CIS Obstetrics Forum 11th February 2014

Fitness to Practise
- Lessons for Midwives.

Ursula Byrne, Acting Director of Regulation, Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland. Fitness to Practise complaints under Nurses Act, 1985 - Overview

- 80 100 complaints annually >>>>
- 65 90 applications for Inquiry annually.

• 40 – 60 % progress to Inquiry.

• Approximately 90% of Inquiries result in findings against the registrant.

Source of complaints

• Majority – employer.

• The Board.

 The public – usually when complaint to hospital not dealt with to their satisfaction. **Categories of complaint.**

• 1/3: Clinical.

• 1/3: Behaviour.

- 1/3: Unfitness.
- Combination of categories.
- Occasional: Breach of Conditions.

Suspension of registration.

 Section 44 (1985 Act) and section 58 (2011 Act).

Application to the High Court.

Immediate public protection concern.

Complaints: Clinical

 Incompetence: Repeated pattern of clinical practice issues – unresponsive to re-education, support & supervision. May be compounded by behaviour issues – denial, concealment, dishonesty.

Single episode of care.

Complaints: Clinical

 Responsibility of manager for standard of care provided by others.

 Responsibility of manager for supporting the provision of a high standard of care – guidelines & policies; audit; incident and near-miss reporting and investigation.

Complaints: Behaviour.

- Assault of patients physical, verbal & sexual.
- Fraud & Dishonesty.
- Inappropriate relationship with patient.
- Financial abuse theft, loans.
- Inappropriate behaviour towards colleagues.

Complaints: Unfitness.

• Drug abuse.

Alcohol abuse.

• Mental Health problems.

• Rarely – physical health problems.

Complaints: Unfitness.

 Usually not an issue for NMBI if health issue under control and individual compliant with medical advice.

 Complaints- Usually combined with behaviour issue, e.g. on duty in an unfit state or forgery of colleagues signatures in MDA Records.

Clinical cases – Midwifery.

 Most complaints against midwives relate to single episodes of care, especially care during labour.

Midwifery cases – Complainants.

 Director of Midwifery: Serious concerns about standard of care delivered by midwife.

 Woman: Midwife's lack of meaningful, respectful communication with her.
 Woman may have PTSD.

Clinical issues.

- Failure to adequately monitor maternal and foetal condition.
- Failure to recognise deviations from normal.
- Failure to act or act appropriately on deviations from normal.
- Failure to escalate concerns at appropriate level – midwifery & medical.

Clinical issues: Documentation.

- Failure to document assessment comprehensively >>> was it carried out?
- Failure to document rationale for and response to interventions.
- Failure to document response to analgesia.
- Failure to document maternal emotional state.
- Failure to document communication with parents.

Communication with woman/parents.

 Discussion re birth plan; choices; need for & consent to intervention; progress in labour.

Meaningful, respectful discussion.

Document decisions taken.

Communication – healthcare team.

- Midwife-in-Charge & midwife providing care need for two-way communication. Document it.
- Document consultation with other healthcare staff.
- Clear identification of others name & grade.
- Introduce other members of healthcare team to woman & partner.

Preventing a FTP complaint.

- Maintain clinical competence key areas.
- Familiarity with guidelines and policies.
- Participate in audit & review of practice

 and learn from it.
- Communication skills.
- Documentation.

Nurses and Midwives Act 2011 – changes.

 Additional grounds for complaint – 'poor professional performance'. May lead to increased number of complaints.

 Professional competence scheme - Part 11 – not yet commenced.

New FTP processes

 Complaints against Nurses and Midwives – pull-out supplement in latest edition of *Regulation Matters* (NMBI, November 2013).