

No-Fault Compensation for injury resulting from medical treatment: Consultation Questions

1. The research team supporting the review reported (Farrell *et al*, 2010¹⁹) that previous research suggests that when an error has occurred, patients expect doctors to make a meaningful apology, provide an explanation and take steps to prevent the error from recurring. The findings of their research would appear to support the contention that for many, if not most, patients this is the primary aim, rather than a financial award.
2. The Scottish Public Services Ombudsman (SPSO) has published advice in relation to apology²⁰. This advice was referenced in the guidance issued to NHSScotland in March 2012 on the handling and learning from feedback, comments, concerns and complaints.

Question 1: What, if any, steps do you feel are necessary or appropriate to ensure that when an error has occurred, patients receive a meaningful apology?

A SPEEDY RESPONSE THAT IS HONEST, NOT 2 PAGES OF FUM FLAM AND GARBLE AND ONE SHORT PARAGRAPH REGARDING COMPLAINT. THERE IS SOMETIMES A "WE'RE SORRY YOU HAVE FELT THE NEED . . ." BUT IT IS NOT MEANINGFUL. I AGREE WITH YOUR RESEARCH FINDINGS WHOLEHEARTEDLY BUT SOMETIMES SOMEONE NEEDS TO "MAN UP" AND SAY WE GOT IT WRONG.

¹⁹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/NHS-Scotland/No-faultCompensation/Volume-II-report>

²⁰ http://www.spsos.org.uk/files/2011_March_SPSO%20Guidance%20on%20Apology.pdf

3. The Review Group considered that the following were essential criteria for a compensation scheme for injuries resulting from medical treatment:

- ✓ • The scheme provides an appropriate level of compensation to the patient, their family or carers
- ✓ • The scheme is compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights
- ✓✓ • The scheme is easy to access and use, without unnecessary barriers, for example created by cost or the difficulty of getting advice or support
- ✓ • People are able to get the relevant specialist advice in using the scheme;
- ✓✓ • Decisions about compensation are timely
- ✓✓ • People who have used the scheme feel that they have been treated equitably
- ✓ • The scheme is affordable
- ✓ • The scheme makes proportionate use of time and resources
- ✓ • The scheme has an appropriate balance between costs of administration (e.g. financial or time) and the level of compensation awarded
- ✓ • Decisions about compensation are made through a robust and independent process
- ✓ • The scheme has an independent appeal system
- ✓ • The scheme treats staff and patients fairly/equitably
- ✓ • A reasonable time limit is set for compensation claims.

Question 2. Do you agree that the principles and criteria set out above are essential in a compensation system?

Yes No

2.1 Are there any to which you would attach particular priority or importance? Are there any others you would add?

EASY TO ACCESS, TREATING PEOPLE LIKE THEY HAVE A BRAIN AND KNOWING THAT WHAT HAPPENED WAS NOT RIGHT, NOT SOME SUIT COVERING BACKSIDES. TIMELY IS A BIG ISSUE ~ IN PAST NHS HAS BEEN GUILTY OF DRAGGING THINGS OUT. LEGAL AID IS A MINEFIELD AND PEOPLE ARE PUT OFF BY A POSSIBLE EXPENSE OF COURT ACTION

4. The Review Group identified a number of issues it believed were relevant to the likely success of any system and agreed that the following criteria were desirable, and considered and highlighted the importance of the wider issues detailed below:

Desirable

- The public in general trusts the scheme to deliver a fair outcome
- The scheme does not prevent patients from seeking other forms of non-financial redress, including through the NHS Complaints system
- The scheme encourages transparency in clinical decision-making
- The scheme contributes to rehabilitation and recovery.

Question 3: Do you agree that these criteria are desirable in a compensation system?

Yes No

3.1 Are there any others you think are desirable and should be included?

TIME ISSUES - IT WILL BE DRAGGED OUT OTHERWISE

Wider issues

- The scheme contributes to:
 - organisational, local and national learning
 - patient safety
 - quality improvement
- Lessons learned can be used to influence organisational risk management in the future
- The scheme encourages and supports safe disclosure of adverse events
- The scheme does not put barriers in place for referral to regulators of any cases which raise grounds for concern about professional misconduct or fitness to practise.

Question 4: Do you have views or ideas on how a compensation scheme could more effectively contribute to the wider issues identified above?

MAYBE HAVE SOME CIVILIAN NON-NHS STAFF ON BOARD MAKING DECISIONS. IT WOULD BE AS MUCH AS A VISUAL SIGNAL THAT IT IS NOT JUST COVERING OF BACKSIDES

5. When considered the Review Group's suggested essential principles and criteria against other schemes and the Swedish model came out on top. Based on this the Review Group offered:

Recommendation 1 - that consideration be given to the establishment of a no-fault scheme for medical injury, along the lines of the Swedish model, bearing in mind that no-fault schemes work best in tandem with adequate social welfare provision.

Question 5: Based on the background information on the system in operation in Sweden given in Annex A would you support the approach suggested in Recommendation 1?

Yes

No

If not, why not and what alternative system would you suggest?

Recommendation 2 - that eligibility for compensation should not be based on the 'avoidability' test as used in Sweden, but rather on a clear description of which injuries are not eligible for compensation under the no-fault scheme.

Question 6: Would you support the approach in Recommendation 2? This would mean for example that where treatment carries a known risk and the patient has given consent to that treatment it would not be eligible.

Yes

No

If not, why not?

ALL SURGERY CARRIES A RISK HOWEVER SMALL
WHAT'S THE POINT IN HAVING THAT?

If yes, what other injuries would you consider should not be eligible?

6. The Review Group was of the view that any recommended changes to a no-fault system should cover all healthcare professionals including those not directly employed by the National Health Service. The group believed that fairness dictated that all patients whether treated by the NHS or privately should have access to an improved system if possible. If this proved impossible, the group nonetheless believed that there were benefits that could be obtained by a move to no-fault for NHS patients. The group's preference was that all patients should be covered by the no-fault scheme and offered:

Recommendation 3 - that the no-fault scheme should cover all medical treatment injuries that occur in Scotland; (injuries can be caused, for example, by the treatment itself or by a failure to treat, as well as by faulty equipment, in which case there may be third party liability)

→ **Recommendation 4** - that the scheme should extend to all registered healthcare professionals in Scotland, and not simply to those employed by NHSScotland.

(As explained in the Cabinet Secretary's foreword we acknowledge that further work is needed to help in our understanding of the volume, level and cost of compensation claims handled by the Medical Defence Unions and private healthcare providers. We will seek to explore this further with the relevant stakeholders during the consultation period.)

Question 7: Do you support the view that, if introduced, a no-fault scheme should cover all clinical treatment injuries (e.g. private healthcare and independent contractors) and all registered healthcare professionals and not just those directly employed by NHSScotland?

Yes

No

If not, why not?

JUST NHS SCOTLAND - WHY DO WE PAY FOR EVERYBODY ELSE THEN MAKE IT DIFFICULT OR EXPENSIVE FOR SOMEONE LIVING IN THE UK

7.1 What, if any, difficulties do you foresee in including independent contractors (such as GPs, dentist etc) and private practice?

WILL THEY PAY UP? IT WILL PUSH UP PRICES EVEN MORE.

7.2 What are your views on how a scheme could be designed to address these issues?

A TIMELY PANEL OF 7 INCLUDING 2 NON NHS EMPLOYEES TO DISCUSS AND HAVE THE COMPLAINER TO SPEAK TO. THE ~~PANEL~~ THE SUBJECT WHO COMPLAINT AGAINST ALSO AVAILABLE. DECISIONS IS TIMELY MANNER NOT MONTHS LATER. THIS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE WITHOUT RESORTING TO LEGAL AID. IT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE BUT ANY LEGAL FEE (OR SUPPORTERS) APPLICABLE - SAY PATIENT FEEL HE/SHE NEEDED ADVICE OR SUPPORT ON DAY OF HEARING WOULD BE COVERED BY NHS. SIMILAR TO CHILDRENS REPORTING PANEL.

Question 8: The intention is that if introduced the no-fault system will not be retrospective. However, consideration will need to be given to when and how we could transfer to a new system and how outstanding claims could be handled if/when a no-fault system was introduced. What are your views on how outstanding claims might be handled?

QUICKLY! GET THEM SORTED.

7. The Review Group did not favour the use of a tariff system for compensation, as it felt that this would not address individual needs and it was unlikely that people would buy into a system where compensation was based on a tariff. The group therefore offered:

Recommendation 5 - that any compensation awarded should be based on need rather than on a tariff based system;

Question 9: Do you support the approach in Recommendation 5?

Yes

No

NOT SURE - TARIFF SYSTEM WORKS FOR JUDICIAL COURTS BUT SOMETIMES IT DOESN'T WORK WELL FOR COMPLEX CASES
If not, why not?

9.1 What are your views on the assumption that the level of payments will be similar to those settled under the current system?

UNSURE

MAYBE A BASIC TARIFF WITH "ADD-ONS"

MAYBE PANEL GIVEN A STARTING PLACE

ON A SCALE AND THEN SOME LEE-WAY

FOR COMPLEX CASES.

8. The Review Group was satisfied that a no-fault scheme established as they describe would be fully compatible with the requirements of the European Convention of Human Rights, based in particular on the need – as in Sweden and New Zealand – to build in appropriate appeals mechanisms, with an ultimate right to appeal to the courts on a point of fact or law. In addition, retention of the right to litigate will ensure that those for whom the no-fault system is felt to be inappropriate will still be able to raise claims using this route. The group recommended:

Recommendation 6 - that claimants who fail under the no-fault scheme should retain the right to litigate, based on an improved litigation system

Recommendation 7 - that a claimant who fails in litigation should have a residual right to claim under the no-fault scheme

Recommendation 8 - that, should a claimant be successful under the no-fault scheme, any financial award made should be deducted from any award subsequently made as a result of litigation

Recommendation 9 - that appeal from the adjudication of the no-fault scheme should be available to a court of law on a point of law or fact.

Question 10: Do you support recommendations 6 – 9 as proposed by the Review Group?

Yes No

If no, why not?

10.1 Do you have any concerns that the Review Group's recommendations may not be fully compatible with the European Convention of Human Rights?

Yes No

If yes, what are your concerns?

9. The Review Group offered suggestions for improvement to the existing system and these are reproduced in Annex B. The group recommended:

Recommendation 10 - that consideration should be given to our analysis of the problems in the current system, so that those who decide to litigate can benefit from them.

10. It is proposed that the suggested improvements will be taken forward as part of the forthcoming consultation on the Courts Reform Bill later this year by the Scottish Government Justice Directorate. In particular the Scottish Civil Courts Review²¹ recommended that pre-action protocols should be made compulsory and it is considered that this would assist in resolving many of the areas identified by the Review Group. In addition, Sheriff Principle Taylor's Review of Expenses and Funding of Civil Litigation in Scotland²², which is due to report at the end the year will consider a range of issues.

Question 11: Do you agree with the Review Group's suggestions for improvements to the existing system?

Yes

No

11.1 Do you have any comments on the proposed action in relation to these suggestions?

²¹ <http://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/civilcourtsreview/>

²² <http://scotland.gov.uk/About/taylor-review>

11. The Review Group also considered whether or not the establishment of a scheme specific to neurologically impaired infants should be created (in the event that a general no-fault scheme is not introduced). Members considered that this group of patients arguably represents a special case and certainly accounts for the most significant sums awarded in compensation and legal costs. The Group were of the view that this was worthy of consideration.

Question 12: Would you support the establishment of a scheme specific to neurologically impaired infants if a general no-fault scheme is not introduced?

Yes No

12.1 What are your views on the Review Group's suggestion that the future care component of any compensation in such cases could be provided in the form of a guarantee of delivery of services (both medical and social care) to meet the needs of the child, instead of by way of a monetary sum?

THIS WONT WORK DUE TO POSTCODE LOTTERY ON SERVICES, WHATEVER THE LATEST GOV DRIVES & CUTBACKS MAY BE. WITH A MONETARY SUM AT LEAST THE PATIENT HAS A CHOICE.

General Comments

We would welcome any further general comments you may wish to offer here.

THERE IS A HUGE NEED TO ADDRESS THE LACK OF OPENNESS FELT BY THE PUBLIC. IT IS NO WONDER THAT PATIENTS USE THE LAW COURTS, MAKING THE SYSTEM SO ADVERSARIAL. I DO FEEL A PANEL WHICH WAS BINDING BUT STILL GIVES THE COMPLAINER THE LEGAL RIGHT AND ROUTE IF NOT SATISFIED WITH RESULT. THESE PANELS COULD SIT AS REQUIRED OR ON A REGULAR BASIS TO SPEED THINGS UP.

We are grateful for your response. Thank you.