

Freedom of Information Request

Reference Number: EPUT.FOI.19.1288
Date Received: 24 October 2019

Information Requested:

I am writing to request information under Freedom of Information laws.

May you please provide the following:

- The number of times that patients have been restrained while under the care of the Trust. May you please provide the figures per financial year for the following years: 2018/19, 2017/18 and 2016/17
- I.e in 2017/18, the Trust recorded 2,000 incidents of restraint used on patients
 - 2016/17 - 2444 (1639 SEPT - 805 NEPT)
 - 2017/18 - 2225 Incidents
 - 2018/19 - 2256 Incidents
- The type of restraint used in each instance. May you please provide the figures per financial year for the following years: 2018/19, 2017/18 and 2016/17
- I.e in 2017/18, in total, the Trust recorded 2,000 incidents of restraint used on patients. Of the 2000 incidents, there were 200 instances of prone restraint whereby the individual was placed face-down onto a surface etc

Position/Type	16/17	17/18	18/19
Restrictive Escort	Not Recorded	0	2
Kneeling	92	101	111
Prone	494*	407	379
Sitting	592	768	660
Standing	1093	1231	1227
Supine	601	784	878
Chemical Restraint	761**	752	608
Mechanical Restraint***	Not Recorded	7	12

*The prone detail in the table above combines 309 incidents reported by SEPT and 185 reported by NEPT. The Restrictive Escort, Kneeling, Sitting, Standing and Supine positions in the above table are all SEPT incidents due to NEPT not recording this detail.

**The Chemical Restraint detail in the table above combines 451 incidents reported by SEPT and 310 reported by NEPT.

*** Mechanical Restraint techniques may be applied under the following circumstances:

- By the Trust when prescribed by the Ministry of Justice for the transport of remanded or sentenced offenders where there is an assessed risk of abscond or violence during transport.

- By the police to manage an incident.

Please note that in each of the incidents detailed in the above table, the use of mechanical restraint was initiated and implemented by police, with no reported incidents of EPUT or SEPT staff utilising any form of mechanical restraint. The NEP incident reporting system did not capture this level of data and is therefore not included in the 2016/17 period prior to the merger with SEPT to create EPUT.

A question was added to the incident reporting system in August 2017 to capture if mechanical restraint was utilised. The data relating to mechanical restraint in the above table therefore covers the period 01/08/2017 – 31/03/2019.

The combined total of the reported incidents in the above table will differ from the number of incidents detailed in response to the first question due to multiple position/types of restraint being utilised during one episode of restraint. For example, a patient may be restrained in the standing, sitting and supine positions as a result of one incident.

Definitions of the types of restraint are outlined below:

Physical restraint: any direct physical contact where the intention of the person intervening is to prevent, restrict, or subdue movement of the body, or part of the body of another person.

Prone restraint: (a type of physical restraint) holding a person chest down, whether the patient placed themselves in this position or not, is resistive or not and whether the person is face down or has their face to the side. It includes being placed on a mattress face down while in holds; administration of depot medication while in holds prone, and being placed prone onto any surface.

Chemical restraint (*this brief guide does not cover the use of chemical restraint. Refer to brief guide on psychoactive medicines for people with learning disabilities*): the use of medication which is prescribed and administered for the purpose of controlling or subduing disturbed/violent behaviour, where it is not prescribed for the treatment of a formally identified physical or mental illness.

Mechanical restraint: the use of a device (e.g. belt or cuff) to prevent, restrict or subdue movement of a person's body, or part of the body, for the primary purpose of behavioural control

Source: https://www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/20151008_briefguide-Restraint_physical_mechanical.pdf

If you believe the contents of any such files are exempt from disclosure, please provide summaries of any such exempt files.

Publication Scheme:

As part of the Freedom of Information Act all public organisations are required to proactively publish certain classes of information on a Publication Scheme. A publication scheme is a guide to the information that is held by the organisation.

EPUT's Publication Scheme is located on its Website at the following link
<https://eput.nhs.uk>