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Wednesday, 2 October 2024

2 (10.00 am)

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PROFESSOR KATHRYN ROWAN (continued)

LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Ms Rowan, I'm so sorry about yesterday afternoon and my rapid departure. In over 40 years as a barrister and a judge, I've never had to leave a hearing in that manner but I'm afraid I had no alternative, I was about to be violently sick. So I'm really sorry.

10 A. That's absolutely fine, my Lady, and I hope you are11 feeling a lot better today.

12 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: I'm on the mend, thank you.

Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY (continued)

MR FIREMAN: Professor Rowan, if we could go back to what we were discussing briefly yesterday. Just towards the end of your evidence yesterday we were discussing the concept which you have termed as ICNARC ICU capacity strain, and you described the impact during the pandemic on what you described as pandemic high and pandemic extreme as capacity strain.

Just in terms of a headline point that we can derive from that, is it right, I think that you were saying, that that meant that, certainly in the second wave, during periods of pandemic high or pandemic extreme strain, a patient who went into ICU at that

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ask you about, it's age. We heard evidence last week from the Chief Medical Officer for England,
Professor Sir Chris Whitty, and he said that very early on in the pandemic it became clear that age was a very high-risk factor for Covid-19 infection and admission to

ICNARC did their own analysis. Did that align with that message?

critical care and death.

- A. Yes, it did. What we did with data from the first wave was we did some modelling, what we call multivariable modelling. It's where you're looking at all the possible factors that could impact on hospital death, and in that analysis, where you allow, if you like, each factor to compete with itself in terms of importance, age was the most significant factor driving likelihood of not surviving in intensive care -- sorry, not surviving to hospital discharge.
- 18 Q. Is age a significant risk factor with a number ofdifferent diseases as well?
- 20 **A.** So age is an important factor. When you look at it in isolation, obviously as we get older we get frailer, we get -- I think what you have to remember is what comes with age are comorbidities, chronic conditions. So, you know, looking at age *per se* alone is it's, sort of, almost like a proxy for number of other things and,

time, with all other factors being equal, was more

2 likely to die than had they gone into ICU at another

3 time; is that correct?

4 A. Yes. What we showed was that in the second wave
 5 patients admitted in pandemic high and pandemic extreme
 6 the association with the likelihood of dying before
 7 discharge from hospital was greater, absolutely.

Q. In very simple terms, does that demonstrate that
 capacity is not just a figure or a stat but can have
 a real clinical impact on outcomes?

A. I think -- obviously I do not deliver critical care and 11 12 my very noble clinical colleagues do and they're 13 probably better able to answer what it's like to work in 14 a very busy unit. But it does suggest that when there 15 is too much going on, when there are too many 16 patients -- and you've got to remember, as I said 17 yesterday, there was also those patients being managed 18 outside the critical care unit -- that that appears to 19 be associated with, sort of, patients perhaps not --20 less likely to survive to hospital discharge.

Q. I want to ask you about some of the data surrounding the
 characteristics of the patients who were actually being
 admitted to ICU and the messages that we can glean from
 this.

With respect to the first characteristic I want to

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therefore, one of the reasons we build these multivariable models is to allow all those other things to sort of compete in terms of determining.

But age is an important risk factor for survival to hospital discharge for intensive care patients.

6 Q. For clarity, your multivariable approach, does that7 strip out some of those other factors?

8 A. True. When you do those sort of models, yes, some of
9 them prove not to be statistically significant in the
10 model. So you're looking at the factors that are
11 discharge or most impactful on not surviving to hospital
12 discharge. So the ones that are most strongly
13 associated with all the others in the model, and some
14 prove not to be associated.

15 Q. Can we then look at, please, age in the context of thepandemic.

17 And can we, please, go to INQ000474239, and this 18 is figure 5.

Can I ask you to start, please, by just describing what we see in terms of the three lines and what they tell us

A. Okay. So as yesterday, this graph is set out like the
 other graphs. So what you see here is that during the
 first two waves of the pandemic and prior to the
 roll-out of vaccines, patients admitted to critical care

for Covid-19, the orange line, were of a similar age to patients admitted for other reasons.

During the Delta wave, in mid- to late 2021, patients admitted to critical care were younger, and we think that's most likely related to the vaccine policy, where they started -- the vaccines were -- the policy for the roll-out of vaccine were to vaccinate the most vulnerable, but also starting with the most -- the oldest sort of population.

During the Omicron wave, patients admitted to critical care for Covid-19 were, again, of a similar age to patients admitted for other reasons.

- 13 Q. If we now take a look at the dotted -- black dotted 14 line, that's overall patients.
- 15 A. Yes.

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- 16 Q. If we could have a look, in terms of the comparison, 17 between the pre-pandemic period and the pandemic period, 18 what notable messages are there in comparison between 19 those two periods?
- 20 A. So really looking at the orange line, that's the Covid 21 patients, and the lighter blue line, because obviously
- 22 the dark dotted line is a combination of the two, you 23 can see a drop in the mean age.
- 24 Now, what --
- 25 Q. Sorry, just to be clear, do you recall -- we can't see
- 1 winter pressure?
- 2 A. Indeed. I think it would be hard to see dips but I'm
- 3 just looking at it, maybe slight dips, sort of,
- 4 November/December/January but they would be hard to see
- 5 in these data but, yes, we don't see a dip of the same
- 6 sort of magnitude in the pre-pandemic period.
- 7 Q. We then see that dip which you were talking about --
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. -- and you mentioned the potential impact of elective 10
 - care being suspended. Is a potential other explanation
- 11 something which you touch on in your paragraph 7.6 of
- 12 your witness statement, that there was potentially
- 13 evidence from the data of rationing of care going on?
- 14 A. So perhaps I could tackle that paragraph. So I want to
- 15 just talk about that pool. So what we don't know is
- 16 what patients or what people are not getting to
- 17 hospital. We don't know about what people are getting
- 18 to hospital later than they might have got during
- 19 outside a pandemic. We don't know what people were not
- 20 getting referred because in a busy hospital and busy
- 21 critical care, the sort of systems for referral may not
- 22 have been working the same. We don't know what sort of
- 23 what I might call subconscious rationing might have been
- 24 going on, and that's the notion where you know the unit
- 25 is full, so the patients are not being referred. And

- 1 on the zoomed-in version but, I think, is it right, this 2 is around March or April 2020?
- 3 A. That is -- I'm just looking at that myself. Yes, it's 4 sort of -- it starts to drop in early March and you can
- see it coming down and then recovering. So it's sort of 5
- 6 March and April and May. So it's during the wave.
- 7 Q. Wave 1 of the pandemic?
- 8 A. During wave 1.
- 9 Q. And carry on, sorry, I interrupted you.
- 10 So then what I was going to say is obviously, as I said
- 11 yesterday, the patients who end up in intensive care,
- the data on patients who end up in intensive care can 12
- 13 only tell you who is in intensive care. What changed to
- 14 the pool of patients, if you like, in the hospital are
- 15 a number of factors.

So, for example, in wave 1 there was a policy to stop elective work and other things, and that may have impacted on the age of the pool of patients, you know, with other conditions presenting for critical care.

- 20 Q. If we look, though, at the pre-pandemic period, it's 21 right, isn't it, that the "All other patients" line --
- 22 of course, there's no Covid-19 at this point, but it is 23 a relatively flat line during the pandemic period?
- 24 Α. Indeed

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25 That would include, wouldn't it, periods of intense

then there may have been, there is a possibility -- I can't tell you one way or the other -- some form of conscience rationing.

Now, whether age alone was the reason for any decision-making or whether a whole number of factors were taken into account in terms of the overall clinical picture of likelihood of benefit and the result of that was those getting into intensive care units were of a lower age, I don't know the answer to that.

Q. Obviously this is an area that is of significant concern 10 11 to a number of those interested in the Inquiry, 12 particularly core participants who are concerned about 13 the fact that elderly patients may have been 14 disadvantaged by prioritisation decisions.

> Are you able to say whether or not, and I imagine from your answer you may not, but are you able to say whether this provides potential evidence that elderly patients were disadvantaged by prioritisation decisions?

I think it provides potential evidence, yes. I think one would ask the caregivers about the decision-making that was taking place during that period.

And, as you know, we heard from Professor Kevin Fong last week that the whole system was under such strain that perhaps, sort of, more rational decision-making was not possible because of the strain

on the whole system. I can only look at the strain in 1 2 intensive care.

3 Q. Thank you.

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This particular graph can come down for the

But can I just clarify in terms of the way you produced this data, it's a mean of all ICUs across

- A. So this is all intensive care units providing level 3 10 care in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. It's from the joint report that we provided. And then 12 what you're looking at is for every week in the graph we 13 have basically on a daily basis averaged the patients 14 ages and then averaged it by seven days, if that makes 15 sense. So it's sort of a weekly daily average, if that 16 makes sense.
- 17 Q. I'm not sure we need necessarily worry too much about 18 this precise way --
- 19 A. It's clear in the beginning of the report if you want me 20
- 21 We are clear as to the fact that you have totalled up Q. 22 the ages --
- 23 A. Yes.

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- 24 Q. -- and then you have --
- 25 A. You can see it as an average of the patients admitted

So just with that paragraph in mind, can we look at the data on pre-existing chronic conditions and this is at INQ000474239 and figure 7.

Can I ask you to, again, explain what this graph shows us?

Α. Absolutely. Forgive me, I'm just trying to find the right sheet here.

So during the first three pandemic waves prior to the emergence of the Omicron variant, patients admitted to critical care with Covid-19 are less likely to have any pre-existing advanced chronic condition than patients admitted for other reasons and then during the Omicron wave this pattern reversed and patients admitted with Covid-19 were more likely to have an advanced chronic condition.

So, sort of, what we're sort of looking at here is advanced chronic conditions obviously highly, sort of, associated or correlated with older age and Covid-19 prior to vaccination was -- caused critical illness in all patients, sort of, type thing. After vaccination had been established and with the Omicron wave, admission to critical care tended to be -- for Covid-19 tended to be associated for patients who had other conditions or other things. So more complex patients or more -- patients with greater numbers of comorbidities,

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that week. 1

- 2 Q. So a daily figure?
- 3 A. Yes.

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4 Q. That makes sense, thank you.

It leads me to my next question, which is really that that doesn't account, does it, for potential variability amongst intensive care units because there may well be some where they are admitting older patients and some where they are only admitting --

- 10 A. Indeed. So this is overall and, you know, one could 11 produce figures for individual units.
- If we could then turn to another aspect, you said that 12 Q. 13 age is just one factor and alone it may not tell us that 14 much. We need to look at other data. Another data 15 point that ICNARC has looked at is pre-existing chronic 16 conditions, and going back to your witness statement at 17 paragraph 7.6 you touch on some of the data in relation 18 to pre-existing chronic conditions.

You say that:

"The peaks of the first two waves of the pandemic were also associated with decreases in the proportions of patients admitted for reasons other than COVID-19 that were: aged 75 years or older or (for non-elective admissions) had any prior dependency or any advanced chronic condition."

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Covid was like a tipping point to bring them into intensive care.

Prior to that, Covid-19 itself was serious enough to bring you into intensive care.

5 Q. What we also have to bear in mind, don't we, 6 Professor Rowan, is that this is only telling us about 7 patients coming into intensive care, and so it's 8 possible, again -- and I appreciate that it's just possible but it's possible -- that this could also be 9 10 evidence of prioritisation decisions being taken, isn't 11 it?

I think, again, if you look at the "All other patients", 12 13 that that's the line to look at, which is the light blue 14 one, and that does suggest the percentage with any 15 advanced chronic conditions dipped slightly. So the big 16 dark dotted line I think is driven mainly by the Covid 17 patients, but you do see a dip in the proportion of 18 patients with advanced chronic conditions.

> Now I go back to that point I made about patients not getting to hospital or getting to hospital late as potentially, sort of, one of the factors that drove that but, with only data on intensive care, it's difficult to understand the pool of patients who would have been in the hospital and potentially eligible for critical care.

As you said earlier, the data is just one aspect of the

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1 entire picture and there may be a variety of reasons, 2 but is it -- are some coherent reasons, potentially, 3 just to clarify, the lack of elective care, people 4 self-selecting and staying away from intensive care, 5 people in some cases sadly dying at home rather than 6 coming to intensive care, and also potentially some 7 decisions being taken to prioritise those patients who 8 have the best chance of recovery and those patients 9 being admitted to intensive care. Are all of those

A. All of those reasons are plausible in terms of driving 11 12 that sort of dip of the percentage with advanced chronic 13 conditions being admitted.

reasons plausible?

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- 14 Q. Just to clarify the point finally, you do note in your 15 witness statement that changes to patient 16 characteristics, in the way that they were during the 17 pandemic, as you have phrased it, that patients who were 18 aged 75 years or older or for non-elective admissions 19 had any prior dependency or advanced chronic conditions 20 making up a smaller percentage of those in intensive 21 care, those changes weren't seen during other winter 22 periods of the --
- 23 A. I think that's really important when we go back to just 24 thinking about the strain on intensive care in those 25 first two waves. It was like nothing -- you know, you

1 A. Yes, we -- it was part of the dataset that we collect as 2 part of the national clinical audit for critical care. 3

Q. I just want to run through some of the graphs that demonstrate the differences in the way in which Covid-19 was affecting patients of different ethnicities, and if we could start chronologically with the first one in the report.

This is INQ000480138, and it's figure 29, if this could come on, screen please. Thank you.

So this shows us the percentage of patients from white ethnic groups in England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined by reason for admission and month. What is the message or the messages that are capable of being gleaned from this graph?

A. So we've spent a lot of time looking at these data, so perhaps first we might just look at "All other patients" and -- "(elective)" and "(non-elective)", and you can see during the relevant period that the pandemic -there might be a slight downward trend in the per cent from white ethnic groups. We've looked at the data and that seems to be mainly coding of ethnicity as not stated, so more an artefact of the data than sort of any downward decrease in the percentage from white ethnic groups.

Then it's really looking at the Covid, the

can't parallel it with our usual winter pressures, why -- you know, winter pressures provide or cause some strain on the critical care system that we'd rather avoid. The waves of the pandemic were unlike anything that we'd ever seen and the numbers of patients were so much greater.

But yes, we don't see these reductions in usual winter pressures.

9 Q. That can come down now, thank you.

> Some of the other work that ICNARC has done looking at patient characteristics involves looking at the ethnicity of patients that were admitted to intensive care units. Just to clarify, I think this is work you undertook as ICNARC but it's not work that was done as a joint effort with SICSAG so I'm just going to ask you about England, Wales and Northern Ireland for these purposes.

18 Indeed, we were one of the few data sets that actually Α. 19 had accurate data on ethnicity, which we shared with 20 other groups early on in the pandemic to make sure that 21 data linkage could occur. But, yes, these were data 22 from the Case Mix Programme.

23 Q. And this is data that you had prior to the pandemic --

24 A. So --

25 Q. -- that you continued monitoring?

patients admitted for Covid, and what you can see is at certain periods the per cent from white ethnic groups decreases markedly from a level of about 70% down to 50 or even -- and I'm just reading off the graph here -- or even -- yes, the one arrowed is probably about 35/40%. So the converse of that is an increase in non-white ethnic groups.

But actually these don't coincide with the pandemic waves. They occur just after the sort of the height of the wave, if you were to superimpose the waves, the first and second wave. And our hypothesis, and it really is only a hypothesis of what might have been going on, is that during the waves, at high rates of transmission, Covid was hitting everybody. So transmission was high and everybody was getting Covid-19.

Outside the waves we might hypothesise that some groups were at higher risk, and this is perhaps reflected, in this graph, as the per cent of patients who were non-white may have been at -- more vulnerable for a whole host of reasons and more likely to be admitted outside the waves for Covid-19.

23 Q. So there are two messages, are there, Professor Rowan, in terms of how this pandemic was affecting white patients? First of all, Covid-19 was perhaps less

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- dangerous for white patients than other conditions may have been in terms of admission to ICU based on this
- 3 graph; is that right?
- 4 A. Let me just ... I think Covid-19, the per cent of
- 5 patients, white ethnic group patients getting Covid-19
- 6 was lower than other conditions that require admission
- 7 to intensive care.
- 8 Q. Thank you. But also, as you have rightly said, the
- 9 message may be clearer when we look at some of the
- 10 non-white groups --
- 11 A. Yes, I think it's --
- 12 Q. -- which we are going to do now.
- 13 A. We also saw this pattern in patients admitted from the
- 14 most deprived quintile, which -- again, you see this
- post-wave, that patients more deprived were a lot more
- 16 likely to be admitted to --
- 17 **Q.** Could you just explain what you mean by that?
- 18 A. So one can, by residential postcode and area the patient
- 19 lives, divide postcode areas into the degree of
- 20 deprivation in that area, if that makes sense.
- 21 Q. And the message was what with respect to those patients?
- 22 A. So, sort of similar to this, which is, in the periods --
- 23 inter-wave periods, we saw patients who lived in more
- 24 deprived residential areas more likely to be admitted to
- 25 intensive care.

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- 1 of testing, uptake of vaccination. One can't be sure
 - what the reasons are but it does seem that between the
- 3 waves there was a greater vulnerability and it seems
- 4 that patients of an Asian ethnic group were more likely
- 5 to be admitted. There were a greater proportion of them
- 6 admitted to critical care with Covid-19.
- 7 Q. With respect to the blue line, the "All other patients"
 - line, horizontal line, would it be right that that
- 9 broadly corresponds to what one might expect to see for
- 10 patients from an ethnic background in terms of the
- 11 proportion of the population, but if we look at, in
- 12 particular, the period which I think you spoke about
- just before between January 2021 and July 2021, it looks
- 14 as if there's a much, much, much more significant, quite
- stark, increase in the number of Asian patients there.
- 16 Is that correct?
- 17 A. Yes, indeed, absolutely. So, generally, patients
- 18 admitted to critical care with Covid, there were
- 19 a higher proportion from Asian ethnic groups relative to
- 20 other conditions. The "other conditions" lines, as you
- 21 must imagine, are a whole host of different conditions,
- 22 elective and non-elective, that are reasons for
- 23 admission to critical care. So overall Covid, and
- 24 between these waves, there were marked increases between
- 25 the waves of Covid.

Q. That's clear.

Could we now look, please, at figure 33.

3 Thank you.

This is the percentage of patients from Asian ethnic groups in England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined by reason for admission and month. It would be fair to say, wouldn't it, this tells us a very different picture in terms of the impact of Covid-19 on these

A. So what this suggests is that patients with Covid-19 who
come from an Asian ethnic group seemed to be at a higher risk of being admitted to critical care with Covid-19.
However, what you also see is, again, there's a sort of fairly steady, when we talk about the first couple of waves, sort of rate at about -- and I'm looking at the

patients in terms of admission to ICU?

graph here, forgive me -- about 15%.

But what you can see is between the waves the number, the proportion of patients from an Asian ethnic group actually increases and this is this notion again of between the waves it appears that those who were more vulnerable were the ones who were getting sick, and this might have been an increased exposure to the risk of Covid-19 and again it -- sort of, possibly for multifactorial reasons, including, sort of, potentially health inequalities, barriers to equitable care, uptake

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1 I think it's just this notion of these spikes do 2 not correspond to the waves -- the first two waves of 3 the pandemic.

- the pandemic.
 Q. From the analysis that ICNARC has done, am I right that in terms of the proportion of patients, in terms of disproportionate representation in intensive care units,
- Asian patients or patients from an Asian ethnicity were most significantly affected in terms of disproportionate
- 9 representation in ICU?
- A. So when we looked at all the prognostic factors for
 30-day mortality and critically-ill patients with
- 12 Covid-19, age was by far the most --
- 13 Q. Sorry, just in terms of ethnicity.
- 14 A. -- significant factor. Asian ethnicity indicated an
 15 increased risk too.
- Q. And if we could now look at figure, I think it's 37,
 please, this is the percentage of patients from black
 ethnic groups in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
 combined by reason for admission and month.

What is the message with respect to these patients?

A. This is sort of -- at one level it's showing a sort of
 similar pattern but it's quite difficult to interpret
 this one in terms of sort of increased risk. Certainly
 in our multivariable analysis, black ethnicity did not

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1	shown a statistically increased risk but it is true that
2	for patients admitted to intensive care for Covid-19 it
3	sometimes parallels the lines for all other patients,
4	non-elective and elective, but there are definitely
5	periods where black ethnicity is greater, the proportion
6	of patients from black ethnicity is greater for patients
7	admitted with Covid-19. I think that's about all I can
8	say about that.

Thank you, that can come down.

Just reflecting on all of the graphs we have seen, it seems that up until the Omicron variant, at least, it was particularly true that patients from non-white backgrounds were at greater risk of admission to ICU. That's a message we can glean from the data, is it?

15 A. It is.

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16 Q. Thank you.

> Are there any other messages from the data that you feel we haven't covered having looked at those graphs which you would like to address?

20 A. I think when you put all that data together, age, 21 advanced chronic conditions, ethnicities, deprivation, 22 and wider reading of what was going on during the 23 pandemic, it does suggest health inequalities. And 24 health inequalities are, sort of, avoidable, unfair and 25 systemic differences in health between different groups

1 providing?

- 2 Α. So it is true. Would you like me to clarify on why?
- 3 Q. Yes, please.
- 4 A. Yes, sure.

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So clearly when one's looking at trends and statistics on groups, one needs a sample size that one can feel confident that the statistics that one is generating are sort of robust and we awaited the numbers essentially to get to a sufficient sample size so that we could put out what we might call, I think, robust, reliable, statistics on the sort of non-white ethnic groups.

13 Q. Yes, and this was something that ICNARC introduced sort 14 of your own motion. It wasn't something you were asked 15 to do by the Department of Health or NHS England?

A. If I'm absolutely honest, like I'm sure others watching 16 TV reporting, one became aware that there was -- there 17 18 appeared to be issues around non-white ethnicity, the 19 causes being, I'm sure, many, and we wanted to fully and 20 transparently report as best we could and that's why we 21 introduced that reporting.

22 Q. Thank you.

> Moving on to another topic, and that's measuring critical care capacity.

> > Now, in February 2020, ICNARC provided a report 23

of people, including differences in life expectancy, behavioural risks, access to and availability of health and care services, and the quality and experience of care, and I think it's important for us to really focus on health inequalities, because I think they really come -- they are really magnified during conditions such as a pandemic.

MR FIREMAN: Professor Rowan, that's all that I want to ask you today. I just want to take the opportunity to thank 10 you on behalf of the Inquiry for the work that you've 11 done putting together these reports.

> There are some further questions now for you from other core participants.

14 Thank you very much.

Questions from MS HAMMAD

16 MS HAMMAD: Professor Rowan, I represent the Covid Bereaved 17 Families for Justice UK and I've got a few topics to ask you about. The first one -- you have already answered 18 19 most of my questions, and it's about disparities in 20 relation to ethnic groups.

> Just following on from what you've told us, you said that you're one of the few datasets that had accurate data on ethnicity. Is it right that it was from 5 April 2020 that ICNARC introduced reporting by ethnic group into your weekly reports that you were

1 about potential and available critical care capacity, 2 and is it right that that report looked at the number of 3 available bed days versus the number of occupied bed 4 days and that that analysis was based on the number of 5 physical beds?

A. So that was based on -- so we -- with quarterly submissions to the Case Mix Programme, the national clinical audit, we asked units to give us a number of their, sort of, operational beds, I think would be the way to see it. So we've heard in the Inquiry a lot, it's not just a bed on wheels is a bed, a bed has to be equipped with a ventilator if it's going to provide level 3 care and has to be staffed. So it has to be funded, equipped and staffed with the skilled critical care nurses that deliver skilled intensive care.

So it was based on those numbers rather than physical beds per se. So, you know, sometimes there are additional beds in the unit that are not equipped or staffed

20 Q. Moving on to how we assess capacity in the future, 21 I think you are listed as a contributor to a report by 22 the Intensive Care Society which was produced in 23 September -- sorry, in January 2021, and is titled 24 "Co-developing the future".

Now, that report recommended that rather than

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1		looking at physical beds or occupied beds, a better way
2		to understand critical care capacity would be to move to
3		a classification system based on patient needs for
4		multidisciplinary staffing input. Do you think that
5		would be a better way to look at capacity ahead of
6		future pandemics?
7	Α.	So I think obviously, a bed is not a critical care

A. So I think -- obviously, a bed is not a critical care bed until a patient is in that bed who is critically ill. So I think it's a mix of what that bed is being used for and how that bed is equipped and staffed.

It's tricky to know exactly the point at which a patient becomes critically ill. I think that's really important but I do think our ability to provide quality care, effective, humane, equitable care, to people who become progressively sicker in the hospital is probably best done by trying to see to what extent we can meet the need of those sort of increasing levels of critical illness or whatever.

19 MS HAMMAD: Thank you very much. I think my other questions 20 have been covered. Thank you.

21 A. Thank you.

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22 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Thank you very much.

Who's next? Ms Shepherd.

24 MS SHEPHERD: Thank you, my Lady.

Questions from MS SHEPHERD

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advanced respiratory support for those patients in intensive care and multi-organ support was much greater 3 proportions than we'd seen normally for patients in intensive care. So that suggests -- and the word "suggests" is important there -- that the patients who 6 were being triaged into intensive care were those who needed invasive ventilation and those who needed, sort of, combinations of advanced support, which were usually considered to be advanced respiratory support, advanced 10 cardiovascular support, renal support, and neurological 11 support. And that's just looking at the data of those 12 in intensive care and pre-supposing that those with 13 single-organ support needs and sort of triangulating 14 that with the data that we know from our clinical 15 colleagues, so those having single-organ support were 16 most likely being treated in other areas of the 17 hospital, so the non-invasive respiratory support. 18 Does that help? 19

My question was: is it correct to say that those Q. patients who were managed elsewhere saw increases in predicted and observed mortality?

22 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Do you have the figures for the 23 patients who were treated elsewhere?

24 Α. No. So this is why I'm getting a little bit confused. 25 Thank you, my Lady.

27

MS SHEPHERD: Good morning, Professor Rowan. I appear on 1 2 behalf of Covid-19 Bereaved Families for Justice Cymru. 3 I've got one long question to ask you but I am going to 4 break it down into chunks.

On the final page of your witness statements you say that data suggests that triage decisions were being made to prioritise admission to critical care of those deemed to require advanced organ support.

9 A. Sorry, I'm just trying to find my witness statement if 10 you could just bear with me so I'm with you and then can 11 follow. Lovely. I apologise.

12 Q. Do you need me to repeat any of that?

13 Could you repeat. Thank you so much.

14 You say that data suggests that triage decisions were 15 being made to prioritise admission to critical care of 16 those deemed to require advanced organ support. You go 17 on to say that this meant that patients with lower 18 requirements for organ support were managed elsewhere in

20 Firstly, did those patients who were managed 21 somewhere other than ICU see increases in predicted and 22 observed mortality?

23 A. Okay, so you want me to comment on that statement?

the hospital; in other words, not in ICU.

24 Q. Yes.

25 A. Sorry. Yes, so the proportion of patients receiving

> So we don't have -- so what we're saying is the -for the patients in intensive care, the predicted mortality is a way of, sort of, assessing their, sort of, overall severity and that also suggested that the sicker patients were being admitted to critical care. We don't have data on the patients who were not admitted to critical care but by looking at the predicted mortality and the observed mortality it suggests that the sicker patients were being admitted to intensive

MS SHEPHERD: Thank you.

care.

12 Might those patients with lower requirements for organ support have been admitted to ICU in times of less 13 14 demand?

15 Yes, absolutely, and in that report you referred to 16 where we looked at -- sorry, you didn't refer to it, the 17 other lady did, we actually did look at patients who 18 received simple organ support, and I'm just trying to 19 find those figures for you to give you a feel, but some 20 of those would be admitted to critical care normally, 21 not necessarily all.

22 Q. My final question: would the older population have been 23 disadvantaged by triaging decisions which prioritised 24 advanced organ support?

25 A. Sorry?

1	Q.	Would the older population have been disadvantaged by	1		morning to Counsel to the Inquiry. And my question is
2		triaging decisions that prioritised advanced organ	2		this: did ICNARC ever undertake any bespoke analysis to
3		support?	3		try to understand whether there was a link or
4	Α.	No, not necessarily. So triaging on organ support	4		association between any of the characteristics
5		doesn't necessarily correlate with the age of the	5		associated with high mortality, for example, the social
6		patient. You could argue that those who were hit	6		deprivation which you mentioned earlier and higher
7		hardest by Covid-19 were the oldest population and	7		mortality in those from particular ethnic minorities?
8		possibly those who may have needed advanced organ	8	A.	Sorry, I missed the last bit of that.
9		support. All we've got is the data on the patients who	9	Q.	Do you want me to repeat the whole question?
10		got into intensive care. We don't know, if you like,	10	Α.	I heard the initial bit. Just
11		about the patients who were not admitted.	11	Q.	
12		Is that helpful?	12	-	characteristics such as social deprivation and any
13	MS	SHEPHERD: Yes, thank you very much, Professor Rowan.	13		particular ethnic minorities.
14		Thank you, my Lady.	14	A.	
15	ΙΔΙ	DY JUSTICE HALLETT: Thank you, Ms Shepherd.	15		factors, we included ethnicity and deprivation in those
16		Mr Odogwu.	16		models to look at whether they were drivers of
17		Questions from MR ODOGWU	17		association with 30-day mortality. We didn't select
18	MP	ODOGWU: Thank you, my Lady.	18		a group, a specific ethnic group, and repeat those
19	IVIIX	Good morning, Professor Rowan. I represent the	19		analyses, mainly because one wants to look at a large
20		Federation of Ethnic Minority Healthcare Organisations,	20		number of factors and the numbers become very, very
21		which advocates for healthcare workers from ethnic	21		
22		minority backgrounds who are disproportionately impacted	22		small in terms of being able to conduct those statistical analyses.
			23		But bearing in mind, I'm very conscious of my
23		by the pandemic.	24		
24 25		My question relates to health inequalities and	2 4 25		language here, each number is a person and a family and,
23		builds on some of the answers that you gave earlier this 29	23		you know, I just want to, you know, have you understand 30
1		that sometimes what we're not able to do analytically	1	LAI	DY JUSTICE HALLETT: Thank you very much.
1 2		that sometimes what we're not able to do analytically doesn't mean that we don't think it's important.	1 2	LAI	DY JUSTICE HALLETT: Thank you very much. I think that completes the questions for you,
	Q.	• •		LAI	
2	Q.	doesn't mean that we don't think it's important.	2	LAI	I think that completes the questions for you,
2	Q.	doesn't mean that we don't think it's important. Absolutely. My question really goes to whether or not	2	LAI	I think that completes the questions for you, Professor Rowan. Thank you very much again for all your
2 3 4	Q.	doesn't mean that we don't think it's important. Absolutely. My question really goes to whether or not there was any correlation that you saw between any	2 3 4	LAI	I think that completes the questions for you, Professor Rowan. Thank you very much again for all your help. You have been extremely co-operative and really
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2 3 4 5 6	Q.	doesn't mean that we don't think it's important. Absolutely. My question really goes to whether or not there was any correlation that you saw between any characteristics which were drivers for high mortality and not any particular ethnic minority group but just	2 3 4 5 6	LAI	I think that completes the questions for you, Professor Rowan. Thank you very much again for all your help. You have been extremely co-operative and really informative so we're really grateful to you. Sorry again for having to bring you back for the second part
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q.	doesn't mean that we don't think it's important. Absolutely. My question really goes to whether or not there was any correlation that you saw between any characteristics which were drivers for high mortality and not any particular ethnic minority group but just ethnic minorities in general. Was there any correlation between the two? So the way that we might have looked at that was to put ethnicity into a model as non-white so sort of grouping all the ethnic groups together. We haven't done that to look at it in totality. Okay. But were you nonetheless able to identify from your analysis any contributory factors which led to there being a disproportionate number of both Asian and black patients in intensive care? So the mechanisms by which non-white ethnic groups of people of non-white ethnicity, sort of, becoming infected with Covid-19 was obviously outside the remit of what we could do. We reported as transparently as	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MS	I think that completes the questions for you, Professor Rowan. Thank you very much again for all your help. You have been extremely co-operative and really informative so we're really grateful to you. Sorry again for having to bring you back for the second part today. Ms Carey. (The witness withdrew) CAREY: Thank you, my Lady. The next witnesses will be Professor Charlotte Summers and Dr Ganesh Suntharalingam. It will just take a moment to bring them into the room. (Pause) Can I ask, please, that both experts are sworn. PROFESSOR CHARLOTTE SUMMERS (affirmed) DR GANESH SUNTHARALINGAM (sworn) CAREY: Thank you. Some introductions, if I may. May I start, please, with you, Professor Summers. You are, I think,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q.	doesn't mean that we don't think it's important. Absolutely. My question really goes to whether or not there was any correlation that you saw between any characteristics which were drivers for high mortality and not any particular ethnic minority group but just ethnic minorities in general. Was there any correlation between the two? So the way that we might have looked at that was to put ethnicity into a model as non-white so sort of grouping all the ethnic groups together. We haven't done that to look at it in totality. Okay. But were you nonetheless able to identify from your analysis any contributory factors which led to there being a disproportionate number of both Asian and black patients in intensive care? So the mechanisms by which non-white ethnic groups of people of non-white ethnicity, sort of, becoming infected with Covid-19 was obviously outside the remit of what we could do. We reported as transparently as possible as we could that certain ethnic groups seemed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MS	I think that completes the questions for you, Professor Rowan. Thank you very much again for all your help. You have been extremely co-operative and really informative so we're really grateful to you. Sorry again for having to bring you back for the second part today. Ms Carey. (The witness withdrew) CAREY: Thank you, my Lady. The next witnesses will be Professor Charlotte Summers and Dr Ganesh Suntharalingam. It will just take a moment to bring them into the room. (Pause) Can I ask, please, that both experts are sworn. PROFESSOR CHARLOTTE SUMMERS (affirmed) DR GANESH SUNTHARALINGAM (sworn) CAREY: Thank you. Some introductions, if I may. May I start, please, with you, Professor Summers. You are, I think, a professor of intensive care medicine and director of

Thank you, my Lady.

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25 **PROFESSOR SUMMERS:** I am.

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	,
2	you spent 50% of your time undertaking clinical practice
3	in intensive care medicine?
4	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: I do.
5	MS CAREY: And indeed you returned in February 2020 to
6	full-time NHS clinical service for 14 months, leading
7	the Addenbrooke's Hospital critical care response for
8	the pandemic?
9	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: I did.
10	MS CAREY: You have a number of other qualifications which
11	I won't read out but they are in your report for those
12	who'd like to read them.
13	Dr Suntharalingam, you are a full-time active duty
14	ICU consultant at London North West University
15	Healthcare NHS Trust; is that correct?
16	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That's right.
17	MS CAREY: You too have a number of posts, voluntary, either
18	elected or appointed, and in particular, I think between
19	2018 in December and December 2020, you were the
20	president and chair of the board of trustees of the
21	Intensive Care Society?
22	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That's correct.
23	MS CAREY: And, indeed, as we're going to come on to
24	consider this morning, you participated in the clinical
25	prioritisation tool that we briefly examined with 33

MS CAREY: Right. I think in addition to your academic work

background and indeed the other evidence that we've heard and a number of statements that you have read in preparing your report that I hope we can draw together some of the strands of evidence.

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Clearly one of those matters will also be about how the stretching of ratios and the like impacts on the care that is received by the patients in ICU. I'd also like to consider with you advance care planning for those who are critically unwell and are likely to die, I want to look at critical care transfers -- we've heard a little bit about that -- and indeed the long-term impact on those that work in ICU.

So that's the rough framework of where we're going to go today. But can I start, please, with just you, Professor Summers and a very briefly introduction to how Covid affects the body to such an extent that we had so many people ending up in ICU.

If it helps you, Professor, I think we are in paragraphs 2 to 3 of your report, because it isn't just a question, is it, of it attacking the lungs; is that correct?

22 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: That's absolutely correct. 23 SARS coronavirus 2, which causes Covid, is an infection 24 that causes disruption of multiple organ systems, so of 25 the lungs, with respiratory failure and blood clots,

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Professor Whitty when he gave evidence last week. 1 2 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That's right. It was the guidance 3 document rather than just a tool. 4 MS CAREY: You also have a number of other appointments and 5 qualifications, which are also set out in your report, 6 which is dated July 2024. It's in INQ000474255, and 7 I hope you both have a copy in front of you. 8 Now, Professor/Doctor, there are a number of areas 9 10 11 12 13

covered in the report. You've been good enough to divide them up between you and, as far as possible, can we stick to that division. But equally, if there is a point that either of you would like to make that you think is important for her Ladyship to consider, please don't feel precluded from jumping in -- but please try not to overspeak; it doesn't help me or the stenographer.

Can I just give you, though, an idea of the themes and topics we're going to examine this morning. This is really taken from your exec summary but clearly we need to consider ICU capacity and the sufficiency of it or otherwise

You know, I hope, that we've already heard from Professor Rowan, as you have just seen, from ICNARC, and I think you are also aware of the evidence we heard last week from Professor Fong, and so it's against that

1 altered neurological status, which is things like 2 strokes, bleeding in the brain and delirium, altered 3 kidney function, cardiovascular compromise. Every 4 single organ system can be affected as a consequence of 5 being infected acutely with this virus. 6

MS CAREY: And when the pandemic struck, were ICU 7 consultants, doctors, nurses and the like aware that it 8 was going to have that multi-organ effect or was it 9 predominantly thought it was going to affect the lungs 10 in the first instance?

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So when the pandemic struck, this was a novel virus that people had not encountered before. We were learning all the time. The first cases in the United Kingdom occurred in January, there or thereabouts, 2020, and that that point we had some evidence because there had been spread across the world, but we were still very much learning exactly what it looked like and the multisystem nature of it, and indeed about the longer-term consequences that I know you heard from Professor Evans and Professor Brightling about.

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I think, though, you make clear in your report that in relation to pregnant women there were initially concerns raised about the impact of Covid on pregnant

MS CAREY: Yes.

All of that unravelled over time.

1	women. I'm at your paragraph 6. But did the data in	1	pressure and the cardiovascular systems with various
2	fact bear out that there was an increase of pregnant	2	different medications, we support cognitive impairment
3	women in ICU who had Covid?	3	in various different ways. So it was complex care
4	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So actually the data helpfully provided	4	provided for multi-organ dysfunction in patients with
5	by ICNARC and SICSAG relating to intensive care shows	5	Covid that were admitted to the intensive care unit.
6	that broadly and they used a fairly broad definition	6	MS CAREY: Can I ask for your help, though, please, in
7	of pregnancy or pregnancy-related complications	7	understanding the different ways that oxygen was
8	broadly the number of people admitted was not much	8	delivered to patients, because the oxygen supply or the
9	different to would have been expected.	9	lack thereof is a matter that the Inquiry is concerned
10	MS CAREY: Now, we've got to be clear we are always talking	10	about, but can I ask you to talk us just slowly through
11	about the admissions into ICU. It's not to suggest that	11	the different types of oxygen that is provided and then
12	pregnant women didn't catch Covid and/or were treated in	12	which oxygen is provided in intensive care or critical
13	other areas of the healthcare system.	13	care units.
14	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Absolutely right.	14	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So oxygen can be provided in a number of
15	MS CAREY: And that is a caveat, I suspect, that applies to	15	ways to hospitalised patients. So it can be provided in
16	much of the evidence that you are going to give.	16	what we term low-flow systems, which are often simple
17	Given the multi-organ impact that Covid has on us,	17	face masks or nasal specs, cannulae, little tubes that
18	the kind of treatments that are required clearly	18	go up your nose, that produce oxygen, up to about
19	there was respiratory support, but what else did the	19	15 litres per minute.
20	body need to try to fight off the disease?	20	There are high-flow oxygen systems that, again,
21	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So intensive care in all its forms but	21	are little tubes that usually go up your nose that can
22	particularly in Covid is a package of care that aims to	22	produce up to about 70 litres a minute worth of oxygen,
23	support multiple organ systems. We support lungs with	23	so much higher fractions of inspired oxygen.
24	mechanical ventilators, we support kidneys when they	24	MS CAREY: Just pausing there, are low-flow or high-flow
25	fail with renal replacement therapies, we support blood 37	25	normally delivered within ICU or is that what you might 38
1	get on a ward?	1	intensive care unit. And can I just pause there. We
2	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So both can be provided in ICU. Most	2	are referring to intensive care, critical care,
3	commonly, high-flow nasal oxygen systems are provided in	3	intensive treatment units I think there is also. Help
4	intensive care but in some hospitals and some settings	4	us with the terminology. Is there any real difference
5	they are also provided on the wards.	5	for the purposes that the module is looking at?
6	MS CAREY: Thank you.	6	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: I think for this mode it's pretty much
7	Then I think we've heard about something called	7	interchangeable. There are nuances and differences.
8	CPAP, the continuous positive airway pressure. What is	8	"Intensive care" is a kind of historically, more of
9	CPAP?	9	a UK term, hence the name of the bodies, Intensive Care
10	A. That's a tight-fitting face mask that either can go	10	Society, et cetera, et cetera. We talk about
11	round your full face, your mouth and nose or just your	11	intensive care nurses. Outside the UK people talk about
12	nose, depending on your face shape and what works for	12	critical care. There's been a bit of an evolution
13	you, and it provides a continuous single level of	13	towards greater use of "critical care" because it
14	pressure and the oxygen alongside that, and that's	14	implies that it's delivered outside the ICU as well,
15	usually provided in critical care settings, although in	15	which is true. And other organisations, for example,
16	the pandemic the majority of CPAP was provided outside	16	the British Association of Critical Care Nurses, so
17	critical care units because we had to reserve critical	17	but essentially they are interchangeable for the
18	care space for people who required invasive mechanical	18	purposes of the discussion.
19	ventilation, that I think we'll come on to.	19	MS CAREY: All right.
20	MS CAREY: We will. I am just going to slow down slightly	20	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: But I think important to clarify that
21	because the terminology is one with which we are now	20	not all critically ill people are inside critical care
22	familiar but we need to make sure our stenographer can	21	or intensive care units, whatever you call them; the two
~~	ianınıan but we need to make sure bur stembyrapher call	22	or interisive care units, whatever you call them, the two

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things are not synonymous.

MS CAREY: Yes, I think we're going to look at some data

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that might bear that out, and certainly that was a point

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keep up.

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Sorry.

MS CAREY: So ordinarily CPAP might be provided within an

1	that Professor Rowan was making, that there might be	1 receive that treatment	
2	a great number of people receiving critical care outside	2 MS CAREY: And then inv	asive mechanical ventilation
3	of ICU that aren't, therefore, captured in the	3 I suspect we know wh	at it is, but could you just tell
4	ICNARC/SICSAG data. All right. Understood.	4 us, please.	
5	Help us, please, with non-invasive ventilation,	5 A. Invasive mechanical v	rentilation involves the patient not
6	Professor.	6 being conscious, or co	ertainly being at least to a degree
7	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So, non-invasive ventilation also uses	7 sedated, and a tube p	assed through their airway down
8	a tight-fitting mask either over your nose or your mouth	8 into their lungs and a	machine being responsible for
9	and nose and provides one level of pressure when you're	9 their breathing. You o	an have that in a way that
10	breathing out and a higher level of pressure to support	10 supports your only pa	tient-initiated breath but also in
11	you breathing in. So it's bi-level pressure as opposed	11 a way where the mach	nine takes over all of the breathing
12	to CPAP that's just one continuous level of pressure.	12 and your spontaneous	attempts to breath are abrogated.
13	MS CAREY: And does it did follow that non-invasive	13 MS CAREY: That require	s a ventilator
14	ventilation is ordinarily provided within critical care	14 PROFESSOR SUMMERS:	It does.
15	settings?	15 MS CAREY: and a deg	ree of specialised care being
16	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So not in all settings. Non-invasive	16 provided to monitor	
17	ventilation is used for the treatment of patients with	17 PROFESSOR SUMMERS :	So CPAP non-invasive ventilation and
18	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, usually under the	18 invasive ventilation all	require specialist teams to
19	care of respiratory physicians in respiratory wards, so	19 support the delivery a	nd care.
20	not always in intensive care, but it is a therapy that	20 MS CAREY: Thank you.	
21	can be used outside of COPD in intensive care.	21 And we've hear	d it mentioned, something called
22	MS CAREY: Should I take that that if you are on	22 ECMO. Can you help	us with what ECMO is, please.
23	non-invasive ventilation, the patient may well be still	23 PROFESSOR SUMMERS :	It's extracorporeal membrane
24	conscious at that stage?	24 oxygenation. It is a ty	pe of oxygenation of the blood
25	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Absolutely. You have to be conscious to 41	25 that involves taking th	e blood outside the body through 42
1	a machine that average aton it and then the blood heak	1 it was used sutside th	o sottings in which we initially

a machine that oxygenates it and then the blood back into -- via another pipe, into the circulation, and is used for a small subset of people whose lungs are unable to oxygenate the blood.

5 MS CAREY: I think you say that is provided in specialist6 centres.

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: It is. There are specialist commissioned centres in the UK to which people are transferred to receive that therapy. It is not available outside those specialist centres.

MS CAREY: Can I ask you about one other treatment that we've heard about, which is proning. Obviously, that became something we learnt about in particular during the pandemic, but what is it and how long does it take and how many people does it take to prone a patient?

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So proning, which means turning a patient face down as opposed to lying face up, is a treatment that we have known to be of benefit to people who have severe respiratory failure for some years. There was randomised control trial evidence published in 2013 that showed in a subset of mechanically ventilated patients it was of benefit.

In the pandemic it was used much more widely both in people who were mechanically ventilated but also in people who were awake and spontaneously ventilating, and

it was used outside the settings in which we initially had clinical evidence that it was of benefit, but the evidence has accumulated during the pandemic to show it's of benefit.

For patients who are invasively mechanically ventilated when they are proned, it requires a team of six or eight people, depending on the individual patient, to be at the bedside to carefully manage all the lines and tubes so that nothing is displaced and the patient to be very carefully turned face down. And usually they're left lying on their tummies for 16 hours or so and then turned back for a period of time and a decision made about whether their oxygenation is such that they are required to be reproned or turned tummy-down again. It is a hugely labour and resource-intensive thing to do.

MS CAREY: Yes. So six to eight people per patient. Just
 roughly, is there any average of number of beds within
 an ICU?

20 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Intensive care units are of varying
 21 different sizes, from, you know, 100 beds to 10 beds.

22 It very much depends.

MS CAREY: Can I just look at some pharmacological
 treatments with you.

And could we have on screen page 14 of your

1 report. 1 people, but that dexamethasone was shown -- and it was 2 2 I'm not going to go through them all, Professor, announced on 16 June that people who were receiving 3 3 but there are some which with which I suspect we are oxygen of the various different types that we've just 4 4 discussed had a mortality benefit at 28 days from familiar, and I think a number of milestones, you 5 describe them as, relevant to treatments. receiving dexamethasone treatment. 5 MS CAREY: Pausing there, within three months the RECOVERY 6 So there we are on 19 March, just before the 6 7 country went into lockdown, and the RECOVERY Trial 7 Trial had enabled us to work out that dexamethasone did 8 opened to recruitment. What was the RECOVERY Trial? 8 in fact reduce mortality. And it may not be obvious, 9 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So I think the thing it's important to 9 but what is dexamethasone? 10 remember, particularly as we are talking about intensive 10 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Dexamethasone is a corticosteroid tablet 11 care, is that intensive care provides supportive care 11 or intravenous injection that has been widely used for 12 for people. It is not a disease-modifying therapy in 12 other things, other types of inflammation, other types 13 and of itself. And so what was required was research 13 of disorders, that's a commonly available generic, so 14 and studies to try to find therapies, such as vaccines 14 not under patent with a pharma company, therapy that 15 15 and drug therapies, that would change the trajectory of could be available cheaply across the world. So it was 16 the pandemic whilst we were desperately trying to look 16 a huge finding in terms of improving the worldwide 17 after people. 17 outcomes from hospitalised patients with Covid. 18 The RECOVERY Trial was one such thing. It was 18 MS CAREY: Can I move to the other end of the milestone 19 a national clinical trial that looked to find therapies 19 figure and 4 August. There's reference there to CPAP 20 to improve the 28-day mortality of hospitalised patients 20 was shown to reduce mortality or intubation compared 21 with Covid-19. It opened to recruitment, as I've shown 21 with conventional oxygen therapy or high-flow nasal 22 22 here, on 19 March, and by 5 June it had shown that oxygen in a RECOVERY trial. 23 hydroxychloroquine, a therapy that at the time was being 23 Just put that into lay speak for me, if you will, 24 24 advocated for by many people, was not effective at Professor. 25 improving the mortality, by 28 days, of hospitalised 25 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: The RECOVERY respiratory support (so 46 1 RECOVERY-RS) randomised control trial took place at 1 2 48 hospitals in the NHS and aimed to say if we use 2 MS CAREY: Okay. 3 standard care, so conventional oxygen therapy of the 3 4 low-flow type, or high-flow nasal oxygen, or CPAP, which 4 5 of those reduced the chances of you progressing to need 5 6 invasive mechanical ventilation or death and showed that 6 7 7 actually CPAP was of benefit and was better than 8 high-flow nasal oxygen or conventional care at 8 were all facing. 9 preventing escalation to invasive mechanical ventilation 9 10 or death. 10 MS CAREY: So quite an important discovery there. 11 11 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: It was. 12 12 13 MS CAREY: Help me, these are obviously particular to Covid 13 please. 14 but is there the ability to sort of use these again in 14 15 the event of a pandemic that's a respiratory virus? 15 (11.10 am) PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So the answer is we don't know. It

extrapolate from one setting to another. I suppose it does show, though, the ability for the RECOVERY Trial to actually have real practical benefit across a number of areas. **PROFESSOR SUMMERS:** It shows the importance of research embedded in care to change the trajectory of what we MS CAREY: My Lady, I'm going to move on to how intensive care treatment is organised. I can deal with that topic now or if that's a convenient moment for a break. LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Certainly, we can break now. 11.25, MS CAREY: Thank you, my Lady. 16 (A short break) 17 (11.25 am) 18 MS CAREY: Dr Suntharalingam, can I turn to you, please, to 19 help with the organisation of intensive care treatment, 20 and I'm at your paragraph 28 onwards in the report. But 21 I think we've heard some evidence about there are different levels of care provided in acute hospitals and 22 23 I wonder if you could just talk us slowly through the 24 various levels starting, please, with level 0 and 25 level 1. 48

setting the trial was done and it's important not to

depends on the virus. So in the case of dexamethasone

a broader group of patients with very severe respiratory

DEXA-ARDS that had shown that dexamethasone may be of

there was pre-existing data from a clinical trial in

failure who were mechanically ventilated that had

actually been published in early 2020, a study called

benefit. So there is a reason to suspect that it may be

of benefit but the trial evidence is generated in the

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DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So in an acute hospital setting where we start with is really ward-level care which is what you'd see in a standard ward, whether medical or surgical or any area. I'm going to focus initially on the numbers of people because that will be relevant later, and it is the people that then determine the equipment and the interventions that you do safely and it's not just furniture or bits of kit.

So on a ward you might have one trained staff nurse per eight or so patients. That is the goal, but sometimes it can be more diluted even in day-to-day life, going up to -- and level 1 includes slightly more enhanced levels of care where you might be up to one trained nurse to every four patients.

Supplementing that, there are medical staff, where the ratios vary according to what team they're in and what they are covering and, importantly, there are also pharmacists and allied health professions, which includes physios, speech and language, therapists, occupational therapists and sometimes clinical psychologists. So there's a range of staff ...

22 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Slow down.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Those staff, relatively small in number
 and cover multiple areas of the hospital whereas we
 entitled to focus on nurse ratios in particular because

to be dedicated intensive care units?DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Generally, yes.

MS CAREY: What's the difference between level 2 and level 3?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: It's really a numeric one, so level 2 which historically we tended to call high dependency, is one trained, in this case a trained critical care nurse in terms of care nurse to every two patients, and level 3 is full intensive care which doesn't necessarily mean any particular level of equipment but it means one critical care trained nurse to every one patient in normal times. Those tend to be placed together, so they tend to be within a footprint which is a critical care or intensive care unit with the patients moving up and down levels of care as their needs change.

I think an important --

MS CAREY: Pause there, because there's a figure that shows that, I think, and can I have up on screen, please, INQ00474255_21, and figure 4, which I think will demonstrate that you can move between levels 2 and 3 depending on how ill the patient is. Thanks you.

If we just look at the -- tertiary care and ECMO out of it for the moment, but if we look at, in an acute hospital, at level 3 and level 2, I assume the arrows there under "Critical Care" are to show there may be

they are very closely associated with the bed numbers and the beds.

3 So that's the default.

4 MS CAREY: Just pause. So that's level 1; is that correct?

5 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Level 0 --

6 MS CAREY: Zero or 1 --

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: -- these days is just ward-level care,
8 and then level 1 is an enhanced level which can be
9 spread around the hospital in different specialty areas
10 or can be put together in designated level 1, so we are
11 talking about enhanced care, and that's a greater

12 nursing ratio of 1:4.

MS CAREY: In short, is it as we get more severely unwell in
 theory the ratio should get better in terms of the
 number of trained staff looking after a patient; is that
 the general trajectory?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That's the general pattern, and as well as the amount of human attention they are getting, if vou like, it also enables lower levels of care and interventions which become safer, for example, lines and so on, that forms the respiratory management that my colleague has commented on and for those you need a higher level of staffing in order to safely deliver those

MS CAREY: Levels 2 and 3, is that what would be considered

a movement between the types of care you might need.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, an individual patient's
requirements might change and their physical position
may change or it may be just changing the number of -the amount of staff and equipment around them within
that unit

I think one thing I would like to highlight is the sort of vertical arrows with the ward level care below, and really it is a pyramidal graph, so obviously there are a larger number of general wards than there are critical care units and that highlighted part there is just to highlight there's actually a decision-making process there as well.

14 MS CAREY: We're going to come on to that.

15 Can I just ask you this, though. We've heard
16 a number of chief nursing officers speak about changing
17 critical care nursing ratios during the pandemic but,
18 from the outset, why is it deemed necessary to have one
19 critical care nurse to one patient if they are on
20 a ventilator?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That can be the case even if they are not on a ventilator and it is really reflecting the patient and their needs and their condition, so if they are in a condition where they are biologically, physiologically, very vulnerable, their condition can

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1	change minute to minute and, in addition, the amount of
2	the treatments they are getting are require
3	attention. So you may have pumps going well, you
4	will have pumps going, you may have ventilators, you may
5	have kidney machines, those themselves need monitoring
6	for safety and to make them operate, but it's really
7	about the patient and the fact their condition can
8	change really second to second or minute to minute.
9	MS CAREY: We're familiar with the changing in nursing
10	ratios in the pandemic and I might come back to that in
11	a moment, but just what about consultants, how many
12	consultants would one expect there to be take this as
13	an example for level 3, if there's eight beds there?
14	How many consultants would there be in an ICU?
15	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: For that group of patients you would
16	expect about one and in larger units, you, certainly
17	during the day, have greater numbers of consultants. It
18	can vary 1:8, 1:12, and at night, again, you need enough
19	people to cover safely, but there may be one consultant,
20	certainly overseeing care of a larger number but with
21	backup if required.
22	MS CAREY: And then ECMO, as we know, delivered in the very
23	specialist centres that Professor Summers told us about.
24	Now, you were going to come on to tell us about
25	how the decision is taken to move someone from ward

how things work best. So the decision is made by an intensive care consultant but in discussion with the people referring or to the patient themselves and their families and with supporting staff. But there is a gatekeeping process.

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MS CAREY: So pausing there, a doctor dealing with a ward level 0 or 1 patient might think they are deteriorating to such an extent they may need critical care and, what, essentially they would ring you in your hospital and say: I've got a patient, here are the symptoms, will you admit them? Or who makes the call?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: It may be the referring teams, but also, importantly, there are actually a variety of mechanisms. So, for example, an increasingly important part is categorical outreach teams. So there are critical care trained nursing teams and others who will be around the hospital. And also there are systems for alerting, so we have early warning scores, we've heard about marker score and other measures as well, so there are various ways of raising the alarm, so to speak, and other staff around, but it ultimately comes from a referring set of people to the critical care team.

MS CAREY: Are any notes taken of the decisions about whether the patient should or should not be escalated? Should that be recorded?

1 level to critical care, and I'm in your paragraphs 30 2 and 31, Doctor, but essentially how is the decision to 3 move someone up to ICU taken?

4 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So, firstly, it's about picking up the fact they are deteriorating, and the earlier that's done 5 6 the better, and the earlier you can have those 7 conversations and decisions the better, so there's 8 a whole layer of thinking about how to detect critical q illness early, including at the front door of the 10 hospital and home.

> The decision to escalate them. So I completely agree with what the Professor said that -- certainly in the case of Covid, intensive care is a supportive process not disease altering, but it is actually a set of interventions and treatments in itself, as well, in the process of delivering that.

So we are delivering treatments to people in the same way, as an analogy, of offering chemotherapy or doing major surgery, and so there needs to be, firstly, do they need it, and picking that up early, in a timely way, I should say. Secondly, what they need. Thirdly, whether it's the right thing for them and --

23 MS CAREY: And who makes the decision?

24 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So once you get to level 2 and 3 care, 25 these are intensivist-led and the evidence is that is

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. MS CAREY: In the patient's notes? 2 3 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, that is right.

4 MS CAREY: Do they have to be made contemporaneously or is 5 that something that could be written up at the end of 6 a shift or in a downtime moment if, indeed, there were 7 any in the pandemic?

8 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Really contemporaneously but even in 9 normal times, and especially in a pandemic, obviously 10 there may be a lot going on at the same time, including stabilising the patient. There are also a lot of people 11 12 involved, so it should be possible to document near 13 real-time but it may not be feasible to do it right 14 there and then but really they should be.

15 MS CAREY: We have heard from the chief nursing officers 16 that during the pandemic, the nursing ratios of 17 a critical care nurse were stretched to potentially as 18 high as 1:6 patients, clearly with other supporting 19 staff and, indeed, redeployed staff.

> Can I just ask you about those that were redeployed. How easy or otherwise was it, in your experience, for them to take up the mantle of providing critical care in terms of, firstly, how they looked after the patient, but also the impact on the staff having to teach the critical care staff?

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1	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: In terms of dividing this between what
2	happens normally and how things changed in the pandemic,
3	I'll pass that to the Professor and then I can it
4	might tie into later discussions as well.
5	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: I think it should be recognised that it
6	was extraordinarily difficult and that staff from across
7	roles in the NHS did an amazing thing when they agreed
8	to be redeployed to intensive care units to support us.
9	They were walking into a situation where many of them
10	were, rightly, fearful of what they were going to face,
11	often outside the kind of environments that they had
12	chosen to work in. There's a reason they didn't work in
13	intensive care for many of them and suddenly we were
14	asking them to do things, and it wasn't just clinical
15	staff, it was administrative staff, support staff,
16	who I can think of a ward clerk from a day hospital
17	who came to be one of the ward clerks, one of the
18	intensive care, at my hospital. They did an amazing
19	thing and they absolutely did their very best under
20	extraordinarily difficult situations.
21	MS CAREY: Pausing there, what kind of duties would a ward
22	clerk who's been redeployed to critical care actually
23	perform?
24	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So they were dealing with all the

proning teams who might come from dental staff or admin staff, and they were voluntarily entering into the really quite frightening environment of intensive care unit to help with individual interventions as well, so all of it was very much appreciated.

records and the administration. We were opening new

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6 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Helping us with putting on PPE and 7 making sure we were safe, and that we actually got 8 access to food and water, that families were phoned. 9 A whole host of support.

10 MS CAREY: Notwithstanding the efforts of those that came 11 and were redeployed and did their best, does it follow, 12 though, that when one stretches the critical care ratios to 1:6 that there is inevitably going to be a compromise in the amount of care that a patient receives?

13 14 15 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Yes, unquestionably. It takes years to 16 train specialist critical care staff. We entered the 17 pandemic with a number of critical care trained staff 18 that we had and recognising, as is recognised in some of 19 the evidence from the nursing associations in critical 20 care, there was a 10% critical care nurse vacancy when 21 we went into the pandemic. We can't just magic up 22 specialist care staff because, as I think 23 Professor Whitty referred to last week, it takes a good 24 couple of years, at least, for minimum critical care

specialty training. What we had, we had, and we had to

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intensive care units. You cannot do that without administrative support. Somebody needs to answer the phones, somebody needs to make sure the records, all the things that you need, arrive, and that somebody receives

All of the teams that we use, and I think we've listed on page 61 just the clinical staff, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists, dietitians, physiotherapists, pharmacists, it is an enormous package of care. Every time we opened an intensive care unit we stretched what we had further and further and further and drew in more and more resource from elsewhere in the hospital and diluted what we already had.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Absolutely.

And just to add to that, so as well as people doing, sort of, their jobs, but in an intensive care environment, there were people working -- firstly, they were being exposed to things which they wouldn't necessarily be in their normal jobs, people deteriorating and dying in front of them, the emotional distress of that, and I think that's well worth recognising, and also people who weren't in a position to come and staff intensive care unit, because they had other jobs to do, or non-clinical also came to help with activities such as proning, so we had dedicated trained

1 stretch further and further to provide. So of course 2 that impacted on the care that could be provided. 3 MS CAREY: Whilst looking at stretching further and further, 4 can I ask you please about the measuring of ICU capacity 5 and the ways it is differently measured across the UK.

7 Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and then look at 8 the position in England. 9

Can we perhaps start with how it is measured in

Is this you, Dr Suntharalingam, who can help with this?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. 11

12 MS CAREY: I would like to look at the figure 5, please, on 13 page 22 of the report.

14 And although we're looking at a graph relating to 15 Scotland, I just want to understand how intensive care 16 capacity is measured in Scotland, Northern Ireland and 17 Wales, and this, I hope, graph will help us understand 18

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. So just, if I may, rewind a little bit. So measuring capacity across all intensive care units across all four nations is, in a way, the same. You have the number of beds that you expect to be staffing. It is actually more difficult than you would think to get a national picture, even with all the reporting, because you have beds, physical beds, you

1	have beds that are staffed for that shift, if you like,
2	or that week, and then you have actual numbers of people
3	and the patients in them, which change minute by minute.
4	So it's not as simple as you might think.
5	I think, to go back to your question, in this
6	graph, the Scottish government figures quoted in BBC
7	Scotland during the pandemic show the live numbers of
8	occupied beds. They also show, and I think this is

where the important difference is, the line there shows

MS CAREY: The purple line is, what, about 175 or 11 12 thereabouts?

the normal capacity of the entire system --

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13 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. And then the higher line shows 14 right up at the top there, shows the theoretical surge 15 capacity if every unit went to the maximum dilution at 16 the time, 1:6, let's say, and it gives a sight of 17 where -- how close things are to total saturation but, 18 as we've said, that's delivering really quite diluted 19 care in which the details are diluted where the skill 20 mix is boosted with redeployed people and although we 21 may have numbers of hands and bodies, the familiarity 22 and the skill mix is different. So you are delivering 23 a different form of care.

24 MS CAREY: Pausing there, if one takes this graph, by some 25 point between 27 March and 28 April 2020, ordinarily ICU

1 size and complexity of England in terms of the 2 regions --3

MS CAREY: Pause there while we get the England figure up, please. It just takes us a moment to flip between the graphs.

Perhaps can we expand it, please.

Let's just explain the graph and then you can come on to make the point that I know you want to make. This is taken from north London, a hospital in north London, Northwick Park, and the total capacity is the grey shading and then it's also broken down into the number of ICU patients that were in the ICU in that hospital and, indeed, the non-Covid patients, but it's the black line, I think might be the easy one to understand, and it was ordinarily this hospital had 22 ICU beds.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. 16

17 MS CAREY: Right. However, the total capacity changed, if 18 we look at the grey, quite considerably as 2020 progressed, as you have no doubt surged up the number of 19 20 beds available. So at its highest in April, 60 beds.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. 21

22 MS CAREY: So nearly three times as many beds as you had in 23 non-pandemic times.

24 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, and as Professor Summers has said, that also -- hiding in that almost is the fact that more 25 63

1 capacity was exceeded in Scotland --

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes.

3 MS CAREY: -- when they went over 200-odd beds even though 4 in theory they have got 175 in normal times.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes.

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Just to remind that not all of those 6 7 175 beds would be level 3 beds necessarily in normal --8 some of them would not necessarily be staffed for the 9 kind of patients that they happened to have in them when 10 they had those 200 or so patients.

12 of how intensive care capacity was measured in Scotland 13 and similar measurements are taken in Wales and Northern 14 Ireland. Can I contrast that now with the position in

MS CAREY: So that is a, sort of, easy to understand diagram

15 England, and it might be easy to understand by reference 16 to figure 6 at page 39 in your report.

17 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Can I, while this graph is up --

MS CAREY: Yes. 18

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19 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: -- the bit where the -- sorry, my fault.

20 Just that little bit where it blips over the 21 normal line it shows that it's over 100% of normal 22 capacity, which I think you have already mentioned. So 23 just to contrast that. And then the next graph. And 24 this is really not so much about how it is measured but 25 how it's expressed, I think. So due to, kind of, the

1 of those beds were level 3 than usual, so the staffing 2 was even greater diluted than 1:3, it would have been up 3 to 1:6 and more.

4 MS CAREY: So if we look at the black line and then look at 5 the figures above it, from about 15 March, or 6 thereabouts, onwards this ICU was operating at either 7 twice or nearly three times its normal baseline 8 capacity.

> Now, help us with how it's differently expressed in England, if I may ask you.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So a decision early on which is explained in NHS England's statement is to, firstly, ask each hospital what it could surge up to because that gives you a maximum figure, and that is logical, it shows when you are in danger of reaching saturation point locally and nationally. I think the difference is that that's how it's expressed and then communicated, not through any kind of ill intent but I think because of the way internal communications and assessment worked, became what was then put out nationally in media and so on, and it is just a very different way of looking at it.

So looking at percentages of all surge beds gives you, you know, what can be a lower percentage -- well, obviously, is a lower percentage occupancy than if you

1	are measuring it against a standard canacity	1	MS CAREY: Right.
1	are measuring it against a standard capacity.		· ·
2	MS CAREY: So if we go to the end of this graph and look at	2	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: I think it doesn't reflect the
3	April into May, it is suggesting there that there are up	3	experience of the staff at the bedside.
4	to nearly 50 beds available of which, if we look at the		DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Absolutely.
5	blue line, perhaps just under 40 are taken up and the	5	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: That's the critical bit.
6	proportion of those of Covid. It's giving the		MS CAREY: I wanted to come on to that because when you are
7	impression there that there may be ten beds available,	7	running at double or even, now, perhaps, triple the
8	or so, that day but it doesn't reflect the fact that you	8	capacity that was usually at, what is the impact on the
9	are already running at double the capacity you would	9	staff in terms moral distress and moral injury? And we
10	have ordinarily run at in non-pandemic times.	10	haven't actually defined those phrases, so perhaps we
11	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, and when it comes to an individual	11	ought to deal with that first.
12	hospital that information is obviously well known, can	12	What is moral distress?
13	be communicated easily, planned around. When you map	13	$\label{eq:decomposition} \textbf{DR SUNTHARALINGAM:} \text{So moral distress is if you when you}$
14	that up to regions and nations, then it looks as the	14	have the skills and the knowledge to know what you
15	risk is it looks as if you've got lots of spare capacity	15	should be doing and what you could be doing to do the
16	in the system at all times.	16	best for the person in front of you and that's not
17	That wasn't the intent of the way it was used but	17	just in healthcare, it can be in teaching or any other
18	there's a difference between how things are seen within	18	endeavour but if you then are unable to do it,
19	the system by people that know what it means versus how	19	whether due to resources or the workload or anything
20	it then gets interpreted later on or more externally.	20	else, that sets up a conflict in your brain,
21	MS CAREY: So although you make the point that's not the	21	essentially, that says: I should have been doing this
22	intent, it is potentially misleading if people don't	22	but I can't.
23	understand that the baseline capacity is significantly	23	So that's moral distress.
24	less than the surge capacity.	24	Where that then becomes moral injury is when it's
25	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes.	25	accumulated over time, there's a crescendo effect, and
25	65	25	66
1	it can lead to long-lasting psychological effects.	1	pattern changed across the waves. So by wave 2 there
2	MS CAREY: And what this graph, just finally dealing with	2	was a greater understanding across the system that
3	this graph, what this graph doesn't show us is what the	3	having localised hotspots was potentially harmful and
4	kind of dilution of the nursing ratios were going	4	there was a greater understanding of the need for
5	through March into April into May 2020 in this	5	earlier decompression. Conversely, that meant some of
6	particular hospital. So it's not just about the beds,	6	the other sites got busier because people had been moved
7	it's about the number or staff available to care for the	7	
8		7	into them.
_	patients in the beds.		into them. MS CAREY: Well, shall we look at actual critical care
9	patients in the beds. DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, out of the 22 at any one time		
9 10	·	8	MS CAREY: Well, shall we look at actual critical care
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10	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, out of the 22 at any one time normally there would be a mixture of level 2 and level 3	8 9 10	MS CAREY: Well, shall we look at actual critical care transfer since you mention decompression there? And obviously we've heard from Professor Rowan on that, and I think if you turn to your paragraph 75 onwards in your
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1	they can't deliver is appropriate clinical transfer.	1	bodies, scientific papers, and editorials all
2	MS CAREY: Fine.	2	recommended it. Okay, there were resource issues in it.
3	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Moving them closer to home or somewhere	3	And different nations had different, not so much
4	for rehabilitation after that is also kind of	4	different approaches but different abilities to deliver
5	appropriate and in their interests.	5	that depending on the scale. So the Northern Ireland
6	What we call a capacity transfer, which does	6	NISTAR system you will have to excuse me, I have lost
7	happen in day-to-day life as well, but nothing on like	7	my place.
8	the same scale, is something that you would prefer to	8	MS CAREY: Paragraph 82.
9	avoid if you can, both for	9	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Thank you. Just to make sure I get
10	MS CAREY: So, pausing there, because we saw some graphs	10	my so the Northern Ireland system is fully funded for
11	dealing with repatriation because it's nearer to the	11	24/7 from 2017 onwards, organised from Belfast but
12	patient's home, for example, and take moving a patient	12	with in coalition with the ambulance service and are
13	perhaps to an ECMO unit or a baby that requires	13	able to pick up and deliver patients and deliver care,
14	specialist care out of it, I just want to focus on the	14	obviously, during the transfer in a variety of settings.
15	capacity transfers, and you say they do happen in	15	So that's that example.
16	non-pandemic times and we've seen some graphs dealing	16	MS CAREY: So they had a system that had been in place for
17	with the scale of them.	17	at least three years by the time we started the
18	But the mechanisms in place I think vary across	18	pandemic.
19	the UK and I think you said in your report that in	19	In Scotland you say there is the Emergency Medical
20	Northern Ireland there is a Northern Ireland specialist	20	Retrieval System, EMRS, that has existed since 2008.
21	transfer and retrieval system to help move patients,	21	And help us with that, please, Doctor.
22	babies, paediatrics and adult transfers, 24/7; is that	22	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Again, this is from reading and
23	right? That's a service available all the time.	23	conversations, so not my personal experience, and also
24	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. So this is this is a clinical	24	I think some of the variation is partly geographic, so
25	need that was identified before the pandemic. Various 69	25	in Scotland you obviously have the central belt with 70
1	large population areas, more rural areas, and smaller	1	did need to be moved, move closer, or over shorter
2	hospitals, and less hospital cover in other areas.	2	distances, but also help with load balancing, and all of
3	So EMRS, firstly, picks up it is essentially	3	this as well before the pandemic.
4	a pre-hospital service that can pick up and retrieve	4	LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Could you slow down, please. I am
5	patients where needed. It is used for critical care	5	sorry. The stenograph is struggling and I am afraid
6	transfers primarily, I believe, for initially for	6	I am too.
7	clinical escalation from the smaller hospitals outside	7	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Sorry, okay, apologies.
8	the central belt into the specialist centres where	8	So Wales, I think is for a while was not an
9	needed. Clearly it can also be used for capacity	9	operational network but more clinical collaboration but
10	transfers in that setting.	10	now certainly fits into that category.
11	MS CAREY: Understood. Then in England and Wales there is	11	In England these were in some regions the
12	the regional Critical Care Operational Delivery Networks	12	network activity paused and came back but now there are
13	that has existed since 2000. How does that work in	13	operational delivery networks across the country, across
14	England and Wales?	14	the nation, these were all in place before the pandemic.
15	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: There is a minor error in this actually	15	They were there to help units collaborate with each
16	in that I think the Wales network is now part of the	16	other. Not all of them, in fact probably a minority,
17	All-Wales trauma group of care network, and at the time	17	had transfer systems running. Everyone wanted to but
18	this was in place wasn't an operational delivery	18	the resources weren't there, prior to the pandemic, and
19	network. So from 2000, the report Comprehensive	19	that has changed since then.
20	Critical Care, which looked at how critical care can	20	MS CAREY: Pausing there, different systems in different
21	best be delivered across the country and brought in	21	countries but all essentially able to do the same thing
22	critical care outreach and more use of the term	22	if there is a need for a critical care transfer for
23	"critical care" outside ICU, among other things that	23	capacity reasons; is that what it comes to?
24	pointed out that networking between hospitals would help	24	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That's what it should come to. They
25	regional collaboration, help move patients, where they 71	25	weren't all there before. They are coming into place 72

1 now and as you've touched on, it is not so much about --1 as an example. 2 I mean, there are special service specifications for 2 I think you've provided there -- it's on page 40. 3 3 these, they do differ a bit between the nations, but DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. 4 4 what it comes down to, fundamentally, is everyone MS CAREY: Just pause there while we bring it up on the 5 getting access to the treatment they need and if it's 5 screen, Doctor. Thank you. 6 not where they are that they should be able to be safely 6 There we have "Daily admissions to and transfers 7 transported to where they can get it and that's the 7 out from Northwick Park". This is all in 2020; is that 8 8 9 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That's right. MS CAREY: We've seen this graph before but can we put up 9 MS CAREY: So just starting that beginning of the graph, 10 10 figure 9, please, on page 41. 11 This is data provided by ICNARC and SICSAG, 11 1 March, in that week there were a relatively low 12 dealing with the average daily number of ICU transfers 12 number, three or four, ICU admissions steadily rising as 13 between critical care units across the UK from both 13 we approach lockdown. And if we take the week of 14 pre-pandemic and (unclear). We looked at it, I think 14 15 March, there are already a few numbers of transfers 15 yesterday afternoon, with Professor Rowan. 15 out that then tends to grow as we go through March and 16 But there we can see that if you take March into 16 into April. 17 April 2020 they jump to 60 daily transfers between 17 Even in that early stage can you help why there 18 18 critical care units across the UK and if you go on to, were transfers out in the week of 15 March? 19 then, just after Christmas of 2020, we can see a jump 19 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So that was very early. The -- so, just 20 there again to potentially over 80 patients a day being 20 for clarity, the reason this is here is because it's 21 21 transferred publicly available, it's published as a -- you know, 22 22 So that just gives a sort of grounding in what was a scientific journal regarding the transfer mechanisms 23 happening UK wide. I actually want to look at figure 7 23 and very much around wave 1. 24 24 in the report now, please, and the transfers into and It was also published as an example of network 25 out of Northwick Park, just to take that hospital again 25 activity. So the Critical Care Network in this area --73 74 1 which, for transparency, I've been involved in since 1 rapidly through the existing network mechanisms, as did 2 it's been there -- was active. It didn't have a funded 2 the activation. Which was actually very fortunate. 3 24/7 transfer team. It does now. But there was 3 I mean, this is what -- how you would want things to 4 a collaborative approach amongst all the hospitals and 4 work, and how they did work, as the pandemic evolved in 5 joint transfer education and shared equipment packages 5 other places. 6 and an approach to transfer that enabled a spontaneous 6 MS CAREY: If we look, then, at figure 8, which is just 7 7 activation, really, of this. below this graph on page 40, and the circular --8 So the network as a group of hospitals and as 8 I hesitate to use that word --9 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Spider web. management team basically came online, activated on that 9 10 MS CAREY: -- diagram. Take Northwick Park there at the day really, when they realised Northwick Park was in 10 11 trouble, and all of this sort of came around -- I won't 11 top. I'm not going to go through all the hospitals but 12 12 one can see there the number of patients transferred out say ad hoc, because it reflected a previous 13 organisation, but spontaneously to enable this to happen 13 to a number of hospitals in and around that region, and 14 to decompress the hospital. 14 indeed to some -- the Nightingale hospital, once it was 15

MS CAREY: So when a hospital thinks "We need to transfer some patients out to relieve the pressure on an ICU", do they ring a central unit or do they ring a neighbouring hospital? How, practically, does it happen?

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DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So it will vary around the country. Again, this particular network, very well established, people know each other, and also geographically it's quite proximate, and there is a -- as there is for all networks now, there's a defined network team, and at this stage they were able to be activated.

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So the awareness of what was happening spread very

15 opened. It's quite a complicated --DR SUNTHARALINGAM: It is. 16 17 MS CAREY: -- picture that is being painted there. DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, absolutely. So I think it shows 18 19 that, firstly, it's not -- although Northwick Park was 20 the predominant -- a hotspot right in the early days, 21 but it -- things evolved very quickly. Some of those 22 hospitals didn't -- don't have A&Es and were, therefore, 23 in a better position to take in, but they do have their 24 own specialist workloads. And as you've seen, there are patients moving in all directions --25

1	MS CAREY: Well, quite, I was going to say. So, I mean, if
2	you take Chelsea and Westminster and Hammersmith,
3	they're going there's backwards and forwards
4	transfers between those two hospitals.
5	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, and some of it may be, sort of,
6	appropriate repatriation, some of it may bearing in
7	mind this was over a period of time, and even this was
8	only in a fairly small, sort of, capsule of time, in
9	wave 1, in one area, so as things evolved there would be
10	different hotspots, different hospitals needing
11	assistance or to move people back. And although here
12	the out-of-network transfers are shown to the
13	Nightingale at the time, in fact as the pandemic
14	evolved, there were much more wide-ranging transfers to
15	other areas of London and between regions, particularly
16	by the time of wave 2.
17	MS CAREY: Right. Well, I was going to ask, perhaps. This
18	is in a metropolitan area, where there's a number of
19	hospitals nearby or within a number of miles, do you
20	know what the position was in perhaps a more rural
21	hospital, where there are many miles between it and its
22	next neighbouring intensive care unit?
23	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: I don't know for sure because I mean,
24	this was a paper that's put together by people involved.
25	There isn't the same data in this form for other areas

And obviously geographical distances and, sort of, if you like, cultural isolation, in terms of not having their regular contact, means that it may well not -- have been different.

And obviously we don't want to be repeating each other's testimony, but Professor Fong's statement was very powerful last week and he spoke for all of us, but one of the things he mentioned was around going to an isolated site and hearing them saying, "Well, we didn't know if we were doing the right thing", but equally that will apply to transfers and so on as well. You know, I can't tell you whether everyone that was under this level of pressure got this level of mutual support at every stage.

MS CAREY: It does bring me on though to the outcomes and lessons learned regarding the critical care transfers.

And we can take that figure 8 down, and can I ask you, please, Doctor, about paragraph 90 onwards in your report.

I think you make the point that:

"Assessing the ... impact of critical care transfer on a patient's eventual outcome ..."

Because we've heard it's a risky procedure, that you take normally the most stable patient who's likely to survive the transfer to the new hospital.

You say it's difficult to assess the overall impact: "... as the transfer is a relatively short time interval in an ICU stay [that can be] days or weeks." But help us with the study that was done of the 137 ICU transfers in North London. What was demonstrated by that small study? DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Again, it was -- this was by another group, but in that same patch actually, so fairly short-range transfers among academic and other hospitals --MS CAREY: So do you mean within a few miles of each other? DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Although the message may be

transferable, just as a sort of note of caution, and again --MS CAREY: Slowly, please. DR SUNTHARALINGAM: But what it showed is that -- in this case they looked specifically at respiratory function and the gas exchange in the lungs and whether the process of disconnecting, moving to a transport ventilator, moving the patient between sites, whether that affected that particular parameter, and they showed that compared to transfers within the same hospital,

disappeared. That's only looking at one aspect of that
 patient group.
 MS CAREY: You set out in your paragraph 90 that perhaps the

caveats or the limitations of that study might be a better way of putting it, and I think there was another one done in Scotland that used data from 108 patients admitted to a unit in Scotland in the second wave, and there, even when they made adjustments for confounding factors, they found no significant difference in mortality rates for patients who were transferred for capacity reasons; is that correct?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: That's correct, as far as we can understand it from the data available. And as the authors themselves said, there may be patterns in that but the numbers just haven't been large enough to show. So there was evidence of patients staying in hospital a bit longer, being on ventilator longer, but didn't translate to mortality difference.

I think an overarching -- I'm just -- if I may go back just to your point about it being last resort, because I think that it's true, but I think tying that to the development of transfer teams, I think what -- one thing we'd learnt -- or to learn from new but reinforced is that having organised, funded retrieval and transfer teams, which have drilled together,

between different units, there was a greater impact

1	practised together, in the same way as the helicopter
2	emergency services, for example, in another setting, it
3	can it is safe to do transfers, particularly with
4	a good system. And it provided a role during the
5	pandemic which does map across to normal life as well,
6	where setting these things up means the risks of
7	transfer are lower, and the benefits may be of what we
8	might call load balancing, ensuring patients do get the
9	right care rather than being in an over a busy
10	hospital where they decisions may be different or
11	where they don't have access to everything.
12	So I don't want to, sort of, in a way, inverse

So I don't want to, sort of, in a way, inverse caveat it by saying transfers can be made incrementally safer and the transfer teams are a way of doing that. MS CAREY: I suppose the point I wanted to make was there was no evidential or study done that suggests that transferring people out had a greater impact on their mortality, but that's not to ignore the impact it had on

20 the unit perhaps caring --

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21 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Absolutely.

22 MS CAREY: -- for the most sick who may have then ended up 23 going on to, sadly, die.

them, their loved ones and, indeed, the staff left in

24 Yes, and I know that's been mentioned in earlier Α. 25 testimony and there's the moral injury aspect of that.

1 decompress earlier.

MS CAREY: Yes. 2

3 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So you might, rather than having one 4 hospital at 1:6 staffing ratios and somewhere else with 5 more capacity, if you decompress earlier, at say 1:4, 6 there's less impact on staff, the patients may do 7 better. So the later transfers -- the ability to do 8 transfer safely and to be at a lower threshold in fact 9 and to decompress was part of the learning within the 10 pandemic, and I think that is transferable to future 11 ones as well.

> Load balancing as a term sounds a bit, sort of, non-humane.

14 MS CAREY: It does

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DR SUNTHARALINGAM: This is not about cargo but as a sort of 15 16 technical term, and we don't tend to talk about that day 17 to day, but it's about evening out the dilution and the 18 workload under overwhelming conditions, and I think 19 that -- doing that more readily was an important part of 20 the learning process.

21 MS CAREY: Yes, if I understand what you are saying 22 correctly, that this was a very reactive need to 23 transfer out when it got too bad and, if I understand 24 what you are correctly saying, there might be a lesson 25 learned to be more proactive and transfer out before you

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1 And actually if you are a critical care healthcare 2 worker of any sort, but particularly the nursing and 3 other staff who are by the bed of that patient for long 4 periods, having to then move them somewhere where you don't see them again, and usually they're moving the 5 6 more stable patients, so you don't get there recovery 7 part of it. And as you have mentioned, the patients 8 themselves will wake up in a different hospital and their families, even if it's by virtual and iPads and 9 10 not being allowed to visit, the fact that knowing 11 they've been moved, you know, possibly hundreds of miles away, is very emotive, and we fully understand that. 12 13 MS CAREY: Is there any lesson learnt, do you think, from 14 the number of transfers out and the way in which it 15 happened that could be usefully utilised again in the 16 event of a pandemic? 17 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: I think there was learning during the 18 pandemic even within the relevant period between the 19

waves, as I've sort of touched upon. I think if you 20 start from the point that everyone should go to 1:6 and 21 cope as best you can, which was appropriate at the time, 22 but then when it -- once it becomes apparent there are 23 geographic hotspots, depending on local population --24 the learning between the two waves was you can make 25 transfer safer but also there's a clinical need to

1 get to that state of overwhelming pressure?

2 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, and then there's something around 3 getting the preparations right at the receiving end as 4 well. So the centres that did take in more to 5 decompress the busier hospitals, there was generally, 6 I think, a flow from small and medium to larger 7 hospitals. So obviously they need the resources to cope 8 with that as well.

> So, for them, wave 2 was, in a way, more stressful that wave 1, whereas for other places it was not quite -- I wouldn't say the converse but there were some mitigation of the initial shock.

13 MS CAREY: Can I stick with you, Doctor, please, and look at 14 what are called CRITCON levels, the UK Critical Care 15 Readiness Condition (or CRITCON, as it's known) and this 16 is about how a hospital conveys to NHS England in this 17 particular example about their state of overwhelmedness, 18 for want of a better phrase.

19 Now, I just want to understand: is CRITCON 20 currently only used in England; is that correct?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: It is, yes. 21

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22 MS CAREY: Can we have a look at the levels and then we'll 23 look at what hospitals declared. Perhaps the easiest 24 way to do this is look at INQ000409921 behind your 25 tab 5, if you're using the tabs, or on screen.

1 These are the Covid-19 pandemic CRITCON levels. 1 What does that mean in reality? Try and give us 2 2 There is a normal CRITCON 0 for business as usual, where a picture of what does a hospital or an ICU look like at 3 ICU is able to meet all critical care needs without 3 CRITCON2? 4 impact on other services. Normal winter levels of 4 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So if I can sort of connect this to a 5 noncritical care transfer and other overflow activities. 5 later discussion we will come to but also a relevant --6 So the ICU is operating as normal: is that what that 6 originally discussed in 2009 for swine flu which is 7 7 tying it actually to decision-making and what happens means? 8 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Essentially, and this is -- there have 8 when a hospital gets overwhelmed. Is there a risk that 9 been different iterations of this. This originates back 9 individual clinicians will start making decisions about 10 from H1N1 and swine flu, when it was created for 10 admissions which are limited by resource rather than a similar purpose, and reflects conditions at the time 11 only what's best for the patient, and how do we avoid 11 12 where a bad winter is sort of within the normal range. 12 that. 13 But things that were unprecedented would include working 13 This shared escalation ladder, shared language, is 14 in other areas, which at the time of the pandemic 14 a way of avoiding that. So CRITCON in that context was 15 obviously became almost standard. 15 meant to represent not only numerical bed numbers from 16 So there's a slight historical lag in the 16 sort of spreadsheets, if you like, but also a stress 17 definitions and that's been addressed by revisions since 17 gauge. It's how it feels to that hospital. 18 18 then. So the definitions were designed to paint 19 MS CAREY: All right. Then we've got there -- CRITCON 1 is 19 a picture of at t might look like. That picture already 20 what is described as a bad winter. CRITCON 2: 20 mutated during pandemic because almost all of us were 21 21 "Medium surge, unprecedented, the usual funded already in non-traditional areas by the time the 22 22 critical care capacity is full, overflow into pandemic started, because that was part of the planning. 23 quasi-critical care areas (theatre, recovery, other 23 But this is saying there CRITCON2 is something that 24 24 acute care areas) and a high level of non-clinical isn't just a bad winter and, in a rising tide event such 25 transfers. Trusts beginning mutual aid." 25 as flu that's creeping up and getting worse, it was 1 meant to pick up that this is starting to happen. 1 the one bed is inadequate, so in the height of the 2 Clearly, in the case of the pandemic we knew what 2 pandemic, if you're admitting four or five or six 3 was coming and there was much more accelerated 3 patients a day, or more in the larger places, then it's, 4 escalation. It's a way for hospitals, for frontline 4 you know, it's difficult to put numbers on but then 5 5 clinicians, to escalate to their management within their that's why this is meant to be deliberately a little bit 6 region and nationally to say, "Okay, we're now in 6 subjective in that it's how it is affecting that site 7 unprecedented territory". And then, as you get to 7 that day. And it's an alarm bell really. 8 CRICON3, you're approaching a situation where the 8 MS CAREY: Then CRITCON 4: The ICU is in an emergency, it's 9 hospital may become overwhelmed, and you're doing that 9 overwhelmed, there is a possibility of triage by 10 10 resource (non-clinical refusal or withdrawal of critical using how it feels subjectively but trying to put some 11 objective handles on to it to enable that to happen. 11 care due to resource limitation). 12 Help us, please, what does "triage by resource" 12 MS CAREY: So when you move from 2 to 3, there's expansion 13 now into noncritical care areas, wards or using 13 mean? 14 paediatric facilities, the trust is operating at or near 14 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: It means deciding who comes to intensive 15 maximum physical capacity. There is maximum mutual aid 15 care, not only -- I mean, it remains important to do it 16 between the trusts with the network and the regional 16 with the patient's perspective but also where there may 17 NHSE co-ordination. The prime imperative in CRITCON3 is 17 be limitations based on the fact you have become 18 to prevent any single trust entering CRITCON4. 18 overwhelmed and you can't admit everyone you might 19 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. 19 otherwise have done. Again, this discussion arose in 2009 when there was planning for, at that stage, the 20 MS CAREY: That sounds, as described there, as full stretch. 20 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. 21 H1N1 pandemic. There were models circulating at the 21 22 MS CAREY: Is that really there's no other bed available or 22 time of deciding whose comes to ICU based on their 23 we might only have one bed available today? Is that 23 physiological state, and saying some people are too

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what we're looking at.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, basically, and bearing in mind even 87

sick. That was not adopted in the UK. Instead, at that

stage, and I was involved with this at the time, there

1	was deliberately a tying-in of the capacity discussion,	1
2	the shared escalation, the mutual aid, with any	2
3	discussion of triage in order that the latter could be	3
4	deferred and averted by maximising mutual aid before	4
5	there was any such discussion.	5
6	And secondly, to make sure that was done only on	6
7	national authorisation so it	7
8	MS CAREY: I am going to come to how it is authorised in a	8
9	moment, but does this envisage, I put it no higher than	9
10	that, that potentially if an ICU were in or a trust	10
11	were declaring CRITCON 4, they could withdraw critical	11
12	care due to resource limitation?	12
13	DR SUNTHARALINGAM: I think it's envisaging that that might	13
14	start to be to feel or be necessary but also but	14
15	to try and ensure that isn't the case. So every other	15
16	hospital that can help would then would be coming to	16
17	their aid. And, again, this is an early version before	17
18	the sort of infrastructure that we now have was	18
19	envisioned. Now it would be even more so, but you would	19
20	want to be averting it before we get to that stage and	20

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: The point of it was to make sure that
 nobody fails unless everybody fails.

maximising mutual aid within regions and across nations,

25 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes.

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1 they might have to refuse a patient or, indeed, withdraw 2 critical care, they would have had to have declared it 3 and, indeed, that decision-making be authorised by NHSE 4 in accordance with the national guidance. So not to do 5 it on their own and then say, "We've done it." 6 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: No, exactly, absolutely right. 7 MS CAREY: I want to just look before -- at CRITCON levels 8 in April 2020 and can I have up on screen, please, 9 INQ000226890 27. Because we -- now knowing what the 10 CRITCON levels are, we can see here on any given day throughout April, and I think we should say that CRITCON 11 12 levels are reported twice daily, is that right, at 8 am 13 and 8 pm, or thereabouts? 14 We can see the declarations made to NHS England in 15 April 2020. Level 3 is the red, level 2 is the orange, 16 level 1 is the yellow and if we look perhaps to the left 17

level 1 is the yellow and if we look perhaps to the left
of the screen in and around -- thank you very much -can we see a tiny few number of CRITCON 4 declarations
as represented by the black on the graph?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes.

MS CAREY: I know it's easy to concentrate on the black but
 that's not to ignore that CRITCON 3 is a pretty dire
 state, if I understand --

24 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: It is, and in a way it's the more
 25 significant of the two. I think my -- and I'm referring
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MS CAREY: We've heard that and we'll look at that in a moment.

It says basically that CRITCON 4 must only be implemented on a national directive from NHSE, and I think, indeed, you've seen a statement from

6 NHS England, from Dr Michael Charles Prentice who --

7 DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Perhaps, can I comment on that, on the
 8 origin of this.

9 MS CAREY: Yes, certainly.

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So this was the early draft, and I keep saying that. So the -- when they said -- actually probably the wording could have been better at the time

because the "this must only be implemented" meant the

l4 triage.

15 MS CAREY: Yes.

16 **DR SUNTHARALINGAM:** So any hospital can say this is
17 CRITCON 4, because that's the alarm bell, but if they
18 want to start saying, actually, we're now going to start
19 restricting our admissions to a different threshold,
20 that needs to be externally authorised. So that was the
21 vision in 2009. I think I'd say that is still true, but
22 the wording -- so it isn't that they can't say they are
23 CRITCON 4.

24 **MS CAREY:** No, I follow what you are saying. You are saying that if a hospital got to the stage where they thought

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to the statements from Dr Prentice but also in terms of how the system was meant to work, those are the alarm bells going off. It doesn't mean those sites were triaging, it meant they were either in error or as -- being at the extremes of CRITCON 3, they were triggering, and what should then happen, that should set up a red light and there should be questions asked about do you need help, is there anything we can do, is this an accurate definition.

So those black blobs don't mean at those sites

triage was happening. (Unclear) should happen anywhere.
But it meant the alarm bells were going on, sometimes
out of a pure typo, I think, but other times reflecting
a status of extreme CRITCON 3 which needed intervention.

15 MS CAREY: In due course I think you've seen a statementfrom Dr Prentice and I just want to show that on screen.

Can we have INQ000497473 because, my Lady, we requested details of the CRITCON 4 declarations from NHS England and the dates on which the various hospitals declared CRITCON 4, and we're going to publish the entire statement of Dr Prentice with your Ladyship's approval. Some of them were declarations, as in "you've hit the wrong button". So they need to be excluded from this, but one can see there, there were some CRITCON 4 declarations and where a hospital declares CRITCON 4,

what is supposed to happen on an organisational level? DR SUNTHARALINGAM: So in the England context, and we can come on to why, you know, the difference with the other nations and it is largely one of scale and levels of organisation, I think, and direct contact with senior people, but in an England context, certainly during the pandemic, you had regional medical officers, so there should be awareness at the regional medical office level, there should be awareness of what it means, and there was some variation in whether there was enough sort of critical care input in the various regions at that level, but people should know what it means, what it represents in terms of what's happening on the sites and there should be support measures put in place and, again, I can't tell you if that's what happened everywhere.

To sort of put a human face on it, if I can just refer back to Professor Fong's testimony, the sort of sites where he described where really extreme scenarios were happening, that's -- in a way that's what this looks like and what should happen with a CRITCON 4 or CRITCON 3 declaration, in a word, is really what you would want to happen when things like that are happening on your watch of the type that he describes and it's a way of trying to put a number and a flag on that in

enough. So I think it does reflect pressure and I think the number of CRITCON 3s you can see shows the pressure that leads to this.

But I think, you know, we've got named hospitals and I think it is important to emphasise that for -- you know, there will be people listening whose families were in those -- this doesn't mean that people were triaging in those hospitals. It means that the alert system was going off saying there is extreme pressure.

MS CAREY: Thank you. That can come down.

Now, this is obviously a measure of the strain that the English hospitals were under or felt that they were under. Are there or do you know are there similar ways of measuring the stress levels in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland? Do they use something similar to CRITCON?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: I think -- so the differences are ones of scale. So, to take one example, I think there's -- there are 78 beds in total in Northern Ireland, and Scotland and Wales smaller numbers of hospitals, although very large hospitals themselves. So I think the levels of communication are easier because you can talk, firstly, in terms of you have got this many patients on this many beds. Individual hospitals, of which there are fewer, can communicate upwards to their

a way that brings help.

MS CAREY: If I understand it correctly, where a hospital declares CRITCON 4, NHS England contact the hospital to find out what's going on; whether they are truly at CRITCON 4; what steps can be taken to help alleviate the pressure on any given hospital; and, indeed, Dr Prentice's statement sets out the steps that NHS England took to identify if they were correctly reporting CRITCON 4 and what steps were taken to help the unit.

Even if it was incorrect declaration, either by pressing the wrong button or in fact there was still a bed available in a neighbouring hospital, do you think this is an indication of the pressures that the hospital themselves felt even if technically CRITCON 4 wasn't made out?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, and without sort of stretching analogies too far, it's a little bit like a smoke alarm or a fire alarm: you want it to go off occasionally in error because it shows it's working and that people are looking. And, you know, if it's dealt with and we said, okay, we can stand down on this occasion, that's fine --so a few erroneous triggers. In a way what you want if there's nothing happening, it means that perhaps the reports aren't getting through or it's not sensitive

networks and -- or equivalence and their managements and even, sort of, the political advising people can become alerted more quickly.

So I think the reason CRITCON isn't sort of necessarily -- it wasn't adopted wholesale from 2009 onwards was because on a national four nation scale outside England there was perhaps arguably less need for it.

On the other hand, it means that there isn't a commonality of language. So if you're comparing what's at -- and particularly when it comes to mutual aid across border -- in a way, you really ideally would want (and this comes on to the recommendations) you really want Scotland to be saying, you know, we've got one region on CRITCON 3 or the country as a whole is getting into CRITCON 4 in order to trigger mutual aid discussions.

And as a lot of those didn't happen or wouldn't happen, but there's an argument that sharing the language makes that discussion easier, particularly when it gets to, sort of, political level when you can look across the board.

MS CAREY: So you would advocate for a similar CRITCON-style
 reporting system across the entire UK?

DR SUNTHARALINGAM: I would and I think also partly to 96

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1	reassure people that the lack of it or the absence of it
2	this time doesn't mean that that information wasn't
3	passing up. So as the Intensive Care Society, of which
4	I was president at the time, is a four nations body and
5	we were in contact with colleagues in all of those
6	and this is anecdotal but from conversations, I am
7	sort of they felt able to escalate their bed
8	situation, their strain, in a way that was sort of
9	parallel to the CRITCON system.
10	MS CAREY: I might give our stenographer a break and tur

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rn to you, Professor Summers. And I don't mean that rudely, Dr Suntharalingam.

But let's change the topic slightly and change the questions. I would like to ask you just a little bit, perhaps before we take our lunch break in a moment or two's time, about some shortages or reported shortages of oxygen, dialysis machines, ventilators, medicines, and the like.

Professor, can I turn to you, please, at paragraph 167 in your report. I think it's fairly well publicised that there was a shortage of mechanical ventilators, both invasive and non-invasive, in the early stages of the pandemic; is that correct?

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So I think the situation was twofold.

into ICUs that weren't the usual pieces of equipment

We went into the pandemic without anyone being 100% 97

2 that staff were used to working on? 3 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Absolutely. So in spring 2020, we were 4 using devices such as the ventilators that are 5 ordinarily attached to anaesthetic machines and other 6 devices that were not familiar to the staff for their 7 everyday work. NHS England, it should be recognised, 8 provided training packages for unfamiliar devices and 9 did what they could to support, but the fact was we did 10 not have enough ventilators of the type we routinely use 11 in intensive care units to support our patients

16 17 18 to use an anaesthetic machine to provide mechanical 19 ventilators, which is very different to routine 20 practice, actually required additional staff. So

> particularly operating department practitioners would come from the operating theatres and help with that and

a whole host of other staff were needed to train, in addition to providing the care for the already increased

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number of people. So it was a significant burden.

12 available for the number of patients that required them. 13 MS CAREY: Are you able to help me, Professor, how long did 14 it take to get someone up to speed with a new type of 15 ventilator? Is it a day or actually a few minutes? PROFESSOR SUMMERS: It depends on the device and the experience of the person doing it. Actually, sometimes

1 certain centrally how many devices there were within the 2 NHS. It was not a part of pre-pandemic planning to know 3 that the entire NHS had this number of ventilators that 4 were capable of this type of support. So very rapidly that data had to be obtained, and a decision was made 5 6 that what the modelling suggested might be the number of 7 patients who were going to require those devices was not 8 matched by the number of available devices. MS CAREY: Yes, I think NHS England and Improvement 9 10 certainly put out requests to the trusts in England in 11 late February that revealed there was only 7,357 devices 12 available, and that was including paediatric devices 13 and, for example, ventilators that might be used in an 14 ambulance and the like. 15 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Yes. 16 MS CAREY: And the modelling, as at that time, suggested we

17 might need 59,000 as against, what was it, 7,500 that 18 were actually -- just under 7,500 --

19 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: By the middle of March the realisation 20 had hit that there was a huge disparity between what was 21 potentially going to be needed and what was available.

22 MS CAREY: Now, your report sets out the various workstreams 23 that were ongoing. I'm not going to ask you about those 24 or indeed the ventilator challenge, but did it by spring 25 2020 mean that there were a number of ventilators coming

MS CAREY: In addition, then, to not enough ventilators and/or ventilators that were unfamiliar, can I ask you about oxygen?

> I think you make the point there that supply of oxygen for critically ill people is clearly one of the most essential treatments that they require.

We've heard a little bit about oxygen shortages and the like but how did it play out on the ground, Professor? What was done to try and ensure that all the patients had the oxygen that they required?

11 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So there were multiple steps that were 12 taken both organisationally -- so alerts were put out to 13 all NHS trusts saying, "Please make sure you understand 14 the oxygen capacity of your individual hospital. Please 15 make sure that you have consulted with your estates team 16 and the oxygen engineers".

17 MS CAREY: Can I just pause you there. Is that something 18 that isn't done routinely in non-pandemic times?

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: I think it probably is, but I suspect 19 20 it's been many years since we put so much strain on the 21 oxygen capacity on some somewhat elderly estate across 22 the NHS

23 MS CAREY: So they were -- the estates effectively were 24 asked to make sure they had -- they understood what 25 their capacity was. In the event that they did not have

capacity, are you able to help as to what steps were taken to try and ensure that there was still capacity PROFESSOR SUMMERS: A huge programme of attempting to make sure that everybody was very careful what we called "oxygen stewardship" and that oxygen was used to the amount required. Some devices require a fixed flow rate, for example, 15 litres per minute. Make sure that you are setting at 15 litres per minute, not at 20 to make sure. And then making sure that you are putting a number of devices on to a particular bit of oxygen infrastructure that will not exceed the delivery capacity of that, and also alterations in the oxygen saturation targets which I'm sure we're going to

MS CAREY: I would like to ask you that, please. You say in your paragraph 177:

"There were modified (reduced) peripheral oxygen saturation targets proposed."

So, what, a reduction in the amount of oxygen a patient received. How did that come about? Did that come into force and how did it affect the patient.

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So professional societies issued guidance suggesting that the safe oxygen saturation measured by pulse oximetry or arterial blood gas

impacted by the colour of the skin tone of the person who is having the device used upon them, such that people with darker skin tones may have their oxygen saturations over-estimated by the devices, meaning that 92% oxygen saturations for them may actually be considerably lower. It varies from device to device and there is ongoing research to assess the extent of this and the impact that's happening in the UK at the moment funded by NIHR, but is undoubtedly the case that some of the devices that were in use were not accurately measuring in people with darker skin tones.

MS CAREY: We're going to hear more about that, I think, next week from a witness and I have no doubt, in due course, from NHS England and other like bodies.

Can I ask you just briefly about renal support equipment. Clearly, you've told us that Covid affecting multi-organs affected the kidneys. What was the position? Do we have enough dialysis machines and the like to support the patients that required renal support?

support?
 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: We did not. So there was an issue in that we have admitted a large number of people to intensive care units who had multi-organ dysfunction, so there was an increased burden of requirement for renal replacement therapies, but at the same time there were

analysis was 92% for the majority of people. There are other people who have respiratory diseases and other chronic health issues for whom 92 is higher than the usually recommended oxygen capacity. But for a fit and healthy person, normally we say greater than 94; it was dropped to greater than 92 because that was thought to be safe. I could find no evidence to suggest that that had done any harm at any point during the pandemic. MS CAREY: Can I just ask you this: is there any harm done by giving someone higher oxygen saturation than they need? PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Yes, there most certainly is. Oxygen toxicity is something that worsens lung inflammation.

MS CAREY: I think, though, you go on to say that whilst the
 oxygen lower saturation targets may not themselves have
 been harmful, there was concern about the equipment
 being used. Can you explain to us, please, what you
 were concerned about there.

19 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So oxygen status of a patient is often
 20 assessed using peripheral pulse oximetry. So it is
 21 a probe that gets attached to someone's finger usually
 22 and measures through the skin how red or not their
 23 haemoglobin is using a series of lights.

There is emerging evidence that suggests that some of the devices that are in clinical use actually are 102

difficulties with the supply lines.

So whilst we might have had machines, what we didn't have were the fluids and the consumables that are needed. A mutual aid system, in the same way as transferring patients, was put in place for that but that was undoubtedly impacted in places not having or coming very close to running out of the ability to deliver the usual modalities of renal replacement therapy that are used in intensive care and having to put in in an emergency other types of systems normally used.

MS CAREY: Two things there. I follow what you are saying
 there that actually a hospital might be borrowing
 a dialysis machine from a neighbouring --

PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Borrowing the fluid bags and thecircuits and consumables.

MS CAREY: Again, when other systems were brought in, was
 there again an unfamiliarity with the way that the new
 equipment was working which brought with it the same
 problems as the new ventilators.

21 PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Exactly so.

MS CAREY: Is any work or has there been any research done
 as to whether the new pieces of equipment and the time
 it took for people to become familiar to use them
 affected the care that the patients were receiving or is

1	that a too grantial or too difficult task?	ļ	understand with there aren't vast numbers of supplie	·S.
2	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: Not that I'm aware of. Just to	2	But if we're talking about something that helps sedat	е
3	highlight that at the point we were doing all of this,	3	people in ICU or painkillers, it sounds that that ought	t
4	we were all trying to contribute to understanding Covid,	4	to be more readily available.	
5	finding treatments, and working out the best supportive	5	Why are we running out of what, my term, a m	nore
6	care to give. There was a limit to the research	6	basic types of medication?	
7	capacity alongside the extended clinical care, I think,	7	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: So I think part of the issue is t	to think
8	at the time. So that didn't get addressed.	8	about where are those medicines produced. Lots of	those
9	MS CAREY: One other topic, please. You refer in your	9	medicines are not manufactured in the United Kingd	om, so
10	report to medicine shortages. What kind of medicines	10	we are relying on supply chains from outside the	
11	are we talking about here?	11	United Kingdom which were impacted for a whole va	riety
12	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: We have had shortages during the	12	of reasons over that period. So it was unlikely that	•
13	pandemic period of the Inquiry's focus and subsequently	13	the supply chains were going to be as robust and we)
14	of a variety of medicines in the pandemic.	14	don't routinely keep big stockpiles. We keep stockpi	
15	Particularly, we were running short of the medicines	15	of those things for everyday care, but suddenly	
16	required to keep people sedated and on mechanical	16	everybody in the world wanted them all at the same	time
17	ventilators; we ran short of different types of	17	in increased numbers.	
18	painkillers; we ran short of, as I said, the fluids for	18	MS CAREY: Are these the types of medications that have	/e a
19	some of there renal replacement therapy. The shortages	19	shelf life?	70 u
20	were ever-changing and, as I say, have not entirely	20	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: They do.	
21	disappeared since the pandemic has eased.	21	MS CAREY: So you can't keep thousand or millions of	
22	MS CAREY: Can I ask you that it sounds like we might be	22	•	
		23	PROFESSOR SUMMERS: You couldn't keep them for 20	years just
23 24	missing some basic and if that's wrong, I'd like you		in case, no.	ant to
	to set me straight because if we're talking about a very	24	MS CAREY: My Lady, would that be a convenient mome	ent to
25	highly specialised piece of medication, one might 105	25	take lunch? 106	
1	LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Certainly. I shall return at 1.35.	1		
2	(12.33 pm)	2	INDEX	
3	(The hearing adjourned until 10.00 am	3	PROFESSOR KATHRYN ROWAN (continued)	1
4	on Thursday, 3 October 2024)	4	Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY (continued)	1
5		5	Questions from MS HAMMAD	22
6		6	Questions from MS SHEPHERD	25
7		7	Questions from MR ODOGWU	29
8		8	PROFESSOR CHARLOTTE SUMMERS	32
9		9	(affirmed)	
10		10	DR GANESH SUNTHARALINGAM (sworn)	32
11		11		
12		12		
13		13		
14		14		
15		15		
16		16		
17		17		
18		18		
19		19		
20		20		
21		21		
22		22		
23		23		
24		24		
25		25		
	107		108	

	1	19/13 24/23	82 [1] 70/8	accurately [1] 103/10
DR	1 March [1] 74/11	2024 [3] 1/1 34/6	9	across [22] 9/7 36/16
	1.35 [1] 107/1	107/4		46/15 48/5 57/6 60/5
: [85] 33/16 33/22	10 [2] 44/21 59/20	21 [1] 51/19	90 [2] 78/18 80/3	60/20 60/21 68/1 68/2
34/2 40/6 49/1 49/23	10.00 [2] 1/2 107/3	22 [3] 60/13 63/15 67/9	92 [4] 102/1 102/3 102/6 103/5	69/18 71/21 72/13 72/13 73/13 73/18
50/5 50/7 50/17 51/2	100 [3] 44/21 62/21	24 hours [1] 79/25	94 [1] 102/5	81/5 89/21 96/12
51/5 52/2 52/21 53/15		24/7 [3] 69/22 70/11	94[1] 102/3	96/22 96/24 100/21
	108 patients [1] 80/7	75/3	A	activated [2] 75/9
56/3 56/8 57/1 58/14	11.10 [1] 48/15	27 [1] 91/9	abilities [1] 70/4	75/24
60/11 60/19 61/13	11.25 [2] 48/12 48/17	27 March [1] 61/25	ability [5] 25/13	activation [2] 75/7
62/2 62/5 62/17 62/19		28 [2] 45/25 48/20	47/14 48/3 83/7 104/7	76/2
63/16 63/21 63/24	137 [1] 79/6	28 April 2020 [1]	able [14] 2/13 8/15	active [2] 33/13 75/2
64/11 65/11 65/25 66/4 66/13 67/9 67/16	14 [1] 44/25	61/25	8/16 30/21 31/1 31/13	activities [2] 58/25
67/25 68/17 69/3	15 [1] 18/16	28 days [1] 46/4	70/13 72/21 73/6	85/5
69/24 70/9 70/22	15 litres [3] 38/19	28-day [1] 45/20	75/24 85/3 97/7 99/13	activity [2] 72/12
71/15 72/7 72/24 74/3		29 [1] 15/8	101/1	74/25
74/9 74/19 75/19 76/9		3	about [86] 1/4 1/8 2/21 3/1 7/7 7/15 7/17	actual [2] 61/2 68/8
76/16 76/18 77/5	74/14 74/18	3 October 2024 [1]	8/12 8/20 9/17 12/6	actually [31] 2/22
77/23 79/8 79/13	16 hours [1] 44/11	107/4	12/19 13/24 14/16	14/18 16/8 18/19
79/17 80/12 81/21	16 June [1] 46/2	30 [1] 54/1	16/3 16/5 18/14 18/15	28/17 37/4 47/7 47/21 48/4 52/12 54/14
82/17 83/3 83/15 84/2		30-day [2] 20/11	18/16 19/12 21/7 21/8	
84/21 85/8 86/4 87/19		30/17	22/18 22/19 24/1	60/23 66/10 71/15
87/21 87/25 88/14	175 beds [1] 62/7	31 [1] 54/2	29/11 35/5 35/11	73/23 76/2 79/9 82/1
89/13 89/25 90/7	177 [1] 101/17	33 [1] 18/2	36/19 36/20 36/25	86/7 90/11 90/18
90/10 90/16 91/6	19 [31] 3/5 5/1 5/11	35/40 [1] 16/5	37/11 38/10 38/18	98/18 99/15 99/17
91/20 91/24 93/2 94/17 95/17 96/25	6/22 10/22 11/10 11/14 11/18 11/22	37 [1] 20/16	38/22 39/7 40/10	99/20 102/25 103/5
LADY JUSTICE	12/3 15/4 16/16 16/22	39 [1] 62/16	40/11 43/11 43/12	104/13
HALLETT: [10] 1/4	16/25 17/4 17/5 18/8	3s [1] 95/2	43/13 44/13 45/10	actually did [1] 28/17
1/12 25/22 27/22	18/10 18/12 18/23	4	48/21 50/11 52/16	acute [4] 48/22 49/1
29/15 32/1 48/12	19/6 20/12 21/2 21/7		53/7 53/11 53/16	51/23 85/24
49/22 72/4 107/1	26/2 29/7 31/19 31/23	4 August [1] 46/19 40 [4] 16/5 65/5 74/2	53/23 53/24 54/4 54/8 55/18 55/23 56/20	acutely [1] 36/5
MR FIREMAN: [2]	45/21 45/22 85/1	76/7	60/4 61/11 62/24 64/5	ad [1] 75/12
1/14 22/8	19 March [1] 45/6	40 years [1] 1/6	67/6 67/7 67/19 73/1	add [1] 58/15 Addenbrooke's [1]
MR ODOGWU: [2]	1:12 [1] 53/18	41 [1] 73/10	78/18 80/20 83/15	33/7
29/18 31/24	1:3 [1] 64/2	48 hospitals [1] 47/2		addition [4] 33/1 53/1
MS CAREY: [136]	1:4 [2] 50/12 83/5		84/17 86/9 92/7 97/16	99/24 100/1
MS HAMMAD: [2]	1:6 [6] 56/18 59/13	5	98/23 100/3 100/7	additional [2] 24/18
22/16 25/19	61/16 64/3 82/20 83/4 1:8 [1] 53/18	5 April 2020 [1]	101/21 102/16 102/18	99/20
MS SHEPHERD: [4] 25/24 26/1 28/11		22/24	103/12 103/15 105/11	address [1] 21/19
29/13	2	5 June [1] 45/22	105/24 106/2 106/8	addressed [2] 85/17
PROFESSOR	2 October 2024 [1]	50 [3] 16/3 33/2 65/4 59,000 [1] 98/17	above [1] 64/5	105/8
SUMMERS: [54]	1/1	39,000 [1] 90/1/	abrogated [1] 42/12 absence [1] 97/1	adjourned [1] 107/3
32/25 33/4 33/9 35/22	20 [1] 101/9	6	absolutely [17] 1/10	adjustments [1] 80/8
36/11 37/4 37/14	20 years [1] 106/22	60 [2] 63/20 73/17	2/7 11/6 19/17 23/16	admin [1] 59/1
37/21 38/14 39/2	200 [1] 62/10	61 [1] 58/7	28/15 31/3 35/22	administration [1] 57/25
39/24 40/20 41/7	200-odd [1] 62/3	7	37/14 41/25 57/19	administrative [2]
41/16 41/25 42/14	2000 [2] 71/13 71/19		58/14 66/4 76/18	57/15 58/2
42/17 42/23 43/7	2008 [1] 70/20 2009 [4] 86/6 88/20	7,357 [1] 98/11	81/21 91/6 99/3	admission [12] 3/5
43/16 44/20 45/9 46/10 46/25 47/12	90/21 96/5	7,500 [2] 98/17 98/18 7.6 [2] 7/11 10/17	academic [2] 33/1	11/22 15/12 17/2 17/6
47/16 48/6 57/5 57/24		70 [1] 16/3	79/10	18/6 18/9 19/23 20/19
59/6 59/15 62/6 66/2	2017 [1] 70/11	70 litres [1] 38/22	accelerated [1] 87/3	21/13 26/7 26/15
66/5 89/23 97/24	2018 [1] 33/19	75 [1] 68/11	access [5] 22/2 59/8	admissions [7] 10/24
98/15 98/19 99/3	2020 [17] 6/2 22/24	75 years [2] 10/23	68/19 73/5 81/11 accordance [1] 91/4	13/18 37/11 74/6
99/16 100/11 100/19	23/25 33/5 33/19	13/18	according [1] 49/16	74/12 86/10 90/19
101/4 101/23 102/12	36/15 47/21 61/25	78 beds [1] 95/19	account [2] 8/6 10/6	admit [2] 55/11 88/18 admitted [36] 2/5
102/19 103/21 104/15		8	accumulated [2]	2/23 4/25 5/2 5/4 5/10
104/21 105/2 105/12	73/19 74/7 91/8 91/15		44/3 66/25	5/12 9/25 10/22 11/9
106/7 106/20 106/22	98/25 99/3	8 pm [1] 91/13	accurate [3] 14/19	11/12 11/13 13/9
	2021 [4] 5/3 19/13	80 [1] 73/20	22/23 92/9	13/13 14/12 16/1

aimed [1] 47/2 altering [1] 54/14 appeared [1] 23/18 aims [1] 37/22 alternative [1] 1/8 appears [2] 2/18 admitted... [20] 16/22 airway [2] 39/8 42/7 although [8] 39/15 18/20 17/13 17/16 17/24 alarm [7] 55/20 88/7 60/14 61/20 65/21 applies [1] 37/15 18/12 19/5 19/6 19/18 90/17 92/2 92/12 76/19 77/11 79/13 **apply [1]** 78/11 21/2 21/7 28/5 28/6 94/18 94/19 95/21 **appointed [1]** 33/18 28/9 28/13 28/20 alert [1] 95/8 always [2] 37/10 appointments [1] 29/11 37/8 38/5 80/7 alerted [1] 96/3 41/20 34/4 103/22 alerting [1] 55/17 am [15] 1/2 20/4 26/3 appreciate [1] 12/8 admitting [3] 10/8 appreciated [1] 59/5 alerts [1] 100/12 32/25 39/20 48/15 10/9 88/2 48/17 67/18 72/4 72/5 align [1] 3/7 approach [4] 4/6 adopted [2] 88/24 72/6 89/8 91/12 97/6 all [70] 2/1 3/11 4/2 74/13 75/4 75/6 96/5 4/13 6/21 9/7 9/9 107/3 approaches [1] 70/4 adult [1] 69/22 11/20 12/12 13/9 amazing [2] 57/7 approaching [1] 87/8 advance [1] 35/8 13/11 15/16 16/25 57/18 appropriate [4] 69/1 advanced [18] 10/24 ambulance [2] 70/12 19/7 20/10 21/3 21/7 69/5 77/6 82/21 11/11 11/14 11/17 21/10 21/20 22/8 98/14 approval [1] 92/22 12/15 12/18 13/12 April [12] 6/2 6/6 28/21 29/9 31/11 32/3 among [2] 71/23 13/19 21/21 26/8 36/13 36/21 37/21 22/24 61/25 63/20 79/10 26/16 27/1 27/8 27/9 40/19 40/21 41/4 65/3 67/5 73/17 74/16 59/19 amongst [2] 10/7 27/9 28/24 29/2 29/8 41/16 42/11 42/18 75/4 91/8 91/11 91/15 advising [1] 96/2 44/8 45/2 48/8 57/24 amount [6] 50/18 April 2020 [4] 6/2 advocate [1] 96/23 58/3 58/6 59/5 60/20 52/5 53/1 59/14 101/7 73/17 91/8 91/15 advocated [1] 45/24 60/21 60/24 62/6 101/20 **ARDS [1]** 47/22 advocates [1] 29/21 64/23 65/16 69/23 anaesthetic [2] 99/5 are [169] affect [2] 36/9 101/22 70/1 71/17 72/2 72/14 99/18 area [7] 8/10 17/18 affected [5] 20/8 36/4 17/20 49/4 74/25 77/9 attempts [1] 42/12 72/16 72/21 72/25 analogies [1] 94/18 79/22 103/17 104/25 74/7 75/4 75/11 75/22 analogy [1] 54/18 77/18 **affecting [4]** 15/5 76/11 76/25 78/7 85/3 analyses [2] 30/19 areas [18] 17/19 16/24 88/6 103/16 85/19 86/20 97/5 17/24 27/16 34/8 30/22 affects [1] 35/16 analysis [8] 3/7 3/13 37/13 48/5 49/24 50/9 **August [1]** 46/19 100/9 100/13 105/3 affirmed [2] 32/16 105/4 106/16 20/4 20/25 24/4 30/2 71/1 71/1 71/2 77/15 108/9 All-Wales [1] 71/17 31/14 102/1 77/25 85/14 85/23 afraid [2] 1/7 72/5 **alleviate [1]** 94/5 analytically [1] 31/1 85/24 86/21 87/13 after [7] 11/20 16/9 allied [1] 49/18 anecdotal [1] 97/6 aren't [3] 41/3 94/25 45/17 50/15 56/24 allow [2] 3/13 4/2 announced [1] 46/2 106/1 69/4 73/19 allowed [1] 82/10 another [10] 2/2 arguably [1] 96/7 afternoon [2] 1/5 almost [5] 3/25 63/25 10/12 10/14 23/23 argue [1] 29/6 73/15 43/2 48/1 68/15 79/8 argument [1] 96/19 67/12 85/15 86/20 again [27] 5/11 11/4 alone [3] 3/24 8/4 80/6 81/2 arose [1] 88/19 12/8 12/12 17/14 10/13 answer [5] 2/13 8/9 around [14] 6/2 18/13 18/19 18/23 alongside [2] 39/14 8/16 47/16 58/2 23/18 50/9 52/5 55/16 32/3 32/6 38/20 44/15 105/7 55/21 65/13 74/23 answered [1] 22/18 47/14 53/18 70/22 75/11 75/19 76/13 already [9] 22/18 answers [1] 29/25 73/20 73/25 75/20 34/22 58/13 62/22 any [40] 8/4 10/24 78/8 84/2 91/17 79/8 79/15 82/5 82/15 65/9 74/14 86/19 10/24 11/11 12/14 arrive [1] 58/4 88/19 89/17 93/15 86/21 99/24 13/19 15/22 21/17 **arrowed [1]** 16/5 104/17 104/18 26/12 30/2 30/4 30/11 also [46] 2/17 5/8 arrows [2] 51/24 52/8 9/14 against [3] 34/25 artefact [1] 15/22 10/21 12/5 12/9 13/6 30/12 31/4 31/4 31/6 65/1 98/17 17/8 17/13 18/13 28/4 31/7 31/14 40/4 44/18 arterial [1] 101/25 age [20] 3/1 3/4 3/15 34/4 34/5 34/24 35/5 49/4 51/10 55/23 56/7 as [128] 3/18 3/20 3/23 3/24 35/7 39/5 40/3 41/7 64/18 66/17 67/9 82/2 Asian [10] 18/4 18/11 86/11 4/4 4/15 5/1 5/11 5/23 42/10 43/24 49/17 82/13 87/18 89/2 89/5 18/18 19/4 19/15 6/18 8/4 8/9 10/13 50/19 55/12 55/17 90/16 91/10 94/6 19/19 20/7 20/7 20/14 avoiding [1] 86/14 11/18 20/12 21/20 56/11 56/24 58/22 102/8 102/8 102/9 31/15 29/5 58/24 61/8 63/11 104/22 104/22 ask [27] 2/21 3/1 aged [2] 10/23 13/18 63/25 67/25 69/4 4/19 8/20 11/4 14/16 anyone [1] 97/25 ages [2] 9/14 9/22 70/23 71/9 72/2 74/24 anything [4] 14/4 22/8 22/17 26/3 32/15 34/24 36/7 105/2 agree [1] 54/12 38/6 38/10 43/11 75/21 82/25 86/5 66/19 68/24 92/8 agreed [1] 57/7 86/16 88/16 89/14 anywhere [1] 92/11 52/15 56/20 60/4 ahead [1] 25/5 92/1 96/25 101/13 apologies [1] 72/7 64/10 64/12 77/17 aid [9] 85/25 87/15 alterations [1] 78/17 97/14 98/23 apologise [1] 26/11 89/2 89/4 89/17 89/21 100/2 101/16 102/9 101/13 apparent [1] 82/22 96/12 96/16 104/4 altered [2] 36/1 36/2 103/15 105/22 appear [1] 26/1

12/25 80/1 81/25 assess [3] 24/20 79/1 103/7 assessed [1] 102/20 **assessing [2]** 28/3 78/21 assessment [1] 64/19 assistance [1] 77/11 associated [8] 2/19 4/13 4/14 10/21 11/18 11/23 30/5 50/1 association [4] 2/6 30/4 30/17 40/16 associations [1] assume [1] 51/24 at [166] attached [2] 99/5 102/21 attacking [1] 35/20 **attempting [1]** 101/4 **attention [2]** 50/18 53/3 audit [2] 15/2 24/8 authorisation [1] 89/7 authorised [3] 89/8 90/20 91/3 authors [1] 80/14 availability [1] 22/2 available [20] 24/1 24/3 43/10 46/13 46/15 63/20 65/4 65/7 67/7 69/23 74/21 80/13 87/22 87/23 94/13 98/8 98/12 98/21 99/12 106/4 average [4] 9/15 9/25 44/18 73/12 averaged [2] 9/13 averted [1] 89/4 averting [1] 89/20 avoid [3] 14/4 69/9 avoidable [1] 21/24 awaited [1] 23/8 awake [1] 43/25 aware [4] 23/17 awareness [3] 75/25 93/8 93/9 away [2] 13/4 82/12 babies [1] 69/22 (29) admitted... - babies

asked [4] 23/14 24/8

92/7 100/24

asking [1] 57/14

aspect [4] 10/12

25/7 25/8 25/8 25/9 82/21 86/11 105/5 В bring [6] 12/1 12/4 25/10 50/1 82/3 86/15 **better [13]** 1/11 2/13 baby [1] 69/13 87/22 87/23 88/1 25/1 25/5 47/7 50/14 brings [1] 94/1 back [14] 1/14 10/16 94/13 97/7 54/6 54/7 76/23 80/5 **British [1]** 40/16 12/19 13/23 32/6 43/1 beds [31] 24/5 24/9 83/7 84/18 90/12 broad [1] 37/6 44/12 53/10 61/5 24/17 24/18 25/1 25/1 between [35] 5/17 broader [1] 47/19 72/12 77/11 80/20 44/18 44/21 44/21 5/18 18/17 18/20 19/2 broadly [3] 19/9 37/6 47/17 51/7 52/21 85/9 93/18 50/2 53/13 60/22 19/13 19/24 19/24 37/8 background [2] 21/25 30/4 30/11 31/4 broken [1] 63/11 60/25 60/25 61/1 61/8 19/10 35/1 31/8 33/18 34/10 51/3 brought [3] 71/21 62/3 62/7 62/7 63/15 backgrounds [2] 63/20 63/20 63/22 51/20 52/1 57/1 61/25 104/17 104/19 21/13 29/22 63/4 65/18 71/24 73/3 build [1] 4/1 64/1 64/23 65/4 65/7 backup [1] 53/21 67/6 67/8 95/19 95/24 73/13 73/17 77/4 **builds [1]** 29/25 **backwards** [1] 77/3 bedside [2] 44/8 66/3 77/15 77/21 79/21 **burden [2]** 99/25 bad [6] 67/22 67/23 been [39] 7/22 7/23 79/24 82/18 82/24 103/24 83/23 85/12 85/20 8/1 8/13 11/21 12/23 87/16 98/20 busier [2] 68/6 84/5 86/24 16/13 16/20 17/2 beyond [1] 67/18 business [1] 85/2 **bags [1]** 104/15 18/22 25/20 28/13 **bi [1]** 41/11 busy [4] 2/14 7/20 balancing [3] 72/2 7/20 81/9 28/22 29/1 32/4 34/9 **bi-level [1]** 41/11 81/8 83/12 36/16 37/9 40/12 big [2] 12/15 106/14 but [160] **barriers [1]** 18/25 46/11 47/21 57/22 biologically [1] 52/24 button [2] 92/23 **barrister** [1] 1/6 64/2 66/21 67/12 68/6 bit [17] 27/24 30/8 94/12 based [7] 17/2 24/4 70/16 75/1 75/2 78/4 30/10 35/11 40/12 24/6 24/16 25/3 88/17 С 80/15 81/24 82/11 60/20 62/19 62/20 88/22 85/9 85/17 90/12 66/5 73/3 80/17 83/12 call [8] 3/10 7/23 baseline [2] 64/7 88/5 94/18 97/14 23/10 40/22 51/6 100/20 102/16 104/22 65/23 55/11 69/6 81/8 100/7 101/11 **before [15]** 2/6 19/13 **basic [2]** 105/23 called [5] 39/7 42/21 36/12 45/6 69/25 72/3 **bits** [1] 49/8 106/6 47/21 84/14 101/5 72/14 72/25 73/9 black [11] 5/13 20/17 basically [4] 9/13 20/25 21/5 21/6 31/16 Cambridge [1] 32/23 83/25 89/4 89/17 75/9 87/25 90/3 89/20 91/7 97/15 came [6] 57/17 58/24 63/13 64/4 91/19 basis [1] 9/13 59/10 72/12 75/9 **beginning [3]** 9/19 91/21 92/10 **BBC [1]** 61/6 bleeding [1] 36/2 75/11 74/10 85/25 be [151] can [127] **behalf [2]** 22/10 26/2 **blips [1]** 62/20 be the [1] 55/12 can't [12] 5/25 8/2 behavioural [1] 22/2 blobs [1] 92/10 bear [4] 12/5 26/10 blood [7] 35/25 37/25 14/1 19/1 59/21 66/22 behind [1] 84/24 37/2 40/25 69/1 78/12 88/18 42/24 42/25 43/1 43/4 being [37] 2/1 2/17 bearing [3] 30/23 90/22 93/15 106/21 2/22 7/10 7/25 12/10 101/25 77/6 87/25 13/7 13/9 13/13 15/14 blue [4] 5/21 12/13 cannot [1] 58/1 became [5] 3/4 23/17 cannulae [1] 38/17 18/12 23/19 25/9 26/6 19/7 65/5 43/13 64/20 85/15 26/15 27/6 27/16 28/5 board [2] 33/20 **capable [2]** 15/13 because [40] 5/21 98/4 28/9 30/21 31/15 36/5 96/22 7/20 8/25 10/7 22/5 42/6 42/6 42/8 42/15 bodies [4] 40/9 61/21 capacity [43] 1/17 30/19 35/19 36/16 45/23 58/18 73/20 1/20 2/9 23/24 24/1 70/1 103/14 38/8 39/17 39/21 76/17 80/17 80/20 **body [4]** 35/16 37/20 40/13 49/5 49/25 60/4 60/16 60/20 81/9 82/10 92/5 97/25 42/25 97/4 51/17 58/23 59/22 61/10 61/15 62/1 102/17 boosted [1] 61/20 60/25 64/13 64/18 62/12 62/22 63/10 Belfast [1] 70/11 border [1] 96/12 66/6 68/6 69/10 69/11 63/17 64/8 65/1 65/9 borrowing [2] 104/13 **believe [1]** 71/6 74/20 75/12 77/23 65/15 65/23 65/24 bell [2] 88/7 90/17 104/15 78/23 80/21 86/20 66/8 69/6 69/15 71/9 bells [2] 92/3 92/12 both [9] 31/15 32/15 86/22 90/13 90/17 34/7 39/2 43/23 69/9 72/23 80/11 83/5 below [2] 52/8 76/7 91/9 92/17 94/20 85/22 87/15 89/1 73/13 97/22 100/12 belt [2] 70/25 71/8 95/22 96/6 102/6 benefit [11] 8/7 43/18 brain [2] 36/2 66/20 105/24 101/1 101/2 101/13 43/22 44/2 44/4 46/4 break [6] 26/4 48/11 become [7] 25/15 102/4 105/7 47/7 47/23 47/24 48/5 48/12 48/16 97/10 30/20 50/20 87/9 capsule [1] 77/8 97/15 88/17 96/2 104/24 captured [1] 41/3 benefits [1] 81/7 breath [2] 42/10 becomes [3] 25/12 cardiovascular [3] Bereaved [2] 22/16 42/12 66/24 82/22 27/10 36/3 38/1 26/2 breathing [4] 41/10 **becoming [2]** 31/18 care [217] bespoke [1] 30/2 41/11 42/9 42/11 careful [1] 101/5 best [11] 13/8 23/20 briefly [4] 1/15 33/25 bed [18] 24/3 24/3 carefully [2] 44/8 25/16 55/1 57/19 35/15 103/15 24/11 24/11 24/11 44/10 59/11 66/16 71/21 **Brightling [1]** 36/20

32/6 32/13 74/4 78/15 Carey [1] 32/8 cargo [1] 83/15 caring [1] 81/20 carry [1] 6/9 case [11] 14/22 24/7 54/13 79/18 87/2 89/15 103/9 106/23 cases [3] 13/5 36/13 68/21 catch [1] 37/12 categorical [1] 55/15 category [1] 72/10 cause [1] 14/2 caused [1] 11/19 causes [3] 23/19 35/23 35/24 caution [1] 79/14 **caveat [2]** 37/15 81/13 caveats [1] 80/4 cent [4] 15/19 16/2 16/19 17/4 central [3] 70/25 71/8 75/17 centrally [1] 98/1 centres [6] 43/6 43/8 43/10 53/23 71/8 84/4 certain [3] 16/2 31/21 98/1 certainly [14] 1/23 20/24 40/25 42/6 48/12 53/16 53/20 54/12 72/10 90/9 93/6 98/10 102/12 107/1 cetera [2] 40/10 40/10 **chains [2]** 106/10 106/13 chair [1] 33/20 challenge [1] 98/24 **chance [1]** 13/8 **chances** [1] 47/5 24/20 25/2 25/5 34/20 change [10] 45/15 48/7 51/15 52/3 52/4 53/1 53/8 61/3 97/13 97/13 changed [5] 6/13 57/2 63/17 68/1 72/19 **changes [2]** 13/15 13/21 changing [4] 52/4 100/14 100/21 100/25 52/16 53/9 105/20 characteristic [1] 2/25 characteristics [6] 2/22 13/16 14/11 30/4 30/12 31/5 Charles [1] 90/6 **Charlotte [3]** 32/11 32/16 108/8 **cheaply [1]** 46/15 Chelsea [1] 77/2

caregivers [1] 8/20

C collaborate [1] 72/15 37/7 **contribute [1]** 105/4 covers [1] 67/21 collaboration [2] Comprehensive [1] contributor [1] 24/21 Covid [55] 3/5 5/1 chemotherapy [1] 71/25 72/9 71/19 contributory [1] 5/11 5/20 6/22 10/22 54/18 collaborative [1] compromise [2] 36/3 31/14 11/10 11/14 11/18 chief [3] 3/2 52/16 75/4 59/13 control [2] 43/20 11/22 12/1 12/3 12/16 56/15 colleague [1] 50/22 concentrate [1] 47/1 15/4 15/25 16/1 16/14 **chosen [1]** 57/12 16/16 16/22 16/25 colleagues [3] 2/12 91/21 **convenient [2]** 48/11 **Chris** [1] 3/3 17/4 17/5 18/8 18/10 27/15 97/5 concept [1] 1/17 106/24 **Christmas [1]** 73/19 collect [1] 15/1 concern [2] 8/10 conventional [3] 18/12 18/23 19/6 chronic [15] 3/23 102/16 46/21 47/3 47/8 19/18 19/23 19/25 **colour [1]** 103/1 10/15 10/18 10/25 combination [1] 5/22 **concerned** [3] 8/12 conversations [3] 20/12 21/2 21/7 22/16 11/2 11/11 11/15 38/9 102/18 26/2 29/7 31/19 31/23 combinations [1] 54/7 70/23 97/6 11/17 12/15 12/18 27/8 concerns [1] 36/25 **converse [2]** 16/6 35/16 35/23 36/25 13/12 13/19 21/21 combined [3] 15/12 37/3 37/12 37/17 **condition [8]** 10/25 84/11 41/18 102/3 18/6 20/19 11/11 11/15 52/23 Conversely [1] 68/5 37/22 38/5 45/21 chronologically [1] come [23] 9/4 14/9 52/24 52/25 53/7 conveys [1] 84/16 46/17 47/13 54/13 15/6 15/9 18/11 21/9 22/6 63/13 65/6 85/1 84/15 **COPD** [1] 41/21 chunks [1] 26/4 33/23 39/19 52/14 **conditions [20]** 3/23 cope [2] 82/21 84/7 103/16 105/4 circuits [1] 104/16 6/19 10/16 10/18 11/2 53/10 53/24 58/23 copy [1] 34/7 Covid-19 [30] 3/5 5/1 circular [1] 76/7 59/1 63/7 66/6 72/24 11/17 11/24 12/15 core [2] 8/12 22/13 5/11 6/22 10/22 11/10 circulating [1] 88/21 12/18 13/13 13/19 11/14 11/18 11/22 86/5 89/8 93/3 95/10 coronavirus [1] circulation [1] 43/2 99/22 101/21 101/22 17/1 17/6 19/20 19/20 35/23 12/3 15/4 16/16 16/22 clarify [6] 9/6 13/3 comes [9] 3/22 55/21 19/21 21/21 22/6 correct [14] 2/3 16/25 17/4 17/5 18/8 13/14 14/13 23/2 65/11 72/23 73/4 83/18 85/11 19/16 27/19 32/24 18/10 18/12 18/23 40/20 88/14 88/22 96/11 conduct [1] 30/21 33/15 33/22 35/21 19/6 20/12 21/2 21/7 clarity [2] 4/6 74/20 confident [1] 23/7 96/13 35/22 50/4 74/8 80/11 26/2 29/7 31/19 31/23 classification [1] 80/12 84/20 97/23 coming [8] 6/5 12/7 conflict [1] 66/20 45/21 85/1 25/3 confounding [1] 80/9 **CPAP [9]** 39/8 39/9 13/6 72/25 87/3 89/16 correctly [4] 83/22 clear [8] 3/4 5/25 98/25 104/7 confused [1] 27/24 83/24 94/2 94/8 39/16 39/25 41/12 9/19 9/21 18/1 36/23 42/17 46/19 47/4 47/7 comment [2] 26/23 connect [1] 86/4 **correlate** [1] 29/5 37/10 67/20 90/7 conscience [1] 8/3 **correlated** [1] 11/18 created [1] 85/10 **clearer [1]** 17/9 **conscious [4]** 30/23 correlation [2] 31/4 creeping [1] 86/25 commented [1] clearly [9] 23/5 34/19 41/24 41/25 42/6 31/7 crescendo [1] 66/25 50/22 35/5 37/18 56/18 71/9 commissioned [1] consequence [1] correspond [1] 20/2 **CRICON3 [1]** 87/8 87/2 100/5 103/16 43/8 36/4 corresponds [1] 19/9 CRITCON [37] 84/14 clerk [2] 57/16 57/22 84/15 84/19 85/1 85/2 commonality [1] consequences [1] corticosteroid [1] clerks [1] 57/17 96/10 36/19 46/10 85/19 85/20 86/14 clinical [26] 2/10 consider [4] 33/24 **could [35]** 1/14 3/12 88/8 89/11 90/3 90/17 commonly [2] 39/3 2/12 8/6 15/2 24/8 5/16 7/14 10/10 10/12 46/13 34/13 34/20 35/8 90/23 91/7 91/10 27/14 33/2 33/6 33/24 91/11 91/18 91/22 communicate [1] considerably [2] 12/9 14/21 15/6 15/9 44/2 45/19 47/18 95/25 63/18 103/6 17/17 18/2 20/16 92/5 92/14 92/18 49/20 57/14 58/7 communicated [2] considered [2] 27/9 23/10 23/20 26/10 92/20 92/24 92/25 58/24 68/22 69/1 26/13 29/6 31/20 93/21 93/22 94/3 94/5 64/17 65/13 50/25 69/24 71/7 72/9 82/25 31/21 42/3 44/25 94/9 94/15 95/2 95/16 consultant [3] 33/14 communication [1] 85/24 88/10 102/25 95/22 46/15 48/23 56/5 60/2 96/4 96/15 96/16 53/19 55/2 105/7 consultants [5] 36/7 64/13 66/15 72/4 96/23 97/9 communications [1] clinicians [2] 86/9 82/15 89/3 89/11 **CRITCON 0 [1]** 85/2 64/19 53/11 53/12 53/14 87/5 comorbidities [2] 53/17 90/12 99/9 102/7 **CRITCON 1 [1]** 85/19 close [2] 61/17 104/7 3/23 11/25 consulted [1] 100/15 couldn't [1] 106/22 **CRITCON 2 [1]** 85/20 closely [1] 50/1 company [1] 46/14 consumables [2] **COUNSEL [3]** 1/13 **CRITCON 3 [1]** 92/5 closer [2] 69/3 72/1 compared [2] 46/20 104/3 104/16 30/1 108/4 **CRITCON 4 [2]** 90/17 **clots [1]** 35/25 79/23 contact [4] 78/3 93/5 countries [1] 72/21 91/18 co [3] 24/24 32/4 comparing [1] 96/10 94/3 97/5 **country [5]** 45/7 CRITCON-style [1] 87/17 comparison [2] 5/16 contemporaneously 71/21 72/13 75/19 96/23 Co-developing [1] 5/18 **[2]** 56/4 56/8 96/15 **CRITCON2 [2]** 86/3 compete [2] 3/14 4/3 context [4] 4/15 couple [2] 18/14 86/23 co-operative [1] 32/4 86/14 93/2 93/6 **CRITCON3 [1]** 87/17 completely [1] 54/11 59/24 co-ordination [1] course [4] 6/22 60/1 **completes** [1] 32/2 **continued** [5] 1/3 **CRITCON4 [1]** 87/18 87/17 complex [2] 11/24 1/13 14/25 108/3 92/15 103/14 critical [90] 2/11 2/18 coalition [1] 70/12 38/3 108/4 cover [3] 49/24 53/19 3/6 4/25 5/4 5/11 6/19 coding [1] 15/21 complexity [1] 63/1 continuous [3] 39/8 7/21 11/10 11/19 71/2 **cognitive** [1] 38/2 39/13 41/12 covered [3] 21/18 11/22 12/24 14/3 15/2 complicated [1] coherent [1] 13/2 18/12 19/6 19/18 76/15 contrast [2] 62/14 25/20 34/9 **coincide [1]** 16/8 complications [1] 62/23 covering [1] 49/17 19/23 23/24 24/1

(31) chemotherapy - critical

С	83/16 83/17 88/3 88/7		47/22	disappeared [2] 80/1
critical [70] 24/14	91/10 99/15	89/1	dexamethasone [7]	105/21
25/2 25/7 25/17 26/7	days [8] 9/14 24/3	delirium [1] 36/2	46/1 46/5 46/7 46/9	discharge [5] 2/7
26/15 28/5 28/7 28/20	24/4 45/25 46/4 50/7	deliver [8] 2/11 24/15		2/20 3/17 4/5 4/12
33/7 35/10 38/12	76/20 79/4	50/23 69/1 70/4 70/13		disconnecting [1]
39/15 39/17 39/17	deal [3] 48/10 66/11	70/13 104/8	76/10	79/20
40/2 40/12 40/13	68/13	delivered [5] 38/8	diagrams [1] 68/12	discovery [1] 47/11
40/16 40/21 41/2	dealing [6] 55/6	38/25 40/14 53/22	dialysis [3] 97/17	discuss [1] 101/15
41/14 51/7 51/11	57/24 67/2 69/11	71/21	103/18 104/14	discussed [3] 46/4
51/13 51/25 52/11	69/16 73/12	delivering [4] 54/16	did [34] 3/7 3/7 3/9	67/17 86/6
52/17 52/19 54/1 54/8	dealt [1] 94/21	54/17 61/18 61/22	3/9 3/10 20/25 26/20	discussing [2] 1/15
55/8 55/15 55/22	death [4] 3/6 3/12	delivery [5] 42/19	28/17 28/17 30/2 33/9	l .
56/17 56/23 56/25	47/6 47/10	71/12 71/18 72/13 101/12	57/1 57/19 41/13 46/7	discussion [8] 40/18 55/2 86/5 88/19 89/1
57/22 59/12 59/16	December [3] 7/4 33/19 33/19	Delta [1] 5/3	59/11 67/22 72/1 76/1	1
59/17 59/19 59/20	December 2020 [1]	demand [1] 28/14	76/4 84/4 98/24 99/9	discussions [2] 57/4
59/24 66/5 68/8 68/13	33/19	demonstrate [3] 2/8	99/9 99/13 100/8	96/17
68/15 68/20 71/5	deciding [2] 88/14	15/4 51/20	100/25 101/21 101/21	
71/12 71/20 71/20	88/22	demonstrated [1]	101/22 103/21	41/18 45/12 54/14
71/22 71/23 72/22	decision [14] 8/5	79/7	didn't [11] 28/16	disease-modifying
73/13 73/18 74/25	8/20 8/25 44/13 52/12		30/17 37/12 57/12	[1] 45/12
78/16 78/21 82/1	53/25 54/2 54/11	department [2] 23/15		
84/14 85/3 85/22	54/23 55/1 64/11 86/7	99/21	96/18 104/3 105/8	102/2
85/23 88/10 89/11	91/3 98/5	departure [1] 1/5	die [3] 2/2 35/9 81/23	disorders [1] 46/13
91/2 93/11	decision-making [6]	dependency [3]	dietitians [1] 58/8	disparities [1] 22/19
critically [7] 20/11	8/5 8/20 8/25 52/12	10/24 13/19 51/6	differ [1] 73/3	disparity [1] 98/20
25/8 25/12 31/23 35/9 40/21 100/5	86/7 91/3	depending [5] 39/12	difference [8] 40/4	displaced [1] 44/9
critically-ill [1] 20/11	decisions [12] 8/14	44/7 51/21 70/5 82/23	51/3 61/9 64/16 65/18	disproportionate [3]
cultural [1] 78/2	8/18 12/10 13/7 26/6	depends [3] 44/22	80/10 80/18 93/3	20/6 20/8 31/15
currently [1] 84/20	26/14 28/23 29/2 54/7	47/17 99/16	differences [5] 15/4	disproportionately
Cymru [1] 26/2	55/23 81/10 86/9	deprivation [5] 17/20		[1] 29/22
	declaration [2] 93/22	21/21 30/6 30/12	different [33] 3/19	disruption [1] 35/24
D	94/11	30/15	15/5 18/7 19/21 21/25	
Dahdaleh [1] 32/22	declarations [5]	deprived [3] 17/14	37/9 38/2 38/3 38/7	78/1
daily [7] 9/13 9/15	91/14 91/18 92/18	17/15 17/24	38/11 44/21 46/3	distress [5] 58/21
10/2 73/12 73/17 74/6	92/22 92/25	derive [1] 1/22	48/22 50/9 61/22	66/9 66/12 66/13
91/12	declared [3] 84/23 91/2 92/20	describe [1] 45/5	61/23 64/21 70/3 70/3 70/4 70/4 72/20 72/20	
danger [1] 64/15	declares [2] 92/25	described [5] 1/18 1/19 85/20 87/20	77/10 77/10 78/4	34/10
dangerous [1] 17/1	94/3	93/19	79/24 81/10 82/8 85/9	
dark [2] 5/22 12/16	declaring [1] 89/11	describes [1] 93/24	90/19 99/19 105/17	division [1] 34/11
darker [2] 103/3	decompress [5]	describing [1] 4/19	differently [2] 60/5	do [53] 2/11 2/12 4/8
103/11	75/14 83/1 83/5 83/9	designated [1] 50/10		5/25 12/17 13/14
data [41] 2/21 3/9	84/5	designed [1] 86/18	difficult [8] 12/22	17/12 20/1 23/15 25/4
6/12 7/5 7/13 9/7 10/14 10/14 10/17	decompression [2]	desperately [1] 45/16		25/13 26/12 27/22
11/2 12/22 12/25	68/5 68/9	details [2] 61/19	60/23 79/1 88/4 105/1	30/9 31/1 31/20 33/4
14/18 14/19 14/21	decrease [1] 15/23	92/18	difficulties [1] 104/1	44/16 49/7 54/20 56/4
14/21 14/23 15/15	decreases [2] 10/21	detect [1] 54/8	diluted [5] 49/11	56/13 57/14 58/1
15/20 15/22 21/14	16/3	deteriorating [3] 54/5	58/13 61/18 61/19	58/24 66/15 66/18
21/17 21/20 22/23	dedicated [2] 51/1	55/7 58/20	64/2	68/13 68/20 69/15
26/6 26/14 27/11	58/25	determine [1] 49/6	dilution [3] 61/15	72/21 73/3 75/16
27/14 28/6 29/9 37/1	deemed [3] 26/8	determining [1] 4/3	67/4 83/17	75/17 76/23 77/19
37/4 40/24 41/4 47/18	26/16 52/18	developing [1] 24/24		79/12 81/3 81/8 82/13
67/20 73/11 77/25	default [1] 50/3	development [1]	13/12	83/6 83/7 84/24 86/11
80/6 80/13 98/5	deferred [1] 89/4	80/22	dipped [1] 12/15	88/15 91/4 92/8 92/8
dataset [1] 15/1	defined [2] 66/10	device [4] 99/16	dips [2] 7/2 7/3	94/13 95/13 95/15
datasets [1] 22/22	75/23	103/2 103/6 103/6	dire [1] 91/22	103/18 106/20
dated [1] 34/6	definitely [1] 21/4	devices [13] 98/1	direct [1] 93/5	doctor [8] 34/8 54/2
dates [1] 92/19	definition [2] 37/6 92/9	98/7 98/8 98/11 98/12 99/4 99/6 99/8 101/7		55/6 67/13 70/21 74/5 78/18 84/13
day [18] 20/11 30/17	definitions [2] 85/17	101/11 102/25 103/4	directive [1] 90/4 directly [1] 68/17	doctors [1] 36/7
45/20 49/11 49/11	86/18	103/10	director [1] 32/21	document [2] 34/3
53/17 57/16 65/8 69/7	degree [3] 17/19 42/6		disadvantaged [4]	56/12
69/7 73/20 75/10	42/15	DEXA-ARDS [1]	8/14 8/18 28/23 29/1	documents [1] 68/12
		- 1-1		
				1

(32) critical... - documents

either [7] 33/17 34/12 entirely [1] 105/20 60/24 62/3 64/2 66/7 D drew [1] 58/12 drilled [1] 80/25 39/10 41/8 64/6 92/4 entitled [1] 49/25 74/17 77/7 80/8 82/9 does [26] 2/8 2/14 driven [1] 12/16 environment [2] 82/18 87/25 89/19 4/6 10/6 12/14 19/2 drivers [2] 30/16 elderly [3] 8/13 8/17 58/17 59/3 94/11 94/15 96/2 21/23 27/18 41/13 evening [1] 83/17 31/5 100/21 environments [1] 42/14 43/14 43/15 driving [3] 3/15 4/11 elected [1] 33/18 event [4] 47/15 82/16 57/11 48/3 59/11 69/6 71/13 86/24 100/25 13/11 elective [11] 6/17 7/9 envisage [1] 89/9 75/3 75/18 78/15 81/5 drop [2] 5/23 6/4 10/23 13/3 13/18 **envisaging [1]** 89/13 eventual [1] 78/22 83/14 86/1 86/2 88/12 ever [3] 14/5 30/2 dropped [1] 102/6 15/17 15/17 19/22 **envisioned [1]** 89/19 89/9 95/1 19/22 21/4 21/4 drove [1] 12/21 equal [1] 2/1 105/20 doesn't [11] 10/6 eligible [1] 12/24 equally [2] 34/11 drug [1] 45/15 ever-changing [1] 29/5 31/2 34/15 51/9 due [6] 62/25 66/19 else [4] 37/19 66/20 78/10 105/20 65/8 66/2 67/3 92/3 88/11 89/12 92/15 68/24 83/4 **equipment [9]** 49/6 every [12] 9/12 36/3 95/7 97/2 103/13 51/10 52/5 75/5 99/1 **elsewhere [6]** 26/18 49/14 51/8 51/11 doing [11] 54/19 102/16 103/16 104/19 during [31] 1/18 1/24 27/20 27/23 58/12 58/10 61/15 68/19 58/16 66/15 66/15 4/23 5/3 5/10 6/6 6/8 68/21 68/25 104/23 68/23 68/23 78/14 66/21 78/10 81/14 equipped [4] 24/12 6/23 7/18 8/21 11/8 **embedded** [1] 48/7 89/15 83/19 87/9 99/17 **emergence** [1] 11/9 11/12 13/16 13/21 24/14 24/18 25/10 **everybody [5]** 16/14 105/3 **emergency [4]** 70/19 15/18 16/13 21/22 16/15 89/24 101/5 **equitable [2]** 18/25 don't [27] 7/5 7/15 22/6 43/13 44/3 52/17 106/16 81/2 88/8 104/10 25/14 7/17 7/19 7/22 8/9 53/17 56/16 61/7 emerging [1] 102/24 equivalence [1] 96/1 everyday [2] 99/7 12/5 14/7 16/8 28/1 70/14 81/4 82/17 **emotional [1]** 58/20 **erroneous** [1] 94/23 106/15 28/6 29/10 31/2 34/14 86/20 93/6 102/8 emotive [1] 82/12 error [3] 71/15 92/4 everyone [6] 67/11 47/16 65/22 76/22 105/12 **emphasise** [1] 95/5 94/20 72/17 73/4 78/12 77/23 78/5 81/11 **EMRS [2]** 70/20 71/3 82/20 88/18 duties [1] 57/21 **Es [1]** 76/22 81/12 82/5 82/6 83/16 **duty [1]** 33/13 **enable [2]** 75/13 **escalate [3]** 54/11 everything [1] 81/11 92/10 97/11 106/14 87/5 97/7 **everywhere** [1] 93/16 dying [3] 2/6 13/5 87/11 done [19] 14/10 58/20 enabled [2] 46/7 75/6 escalated [1] 55/24 evidence [22] 1/16 14/15 20/4 22/11 dysfunction [2] 38/4 enables [1] 50/19 **escalating [1]** 68/25 3/1 7/13 8/17 8/19 25/16 31/11 47/25 12/10 34/1 34/24 35/1 103/23 encountered [1] escalation [5] 47/9 54/5 79/5 80/6 81/16 36/12 71/7 86/13 87/4 89/2 35/4 36/16 37/16 88/19 89/6 91/5 100/9 Ε end [7] 1/15 6/11 especially [1] 56/9 43/20 44/2 44/3 47/24 100/18 102/8 102/9 each [7] 3/13 30/24 6/12 46/18 56/5 65/2 **essential** [1] 100/6 48/21 54/25 59/19 104/22 64/13 72/15 75/21 80/16 102/7 102/24 84/3 essentially [8] 23/9 door [1] 54/9 78/5 79/12 endeavour [1] 66/18 40/17 54/2 55/9 66/21 **evidential** [1] 81/16 dotted [4] 5/13 5/13 earlier [9] 12/25 71/3 72/21 85/8 evolution [1] 40/12 ended [1] 81/22 5/22 12/16 29/25 30/6 54/5 54/6 ending [1] 35/17 established [2] 11/21 evolved [4] 76/4 double [2] 65/9 66/7 68/5 81/24 83/1 83/5 engineers [1] 100/16 75/20 76/21 77/9 77/14 doubt [2] 63/19 early [14] 3/3 6/4 exactly [4] 25/11 England [29] 3/2 **estate** [1] 100/21 103/13 14/20 47/21 54/9 9/10 14/16 15/11 18/5 estates [2] 100/15 36/17 91/6 104/21 down [19] 6/5 9/4 54/20 55/18 64/11 20/18 23/15 60/8 100/23 **examine** [1] 34/18 14/9 16/3 21/9 26/4 74/17 74/19 76/20 62/15 63/1 63/3 64/10 estimated [1] 103/4 examined [1] 33/25 39/20 42/7 43/17 89/17 90/10 97/23 71/11 71/14 72/11 example [15] 6/16 et [2] 40/10 40/10 44/10 44/15 49/22 eased [1] 105/21 84/16 84/20 90/6 et cetera [2] 40/10 30/5 40/15 50/20 51/15 63/11 72/4 73/4 easier [2] 95/22 91/14 92/19 93/2 93/6 40/10 53/13 55/14 69/12 78/17 94/22 95/10 96/20 94/3 94/8 96/7 98/9 70/15 74/1 74/24 81/2 ethnic [26] 15/11 downtime [1] 56/6 easiest [1] 84/23 84/17 95/18 98/13 98/10 99/7 103/14 15/20 15/23 16/2 16/7 downward [2] 15/19 easily [1] 65/13 **England's [1]** 64/12 17/5 18/5 18/11 18/18 101/8 15/23 easy [5] 56/21 62/11 English [1] 95/12 19/4 19/10 19/19 exceed [1] 101/12 Dr [12] 32/12 32/17 62/15 63/14 91/21 enhanced [3] 49/13 20/18 22/20 22/25 exceeded [1] 62/1 33/13 48/18 60/9 90/6 ECMO [6] 42/22 50/8 50/11 23/11 29/20 29/21 **exchange** [1] 79/19 92/1 92/16 92/21 94/7 42/22 51/22 53/22 30/7 30/13 30/18 31/6 excluded [1] 92/23 enormous [1] 58/9 97/12 108/10 68/24 69/13 enough [9] 12/3 34/9 31/7 31/11 31/17 **excuse** [1] 70/6 **Dr Ganesh [3]** 32/12 editorials [1] 70/1 53/18 80/15 93/10 31/21 **exec [1]** 34/19 32/17 108/10 education [1] 75/5 95/1 99/10 100/1 ethnicities [2] 15/5 existed [2] 70/20 **Dr Michael [1]** 90/6 effect [2] 36/8 66/25 103/18 21/21 71/13 **Dr Prentice [3]** 92/1 effective [2] 25/14 ensure [3] 89/15 ethnicity [14] 14/12 **existing [6]** 10/15 92/16 92/21 45/24 100/9 101/2 14/19 15/21 20/7 10/18 11/2 11/11 Dr Prentice's [1] **effectively [1]** 100/23 47/18 76/1 20/13 20/14 20/25 ensuring [1] 81/8 94/7 effects [1] 67/1 21/5 21/6 22/23 23/18 expand [1] 63/6 entered [1] 59/16 Dr Suntharalingam effort [1] 14/15 entering [2] 59/2 30/15 31/10 31/18 expansion [1] 87/12 **[3]** 33/13 60/9 97/12 **efforts [1]** 59/10 expect [4] 19/9 53/12 87/18 Evans [1] 36/20 draft [1] 90/10 eight [4] 44/7 44/17 entire [5] 13/1 61/10 even [19] 16/4 16/5 53/16 60/22 draw [1] 35/3 49/10 53/13 92/21 96/24 98/3 49/11 52/21 56/8 expectancy [1] 22/1

80/12 94/18 Ε fluctuated [1] 67/25 generated [1] 47/24 fault [1] 62/19 fluid [1] 104/15 generating [1] 23/8 **expected** [1] 37/9 generic [1] 46/13 fearful [1] 57/10 fluids [2] 104/3 experience [5] 22/3 feasible [1] 56/13 105/18 **geographic [2]** 70/24 **government [1]** 61/6 56/22 66/3 70/23 February [3] 23/25 focus [5] 22/4 49/4 82/23 99/17 33/5 98/11 49/25 69/14 105/13 geographical [1] experts [1] 32/15 February 2020 [2] follow [5] 26/11 78/1 **explain [4]** 11/4 41/13 59/11 90/24 23/25 33/5 geographically [1] 17/17 63/7 102/17 Federation [1] 29/20 104/12 75/21 explained [1] 64/12 get [20] 3/21 3/21 feel [5] 21/18 23/7 following [1] 22/21 explanation [1] 7/10 Fong [2] 8/23 34/25 28/19 34/14 89/14 3/22 23/9 39/1 50/13 **exposed [1]** 58/18 Fong's [2] 78/6 93/18 50/14 54/24 60/24 feeling [1] 1/11 **exposure [1]** 18/22 feels [2] 86/17 87/10 63/3 67/23 70/9 73/7 **food [1]** 59/8 **expressed [3]** 62/25 felt [3] 94/15 95/12 81/8 82/6 84/1 87/7 graphs [7] 4/23 15/3 footprint [1] 51/13 64/9 64/17 97/7 force [1] 101/22 89/20 99/14 105/8 **extended** [1] 105/7 forgive [2] 11/6 18/16 gets [4] 65/20 86/8 few [8] 14/18 22/17 extent [4] 25/16 22/22 74/14 79/12 form [3] 8/3 61/23 96/21 102/21 grateful [1] 32/5 35/16 55/8 103/7 91/18 94/23 99/15 77/25 getting [17] 7/16 7/17 great [1] 41/2 externally [2] 65/20 forms [2] 37/21 fewer [1] 95/25 7/20 8/8 12/20 12/20 greater [19] 2/7 90/20 16/15 17/5 18/21 fight [1] 37/20 50/21 extracorporeal [1] 27/24 50/18 53/2 73/5 figure [18] 2/9 4/18 fortunate [1] 76/2 42/23 10/2 11/3 15/8 18/2 forwards [1] 77/3 84/3 86/25 94/25 extraordinarily [2] 20/16 46/19 51/17 found [1] 80/9 96/16 57/6 57/20 51/19 60/12 62/16 four [6] 49/14 60/21 give [7] 24/8 28/19 extrapolate [1] 48/1 34/17 37/16 86/1 63/3 64/14 73/10 74/12 88/2 96/6 97/4 extreme [6] 1/20 1/25 73/23 76/6 78/17 fractions [1] 38/23 97/10 105/6 ground [1] 100/8 2/5 92/14 93/19 95/9 figure 7 [1] 73/23 given [3] 37/17 91/10 grounding [1] 73/22 frailer [1] 3/21 **extremely [1]** 32/4 figures [5] 10/11 framework [1] 35/13 94/6 group [14] 17/5 **extremes** [1] 92/5 27/22 28/19 61/6 64/5 frightening [1] 59/3 gives [4] 61/16 64/14 final [2] 26/5 28/22 front [4] 34/7 54/9 64/23 73/22 **finally [2]** 13/14 67/2 58/20 66/16 giving [2] 65/6 face [9] 38/17 39/10 find [7] 11/6 26/9 frontline [1] 87/4 102/10 39/11 39/12 43/17 glean [2] 2/23 21/14 28/19 45/14 45/19 full [7] 7/25 33/6 43/17 44/10 57/10 94/4 102/7 33/13 39/11 51/9 gleaned [1] 15/14 groups [18] 14/20 93/17 finding [2] 46/16 85/22 87/20 go [19] 1/14 4/17 facilities [1] 87/14 12/19 13/23 26/16 105/5 full-time [2] 33/6 facing [1] 48/8 fine [3] 1/10 69/2 33/13 35/14 38/18 38/21 fact [15] 8/13 9/21 94/22 fully [3] 23/19 70/10 39/10 45/2 61/5 65/2 37/2 46/8 53/7 54/5 finger [1] 102/21 73/18 74/15 76/11 82/12 63/25 65/8 72/16 80/19 82/20 94/19 fire [1] 94/19 **function [2]** 36/3 77/13 82/10 83/8 first [16] 2/25 3/9 79/18 102/14 88/17 94/12 99/9 4/24 10/20 11/8 13/25 fundamentally [1] qoal [2] 49/10 73/8 quidance [3] 34/2 factor [8] 3/5 3/14 15/6 15/16 16/11 73/4 goes [1] 31/3 3/15 3/18 3/20 4/4 16/25 18/14 20/2 funded [6] 24/14 going [50] 2/15 6/10 10/13 20/14 7/13 7/24 10/16 14/15 **H** 22/18 36/10 36/13 70/10 75/2 80/24 factors [12] 2/1 3/12 H1N1 [2] 85/10 88/21 66/11 85/21 103/9 16/13 17/12 21/22 4/7 4/10 6/15 8/5 had [53] 1/6 1/7 2/2 firstly [9] 26/20 54/4 furniture [1] 49/8 24/12 26/3 33/23 12/21 20/10 30/15 54/19 56/23 58/17 further [8] 22/12 34/18 35/13 36/8 36/9 30/20 31/14 80/9 64/12 71/3 76/19 58/11 58/11 58/11 37/16 39/20 40/24 fail [1] 37/25 45/2 48/9 49/4 49/12 95/23 60/1 60/1 60/3 60/3 fails [2] 89/24 89/24 fit [1] 102/4 future [4] 24/20 52/14 53/3 53/4 53/24 failure [3] 35/25 fits [1] 72/10 24/24 25/6 83/10 56/10 57/10 59/13 43/19 47/20 fitting [2] 39/10 41/8 67/4 76/11 77/1 77/3 fair [1] 18/7 77/17 78/8 81/23 89/8 five [1] 88/2 fairly [5] 18/14 37/6 Ganesh [3] 32/12 fixed [1] 101/7 90/18 92/3 92/12 77/8 79/9 97/20 32/17 108/10 flag [1] 93/25 92/20 94/4 95/9 98/7 familiar [5] 39/22 gas [2] 79/19 101/25 98/21 98/23 101/14 flat [1] 6/23 45/4 53/9 99/6 104/24 flip [1] 63/4 gatekeeping [1] 55/5 103/12 106/13 **familiarity** [1] 61/21 flow [11] 38/16 38/20 gauge [1] 86/17 gone [1] 2/2 families [6] 22/17 gave [2] 29/25 34/1 38/24 38/24 39/3 good [5] 26/1 29/19 26/2 55/4 59/8 82/9 general [4] 31/7 46/21 47/4 47/4 47/8 34/9 59/23 81/4 95/6 50/16 50/17 52/10 84/6 101/7 got [19] 2/16 7/18 family [1] 30/24

flu [3] 85/10 86/6

86/25

far [4] 20/12 34/10

generally [3] 19/17

51/2 84/5

(34) expected - haemoglobin

65/15 68/6 78/13

95/4 95/23 96/14

83/23 85/19 90/25

granular [1] 105/1

60/14 60/17 61/6

21/10 21/19 63/5

69/10 69/16

91/19

61/24 62/17 62/23

63/7 65/2 67/2 67/3

67/3 73/9 74/10 76/7

11/25 14/6 19/3 19/5

21/5 21/6 21/13 27/2

64/2 68/2 68/4 79/24

grey [2] 63/10 63/18

40/13 50/11 53/17

81/17 102/5 102/6

18/11 18/19 19/4

22/25 30/18 30/18 31/6 47/19 53/15

71/17 75/8 79/9 80/2

grouping [1] 31/10

15/11 15/20 15/24

18/5 19/19 20/18

21/25 22/20 23/6

grow [1] 74/15

91/4 101/24

31/21

23/12 31/11 31/17

10/24 11/21 11/23

13/19 14/19 14/23

22/22 35/16 36/12

39/17 44/2 45/22 46/4

36/15 36/16 37/3

46/7 47/20 47/22

57/11 58/11 58/13

58/23 58/25 59/18

59/25 59/25 59/25

62/10 63/15 63/22

72/17 79/25 81/17

98/5 98/20 100/10

104/2 105/12

22/17 26/3 29/9 29/10

37/10 55/10 59/7 62/4 haemoglobin [1]

68/6 70/3 70/16 70/16

81/18 91/2 93/7 98/3

100/24 102/8 103/23

16/2 16/7 16/18 17/10

graph [25] 4/22 9/4

9/12 11/4 15/14 16/4

16/19 17/3 18/16 52/9

25/15 26/19 27/17 Н Heart [1] 32/22 16/17 height [2] 16/10 88/1 33/7 49/1 49/24 50/9 haemoglobin... [1] helicopter [1] 81/1 51/24 54/10 55/9 102/23 help [33] 27/18 32/4 55/17 57/16 57/18 I actually [1] 73/23 **HAMMAD [2]** 22/15 I am [8] 26/3 32/25 34/15 38/6 40/3 41/5 58/13 63/9 63/12 108/5 39/20 72/4 72/5 72/6 42/22 47/13 48/19 63/15 64/13 65/12 Hammersmith [1] 58/24 59/4 60/9 60/17 67/6 67/14 67/24 89/8 97/6 77/2 68/23 71/2 71/4 73/25 I apologise [1] 26/11 64/9 67/13 68/13 hand [1] 96/9 I appear [1] 26/1 69/21 70/21 71/24 75/14 75/15 75/18 handles [1] 87/11 I appreciate [1] 12/8 71/25 72/2 72/15 76/14 77/21 78/25 hands [1] 61/21 l assume [1] 51/24 74/17 79/5 88/12 79/23 80/16 81/10 happen [13] 69/7 | I believe [1] 71/6 89/16 92/8 94/1 94/5 82/8 83/4 84/16 86/2 69/15 75/13 75/18 86/8 86/17 87/9 89/16 I can [7] 9/1 21/7 94/9 99/13 99/22 87/1 87/11 92/6 92/11 48/10 57/16 67/23 101/1 90/16 90/25 92/25 93/1 93/21 93/23 94/2 94/3 94/6 94/13 86/4 93/17 helpful [1] 29/12 96/18 96/19 I can't [3] 66/22 helpfully [1] 37/4 94/14 100/14 104/13 happened [3] 62/9 78/12 93/15 **Helping [1]** 59/6 hospitalised [4] 82/15 93/15 helps [2] 35/18 106/2 I completely [1] 38/15 45/20 45/25 happening [8] 73/23 54/11 hence [1] 40/9 46/17 75/25 92/11 93/13 her [1] 34/13 hospitals [26] 39/4 I could [2] 7/14 102/7 93/20 93/23 94/24 I did [1] 33/9 47/2 48/22 71/2 71/7 here [14] 4/23 11/7 103/8 71/24 75/4 75/8 76/11 I do [3] 2/11 25/13 11/16 16/4 18/16 happens [2] 57/2 30/24 45/22 55/10 76/13 76/22 77/4 33/4 86/7 I don't [3] 8/9 77/23 67/18 67/22 74/20 77/10 77/19 79/11 hard [2] 7/2 7/4 77/11 91/10 105/11 84/5 84/7 84/23 87/4 81/12 hardest [1] 29/7 92/19 95/4 95/8 95/12 I follow [2] 90/24 hesitate [1] 76/8 harm [2] 102/8 102/9 104/12 hiding [1] 63/25 95/20 95/21 95/24 harmful [2] 68/3 **I get [1]** 70/9 host [4] 16/21 19/21 high [17] 1/19 1/24 102/16 I go [1] 12/19 2/5 3/5 16/13 16/15 59/9 99/23 has [16] 10/15 14/10 30/5 31/5 38/20 38/24 I had [1] 1/7 hotspot [1] 76/20 20/4 24/11 24/13 39/3 46/21 47/4 47/8 I have [1] 103/13 hotspots [3] 68/3 24/13 37/17 44/3 I heard [1] 30/10 51/6 56/18 85/24 77/10 82/23 46/11 50/22 63/24 high-flow [6] 38/20 I hesitate [1] 76/8 hours [2] 44/11 70/20 71/13 72/19 I hope [5] 1/10 34/7 38/24 39/3 46/21 47/4 79/25 104/22 105/21 34/22 35/3 60/17 47/8 how [47] 16/24 24/20 have [118] I imagine [1] 8/15 high-risk [1] 3/5 25/10 35/6 35/15 haven't [4] 21/18 I interrupted [1] 6/9 higher [13] 16/18 43/14 43/15 48/9 31/11 66/10 80/15 I just [7] 15/3 22/9 18/11 19/19 30/6 51/21 53/11 53/14 having [13] 21/18 30/25 60/15 69/14 53/25 54/2 54/8 55/1 30/11 31/22 38/23 27/15 32/6 56/25 68/3 56/21 56/23 57/2 60/6 84/19 92/16 41/10 50/23 61/13 68/21 78/2 80/24 82/4 I keep [1] 90/10 89/9 102/3 102/10 60/15 61/17 62/12 83/3 103/2 104/6 I know [4] 36/19 63/8 highest [1] 63/20 62/24 62/25 64/9 104/9 highlight [3] 52/7 64/17 65/18 65/19 81/24 91/21 he [6] 3/3 34/1 78/7 67/22 71/13 71/20 I made [1] 12/19 52/12 105/3 78/8 93/19 93/24 75/18 76/3 76/4 84/16 | I may [3] 60/19 64/10 | I'd [3] 35/7 90/21 highlighted [1] 52/11 headline [1] 1/21 80/19 86/11 86/17 87/10 highly [2] 11/17 health [10] 18/25 I mean [2] 73/2 76/3 88/6 89/8 92/2 98/1 105/25 21/23 21/24 21/25 I might [3] 7/23 53/10 I'm [31] 1/4 1/7 1/8 **historical** [1] 85/16 99/13 100/8 101/21 22/2 22/5 23/15 29/24 97/10 historically [2] 40/8 101/22 102/22 49/18 102/3 I missed [1] 30/8 51/6 However [2] 18/13 healthcare [6] 29/20 I put [1] 89/9 hit [3] 29/6 92/23 63/17 29/21 33/15 37/13 98/20 huge [3] 46/16 98/20 I represent [2] 22/16 66/17 82/1 29/19 hitting [1] 16/14 101/4 healthy [1] 102/5 I right [1] 20/4 hoc [1] 75/12 hugely [1] 44/15 hear [1] 103/12 I said [3] 2/16 6/10 home [4] 13/5 54/10 human [2] 50/18 heard [20] 3/1 8/22 105/18 69/3 69/12 93/17 24/10 30/10 34/22 I shall [1] 107/1 honest [1] 23/16 humane [2] 25/14 34/24 35/2 35/10 hope [5] 1/10 34/7 I should [2] 54/21 83/13 36/19 39/7 42/21 34/22 35/3 60/17 66/21 hundreds [1] 82/11 43/12 48/21 52/15 **I start [1]** 32/19 **horizontal** [1] 19/8 hydroxychloroquine 55/18 56/15 68/10 I suppose [2] 48/3 hospital [66] 2/7 2/20 **[1]** 45/23 78/23 90/1 100/7 81/15 3/12 3/17 4/5 4/11 hypothesis [2] 16/11 hearing [3] 1/7 78/9 I suspect [3] 42/3 6/14 7/17 7/18 7/20 16/12 107/3 45/3 100/19 12/20 12/20 12/24 hypothesise [1]

I take [1] 41/22 I think [89] 1/22 2/11 3/22 6/1 7/2 8/19 8/19 12/12 12/16 13/23 14/13 19/12 20/16 21/7 22/4 22/5 23/10 24/9 24/21 25/7 25/9 25/12 25/19 32/2 32/20 33/18 34/24 35/18 36/23 39/7 39/19 40/20 45/4 45/9 48/21 51/16 51/18 51/19 52/7 57/5 58/6 58/21 59/22 61/5 61/8 62/22 62/25 63/14 64/18 66/2 67/16 68/11 69/18 69/19 70/24 71/16 73/14 74/2 76/18 80/5 80/21 80/21 82/17 82/19 83/10 83/18 84/6 89/13 90/5 90/21 91/11 92/13 92/15 93/5 95/1 95/4 95/5 95/17 95/18 95/21 96/4 96/25 97/20 97/24 100/4 100/19 103/12 105/7 106/7 I understand [4] 68/14 83/21 83/23 94/2 I want [6] 2/21 2/25 7/14 22/8 35/10 91/7 I wanted [2] 66/6 81/15 I was [6] 1/8 6/10 77/1 77/17 88/25 97/4 I won't [2] 33/11 75/11 I wonder [1] 48/23 I would [5] 52/7 60/12 96/25 97/14 101/16 I wouldn't [1] 84/11 105/23 **I'II [1]** 57/3 1/12 6/3 7/2 9/17 11/6 14/15 16/4 18/15 23/16 23/16 23/19 26/9 26/10 27/24 28/18 30/23 37/1 45/2 48/9 48/20 49/4 54/1 76/11 80/19 91/25 98/23 101/14 105/2 I've [7] 1/6 22/17 26/3 45/21 55/10 75/1 82/19 ICNARC [14] 1/17 3/7 10/15 14/10 14/14 20/4 22/24 23/13 23/25 30/2 34/23 37/5

41/4 73/11

36/25 37/17 56/24 100/14 51/14 54/13 55/2 57/8 20/18 60/7 60/16 66/8 78/21 79/2 79/24 inequalities [5] 18/25 57/13 57/18 58/1 62/14 69/20 69/20 ICNARC/SICSAG [1] 81/17 81/18 83/6 85/4 21/23 21/24 22/5 58/10 58/16 58/23 70/5 70/10 95/15 41/4 103/8 29/24 59/3 60/15 60/20 95/19 ICU [45] 1/17 1/25 impacted [6] 6/18 inevitably [1] 59/13 62/12 67/15 77/22 is [320] 2/2 2/23 17/2 18/9 29/22 60/2 103/1 infected [2] 31/19 88/14 97/3 99/11 isn't [10] 6/21 12/10 20/9 21/13 26/19 104/6 106/11 103/23 104/9 35/19 77/25 86/24 36/5 26/21 28/13 33/14 89/15 90/22 96/4 96/9 impactful [1] 4/11 infection [2] 3/5 intensivist [1] 54/25 34/20 35/7 35/12 impacts [1] 35/6 35/23 100/18 intensivist-led [1] 35/17 36/6 37/3 37/11 impairment [1] 38/2 inflammation [2] 54/25 isolated [1] 78/9 38/25 39/2 40/14 41/3 **imperative [1]** 87/17 46/12 102/13 intent [3] 64/18 65/17 **isolation [2]** 3/21 44/19 53/14 54/3 60/4 information [2] 65/12 65/22 implemented [2] 78/2 61/25 63/12 63/12 90/4 90/13 97/2 inter [1] 17/23 issue [2] 103/21 63/15 64/6 71/23 inter-wave [1] 17/23 106/7 implies [1] 40/14 informative [1] 32/5 73/12 74/12 75/16 importance [2] 3/14 infrastructure [2] interchangeable [2] **issued [1]** 101/23 79/4 79/6 85/3 85/6 issues [3] 23/18 70/2 48/6 89/18 101/12 40/7 40/17 86/2 88/8 88/22 89/10 important [18] 3/20 initial [2] 30/10 84/12 interest [1] 68/18 102/3 106/3 4/4 13/23 22/4 25/13 initially [4] 36/24 it [281] interested [1] 8/11 ICUs [2] 9/7 99/1 27/5 31/2 34/13 40/20 44/1 49/4 71/6 **interests** [1] 69/5 it did [1] 41/13 idea [1] 34/17 45/9 47/11 47/25 it's [93] 2/13 3/1 3/11 initiated [1] 42/10 internal [1] 64/19 ideal [1] 68/18 51/16 55/14 61/9 injection [1] 46/11 interpret [1] 20/23 3/24 6/3 6/5 6/6 6/20 ideally [1] 96/12 injury [3] 66/9 66/24 83/19 88/15 95/5 interpreted [1] 65/20 9/7 9/11 9/15 9/19 **identified** [1] 69/25 importantly [2] 49/17 81/25 interrupted [1] 6/9 12/7 12/8 12/9 12/22 identify [2] 31/13 input [2] 25/4 93/11 14/14 15/8 15/25 55/13 interval [1] 79/4 94/8 17/11 20/1 20/16 impression [1] 65/7 INQ000226890 [1] intervention [1] if [93] 1/14 3/13 5/13 20/22 20/23 22/4 improve [1] 45/20 91/9 92/14 5/16 6/14 6/20 9/14 22/19 24/11 24/12 Improvement [1] INQ000409921 [1] interventions [4] 9/15 9/19 10/12 12/12 25/9 25/11 30/11 31/2 98/9 84/24 49/7 50/20 54/15 59/4 15/5 15/8 16/10 17/20 **improving [2]** 45/25 INQ000474239 [2] into [41] 1/25 2/2 8/6 34/6 34/25 37/11 40/6 19/11 19/14 20/16 8/8 12/1 12/4 12/7 40/14 41/11 42/23 46/16 4/17 11/3 23/16 24/12 26/9 INQ000474255 [1] 17/19 22/25 26/4 27/6 44/4 45/9 47/25 49/7 inadequate [1] 88/1 29/10 32/19 34/11 include [2] 6/25 34/6 29/10 31/10 32/13 51/5 53/6 54/4 54/22 35/18 41/22 46/23 85/13 INQ000480138 [1] 37/11 42/8 43/2 43/2 61/4 62/21 62/25 47/2 48/11 48/23 included [1] 30/15 15/8 45/7 46/23 57/4 57/9 63/11 63/13 64/9 50/18 51/22 51/23 includes [2] 49/12 INQ000497473 [1] 59/2 59/21 63/11 65/3 64/17 65/6 66/24 67/6 52/19 52/21 52/23 67/5 67/5 68/7 71/8 67/7 67/25 68/17 49/19 92/17 53/13 53/21 56/6 68/24 69/11 73/5 74/2 including [5] 18/24 INQ00474255 [1] 72/10 72/25 73/16 60/19 61/1 61/15 22/1 54/9 56/10 98/12 51/19 73/24 74/16 85/22 74/20 74/21 75/2 61/24 63/17 64/4 87/13 96/16 97/25 **INQUIRY [7]** 1/13 75/21 76/15 76/19 incorrect [1] 94/11 64/10 64/25 65/2 65/4 8/11 22/10 24/10 30/1 78/23 79/1 80/21 82/9 increase [3] 16/6 99/1 101/22 65/15 65/22 66/13 19/15 37/2 38/9 108/4 intravenous [1] 83/17 84/15 86/17 66/18 67/23 68/11 increased [7] 18/22 **Inquiry's [1]** 105/13 46/11 87/4 88/3 88/4 88/6 69/9 72/22 73/5 73/16 20/15 20/24 21/1 inside [1] 40/21 88/7 88/8 89/13 91/21 introduced [3] 22/24 73/18 74/13 76/6 77/1 99/24 103/24 106/17 inspired [1] 38/23 23/13 23/21 91/24 93/24 94/18 78/1 78/10 80/19 82/1 increases [4] 18/19 instance [1] 36/10 94/20 94/21 94/25 introduction [1] 82/9 82/19 83/5 83/21 Instead [1] 88/24 19/24 26/21 27/20 97/20 100/20 35/15 83/23 84/25 86/4 increasing [1] 25/17 Institute [1] 32/23 iterations [1] 85/9 introductions [1] 86/16 88/2 89/10 increasingly [1] intense [1] 6/25 32/19 its [5] 37/21 63/20 90/17 90/25 91/16 55/14 intensive [79] 3/16 **intubation** [1] 46/20 64/7 67/22 77/21 91/23 93/15 93/17 4/5 6/11 6/12 6/13 8/8 invasive [16] 27/7 incrementally [1] itself [4] 3/14 12/3 94/2 94/8 94/11 94/15 81/13 9/2 9/9 10/7 12/2 12/4 27/17 39/18 41/5 41/7 45/13 54/15 94/21 94/23 96/10 indeed [20] 6/24 7/2 12/7 12/22 13/4 13/6 41/13 41/16 41/23 105/23 105/24 106/2 10/10 14/18 19/17 13/9 13/20 13/24 42/2 42/5 42/17 42/18 ignore [2] 81/18 January [4] 7/4 19/13 33/5 33/23 35/1 35/11 14/13 17/7 17/25 20/6 47/6 47/9 97/22 97/22 91/22 24/23 36/14 36/18 56/6 56/19 21/2 24/15 24/22 27/2 invasively [1] 44/5 **ill [8]** 20/11 25/9 63/13 76/14 81/19 27/4 27/6 27/12 28/2 inverse [1] 81/12 January 2021 [2] 25/12 31/23 40/21 90/5 91/1 91/3 94/6 28/9 29/10 31/16 19/13 24/23 involve [1] 68/21 51/21 64/18 100/5 iobs [3] 58/16 58/19 98/24 32/21 33/3 33/21 37/5 involved [4] 56/12 illness [3] 11/19 58/24 37/21 38/5 38/12 39/4 75/1 77/24 88/25 **INDEX [1]** 108/2 25/18 54/9 joint [3] 9/11 14/15 indicated [1] 20/14 40/1 40/2 40/3 40/8 involves [3] 14/11 imagine [2] 8/15 75/5 40/9 40/11 40/22 indication [1] 94/14 42/5 42/25 19/21 journal [1] 74/22 individual [9] 10/11 41/20 41/21 44/16 iPads [1] 82/9 impact [18] 1/18 2/10 44/7 52/2 59/4 65/11 44/20 45/10 45/11 judge [1] 1/6 Ireland [14] 9/10 3/12 7/9 18/8 35/12 **July [2]** 19/13 34/6 67/19 86/9 95/24 48/9 48/19 51/1 51/9 14/16 15/12 18/5

ı				I	Г
	J	language [6] 30/24	levels [18] 25/17	74/13	M
	July 2021 [1] 19/13	49/19 58/8 86/13	48/22 48/24 49/13	logical [1] 64/14	machine [5] 42/8
	July 2024 [1] 34/6	96/10 96/20	50/19 50/25 51/15	London [5] 33/14	42/11 43/1 99/18
		large [5] 30/19 71/1	51/20 84/14 84/22	63/9 63/9 77/15 79/6	104/14
	jump [2] 73/17 73/19	80/15 95/21 103/22	85/1 85/4 91/7 91/10	long [6] 26/3 35/11	
	jumping [1] 34/14	largely [1] 93/4	91/12 93/4 95/14	43/14 67/1 82/3 99/13	machines [5] 53/5
	June [2] 45/22 46/2	larger [5] 52/10	95/22	long-lasting [1] 67/1	97/17 99/5 103/18
	just [109]	53/16 53/20 84/6 88/3	life [5] 22/1 49/12	long-term [1] 35/11	104/2
	Justice [2] 22/17	last [9] 3/1 8/23 30/8		longer [3] 36/19	made [11] 12/19 26/7
	26/2	34/1 34/24 59/23	light [2] 12/13 92/7	80/17 80/17	26/15 44/13 55/1 56/4
	Justice UK [1] 22/17	68/16 78/7 80/20	lighter [1] 5/21	longer-term [1]	80/8 81/13 91/14
	K	lasting [1] 67/1	lights [1] 102/23	36/19	94/16 98/5
		late [3] 5/3 12/20	like [41] 2/13 3/13	look [46] 3/20 4/15	magic [1] 59/21
	KATHRYN [2] 1/3 108/3	98/11	3/25 4/22 6/14 12/1	5/13 5/16 6/20 9/1	magnified [1] 22/6
	keep [7] 39/23 90/10	later [6] 7/18 49/5	13/25 21/19 23/2	10/14 11/1 12/12	magnitude [1] 7/6
	105/16 106/14 106/14	57/4 65/20 83/7 86/5	23/16 29/10 33/12	12/13 15/16 17/9 18/2	mainly [3] 12/16
	106/21 106/22	latter [1] 89/3	34/12 35/6 35/8 36/1	19/11 20/16 25/5	15/21 30/19
		lay [1] 46/23	36/7 36/18 50/19 52/7	28/17 30/16 30/19	major [1] 54/19
	Kevin [1] 8/23	layer [1] 54/8	60/12 61/1 67/11	31/12 35/10 40/24	majority [2] 39/16
	kidney [2] 36/3 53/5	lead [1] 67/1	67/23 69/7 78/2 86/2	44/23 45/16 51/22	102/1
	kidneys [2] 37/24 103/17	leading [1] 33/6	86/16 86/19 93/21	51/23 60/7 60/12	make [23] 14/20
		leads [2] 10/5 95/3	93/23 94/18 97/14	63/18 64/4 64/4 65/2	34/12 36/23 39/22
	kind [11] 37/18 40/8	learn [1] 80/23	97/18 98/14 100/8	65/4 68/8 73/23 76/6	53/6 58/3 63/8 63/8
	57/11 57/21 62/9	learned [2] 78/16	101/16 103/14 103/19		65/21 67/20 70/9
	62/25 64/18 67/4	83/25	105/22 105/23	84/24 86/2 86/19 90/1	78/20 81/15 82/24
	67/14 69/4 105/10	learning [6] 36/13	likelihood [3] 2/6	91/7 91/16 96/21	89/6 89/23 100/4
	Kingdom [3] 36/14	36/17 82/17 82/24	3/15 8/7	looked [14] 10/15	100/13 100/15 100/24
	106/9 106/11	83/9 83/20	likely [12] 2/2 2/20	15/20 20/10 21/18	101/4 101/8 101/10
	kit [1] 49/8	learnt [3] 43/13 80/23		24/2 28/16 30/14 31/9	makes [7] 9/14 9/16
	knew [1] 87/2	82/13	17/16 17/24 19/4	36/18 45/19 56/23	10/4 17/20 54/23
	know [47] 3/24 6/18	least [4] 21/11 42/6	27/16 35/9 78/24	71/20 73/14 79/18	55/11 96/20
	7/15 7/17 7/19 7/22	59/24 70/17	limit [1] 105/6	looking [26] 3/11	making [11] 8/5 8/20
	7/24 8/9 8/22 10/10 13/25 14/2 24/17	leave [1] 1/7	limitation [2] 88/11	3/24 4/10 5/20 6/3 7/3	8/25 13/20 41/1 52/12
		led [2] 31/14 54/25	89/12	9/12 11/16 14/11	59// 80// 80/9 9 1/3
	25/11 27/14 29/10	left [3] 44/11 81/19	limitations [2] 80/4	14/11 15/15 15/25	101/10
	30/25 30/25 34/22	91/16	88/17	18/15 23/5 25/1 27/11	manage [1] 44/8
	36/19 42/3 44/21	less [8] 2/20 11/10	limited [1] 86/10	28/7 40/5 50/15 60/3	managed [4] 2/17
	47/16 53/22 63/8	16/25 28/13 65/24	line [19] 5/1 5/14	60/14 64/22 64/23	26/18 26/20 27/20
	64/24 65/19 66/14	71/2 83/6 96/7	5/20 5/21 5/22 6/21	80/1 87/24 94/21	management [3]
	67/22 74/21 75/21 77/20 77/23 78/10	lesson [2] 82/13		looks [4] 19/13 65/14	50/21 75/9 87/5
	78/11 81/24 82/11	83/24	19/8 19/8 61/9 61/11	65/15 93/21	managements [1]
	88/4 91/21 93/3 93/12	lessons [1] 78/16	61/13 62/21 63/14	lost [1] 70/6	96/1
	94/21 95/4 95/6 95/13	Let [1] 17/4	64/4 65/5	lot [7] 1/11 15/15	manner [1] 1/7
	96/14 98/2	let's [3] 61/16 63/7	lines [6] 4/20 19/20	17/15 24/10 56/10	mantle [1] 56/22
	knowing [2] 82/10	97/13	21/3 44/9 50/20 104/1	56/11 96/18	manufactured [1]
	91/9	level [47] 9/9 16/3	link [2] 30/3 30/11	lots [2] 65/15 106/8	106/9
	knowledge [1] 66/14	20/22 24/13 39/13	linkage [1] 14/21	loved [1] 81/19	many [15] 2/15 23/19 35/17 43/15 45/24
	known [3] 43/18	41/9 41/10 41/11	listed [2] 24/21 58/7	Lovely [1] 26/11	53/11 53/14 57/9
	65/12 84/15	41/12 48/24 48/25	listening [1] 95/6	low [4] 38/16 38/24	57/13 63/22 77/21
		49/2 49/12 50/4 50/5	litres [4] 38/19 38/22	47/4 74/11	95/23 95/24 98/1
	L	50/7 50/8 50/8 50/10	101/8 101/9	low-flow [3] 38/16	100/20
	labour [1] 44/15	50/23 51/3 51/4 51/5	little [10] 27/24 35/11	38/24 47/4	map [2] 65/13 81/5
	lack [3] 13/3 38/9	51/9 51/10 51/24	38/17 38/21 60/19	lower [11] 8/9 17/6	March [14] 6/2 6/4
	97/1	51/24 52/8 53/13 54/1	62/20 88/5 94/18	26/17 28/12 50/19	6/6 45/6 45/22 61/25
	ladder [1] 86/13	54/24 55/7 62/7 64/1	97/14 100/7	64/24 64/25 81/7 83/8	64/5 67/5 73/16 74/11
	lady [12] 1/10 25/24	67/10 67/10 67/12	live [1] 61/7	102/15 103/6	74/14 74/15 74/18
	27/25 28/17 29/14	78/13 78/13 85/24	lived [1] 17/23	lunch [2] 97/15	98/19
	29/18 31/25 32/10	91/15 91/15 91/16	lives [1] 17/19	106/25	marked [1] 19/24
	48/9 48/14 92/17	93/1 93/9 93/12 96/21	load [3] 72/2 81/8	lung [2] 32/22 102/13	marked[1] 19/24 markedly [1] 16/3
	106/24	level 0 [1] 55/7	83/12	lungs [7] 35/20 35/25	marker [1] 55/18
	Ladyship [1] 34/13	level 1 [1] 48/25	local [1] 82/23	36/9 37/23 42/8 43/3	mask [2] 39/10 41/8
	Ladyship's [1] 92/21	level 2 [1] 51/5	localised [1] 68/3	79/19	masks [1] 38/17
	lag [1] 85/16	level 3 [5] 9/9 24/13	locally [1] 64/16	lying [2] 43/17 44/11	matched [1] 98/8
	3	51/4 51/9 62/7	lockdown [2] 45/7		

М matter [1] 38/9 matters [1] 35/5 maximising [2] 89/4 89/21 maximum [4] 61/15 64/14 87/15 87/15 may [**53**] 6/6 6/17 7/21 8/1 8/13 8/16 10/8 10/13 13/1 16/20 17/1 17/9 29/8 32/19 32/19 41/23 46/8 47/22 47/23 51/25 52/4 52/4 53/3 53/4 53/4 53/19 55/8 55/12 56/10 56/13 60/19 61/21 64/10 65/3 65/7 67/5 68/12 68/21 77/5 77/6 78/3 79/13 80/14 80/19 81/7 81/10 81/22 83/6 87/9 88/16 102/15 103/3 103/5 May 2020 [1] 67/5 maybe [1] 7/3 me [18] 9/19 10/5 11/6 17/4 18/16 23/2 26/10 26/12 26/23 30/9 34/15 46/23 47/13 67/13 70/6 78/15 99/13 105/24 mean [19] 5/23 9/7 17/17 31/2 51/10 73/2 76/3 77/1 77/23 79/12 86/1 88/13 88/15 92/3 92/10 95/7 97/2 97/11 98/25 meaning [1] 103/4 means [12] 43/16 51/10 65/19 78/3 81/6 85/7 88/14 93/9 93/12 94/24 95/8 96/9 meant [10] 1/23 26/17 68/5 86/15 87/1 88/5 90/13 92/2 92/4 92/12 measure [1] 95/11 measured [6] 60/5 60/6 60/16 62/12 62/24 101/25 measurements [1] 62/13 measures [3] 55/19 93/14 102/22 measuring [6] 23/23 60/4 60/20 65/1 95/14 103/11 mechanical [9] 37/24 39/18 42/2 42/5 47/6 47/9 97/21 99/18 105/16 mechanically [4] 43/22 43/24 44/5 47/20

mechanisms [5] 31/17 55/13 69/18 74/22 76/1 media [1] 64/20 medical [6] 3/2 49/3 49/15 70/19 93/7 93/8 mitigation [1] 84/12 medication [2] 105/25 106/6 medications [2] 38/2 106/18 medicine [3] 32/21 33/3 105/10 medicines [6] 97/17 105/10 105/14 105/15 modelling [4] 3/10 106/8 106/9 medium [3] 67/23 84/6 85/21 meet [2] 25/16 85/3 membrane [1] 42/23 mend [1] 1/12 mention [1] 68/9 mentioned [7] 7/9 30/6 42/21 62/22 78/8 81/24 82/7 message [7] 3/8 15/13 17/9 17/21 20/20 21/14 79/13 messages [5] 2/23 5/18 15/13 16/23 21/17 metropolitan [1] 77/18 Michael [1] 90/6 mid [1] 5/3 middle [1] 98/19 might [44] 7/18 7/23 7/23 15/16 15/19 16/12 16/17 18/22 19/9 23/10 28/12 31/9 38/25 39/25 40/25 41/1 49/9 49/13 52/1 52/3 53/10 55/7 57/4 59/1 61/4 62/15 63/14 80/4 81/8 83/3 83/24 86/19 87/23 88/18 89/13 91/1 97/10 98/6 98/13 98/17 104/2 104/13 105/22 105/25 miles [4] 77/19 77/21 79/12 82/11 milestone [1] 46/18 milestones [1] 45/4 millions [1] 106/21 mind [5] 11/1 12/5 30/23 77/7 87/25 minimum [1] 59/24 minor [1] 71/15 minorities [3] 30/7 30/13 31/7 minority [4] 29/20

29/22 31/6 72/16

minute [10] 38/19

38/22 53/1 53/1 53/8

53/8 61/3 61/3 101/8

101/9 mouth [2] 39/11 41/8 minutes [1] 99/15 move [13] 25/2 46/18 misleading [1] 65/22 missed [1] 30/8 missing [1] 105/23 mix [5] 14/22 24/7 25/9 61/20 61/22 mixture [1] 67/10 **modalities** [1] 104/8 mode [1] 40/6 model [3] 4/10 4/13 31/10 3/11 98/6 98/16 models [4] 4/2 4/8 30/16 88/21 modified [1] 101/18 modifying [1] 45/12 module [1] 40/5 moment [12] 9/5 32/13 48/11 51/23 53/11 56/6 63/4 89/9 90/2 97/15 103/8 106/24 monitor [1] 42/16 monitoring [2] 14/25 53/5 month [3] 15/12 18/6 20/19 months [2] 33/6 46/6 moral [7] 66/9 66/9 66/12 66/13 66/23 66/24 81/25 more [46] 2/1 8/24 11/14 11/24 11/25 15/22 16/20 16/21 17/15 17/15 17/23 17/24 18/20 19/4 19/14 31/22 40/8 43/23 49/11 49/12 50/13 58/12 58/12 60/23 63/25 64/3 65/20 71/1 71/22 72/9 18/24 77/14 77/20 82/6 83/5 multiple [4] 35/24 83/19 83/25 84/4 84/9 37/23 49/24 100/11 87/3 88/3 89/19 91/24 multisystem [1] 96/3 103/12 106/4 106/5 morning [5] 26/1 29/19 30/1 33/24 34/18 mortality [18] 20/11 26/22 27/21 28/3 28/8 28/8 30/5 30/7 30/17 31/5 45/20 45/25 46/4 46/8 46/20 80/10 80/18 81/18 most [16] 3/15 4/11 4/12 5/5 5/7 5/8 17/14 20/8 20/12 22/19 27/16 39/2 78/24 81/22 100/6 102/12 motion [1] 23/14

48/9 51/20 53/25 54/3 68/21 69/21 71/25 72/1 77/11 82/4 87/12|myself [1] 6/3 moved [3] 68/6 72/1 82/11 movement [1] 52/1 moving [10] 23/23 24/20 51/14 68/25 69/3 69/12 76/25 79/20 79/21 82/5 Mr [3] 29/16 29/17 108/7 **Ms [8]** 1/4 22/15 25/23 25/25 29/15 32/8 108/5 108/6 MS HAMMAD [2] 22/15 108/5 **Ms Rowan [1]** 1/4 Ms Shepherd [3] 25/23 25/25 108/6 much [32] 2/15 9/17 10/14 14/6 19/14 19/14 19/14 22/14 25/19 25/22 26/13 27/2 29/13 31/24 32/1 necessarily [9] 9/17 32/3 36/17 37/8 37/16 28/21 29/4 29/5 51/9 38/23 40/6 43/23 44/22 59/5 62/24 70/3 necessary [2] 52/18 73/1 74/23 77/14 87/3 91/17 100/20 multi [6] 27/2 36/8 37/17 38/4 103/17 103/23 multi-organ [5] 27/2 36/8 37/17 38/4 103/23 multi-organs [1] 103/17 multidisciplinary [1] 25/4 multifactorial [1] 36/18 multivariable [4] 3/10 4/2 4/6 20/25 must [3] 19/21 90/3 90/13 mutated [1] 86/20 **mutual [9]** 78/13 85/25 87/15 89/2 89/4 89/21 96/11 96/16 104/4 my [31] 1/5 1/10 2/12 networking [1] 71/24 10/5 22/19 25/19 25/24 26/9 27/19 27/25 28/22 29/14 29/18 29/24 30/1 30/23 31/3 31/25 32/10 48/9 48/14

50/21 57/18 62/19 70/7 70/10 70/23 91/25 92/17 106/5 106/24

name [1] 40/9 named [1] 95/4 nasal [5] 38/17 39/3 46/21 47/4 47/8 nation [2] 72/14 96/6 national [8] 15/2 24/7 45/19 60/24 89/7 90/4 91/4 96/6 **nationally [3]** 64/16 64/20 87/6 nations [7] 60/21 65/14 70/3 73/3 89/21 93/4 97/4 **nature [1]** 36/18 near [2] 56/12 87/14 nearby [1] 77/19 nearer [1] 69/11 nearly [3] 63/22 64/7 65/4 58/19 62/7 62/8 96/5 89/14 need [31] 9/17 10/14 25/17 26/12 34/19 37/20 39/22 47/5 50/22 52/1 53/5 53/18 54/20 54/21 55/8 58/4

68/4 68/20 69/25 72/1 72/22 73/5 75/15 82/25 83/22 84/7 92/8 92/23 96/7 98/17 102/11 needed [9] 27/7 27/7

29/8 71/5 71/9 92/14 98/21 99/23 104/4 needing [1] 77/10 needs [10] 23/6 25/3 27/13 51/15 52/23 54/19 58/2 58/3 85/3 90/20

neighbouring [4] 75/17 77/22 94/13 104/14

network [13] 71/16 71/17 71/19 72/9 72/12 74/24 74/25 75/8 75/20 75/23 76/1 77/12 87/16

networks [4] 71/12 72/13 75/23 96/1 neurological [2] 27/10 36/1

never [1] 1/6 new [7] 57/25 78/25

23/11 23/18 31/10 44/9 69/7 94/24 ones [5] 4/12 18/21 N **obviously [22]** 2/11 notion [3] 7/24 18/19 31/17 31/18 3/21 5/21 6/10 8/10 81/19 83/11 95/17 new... [5] 80/23 noncritical [2] 85/5 20/1 11/17 25/7 31/19 ongoing [2] 98/23 99/14 104/18 104/20 87/13 Notwithstanding [1] 43/12 47/13 52/9 56/9 103/7 104/23 nonetheless [1] 59/10 64/25 65/12 68/10 online [1] 75/9 next [6] 10/5 25/23 novel [1] 36/12 70/14 70/25 78/1 78/5 only [19] 6/13 9/1 31/13 32/11 62/23 77/22 normal [14] 51/12 84/7 85/15 95/11 10/9 12/6 12/22 16/12 November [1] 7/4 103/13 56/9 58/19 61/10 62/4 November/December occasion [1] 94/22 42/10 67/18 77/8 80/1 NHS [19] 23/15 33/6 62/7 62/21 62/21 64/7 occasionally [1] 84/20 86/11 86/15 /January [1] 7/4 33/15 47/2 57/7 64/12 81/5 85/2 85/4 85/6 94/19 87/23 88/15 89/6 90/3 now [36] 5/13 5/24 84/16 90/6 91/14 85/12 8/4 12/19 14/9 17/12 occupancy [1] 64/25 90/13 98/11 92/19 94/3 94/8 98/2 18/2 20/16 22/12 normally [9] 27/3 occupational [2] onwards [6] 48/20 98/3 98/9 99/7 100/13 28/20 38/25 57/2 23/25 24/25 34/8 49/20 58/7 64/6 68/11 70/11 100/22 103/14 67/10 68/22 78/24 37/10 39/21 48/11 78/18 96/6 occupied [3] 24/3 NHS England [9] 102/5 104/10 48/12 53/24 62/14 25/1 61/8 opened [4] 45/8 23/15 84/16 90/6 north [4] 33/14 63/9 64/9 66/7 71/16 72/10 occur [2] 14/21 16/9 45/21 58/10 76/15 92/19 94/3 94/8 98/9 72/12 73/1 73/24 75/3 occurred [1] 36/14 63/9 79/6 opening [1] 57/25 99/7 103/14 Northern [14] 9/10 75/23 84/19 87/6 October [2] 1/1 107/4 operate [1] 53/6 NHS England's [1] 14/16 15/11 18/5 87/13 89/18 89/19 odd [1] 62/3 **operating [5]** 64/6 64/12 20/18 60/7 60/16 90/18 91/9 95/11 85/6 87/14 99/21 Odogwu [3] 29/16 NHSE [4] 67/21 29/17 108/7 62/13 69/20 69/20 98/22 99/22 87/17 90/4 91/3 70/5 70/10 95/15 nuances [1] 40/7 off [5] 16/4 37/20 operational [5] 24/9 night [1] 53/18 95/19 number [54] 3/18 92/3 94/19 95/9 71/12 71/18 72/9 Nightingale [2] 76/14 Northern Ireland [1] 3/25 6/15 8/5 8/11 offer [1] 68/23 72/13 77/13 18/18 19/15 24/2 24/3 offering [1] 54/18 69/20 operative [1] 32/4 **NIHR [1]** 103/9 24/4 24/8 30/20 30/24 office [1] 93/8 opportunity [1] 22/9 Northwick [6] 63/10 **NISTAR [1]** 70/6 31/15 33/10 33/17 73/25 74/7 75/10 Officer [1] 3/2 opposed [2] 41/11 **no [15]** 1/7 6/22 34/4 34/8 35/2 37/8 76/10 76/19 officers [3] 52/16 43/17 27/24 29/4 63/19 nose [6] 38/18 38/21 38/14 41/2 44/18 45/4 56/15 93/7 or [142] 67/20 80/9 81/16 48/5 49/23 50/15 52/4 often [3] 38/16 57/11 39/11 39/12 41/8 41/9 orange [3] 5/1 5/20 87/22 89/9 90/24 91/6 not [103] 2/9 2/11 52/10 52/16 53/20 102/19 91/15 102/7 103/13 106/23 okay [9] 4/22 26/23 2/19 3/16 3/16 4/9 59/17 60/22 63/11 order [3] 50/23 89/3 noble [1] 2/12 4/11 4/14 7/16 7/19 63/19 67/7 73/12 31/13 31/24 48/2 70/2 96/16 nobody [1] 89/24 7/21 7/25 8/15 8/16 74/12 76/12 76/13 72/7 87/6 94/22 **ordinarily [6]** 39/25 non [32] 10/23 13/18 8/25 9/17 10/13 12/20 77/18 77/19 82/14 older [7] 3/21 10/8 41/14 61/25 63/15 15/17 16/6 16/20 14/14 15/21 20/2 91/18 93/25 95/2 98/3 10/23 11/18 13/18 65/10 99/5 17/10 19/22 21/4 20/25 24/11 24/18 98/6 98/8 98/25 99/12 28/22 29/1 ordination [1] 87/17 21/12 23/11 23/18 25/7 26/19 28/6 28/21 99/25 101/11 103/22 oldest [2] 5/9 29/7 organ [19] 26/8 27/17 31/10 31/17 29/4 29/11 31/1 31/3 **numbers [18]** 11/25 **Omicron [5]** 5/10 26/16 26/18 27/2 31/18 41/5 41/7 41/13 31/6 34/15 36/12 37/8 14/5 23/8 24/16 30/20 11/9 11/13 11/21 27/13 27/15 28/13 41/16 41/23 42/17 37/11 40/21 40/23 49/4 50/1 53/17 61/2 21/11 28/18 28/24 29/2 29/4 58/24 63/13 63/23 41/16 41/20 42/5 43/9 61/7 61/21 74/14 29/8 35/24 36/4 36/8 on [155] 65/10 69/16 83/13 once [3] 54/24 76/14 45/2 45/12 45/24 46/8 80/15 86/15 88/4 37/17 37/23 38/4 85/24 86/21 88/10 46/14 47/25 49/7 95/20 106/1 106/17 82/22 103/23 97/22 100/18 52/22 54/14 55/24 numeric [1] 51/5 one [66] 4/1 8/2 8/20 organisation [3] non-clinical [3] 58/24 10/10 10/13 12/14 56/13 61/4 62/6 62/8 numerical [1] 86/15 48/19 75/13 93/5 85/24 88/10 62/24 64/18 65/21 nurse [9] 49/10 49/14 12/21 12/25 14/18 organisational [1] non-Covid [1] 63/13 49/25 51/7 51/8 51/11 66/16 67/6 67/18 15/6 16/5 17/18 19/1 93/1 non-elective [5] 68/17 68/19 68/23 52/19 56/17 59/20 19/9 20/22 20/24 organisationally [1] 10/23 13/18 15/17 70/3 70/23 72/8 72/16 nurses [4] 24/15 36/7 22/18 22/22 23/6 23/6 100/12 19/22 21/4 23/7 23/17 26/3 30/19 organisations [2] 73/1 73/6 76/11 76/19 40/11 40/16 non-humane [1] 78/2 78/3 81/18 82/10 nursing [12] 50/12 35/5 39/21 41/9 41/12 29/20 40/15 83/13 83/15 84/10 86/15 52/16 52/17 53/9 43/11 45/18 48/1 49/9 organised [3] 48/10 non-invasive [8] 49/13 51/5 51/7 51/10 70/11 80/24 88/15 88/24 91/4 55/16 56/15 56/16 27/17 41/5 41/7 41/13 91/22 94/25 98/2 98/7 59/19 67/4 67/14 51/11 52/7 52/18 organs [1] 103/17 41/16 41/23 42/17 98/23 99/6 99/10 67/21 82/2 52/19 53/12 53/16 origin [1] 90/8 97/22 100/1 100/25 101/9 53/19 57/17 57/17 originally [1] 86/6 non-pandemic [4] 101/12 102/15 102/22 59/12 61/24 63/14 originates [1] 85/9 63/23 65/10 69/16 objective [1] 87/11 103/10 103/21 104/6 67/9 68/14 76/12 77/9 other [79] 2/1 3/25 100/18 observed [3] 26/22 105/2 105/20 106/9 78/8 80/1 80/6 80/23 4/2 4/7 4/23 5/2 5/12 non-traditional [1] 27/21 28/8 83/3 87/23 88/1 92/24 6/17 6/19 6/21 7/10 notable [1] 5/18 86/21 obstructive [1] 41/18 note [2] 13/14 79/14 93/4 95/18 96/15 8/3 10/14 10/22 11/12 non-white [9] 16/6 obtained [1] 98/5 100/5 105/9 105/25 11/23 11/24 12/12 **notes [2]** 55/23 56/2 16/20 17/10 21/12 obvious [1] 46/8 one's [1] 23/5 nothing [4] 13/25 13/21 14/10 14/20

-	I			1
0	103/4	14/23 15/18 16/9	49/25 51/10 67/6	102/1 102/2 103/3
other [58] 15/16	overall [6] 5/14 8/6	16/24 20/3 21/23 22/7	67/13 75/20 79/22	103/11 103/22 104/24
17/1 17/6 19/7 19/20	10/10 19/23 28/4 79/1	29/23 33/8 36/6 36/11		105/16 106/3
19/20 21/3 21/17	overarching [1]	39/16 43/14 43/23	particularly [11] 8/12	
22/13 25/19 26/19	80/19	44/3 45/16 47/15	21/12 37/22 45/10	16/2 16/19 17/4 24/17
26/21 27/16 28/17	overflow [2] 85/5	52/17 53/10 56/7 56/9	77/15 81/3 82/2 96/11	38/19 44/17 49/10
33/10 34/4 35/1 37/13	85/22	56/16 57/2 59/17	96/20 99/21 105/15	101/8 101/9
40/15 43/11 46/12	overseeing [1] 53/20	59/21 61/7 63/23	partly [2] 70/24 96/25	
46/12 46/12 46/18	overspeak [1] 34/15	65/10 68/19 69/16	pass [1] 57/3	13/12 13/20 15/10
55/19 55/20 56/18	overwhelmed [4]	69/25 70/18 72/3	passed [1] 42/7	15/23 18/4 20/17
58/24 66/17 68/6 71/2	86/8 87/9 88/9 88/18	72/14 72/18 73/14	passing [1] 97/3	64/24 64/25
71/23 72/16 75/21	overwhelmedness	76/4 77/13 81/5 82/16	patch [1] 79/9	percentages [1]
76/5 77/15 77/25	[1] 84/17	82/18 83/10 85/1	patent [1] 46/14	64/23
79/10 79/12 82/3	overwhelming [2]	85/14 86/20 86/22	patient [41] 1/25	perform [1] 57/23
84/10 85/4 85/5 85/14	83/18 84/1	87/2 88/2 88/21 93/7	13/15 14/11 17/18	perhaps [22] 2/19
85/23 87/22 89/15	own [4] 3/7 23/14	97/23 97/25 98/2	25/3 25/8 25/12 29/6	7/14 8/24 15/16 16/18
92/13 93/3 96/9 99/5	76/24 91/5	100/18 102/8 105/13	41/23 42/5 42/10	16/25 60/6 63/6 65/5
99/23 102/2 102/2	oximetry [2] 101/25	105/14 105/21	43/15 43/17 44/8	66/7 66/10 69/13
103/14 104/10 104/17	102/20	pandemics [1] 25/6	44/10 44/17 50/15	77/17 77/20 80/3
105/9	oxygen [40] 38/7	paper [2] 30/14 77/24		81/20 84/23 90/7
other's [1] 78/6	38/8 38/11 38/12	papers [1] 70/1	52/23 53/7 55/3 55/7	91/16 94/24 96/7
others [3] 4/13 23/16	38/14 38/18 38/20	paragraph [12] 7/11	55/10 55/24 56/11	97/15
55/16	38/22 38/23 39/3	7/14 10/17 11/1 37/1	56/24 59/14 68/14	period [13] 5/17 5/17
otherwise [3] 34/21	39/14 46/3 46/21	48/20 68/11 70/8	68/19 69/12 78/24	6/20 6/23 7/6 8/21
56/21 88/19	46/22 47/3 47/4 47/8	78/18 80/3 97/20	79/21 80/2 82/3 86/11	1
ought [3] 66/11 68/15	97/17 100/3 100/5	101/17	91/1 101/21 101/22	77/7 82/18 105/13
106/3	100/7 100/10 100/14	paragraph 167 [1]	102/19	106/12
our [10] 14/1 16/11	100/16 100/21 101/3	97/20	patient's [6] 52/2	periods [9] 1/24 5/19
20/25 25/13 27/14	101/6 101/6 101/11	paragraph 177 [1]	56/2 68/18 69/12	6/25 13/22 16/2 17/22
39/22 90/19 97/10	101/13 101/18 101/20		78/22 88/16	17/23 21/5 82/4
97/15 99/11	101/24 102/4 102/10	paragraph 28 [1]	patient-initiated [1]	peripheral [2] 101/18
out [40] 4/7 4/22 4/25	102/12 102/15 102/19		42/10	102/20
5/7 23/10 33/11 34/5	103/3 103/5	paragraph 6 [1] 37/1	patients [141]	person [5] 30/24
37/2 40/25 41/10 46/7	oxygenate [1] 43/4	paragraph 7.6 [2]	pattern [5] 11/13	66/16 99/17 102/5
51/23 64/20 67/9	oxygenates [1] 43/1	7/11 10/17	17/13 20/23 50/17	103/1
69/14 71/24 73/25	oxygenation [3]	paragraph 75 [1]	68/1	personal [1] 70/23
74/7 74/15 74/18	42/24 42/24 44/13	68/11	patterns [1] 80/14	perspective [1]
75/16 76/12 77/12	P	Paragraph 82 [1]	pause [7] 32/14 40/1	88/16
80/3 81/17 82/14		70/8	50/4 51/17 63/3 74/4	pharma [1] 46/14
83/17 83/23 83/25	package [2] 37/22	paragraph 90 [2]	100/17	pharmacists [2]
92/13 94/4 94/7 94/16	58/9	78/18 80/3	paused [1] 72/12	49/18 58/9
98/10 98/22 100/8	packages [2] 75/5	paragraphs [2] 35/19		pharmacological [1]
100/12 104/7 105/5	99/8	54/1	46/6 55/6 57/21 61/24	I .
106/5	paediatric [2] 87/14	paragraphs 2 [1]	69/10 72/20	Phillip [1] 32/22
outcome [1] 78/22	98/12	35/19	peak [1] 67/17	phoned [1] 59/8
outcomes [3] 2/10	paediatrics [1] 69/22	paragraphs 30 [1]	peaks [1] 10/20	phones [1] 58/3
46/17 78/15	page [8] 26/5 44/25	54/1	people [67] 7/16 7/17	phrase [1] 84/18
outreach [2] 55/15	58/7 60/13 62/16	parallel [2] 14/1 97/9	7/19 13/3 13/5 22/1	phrased [1] 13/17
71/22	73/10 74/2 76/7	parallels [1] 21/3	25/14 31/18 35/17	phrases [1] 66/10
outset [1] 52/18	page 14 [1] 44/25	parameter [1] 79/22	36/12 37/8 39/18	physical [6] 24/5
				24/17 25/1 52/3 60/25
outside [18] 2/18	page 22 [1] 60/13	Park [6] 63/10 73/25	40/11 40/21 41/2 43/3	
outside [18] 2/18 7/19 16/17 16/22	page 39 [1] 62/16	74/7 75/10 76/10	43/8 43/15 43/19	87/15
outside [18] 2/18 7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19
7/19 16/17 16/22	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1]
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1]
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10 over [14] 1/5 36/21	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17 pandemic [80] 1/18	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12 22/13	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22 61/2 61/20 65/19	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19 physiotherapists [1]
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10 over [14] 1/5 36/21	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17 pandemic [80] 1/18 1/19 1/19 1/24 1/24	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12 22/13 participated [1]	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22 61/2 61/20 65/19 65/22 68/6 68/22	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19 physiotherapists [1] 58/9
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10 over [14] 1/5 36/21 41/8 42/11 62/3 62/20 62/21 66/25 72/1 73/20 77/7 81/9 103/4	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17 pandemic [80] 1/18 1/19 1/19 1/24 1/24 2/5 2/5 3/4 4/16 4/24	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12 22/13 participated [1] 33/24	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22 61/2 61/20 65/19 65/22 68/6 68/22 75/21 77/11 77/24	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19 physiotherapists [1] 58/9 pick [3] 70/13 71/4
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10 over [14] 1/5 36/21 41/8 42/11 62/3 62/20 62/21 66/25 72/1 73/20 77/7 81/9 103/4 106/12	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17 pandemic [80] 1/18 1/19 1/19 1/24 1/24 2/5 2/5 3/4 4/16 4/24 5/17 5/17 6/7 6/20	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12 22/13 participated [1] 33/24 particular [16] 9/4	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22 61/2 61/20 65/19 65/22 68/6 68/22 75/21 77/11 77/24 81/17 88/23 93/6	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19 physiotherapists [1] 58/9 pick [3] 70/13 71/4 87/1
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10 over [14] 1/5 36/21 41/8 42/11 62/3 62/20 62/21 66/25 72/1 73/20 77/7 81/9 103/4	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17 pandemic [80] 1/18 1/19 1/19 1/24 1/24 2/5 2/5 3/4 4/16 4/24 5/17 5/17 6/7 6/20 6/23 7/6 7/19 10/20	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12 22/13 participated [1] 33/24 particular [16] 9/4 19/12 30/7 30/13 31/6	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22 61/2 61/20 65/19 65/22 68/6 68/22 75/21 77/11 77/24 81/17 88/23 93/6 93/12 94/20 95/6 95/7	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19 physiotherapists [1] 58/9 pick [3] 70/13 71/4 87/1 picking [2] 54/4
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10 over [14] 1/5 36/21 41/8 42/11 62/3 62/20 62/21 66/25 72/1 73/20 77/7 81/9 103/4 106/12	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17 pandemic [80] 1/18 1/19 1/19 1/24 1/24 2/5 2/5 3/4 4/16 4/24 5/17 5/17 6/7 6/20	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12 22/13 participated [1] 33/24 particular [16] 9/4 19/12 30/7 30/13 31/6	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22 61/2 61/20 65/19 65/22 68/6 68/22 75/21 77/11 77/24 81/17 88/23 93/6	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19 physiotherapists [1] 58/9 pick [3] 70/13 71/4 87/1 picking [2] 54/4
7/19 16/17 16/22 31/19 39/16 40/11 40/14 41/2 41/21 42/25 43/10 44/1 57/11 71/7 71/23 96/7 106/10 over [14] 1/5 36/21 41/8 42/11 62/3 62/20 62/21 66/25 72/1 73/20 77/7 81/9 103/4 106/12	page 39 [1] 62/16 page 40 [2] 74/2 76/7 page 61 [1] 58/7 painkillers [2] 105/18 106/3 paint [1] 86/18 painted [1] 76/17 pandemic [80] 1/18 1/19 1/19 1/24 1/24 2/5 2/5 3/4 4/16 4/24 5/17 5/17 6/7 6/20 6/23 7/6 7/19 10/20	74/7 75/10 76/10 76/19 part [12] 15/1 15/2 32/6 52/11 55/14 71/16 82/7 83/9 83/19 86/22 98/2 106/7 participants [2] 8/12 22/13 participated [1] 33/24 particular [16] 9/4 19/12 30/7 30/13 31/6	43/8 43/15 43/19 43/24 43/25 44/7 44/17 45/12 45/17 45/24 46/1 46/2 49/5 49/6 53/19 54/17 55/3 55/22 56/11 58/15 58/17 58/19 58/22 61/2 61/20 65/19 65/22 68/6 68/22 75/21 77/11 77/24 81/17 88/23 93/6 93/12 94/20 95/6 95/7	87/15 physicians [1] 41/19 physiological [1] 88/23 physiologically [1] 52/25 physios [1] 49/19 physiotherapists [1] 58/9 pick [3] 70/13 71/4 87/1 picking [2] 54/4

29/8 82/11 P picks [1] 71/3 picture [8] 8/7 13/1 18/8 60/24 76/17 86/2 86/19 86/19 piece [1] 105/25 pieces [2] 99/1 104/23 pipe [1] 43/2 place [10] 8/21 47/1 69/18 70/7 70/16 71/18 72/14 72/25 93/14 104/5 placed [1] 51/12 places [4] 76/5 84/10 88/3 104/6 **planned [1]** 65/13 planning [4] 35/8 86/22 88/20 98/2 **plausible [2]** 13/10 13/11 play [1] 100/8 please [39] 4/15 4/17 4/19 15/9 18/2 20/17 23/3 32/15 32/20 34/13 34/14 35/14 38/6 41/5 42/4 42/22 48/13 48/18 48/24 51/18 60/4 60/12 63/4 63/6 70/21 72/4 73/10 73/24 78/18 79/16 84/13 88/12 91/8 97/19 100/13 100/14 101/16 102/17 105/9 **pm [2]** 91/13 107/2 point [22] 1/21 6/22 10/15 12/1 12/19 13/14 25/11 34/12 36/15 40/25 61/25 63/8 64/16 65/21 78/20 80/20 81/15 82/20 89/23 100/4 102/8 105/3 pointed [1] 71/24 policy [3] 5/5 5/6 6/16 political [2] 96/2 96/21 pool [4] 6/14 6/18 7/15 12/23 population [7] 5/9 19/11 28/22 29/1 29/7 71/1 82/23 **position** [7] 52/3 58/22 60/8 62/14 76/23 77/20 103/18 positive [1] 39/8 possibility [2] 8/2 88/9 possible [8] 3/12 8/25 12/8 12/9 12/9 31/21 34/10 56/12 possibly [3] 18/23

post [1] 17/15 post-wave [1] 17/15 postcode [2] 17/18 17/19 posts [1] 33/17 potential [6] 7/9 7/10 8/17 8/19 10/6 24/1 potentially [12] 7/12 12/21 12/24 13/2 13/6 18/24 56/17 65/22 68/3 73/20 89/10 98/21 powerful [1] 78/7 **PPE [1]** 59/6 practical [1] 48/4 practically [1] 75/18 **practice** [2] 33/2 99/20 practised [1] 81/1 practitioners [1] 99/21 pre [12] 5/17 6/20 7/6 10/15 10/18 11/2 11/11 27/12 47/18 71/4 73/14 98/2 pre-existing [5] 10/15 10/18 11/2 11/11 47/18 pre-pandemic [5] 5/17 6/20 7/6 73/14 98/2 pre-supposing [1] 27/12 precise [1] 9/18 precluded [1] 34/14 predicted [4] 26/21 27/21 28/2 28/7 predominant [1] 76/20 predominantly [1] 36/9 prefer [1] 69/8 pregnancy [2] 37/7 37/7 pregnancy-related **[1]** 37/7 pregnant [4] 36/24 36/25 37/2 37/12 Prentice [4] 90/6 92/1 92/16 92/21 Prentice's [1] 94/7 preparations [1] 84/3 **preparing [1]** 35/3 presenting [1] 6/19 president [2] 33/20 97/4 pressing [1] 94/12 pressure [15] 7/1 38/1 39/8 39/14 41/9 41/10 41/11 41/12 75/16 78/13 84/1 94/6 95/1 95/2 95/9 pressures [4] 14/1

14/2 14/8 94/14 34/23 68/10 73/15 pretty [2] 40/6 91/22 **Professor Sir Chris** prevent [1] 87/18 **[1]** 3/3 preventing [1] 47/9 previous [1] 75/12 primarily [1] 71/6 prime [1] 87/17 prior [8] 4/24 10/24 11/8 11/19 12/3 13/19 Professor/Doctor [1] 14/23 72/18 prioritisation [4] 8/14 prognostic [2] 20/10 8/18 12/10 33/25 prioritise [3] 13/7 26/7 26/15 prioritised [2] 28/23 29/2 proactive [1] 83/25 probably [6] 2/13 16/5 25/15 72/16 90/12 100/19 probe [1] 102/21 problems [1] 104/20 **procedure** [1] 78/23 process [6] 52/13 54/14 54/16 55/5 79/20 83/20 produce [3] 10/11 38/18 38/22 produced [3] 9/7 24/22 106/8 professional [1] 101/23 professions [1] 49/18 professor [43] 1/3 1/14 3/3 8/23 12/6 16/23 22/8 22/16 26/1 29/13 29/19 32/3 32/11 32/16 32/20 32/21 34/1 34/8 34/23 73/11 74/2 81/4 99/8 34/25 35/15 35/18 36/20 36/20 41/1 41/6 8/19 39/13 41/9 45/11 45/2 46/24 53/23 54/12 57/3 59/23 63/24 68/10 73/15 78/6 93/18 97/11 97/19 99/13 100/9 108/3 108/8 **Professor Brightling [1]** 36/20 **Professor Charlotte [3]** 32/11 32/16 108/8 Professor Evans [1] 36/20 Professor Fong [1] 34/25 Professor Fong's [1] 78/6 **Professor Kevin** Fong [1] 8/23 **Professor Rowan [10]** 12/6 16/23 22/8

Professor Summers [5] 32/20 35/15 53/23 63/24 97/11 **Professor Whitty [2]** 34/1 59/23 34/8 30/14 programme [3] 14/22 qualifications [2] 24/7 101/4 progressed [1] 63/19 quality [2] 22/3 25/13 progressing [1] 47/5 progressively [1] 25/15 prone [1] 43/15 proned [1] 44/6 proning [4] 43/12 43/16 58/25 59/1 **proportion** [9] 12/17 18/18 19/5 19/11 19/19 20/5 21/5 26/25 proportions [2] 10/21 27/3 proposed [1] 101/19 prove [2] 4/9 4/14 provide [5] 14/2 24/12 25/13 60/1 99/18 provided [23] 9/11 23/25 37/4 38/4 38/11 38/12 38/14 38/15 39/2 39/3 39/5 39/15 39/16 39/25 41/14 42/16 43/5 48/22 60/2 provides [5] 8/17 providing [4] 9/9 23/1 56/22 99/24 proximate [1] 75/22 proxy [1] 3/25 psychological [1] 67/1 psychologists [1] 49/21 **publicised** [1] 97/21 publicly [1] 74/21 publish [1] 92/20 published [4] 43/21 47/21 74/21 74/24 **pulmonary [1]** 41/18 **pulse [2]** 101/25 102/20 pumps [2] 53/3 53/4 **pure [1]** 92/13 purple [1] 61/11 purpose [1] 85/11 purposes [3] 14/17 26/1 29/13 29/19 32/3 40/5 40/18

put [20] 21/20 23/10 31/9 46/23 50/10 64/20 67/23 73/9 77/24 87/10 88/4 89/9 93/14 93/17 93/25 98/10 100/12 100/20 104/5 104/10 putting [4] 22/11 59/6 80/5 101/10 pyramidal [1] 52/9 Q

33/10 34/5 **quarterly** [1] 24/6 quasi [1] 85/23 quasi-critical [1] 85/23 question [10] 10/5 26/3 27/19 28/22 29/24 30/1 30/9 31/3 35/20 61/5 questions [14] 1/13 22/12 22/15 22/19 25/19 25/25 29/17 32/2 92/7 97/14 108/4 108/5 108/6 108/7 quickly [2] 76/21 96/3 quintile [1] 17/14 quite [10] 19/14 20/23 47/11 59/3 61/18 63/18 75/22 76/15 77/1 84/11 quoted [1] 61/6

raised [1] 36/25 raising [1] 55/20 ran [2] 105/17 105/18 randomised [2] 43/20 47/1 range [4] 49/21 67/16 79/10 85/12 ranging [1] 77/14 rapid [1] 1/5 rapidly [2] 76/1 98/4 rate [2] 18/15 101/8 rates [2] 16/13 80/10 rather [8] 13/5 14/3 24/16 24/25 34/3 81/9 83/3 86/10 ratio [2] 50/12 50/14 rational [1] 8/24 **rationing [3]** 7/13 7/23 8/3 ratios [11] 35/6 49/16 49/25 52/17 53/10 56/16 59/12 67/4 67/14 67/21 83/4 reaching [1] 64/15 reactive [1] 83/22 read [3] 33/11 33/12

red [3] 91/15 92/7 105/15 106/5 R repatriation [2] 69/11 respect [4] 2/25 102/22 77/6 17/21 19/7 20/20 rural [2] 71/1 77/20 read... [1] 35/2 respiratory [14] 27/1 redeployed [6] 56/19 repeat [4] 26/12 readily [2] 83/19 27/9 27/17 35/25 56/21 57/8 57/22 26/13 30/9 30/18 106/4 sadly [2] 13/5 81/23 59/11 61/20 repeating [1] 78/5 37/19 41/19 41/19 **Readiness [1]** 84/15 safe [4] 59/7 81/3 reduce [2] 46/8 46/20 replacement [4] 43/19 46/25 47/15 reading [3] 16/4 101/24 102/7 reduced [2] 47/5 37/25 103/25 104/8 47/19 50/21 79/18 21/22 70/22 safely [5] 49/7 50/23 102/2 101/18 105/19 real [4] 2/10 40/4 53/19 73/6 83/8 report [27] 9/11 9/19 reduction [1] 101/20 response [1] 33/7 48/4 56/13 15/7 23/20 23/25 24/2 safer [3] 50/20 81/14 responsible [1] 42/8 reductions [1] 14/7 real-time [1] 56/13 82/25 refer [3] 28/16 93/18 24/21 24/25 28/15 **restricting [1]** 90/19 realisation [1] 98/19 safety [1] 53/6 33/11 34/5 34/9 35/3 105/9 result [1] 8/7 realised [1] 75/10 said [15] 2/16 3/3 retrieval [3] 69/21 reference [2] 46/19 35/19 36/23 45/1 reality [1] 86/1 6/10 10/12 12/25 17/8 62/15 48/20 60/13 62/16 70/20 80/24 really [35] 1/9 5/20 22/22 54/12 61/18 referral [1] 7/21 68/12 69/19 71/19 retrieve [1] 71/4 10/5 13/23 15/25 referred [4] 7/20 7/25 63/24 69/19 80/14 73/24 78/19 97/20 return [1] 107/1 16/12 22/4 22/5 22/6 90/11 94/21 105/18 98/22 105/10 28/15 59/23 returned [1] 33/5 25/12 31/3 32/4 32/5 **referring [5]** 40/2 same [15] 7/5 7/22 reported [3] 31/20 revealed [1] 98/11 34/19 49/2 51/5 52/9 54/18 56/10 60/21 55/3 55/12 55/21 91/12 97/16 reversed [1] 11/13 52/22 53/6 53/8 56/8 69/8 72/21 77/25 79/9 91/25 reporting [6] 22/24 revisions [1] 85/17 56/14 59/3 61/18 79/23 81/1 103/25 23/17 23/21 60/25 reflect [3] 65/8 66/2 rewind [1] 60/19 62/24 67/18 75/7 104/4 104/19 106/16 95/1 94/9 96/24 right [31] 1/22 6/1 75/10 87/22 88/7 sample [2] 23/6 23/9 reflected [2] 16/19 reports [3] 22/11 6/21 11/7 17/3 19/8 89/22 93/19 93/22 75/12 22/25 94/25 20/4 22/23 24/2 33/1 **SARS [1]** 35/23 96/12 96/14 33/16 34/2 37/14 **SARS** coronavirus reflecting [3] 21/10 represent [3] 22/16 reason [8] 8/4 15/12 40/19 41/4 54/22 56/3 [1] 35/23 52/22 92/13 29/19 86/15 18/6 20/19 47/23 **saturation** [7] 61/17 56/13 61/14 63/17 reflects [1] 85/11 representation [2] 57/12 74/20 96/4 66/1 69/23 74/9 76/20 64/15 101/14 101/19 refusal [1] 88/10 20/6 20/9 reasons [16] 4/1 5/2 101/24 102/10 102/15 refuse [1] 91/1 77/17 78/10 81/9 84/3 represented [1] 5/12 10/22 11/12 13/1 85/19 91/6 91/12 saturations [2] 103/4 regarding [2] 74/22 91/19 13/2 13/10 13/11 103/5 78/16 represents [1] 93/13 **rightly [2]** 17/8 57/10 16/21 18/24 19/2 saw [5] 17/13 17/23 region [3] 76/13 87/6 reproned [1] 44/14 ring [3] 55/9 75/17 19/22 72/23 80/11 requested [1] 92/18 27/20 31/4 69/10 96/15 75/17 106/12 rising [2] 74/12 86/24 say [32] 6/10 8/15 regional [5] 71/12 requests [1] 98/10 reassure [1] 97/1 8/16 10/19 18/7 21/8 71/25 87/16 93/7 93/8 require [8] 17/6 26/8 risk [14] 3/5 3/18 4/4 recall [1] 5/25 26/6 26/14 26/17 26/16 42/18 53/2 98/7 16/18 18/12 18/22 regions [6] 63/2 receive [2] 42/1 43/9 27/19 43/5 47/2 54/21 65/14 72/11 77/15 100/6 101/7 20/15 20/24 21/1 received [3] 28/18 55/10 61/16 69/15 required [11] 37/18 21/13 30/11 31/22 89/21 93/11 35/7 101/21 39/18 44/14 45/13 70/19 75/12 77/1 79/1 65/15 86/8 regular [1] 78/3 receives [2] 58/4 83/5 84/11 87/6 90/16 53/21 99/12 99/20 rehabilitation [1] risks [2] 22/2 81/6 59/14 90/21 90/22 91/5 100/10 101/7 103/19 69/4 risky [1] 78/23 receiving [6] 26/25 91/11 101/16 102/5 reinforced [1] 80/24 105/16 **robust [3]** 23/8 23/10 41/2 46/2 46/5 84/3 102/14 105/20 related [2] 5/5 37/7 106/13 requirement [1] relates [1] 29/24 saying [16] 1/23 28/1 103/24 role [1] 81/4 recognised [3] 57/5 78/9 81/13 83/21 relating [2] 37/5 roles [1] 57/7 requirements [3] 59/18 99/7 83/24 86/23 88/23 26/18 28/12 52/3 **roll [2]** 4/25 5/7 60/14 recognising [2] 90/11 90/18 90/24 relation [3] 10/17 requires [3] 42/13 roll-out [2] 4/25 5/7 58/22 59/18 90/24 95/9 96/14 22/20 36/24 44/6 69/13 room [1] 32/13 recommendations 100/13 104/12 relative [1] 19/19 research [6] 32/22 rough [1] 35/13 **[1]** 96/13 45/13 48/6 103/7 says [2] 66/21 90/3 relatively [4] 6/23 roughly [1] 44/18 recommended [3] scale [6] 69/8 69/17 49/23 74/11 79/3 104/22 105/6 round [1] 39/11 24/25 70/2 102/4 70/5 93/4 95/18 96/6 reserve [1] 39/17 routine [1] 99/19 relevant [5] 15/18 recorded [1] 55/25 45/5 49/5 82/18 86/5 residential [2] 17/18 scenarios [1] 93/19 routinely [3] 99/10 records [2] 57/25 scientific [2] 70/1 reliable [1] 23/11 17/24 100/18 106/14 58/3 74/22 relieve [1] 75/16 resort [2] 68/16 **ROWAN [16]** 1/3 1/4 recovering [1] 6/5 relying [1] 106/10 score [1] 55/19 80/20 1/14 12/6 16/23 22/8 recovery [11] 13/8 22/16 26/1 29/13 scores [1] 55/18 remains [1] 88/15 resource [8] 44/16 45/7 45/8 45/18 46/6 29/19 32/3 34/23 41/1 Scotland [14] 9/10 remember [3] 2/16 58/12 70/2 86/10 46/22 46/25 47/1 48/4 60/7 60/15 60/16 61/7 88/10 88/11 88/12 68/10 73/15 108/3 3/22 45/10 82/6 85/23 62/1 62/12 70/19 remind [1] 62/6 89/12 **RS [1]** 47/1 **RECOVERY-RS** [1] 70/25 80/6 80/7 95/14 rudely [1] 97/11 remit [1] 31/19 resource-intensive 95/20 96/14 renal [7] 27/10 37/25 **[1]** 44/16 run [2] 15/3 65/10 recruitment [2] 45/8 running [7] 65/9 66/7 **Scottish [1]** 61/6 103/15 103/19 103/24 resources [3] 66/19 45/21 screen [8] 15/9 44/25 104/8 105/19 72/18 84/7 67/24 72/17 104/7

97/16 100/21 101/7 S **severely [1]** 50/13 simple [4] 2/8 28/18 specifications [1] severity [1] 28/4 38/16 61/4 102/24 103/9 105/19 73/2 screen... [6] 51/18 **shading [1]** 63/11 since [9] 67/21 68/9 105/23 **specs [1]** 38/17 74/5 84/25 91/8 91/17 70/20 71/13 72/19 **shall [2]** 68/8 107/1 **somebody [4]** 58/2 **speech [2]** 49/19 92/16 shape [1] 39/12 75/1 85/17 100/20 58/3 58/4 68/25 58/8 se [2] 3/24 24/17 shared [5] 14/19 75/5 105/21 someone [4] 53/25 **speed [1]** 99/14 second [7] 1/23 2/4 86/13 86/13 89/2 54/3 99/14 102/10 single [5] 27/13 **spent [2]** 15/15 33/2 16/11 32/6 53/8 53/8 **sharing [1]** 96/19 27/15 36/4 39/13 someone's [1] Spider [1] 76/9 80/8 sheet [1] 11/7 87/18 102/21 spikes [1] 20/1 secondly [2] 54/21 single-organ [2] **shelf [1]** 106/19 something [14] 7/11 **spoke [2]** 19/12 78/7 89/6 spontaneous [2] **Shepherd [4]** 25/23 27/13 27/15 23/13 23/14 39/7 sedate [1] 106/2 25/25 29/15 108/6 42/21 43/13 56/5 69/8 42/12 75/6 **Sir [1]** 3/3 sedated [2] 42/7 **shift [2]** 56/6 61/1 site [2] 78/9 88/6 84/2 86/23 95/15 spontaneously [2] 105/16 sites [7] 67/19 68/6 100/17 102/13 106/2 **shock [1]** 84/12 43/25 75/13 see [31] 4/20 4/23 **short [7]** 48/16 50/13 79/21 92/3 92/10 **sometimes [8]** 21/3 spread [3] 36/16 50/9 5/23 5/25 6/5 7/2 7/4 79/3 79/10 105/15 93/13 93/19 24/17 31/1 49/11 75/25 7/5 7/7 9/25 12/17 49/20 67/17 92/12 105/17 105/18 sitrep [1] 67/20 spreadsheets [1] 14/7 15/18 16/1 17/14 situation [4] 57/9 99/17 86/16 short-range [1] 18/13 18/17 19/9 79/10 87/8 97/8 97/24 somewhat [1] 100/21 spring [2] 98/24 99/3 24/10 25/16 26/21 **situations** [1] 57/20 somewhere [4] 26/21 stabilising [1] 56/11 shortage [1] 97/21 49/3 73/16 73/19 shortages [6] 97/16 six [3] 44/7 44/17 69/3 82/4 83/4 stable [2] 78/24 82/6 76/12 82/5 91/10 97/16 100/7 105/10 88/2 sorry [17] 1/4 1/9 staff [33] 49/9 49/15 91/14 91/18 92/24 105/12 105/19 size [3] 23/6 23/9 3/16 5/25 6/9 20/13 49/21 49/23 50/15 95/2 shorter [1] 72/1 24/23 26/9 26/25 52/5 55/4 55/20 56/19 63/1 **seem [1]** 19/2 sizes [1] 44/21 28/16 28/25 30/8 32/5 56/19 56/24 56/25 should [26] 41/22 seemed [2] 18/11 57/6 57/15 57/15 50/14 54/21 55/24 skill [2] 61/19 61/22 39/24 62/19 72/5 72/7 31/21 55/24 55/25 56/12 57/15 58/7 58/23 59/1 sort [69] 2/19 3/24 skilled [2] 24/14 seems [3] 15/21 19/3 59/2 59/16 59/17 56/14 57/5 66/15 24/15 4/3 4/8 5/9 6/4 6/5 7/3 21/11 66/21 68/19 72/24 skills [1] 66/14 7/6 7/21 7/22 8/24 59/22 66/3 66/9 67/7 seen [11] 13/21 14/5 73/6 82/20 91/11 92/6 9/15 11/16 11/16 81/19 82/3 83/6 99/2 skin [4] 102/22 103/1 21/10 27/3 34/23 11/17 11/20 12/21 92/6 92/7 92/11 93/8 103/3 103/11 99/6 99/20 99/23 65/18 69/16 73/9 93/9 93/12 93/14 slight [3] 7/3 15/19 13/12 15/22 16/9 staffed [6] 24/13 76/24 90/5 92/15 93/21 99/7 17/22 18/13 18/15 24/14 24/19 25/10 85/16 select [1] 30/17 **show [8]** 44/3 48/3 slightly [4] 12/15 18/23 18/24 20/22 61/1 62/8 **selecting** [1] 13/4 51/25 61/7 61/8 67/3 39/20 49/12 97/13 20/22 20/24 21/24 staffing [5] 25/4 **self [1]** 13/4 80/15 92/16 23/8 23/11 23/13 24/9 50/23 60/23 64/1 83/4 slow [3] 39/20 49/22 self-selecting [1] showed [5] 2/4 43/21 72/4 25/17 27/7 27/13 28/3 stage [8] 41/24 74/17 13/4 47/6 79/17 79/22 28/3 31/10 31/18 75/24 78/14 88/20 **slowly [3]** 38/10 senior [1] 93/5 showing [1] 20/22 47/14 52/8 58/16 48/23 79/16 88/25 89/20 90/25 sense [5] 9/15 9/16 **shown [7]** 21/1 45/21 small [6] 30/21 43/3 62/11 73/22 75/11 stages [1] 97/23 10/4 17/20 68/17 45/22 46/1 46/20 49/23 77/8 79/7 84/6 77/5 77/8 78/1 79/14 stand [1] 94/22 sensitive [1] 94/25 47/22 77/12 smaller [4] 13/20 81/12 82/2 82/19 **standard [4]** 47/3 **September [1]** 24/23 shows [13] 11/5 71/1 71/7 95/20 83/12 83/15 85/12 49/3 65/1 85/15 series [1] 102/23 smoke [1] 94/18 15/10 37/5 48/6 51/17 86/4 86/16 89/18 **stark [1]** 19/15 serious [1] 12/3 61/9 61/13 61/14 93/11 93/17 93/18 start [11] 4/19 15/6 so [251] service [6] 33/6 social [2] 30/5 30/12 62/21 64/15 76/18 94/17 96/2 96/4 96/21 32/19 35/14 49/2 60/6 68/23 69/23 70/12 94/20 95/2 **societies [1]** 101/23 97/7 97/8 82/20 86/9 89/14 71/4 73/2 sick [4] 1/8 18/21 Society [4] 24/22 sounds [4] 83/12 90/18 90/18 services [3] 22/3 started [3] 5/6 70/17 81/22 88/24 33/21 40/10 97/3 87/20 105/22 106/3 81/2 85/4 sicker [3] 25/15 28/5 some [58] 2/21 3/10 space [1] 39/18 86/22 set [7] 4/22 34/5 starting [4] 5/8 48/24 28/9 4/7 4/8 4/13 8/3 10/8 **spare [1]** 65/15 54/14 55/21 80/3 92/6 **SICSAG [4]** 14/15 10/9 10/17 13/2 13/5 speak [3] 46/23 74/10 87/1 105/24 13/6 14/2 14/10 15/3 37/5 41/4 73/11 52/16 55/20 starts [1] 6/4 sets [4] 14/18 66/20 16/17 17/9 22/12 **sight [1]** 61/16 special [1] 73/2 **stat [1]** 2/9 94/7 98/22 significant [9] 3/15 28/19 29/25 32/19 specialised [2] 42/15 state [4] 84/1 84/17 setting [7] 47/25 48/1 3/18 4/9 8/10 19/14 35/4 36/15 39/4 39/4 105/25 88/23 91/23 49/1 71/10 81/2 81/6 40/24 43/19 44/23 20/14 80/9 91/25 specialist [11] 42/18 | stated [1] 15/22 101/9 99/25 45/3 48/21 59/18 43/5 43/7 43/10 53/23 statement [11] 7/12 settings [6] 39/4 61/24 62/8 68/5 68/12 59/16 59/22 69/14 significantly [2] 20/8 10/16 13/15 26/9 39/15 41/15 41/16 68/21 69/10 69/16 69/20 71/8 76/24 26/23 64/12 78/6 90/5 65/23 44/1 70/14 70/24 72/11 75/16 similar [9] 5/1 5/11 **specialty [2]** 50/9 92/15 92/21 94/7 seven [1] 9/14 statements [3] 26/5 17/22 20/23 62/13 76/14 76/21 77/5 77/6 59/25 severe [2] 43/19 85/11 95/13 95/15 84/11 87/10 88/23 **specific [1]** 30/18 35/2 92/1 47/19 96/23 92/22 92/24 93/10 specifically [1] 79/18 statistical [1] 30/22

(43) screen... - statistical

103/2 68/24 S teaching [1] 66/17 that [593] suddenly [2] 57/13 surgical [1] 49/3 team [7] 44/6 49/16 **that's [59]** 1/10 5/5 statistically [2] 4/9 106/15 surrounding [1] 2/21 55/22 75/3 75/9 75/23 5/14 5/20 7/24 12/13 sufficiency [1] 34/20 **survival** [1] 4/4 100/15 13/23 18/1 21/7 21/14 statistics [3] 23/6 sufficient [1] 23/9 survive [2] 2/20 teams [9] 42/18 22/8 23/20 23/23 23/7 23/11 suggest [5] 2/14 78/25 55/12 55/15 55/16 25/12 27/11 33/16 status [3] 36/1 92/14 12/14 21/23 37/11 58/6 59/1 80/22 80/25 33/22 34/2 35/13 **surviving [3]** 3/16 102/19 102/7 35/22 39/10 39/14 3/17 4/11 81/14 **stay [1]** 79/4 suggested [3] 28/4 suspect [5] 37/15 technical [1] 83/16 41/12 46/13 47/15 **staying [2]** 13/4 98/6 98/16 42/3 45/3 47/23 **technically [1]** 94/15 48/11 50/3 50/4 50/11 80/16 suggesting [2] 65/3 100/19 tell [8] 4/21 6/13 8/2 50/17 54/5 58/21 **steadily [1]** 74/12 61/18 64/17 65/21 101/24 **suspended** [1] 7/10 10/13 42/3 53/24 **steady [1]** 18/14 swine [2] 85/10 86/6 suggests [8] 18/10 78/12 93/15 66/5 66/16 66/23 stenograph [1] 72/5 26/6 26/14 27/4 27/5 **sworn [3]** 32/15 telling [1] 12/6 69/23 70/15 72/24 stenographer [3] 28/8 81/16 102/24 32/17 108/10 tells [1] 18/7 73/7 74/9 77/24 80/1 34/16 39/22 97/10 **summary [1]** 34/19 symptoms [1] 55/10 80/12 81/18 81/24 temporarily [1] 79/25 steps [5] 94/5 94/7 85/17 86/25 88/5 **Summers [8]** 32/12 synonymous [1] ten [1] 65/7 94/9 100/11 101/1 32/16 32/20 35/15 40/23 tend [3] 51/12 51/13 90/17 91/22 93/15 stewardship [1] 53/23 63/24 97/11 system [21] 8/23 9/1 83/16 93/20 93/20 94/22 101/6 108/8 14/3 25/3 36/4 37/13 tended [3] 11/22 103/8 105/23 stick [2] 34/11 84/13 61/10 65/16 65/19 Suntharalingam [7] 11/23 51/6 theatre [1] 85/23 still [5] 36/17 41/23 32/12 32/17 33/13 68/2 69/21 70/6 70/10 tends [1] 74/15 theatres [1] 99/22 90/21 94/12 101/2 48/18 60/9 97/12 70/16 70/20 81/4 92/2 term [8] 35/11 36/19 their [39] 3/7 24/9 **stockpiles [2]** 106/14 108/10 95/8 96/24 97/9 104/4 38/16 40/9 71/22 28/3 42/7 42/8 42/9 106/14 superimpose [1] systemic [1] 21/25 83/12 83/16 106/5 44/11 44/13 51/15 stop [1] 6/17 52/3 52/23 52/23 systems [12] 7/21 16/10 termed [1] 1/17 **straight** [1] 105/24 52/25 53/7 55/3 57/19 35/24 37/23 38/1 Supplementing [1] terminology [2] **strain [11]** 1/18 1/20 58/16 58/19 59/11 49/15 38/16 38/20 39/3 39/21 40/4 1/25 8/24 8/25 9/1 supplies [1] 106/1 55/17 72/17 72/20 terms [31] 1/21 2/8 69/5 76/23 78/3 81/17 13/24 14/3 95/11 97/8 supply [5] 38/8 100/4 104/10 104/17 3/14 4/3 4/20 5/16 8/6 81/19 82/9 84/17 87/5 100/20 9/6 13/11 16/24 17/2 87/5 88/22 89/17 91/5 104/1 106/10 106/13 strands [1] 35/4 support [40] 26/8 18/8 18/9 19/10 20/5 95/25 96/1 97/7 97/8 stress [2] 86/16 26/16 26/18 27/1 27/2 tab [1] 84/25 20/5 20/8 20/13 20/24 99/6 100/25 102/22 95/14 27/8 27/9 27/10 27/10 tab 5 [1] 84/25 30/21 46/16 50/14 103/3 stressful [1] 84/9 tablet [1] 46/10 them [40] 4/9 12/1 27/11 27/13 27/15 51/8 56/23 57/1 63/1 **stretch [2]** 60/1 tabs [1] 84/25 27/17 28/13 28/18 66/9 78/2 92/1 93/13 19/5 32/13 33/12 87/20 tackle [1] 7/14 34/10 40/22 45/2 45/5 28/24 29/3 29/4 29/9 95/23 **stretched** [2] 56/17 take [22] 5/13 22/9 37/19 37/23 37/23 territory [1] 87/7 52/5 53/6 54/11 54/22 58/11 32/12 41/22 43/14 37/24 37/25 38/2 tertiary [1] 51/22 55/11 56/22 57/9 stretches [1] 59/12 43/15 53/12 56/22 41/10 42/19 46/25 57/13 57/14 58/20 testimony [3] 78/6 stretching [4] 35/6 69/12 73/16 73/25 57/8 57/15 58/2 59/9 81/25 93/18 61/3 62/8 62/9 68/7 60/3 67/15 94/17 74/13 76/10 76/23 78/13 93/14 98/4 99/9 testing [1] 19/1 68/21 68/25 69/3 strip [1] 4/7 77/2 78/17 78/24 84/4 than [28] 2/2 7/18 99/11 103/15 103/19 69/17 72/16 78/9 strokes [1] 36/2 95/18 97/15 99/14 81/19 82/4 82/5 84/9 103/20 10/22 11/11 13/5 strongly [1] 4/12 106/25 15/22 17/1 17/6 24/16 92/22 99/12 103/2 **supporting [2]** 55/4 struck [2] 36/6 36/11 taken [14] 8/6 12/10 24/25 26/21 27/3 34/3 103/5 104/24 106/16 56/18 struggling [1] 72/5 13/7 34/19 53/25 54/3 **supportive [3]** 45/11 47/7 52/10 60/23 64/1 106/22 **studies [1]** 45/14 55/23 62/13 63/9 65/5 64/2 64/25 65/24 81/9 themes [1] 34/17 54/13 105/5 study [5] 47/21 79/5 94/5 94/9 100/12 supports [1] 42/10 83/3 86/10 89/9 102/3 themselves [7] 53/5 79/7 80/4 81/16 101/2 102/5 102/6 102/10 55/3 80/14 82/8 94/15 **suppose [2]** 48/3 style [1] 96/23 takes [5] 42/11 59/15 81/15 thank [37] 1/12 9/3 95/21 102/15 subconscious [1] 59/23 61/24 63/4 supposed [1] 93/1 10/4 14/9 15/9 17/8 then [56] 4/15 6/5 7/23 **supposing [1]** 27/12 taking [2] 8/21 42/25 18/3 21/9 21/16 22/9 6/10 7/7 8/1 9/11 9/14 subjective [1] 88/6 talk [9] 7/15 18/14 **sure [21]** 9/17 14/20 22/14 23/22 25/19 9/24 10/12 11/12 subjectively [1] 38/10 40/10 40/11 19/1 23/4 23/16 23/19 25/20 25/21 25/22 15/25 26/10 38/11 87/10 48/23 67/19 83/16 39/22 58/3 59/7 70/9 25/24 26/13 27/25 39/7 42/2 43/1 44/12 submissions [1] 24/7 77/23 89/6 89/23 95/23 28/11 29/13 29/14 49/6 50/8 53/22 56/14 subsequently [1] talking [7] 7/7 37/10 100/13 100/15 100/24 29/15 29/18 31/24 57/3 60/7 61/2 61/13 105/13 45/10 50/11 105/11 101/5 101/8 101/10 31/25 32/1 32/3 32/10 62/23 63/7 63/11 64/4 subset [2] 43/3 43/21 105/24 106/2 101/10 101/14 32/18 39/6 42/20 64/17 64/20 65/14 such [13] 8/24 22/6 surge [5] 61/14 64/13 targets [3] 101/14 48/14 70/9 74/5 91/17 65/20 66/18 66/24 30/12 35/16 44/13 101/19 102/15 64/23 65/24 85/21 95/10 71/11 72/19 73/19 45/14 45/18 55/8 task [1] 105/1 74/15 76/6 81/22 82/4 surged [1] 63/19 **Thank you [1]** 18/3 58/25 86/24 89/5 99/4 teach [1] 56/25 surgery [2] 54/19 **Thanks [1]** 51/21 82/22 84/2 84/22

79/18 79/22 80/8 80/9 T 90/19 towards [2] 1/15 trial [12] 43/20 45/7 81/10 81/11 84/7 through [13] 15/3 40/13 45/8 45/18 45/19 46/7 then... [11] 85/18 38/10 42/7 42/25 45/2 toxicity [1] 102/13 89/11 90/11 90/17 46/22 47/1 47/18 85/19 87/7 88/3 88/4 90/22 90/22 90/25 48/23 64/18 67/5 traditional [1] 86/21 47/24 47/25 48/4 88/8 89/16 91/5 92/6 91/1 91/2 92/4 92/5 74/15 76/1 76/11 train [2] 59/16 99/23 triangulating [1] 100/1 101/10 92/23 94/4 94/8 95/12 94/25 102/22 trained [9] 49/9 27/13 theoretical [1] 61/14 95/15 97/7 99/9 100/6 throughout [1] 91/11 49/14 50/15 51/7 51/7 tricky [1] 25/11 theory [2] 50/14 62/4 100/10 100/23 100/24 Thursday [1] 107/4 51/11 55/16 58/25 trigger [1] 96/16 therapies [5] 37/25 100/24 100/25 102/10 tide [1] 86/24 59/17 triggering [1] 92/6 45/14 45/15 45/19 106/20 triggers [1] 94/23 tie [1] 57/4 training [2] 59/25 103/25 tight [2] 39/10 41/8 they used [1] 37/6 99/8 triple [1] 66/7 therapists [4] 49/19 they're [5] 2/12 44/11 **tight-fitting [1]** 39/10 trajectory [3] 45/15 trouble [1] 75/11 49/20 58/8 58/8 49/16 77/3 82/5 time [39] 2/1 2/3 48/7 50/16 true [7] 4/8 21/1 therapy [9] 41/20 15/15 33/2 33/6 33/13 transfer [26] 68/9 21/12 23/2 40/15 they've [1] 82/11 43/9 45/12 45/23 68/15 68/22 69/1 69/6 80/21 90/21 thing [11] 11/20 36/13 36/21 44/12 46/14 46/21 47/3 44/16 45/9 45/18 52/7 45/23 56/10 56/13 69/21 70/14 72/17 truly [1] 94/4 104/9 105/19 54/22 57/7 57/19 58/10 61/16 66/25 72/22 74/22 75/3 75/5 trust [4] 33/15 87/14 therapy in [1] 45/12 72/21 78/10 80/23 67/9 69/23 70/17 75/6 75/15 78/22 87/18 89/10 there [202] things [24] 3/25 4/2 71/17 77/7 77/8 77/13 78/25 79/3 80/22 trustees [1] 33/20 there's [27] 6/22 6/17 11/24 36/1 40/23 77/16 79/3 82/21 80/25 81/7 81/14 trusts [4] 85/25 18/13 19/14 30/11 46/12 55/1 57/2 57/14 82/25 83/8 83/23 85/11 85/14 86/21 87/16 98/10 100/13 40/12 46/19 49/21 58/4 58/18 61/17 88/22 88/25 90/12 83/25 85/5 try [8] 30/3 34/14 51/17 52/12 53/13 97/2 97/4 97/16 98/16 transferable [2] 65/18 71/23 76/3 37/20 45/14 86/1 54/7 57/12 65/18 76/21 77/9 78/8 81/6 103/25 104/23 105/8 79/14 83/10 89/15 100/9 101/2 66/25 75/23 77/3 85/13 93/23 104/12 106/16 transferred [4] 43/9 trying [8] 11/6 25/16 77/18 81/25 82/25 106/15 73/21 76/12 80/11 26/9 28/18 45/16 timely [1] 54/20 83/6 84/2 85/16 87/12 times [14] 28/13 87/10 93/25 105/4 think [119] transferring [3] 87/22 94/24 95/18 51/12 56/9 62/4 63/22 68/14 81/17 104/5 thinking [2] 13/24 tube [1] 42/7 96/19 54/8 63/23 64/7 65/10 transfers [25] 35/10 tubes [3] 38/17 38/21 thereabouts [4] thinks [1] 75/15 65/16 67/11 67/17 68/13 69/15 69/22 44/9 36/15 61/12 64/6 Thirdly [1] 54/21 69/16 92/13 100/18 71/6 71/10 73/12 tummies [1] 44/11 91/13 this [140] tiny [1] 91/18 73/17 73/24 74/6 tummy [1] 44/15 therefore [3] 4/1 41/3 those [73] 2/17 4/2 tipping [1] 12/1 74/14 74/18 77/4 tummy-down [1] 76/22 4/7 4/8 5/19 8/8 8/11 titled [1] 24/23 77/12 77/14 78/11 44/15 thereof [1] 38/9 13/7 13/8 13/9 13/11 today [5] 1/11 22/9 78/16 79/6 79/10 turn [5] 10/12 48/18 these [22] 4/1 7/5 13/20 13/21 13/24 32/7 35/14 87/23 79/23 81/3 81/13 68/11 97/10 97/19 14/7 14/17 14/21 17/21 18/20 21/18 together [9] 21/20 82/14 83/7 85/25 turned [3] 44/10 15/15 16/8 18/8 19/24 24/16 25/17 26/7 22/11 31/11 35/3 translate [1] 80/18 44/12 44/14 20/1 20/20 22/11 26/16 26/20 27/1 27/6 50/10 51/12 77/24 transmission [2] turning [1] 43/16 47/13 47/14 50/7 27/7 27/11 27/12 80/25 81/1 16/14 16/15 **TV [1]** 23/17 54/25 72/11 72/14 27/15 27/19 28/12 told [3] 22/21 53/23 transparency [1] twice [2] 64/7 91/12 73/3 81/6 85/1 106/18 28/19 28/20 29/6 29/8 103/16 75/1 two [14] 4/24 5/19 they [107] 2/2 4/20 30/7 30/15 30/18 5/22 10/20 13/25 tone [1] 103/1 transparently [2] 5/6 7/4 7/18 10/8 10/9 30/21 33/11 35/5 35/9 16/23 20/2 31/8 40/22 tones [2] 103/3 23/20 31/20 13/16 16/9 22/5 22/6 35/12 43/10 47/5 transport [1] 79/20 51/8 77/4 82/24 91/25 103/11 30/16 33/11 37/6 49/23 50/22 50/24 transported [1] 73/7 too [11] 2/15 2/15 104/12 37/24 39/5 40/17 44/6 51/12 53/5 54/6 56/20 two's [1] 97/16 9/17 20/15 33/17 72/6 trauma [1] 71/17 44/14 49/17 50/1 58/5 59/10 62/6 62/10 83/23 88/23 94/18 treated [3] 27/16 twofold [1] 97/24 50/18 51/12 52/19 64/1 65/6 66/10 76/21 105/1 105/1 27/23 37/12 tying [3] 80/21 86/7 52/21 52/23 52/24 77/4 92/2 92/3 92/10 took [3] 47/1 94/8 **treatment [9]** 40/3 89/1 53/2 54/5 54/20 54/21 92/10 95/7 95/8 96/18 104/24 41/17 42/1 43/11 tying-in [1] 89/1 55/7 55/8 55/9 56/4 97/5 98/7 98/23 106/8 tool [2] 33/25 34/3 43/18 46/5 48/10 type [7] 11/20 42/24 56/14 56/23 57/7 57/9 106/8 106/15 top [2] 61/14 76/11 48/19 73/5 47/4 93/24 98/4 99/10 57/10 57/11 57/12 topic [4] 23/23 48/10 treatments [8] 37/18 99/14 though [10] 6/20 57/18 57/19 57/24 34/17 36/23 38/6 48/3 97/13 105/9 44/24 45/5 53/2 54/15 types [9] 38/11 46/3 58/17 58/18 58/23 topics [2] 22/17 52/15 59/12 62/3 54/17 100/6 105/5 46/12 46/12 52/1 59/2 61/8 62/3 62/4 78/15 102/14 34/18 trend [1] 15/19 104/10 105/17 106/6 62/9 62/10 68/20 thought [3] 36/9 total [4] 61/17 63/10 trends [1] 23/5 106/18 68/20 69/1 69/15 90/25 102/6 63/17 95/19 triage [7] 26/6 26/14 **typo [1]** 92/13 70/16 71/25 72/15 thousand [1] 106/21 88/9 88/12 89/3 90/14 totality [1] 31/12 72/24 72/25 73/3 73/5 three [7] 4/20 11/8 totalled [1] 9/21 92/11 73/6 73/6 73/7 73/17 UK [14] 9/8 22/17 touch [2] 7/11 10/17 46/6 63/22 64/7 70/17 triaged [1] 27/6 75/10 75/17 75/17 40/9 40/11 43/8 60/5 74/12 touched [2] 73/1 triaging [5] 28/23 75/24 76/4 76/23 69/19 73/13 73/18 threshold [2] 83/8 82/19 29/2 29/4 92/4 95/7

U **UK... [5]** 73/23 84/14 88/24 96/24 103/8 ultimately [1] 55/21 unable [2] 43/3 66/18 unclear [2] 73/14 92/11 under [11] 8/24 41/18 46/14 51/25 57/19 65/5 78/12 83/18 95/12 95/13 98/18 understand [20] 12/23 25/2 30/3 30/25 60/15 60/17 62/11 62/15 63/14 65/23 68/14 80/13 82/12 83/21 83/23 84/19 91/23 94/2 100/13 106/1 understanding [4] 38/7 68/2 68/4 105/4 understood [3] 41/4 71/11 100/24 undertake [1] 30/2 undertaking [1] 33/2 undertook [1] 14/14 undoubtedly [2] 103/9 104/6 unfair [1] 21/24 unfamiliar [2] 99/8 100/2 unfamiliarity [1] 104/18 unit [19] 2/14 2/18 7/24 24/18 38/5 40/1 51/14 52/6 58/10 58/23 59/4 61/15 68/15 69/13 75/17 77/22 80/7 81/20 94/10 United [3] 36/14 106/9 106/11 **United Kingdom [3]** 36/14 106/9 106/11 units [24] 8/8 9/9 10/7 10/11 14/13 20/6 24/8 38/13 39/17 40/3 40/22 44/20 51/1 52/11 53/16 57/8 58/1 60/21 72/15 73/13 73/18 79/24 99/11 103/23 university [2] 32/23 33/14 unless [1] 89/24 unlike [1] 14/4 unlikely [1] 106/12 unprecedented [3] 85/13 85/21 87/7 unquestionably [1] 59/15

unravelled [1] 36/21

45/14

until [3] 21/11 25/8 variability [1] 10/7 107/3 variant [2] 11/9 21/11 unwell [2] 35/9 50/13 variation [2] 70/24 up [48] 6/11 6/12 93/10 9/21 13/20 21/11 varies [1] 103/6 variety [5] 13/1 55/13 34/10 35/17 38/18 38/18 38/21 38/22 70/14 105/14 106/11 39/23 43/17 49/12 various [9] 38/1 38/3 49/13 51/14 51/18 46/3 48/24 55/19 54/3 54/4 54/20 56/5 69/25 92/19 93/11 56/22 59/21 61/14 98/22 vary [4] 49/16 53/18 62/17 63/3 63/19 64/2 64/13 65/3 65/5 65/14 69/18 75/19 66/20 67/17 70/13 varying [1] 44/20 71/3 71/4 73/9 74/4 vast [1] 106/1 81/6 81/22 82/8 86/25 ventilated [4] 43/22 87/1 91/8 92/7 97/3 43/24 44/6 47/20 99/14 ventilating [1] 43/25 **upon [2]** 82/19 103/2 ventilation [13] 27/7 39/19 41/5 41/7 41/14 uptake [2] 18/25 19/1 41/17 41/23 42/2 42/5 upwards [1] 95/25 us [34] 4/21 10/13 42/17 42/18 47/6 47/9 11/5 12/6 15/10 18/7 ventilator [8] 24/12 22/4 22/21 24/8 37/17 42/13 52/20 52/22 38/10 40/4 41/5 42/4 79/21 80/17 98/24 42/22 46/7 48/23 99/15 53/23 53/24 57/8 59/6 ventilators [14] 60/17 63/4 64/9 67/3 37/24 53/4 97/17 68/13 70/21 78/7 79/5 97/22 98/3 98/13 86/1 86/20 88/12 98/25 99/4 99/10 102/17 103/16 99/19 100/1 100/2 use [12] 40/13 47/2 104/20 105/17 47/14 58/6 71/22 76/8 version [2] 6/1 89/17 95/15 99/10 99/18 versus [2] 24/3 65/19 102/25 103/10 104/24 vertical [1] 52/8 used [20] 25/10 37/6 very [43] 2/8 2/12 41/17 41/21 43/3 2/14 3/3 3/4 18/7 43/23 44/1 46/11 22/14 25/19 25/22 65/17 71/5 71/9 80/6 29/13 30/20 30/20 30/23 31/24 32/1 32/3 84/20 98/13 99/2 101/6 102/17 103/2 35/15 36/17 44/10 104/9 104/11 44/22 47/19 50/1 usefully [1] 82/15 52/25 53/22 57/19 uses [1] 41/7 59/5 64/21 74/19 using [6] 84/25 87/10 74/23 75/20 75/25 87/13 99/4 102/20 76/2 76/21 78/7 82/12 83/22 91/17 95/21 102/23 usual [7] 14/1 14/7 64/1 85/2 85/21 99/1 104/8 usually [9] 27/8 38/21 39/15 41/18 44/11 66/8 82/5 102/4 102/21 utilised [1] 82/15 vacancy [1] 59/20 vaccinate [1] 5/7 11/20 19/1

98/4 99/19 101/5 104/7 105/24 via [1] 43/2 Victor [1] 32/22 violently [1] 1/8 virtual [1] 82/9 virus [4] 36/5 36/12 47/15 47/17 vision [1] 90/21 visit [1] 82/10 voluntarily [1] 59/2 voluntary [1] 33/17 vaccination [3] 11/19 vulnerability [1] 19/3 vulnerable [5] 5/8 vaccine [2] 5/5 5/7 16/20 18/21 31/22 vaccines [3] 4/25 5/6 52/25

84/24 86/14 87/4 W wake [1] 82/8 Wales [15] 9/10 14/16 15/11 18/5 20/18 60/7 60/17 62/13 71/11 71/14 71/16 71/17 72/8 95/14 95/20 walking [1] 57/9 want [30] 2/21 2/25 7/14 9/19 15/3 22/8 22/9 26/23 30/9 30/25 35/10 60/15 63/8 68/22 69/14 73/23 76/3 78/5 81/12 84/18 84/19 89/20 90/18 91/7 92/16 93/23 94/19 94/23 96/13 96/14 wanted [6] 23/19 66/6 67/22 72/17 81/15 106/16 wants [1] 30/19 ward [11] 39/1 49/2 49/3 49/9 50/7 52/8 53/25 55/6 57/16 57/17 57/21 ward-level [2] 49/2 50/7 wards [4] 39/5 41/19 52/10 87/13 warning [1] 55/18 was [197] wasn't [7] 23/14 57/14 65/17 71/18 94/15 96/5 97/2 watch [1] 93/24 watching [1] 23/16 water [1] 59/8 wave [23] 1/24 2/4 3/9 5/3 5/10 6/6 6/7 6/8 6/16 11/13 11/21 16/10 16/11 17/15 17/23 67/18 68/1 74/23 77/9 77/16 80/8 84/9 84/10 wave 1 [6] 6/8 6/16 67/18 74/23 77/9 84/10 waves [21] 4/24 10/20 11/8 13/25 14/4 16/9 16/11 16/13 16/17 16/22 18/15 18/17 18/20 19/3 19/24 19/25 20/2 20/2 68/1 82/19 82/24 way [36] 8/2 9/6 9/18 13/16 15/4 24/10 25/1 25/5 28/3 31/9 42/9 42/11 54/18 54/21 60/21 64/19 64/21 65/17 80/5 81/1 81/12

81/14 82/14 84/9

91/24 93/20 93/25 94/1 94/23 96/12 97/8 104/4 104/18 ways [6] 38/3 38/7 38/15 55/20 60/5 95/14 we [227] we'd [4] 14/3 14/5 27/3 80/23 we'll [3] 39/19 84/22 90/1 we're [19] 11/16 28/1 31/1 32/5 33/23 34/18 35/13 40/24 52/14 53/9 60/14 87/6 87/24 90/18 92/20 101/14 103/12 105/24 106/2 we've [28] 15/15 15/20 24/10 29/9 34/22 35/1 35/10 37/10 39/7 42/21 43/12 46/3 48/21 52/15 55/18 58/6 61/18 67/16 68/10 69/16 73/9 78/23 85/19 90/1 91/5 95/4 96/14 100/7 web [1] 76/9 Wednesday [1] 1/1 week [13] 3/1 8/23 9/12 10/1 34/1 34/25 59/23 61/2 74/11 74/13 74/18 78/7 103/13 weekly [2] 9/15 22/25 weeks [1] 79/4 well [29] 3/19 10/8 40/14 41/23 50/17 52/13 53/3 54/15 55/19 57/4 58/15 58/21 59/4 64/24 65/12 68/8 69/7 72/3 75/20 77/1 77/17 78/3 78/9 78/11 81/5 83/11 84/4 84/8 97/20 went [6] 1/25 45/7 59/21 61/15 62/3 97/25 were [156] weren't [5] 13/21 58/22 72/18 72/25 99/1 West [1] 33/14 Westminster [1] 77/2 what [141] what's [5] 51/3 86/11 93/13 94/4 96/11 whatever [2] 25/18 40/22 wheels [1] 24/11 when [42] 2/14 2/15 3/20 4/8 13/23 17/9 18/14 20/10 21/20

W	17/10 21/12 23/11	94/17 97/25	Υ
when [33] 23/5	23/18 31/10 31/17	witness [7] 7/12	years [9] 1/6 10/23
34/1 36/6 36/11 37/24	31/18	10/16 13/15 26/5 26/9	13/18 43/20 59/15
41/9 44/6 57/7 59/12	Whitty [3] 3/3 34/1 59/23	32/9 103/13	59/24 70/17 100/20
59/20 62/3 62/9 64/15	who [56] 1/25 2/22	witnesses [1] 32/11 women [4] 36/24	106/22
65/11 65/13 66/6	6/11 6/12 6/13 8/12	37/1 37/3 37/12	yellow [1] 91/16
66/13 66/24 75/10	11/23 12/23 13/7	won't [2] 33/11 75/11	yes [64] 2/4 3/9 4/8
75/15 80/8 82/22	13/17 16/20 17/23	wonder [1] 48/23	5/15 6/3 7/5 7/8 8/19
83/23 85/10 86/8	18/10 18/20 18/21	word [3] 27/4 76/8	9/23 10/3 14/7 14/21
87/12 88/20 90/11 93/23 96/11 96/20	25/8 25/14 26/20 27/5	93/22	15/1 16/5 17/11 19/17 23/3 23/4 23/13 26/24
96/21 104/17	27/6 27/7 27/20 27/23	wording [2] 90/12	26/25 28/15 29/13
where [44] 3/11 3/13	28/6 28/17 29/6 29/8	90/22	36/22 40/24 44/17
5/6 7/24 10/8 10/9	29/9 29/11 29/22 35/9	words [1] 26/19	51/2 52/2 56/1 56/3
21/5 28/16 30/14	37/3 39/18 43/19	work [18] 2/13 6/17	59/15 60/11 60/19
35/13 42/11 49/1	43/24 43/25 44/5 46/2	14/10 14/14 14/14	61/13 62/2 62/5 62/18
49/13 49/15 52/24	47/20 54/23 55/11 55/16 57/16 57/17	22/10 33/1 35/12 46/7 55/1 57/12 57/12	63/16 63/21 63/24
57/9 61/9 61/17 61/19	58/22 59/1 60/9 80/10	71/13 76/4 76/4 92/2	65/11 65/25 67/9
62/19 62/20 66/24	81/22 82/3 88/14 90/6	99/7 104/22	68/17 69/24 74/3
68/20 71/5 71/8 71/25	98/7 102/2 103/2	worked [1] 64/20	76/18 77/5 81/24 83/2
73/6 73/7 77/18 77/21	103/23	worker [1] 82/2	83/21 84/2 84/21
81/6 81/10 81/11 82/4 85/2 85/12 87/8 88/16	who'd [1] 33/12	workers [1] 29/21	87/19 87/21 87/25 89/25 90/9 90/15
90/25 92/25 93/19	who's [3] 25/23	working [7] 7/22	91/20 94/17 98/9
93/19 94/2 106/8	57/22 78/24	58/17 85/13 94/20	98/15 102/12
whereas [3] 49/24	whole [11] 8/5 8/23	99/2 104/19 105/5	yesterday [7] 1/5
67/11 84/10	9/1 16/21 19/21 30/9	workload [2] 66/19	1/15 1/16 2/17 4/22
whether [21] 8/4 8/5	54/8 59/9 96/15 99/23 106/11	83/18 workloads [1] 76/24	6/11 73/15
8/15 8/17 30/3 30/11	wholesale [1] 96/5	works [1] 39/12	you [348]
30/16 31/3 44/13 49/3	whom [1] 102/3	workstreams [1]	you'd [1] 49/2
54/22 55/24 66/19	whose [3] 43/3 88/22	98/22	you're [10] 3/11 4/10
68/18 68/24 78/12 79/19 79/21 93/10	95/6	world [4] 36/16 46/15	9/12 22/22 41/9 84/25 87/8 87/9 88/2 96/10
94/4 104/23	why [10] 14/2 23/2	68/18 106/16	you've [12] 2/16
which [72] 1/17 7/7	23/20 27/24 52/18	worldwide [1] 46/16	22/10 22/21 34/9
7/11 10/5 12/13 14/19	74/17 88/5 93/3 106/1 106/5	worry [1] 9/17	65/15 73/1 74/2 76/24
15/4 17/12 17/14	wide [2] 73/23 77/14	worse [1] 86/25 worsens [1] 102/13	90/5 92/15 92/22
17/22 19/12 21/19	wide-ranging [1]	worst [1] 67/22	103/16
24/22 25/11 27/8 28/23 29/21 30/6 31/5	77/14	worth [2] 38/22 58/21	younger [1] 5/4 your [57] 1/16 4/6
31/14 31/17 33/10	widely [2] 43/23	would [52] 6/25 7/2	7/11 7/12 8/16 10/16
34/5 34/6 35/23 36/1	46/11	7/4 8/20 12/23 18/6	13/14 22/25 23/14
38/12 38/16 39/21	wider [1] 21/22	19/8 21/19 23/2 24/9	26/5 31/1/ 32/3 33/1
40/15 43/8 43/12	will [19] 32/11 32/12	25/2 25/5 28/20 28/22	33/2 33/11 3//5 3//10
43/16 44/1 45/3 45/3	35/5 39/20 46/23 49/5 51/19 53/4 55/10	29/1 34/12 37/9 45/15 50/25 52/7 53/12	35/3 35/19 36/23 37/1
47/4 49/2 49/18 50/8	55/16 60/17 70/6	53/14 53/15 55/9	38/6 38/18 38/21
50/20 51/6 51/9 51/13	75/19 78/11 82/8 86/5	57/21 60/12 60/23	39/11 39/11 39/11
51/19 58/18 61/3	86/9 95/6 101/12	62/7 62/8 64/2 65/9	39/12 41/8 41/8 42/10
61/19 62/22 64/11	winter [9] 7/1 13/21	67/10 67/11 68/22	42/12 44/25 48/20
65/4 68/20 69/6 71/20 75/1 76/2 76/6 80/25	14/1 14/2 14/8 85/4	69/8 71/24 76/3 77/9	54/1 55/9 56/21 61/5 62/16 66/20 67/13
81/5 82/14 82/21	85/12 85/20 86/24	85/13 89/16 89/16	67/24 68/11 68/11
85/14 86/6 86/10	withdraw [2] 89/11	89/19 89/19 91/2	69/19 78/18 80/3
92/14 92/19 95/25	91/1	93/23 96/12 96/23	80/20 84/24 92/21
97/3 99/19 101/14	withdrawal [1] 88/10	96/25 97/14 99/21	93/24 97/20 98/22
104/19 106/11	withdrew [1] 32/9	101/16 106/24	100/14 100/15 101/17
while [4] 62/17 63/3	within [19] 38/25 39/25 41/14 44/18	wouldn't [5] 6/25 18/7 58/18 84/11	105/9
72/8 74/4	46/6 51/13 52/5 65/18	96/18	Z
whilst [4] 45/16 60/3	67/16 77/19 79/12	written [1] 56/5	Zero [1] 50/6
102/14 104/2 white [16] 15/11	79/23 79/25 82/18	wrong [3] 92/23	zoomed [1] 6/1
15/20 15/23 16/2 16/6	83/9 85/12 87/5 89/21	94/12 105/23	zoomed-in [1] 6/1
16/20 16/24 17/1 17/5	98/1		• •
	without [4] 58/1 85/3		