideline and a rapid 12 review-based guideline. 13 So taking a literature review first of all, what is 14 a literature review? 15 PROFESSOR GOULD: A literature review is a summary of all 16 that has been written on a subject. There are different 17 sorts of literature reviews, but in this case people 18 would be talking about a systematic literature review, 19 which is one in which all sources of evidence have been 20 considered. 21 MS CAREY: How long does that take? 22 PROFESSOR GOULD: It can take a very long time, depending on 23 the amount of literature that has been written. So on 24 a topic like hand hygiene -- and I've been involved in 25 the writing of hand hygiene guidelines -- when an

MS CAREY: I've made reference there to manuals and guidelines and indeed guidance, and help us with what distinction, if any, there is between those things. Perhaps start with a guideline. How do you perceive

a guideline to be defined?

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PROFESSOR GOULD: A guideline is usually considered to be a general outline of what should be achieved. It's usually supposed to represent best practice, you know, what you would do under ideal circumstances for everybody to avoid unwarranted variations in practice so that all patients are treated the same.

So deviation from a guideline ought to be possible if you had to. For example, if a new way of doing something evolved, if a new piece of equipment was evolved, you would look at the guideline but you would use the guideline to inform what you did, remembering that the guideline couldn't be updated every five minutes.

A manual is -- infection prevention experts appear to use the word "manual" and "guideline" much more interchangeably and synonymously, but in lay parlance a manual would be a how-to-do-it thing, rather like a recipe, rather than general principles. So a manual would tell you the different stages of a procedure and what you were doing.

enormous amount has been written, it can take you over 2 a year. You can speed the process up if you have to, 3 remembering that guideline development need not 4 necessarily be a full-time occupation, often people do 5 it alongside -- you know, it's something you do 6 alongside your job very often, or you might work in the 7 university and you might do it as part of your academic 8 activities, but practitioners will be involved in it as 9 well

10 MS CAREY: A rapid review?

11 PROFESSOR GOULD: A rapid review is supposed to be based on 12 the literature but is streamlined, it's an accelerated 13 process.

14 MS CAREY: How long does a -- I hesitate to use "average 15 rapid review", if there be such a thing, but how long 16 would a rapid review take?

17 PROFESSOR GOULD: It's defined as something you would do in 18 about three months, but rapid review, some are much more 19 rapid than others. A lot, again, would depend on how 20 much had been written. In some areas, you know, in the 21 case of Ebola, in the Ebola guideline development, in 22 which I was not personally involved, not very much was 23 written, and so there wasn't actually very much to 24 review, so looking at what had been written would have 25 occurred much more rapidly.

1 MS CAREY: Is there any difference that you can determine 2 between a guidance and a guideline? 3 PROFESSOR GOULD: As far as I can see, and I have tried to 4 find the difference between them, they are used 5 synonymously.

6 MS CAREY: Now, help us, please, if you wouldn't mind, 7 Professor, with your paragraph 4.4 where you set out the 8 WHO criteria for developing IPC manuals, which I think 9 came in in 2018.

10 Can we perhaps put it on the screen. It's 11 INQ000474282 42, excuse me.

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12 If we could go to the bottom of that page, and 13 paragraph 4.4, I think the definition is set out. 14 That's it, there we are:

> "The WHO has published criteria for developing IPC manuals ... The WHO criteria state that 'The manual is not intended to be a prescriptive list of "must do's". Instead, it provides a stepwise approach to implementation based on the evidence and experience of worked in a number of settings and introduces examples and ideas from healthcare facilities [from] around the world which can be used by IPC leads/focal persons and teams within health care facilities'."

Can you help, what is a stepwise approach? 25 PROFESSOR GOULD: Well, first of all I would like to point 64

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1	out that this manual was written with low-income	1 PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes.	
2	countries more in mind than with high-income countries,	2 MS CAREY: " the 'convinci	ng narrative' that must be put
3	but it seemed quite important to write about manuals,	3 in place"	
4	given the title of the guidance that we have in the UK.	4 Why is it a question of	of winning hearts and minds?
5	But step by step would indicate there was more directive	5 PROFESSOR GOULD: Becau	use emotionally and intellectually
6	behind it rather than a guideline. So this kind of	6 people need to accept that	at the guideline genuinely does
7	a manual I think would be telling you how to put	7 represent best practice, tl	nat it is based on evidence
8	a guideline in place. It would be saying, you know, you	8 that is of the best quality	where that evidence exists,
9	have to involve stakeholders, you have to go through	9 and people have to want	to do it and they have to feel
10	these processes, but it wouldn't be, I think, like	10 emotionally able to do it.	If they're given a guide
11	a recipe book, remembering that these manuals would have	11 if people are instructed to	do something and they feel
12	to apply in Africa, in other parts of the world that	12 that it's not right, then the	y still may not follow it,
13	would be very different.	they may improvise, they	may do something different, or
14	MS CAREY: Thank you.	14 they may simply not adop	t the guideline at all.
15	You say:	15 MS CAREY: When dealing w	ith something, though, as
16	"The WHO advocates a clear summary of its core	16 fundamental as infection	prevention and control,
17	components, identification of barriers and practical	17 I understand the desire to	win the hearts and minds
18	solutions"	18 battle but is it not just a ca	ase of "Do what you're told
19	And then this:	19 because that's what the g	uidance tells you to do"?
20	" and the importance of 'winning hearts and	20 PROFESSOR GOULD: Peopl	e don't behave like that, sometimes

in the way that various bodies produce and generate guidelines, and we've touched on already the use of randomised control trials and why they are considered the gold standard. Are they relevant when it comes to looking at the UK IPC cell guidelines or not? PROFESSOR GOULD: They're relevant, but infection prevention interventions are public health interventions. Randomised control trials were developed to test pharmacology interventions such as vaccines, such as drugs, and there the intervention is aimed at individual people, whether the person getting the drug gets better or otherwise, is protected by the vaccine or otherwise, whereas infection prevention and control guidelines are really public health interventions. And it's much more difficult to subject those to randomised controlled trials. You can do it, but there will be more flaws. MS CAREY: You were speaking now about the kind of evidence that might underpin a guideline and I think you say this

"The phrase 'winning hearts and minds' is used to

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in your report:

minds' ..."

describe..."

And you say:

Is that a quote?

"Professional groups view evidence differently. Medical staff tend to be interested in how evidence has been generated and value evidence derived from the findings of randomised controlled trials. Nurses appear to be more interested in how evidence can be used to support practice. They appear to place less emphasis on

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how it is generated than doctors ..."

right equipment anyway.

Does that not cause a slight disconnect when one thinks about winning hearts and minds? The nurses just want to be told what to do but the doctors want to understand how we've ended up in this position?

they can't follow the guidance if they don't have the

MS CAREY: There are, as we alluded to earlier, a number of

IPC cell. You say in your report there are differences

guidelines produced by NICE, professional bodies, the UK

PROFESSOR GOULD: I don't think nurses necessarily want to be told what to do, I think that they do like to think, but I think one does have to look at the difference between the preparation of medical staff and nursing 10

> Medical staff have a much longer preparation time, they learn much more about epidemiological matters, they learn much more about evidence-based practice and research. A medical degree takes five or six years to complete. A nursing degree takes three years, and half of that is spent in practice placements, the other three years (sic) is theory.

There is input on evidence-based practice in a nursing course, but it cannot be at the same high level that doctors have, and nurses don't necessarily have the scientific background always. This is a generalisation. But it is quite a lot harder, I would say, to teach evidence-based practice to nurses than to doctors, and I have done both. In my last job at Cardiff University I taught the medical students

1	evidence-based practice. Since the pandemic I have
2	taught nurses evidence-based practice. It is actually
3	quite a lot harder with nurses because you have to
4	provide much more background material.
5	MS CAREY: Understood.
6	There are, is that correct or there is, I should
7	say, WHO guidance on how to produce guidelines during an
8	emergency; is that correct?
9	PROFESSOR GOULD: There are.
0	MS CAREY: I think you said in your report that effectively
11	they have "specific recommendations" as to how
12	guidelines should be produced:
13	"According to international standards, [it]
14	should take place in two stages."
15	What are those two stages, please?
16	PROFESSOR GOULD: First of all you should do a systematic
17	review or a review of the literature as far as you can,
8	if that literature exists, remembering it may change as
19	the situation evolves. And secondly, you should develop
20	the guidelines from the review of the evidence, such as
21	it is.
22	MS CAREY: Translating that to the Covid, though, pandemic,
23	where we're having a novel pathogen, how, practically,
24	would that happen in these circumstances?
25	PROFESSOR GOULD: It will be challenging. It was

1 say that there should be an interim report as well. 2 But remembering also that when you do a review of 3 the literature, that review is done electronically; it 4 is possible to update the review at any time, you would 5 simply have to run it again. 6 MS CAREY: Can I ask you, please, about challenges to 7 sort of implementation of guidelines. I think you've 8 already told us that successful uptake depends on the 9 front line believing in the guidelines, presumably being 10 clear in the guidelines, and you make the point that 11 guidelines that refer you to another guideline or 12 another website are not helpful, particularly in 13 a pandemic.

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Were there examples of that that you can think of in the IPC guidelines at the start?

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PROFESSOR GOULD: There were lots of complaints throughout 16 17 the pandemic that the guidelines changed, and of course 18 that made it very difficult for people, but some of that 19 was inevitable. For example, at the beginning of the 20 pandemic, people genuinely did feel that there was 21 a strict dichotomy between droplet spread and aerosol 22 spread, which I think there was -- well, I know that 23 there was evidence that there was no such dichotomy but 24 it was widely held that there was. More work was done 25 throughout the pandemic and the guidelines had to be

1 a challenge. I think that -- well, it was a novel 2 challenge, but not unprecedented, because the World 3 Health Organisation guidelines are devised not just to 4 look at pandemics, but any kind of emergency, so in the 5 case of upset of infrastructure to do with earthquakes 6 or whatever, they're designed for that as well. But 7 I think one has to realise that in an emergency 8 situation, information is unfolding very quickly, which 9 is why rapid reviews are often used. But the World 10 Health Organisation does -- and other organisations are very clear about the fact that rapid reviews should not 11 replace full-scale systematic reviews when time and 12 13 resources allow. MS CAREY: A shortcut may be taken at the start of 14 15 a pandemic, then --16 PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes. 17 MS CAREY: -- but with the knowledge that in due course you 18 should be conducting a more full-scale review. 19 PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes. 20 MS CAREY: Is there any guidance as to how soon after the 21 rapid review the full-scale review should take place? 22 PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, the organisations are fairly clear 23 about that: they say that after three months you should 24 update a rapid review and the systematic review should

updated accordingly.

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2 MS CAREY: You say this:

"Guidelines that instruct the user to take an additional action or decision are equally unlikely to meet health professionals' needs. This is another common feature of IPC guidance. All too frequently users are instructed to make a 'risk assessment' ..."

be available in a year. The World Health Organisation

Now, we've touched on it already in relation to the Scottish NIPCM, for example, but help us, why is it not helpful to tell people to conduct a risk assessment if that would help keep them safe?

PROFESSOR GOULD: If people had the skills and the knowledge and the expertise to do a risk assessment, that would be fine. But they might not have, or they might be so anxious that they couldn't be thinking rationally.

There is risk assessment, I think, at an organisational level, when people have time to reflect among one other, and there is a risk assessment that you do at the bedside, when you're all on your own, in a novel situation, the guideline is in your head but there are all sorts of things going on and you may not be able to follow it. So reading in a guideline "Go away and do a risk assessment" is not always very helpful to people.

24 **MS CAREY:** Do you think that the IPC guidelines that recommended a risk assessment were useful?

I think sometimes they were probably useful and sometimes not, depending on who was reading them.

When I was doing work for this, I put myself in the position of thinking what it would be like if I was still a ward sister in charge of a ward right at the front, and I think it would be very difficult. Some of the staff would be confident at doing a risk assessment, and some others would not

I noticed that in his expert statement,
Dr Barry Jones said it's particularly difficult with
aerosol-generating procedures because, after all, the
person at the bedside can't count the number of virus
particles that are present, they can't see them and they
can't smell them either, and so that makes life very
difficult. That would be true of other hazards such as
radioactivity in healthcare as well, it's not just
unique to infection, but you are asking people to cope
with the unknown. And remember that not all people at
the front of -- at the bedside are going to be qualified
professionals who have --

22 MS CAREY: Well, quite.

PROFESSOR GOULD: -- who have had any infection

24 prevention --

MS CAREY: We have heard already that some of the IPC

stated in this manual, it is responsible for ensuring safe systems of work, including the completion of a risk assessment approved through local governance procedures."

So not dissimilar to the disclaimer on the bottom of the Scotland one.

I suppose it comes back to her Ladyship's question: how helpful is it to have, on the face of it, what looks like mandatory guidance but then a disclaimer on page 2? Is that useful, is it confusing?

PROFESSOR GOULD: Potentially, of course, it is confusing, but I think you have to have the disclaimer because healthcare is dynamic, because new ways of doing things, new equipment, are introduced, and no guideline can ever cover every eventuality, something different is always going to happen, something unique or -- you can't -- you could take all day, you could take all year, you cannot cover for every eventuality.

MS CAREY: Having looked at some of the terminology and the advantages and disadvantages of having mandatory and a disclaimer allowing for a deviation from practice, do you think that the guidelines were effective at ensuring that black, Asian and minority ethnic healthcare workers understood the need for good infection prevention and control guidelines and took into account their

guidance, I think it's in January 2022, included reference -- and that was the seasonal guidance, not just Covid-specific -- included reference to IPC measures that should be taken whether the virus was wholly airborne or predominantly airborne. Do you think reference to "wholly" and "predominantly" is helpful to the nurse at frontline?

PROFESSOR GOULD: Well, they're vague terms, you can't
 really quantify them.

MS CAREY: Speaking of which, may I ask to be put up on
 screen, please, INQ000421245, and the language used,
 because we have an answer to your Ladyship's query.

This is the NIPCM for England, and if we could just scroll down, it says the aims are to:

"• provide an evidence-based practice manual for ...
those involved in care provision in England and should
guidance in NHS settings or settings where NHS services
are delivered and the principles [that] should be
applied ..."

20 If you go down to the "Audience and target groups", 21 there is further reference to "should be applied".

22 And if we could go over the page to page 2, and at 23 the bottom of the page I think it is:

"When an organisation, eg, an NHS trust, uses products or adopts practices that differ from those

1 perspectives?

PROFESSOR GOULD: Well, I think again that's a very broad question because much depends not just on people's ethnicity but on people's professional backgrounds and on the procedures that they are doing. So somebody -- I mean, people's ethnicity did affect their susceptibility to infection, and there's no getting away from that, but a lot would depend on what those people were doing, whether they were qualified professionals, whether they were unqualified professionals and what kind of setting they were working in. So I think you can't just look at ethnicity, you've got to look at all those other things as well.

MS CAREY: I asked you about engagement with stakeholders
 and didn't specify which, but do I assume that that
 would include within those, those within -- healthcare
 workers within black, Asian and minority ethnic --

PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, they would.

19 MS CAREY: Yes.

20 May I ask you about a slightly different topic, and 21 something that we've heard about called the GRADE 22 framework, but we haven't really looked at it yet, and 23 it's at your paragraph 4.36.

It might be helpful to just put that up on screen, actually, but you say:

1	"A structured approach is advocated when formulating	1	guideline and have it used on them.
2	guideline recommendations. Ideally it should involve	2	You would look at the guideline, the guideline might
3	the use of an evidence-to-decision-framework."	3	say: everybody needs to wear a high-grade face mask.
4	Could we put up, please, INQ000474282 49, which is	4	That would be based on the findings of high-quality
5	Professor Gould's report.	5	evidence, just supposing, supposing it existed. But
6	Paragraph 4.36, at the bottom there:	6	then it might be very difficult to provide everybody
7	"A structured approach is advocated"	7	with a high-quality face mask because they might just
8	Then there is reference to:	8	not be available. So you would downgrade that
9	"The Grading of Recommendations, Assessment,	9	recommendation, but you would have to say why.
10	Development and Evaluation (GRADE) [being] the most	10	Some recommendations might not be acceptable to all
11	widely used framework."	11	people, and so you would have a discussion in your
12	And it identifies four levels of evidence: very low,	12	group, in your discussion group, about why you thought
13	low, moderate and high.	13	that something wouldn't be acceptable, and that would be
14	Can you help us with GRADE and how evidence might be	14	where stakeholders would come in. Stakeholders might
15	upgraded or downgraded and how it impacts with the	15	say: well, this would be desirable but ordinary people
16	guidelines?	16	won't do this because of whatever reason.
17	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes. If you look at the evidence that's	17	So you can upgrade or downgrade your recommendation,
18	come out of the literature review, you have to have	18	but you have to show how you reached that conclusion.
19	a method of you can't just look at the literature	19	LADY HALLETT: Could you speak a little more slowly, please.
20	review and pick out individual points and say "Well,	20	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, I'm so sorry.
21	I like that and so I'm going to put that in my	21	LADY HALLETT: It's all right, no, we all do it.
22	guideline". It has to be auditable. So people have to	22	MS CAREY: A show your working?
23	know how you reached your conclusion, it has to be clear	23	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, you have to show how you got there.
24	to other people, it has to be transparent to everybody	24	MS CAREY: Now, you say some recommendations might not be
25	taking part and to the people who are going to use that	25	acceptable to all people. Can you think of an IPC
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1	measure where there might be unacceptability to some	1	you would go lower down in the hierarchy of evidence to
2	people?	2	look at retrospective cohort studies, as we've heard
3	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes. IPC guidelines state that alcohol	3	already, or you might look at case series analyses, but
4	hand rub should be used in the clinical situation to	4	even where those they may not exist, they very likely
5	prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses, but if	5	don't in the case of infection prevention, so you would
6	somebody touched something very dirty they might	6	call on professional experts and lay stakeholders who
7	emotionally think it would be nicer to use soap and	7	had had experience of the infection and ask those people
8	water, so they might very well do that instead of using	8	for their expert opinion. But expert opinion is not the
9	alcohol hand rub.	9	same as evidence.
10	There have been cases where new policies of	10	MS CAREY: So turning to the Covid pandemic then and the
11	infection prevention and control have been introduced	11	guidelines at the start, are you able to help us with
into NHS trusts, people have introduced a new		12	there's guidelines that came out in March 2020, and put
disinfectant, and people have said "No, I like the old		13	the HCID ones to one side from January, but by
one and I'm going to bring in the old one from home",		14	March 2020 were those guidelines based on literature
15	and people do.	15	reviews or rapid reviews, can you help?
16	MS CAREY: You make the point in your report that no matter	16	PROFESSOR GOULD: They were based on rapid reviews.
17	how rigorously undertaken systematic reviews are, they	17	MS CAREY: And in your opinion, was that an acceptable

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were in?

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might not yield the required evidence.

MS CAREY: So how are guidelines drafted and come into being

PROFESSOR GOULD: Where there isn't a body of evidence then

you would rely much more on expert opinion. And if you

can't have the results of randomised controlled trials,

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where there isn't a body of evidence following

PROFESSOR GOULD: They might not.

a literature review?

practice given the emergency nature of the situation we

PROFESSOR GOULD: At the beginning of the pandemic I think

there was no help but to use rapid reviews, people had

predominantly SARS and MERS. But as the pandemic wore

to use the information that was there and they used

information from pre-existing respiratory infections,

on, then I think that those rapid reviews could have

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2	reviews were generated a lot of the time or were added				
3	to, but no full-scale systematic reviews took place.				
4	MS CAREY: When do you say that should have happened?				
5	PROFESSOR GOULD: Well, according to the guidelines that				
6	come from the World Health Organisation and other				
7	organisations, after about 12 months.				
8	MS CAREY: That would take us to March 2021, where we would				
9	have been through wave 2.				
10	PROFESSOR GOULD: Yeah.				
11	MS CAREY: Is there any merit, do you think, in the				
12	guidelines being reviewed in the summer of 2020 when				
13	there was a lull, my word, perhaps not the scientific				
14	one, between wave 1 and wave 2 starting?				
15	PROFESSOR GOULD: If there was a lull it would have been				
16	a good opportunity for people to have used their time,				
17	if they had any, to produce guidelines or to think about				
18	guidelines.				
19	MS CAREY: Can I ask you, please, about ARHAI Scotland and				
20	rapid reviews, and I think you are aware that they had				
21	conducted a number of rapid reviews, and some of those				
22	rapid reviews were appended to IPC cell minutes.				

MS CAREY: Did you have any concerns about the use of ARHAI

been better updated. What happened was that rapid

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1 recommendations that ARHAI Scotland rapid reviews 2 produced. Can I ask you this, though: I think you said 3 that there is little detail that was provided about the 4 processes used by ARHAI Scotland to search the 5 literature, select the works, critique them, resulting 6 in a lack of the convincing narrative that the WHO 7 guidance advocated. It resulted in maybe a lack of 8 trust expressed by health professionals themselves and 9 their representative bodies.

rapid reviews being used by the UK IPC cell?

PROFESSOR GOULD: They were.

and reviews are not undertaken in a systematic way, if they take place quickly in a piecemeal way, they're more likely to contain bias, they're more likely to be

PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes. If a review isn't -- if guidelines

influenced by other factors than the ones that we're looking at and health professionals did realise that,

they did realise that shortcuts had been taken. Some

shortcuts are more permissible than others and it's not a very good idea to go on repeating the same shortcuts and I think that people thought that more comprehensive literature should have been reviewed and they would have

had more faith if they didn't.

Having said that, I think it would be fair to say that people's reactions were often very emotional but, nevertheless, intellectually, people didn't always trust the guidelines.

PROFESSOR GOULD: I had reservations about it, because of 1 2 the way that those rapid reviews were undertaken, and 3 they weren't updated as they should have been.

4 MS CAREY: Help us with that, what were your concerns? Why did you have them about the ARHAI rapid reviews? 5

PROFESSOR GOULD: They were undertaken in a manner that

7 wasn't very comprehensive or systematic. They were 8 undertaken predominantly by one or two people. 9 A limited amount of -- when you do a review of the 10 literature, you look at a number of databases. Many 11 databases exist. They looked at a restricted number of 12 databases and some of the databases that were omitted 13 were ones that would have contained key information,

Stakeholder -- I mean, I could talk for quite a long time. Stakeholder opinion doesn't -- as far as I could see, wasn't taken into consideration. It would be difficult in the middle of a pandemic to include stakeholders, but something could have been done.

particularly about transmission.

The presentation of the guidelines was quite difficult as well. That was perhaps not such a problem with the IPC cell as it was for people trying to put the guidelines into practice.

24 MS CAREY: In your report, I won't go to it, but you set out 25 at table 1 at page 54 summaries of evidence and 82

1 MS CAREY: That brings me on to your work, Professor, 2 I think, in 2021, when you were commissioned by the 3 Royal College of Nursing to conduct an independent 4 review of IPC guidelines. Help us with what were you 5 asked to look at and why were you asked to look at the 6 quidance. 7 PROFESSOR GOULD: I was asked by the Royal College of 8 Nursing, the RCN, specifically to look at the ARHAI

guidelines. I wasn't asked to look at anything from NERVTAG, I wasn't asked to look at anything from the IPC cell, I was specifically asked to look at the most recent ARHAI guideline, which was the one that was produced in February that year, I think 5 February, and I was asked to look at it in detail and to look at the methods that were used to construct it.

MS CAREY: When you looked at it, what did you conclude? 16 17 PROFESSOR GOULD: It didn't look like -- it didn't resemble 18 what I was expecting.

MS CAREY: In what way? 19

20 PROFESSOR GOULD: It wasn't of the quality that I would have 21 expected, given it certainly wasn't of the quality of 22 systematic review, but it wasn't of the quality of 23 a well conducted accelerated review either. The methods 24 weren't described in any very great detail and it was

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very hard for me to work out exactly how the information

contained in it had been reached. 1 1 because I wasn't there, but that is the impression that 2 2 MS CAREY: Can I ask you this: I understand the arguments I get. 3 3 MS CAREY: That brings me on to a rebuttal of the RCN report you make about driving, effectively, the reader to the 4 4 conclusion that it makes, but do you think perhaps there that you had undertaken, which was issued, I think, by 5 NHS NSS, so National Services Scotland, and I think they is an overfocus here on how you get there; if it gets 5 6 the right result does it matter in an emergency how you 6 were critical of your report, saying it incorrectly assumes that the UK IPC guidance is based on the ARHAI 7 get there? 7 8 PROFESSOR GOULD: But in an emergency you don't know what 8 rapid review, and the rebuttal also stated that the RCN 9 9 report incorrectly asserts that Scotland's NIPCM is the right result is, so you don't know. 10 MS CAREY: So, in relation to the ARHAI Scotland review, do 10 based on rapid review methodology, "The origin of this you think they got to the wrong result because they 11 statement is unclear". 11 hadn't followed the right process? 12 Can you help disentangle the rebuttal from what you 12 13 PROFESSOR GOULD: Some of the time I think that they did. 13 were asked to do and what actual happened. MS CAREY: How did that affect, if at all, the UK IPC cell 14 PROFESSOR GOULD: The rebuttal didn't really make a great 14 15 deal of sense to me because I had been asked to look at 15 16 PROFESSOR GOULD: It would be hard to know, because I looked 16 the ARHAI guidance, I hadn't been asked to look at any 17 at the IPC guidance in the documents that I was sent, 17 other, but also it itself appeared to contain, well, 18 18 but it would be hard to look at how they were -- a lot incorrect information because never in the work that 19 of it documented conversations that appeared to have 19 I wrote for the Royal College of Nursing did I even 20 taken place very quickly. In looking at them, I never 20 mention the word "manual". I didn't mention the 21 21 found any detailed discussion. I didn't find any national infection prevention and control manuals, 22 22 evidence that people have said, "Oh, we looked at the I wasn't asked to and I didn't mention them. 23 ARHAI guidance on such and such a day and we have been 23 MS CAREY: Crossed purposes or crossed wires maybe? 24 through it and we've reached this conclusion". A lot of 24 PROFESSOR GOULD: Well, the impression that I got was that 25 it seemed to be off-the-cuff decisions, I might be wrong 25 somebody had looked at what I had written and had taken

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1 fright and decided that they didn't like it very much. 2 The rebuttal was quite brief but a lot of it didn't make 3

a lot of sense to me.

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4 MS CAREY: Do you think, having been on the inside of this, 5 that, forget the rights and wrongs, but the arguing 6 about whether who was right and who was wrong was 7 a distraction to those who were actually trying to bring 8 in better protection for healthcare workers?

9 PROFESSOR GOULD: I think it probably was.

MS CAREY: Standing back, then, taking your observations about systematic reviews, rapid reviews, the need for clear guidance, in the event of the next pandemic that's novel and there isn't an evidence base, what would be your sort of summary of how IPC guidance should be

PROFESSOR GOULD: It would be a good idea to have thought about what might happen before the eventuality. So it would be a good idea to be able to draw upon a panel of people who could produce this guidance and could produce it rapidly.

Now, rapid reviews are problematic because nobody agrees what is a good one. Three organisations globally, internationally, have written about rapid reviews and their views are more or less all the same, and they all recognise that shortcuts can be taken but

they don't endorse any of the shortcuts.

We would probably benefit if people could have a greater debate about what makes a good rapid review and what doesn't. The situation is complicated because what might be permissible in one situation might be not such a good idea in another. Looking at, you know -one of the criteria of a rapid review is that you only look at publications in one language. That probably doesn't matter all that much because most people aim to get their publication in an English journal and most journals, wherever they're produced in the world, are actually published in English, which many people don't realise.

But restricting the number of databases in the case of Covid probably did matter. So I think you would want to be aware -- the panel of people doing this would need to be aware of the shortcuts of rapid reviews and there would have to be a group of people who were able to jump off the mark very quickly and produce guidance very swiftly, and you would need a panel of stakeholders that you could refer to as well.

22 MS CAREY: Well, I was going to ask that. So who do you say 23 should be on the panel?

24 PROFESSOR GOULD: You'd have to have, obviously, people who 25 are guideline developers, who are technically expert, 88

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1 but you would need to have technical experts in the type 2 of infection as well that you thought it was, and you 3 would need to have people there who were going to put 4 the guidelines into practice, which would be 5 practitioners in the various groups, and patients and 6 families as well, lay representatives, and people from 7 the professional bodies. 8 MS CAREY: Why do you include in it the patients and 9 families? 10 PROFESSOR GOULD: Because they're going to have the guidelines used on them, and they deserve a voice. 11 12 MS CAREY: Thank you, Professor. 13 Can I turn to some challenges in the implementation 14 of guidance, and I think this is your area of the 15 report, Dr Shin, and I'm in chapter 12, if it helps you.

We've obviously already considered with Professor Gould just there some of the terminology and how helpful or otherwise that is, but can I go back to basics and, when a new guideline came out, was that communicated to the trust, the hospital and then, indeed, the staff who

had to implement it?

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22 **DR SHIN:** So there was a now well rehearsed method, so it 23 came out, basically, from a national body, be it NHS 24 England or UKHSA or PHE. It would then be -- in England 25 it would then be transmitted to a regional organisation,

professional networks within the hospital, for example matron huddles, through all staff or, for example, all consultant emails, that kind of thing.

MS CAREY: So pausing there, if you got some guidance that came out on a Friday afternoon, and we've heard a number of examples of that, indeed we saw one coming out at 4.43 on a Friday, what do you practically do as the DIPC?

DR SHIN: Get a large cup of coffee, I think!

This was a feature which many, many witnesses and many of my colleagues at the time we -- it did occur quite frequently, I'm not quite sure why it has to come out on a Friday. It was difficult because, on a Friday, everybody is preparing to go home so we would stay and deal with it and have those conversations I've described as quickly as we can, and then probably deal with it more completely on Monday morning to generate a plan on how we would cascade that.

Sometimes the guidance was quite urgent and it would -- maybe really important, new information came out and we would have to cascade it as best we can potentially on a Friday evening.

MS CAREY: So we were looking yesterday at the acute shortages guideline, when there was a shortage of gowns, and that came out at 4.43 on a Friday afternoon. How

for example, NHS England London for example, and then to 1 2 the NHS Trust within that region, say London, for

3 example, and then to --

MS CAREY: So it goes national, regional --4

5 DR SHIN: Then hospital.

6 MS CAREY: We saw yesterday a CAS communication, a central 7 alerting system. Is that how you were alerted to the

8 fact guidance was coming?

9 DR SHIN: That's one method, we've had some recently, but 10 there are other methods too, for example, IPC networks. 11 Another complication is that in England NHS systems are 12 now organised in bodies called integrated care systems, 13 of which London has five, for example, and that's 14 another way of cascading information.

> So in terms of cascading, there is no reason to be concerned about that because information would definitely get cascaded. Once it reaches hospital then it would arrive on, for example, something like my desk or my colleagues and be cascaded internally within -mainly within senior leadership and then we discuss how we can implement that, whether we can implement that and also when, and then we communicate we work closely with our communication colleagues, make sure it gets cascading out through the formal communication method, which might be email, daily bulletins, but also through

did you get that down to the staff that weekend?

2 DR SHIN: That kind of example would be done with 3 difficulty. We would have, you know, on-call teams, 4 site management, in our hospital, I'm sure in many 5 others, there are weekend operational meetings, which 6 I attended during the pandemic, and we just have to use 7 every method we can to get the message out. But that 8 Friday afternoon/evening is just not a good time to disseminate this kind of guidance.

10 MS CAREY: I don't know if there is ever a good time to 11 disseminate the acute shortages guidance.

12 **DR SHIN:** On those particular examples I can understand but 13 a lot of time, when you look at the guidance, it was not 14 clear to me and many of my colleagues why it was so 15 urgent it had to come out on a Friday afternoon but that 16 example you gave, yes, I can see why that's --

17 MS CAREY: Would it have made a difference if it came out at 18 9.00 am on a Monday morning in the pandemic?

DR SHIN: For that particular example, that would have come 19 20 out whenever the need arose but there were other times 21 where there were changes in, I don't know, pathways, for 22 example, and why that was so urgent to come out on 23 a Friday afternoon was not always clear.

24 MS CAREY: Do you think it would have made a difference to 25 you on the ground if it had come out on a Monday

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1	morning?
2	DR SHIN: It just would have made implementation easier and
3	been less stress for all staff and maybe less stress,
4	less confusion, because one of the things we discussed
5	was how can we get this out clearly to the right people
6	at the right time and, if you're doing it all in a rush,
7	in a panic on Friday afternoon when, you know, emergency
8	departments are often, traditionally quite busy anyway,
9	and also staffing staffing at the weekends and
10	evenings is less, it's just not a good time to implement
11	guidance. But when it is urgent like the example you
12	gave, then that's understandable.
13	But the short answer, yes, just not just don't do
14	it on a Friday afternoon, basically.
15	MS CAREY: I think we've got that message.
16	Help us with this, though, putting aside when the
17	quidance came out, there were clearly lots of different

guidance came out, there were clearly lots of different pieces of guidance, and do you think that having so many iterations of the guidance was confusing or is it just something that has to happen as science evolves and supplies evolve and the guidance changes?

DR SHIN: I mean, in a way, the answer is all of the above. If the evidence changes significantly, as we've heard, then it's right and proper to create, to generate and cascade correctly formatted guidance. But there was

on the wall is one way of communicating to staff but that can easily become out of date.

MS CAREY: I think you were made aware of a problem in Wales where, at some point during the pandemic, actually Public Health England guidance started coming out on a Thursday but Public Health Wales guidance came out the following Friday, causing an unnecessary level of anxiety through the staff because they weren't sure whether the Thursday guidance was then going to be made to come in in Wales.

Do you have any views about whether there should be a unified approach to the announcement of new IPC guidance?

DR SHIN: Between devolved administrations, do you mean?

That I find it hard to comment on but I can give you examples, even within England or within London, where if there's cascading of slightly different rates, we have -- you know, many colleagues have maybe partners or family members or friends who work in other hospitals and they may have implemented at a different rate or speed and also differed in the degree to which they adopted the guidance and that has -- a lot of has -- related to PPE, for example, and that has led to difficult conversations about, "Well, the hospital down the road is doing it this way, why are we doing it

some -- in reviewing the documents in our report, in preparing for this, there were occasions when new iterations came out it was quite hard to see the differences, and later on in the pandemic it was highlighted which bits changed but sometimes the changes were quite subtle, so it did beg the question sometimes: why is this version needed? MS CAREY: Can you give an example? If you can't --DR SHIN: I can't give a specific one but sometimes --MS CAREY: -- can you have a think over lunch and we might return to that? DR SHIN: Potentially, potentially. MS CAREY: The reason I ask is this: there's a question mark for a number of core participants, about having so many versions of the guidance might have made it confusing for the staff having to implement the guidance. Do you have any observations on that comment?

DR SHIN: Yes, you see it also in non-Covid examples as well, where we disseminate guidance it's quite common for people to print it out and stick it on a wall in the ward. So you can easily see how you can easily end up with an old version. So we tend to discourage -- well, officially we discourage printing, we disseminate everything -- everything is electronic these days, as we discussed, but on wards where it's busy, having a notice 94

another way", or "They did this last Thursday and why are we doing this on Tuesday".

So those kind of conversations, so I think a bit more uniformity of the way it's cascaded would be helpful but I'm not saying that that happened by any design. Probably it was more done by accident.

MS CAREY: How did you deal with that?

DR SHIN: So coming back to the integrated care system, one example where this was helpful was that we had a network with IPC of DIPCs, and I'm sure there were other professional groups as well. So when one of these major guidance changes arrived, we would quickly -- well, basically email each other or phone each other and say "This is what's come, this is the recommendation, how are you going to deal with this". That didn't mean that we all had to adopt the same thing at the same time but it was helpful to be aware that another hospital might do it slightly differently, so that when we get that feedback from staff to say, well, that hospital is doing it differently, we're aware of it and we have some kind of logical reasoning, hopefully, to explain the difference.

MS CAREY: I wanted to ask you about feedback actually
 because, if you got feedback that a guideline had come
 out but wasn't helpful, didn't work in practice, is

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	there any system in place for you relaying back to find			
2	England in this example "That just doesn't work for us"?			
3	DR SHIN: We again, so this is for if I can call it			
4	ICS because it's quicker.			
5	MS CAREY: Integrated care system.			
6	DR SHIN: Yes, integrated care system, ICS.			
7	We had some mechanisms through links with NHS			
8	England and UKHSA to feed back but, when we did that, we			
9	did that with not much expectation that it would change			
10	anything but just for feedback that we felt this was			
11	difficult to implement, but if in each hospitals we			
12	made decisions coming back to look at risk			
13	assessment made decisions about to what extent we can			
14	implement that guidance.			
15	MS CAREY: Can I ask a slightly broader question. We looked			
16	at some of the problems the terminology used in IPC			
17	guidance can cause, "predominantly", "wholly", and the			
18	like, but do you think that routes of transmission do			
19	have a role in IPC guidance and it may be one that all			
20	three of you would like to consider but, starting with			
21	you, Dr Shin, do you think it should set out, we think			
22	it's droplet borne or maybe aerosol borne or might be			
23	contact?			
24	DR SHIN: I think differentiating for contact transmission			
25	and the other methods, the other routes of transmission, 97			

any avetem in place for you releving book to NUC

that is an important distinction. I think many of us would be aware, perhaps everyone's aware, that the WHO's advocating for more simple nomenclature, so just airborne, moving away from, as we've heard, the very complicated technical difference between droplets and aerosols and particle sizes, et cetera, which Professor Beggs' report has an excellent summary of.

So I think contact versus airborne would be a useful distinction. Talking about being clinically entrenched, I grew up as a virologist with droplet and aerosol and I think that actually particles are of different sizes, so that is not -- it is valid to talk about that, from a virological perspective and maybe an academic perspective.

But, from the point of view of deploying this on the wards in our hospitals, I think a simplification of nomenclature would be helpful to avoid the confusion and all the unnecessary debate and, you know, confusion on the front line would be the last thing we want.

So, even though I've got reservations about moving to just calling it airborne, I think, from delivering good IPC practice, protecting staff and patients, moving to the terminology of airborne is a reasonable compromise and step to take to try and avoid confusion that we've experienced in this pandemic.

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    MS CAREY: Professor Gould, can I ask you, since you're
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        an educator of people that have to use the IPC guidance,
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        do you have any views on this?
    PROFESSOR GOULD: I think simplification would be a good
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        thing, particularly remembering that many people who
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        deliver care on the frontline are unqualified support
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        staff in any case and they will not have had any formal
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        preparation in infection prevention at all. So
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        a simplification would be very useful.
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    MS CAREY: Given, though, that we have standard IPC measures
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and then transmission based, doesn't there need to be some reference to the mode of transmission? PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, I think that there does. Whether 13 something is spread by direct contact or through the air is important, and remembering also that most infections that are spread in hospital that cause problems on a day-to-day measure are spread predominantly by hands and by contaminated surfaces.

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16 17 18 MS CAREY: Any agreement or disagreement from you? 19 20 DR WARNE: I do agree and I would just add that we've laid 21 out in the report that there are downsides of wearing 22 respirators. So for pathogens where there is no risk of 23 an airborne route, so for example MRSA, we should have 24 separate contact and airborne precautions. MS CAREY: Well, can I turn to adherence or lack thereof, 25

and I think this may still be you, Dr Shin, in paragraph 12.7 in the report. I think set out there that there was, anecdotally, reports of incomplete adherence to recommended RPE by clinical staff. You acknowledge that it would have varied greatly across the NHS, but the reasons for that might include lack of training, variable quality of the training, perceived lack of PPE supply in the organisation, lack of confidence in the recommended PPE, and you say there varying social pressure to adhere to PPE policy.

What did you mean by that?

DR SHIN: I think the best way to respond to that is that I think missing off that list, an important factor affecting adherence, was basically the discomfort related to RPE, and I think that would be a big factor. I find it ironic that, when we had lower levels of expected face coverings or PPE or RPE, when there was pressure to move to respirators and then we respond to that and when we did change to respirators because our ventilation was poor, there was then push-back asking us to move in the other direction because people were finding RPE so uncomfortable.

It's physically uncomfortable, it's tight, breathing is difficult, communication is difficult and, as we've said in our report and I don't know if we're coming onto

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1	it separately, specifically, but, you know, quite a few				
2	staff experienced skin				
3	MS CAREY: Yes.				
4	DR SHIN: lesions, you know, pressure sores, where you've				
5	got prolonged apparatus on your face, quite tight, and				
6	it can and quite a few staff experienced this lead				
7	to pressure sores on the nose, which is very				
8	uncomfortable, risk of infection and it could be				
9	potentially quite serious.				
10	So I think those are the factors and many staff				
11	reported feeling headaches after prolonged usage, which				
12	you can understand why that affected adherence. But,				
13	you know, it was kind of a lose/lose. When we had lower				

standards of RPE, there was pressure to move up and then when we adopted it, there was pressure to move down.

16 MS CAREY: Would you say lose/lose or being caught between a 17 rock and a hard place?

18 DR SHIN: Lose/lose, yes, rock and hard place.

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19 MS CAREY: In the report, you set out that there was 20 a survey conducted in 2020 of over 1,000 UK healthcare 21 workers. They found self-reported adherence to PPE to 22 be 80%. Adherence was greater in the older healthcare 23 workers in situations where PPE supply was good and 24 where PPE training was perceived to be good.

Do you have any observations on why it would be that

of varying seniority, from very senior to colleagues who have just joined us -- I'm glad they have joined us. We also have, I think, probably the relative luxury of an epidemiologist, who only deals with IPC matters, who was very helpful generating data during the pandemic, but also before the pandemic on non-Covid matters. We also have, for example, analysts -- I've talked about analysts, data analysts, who deal with audit data, surgical site infection data, so not necessarily Covid related.

In addition we have subject matter experts, we have two infection control doctors, who are consultant microbiologists and infectious disease physicians, and we have support from consultant virologists, so my colleagues in virology. So it's quite a sizeable --

15 MS CAREY: How many people is that trying to roll out -- how 16 17 many patients have you got in your trust, give us a --**DR SHIN:** We have approximately between 1,000 and 1,100 18 beds. It does fluctuate slightly so it's approximately 19

20 1.100 beds.

21 MS CAREY: It gives us an idea.

22 There are obviously challenges during the pandemic to the supply and distribution --23

24 LADY HALLETT: Sorry, just before you go on to that.

> Dr Shin, you're a large London teaching hospital, so 103

1 older healthcare workers were more adherent than the 2 younger ones?

3 **DR SHIN:** I think this brings us to another factor, 4 influence adherence. As we've heard earlier today, it 5 was also linked to the perceived risk to the user. So 6 we quickly knew in the pandemic that older persons were 7 at greater risk of more severe disease and age was a significant -- I think it's over 50 was the cut-off, so 8 9 it doesn't surprise me that older staff, who felt at 10 a greater perceived risk themselves, had a greater 11 adherence to RPE.

MS CAREY: We have referred a number of times now to challenges in rolling out IPC, and I think you reference in the report the size of the IPC teams, and I'm at your paragraph 12.12, but I think you say in your experience large teaching hospitals tend to have IPC teams of adequate size and expertise in non-pandemic times, but even those relatively well-resourced IPC teams were stretched during the period.

Give us an example perhaps of your hospital, Dr Shin, how big is the IPC team in your hospital, in your trust?

23 DR SHIN: So in my trust, we have -- well, there's myself, 24 we have a nurse-led team, approximately 15 -- it does 25 change from time to time, approximately 12 to 15 nurses

1 dare I say I'm going to assume that the NHS other 2 hospitals around the country aren't quite as well 3 staffed by IPC experts, or ...

4 DR SHIN: I mean, it would be proportionate but I think we 5 are relatively well resourced and I think most London 6 teaching hospitals have similar resource. I'm sure it 7 would vary a lot but I think there will be smaller 8 non-teaching hospitals which have maybe disproportionately smaller teams. So I think there will 9 10 be quite a lot of variation across the country but 11 I can't speak to exact details.

LADY HALLETT: Thank you. 12

> MS CAREY: Challenges in relation to supply and distribution, and I think you say, between the three of you, you have no personal experience of PPE supplies not arriving or being exhausted in your NHS trusts, you're not aware of any examples of specific NHS trusts running out of PPE. Some specific products ran out, if I understand it correctly, but alternative PPE was sought and supplied.

But you are aware of the concerns outside of your trusts -- I see nods from both you and Dr Warne -- and can I ask you please about a survey conducted, I think, by the BMA, the RCN and the Royal College of Physicians, and could we have up on screen, please,

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1	INQ000474282_128.		
2	Could we highlight figure 14, please. I'd just like		
3	your help, Dr Shin, with what the survey found. I think		
4	it was conducted in 2020 and it set out the findings of		
5	the different, three different groups contributing to		
6	this. Do I take it that, if we take eye protection,		
7	that in high-risk environments the Royal College of		
8	Nursing reported that 22% of the people responding had		
9	difficulties obtaining eye protection? Am I reading		
10	that correctly?		
11	DR WARNE : That's correct, that's the respondents came		
12	from frontline healthcare workers, so the nursing team		
13	in that regard, yeah.		
14	MS CAREY: Then it speaks for itself, going down, in		
15	a high-risk environment; what do you understand that to		
16	mean, an AGP hotspot?		
17	DR WARNE: Exactly.		
18	MS CAREY: Right. Seemingly no issues with face masks in		
19	high		
20	DR WARNE: I suspect that was because it wasn't included in		
21	the survey or, no, actually, in that particular regard		

rather than face masks, hence it's not relevant to that.
 MS CAREY: There were reports of difficulties with
 respirator masks across all three contributors to

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they were particularly resilient in each trust but in certain trusts, including mine, there were no reports that they completely ran out. The Royal College of Physicians and others have released information about the variable quality, some of which was perceived to be not fit for purpose that was supplied. This is from the first wave of the pandemic, in particular, in March and April 2020.

because respirator masks would have been recommended

And the reports on social media and various other outlets, both anecdotal and systematically collected by these organisations and others showed concerns that frontline healthcare workers felt that the availability or quality of the PPE, or the training associated with it, was not adequate.

But the detail on that is lacking. We don't know -the definitions here are unclear and, as referenced in
the report, the National Audit Office, who surveyed some
NHS providers, stated that the supply chains to those
trusts -- the PPE never ran out. So it's unclear why
there is this disconnect between what the procurement
chain is saying and what the frontline healthcare
workers are saying.

LADY HALLETT: Can I go back to what the human chain, as you
 call it, was saying about your fellow professionals.
 You said that there was a perception the supplies were

You said that there was a perception the supplies were 107

1 varying degrees. No training on safe donning and 2 doffing -- putting on and taking off -- as a problem. 3 Then a distinction drawn between an environment with 4 possible or confirmed cases, presumably to mirror the distinction in the IPC guidance; is that how you read 5 6 7 DR WARNE: Yes, so this has been people caring for confirmed or possible Covid cases but not in an AGP environment. 8 MS CAREY: There, there were reports of insufficient PPE in 9 10 relation to eye protection across all three 11 contributors, plus now UNISON had responded to parts of 12 the survey. Face masks and indeed problems with gloves. 13 Again, some gaps there. Do you take the gaps because 14 they weren't asked in the survey? DR WARNE: Because at that time these items of PPE were not 15 16 recommended for routine use in these environments. 17 MS CAREY: Yes, correct, thank you. So, although you don't 18 have personal experience of supply issues, clearly there 19 were reports of them from a number of significant bodies 20 representing healthcare workers. 21 Just can I ask you anecdotally, if I may, did you 22 hear reports from your colleagues in other hospitals and 23 trusts, Dr Warne, of difficulties?

a perception that the supplies of PPE were always low, 106

DR WARNE: Yes, so, first of all, there was always

1 always low, and I missed it and I think the stenographer 2 missed it, did you say there weren't reports of anyone 3 completely running out or there were reports of 4 hospitals --5 DR WARNE: So I can't speak for any other trusts; I'm not 6 aware of any PPE shortages of any particular items in my 7 trust but certainly there was perception of other 8 healthcare workers at other trust that there was lack of 9 availability on the frontline.

MS CAREY: Dr Warne, you mentioned quality issues there and
it's touched on in the report because, at
paragraph 12.18, there was concern about some of the flu
pandemic stockpile and the quality of FFP3 respirators.
I think the report says this:

"The national stockpile had been built up over several years for the next pandemic. Unfortunately, many NHS hospitals reported that these masks were in poor physical condition and could not be used. For example, some of the masks had begun to partially disintegrate. [There was] visible deterioration of the fabric and elastic head straps of these masks."

22 I think you wanted to add some context to that, 23 Dr Shin?

DR SHIN: Yes, just reflecting on re-reading the report,
 that's probably an overly black and white description.

1	On reflection, we're aware that some trusts were in	1	had to have purchased potentially significant numbers.
2	2 receipt of supplies of these pandemic stockpile		We bought a few hundred, and everyone so was everyone
3	respirators, which were of acceptable standard and were	3	else. That's one challenge. (2) you would need to, you
4	used but it reminded me and my colleagues that one of	4	know, train staff on how to use them. They're actually
5	the controversies at the time was that a lot of the	5	quite a complicated piece of equipment, they have, you
6	stock was actually time expired and many recipients	6	know, a hose to a pump and a filter with a power supply,
7	found that new expiry date stickers had been applied	7	so they've got bulk, they're heavy and, if you look at
8	which undermined confidence in that PPE.	8	them, they basically surround the head, so that's not
9	MS CAREY: So it said it's expired in 2015 and here you were	9	good for communication, from verbal, maybe even
10	in March 2020 with a new stamp on it?	10	non-verbal communication, and if and they're often
11	DR SHIN: Yeah.	11	used, for example, in critical care, as an example,
12	MS CAREY: Was it communicated to healthcare workers that,	12	I'm aware of their being used quite widely.
13	although a new stamp had been applied, it was therefore	13	In that setting, where people they've got lots of
14	approved? Had that message got through?	14	very sick, acutely ill patients, deteriorating patients,
15	DR SHIN: I recall some communications about that but how	15	any impediment to communication between team members is
16	clear that was I'm not certain.	16	probably not ideal at all.
17	MS CAREY: Just finally on this topic, we have been looking	17	MS CAREY: I think you say they need to be cleaned after
18	at problems in relation to masks and other PPE but can	18	each use
19	I ask you about respiratory hoods. I think you say	19	DR SHIN: Absolutely.
20	there that there is a challenge in relation to those;	20	MS CAREY: and they need to be maintained, not just
21	what are the challenges in relation to respiratory	21	cleaned?
22	hoods?	22	DR SHIN: Exactly. So all of these things, when
23	DR SHIN: So there are multiple challenges. Again, coming	23	you know, you can view these PAPR hoods as the solution
24	back to logistics, trusts and hospitals probably had	24	to this problem of staff not getting fit tested or
25	very small numbers of them, if any, and they would have	25	unable to find a mask, but although they bring that PPE
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1	protection for that episode of giving a patient care,	1	MS CAREY: Thank you, my Lady.
2	they bring with them a lot of attendant	2	I think, Professor Gould, I'm turning to you next,
3	behind-the-scenes challenges which are not evident when	3	and questions in relation to educating the workforce
4	you first reach for this as a solution.	4	about infection prevention and control, and they are in
5	MS CAREY: Yes.	5	chapter 10 of the report, for those who are following in
			the paper copy.
6 7	My Lady, I'm moving on to a different topic. LADY HALLETT: Yes, of course.	6 7	
			Can I ask you firstly about nurses. Do they have
8	MS CAREY: Would that be a convenient moment for lunch?	8	IPC training during their degree or any of the practical
9	LADY HALLETT: I shall return at 1.35.	9	stages of their learning?
10	Once Ms Carey has finished with her questions,	10	PROFESSOR GOULD: They do. In the nursing and midwifery
11	obviously there are questions coming from core	11	regulations that cover basic nurse education,
12	participants, could I ask each advocate who has been	12	pre-registration nursing education, infection prevention
13	given permission to ask questions to work out which	13	has to be covered and then they get practical experience
14	expert would be best able to deal with their questions,	14	of it in the clinical areas.
15	otherwise the questions are going to come at the experts	15	So they will get classroom practice, but what they
16	and we're not going to know who is meant to be answer	16	will get in the practice areas depends quite a lot on
17	MS CAREY: If I can assist I'll happily do so.	17	where they go.
18	LADY HALLETT: If you can. It's just that it might be	18	MS CAREY: Quite.
19	easier for the experts and easier for me.	19	I think you said in your report that the NMC, the
20	MS CAREY: Quite, yes.	20	regulator curriculum, does not provide specific details
21	LADY HALLETT: Thank you. 1.35, please.	21	of what aspects of IPC should be included or when or
22	(12.36 pm)	22	how; is that correct?
23	(The short adjournment)	23	PROFESSOR GOULD: That's correct.
24	(1.35 pm)	24	MS CAREY: So, with your experience, can I ask you, how does
25	LADY HALLETT: Ms Carey. 111	25	that play when you are trying to teach the nurses? 112
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1	PROFESSOR GOULD: With difficulty, because you never know			
2	who's been exposed to what, and very often what people			
3	have seen in the clinical placements isn't reflected in			
4	what the university teaches.			
5	MS CAREY: Do you think there should be an attempt by the			
6	regulator to standardise what IPC is taught and how?			
7	PROFESSOR GOULD: A degree of standardisation would be			
8	helpful because then you would know that the basics had			
9	been covered.			
10	MS CAREY: And the basics, in terms of the Covid pandemic,			
11	what would you have in mind for a respiratory virus on			
12	the next time there's a pandemic?			
13	PROFESSOR GOULD: The basics for any infection prevention			
14	and control teaching that anybody would have, whether			
15	related to respiratory infection or anything else, would			
16	be you would have to teach people about the chain of			
17	infection. So you would need to teach them where the			
18	infection comes from, where the reservoir of it is,			
19	whether it's other people or the environment, how it			
20	escapes from that source, how it's spread, how it gets			
21	into the next host, and the damage it does there.			
22	Because if you know the chain of infection you know how			
23	it can be broken: by hand hygiene, by wearing PPE, by			
24	a combination of things.			
25	MS CAREY: Do you know why there isn't a degree of			

1 pandemic as a result of this lack of standardisation or 2 regulation? Because, you know, this is all about the 3 impact of the pandemic, so I just think we need to be 4 careful about what, in a perfect world, the training 5 would consist of and whether there was a causal effect 6 because there wasn't standardisation of training. PROFESSOR GOULD: I think if you inform people, if you 7

inform people properly, you can allay their fears. So if people had had some knowledge and had known about where to go and get it, that would have been helpful. 10

LADY HALLETT: Thank you. 11

12 MS CAREY: Thank you.

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13 I think you say there have been arrangements for --14 IPC education and training have been updated since the pandemic --

PROFESSOR GOULD: They have. 16

MS CAREY: -- and you set those out in your report. Indeed 17 they're different in all four nations of the UK, but 18 I don't need to ask you about that. 19

20 Can I ask you about, though, non-clinical staff and 21 any education and training that they receive, porters, 22 cleaners and the like; are you aware of any IPC training 23 for them?

24 PROFESSOR GOULD: When somebody moves to a new employer -when somebody begins to work in healthcare first of all, 25

standardisation or reference to this in the NMC 1 2 curriculum?

PROFESSOR GOULD: I don't. 3

MS CAREY: Okay, fine. 4

5 Healthcare assistants, can I ask you about any 6 training they receive in relation to IPC?

PROFESSOR GOULD: It would very much depend on where they 7

were. It would depend on the organisation for which 8 9

they worked, it would depend on the enthusiasm of the

10 local infection prevention teams and the other people

11 they come into contact with, and it would depend quite

a lot on how motivated they were. Some can be very

13 interested and know a lot, others much less.

MS CAREY: Do you think there is a need for any degree of 14 standard training in relation to healthcare assistants? 15

16 PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, it would be useful.

17 MS CAREY: Would that be a matter for their regulator?

PROFESSOR GOULD: They don't --18

19 MS CAREY: They're not regulated --

20 PROFESSOR GOULD: They're not regulated --

21 MS CAREY: No, I was trying to think --

22 PROFESSOR GOULD: Not in this country. Some other

countries, but not in the UK.

24 LADY HALLETT: Can I just ask, before we go further down

25 this line, was there any effect, causal effect, in the 114

1 they have to have induction training, and that is the 2 same for all staff, whether they're qualified or 3 unqualified. So what they make of it would depend on

4 the way that it's put across, and on how relevant it's

5 made to be.

MS CAREY: Okay. 6

> Can I turn to a different topic, please, and could I have up on screen INQ000502072.

It's the timeline of some of the changes to the IPC 9 10 guidance. I make it clear it's not every change to IPC quidance. 11

Dr Shin, can I ask you just very briefly about high-consequence infectious diseases. It's at chapter 6 in your report, but given that you were on the ACDP it may be you don't need to turn up the pages.

16 There are specific rules, as we understand it, that 17 pertain to HCIDs: is that correct?

DR SHIN: That's correct. 18

MS CAREY: We know it was classified in January and then 19 20 declassified on 19 March 2020.

DR SHIN: Yes. 21

22 MS CAREY: Is this right, the rules include FFP3 to be worn,

23 and indeed I think there's a whole kit of PPE.

24 DR SHIN: Yes.

MS CAREY: There are only a small number of HCID units 25 116

1	across the UK.	1	a suspected Lassa fever or avian flu, et cetera, for
2	DR SHIN: There are a few specialised units and there were	2	small numbers of sporadic cases.
3	some, if I can call it, less specialised units, but,	3	Quite clearly from by March and April 2020 we
4	partly due to the pandemic, the number of HCID units in	4	were facing a large pandemic and very large-scale
5	total has increased but the two units of I think	5	infection, which was not what the HCID network was
6	referred to as high-security units are at the	6	designed for. So it was not the right approach to the
7	Royal Free, which has been there for quite a long time,	7	situation as it was evolving at that time.
8	and I think now Liverpool. There are some other units	8	MS CAREY: I think you say later on in your report that,
9	which can handle airborne HCIDs, for example St Thomas'	9	from your perspective, initially classifying Covid as
10	is one example, so they can handle very severely ill	10	an HCID was an example of the precautionary principle in
11	respiratory virus cases, for example if there was a MERS	11	practice; do you agree with that?
12	coronavirus. So there is a network across the UK.	12	DR SHIN: Very much so. The HCID precautions are very
13	MS CAREY: Were you part of the ACDP when the decision was	13	stringent and it's basically when we say something is
14	taken to declassify HCIDs?	14	an HCID or we suspect a patient of having it, it's
15	DR SHIN: I was not in that meeting.	15	basically like a red alert to tell everyone: this
16	MS CAREY: All right. But are you aware of the reasons why	16	patient, this case, needs an extraordinary response.
17	it was declassified?	17	MS CAREY: Can I ask you this, please: once Covid was
18	DR SHIN: In broad terms.	18	declassified, was there anything to do with the did
19	MS CAREY: All right. Can you just outline that to us in	19	the declassification decision have anything to do or
20	broad terms, please.	20	prevent the IPC guidance recommending FFP3?
21	DR SHIN: So my understanding is that it was a decision not	21	DR SHIN: I don't think I have enough knowledge to answer
22	indicating that there was a change to the severity of	22	that question
23	the infection but it's more linked to the fact that	23	MS CAREY: Fine.
24	basically HCIDs framework is there for us to handle	24	If we look at the timeline: clearly 10 January,
25	unusual imported cases, for example a suspected Ebola or 117	25	there, there's the HCID precautions. 118
1	13 March, so just before it was declassified, there	1	DR SHIN: So, for example the most obvious example of
2	was some guidance that recommended airborne precautions	2	when visiting is restricted would be during an outbreak.

13 March, so just before it was declassified, there was some guidance that recommended airborne precautions in hotspots where AGPs are being conducted, and then FRSMs for routine care. And then Covid was declassified.

I think in your report you make the point that at the time the decision was taken to declassify it as an HCID, it was possible to separate that decision from the need to retain enhanced PPE if considered appropriate.

I'm reading from your paragraph 6.9 if that helps.

DR SHIN: I think the question of what happened with the PPE is, you know, a difficult one which -- you know, was -- probably the entirety of this module perhaps, and the exact decision-making for that was -- I'm not that privy to.

MS CAREY: All right, fine, thank you very much.

I can take that timeline down, thank you very much.

May I turn to another topic though that you did deal with in the report, and that of visiting guidance.

Clearly it's a difficult decision, but can you just help, do I understand it correctly that even outside of the pandemic there have been visiting restrictions

that, please, just give us some examples.

when visiting is restricted would be during an outbreak, for example of flu, of norovirus, even measles and other infections, so in that case restrictions are brought in to protect anyone entering that ward, which would include visitors and members of the public, who could then be put at risk, and we tried to avoid that as much as possible.

9 MS CAREY: So they could be solely to prevent visitors
 10 coming to specific ward. Have you known them to prevent
 people coming to the hospital in its entirety?

12 DR SHIN: Not in my working life.

13 MS CAREY: All right.

We know, however, there were visiting restrictions preventing visitors save for three at the beginning, exceptional circumstances, end-of-life care, when the woman was in labour, and I think a parent accompanying a child or a baby that was requiring treatment.

Can I ask you about that decision. It obviously has caused a great deal of upset.

DR SHIN: Yes, and we -- I think everyone working in the NHS
 understands the reasons why that's caused so much
 controversy and upset, but the decision-making to
 restrict visiting in that manner and to only allow those
 specific circumstances, especially end-of-life care and

imposed in relation to other viruses? Help us with

paediatric -- neonates, newborn babies and in labour, that was done really to protect members of the public and visitors.

So a balance had to be struck somewhere and where the balance lay was -- in those particular circumstances it was felt that the risks of infection were outweighed by the benefit of having -- you know, allowing the family, for example, to be there when a patient -- end of life, obviously that is a very major life event, obviously, and the other examples. So that was where the line was drawn.

12 MS CAREY: Yes.

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DR SHIN: But I think some form of control was reasonable, logical and I think the right -- probably the right decision. As we keep saying, we were facing this new rapidly-rising infection with high mortality we've seen and, you know, a very dangerous foe, so to take stringent measures at the beginning was I think, on reflection, a reasonable step to take.

20 **MS CAREY:** There may be a distinction drawn by many between a visitor and a carer, carers providing help to feed the patient, communicate with the patient. Do you think perhaps there should have been more acknowledgement in the exceptions to the visiting restrictions to let carers attend on their loved one?

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another pandemic, we widen the exceptions to the
visiting restrictions to allow carers to come in for
people with dementia, for example, or those with
learning disabilities, and take a slightly more
purposive approach and be less restrictive.

DR SHIN: Do you mean carers who are not family mer

DR SHIN: Do you mean carers who are not family members?MS CAREY: Yes.

8 **DR SHIN:** I see. I think you could argue that, because if 9 they're seeing patients, say, daily, and they've got the 10 same exposure anyway, I think that is something that 11 could be looked into.

12 MS CAREY: All right, thank you.

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Can I take it that you do not consider it reasonable to have patients wearing FFP3?

DR SHIN: I think given all the difficulties we have discussed about FFP3 logistics and provision to healthcare workers testing mask types and all of those challenges, I think that's one good argument against that.

In addition we've also mentioned the discomfort of wearing FFP3 masks, so it's -- I think respirators should be used when they are absolutely necessary and for visitors -- for short-term visitors or for patients who are already unwell, et cetera, I think an FRSM would be a reasonable measure in that case. And even --

DR SHIN: I think there could have been, so especially if the carer is somebody who is already living with the patient --

4 MS CAREY: Quite.

5 **DR SHIN:** -- coming with Covid, for example, they already
6 had the same exposures and risks already. So I think
7 that is reasonable to say that a carer in that situation
8 could be allowed in and I'm sure lessons will be learned
9 about that scenario.

MS CAREY: It was my fault, it was a bad question, because
 I actually wanted to ask you whether a carer should be
 let in, whether a loved one or someone who comes in and
 routinely provides care for -- would you draw
 a distinction if they're providing care and they know
 the patient well?

16 DR SHIN: So late -- maybe perhaps later in the pandemic, 17 we -- forgive my hospital example, we have, you know, 18 like many other trusts, have elderly care with a lot of 19 dementia patients, and in that setting we have been 20 quite flexible in allowing carers and relatives to come 21 in to see those patients with dementia, for example, 22 because that helps reduce confusion, disorientation, 23 distress, et cetera. I don't know if that's an adequate 24 answer to your question.

25 **MS CAREY:** I suppose really it was whether, in the event of

FRSMs, even that are not tight fitting, et cetera, to
wear one for, say, 24 hours apart from when you're
eating and drinking, it's also quite uncomfortable, so,
you know, we always try to take steps to reduce
discomfort in our patients.

6 MS CAREY: I think you looked into the impact that a range
7 of interventions had on the first wave, and there was
8 a study conducted that concluded that sustained visiting
9 restrictions were likely to have reduced nosocomial
10 transmission but its implementation was likely of less
11 impact than other IPC measures such as universal mask
12 wearing and isolation of infected healthcare workers.

So is that potentially a study that supported the implementation of visiting restrictions?

DR SHIN: I would say so but it also illustrates the fact
 that with IPC it requires the application of multiple
 measures.

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And we also, just to give another example, before the pandemic, a number of trusts use visitor restrictions for neonatal intensive care units, because if they bring siblings in, who often have other respiratory viruses, that poses a risk to the babies in that unit. So that's another pre-pandemic example where some form of visitor restriction was applied.

25 MS CAREY: Can I -- it might be a question for you,

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Dr Warne, but thinking about the patient on the ward in end-of-life situation, where visiting restrictions were either severely limited or we have heard examples where there were no visitors allowed, can you help from your experience how the staff communicated with the families of the loved ones of a dying patient? DR WARNE: So I worked in a department where it was the job

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of the doctors every afternoon to update relatives who weren't able to visit the ward. And that formed a significant proportion of their working day. I think it was one of the most difficult aspects for doctors working in that environment during the pandemic.

This is something we just do not normally do. We usually would update people -- relatives who have had the opportunity to see their loved ones in a ward setting and be able to update them in person. Doing it by telephone was an incredibly impersonal experience for many people and, I think, quite distressing for junior doctors and other healthcare workers.

20 MS CAREY: Finally this, I'm asked to ask about a slightly 21 different scenario where there is a cultural importance 22 among a number of communities, in particular among 23 black, Asian and minority ethnic communities who rely on 24 social networks for healing and whether there should be 25 a relaxation, I suppose, on the visiting restrictions to

1 sure I can go down that path, Ms Carey. 2

MS CAREY: No, there may be lots of people wanting exceptions to the visiting restrictions and I suspect that reality comes as where is the line drawn. It was drawn in this pandemic with end-of-life care, women in labour and babies and children, and the question is really is the line drawn there or slightly differently in the next time?

DR SHIN: I think this would be really difficult because let's say a four-bedded bay, a Covid bay, and you would say to one set of relatives "You can come in because you're from a certain background", and the patient opposite can't. That would be extremely inequitable and difficult to implement and difficult to defend, I think.

16 MS CAREY: Understood.

Yes, Dr Shin?

We mentioned there other IPC measures and so can I ask you about this, Dr Shin, and it's in section 9 of your report, and you deal there with a number of measures that now we are quite familiar with in the Inquiry.

I'll deal with testing separately, if I may, but I think you said that, clearly, there's a variety of interventions that were taken to try and reduce transmission of Covid but there is variation in the allow members of those communities to visit.

Do any of you have experience of trying to deal with people from those communities being prohibited from coming in and seeing their loved ones? Do you think we should expand the numbers of visitors to try and incorporate communities like that that have that cultural importance?

DR WARNE: I don't think I have any direct experience, particularly based on ethnicity. I think that we haven't talked about ways that we could make that experience safer, apart from the use of FFP3 masks. So, ideally, we would, for example, have people in end of life in side rooms, away from other patients, away from other potential sources of infection, which might make it safer for visitors coming to the hospital, and there are potentially other ways that we could do that to make that experience safer for the other visitors, as well as staff and other patients. But I've not seen any systematic studies by which that's been studied and which we can provide evidence for today.

LADY HALLETT: I think also that's an extraordinarily difficult territory to work out how you would say a particular group, because in Northern Ireland I was told that a great deal of importance is placed on end-of-life care and death and funeral rites. I'm not 126

breadth and quality of the evidence underlying these measures. Can you help us with what you were meaning

4 DR SHIN: I think that certain measures like, for example, 5 social distancing, which I think probably were quite 6 effective but getting the evidence for that in a real 7 world setting is difficult. Although you said testing would be managed -- handled separately, that was a very important IPC strategy to use -- utilise testing and 10 surveillance testing of asymptomatic patients and staff 11 was a really important revolution when it arrived.

MS CAREY: There was, I think, as you set out at 13 paragraph 9.2, that whatever the individual 14 contribution, it's likely that a combination of 15 approaches were effective in reducing transmission. Is 16 it right that UKHSA did a modelling study that concluded 17 that the combination of interventions used to reduce 18 nosocomial transmission between March 2020 and July 2022

19 averted 400,000 infections in patients and 410,000 20 infections in healthcare workers?

21 Based on that study, did you therefore conclude it's 22 likely that the combination will be needed again in the 23 event of a future pandemic?

24 DR SHIN: Is that to me?

MS CAREY: Yes, or either of you. 25

1	DR WARNE: Yes, I think that it's highly likely you will			
2	need a combination of different measures. The study			
3	points out that it's quite difficult to pull out the			
4	relative contribution of each measure and its importance			
5	because they were often introduced together. It's			
6	highly likely we will need a wide range of interventions			
7	again in any future pandemic.			
8	MS CAREY: One of the measures we spoke of there was the			
9	social distancing and I would like to ask about the			
10	practicalities of that in the hospital. What about in			
11	staff-only areas: how easy or otherwise is it to have			
12	social distancing in staff-only areas?			
13	DR SHIN: So I did work on groups which dealt with this and			
14	I think it was feasible. So, as you know during			
15	lockdown, many of the non-clinical staff worked from			
16	home and technology allowed that to happen quite			
17	efficiently and when we started having staff return to			
18	the office, we just worked out what was the staffing			
19	density which would comply with social distancing			
20	requirements, and we worked out, you know, staff had			
21	rotas saying "You come in on these days", and in the end			
22	we would make sure we exceed that number, which would			
23	breach social distancing.			
24	In addition, for example, most meetings which were			
25	previously all face to face, like this, we moved very 129			

1 work out the safest place in the hospital, the least 2 unsafe place in the hospital that they could go? 3 DR SHIN: Yes, we were basically told to do risk assessments 4 for, I think, all staff actually but that was a very big 5 exercise run by occupational health and others to risk 6 assess -- I think it was all staff and that helped 7 decide where it was safe or not safe for them to work. 8 MS CAREY: You said in the report certainly those with other 9 risk factors, such as male gender, older age, as we've 10 looked at, being of black, Asian and minority ethnic 11 background, with chronic diseases like diabetes/asthma, 12 it was potentially quite a large cohort of vulnerable 13 people that had to be risk assessed. I didn't ask: how 14 long does it take to be risk assessed? 15 **DR SHIN:** So if I give you an example, in my own trust we 16 had a pro forma, which I think was probably shared at 17 least regionally, and that needed probably a meeting of 18 some kind between the line manager and the member of 19 staff to go through and, if anything was uncertain or 20 complicated, that would go to occupational health but it 21 was basically a tick-box pro forma, leading to --22 I think it was a score and the -- because the OH team is 23 quite small and there is no way -- we have more than 24 11,000 staff, so our small OH team can't do that. So it 25 was devolved to local management to do that. 131

1 quickly to online meetings and so, again, technology 2 helped with that measure. So for non-clinical areas 3 I think social distancing was actually quite achievable. 4 MS CAREY: And presumably used up areas in the hospital 5 estate that might have been given over for lecture 6 theatres, that kind of arrangement. 7 Protecting clinically vulnerable staff. I think 8 it's right that you say that if the staff were on the 9 shielded patient list then, clearly, they had to stay at 10 home. What about those staff who weren't on the 11 shielded patient list but who otherwise had vulnerabilities, they were either clinically vulnerable 12 13 or had other comorbidities; what was the position in 14 relation to them? DR SHIN: So in that intermediate group, if I can call it 15 16 that, some of the measures used were, for example, 17 deploying them to non-Covid wards. So, as we've 18 discussed, we would have Covid wards and non-Covid and 19 acute areas and non-acute pathways and, for those 20 higher-risk staff, they would be deployed to either 21 wards which were areas where staff and patients were 22 well screened and with no expected Covid patients 23 and/or, for example, outpatients. 24 MS CAREY: Would the staff who are vulnerable but not on the 25 shielded patient list, would they be risk assessed to 130 1 MS CAREY: I think you make the point that the roll-out of 2 the vaccine in early 2021 reduced the risk to a number 3 of NHS staff, including clinically vulnerable, and that 4 coupled with adjustments, the risk assessments, 5 redeployment areas, was a measure that was included to 6 try and help keep them safe from Covid. 7 Can I ask about the impact on occupational health, 8

we haven't considered that yet within the Inquiry. Just 9 help us: how big a team is an occupational health team?

10 DR SHIN: That varies a lot and, during the pandemic, our 11 occupational health department had a lot of high staff 12 turnover.

MS CAREY: Right. 13

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14 DR SHIN: Considering the size of my trust and my experience 15 working in other trusts, occupational health teams tend 16 to be relatively quite small, surprisingly small, and 17 they have, as I said, a lot of -- a high staff turnover, 18 especially, if I give a specific example of medical 19 staff, I find the turnover there very, very high and often they're part-time as well. 20

> So I think for many trusts they would struggle to provide adequate OH coverage in normal times, and we've quoted, I think, one paper which we found where one of the occupational health doctors, or a team of them, said their workload increased 20-fold during the pandemic.

How they cope with that, I don't know.

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MS CAREY: I won't go through all of the other ways that attendance was reduced in hospitals. Some of them are obvious like the use of remote appointments, working from home.

Can I ask about blue and green pathways. I think some might be red and green, depending on which nation or indeed which region that we're talking about, but was the idea to keep non-Covid patients away from Covid patients; how easy in practice though was that to bring into effect?

DR SHIN: So, as you said, the nomenclature changes so we have different colour codes, for example. Basically, it's about separating acute patients, acutely ill patients from elective patients coming for surgery, for example, or diagnostic, radiology scans, that kind of

In many hospitals, as we said, I think many hospitals have multiple sites, so that starts to make it become feasible and that's what we did. So our main site, which had an emergency department, was clearly, probably not suitable or ideal for an elective pathway and we moved some of them to other sites which didn't have an emergency department. So, I think each trust would have been very different and I'm sure the

ahead.

And that -- although that gave some reassurance, it was also really stressful for the patient but, as you said and as we've described, the incubation period being quite long, there is no guarantee that they would then not subsequently develop Covid and we were aware of that but all we wanted to show was that, on the day of the procedure, that they didn't have detectable Covid at that time.

MS CAREY: I think you make the point in your report that the roll-out of the rapid testing in particular gave reassurance to immunocompromised patients who were obviously worried about coming to hospital and contracting Covid.

I suppose that really brings us on to testing and I suspect turning to you, Dr Warne, there is various, I think, basics we may need to cover.

Can I start, please, with a summary of the differences between PCR tests and lateral flow devices? If it helps you it's 9.3 in the report.

If it helps you it's 9.3 in the report.
 DR WARNE: Those are two different ways of testing for
 Covid. So, normally, a nose and throat swab, for both
 methods, the PCR test is a molecular test for looking
 for the specific RNA -- the specific part of the virus,
 which is very accurate. So we're looking specifically

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experience across the UK -- the principle was to
 separate the acutely unwell patients, especially Covid
 patients, from the well, elective patients.

4 MS CAREY: So if, once there was a reinstatement of elective 5 surgery and treatment, I think you said there a negative 6 PCR was required two days before the planned elective 7 procedure and, if obviously it was negative the 8 procedure could go ahead and, if positive, the treatment 9 cancelled or the surgery cancelled?

10 **DR SHIN:** Postponed.11 **MS CAREY:** Thank you.

12 Clearly though, within the two days, one could be 13 negative on the day you take the test but catch Covid 14 then the next day. How was that managed, if at all, for 15 those coming back for an elective procedure?

15 16 **DR SHIN:** That's a very difficult eventuality which we did 17 see and that was hard to manage. If I remember 18 correctly, we also had, for some patients, a rapid PCR 19 on the day of the procedure, literally hours before the 20 procedure, because we were able to -- once testing was 21 scaled up, as Dr Warne mentioned the importance of 22 scaling up testing -- when we had sufficient rapid 23 testing capability patients may even come in, say, two, 24 three, four hours before the procedure to get a final 25 PCR and if that's green -- negative, then they can go

for Covid and it's got a high sensitivity. So it's picking up a large amount of the true positives.

Lateral flow tests, which we probably all know and love, have a similar principle to a pregnancy test, you can take them at home, they're much easier and faster to get a result, but they're less accurate. So while they're useful for screening, for certain purposes, they had probably less utility as a diagnostic test in hospital.

10 MS CAREY: Can we just be clear about the use of the term
11 "sensitive" here; what does it mean in the way that
12 you're using it?

proportion of those patients will it detect. So, for the PCR, we'll be picking up over 95% potentially, if the swab is taken properly; lateral flow tests, there is

DR WARNE: So all the people who genuinely have Covid what

17 a much wider quoted range, so from 40% up to 90% plus.

MS CAREY: So there are pros and cons to each, if I may put

19 it like that?

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DR WARNE: So the PCR test, depending on how you do it, if
it's being done in a main laboratory, you might get
a result 24 hours later. As newer, rapid diagnostic
testing platforms came on later in the pandemic, you
might get the result in within an hour. Lateral flow
test is very quick but less accurate.

1	MS CAREY:	Clearly testing played a role initially in the	
2	pandem	ic to confirm that the patient had, in fact, got	
3	Covid be	ecause I think you make the point in the report	
4	that a number of the symptoms alone coughing,		
5	sneeziną	g, feeling unwell are capable of being any	
6	number	of different diseases or viruses.	
7	Turr	naround times, can you help us with, once the	
8	rapid Co	vid test came in, what was the turnaround time	

rapid Covid test came in, what was the turnaround time for those tests?

10 DR WARNE: So potentially less than an hour from the point that the test is being done. 11

12 MS CAREY: I think you say in your report easy to use and 13 they could be deployed to areas in the hospital near the 14 patient

DR WARNE: Exactly right. 15

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16 MS CAREY: Then if a patient came in for a procedure, had 17 a rapid test and tested positive, were they literally 18 sent home?

19 DR WARNE: If they were otherwise well, then ves. I tend to 20 follow national guidance on self-isolation et cetera.

MS CAREY: Then cleaning of the areas where they had been, 21 22 and the like, understood, right.

> Can I ask you about testing of healthcare workers, and I think there was testing but you say in your report, at paragraph 9.25:

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1 government advice to self-isolate, if you had any of 2 these symptoms, that a large proportion of those would 3 not have Covid, they would have one of the other 4 conditions, and you were potentially losing a large 5 amount of your workforce who did not have Covid. So, 6 therefore, the importance of distinguishing those that 7 did and did not have Covid was really important to 8 ensure that you were isolating the right healthcare 9 workers and the others can return to work.

MS CAREY: Yes. 10

11 DR WARNE: But that wasn't widely available, it was piloted 12 in a small number of trusts, particularly those who had 13 more testing capacity, potentially more academic 14 laboratories to help to support testing capacity.

15 MS CAREY: Do you know was that rolled out, even though it 16 was a small pilot was UK-wide or was this England only; 17 can you help?

DR WARNE: I'm aware of a number of pilots that were 18 19 conducted in England. I'm not sure about the rest of 20 the UK. When lateral flow tests were much more widely 21 available later in the pandemic, they were rolled out to everybody, all healthcare workers across the four 22 23 nations, implemented in slightly different ways.

24 MS CAREY: You make reference in your paragraph 9.26, 25 Doctor, to a modelling study that has shown that

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1 "Routine symptomatic testing or asymptomatic 2 screening for respiratory virus infections in healthcare 3 workers was not performed in the UK prior to the 4 pandemic " 5

Is that correct?

6 DR WARNE: Yes. 7 MS CAREY: So, once testing came in, it was new to

healthcare workers, as much as it was to the rest of us? 9 **DR WARNE:** In the sense that, yeah, you're testing people 10 who don't otherwise need to come into hospital,

11 absolutely.

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MS CAREY: You make the point that during March and April 12 13 2020 there was a large increase in PCR testing for Covid 14 across the UK, and then we know there are various dates 15 when different people were tested, including differences 16 between symptomatic and asymptomatic. I think you said 17 in the report that, for asymptomatic, there was a pilot 18 of testing in March to May 2020; can you help with that? 19 DR WARNE: So a number of trusts recognised early on the 20

importance of asymptomatic screening for healthcare workers or diagnostic testing. So, firstly, they recognised that some of our healthcare workers would be asymptomatically carrying and potentially transmitting the infection to vulnerable patients, other healthcare workers. They also recognised that, following

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1 periodic testing of healthcare workers has a small 2 effect on the number of hospital acquired Covid-19 cases 3 in patients but reduces infection in healthcare workers 4 by as much as 37%, which results in, as you say, only 5 a small proportion of staff absences.

Just help us put that into the real world.

DR WARNE: You might come on to this in a moment but the majority of patient's hospital acquired infections were acquired from other patients during the pandemic, whereas with healthcare workers, there was a lot of healthcare worker to healthcare worker transmission. So by understanding who was asymptomatically infected in your healthcare workers and isolating them effectively, you reduced that healthcare worker to healthcare worker transmission and, therefore, helped to prevent healthcare worker infections.

MS CAREY: I think in your report, as we've looked at the potential pros and cons, if I can call it that, between lateral flow devices and PCR tests, you say there has been no comparison made between the testing approaches and, therefore, their relative contribution and, indeed, cost as an IPC measure remains poorly studied.

23 Why is it important for there to be a comparison 24 between testing approaches?

25 **DR WARNE:** They have big cost implications that each of them 140

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acquired Covid.

has different advantages and disadvantages, depending on how you use them, and there are a number of different commercially available tests, or tests available in any kind of way. So making direct comparisons between lateral flow tests, of which there are many, many brands, and PCR tests, of which there are different approaches, is very difficult to do.

Also the frequency, so how often you're testing, if you're testing once a week, you know, you have an entire week in which to develop symptoms, you might get missed. Doing it every day or even multiple times a day is perhaps impractical for a variety of reasons.

So to understand this to the best that we can, for any future pandemic, we probably need to do more work and, as technology advances and new diagnostics are available, they too will need to be appraised in any future pandemic and this is an area of great and quite rapid scientific development.

18 19 MS CAREY: It brings me on to transmission of Covid in 20 hospitals and your chapter 11, please. I think you make 21 the point at the outset that there is a focus on the 22 transmission of Covid within hospitals, obviously 23 because we want to keep people safe in hospitals, but 24 I think some of the data that we're going to look at is 25 only available in hospitals or the majority of it is 141

1 our own trust and from other hospitals in the UK, from 2 the years prior to the pandemic, which showed that flu 3 was probably an underappreciated hospital associated 4 infection.

5 MS CAREY: Okay.

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6 DR WARNE: The guoted numbers are very variable depending on 7 the type of hospital.

8 MS CAREY: But it's not new that people go into hospital, 9 nonetheless contract a virus?

DR WARNE: No, or indeed any other hospital-associated 10 11 infection

MS CAREY: All right. In relation to Covid, I think you 12 13 said that the first study on Covid-19 was published from 14 Wuhan in February 2020; is that correct? And it stated 15 that 41% of all cases identified in patients and 16 healthcare workers were hospital-acquired infections. 17 So early on in the pandemic, we were aware that there 18 was the possibility of Covid transmitting in this way.

> Can I ask you about your paragraph 11.3 though, and can you just set out for us why it is challenging to work out the location where SARS or Covid is acquired?

22 DR WARNE: The main reason relates to the incubation period 23 which we talked about right at the start of today's 24 hearing. So the time from somebody catching Covid and 25 then to developing symptoms ranges from two to 14 days,

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only available in hospitals; why is that?

DR WARNE: There's a number of different reasons. So firstly, the hospitals we have high-quality data on where a patient is at any one time, or indeed a healthcare worker, and they are essentially in your hospital for a long period of time, you have their test results that you can link that information to, you have a large amount of information about those individuals and, therefore, can study them and how they transmit within the hospital. That's much less easy to do in primary care where the patients are only there for very short periods of time or in social care, where perhaps you don't collect that information or can tie it to their test results in the same way.

15 MS CAREY: Understood.

16 DR WARNE: I would say that there is an historic bias 17 towards infection control studies in secondary care in 18 hospitals and that primary care/social care are much 19 less well studied and published on.

20 MS CAREY: You make the point that healthcare-associated 21 transmission was a feature of hospitalised cases for 22 SARS, I think, and MERS. What about flu?

23 DR WARNE: The evidence base for flu is much smaller. There 24 was an increasing evidence base that hospital 25 transmission of flu was important, and we have data from

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the average being approximately six days at the start of 2 the pandemic. That means that if you developed symptoms 3 of Covid on day 6 of an admission, you had 4 an essentially 50/50 chance of acquiring it in hospital 5 or in the community, and in that preceding six days you 6 may have moved several areas in the hospital, the 7 preceding 14 days you may have had a number of different exposures in the community. It's often very difficult to tie down exactly the point at which you would have

> By comparison, influenza the average incubation period is about a day, one to two days, so a much shorter space of time for us to look back and say, "Where was the patient, who did they come into contact with, how do we investigate and manage this problem?"

15 MS CAREY: That brings us on to -- can I have on screen, 16 17 please, INQ000474282 103 and table 2. I'd like to look 18 at the way in which Public Health England assigned the 19 likelihood of an infection being in hospital, against 20 that background of the incubation period.

> My Lady, we touched on this briefly yesterday with Professor Hopkins and some of the data and I skated through what the definitions were.

With your help, Dr Warne, can you help us with HOHA or hospital onset definite healthcare associated?

ı	These are patients that tested positive 15 days	i Dr. WARNE. So these are people who tested positive	
2	or more into their admission, so beyond the longest	2 first two days of their admission but had not had	any
3	possible incubation period of the virus. So they	3 prior healthcare contact.	
4	acquired it in hospital.	4 MS CAREY: So you have effectively got reasonable	certainty
5	MS CAREY: Probable healthcare associated?	5 at the top end and reasonable certainty at the bo	ottom
6	DR WARNE: So these are patients who tested positive between	6 end of the table but slightly greyer areas depend	ing on
7	days 8 and 14 of their admission, where the balance of	7 the day of testing in the middle. Understood.	
8	probability is that they acquired it in hospital but not	8 Now, translating that to the data that there is	s no
9	for definite.	9 relation to Covid, can you just help with some	
10	MS CAREY: Right. Then indeterminate?	10 advantages of those definitions and then some	
11	DR WARNE: So this is where people tested positive from day	11 disadvantages or caveats to those definitions?	
12	3 to 7 of admission, so where initially the balance of	12 DR WARNE: So the advantage is that that kind of da	ata can be
13	probability was that it was acquired in the community.	13 collected at a national level at scale because the	
14	MS CAREY: Right. Community onset possible healthcare	14 national databases of hospital admissions and d	
15	associated: help us with the definition there?	15 and there are national databases of testing. If yo	-
16	DR WARNE: So these are patients who tested positive within	16 those two together, suddenly you have data from	
17	two days of being admitted that had recent by been	admissions in the country and you can use that t	
18	discharged from hospital. So, very early in the	18 compare hospitals, regions, interventions over the	
19	pandemic, it became clear that a number of people were	19 course of the pandemic, so at a surveillance leve	
		·	31 11 5
20	being readmitted to hospital, having acquired their	20 helpful.	II
21	Covid on their prior admission, going into the community	The disadvantages are that it works less we	ii on
22	and coming back. This category was intended to capture	22 an individual level. If you want to know when	
23	those patients.	23 an individual caught Covid, you can't necessarily	
24	MS CAREY: Understood. Then community onset community	this unless it's in those extreme ends of commur	iity or
25	acquired? 145	25 hospital onset. It's also limited by things like 146	
	140	140	
1	testing availability: if there is a delay in testing for	1 MS CAREY: With the definitions in mind, the caveat	s in mind
2	any reason then you may be put into the wrong category	2 though, I think you in the report tried to estimate	the
3	by mistake. Also limitations on, finally, the	3 number of hospital acquired SARS-CoV-2 infecti	ons. Can
4	definition of indeterminate being seven days. As the	4 I ask you about your summary please at paragra	ph 11.17.
5	pandemic progressed the newer variants had a shorter	5 I think, essentially, having set out a number	
6	incubation period	6 different studies and the like, you said estimates	of
7	MS CAREY: Right.	7 the proportion of Covid infections acquired in hos	spital
8	DR WARNE: so went down from probably around six days at	8 ranged between 5 to 20% of all Covid-19 cases i	
9	the start to about three and a half days with Omicron,	9 in acute hospitals; is that correct? It's quite a wid	
10	which meant that you would be miscategorising a lot of	10 range there.	
11	people as community acquired who more likely would be	11 DR WARNE: Yes.	
12	hospital acquired.	12 MS CAREY: But doing your best, did you come to the	16
13	MS CAREY: Understood. All right, can I ask you this: these	13 conclusion that, overall, it was highly likely that the	
14	were categories used by Public Health England were there	14 true number of patients who contracted	10
15	similar categories and definitions applied across the	15 a hospital-acquired Covid infection in the UK was	e woll
		·	2 MCII
16	UK?	16 over 100,000?	
17	DR WARNE: There were indeed, there were some slight	17 DR WARNE: Yes.	nt w.c.
18	caveats, and the example is that, in Scotland,	18 MS CAREY : Are you able to help us with sort of what	
19	I understand that they did not use the possible	19 like the lowest estimate and what could be the hi	ŭ
20	healthcare associated community onset possible	20 estimate, based on the modelling studies that yo	u looked
21	healthcare associated because they could not easily or	21 at?	
22	readily identify preceding admissions in those patients.	22 DR WARNE : So the lowest proportion that's quoted	
23	So there are some slight nuances but, overall, they were	23 studies and this is a combination of big national	ai

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consistently used across the UK to the best of my

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knowledge.

datasets and smaller individual hospitals, and

everything in between -- the lowest that it's come to is

1	5%, the highest is 20, but some modelling estimates are	1 strands together.	
2	actually much higher than that because we don't take	2 In the report, with that sort of headline figure in	
3	account, for example, of people who catch Covid but	3 mind, you looked at variation by patient population.	
4	don't develop symptoms until they get into the	4 It's at your paragraph 11.15, but help us with some of	
5	community. So in some studies it's even higher than	5 the variations that were noted across the patient	
6	that 20% figure.	6 populations.	
7	MS CAREY: When you say well over 100,000?	7 We were aware of age	
8	DR WARNE: Data from NHS England, which is included in the	8 DR WARNE : Yes, so age is an important factor that they were	е
9	pack for this hearing states that in England alone, up	9 more likely to have hospital-acquired infections. The	
10	until June 2021 there were 65,000 hospital acquired	10 type of hospital affected the proportion of	
11	infections, either falling into the first two	11 healthcare-associated infections. So, for example,	
12	categories, the definite or probable, and that's only up	12 those in community hospitals, excepting community cases	S
13	until June 2021 and only in England. So I think that	of Covid, had an overall lower proportion, whereas	
14	both national data and the data from this, the estimates	mental health trusts, community trusts, where patients	
15	from this, converge on that figure of being well in	are resident for longer and they wouldn't generally	
16	excess of 100,000 people.	16 admit community-acquired cases, in turn had a higher	
17	MS CAREY: If we think about I don't know if you heard	17 proportion.	
18	Professor Hopkins' evidence yesterday in relation to	18 But also patients with a higher number of	
19	some Public Health England data that looked that	19 comorbidities were also more likely to have	
20	found that between March 2020 and April 2021, for	20 a hospital-associated infection.	
21	hospital onset definite healthcare associated figures,	21 MS CAREY: In that regard you say that they are more likely	
22	they were nearly 30,000, of which 9,854, almost a third	22 "the proportions of patients with a Charlson index".	
23	of those people died.	23 I don't know what that is. Could you help us?	
24	DR WARNE: Yes.	24 DR WARNE : The Charlson index is a well established term	
25	MS CAREY: That's just to sort of try and bring the two 149	used in epidemiology. It's a simple scoring system 150	
1 2	where the more comorbidities you have, the higher your score. So, for example, you might get a set number of	 as a community-acquired infection, it's just that our hospitals are full of people who are older, vulnerable, 	
3	points for a cancer diagnosis or diabetes, and the more	3 have comorbidities.	
4	comorbidities you have the higher your score.	4 MS CAREY: So it's very difficult to work out the outcomes	
5	MS CAREY: All right.	5 I think for the reasons.	
6	So if you are old, more risk of contracting it in	6 What about I think in your report you included	
7	hospital, co-morbid at higher risk, understood, and	7 some data from Scotland. Are you able to summarise that	at
8	depending on, potentially, where you were a patient,	8 for us and what you could tell us about the outcomes?	
9	at higher risk?	9 DR WARNE : Yes. So we have peer-reviewed studies publish	ned
10	DR WARNE: Yes.	from England, Scotland and Wales which look at issues o	
11	MS CAREY: We looked yesterday, and I don't need to look at	11 hospital-associated infection, so if we look at so	
12	it with you, but geographical variations existed,	it's in paragraph 11.21 here, that's where they quote	
13	certainly in terms of England. The outcomes of patients	that if you adjust for age and morbidity, actually the	
14	with healthcare-acquired Covid, I think you say it's	14 mortality in patients with hospital-associated Covid	
15	challenging to work out the outcomes. Can you help us	15 isn't necessarily different from community-acquired.	
16	with your summary at paragraph 11.26?	16 They also point out that in subsequent no,	
17	DR WARNE: Yes. So the crude, so in terms of outcomes that	17 apologies, that's a separate study.	
18	we measure, mortality is the one that we can most	18 MS CAREY: I was just looking at the Scottish data.	
19	readily measure and it's the one that's been most widely	19 DR WARNE : In figure 12 in this report.	
20	reported. The mortality in people with	20 MS CAREY: Yes.	
21	hospital-acquired Covid at the start of the pandemic was	21 DR WARNE: This was the point I was wanting to make. That	į
22	very high, in excess of 40% in some weeks. Some studies	the mortality, the number of patients that died of	
23	that found that if you adjusted for other things that	hospital-acquired infection changed over the course of	
24	dispose you to severe Covid, like age, like	24 the pandemic. So while it was very high with the	
25	comorbidities, actually that adjusts out to be the same	original variant of the virus, with each subsequent new 152	

1	variant, Alpha, Delta, Omicron, the mortality for each
2	of these different categories reduced.
3	MS CAREY: Can you help us with why that might be or the
4	reasons why?
5	DR WARNE: It's probably a combination of things. There wa
6	a significant drop in mortality associated with
7	vaccination, once the vaccines were rolled out. There
8	also appeared to be each subsequent variant to
9	an extent was less virulent than the prior one, so less
10	likely to cause severe disease.
11	MS CAREY: I think you said in the report that there was
12	an ARHAI study that found that inpatients who had been

an ARHAI study that found that inpatients who had been vaccinated with either one, two, or three or four doses had lower odds of death within 28 days compared with those who had not been vaccinated.

16 DR WARNE: Yes.

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17 MS CAREY: Understood.

> I think those are dealing with outcomes of patients. Can I ask you about infections of healthcare workers that were in hospitals, please. Again, can we look at the summary of your conclusions and then perhaps work back and look at some of the examples.

> What were you able to ascertain in relation to Covid infections acquired in hospital by healthcare workers?

DR WARNE: So the rates of infection -- a number of studies 153

between 4 and 5% of staff at any one time, likely an underestimate because of under-reporting.

With each wave of the pandemic, the first and second wave, there was a spike in absences.

5 MS CAREY: Yes.

6 DR WARNE: Likely they attribute to direct infection of the 7 virus, but then with the advent of Omicron that -- the 8 rates were persistently increased, they didn't go back 9 to their normal baseline. And the report gives a number 10 of reasons for this, including the direct effect of 11 Covid or Covid complications, chest infections, but also 12 higher rates of mental health problems, burn-out, 13 stress, and a range of other conditions which are 14 perhaps not directly related to the infections caused by 15 Covid but a lot of the side effects of the pandemic.

MS CAREY: So if I understand you correctly, is it possible to say then that where there is an absence, whether it's because the person's got sick from Covid or it's -- do we know whether they have gone off sick because of the stress, they've burnt out, can you draw that distinction from the data alone?

21 DR WARNE: There are problems with the way that it's 22 23 reported, et cetera, but if you look at paragraph --24 sorry, (e) here, they suggest that as much of that -that rates due to infection, cough, flu-like illnesses 25 155

have shown that the rates of infection in healthcare 1 2 workers are higher than the general population, and that 3 this is associated with higher rates of staff absence, 4 and that that is a combination of the direct infections with the virus but also due to other issues, so 5 6 exacerbations of mental health, a range -- stress, 7 burn-out related to Covid-19.

MS CAREY: Go on. Did you want to add something? 8 DR WARNE: Not yet. 9

10 MS CAREY: All right.

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So higher rates of infection in healthcare workers than in the general population, and I think there are various studies that you have set out. There was a particular study done though by the Nuffield Trust on staff absences, and I want to be clear about whether that deals with staff absences over the pandemic because of the pandemic, as in directly people got Covid, or were a consequence/byproduct of the pandemic.

Can you have a look, please, at your paragraph 11.29 and help us with what the Nuffield Trust found?

20 DR WARNE: So this is a report which looked at staff 21 22 absences in the UK pre -- during the pandemic, and they 23 show data in figure 13 from 2014 up until mid-2022. 24 What they show is that pre-pandemic there were staff 25 absences that peaked every winter and that these were 154

1 up -- increased to 27% compared to 10% in pre-pandemic 2 times, but mental health increased 26% over the same 3 period. So it's probably a combination of different 4 factors.

5 MS CAREY: I'm asked to ask you this, whether there is 6 a link between the high rates of infection in healthcare 7 workers and the failure to recognise airborne 8 transmission of Covid.

> Are you able to opine on that at all or is it simply not possible to say?

DR WARNE: Would you mind repeating the question? 11 MS CAREY: Yes, it was: is there any link between the high 12 13 rates of infection in healthcare workers and the failure

14 to recognise airborne transmission of Covid prior to 15

DR WARNE: I think it's a very complicated area to address, 16 17 and later in the report we address the various ways by 18 which healthcare workers may become infected.

I don't -- there are a number of different steps between the recognition that Covid may be airborne through to rates of healthcare worker absence, and that path is quite complicated, so I don't think it's direct --

24 MS CAREY: Is there any data that would suggest there is 25 a link between higher rates of Covid infections acquired

1	in hospital for healthcare workers and a rise in	1	of the major issues is not recognising a patient who
2	community infections?	2	developed Covid while they were in hospital, and
3	DR WARNE: The other way round is true, that if there are	3	spreading it before their diagnosis was made.
4	higher rates in the community there are higher rates in	4	We know that on arrival to the hospital, sometimes
5	healthcare workers.	5	if there was limited isolation capacity in assessment
6	MS CAREY: Acquiring it in hospital. That's what I was	6	areas, that people with Covid and without Covid would be
7	trying to get at, it's my fault.	7	cohorted together in the same space while they were
8	DR WARNE: No, I see. So the data that isn't really	8	awaiting test results to guide them towards either
9	included in the report, and that I've read, suggests	9	a Covid ward or a non-Covid ward.
10	that the chance of healthcare worker infections	10	We know there are patients who did not present with
11	acquiring it in the community is higher at times of high	11	typical symptoms of Covid, where a diagnosis was not
12	community prevalence. When community prevalence falls	12	considered. So, for example, particularly in elderly
13	and you have persistent transmission in hospital, the	13	populations, they may present with atypical symptoms
14	chance of getting it in hospital is higher.	14	like diarrhoea or gastrointestinal symptoms rather than
15	MS CAREY: The sources of transmission, please, in hospital.	15	the classic fever, cough, breathlessness.
16	In your report you separate individual factors from	16	And we have alluded to it before, but the
17	environmental factors. Can I ask you about, firstly,	17	asymptomatic rates are incredibly important in patients,
18	individual factors. It's at your page 123.	18	in staff and potentially in visitors.
19	Obviously there's a number of ways one can acquire	19	MS CAREY: You separated the individual factors between
20	the infection but what are the individual factors,	20	patients and healthcare workers. Is there anything you
21	please?	21	would like to say about healthcare workers and the
22	DR WARNE: For patients or for healthcare workers?	22	individual factors or is that more the environmental
23	MS CAREY: Dealing with patients firstly.	23	factors?
24	DR WARNE: So we know the majority of patients who acquired	24	DR WARNE: So the same applies to healthcare workers, the
25	Covid in hospital are infected by other patients. One 157	25	rates of asymptomatic or presymptomatic infection in 158
1	potential transmission. There's a I think	1	wards where they have large open bays with large numbers
2	a phenomenon that happened during the pandemic where	2	of patients in them, which can, again, facilitate the
3	people with perhaps mild symptoms who were able to come	3	transmission of the virus, as well as a variation in IPC
4	to work felt they were duty bound to do so to try to not	4	practices that we've already discussed and how well
5	let down their teams, their colleagues and because they	5	they're utilised.
6	felt compelled to do work for the pandemic.	6	And Dr Shin has mentioned earlier on that towards
7	Particularly people who had minimal symptoms or very	7	the end of the first wave of the pandemic we got better
8	mild symptoms of Covid.	8	at staff break-out areas and providing non-clinical
9	MS CAREY: Is that the phenomenon known as	9	areas and how they should be worked. I think that at
10	DR WARNE: As presenteeism.	10	the start of the pandemic we were less effective at
11	MS CAREY: Presenteeism, as opposed to absenteeism. So	11	that.
12	trying to do the right thing, essentially, but actually	12	MS CAREY: Okay.
13	bringing in potentially	13	DR WARNE: And that sometimes these particularly staff
14	DR WARNE: Potentially.	14	areas are less well ventilated, can be quite cramped.
15	MS CAREY: the virus. Understood.	15	MS CAREY: I was going to ask you about is there any data or
16	Any environmental factors?	16	anything you can add about what we know about
17	DR WARNE: Anything that facilitates meeting of people in	17	transmission in non-clinical areas?
18	hospital where there are ineffective controls. So one	18	DR WARNE: So we know that it happens, we know that so
19	of the major things is about ventilation and the age of	19	this is areas where we might have office space,
20	the NHS estate, so you're with poor ventilation, so	20	for example, or break-out areas. It's very difficult to
21	that Covid can potentially remain in the air and the	21	try to get that kind of information because we don't
22	environment for prolonged periods of time.	22	have the same level of data that we do about patient

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Many NHS hospitals have a limited amount of

challenging. We have a number of old-fashioned hospital

side-room capacity, which makes isolation very

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movements, but we have identified clusters of healthcare

workers who don't work in clinical areas who have

transmitted the virus between them, so it's certainly

1	possible, as you would find in social settings in the
2	community as well.
3	MS CAREY: I think you make the point in your report that
4	there are certain occupational groups that had higher
5	rates of healthcare workers infections, notably domestic
6	services staff, nurses and healthcare assistants.
7	Can you help as to why there was certain groups of
8	staff that had higher rates of healthcare-acquired
9	Covid?
10	DR WARNE: So some of them were exposed more to Covid-19
11	patients, so these are people that work in acute
12	specialties, in front in emergency department,
13	for example, in acute medicine, you would receive
14	Covid-19 patients. There is an observation which has
15	been replicated on multiple instances that higher rates
16	were observed in healthcare workers from minority
17	ethnicity, even accounting for the job role which they
18	undertook, and there were rates that were higher in, as
19	you mentioned, domestic services staff, nurses,
20	healthcare assistants, porters, people who had frequent
21	direct contact with patients.
22	MS CAREY: Do you know if there was any data dealing with
23	healthcare-acquired infections for migrant workers?
24	DR WARNE: I'm not aware that specifically differentiated

1 that, but I think essentially I want to know what you 2 would have recommended in the IPC guidance to protect 3 those looking after infected or suspected infected 4 patients. 5 **DR WARNE:** Is that with particular regard to PPE?

migrant workers from other types of working.

6 MS CAREY: Yes, I would have thought so.

7 DR WARNE: I think we ... I can imagine this particularly

8 refers to FFP masks.

9 MS CAREY: Yes.

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DR WARNE: I think we've already said that -- I'm of the 10 11 view that the balance of evidence as we have it now is 12 that FFP respirators would provide more protection for 13 healthcare workers than surgical masks.

> In addition to the wide range of other measures that were taken in terms of PPE, isolation, I would point out, because it hasn't quite come up yet, is that although patient to healthcare worker transmission is important, in -- there is also an enormous contribution of healthcare worker to healthcare worker transmission, where FFP3 masks would not be recommended, and the majority of that actually happens in non-Covid clinical areas where FFP3 masks aren't routinely worn.

23 MS CAREY: Just thinking about that practically, is that 24 healthcare to healthcare in a staff room or in a canteen; is that the kind of thing that you're 25

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MS CAREY: We have looked at patients, looked at healthcare 1 2 workers; what about the role of visitors in transmitting 3 the virus and adding to the burden of Covid being 4 acquired in hospitals?

5 DR WARNE: So the level of data and quality studies we have 6 on visitors is much, much, much lower than we have for 7 patients and for healthcare workers, partly because, as 8 I mentioned, we have good data on who our patients are, 9 where they are, when they get tested. The same is true 10 with healthcare workers when we introduced staff 11 screening. But we keep no records of who visits our patients, we don't know what happens to them after they 12 13 leave the hospital, and therefore it's very difficult to 14 be able to understand the role that they have in 15 transmission events.

MS CAREY: Clearly if the visitors are asymptomatic, harder still to determine any data. Understood.

May I just deal with a couple of discrete topics before returning to the recommendations that you all made at the beginning of your evidence. I'm asked to ask you whether you would -- could particularise the precautions that should have been recommended for healthcare workers for patients that are infected or suspended to be infected with Covid.

> I don't know who feels best qualified to answer 162

speaking of?

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DR WARNE: We don't know. Potentially in staff areas, potentially in canteens, potentially in a car on the way to work, potentially in a clinical area where, you know, PPE was not used or at least to the same extent in the direct care of patients. It's not clear where that happens. But we know from genomic epidemiology studies that people who work together on the same ward, healthcare workers can trans -- or part of the same 10 transmission network where the virus is transmitted 11 among healthcare workers in that clinical area -- or 12 they can't specify exactly where on the ward that 13 happened, or in -- outside the ward setting. 14 MS CAREY: Can I return to the precautionary principle, and

I think to you, Dr Shin. Clearly it's an approach to trying to mitigate the risks of the virus. You spoke about HCID being an example of the precautionary principle in practice, but by reference to your paragraphs 12.43 onwards, do

20 you have any observations about the use of the principle 21 or overuse of people demanding the precautionary

22 principle? Help us please with your observations.

23 DR SHIN: I think in retrospect, you know, I think it's now 24 clear that -- well, in my mind -- that Covid is

25 transmitted through the airborne route. So with that in

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mind, I would agree with the earlier response that FFP3 would be what I recommend.

In terms of precautionary principle, I think it is part of our recommendation that in a future pandemic that we would suggest that before PPE steps down you need evidence that that would -- is a safe step to take, rather than step down and -- as evidence mounts that you should have RPE, then do it that way, which is what happened in this case. So I think if we were faced with a similar situation, which I hope we're not for a long time, then we would suggest that -- we can understand why there are loud voices calling for precautionary principle for PPE and I think that would be more -- all of our workforce would be more reassured if that precautionary principle was applied in a future emergency so that we only step down PPE when evidence showed that that was reasonable and safe to do so.

15 16 17 MS CAREY: So where there is an absence of evidence about 18 19 the route of transmission, start with the highest level 20 of protection and as you work out the routes, as the 21 evidence emerges, then make a decision to step down if 22 that's appropriate. Is that it?

23 DR SHIN: I think that's probably our consensus view.

24 MS CAREY: All right.

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Can I return to lessons learned, your conclusions

1 trying to become nurses, healthcare assistants --2 PROFESSOR GOULD: Yes, people would need adequate training 3 so that one could build on it later on when they come 4 into practice.

5 MS CAREY: And what about those who are already practising?

6 PROFESSOR GOULD: They would need updates.

7 MS CAREY: Yes.

8 PROFESSOR GOULD: And they would need regular updates.

MS CAREY: And is there a sort of continuing professional

development regime that could accommodate?

PROFESSOR GOULD: There should be. And of course it has been renewed with the new recommendations -- the new educational approaches to do with the launch of the national manuals. A lot, I would suspect, probably still depends on the particular organisation where

people work.

The other thing is that with equipment that people don't use very often, they have to be refreshed very often how to use it because people reasonably -- quite reasonably -- forget, so they would have to have regular undates

21 22 MS CAREY: We referred there to nurses and other members of 23 clinical staff having training. What about training for 24 non-clinical staff? Is that realistic? How practical 25

is that?

and recommendations, please. I would like to ask you about a few recommendations that you set out in your report before coming back to the ones that you spoke of this morning. I'm not going to go through them all but can I ask about recommendation A, and you subdivided those into various categories, and it's recommendation A(v), you say:

"We are aware of variations in PPE adherence across the NHS and even within NHS organisations ... The best quality PPE will not help protect staff if they do not use it, or [don't] use it properly. We recommend that in a future pandemic or ... epidemic ... IPC training is sufficient quality to inform [healthcare workers] the threat posed, what PPE to use, why and when."

It may be your remit, Professor Gould, but why are you -- how is that going to be sort of achieved, is essentially what I wanted to ask.

PROFESSOR GOULD: Could you repeat the --18

19 MS CAREY: Yes, if you have a look, please, at your 20 page 134, and recommendation A(v) -- and if it's not 21 you, one of the doctors, I know, will step in, but ...

22 **PROFESSOR GOULD:** It wasn't my particular recommendation.

23 MS CAREY: But if we're trying to get staff to adhere to 24 PPE, clearly training is a part of that, and would that 25 go back to training from the get-go when people are

1 PROFESSOR GOULD: It would depend on the degree of -- it 2 would depend on what they did, but if people are going 3 to come into contact with patients then, yes, they would 4 require training. People who never see a patient, it 5 would not be relevant to them.

6 MS CAREY: What about outsourced workers?

7 **PROFESSOR GOULD:** Could you give me an example?

8 MS CAREY: It was one of the questions I was asked to ask 9 while I was on my feet, so no, but I would imagine those 10 that aren't trained within the NHS. As I understand it a number of workers working in healthcare aren't 11 12 employed by NHS trusts but are outsourced from agencies 13 and the like. I'm just trying to think about

practicalities of training for that cohort of staff. 15 PROFESSOR GOULD: I would think that people like agency 16 nurses. Many -- many NHS organisations have what they 17 call bank staff, which will be people who work on 18 a regular or irregular basis but they draw on the same 19 people. Those people should have training.

> Many years ago I was a bank nurse myself and people did receive training before they were able to join the scheme, and in an ideal world they would have updating.

But it also needs to be pointed out that many people who do agency work and bank nurse work are employed full-time elsewhere and would be -- they would have,

1	you know, a regular job as well, so they would receive	1	PROFESSOR GOULD: I suppose I have a nice tidy mind, so
2	their updating there.	2	but, in fairness, the manuals don't try to propose
3	MS CAREY: Thank you.	3	different principles, so I think that you would want
4	There was a recommendation at D for a single source	4	a degree of commonality between all of them, it wouldn't
5	of official IPC guidance to be available throughout the	5	do if they all looked differently, and of course people
6	UK, and the first question I suppose really is: what is	6	do move between the nations that they work in.
7	meant by a single source?	7	MS CAREY: Your recommendation E, Professor, I think, may in
8	PROFESSOR GOULD: Well, the principles of infection	8	part align with your recommendation for guidelines to
9	prevention are the same everywhere. The principles of	9	win hearts and minds. You asked for education and
10	breaking the chain of infection are the same everywhere,	10	training for all staff, and I think we've covered the
11	so it would be sensible to have one single source	11	reasons for that. But given everything we've discussed
12	instead of dividing up efforts and producing multiple	12	today, is there anything particular that you think would
13	sources.	13	help win the hearts and minds and help the guidelines to
14	MS CAREY: Given that health is devolved though, I suspect	14	be more closely followed and more bought into, for want
15	the question really is how achievable is that, given	15	of a better phrase?
16	that each nation is responsible for their own healthcare	16	PROFESSOR GOULD: Education for people before they come into
17	systems.	17	their professional roles in the universities is not
18	PROFESSOR GOULD: Well, I think that people in those	18	particularly good. I know more about nursing because
19	four nations do speak to one another, so I would think	19	I am a nurse, but I did try very hard when writing the
20	that that probably wouldn't be out of this world.	20	documents to find out about the other professional
21	I think it would be achievable.	21	groups. So I tried to find out what physiotherapists
22	MS CAREY: Is it necessary, given that the NIPCM either is	22	are taught, remembering that physiotherapists do a lot
23	the manual or is the manual upon which the other	23	of respiratory interventions and would be in the firing
24	guidelines are based, do you still think that it is	24	line, and it was very hard indeed to find somebody who
25	necessary to have a single source of IPC guidance? 169	25	could tell me about the physiotherapy curriculum, and 170
1	that was true of many of the other professions.	1	guidance is consistent and the best quality that we can
2	So it does worry me that we don't know or we can't	2	provide.
3	easily get hold of what people are taught. It would be,	3	MS CAREY: Finally you, Dr Shin, earlier this morning you
4	I think, an advance if people had a better basis for	4	advocated for better understanding of ventilation in
5	infection prevention in pre-registration training.	5	hospitals. We haven't touched on it, but we're aware of
6	I know that there is a lot of variations between	6	HEPA filters, UV lights, where it's not possible to tear
7	universities and the number of hours that are put in.	7	down a roof and install new ventilation. Why is it that
8	MS CAREY: Thank you.	8	you have proposed as your headline recommendation better
9	One of the other recommendations, recommendation J,	9	research and better understanding of the role of
10	is that you recommend there should be a single UK-wide	10	ventilation?
11	organisation or process with oversight of	11	DR SHIN: So it was ventilation and isolation. But in terms
12	healthcare-associated infection.	12	of ventilation, this being a respiratory virus, that was
13	I don't know if this is your remit, Dr Warne, but	13	obviously a very significant risk factor for the NHS.
14	what was envisaged by that recommendation?	14	Many hospitals are old and are not well suited to face
15	DR WARNE: All of the to be able to understand infection	15	such a a threat like this, so in the future it would
16	prevention and control we need to understand the	16	be much better if we can ideally, long term,
17	numbers, the surveillance, the numbers of	17	hospitals should have improved ventilation in general,
18	hospital-acquired infections, the interventions which	18	as you hinted. We know that's difficult. So there are
19	may be used to reduce them. That requires collation of	19	short-term solutions, for example portable HEPA-filtered
	a wide range of data sources, literature reviews we've	20	air filtration units are one possible short-term
20 21	a wide range of data sources, literature reviews we've already discussed as in a rapidly moving field, and	20	measure. And in Professor Beggs' report, he talks about
_	ancady discussed as in a rabidly Hibyliid licid. And	Z 1	IIICASAIG, MIN III I IVICSSVI PENNS IEDVIL IIE LAIKS AUDUI

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decision-makers and people who produce guidelines, that

needs a consistent unified process, even if it's

who do each of those things, to ensure that that

171

slightly different people or different groups of people

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an ultraviolet -- a high-mounted ultraviolet filtration

172

might be something feasible to retrofit to some

high-risk ward areas in hospitals.

system, which looks to me, as a non-engineer, like it

	UK Covid-	19 Inquiry
1	So I think risk mitigation measures should be looked	1
2	at to make sure that our environments are safer, but	2
3	I don't want to lose sight of increased isolation	3
4	capacity as part of the recommendation as well.	4
5	MS CAREY: Yes.	5
6	Apart from building more hospitals, I was just	6
7	trying to think about how, practically, you could	7
8	recommend that you say:	8
9	"We recommend that the overall NHS isolation	9
10	capacity should be increased over the next	10
11	5-10 years"	11
12	Apart from the rebuilding programme, how else might	12
13	that be achieved?	13
14	DR SHIN: So we are trying to do something like this at the	14
15	moment with limited resources. What might be possible	15
16	is for certain ward designs which are very open plan,	16
17	open layout which might be convenient for peacetime,	17
18	but in a pandemic situation that is a risk, so it could	18
19	be possible to increase segmentation within the ward,	19
20	which is kind of a halfway house, to full isolation, but	20
21	it would probably reduce risk.	21
22	So instead of having, like, three or four bays,	22

So instead of having, like, three or four bays, having, you know, a domino effect of infections, you may be able to contain it, say, in one bay, rather than allow it to spread further.

Dr Warne has mentioned in evidence the influence of having more exposure to Covid-19 patients, and in your report in section 10 Professor Gould, as the lead author, explains that nurses and healthcare assistants provide most of the frontline care: it is here that the risk of spreading and contracting Covid is highest.

My question, however, focuses specifically on domestic services staff and porters. Are you able to identify any aspect of the role or the working conditions of domestic service staff and porters which may contribute to the higher rates identified?

I think it's for Dr Warne, but perhaps also Professor Gould.

DR WARNE: So I am not aware of any report that specifically addresses that exact question, but we know that the majority of healthcare worker infections that are attributed to patient transmission are in non-Covid clinical areas, and what those staff members that you've mentioned have in common is that they move between clinical areas. So, for example, the role of a porter is to take patients between clinical areas -- part of their role is to move between different clinical areas with patients.

So -- and we know that staff that move between clinical areas, from other studies, are at higher risk

all of our hospital estate and say: what can we reasonably do in a short space of time and also long term?

MS CAREY: Thank you very much.

My Lady, those are all the questions I have for the experts.

LADY HALLETT: Thank you very much.

I hope you were warned that we have another break in the afternoon, but I promise you the next session will be the last and you will be gone this evening.

So I will return at 3.10.

So I think we'd have to -- I think we should look at

13 MS CAREY: Thank you, my Lady. 14 (2.55 pm) 15 (A short break)

6 (3.10 pm)
7 MS PEACOCK: I ask questions on behalf of the Trades Union

Congress.

I would like to address the infection risk associated with specific healthcare roles. In your report in section 11, and in Dr Warne's evidence today, it has been explained that certain occupational groups had higher rates, most notably domestic services staff, nurses and healthcare assistants, and you also mention porters and certain therapist roles.

of acquiring Covid. So that is potentially one route but, again, I have not seen any specific study that has addressed that.

I might pass it on to my colleagues: have you

I might pass it on to my colleagues: have you noticed or seen any ...?

PROFESSOR GOULD: I've never seen anything written about
7 that. I would agree with what has been said. I can't
8 think of any other logical reason. These people are -9 you now, they are peripatetic, they go around the
10 hospital. They would also come into contact with
11 visitors in general hospital areas, and that might have
12 some contributory effect.

13 MS PEACOCK: Thank you.

Just to perhaps drill down into what could be a potential other area just to test it: if workers within a particular role have less access, for example, to training on IPC measures, to IPC guidance or to PPE, could that also be a feature of higher infection risk in a particular role?

a particular role?

DR WARNE: So, perceived lack of access to PPE and lack of training has been identified as a risk factor for healthcare worker infection in the first wave, but that's based on self-reporting of training and self-reporting of PPE access.

So, again, I'm not necessarily aware of any studies 176

1	that have systematically looked at that.
2	PROFESSOR GOULD: No, neither have I.
3	MS PEACOCK: Thank you.
4	Building on some of the evidence today around the
5	essential role of IPC leads and teams and the importance
6	of clearly communicating guidance to workers, are there
7	any additional challenges faced in reaching non-clinical
8	staff who were not directly employed by the trust? So,
9	for example, outsourced and agency cleaners and porters.
10	Professor Gould has mentioned bank staff receiving
11	training, but where the staff are not employed by the
12	NHS but by another company, such as a company providing
13	cleaning staff, as far as you're aware, does that
14	introduce additional challenges in ensuring they hear
15	about updates to guidance or specific plans for
16	approaching IPC within that hospital?
17	PROFESSOR GOULD: It would be a complication, but most
18	reputable cleaning companies would provide trained
19	staff, so they will be trained as cleaners and they
20	would be trained with infection risks.
21	MS PEACOCK: And to your knowledge, how good is
22	apologies.
23	DR SHIN: Just to add to that, I think it's a particular
24	consideration with outsourced staff and the groups

DR SHIN: That is a possibility.
 MS PEACOCK: I'm grateful, my Lady, those are my questions.
 LADY HALLETT: Thank you very much, Mrs Peacock.
 Ms Weeraratne.
 Questions from MS WEERERATNE KC
 MS WEERERATNE: Thank you.
 Good afternoon. I ask questions on behalf of Welsh

you've mentioned, and we have some of those, and the

Good afternoon. I ask questions on behalf of Welsh bereaved families. Many members of this group experienced loss of loved ones through nosocomial infection.

My first question is on the precautionary principle, which I believe should be addressed to Dr Shin. You considered that -- and we were taken to it by CTI -- at paragraph 12.42 of your report onwards.

At 12.43 you say that the precautionary principle is an approach to risk mitigation in the face of potentially serious threats amid scientific uncertainty.

Following on from, that you say at 12.45 that it is harder to apply the precautionary principle when the threat is on a massive scale because it risks exhausting supplies of PPE for which the precautionary principle advocates

Now, I know you have made some recommendations, which you have also already been taken to, in relation to the declassification of the pathogen and HCIDs and

communication cascades, which we talked about earlier today, is -- a lot of it's by email and our emails are nhs.net, and whether staff not employed by our trust get those nhs.net emails I'm not certain, and that could be an area where the communication is not as efficient as we'd like, potentially. But I don't know for certain that's the case. But I'm sure that would vary a lot from hospital to hospital.

9 MS PEACOCK: And to your knowledge, is there sufficient
 10 oversight of the training and the guidance and these
 11 emails that are being provided? Could that be improved
 12 upon?

DR SHIN: So the emails I'm talking about are really highlighting to staff that there's a change to guidance which are usually often put on our hospital intranet, which is accessible to our staff, meaning primarily NHS employed staff, and the level of access to those online resources in our hospital for the outsourced staff I've mentioned, again I'm not -- I don't have enough knowledge to date to answer that question now.

MS PEACOCK: So is it a fair summary that there may be additional challenges to getting messages and training to these staff, and there might not be the right level of oversight as to what information and updates they are receiving?

commensurate levels of PPE, but I'm asking you about
 12.45, leaving aside HCIDs, and more broadly.
 So my question is: do you agree that, firstly and

put simply, assessing a risk or threat and uncertainty in scientific evidence and applying the precautionary principle, that is a different and prior process to the drafting of suitable IPC guidance to meet that risk; would you agree?

DR SHIN: I think I agree with what you've said, yes. We've said in the previous session that we would, in a future pandemic, support the precautionary principle and only step down measures like PPE and other IPC measures when evidence -- there's evidence that that's safe to do so.

But, as we said -- and you just highlighted that section of the report -- if and when the risk we're trying to control is on a massive scale like in this pandemic and we face supply challenges that we've discussed earlier today, then it may be impractical to do that, even though that's what is recommended and what everyone intends --

MS WEERERATNE: Yes.

DR SHIN: -- to do so.

23 MS WEERERATNE: I'm so sorry, I've only got limited time, so
 24 I'm just going to jump back to my question, and that's
 25 really that: whilst there's a relationship between PPE
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1	supplies at some point and the risks that's assessed,	1	you have agreed with me, Dr Shin, I'm going to move on.
2	but my question was that at the point of assessing the	2	DR SHIN: I think I'm generally agreeing with what you're
3	risk and the uncertain scientific evidence, that that is	3	saying, yes.
4	a prior process to considering suitable IPC guidance to	4	MS WEERERATNE: Thank you so much. Because again, once the
5	meet the risk, including availability of PPE.	5	precautionary principle applies because there's a
6	DR SHIN: I'm not sure how you can separate the availability	6	serious threat and I think you said there's you
7	of the PPE. If you make guidance which cannot be	7	described it earlier today as facing a rising tide of a
8	implemented, and	8	very dangerous, lethal virus in early 2020 and then
9	MS WEERERATNE: So that's the guidances, I'm saying	9	the uncertain science, then you look at what measures
10	a separate process to the risk assessment. Risk	10	and steps are appropriate and available to guard against
11	assessment comes first, and then you turn to guidance	11	that risk that's identified. A slightly different way
12	and availability of PPE.	12	of putting the same point.
13	DR SHIN: Yes.	13	DR SHIN: I think we're agreeing.
14	MS WEERERATNE: Would that be right? Two stages, in effect.	14	MS WEERERATNE: Yes, okay.
15	DR SHIN: That's a fair assessment, but then we've also	15	So let me then move on, then. So if you end up in
16	heard today that even if guidance is published there is	16	a position where there precautionary principle clearly
17	often, you know, a caveat at the end saying there can be	17	applies, but you require a level of protection through
18	local risk assessment which may affect how this is	18	PPE that's known to be in short supply, I think you will
19	applied locally, for example.	19	agree because I'm going to quote something that you
20	MS WEERERATNE: Yes, so we're then looking at application of	20	have written that policymakers have a responsibility
21	the principle. I was looking more at the actual risk	21	to be transparent about decision-making, including
22	assessment prior to the application or the	22	whether logistical challenges or resource constraints
23	implementation.	23	have influenced their decisions. Is that right?
24	DR SHIN: Yes.	24	DR SHIN: Again, I think we're broadly agreeing here.
25	MS WEERERATNE: So there was a two-stage process. I think	25	MS WEERERATNE: Good. Well, I do quote that from your
	181		182
1	recommendation, actually, so I'm expecting and hoping	1	You see that?
2	that you agree.	2	DR WARNE: Yes.
3	DR SHIN: On that point, I think a point we're trying to	3	MS WEERERATNE: So, however, it appears that in Wales
4	make is that when guidance et cetera is produced, we've	4	asymptomatic staff testing was not in fact started until
5	argued for greater transparency in how that's arrived at	5	the middle of March 2021, and possibly not as late as
6	and also who's involved in drawing up that guidance.	6	July 2021 in some areas.
7	So, again, I think we're broadly speaking on the same	7	So the question is: do you agree that this delay in
8	page.	8	implementation exposed patients to the risk of infection
9	MS WEERERATNE: Yes, I think that's right, but so I call	9	from healthcare workers?
10	it the honesty principle, which is I'm going to ask you:	10	And in asking that question, I bear in mind what
11	does it lead to less confusion and better understanding	11	you've said about the transfer of infection from
12	all round for practitioners and governments to have that	12	healthcare workers to healthcare workers and patients to
13	kind of openness and transparency?	13	patients in your earlier evidence.
14	DR SHIN: Yes.	14	DR WARNE: So I think they would have increased the risk of
15	MS WEERERATNE: Thank you.	15	transmission from healthcare workers asymptomatic
16	So I'm going to move on, then, to my next question,	16	healthcare workers to patients. The absolute increase
17		17	
	which is hopefully in time at paragraph 9.27, which is Dr Warne.	17	in numbers may have been small in comparison to other routes of transmission, but there is an increased risk.
18			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
19	In that paragraph, Dr Warne, that	19	MS WEERERATNE: An increased risk, thank you very much.
20	DR WARNE: Yes.	20	Again to you, Dr Warne: on hospital-acquired
21	MS WEERERATNE: applies to guidelines for the roll-out of	21	infection rates, at paragraph 11.16.3 of your report you
22	asymptomatic staff testing using lateral flow devices,	22	provide some statistics about hospital onset cases
23	and that was published by the NHS in November 2020,	23	during the first wave in England, represented by 5.3% of

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making twice-weekly screening available for all NHS

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staff and acute hospitals across the UK.

all laboratory confirmed Covid cases.

Are you with me?

1	DR WARNE: Yes.	1	were in other parts of the UK, therefore the proportion
2	MS WEERERATNE: And in Scotland, being 6.4% of all confirmed	2	of hospital-acquired infections would appear larger.
3	cases, and in Wales being 10.5% of all laboratory	3	It's difficult without having the full data, and there's
4	confirmed Covid-19 cases.	4	probably a number of factors that could influence that.
5	DR WARNE: Yes.	5	So again I would draw I would be very careful in
6	MS WEERERATNE: Again understanding that you have expressed	6	drawing direct comparison between those three figures.
7	some caution on that data in that paragraph, and noting	7	MS WEERERATNE: Thank you.
8	what you say about the lower proportion in England, do	8	My Lady, I have one short question.
9	you have any theory or hypothesis as to why, by this	9	So I've one final question to Professor Gould, in
10	measure at least, the rates of hospital-acquired	10	that case, and it's on training, Professor Gould.
11	Covid-19 were so much higher in Wales?	11	So at paragraph 12.10 of your report you cover the
12	DR WARNE: So that may be a reflection of the studies, the	12	need obviously for PPE training to be of a good
13	way they were conducted, rather than a true reflection	13	standard. Our question is this: do you have any
14	of the number of hospital-acquired infections in Wales.	14	specific recommendations for this to include in
15	That's why I'm reluctant to draw a direct comparison	15	particular points on the changing scientific picture to
16	between the three devolved nations in that regard,	16	ensure buy-in to the guidance to promote staff
17	because there are a number of different factors that may	17	compliance in that way?
18	influence it.	18	PROFESSOR GOULD: You would have to have regular
19	MS WEERERATNE: All right. So are you able to consider what	19	communication with the staff to tell them about the
20	range of factors might affect the figure in Wales?	20	changes in scientific thinking and regular continuing
21	DR WARNE: So, first, obviously it's potentially true that	21	professional development and there should be refresher
22	there was a genuinely higher rate of hospital-acquired	22	UPS and there always have been refresher updates in
23	infection in Wales and that may reflect, for example,	23	infection prevention, I think in the past perhaps they
24	the community-acquired infection rates across Wales	24	haven't been as good as they might have been throughout
25	which were, I believe, lower in the first wave than they	25	all the four nations, but I think there is greater
	185		186
1	awareness now, so I think in future there will be	1	testing using lateral flow devices were published by the
2	greater awareness on CPD, continuing professional	2	NHS in November 2020, making twice weekly screening
3	updating, and people will be more likely to buy into it,	3	available to all NHS staff in acute hospitals across the
4	because now they've had the experience of going through	4	UK."
5	a pandemic, and they know that this is not just	5	Just earlier in your oral evidence you referred to
6	theoretical stuff that we expect people to know, it	6	NHS employed staff. The reference in that paragraph of
7	directly affects their wellbeing and that of patients.	7	your report to NHS staff is a reference to those
8	MS WEERERATNE: Just to be clear, that also applies to the	8	employed by the NHS, isn't it?
9	changing scientific picture?	9	DR WARNE: So that paragraph was written by me, rather than
10	PROFESSOR GOULD: Thank you very much.	10	Dr Shin, so perhaps if I may answer it, if that's okay.
11	LADY HALLETT: Thank you very much.	11	MS SEN GUPTA: Yes, of course.
12	Ms Sen Gupta.	12	DR WARNE: I'm not aware of the exact eligibility criteria
13	Questions from MS SEN GUPTA KC	13	for lateral flow testing that was rolled out as part of
14	MS SEN GUPTA: Thank you.	14	those recommendations, so I'm afraid I don't know if
15	I represent the Frontline Migrant Health Workers	15	that applied to people working within NHS institutions
16	Group, and our clients' members include outsourced	16	who were employed outside of NHS employment.
17	workers within the NHS system, such as agency nurses,	17	MS SEN GUPTA: So you don't know whether it was extended to
18	cleaners, porters, security guards, medical couriers and	18	outsourced workers?
19	drivers that were not directly employed by the NHS.	19	DR WARNE: I'm afraid I don't, no.
20	Dr Shin, we have been given to ask some specific	20	MS SEN GUPTA: I'm grateful, thank you.
21	questions about testing, of healthcare workers rather	21	During the relevant period of this module, March
22	than patients. You were referred earlier to	22	2020 to June 2022, outsourced workers who were sick and
23	paragraph 9.27 of the report, and I'm going to take you	23	unable to work because, for example, they were
23 24	back to that. In that paragraph, you state:	23 24	self-isolating, were only entitled to statutory sick pay
24 25	"Guidelines for the roll-out of asymptomatic staff	2 4 25	of £94.25 per week. Do you agree that this low level of
_0	187	20	188

because of the resulting loss of work if required to self-isolate? 1 LADY HALLETT: I'm sorry, which question is this that I've approved, Ms Sen Gupta? 5 were taken to try and reduce that disincentive. The details of that I'm not certain of but I recall that this area was recognised and discussed because staff numbering has changed in terms of our spreadsheet, I am afraid. 1 LADY HALLETT: Could you answer the question: is there a possibility that if you may be financially affected if you text positive that you may not want to take the you text positive that you may not want to take the you text positive that you may not want to take the 12 understandable. Exact staff, but it was test, it's a disincentive? Forget about the level of statutory sick pay because that may not be for me. 14 statutory sick pay because that may not be for me. 15 PK WARNE: So we know that staff uptake when offered 16 screening was not 100% and we know that there are 16 APS SEN GUPTA: Thank you. 17 a variety of different reasons why people chose not to 18 participate in screening programmes. I don't know— 18 participate in screening programmes of not not have any expertise in reasons for that or indeed 19 participate in screening programmes of not not was 20 whether that would have influenced their decision to 180 PK SEN Libration of people in the situation 21 participate in screening programmes or not. 22 participate in screening programmes or not. 23 participate in screening programmes or not. 24 DR SHIN: I have some limited experience of this, so 24 Libratic screening was not limited experience of this, so 25 I think it was useful tool, IPC tool, and it 26 work or visit hospital sites, they are potentially 26 vapability of catching or transmitting Covid. So 27 DR SHIN: I think we need more information, we need more 28 to the availability of testing in March and April 2020. 29 Day agree that in March and April 2020. 20 Day oagree that in March and April 2020. 20 Day oagree that in March and April 2020. 20 Day oagree that in March and	1	statutory sick pay provided a disincentive to test	1	answer to your question is it could be a disincentive to
LADY HALLETT: I'm sorry, which question is this that I've approved, Ms Sen Gupta? MS SEN GUPTA: It sin relation to the disincentive to test. I've broken it down, my Lady, into two parts. The mumbering has changed in terms of our spreadsheet, I am a fartaid. LADY HALLETT: Could you answer the question: is there a possibility that if you may be financially affected if you test possibility that if you may be financially affected if you test, it's a disincentive? Forget about the level of a statutory sick pay because that may not be for me. MS SEN GUPTA: To any programmes. I don't know— I don't have any expertise in reasons for that or indeed on the financial situation of people in the situation of the financial situation of people in the situation that you describe and, therefore, Loan't comment on the financial situation of people in the situation that you describe and, therefore, Loan't comment on 190 MS SEN GUPTA: Thank you. PRWARNE: It was not vailable in the situation who are there should be treated in the same way with who are there should be treated in the same way with regards to testing and IPC measures wherever possible. MS SEN GUPTA: Thank you. PRWARNE: It was not vailable immediately at the start of the same way in the situation of people in the situation whether that would have influenced their decision to 190 Work or visit hospital sites, they are potentially work or visit hospital sites, they are potentially who are there should be treated in the same way with who are there should be treated in the same way with who are there should be treated in the same way with who are there should be treated in the same way with who are there should be treated in the same way with regards to testing and IPC measures wherever possible. MS SEN GUPTA: Thank you. Do you agree that in March and April 2020. Do you agree that in March and April 2020. Do you agree that in March and April 2020. The WARNE: There are more things to that. So whilist also elements about technical expertise required, both is a	2	because of the resulting loss of work if required to	2	testing but my recollection of discussion, at least
approved, Ms Sen Gupta? Ms Sen Gupta? It is in relation to the disincentive to test. Ms Sen Gupta? It is in relation to the disincentive to test. Verbroken it down, my Lady, into two parts. The numbering has changed in terms of our spreadsheet, I am a traid. LADY HALLETT: Could you answer the question: is there a possibility that if you may be financially affected if you test positive that you may not want to take the a possibility that if you may be financially affected if you test positive that you may not want to take the tstatutory sick pay because that may not be for me. Mawarne: So we know that staff uptake when offered screening was not 100% and we know that there are a variety of different reasons why people chose not to participate in screening programmes. I don't know— I don't have any expertise in reasons for that or indeed on the financial situation of people in the situation participate in screening programmes or not. Ms SEN GUPTA: Thank you describe and, therefore, I can't comment on that you describe and, therefore, I can't comment on 160 PR WARNE: I was available and when it was whether that would have influenced their decision to participate in screening programmes or not. Ms SEN GUPTA: Thank you describe and, therefore, I can't comment on 160 PR SHIN: I have some limited experience of this, so I recall some discoussions along those lines. The short 160 PR SHIN: I have some limited experience of this, so I think it's critically important that all staff members Ms SEN GUPTA: Thank you. Dr Warne, at paragraph 9.25 of your report you refer to the availability of catching or transmitting Cowid. So Lithink it's critically important that all staff members Ms Sen Gupta: Thank you. Dr Warne, at paragraph 9.25 of your report you refer to the availability of testing in March and April 2020. Dr Warne: There are more things to that. So whilst Dr Warne: There are more things to that. So whilst different levels across the different groups at different levels across the different groups at diff	3	self-isolate?	3	locally, was that that was recognised by the hospital
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14 to generate these testing platforms but also to roll 14 it was available, in retrospect would have been useful	14	to generate these testing platforms but also to roll	14	it was available, in retrospect would have been useful

to generate these testing platforms but also to roll 14 15 them out, they require special -- you need a supply of 16 testing kits in addition to the testing capacity, which 17 means you actually have to have swab in your hand. You 18 also need the organisational structure by which to

implement this. It's incredibly complicated.

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20 MS SEN GUPTA: Finally, do you agree that, as at March 2020, 21 any suggestion that regular testing is of no value would

22 be wholly incorrect?

23 **DR WARNE:** Apology, would you mind repeating the question?

24 MS SEN GUPTA: Not at all. Do you agree that, as at March

25 2020, any suggestion that regular testing is of no value 191

22 **Questions from MR WAGNER** 23 MR WAGNER: Correct. Thank you.

Vulnerable first, I think.

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Good afternoon, my name is Adam Wagner and I act for Clinically Vulnerable Families, a group that represents

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but I think there are so many different factors to

wholly agree or disagree with that statement.

LADY HALLETT: Thank you very much, Ms Sen Gupta.

MS SEN GUPTA: Thank you. Thank you, my Lady.

consider when making that statement, I'm not sure I can

Right, Mr Wagner wearing the hat for Clinically

people who are clinically vulnerable, clinically extremely vulnerable and their families.

So my first question is for, I think, Dr Shin. I want to ask you about paragraph 4.51 of your report, please, and this is with reference -- this is a part of the report where you're referring to aerosol-generating procedures, and you say there:

"Much less attention is paid to the risk posed by natural respiratory aerosols exhaled by patients, healthcare workers and visitors, despite the fact that these aerosols vastly outnumber those produced by AGPs, [that's aerosol-generating procedures] and potentially pose a greater infection risk, the much higher risk of infection associated simply by occupying the same indoor space as that occupied by somebody who is infected suggested the routine use of RPE would have offered a higher degree of protection."

Dr Shin, am I asking the right expert the question about this section?

20 **DR SHIN:** So the quotation there is a direct reference there
 to the report from Clive Beggs, who gave evidence to the
 Inquiry last week.

23 MR WAGNER: Yes, and I think it's agreeing with Professor

24 Beggs?

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DR SHIN: Yes.

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1 in response to the earlier question, that members of the 2 public brought Covid into hospital settings, quite often 3 logically. So if a member of the public is coming to 4 the hospital, and I extend the question in this way: if 5 they brought their own FFP2 or FFP3 mask and they wanted 6 to wear it, leaving aside mandating, just it was their 7 choice to wear it, would you agree that that should be 8 facilitated because it helps protect them and the people 9 around them?

DR WARNE: So there is clear evidence that wearing face coverings reduces the risk of transmission and there is evidence that FFP2 and 3 masks provide more protection in that regard, predominantly from the wearer coughing -- you know, really transmitting virus in that way.

I'm not sure, at a community level, what the evidence would be, whether they can comment on that, bearing in mind that these would be non-fit-tested FFP2 and FFP3 masks and the variety of other considerations for community settings. But certainly there is clear benefit of wearing face masks when visiting hospital.

benefit of wearing face masks when visiting hospital.
MR WAGNER: I think you have also said that FFP2 and 3 are
better, you know, obviously including if fit testing and
making sure you're wearing them in the right way, so if
a person turns up, the member of the public, with one of

MR WAGNER: So, Dr Shin or Dr Warne, whoever wants to answer 1 2 the question, Dr Shin, said in evidence, you were asked 3 about FFP2 and FFP3 masks, as compared to nothing, as 4 compared to no measures, and you agreed, you said it was 5 clearly true that a higher level of protection would be 6 offered by those interventions. Just considering the 7 risks of respiratory aerosols exhaled by patients and 8 visitors, so members of the public, and the FFP2 and 9 FFP3 masks, would it, in your view, have helped for 10 there to have been clear public guidance about the 11 benefits of FFP2 and/or FFP3 masks, so that when the 12 public entered healthcare settings, potentially with 13 Covid or potentially at risk of Covid, they would be 14 better educated on the benefits of those masks and be 15 able to make informed choices about what they do? 16 DR SHIN: Sorry, for members of the public? 17 **MR WAGNER:** Yes, so people visiting hospitals or patients. 18 DR SHIN: I'm not sure I fully understand the question 19 because we're never going to offer visitors, if that's 20 what you're talking about, FFP2 or 3. MR WAGNER: Yes. 21 22 DR SHIN: Maybe I'm not understanding the question 23 correctly. 24 MR WAGNER: I was going to come onto that in a moment, but

those better masks and says "I want to wear it", is
there any reason why you wouldn't allow them to wear it
or give them, for example, a surgical mask instead.

DR WARNE: So speaking from my own hospital, I'm not aware
that we would have asked a visitor to change from

in relation to -- I think it was Dr Warne who just said,

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FFP2/3, should they be wearing one, to an FRSM, and I'm
 not aware of any hospital which would have taken that
 position, if that's what you're implying by your

9 question.

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MR WAGNER: It's the evidence of some of the Clinically
Vulnerable Family group that that's exactly what
happened, that they came into hospital and were told,
"No, no, you've got to wear the sort of hospital issued
surgical mask, rather than the mask that you've come in
with".

Just following on from that, you know, talking about a clinically vulnerable group, so people who know that they are immunosuppressed, or whatever the reason they would be particularly vulnerable to Covid, would you agree that it would be important to allow them or facilitate them to wear better quality masks if visiting a healthcare setting when potentially there is a high risk of Covid transmitting to them?

DR SHIN: I think answering the question today, I'd say, yes, it's reasonable that they continue to wear that 196

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1 mask. Now, what our position would have been in 2020 is 2 a different story. One thing I do recall is that we 3 asked visitors to wear -- if they were provided with 4 an FRSM for example to put on a new FRSM because we 5 don't know how long -- could that mask have been but 6 I will confess I've never come across even a report of 7 a visitor arriving with FFP2 or 3 or being asked about 8 that, not that I get asked about every single incident 9 at our front door but I think the basis of your 10 question, I think, is it's reasonable that if you've got 11 a vulnerable visitor coming, for them to wear an FFP2 or 12 3, it's a reasonable thing and I can't think of a good 13 reason to stop them doing that.

14 DR WARNE: I would add to that I think we also need to 15 consider safer ways of vulnerable patients and 16 healthcare workers entering the hospital environment 17 through a range of other measures, of which, you know, 18 PPE, potentially, is one of them. Again, it's a poorly 19 studied area and one I think that's been highlighted by 20 the pandemic that we need to take more of an interest 21 in.

22 MR WAGNER: Are there any measures that you could recommend, 23 simple measures that might help those clinically 24 vulnerable people coming to healthcare settings? 25 **DR WARNE:** So two examples spring to mind, one is dialysis

to those individuals. Theoretically, obviously, it

would be lower but I can't quantify that risk in

comparison to other measures we might take.

MR WAGNER: Thank you.

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I want to ask you secondly about testing and I think this is for Dr Warne. You have spoken about lateral flow testing and about other kinds of testing. Is it a one-stop shop or do you think repeat testing, testing after admission of a patient, might help mitigate that risk of, you know, long incubation of the virus?

DR WARNE: So we know that more frequent testing is more likely to pick up asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic cases. So the more frequently you do it, theoretically, the less likely you are to -- the more likely you are to identify those patients early and to prevent them from transmitting, up to a certain point. The practicalities become one of logistics, about how frequently you can test people and, certainly, in our hospital, we were doing it more than just on admission; we were doing it at intervals during the course of their admission as well, in an attempt to try to mitigate that.

21 22 MR WAGNER: Do you think, looking back, repeat testing after 23 admission could have been used more effectively across 24 the NHS to reduce transmission one way or the other?

DR WARNE: It's difficult to assess because, in doing that, 199

1 patients and the other is haem-oncology patients, so 2 patients who need to access health services for 3 life-saving treatment, and various mechanisms were used 4 during the pandemic to try and provide those hospital 5 attendances in as safe way as possible, through, for 6 example, staggered appointment times, greater social 7 distancing in waiting rooms, guiding patients directly 8 into clinic rooms, rather than being in open waiting 9 areas, et cetera, and we should be looking at restarting 10 that package of measures in the event of a further 11 pandemic, as soon as possible, for our vulnerable 12 patients.

13 MR WAGNER: What about the healthcare staff wearing 14 respirator masks when they're dealing with those 15 immunosuppressed or clinically vulnerable patients, 16 would that be another way you might think you could 17 reduce the risk of them getting Covid-19 or some other 18 respiratory virus? 19

DR WARNE: So, potentially, the evidence base is much less clear, particularly for the valved FFP3 masks where, when you exhale, you're potentially releasing material out. So I'm not aware of any studies that have looked at that particular risk. In the event that a patient is wearing an FFP3 mask non-fit tested, and a staff member is doing the same, what is the risk to those patients --

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1 you immediately reduce your testing capacity or 2 screening capacity for other purposes. It is a finite 3 resource that needs to be managed in the best way 4 possible and this is where some modelling interventions 5 have been able to try to find that sweet spot where you 6 can provide the most benefit to the greatest number of 7 patients and healthcare workers. It's not 8 a straightforward question.

DR SHIN: I'll just add to that. In fact, in reality, in my 10 hospital, which has a large number of vulnerable 11 patients, we did actually have weekly PCR testing for 12 a long period and, in fact, even to this day, in our 13 haematology-oncology population, the most vulnerable, we 14 maintain once-weekly surveillance PCR testing in our 15

MR WAGNER: Thank you. Just one final question. In 16 17 relation to false negatives, is there any evidence of 18 common causal factors that might lead to false negatives 19 and if there anything that could be done if there is 20 evidence of that kind to reduce the number of false 21 negatives or false positives?

DR WARNE: It depends on the testing platform that's being used. So there is, for example, evidence that if you don't get enough sample when do the nasal swab, if you don't put it in far enough or get enough material on it, 200

1	that that can lead to false negatives. That's an issue
2	about training or educating people how to use those
3	tests. Then there are the intrinsic features of the
4	test itself, some of them have better sensitivity, fewer
5	false negatives than others.
6	MR WAGNER: Thank you.
7	LADY HALLETT: Thank you, Mr Wagner.
8	Mr Simblet?
9	MR SIMBLET: My Lady, the questions you approved on behalf
10	of the Covid Airborne Transmission Alliance have already
11	been answered in the course of this afternoon, so I'm
12	not going to ask those questions, thank you very much.
13	LADY HALLETT: Thank you very much, Mr Simblet, very
14	grateful.
15	You're back up, Mr Wagner.

You're back up, Mr Wagner.

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MR WAGNER: A bit of a gap, I have to open my computer 16 17

> I'm also acting for a different core participant, the pregnancy, baby and parenting organisations, which are a coalition of 13 charities that deal with those kinds of issues, so I'm just going to ask you a couple of questions, please, on their behalf.

So, first of all, I think this is a question for Dr Shin, it's about visitors guidance. Dr Shin, do you agree, as a general proposition, that it's much harder 201

1 was struck, you weren't considering early pregnancy 2 services, so such as attending early pregnancy scans 3 with a partner?

4 DR SHIN: Again, from my perspective, when we were writing 5 that, I was really focusing on the childbirth phase of 6 pregnancy.

7 MR WAGNER: Were you including in that neonatal services? 8 You did mention it before --

9 DR SHIN: We mentioned it separately. Sorry, we didn't mention -- I thought it was explicit but, for neonatal 10 11 intensive care units, it was quite common to have a more 12 flexible approach and I think we said that -- you know, 13 for example parents -- many hospitals have 14 accommodation, even, for parents to stay overnight, so 15 that they could stay near or with their babies.

MR WAGNER: So the national guidance for maternity and 16 17 neonatal services wasn't issued until December 2020, so 18 that's nine months after March 2020. Do you agree that 19 in the interim, there was a vacuum in relation to that 20 area of the hospital services.

21 DR SHIN: My recollection of that, this wasn't the focus of 22 all my workload in the pandemic period, so I can't 23 answer that specifically for my hospital. What I do 24 know is that neonatologists around the country work in 25 large networks, in regional networks and national, so

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2 restrictions during a pandemic if there isn't clear 3 national guidance to help achieve that balance? 4 DR SHIN: Yes. 5 MR WAGNER: Following the same logic, would you agree that, 6 without clear national guidance, it would be much harder 7 for trusts to strike a reasonable balance in relation to 8 maternity and neonatal services? DR SHIN: Yes. The short answer, yes. 9 10 MR WAGNER: I'd like to ask you about paragraph 8.22 of your 11 report, please, where you say: 12 "Overall, taking into account the exceptions made 13 for special circumstances, like end-of-life care, 14 maternity services, patients with cognitive impairment, 15 et cetera, and the fact that visiting guidance evolved 16 to be more flexible over time, we believe a reasonable 17 balance was struck but with variation in local practice 18 that contributed to differing experience." 19

to strike a reasonable balance with visiting

Just a point of clarification: when you say 20 maternity services, did you include early pregnancy 21 services or were you focusing on childbirth itself? 22 **DR SHIN:** From my perspective, we were focusing more around

23 childbirth. 24 MR WAGNER: Yes. So would it be right to say that, when you 25 were reaching that conclusion that a reasonable balance

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1 I would assume there's a lot of communication about this 2 very point. But I wasn't privy to those.

3 MR WAGNER: Would you agree that, going back to my initial 4 question, the fact there wasn't national guidance until 5 December 2020 would have left individual trusts probably 6 quite inconsistently applying what they thought was the 7 best option?

DR SHIN: Yes, potentially, but, as I mentioned, neonatology 8 9 units work in networks so I think there would've been 10 very quickly, hopefully -- I presume a very quick 11 arrival at some reasonable consensus about this because 12 I'm aware that they do work very closely together as 13 networks.

14 MR WAGNER: Sure, but that's not actually something you 15 studied for -- and didn't take evidence on that for the 16 purpose of this report?

17 DR SHIN: And it's not something I had any direct experience 18

MR WAGNER: No. No. 19

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So just sticking on visiting guidance, and just looking at 8.14 of your report, where you say the extent and consistency with which these restrictions were and should be put in place across different clinical areas is unclear, we assume that most, if not all, NHS hospitals followed relevant national NHS visiting

guidance in the four nations.

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On what basis did you make that assumption? What was the evidential basis of assuming that most, if not all, NHS hospitals followed the relevant national

DR SHIN: I think I bring you to the early preamble in the report where we say we can talk about our own experience and also in our regions perhaps, but we can't, you know, really answer for the entire -- the experience of people across the entire country, and also if we looked for evidence and couldn't find it, then we couldn't include that, so we were applying the precautionary principle in a way to that paragraph that, to the best of my knowledge, that was the case but we can't speak for every trust in the country. And also devolved administrations, as we said before, we don't have strong links, for example, with Northern Ireland. In some cases, we said in the report -- for some aspects of the report, pertaining to other parts of the country, so that was the reason for the wording of that.

MR WAGNER: But wouldn't the precautionary principle have meant that you applied the other way: that without evidence of their being a sort of majority who applied national guidance, you just couldn't say anything about

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care or maternity services, the parents of the child, of the baby, in a similar category as carers, rather than just, sort of, visitors?

DR WARNE: So I think that there are a number of different visiting groups of visitors that you could include. You have to consider -- and it's important to consider them, including carers and -- and whether I'd include them in the caring group or not is a bit unclear because, you know, some people might say they fit more into the role of parents or paediatric considerations.

You have to take -- I'm a bit cautious around maternity services because we know that there are some pandemics that have happened in the recent past where pregnant women and people in the immediate post-partum period are at increased risk of severe disease. So swine flu, for example, I clearly remember looking after pregnant women, who were otherwise fit and well, in intensive care with a disease that was widely considered to be relatively mild.

So we have to take each pandemic on its own merits, and I think that we should take these considerations now but we need to be careful how we apply them to any future pandemic.

24 LADY HALLETT: Thank you, Mr Wagner.

25 MR WAGNER: Thank you.

DR SHIN: Yes, it was linked to the fact we can't always 2 cover all aspects of pandemic response in all parts of 3 the country. 4 MR WAGNER: Yes, and there is evidence -- this is the final 5 point I want to make -- from the 13 organisations that 6 I represent and their stakeholders that there was very 7 inconsistent application of principles, if I can put it 8 like that, before that December 2020 national guidance. 9 Is that something that you can speak to or not? 10 DR SHIN: Well, I'm not aware of that evidence that you've 11 mentioned. DR WARNE: No, I think it's important that we start -- as 12 13 I said earlier in the hearing, I think that it's 14 important that we start to think more about visiting as 15 an understudied area, and one that always takes third 16 place to patient and healthcare worker care, but one 17 that we should consider further in future pandemics. 18 I'm not sure how best to do that, but I think that the 19 reports produced by the organisations you represent are 20 probably a good way of starting that process now. 21 MR WAGNER: I think it was you, Dr Warne, who mentioned 22 earlier -- you were talking about carers being a sort of 23 special category of visitors where they're providing 24 care to the individuals -- it may have been Dr Shin 25 actually, but would you put, in relation to neonatal

LADY HALLETT: Ms Mitchell.

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Questions from MS MITCHELL KC

3 MS MITCHELL: I appear as instructed by Aamer Anwar & 4 Company on behalf of the Scottish Covid Bereaved. 5 I think my questions are probably most suited to 6 Professor Gould, but if I'm not right in that, please do 7 intervene.

> My first question is in relation to the practicalities of IPC, particularly as it relates to

In your report you identify that there are practicalities which have to be overcome, for example patients taking off masks because they need to eat. One of the practical examples that was given to us repeatedly by the Scottish Covid Bereaved was examples of seeing visitors and perhaps people from various different wards coming out of the hospital to smoke or to get some air or both, mixing with one another and then going back separately to the wards.

Do you agree, when we go forward and look at IPC in the future, that any guidance needs to emphasise the movement of people not only within the hospital but from within the hospital to outside and back again?

PROFESSOR GOULD: I think that it would be a very reasonable area to look at and to consider, but I don't have any

1	nard figures about what was it's not something	1	there was significant differences in between different
2	I've seen written about very much.	2	hospitals, even in between different wards, as to how
3	I'm aware very much that in many hospitals in many	3	those policies and procedures were implemented and, as
4	European countries, patients spend more time outside of	4	a result of that, it has caused significant upset and
5	the hospital than they do in it, if they're mobile, and	5	significant concern to the Scottish Covid Bereaved,
6	it apparently makes no difference on infection rates.	6	for example, a number of end-of-life visits weren't
7	MS MITCHELL: Well, that's very	7	permitted during 2020, there was an inconsistency in
8	PROFESSOR GOULD: But that's not in relation to Covid, that	8	approach of things like how many people could visit, for
9	is in relation to healthcare-associated infection more	9	how long and what setting, what protection they can
10	generally. But I think it's an important and	10	wear.
11	interesting point that you bring, and I think that it	11	First of all, my question is: do you accept that
12	probably should be given consideration in future	12	there was a wide variation in the implementation of IPC
13	guidelines.	13	guidance?
14	MS MITCHELL: Moving on, the evidence of Dr Warne earlier on	14	PROFESSOR GOULD: Certainly there were variations reported
15	said that you've no records of who visits patients, and	15	among healthcare staff, but I'm not aware of anything
16	what you've already said in relation to visitors perhaps	16	written very much about visitors. That may be my
17	already answers this next question, but was there any	17	ignorance but I have not read very much about that.
18	work done to ascertain if visitors were adhering to IPC	18	MS MITCHELL: Again, would that point to an area of IPC that
19	guidelines when they were visiting?	19	should be considered more
20	PROFESSOR GOULD: Not that I'm aware of, no. It wasn't	20	PROFESSOR GOULD: I think it would be a good idea to
21	an area, again, that received a great deal of attention.	21	consider it more in the future, yes.
22	MS MITCHELL: The reason I ask that is that the	22	MS MITCHELL: Thank you.
		23	•
23	implementation and the differences between	23 24	Finally, and sort of moving on from the point that
24 25	implementation of IPC visiting guidelines were noticed	24 25	you've just made there, I was so interested to hear
23	by the Scottish Covid Bereaved, and they considered that 209	25	about your hearts and minds argument to engage people in 210
1	these sorts of policies.	1	(4.00 pm)
2	Would having one set of guidelines that we could say	2	(The hearing adjourned until 10.30 am
3	to people these are being implemented consistently and	3	on Monday, 23 September 2024)
4	uniformly be a good idea to ensure compliance to make	4	
5	people think "I'm doing this and other people are doing	5	
6	the same thing"?	6	
7	PROFESSOR GOULD: We could never ensure compliance, because	7	
8	we don't live in that kind of a world, but if people	8	
9	know why they are doing something, and agree with it,	9	
10	I think you would be more likely to have their hearts	10	
11	and minds, yes.	11	
12	MS MITCHELL: I'm obliged, my Lady, those are our questions.	12	
13	LADY HALLETT: Thank you very much, Ms Mitchell.	13	
14	I think that completes the questions that people	14	
15	wanted to ask. I am really grateful to you. I don't	15	
16	know if it's easier sharing the burden after a long day	16	
17	of intensive questioning or whether it's harder, I don't	17	
18	know, but thank you all very much indeed for all your	18	
19	help in preparing the report and for all your help	19	
20	today, I'm very grateful to you.	20	
21	(The witnesses withdrew)	21	
22	LADY HALLETT: Right, it's 10.30 on Monday.	22	
23	MS CAREY: It is.	23	
24	LADY HALLETT: On whatever day of September it is.	24	
25	MS CAREY: The 23rd, my Lady.	25	
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