



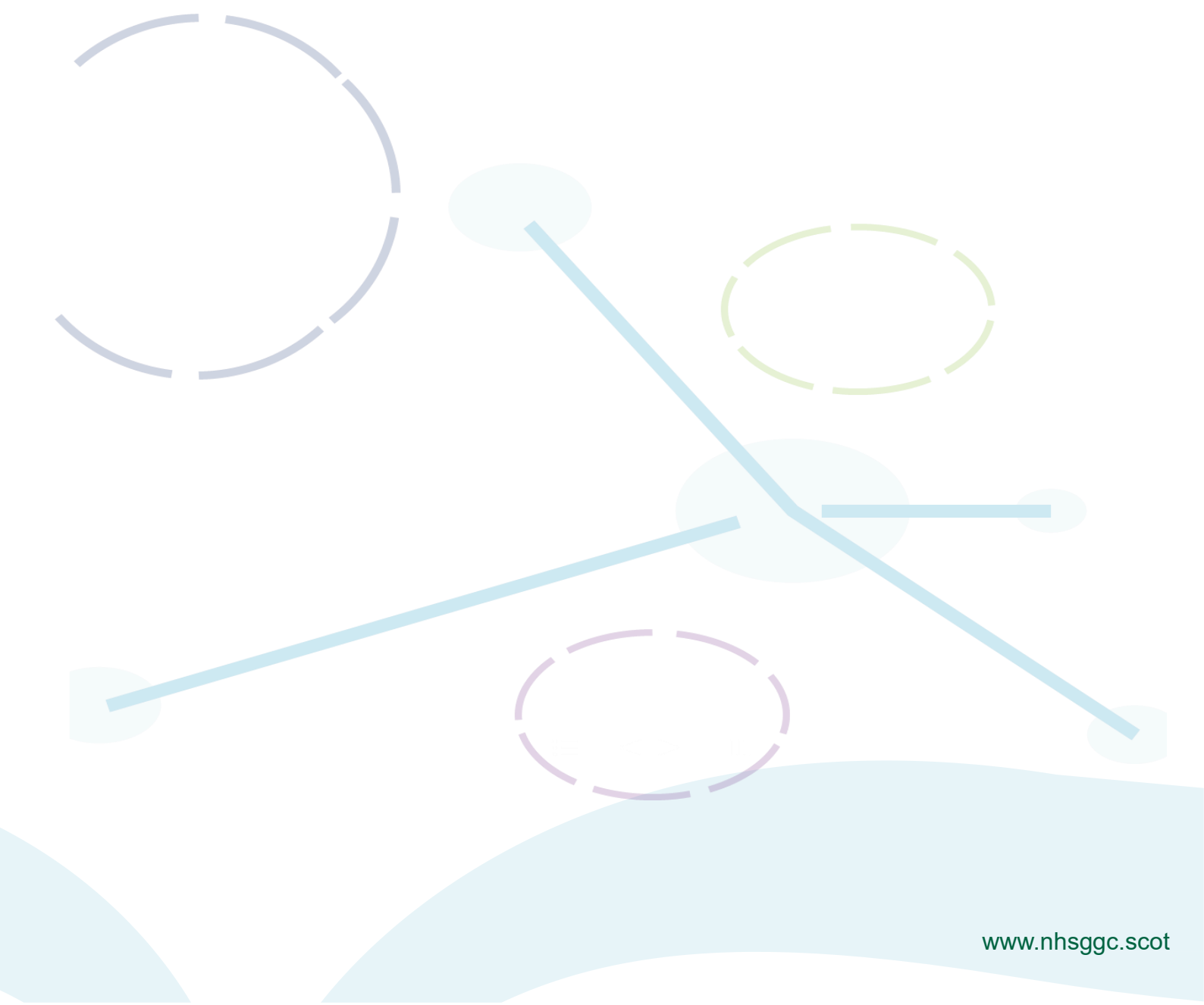
NHSGGC

Organisational Duty of Candour - Addendum 2024/2025

April 2026

Contents

Contents.....	2
1. Introduction	3
2. How many incidents happened to which Duty of Candour applies.....	3
3. To what extent did NHSGGC follow the Duty of Candour procedures?.....	4
4. Learning from Duty of Candour Events	5



1. Introduction

As reported in the Organisational Duty of Candour Annual Report **01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**, there were some delays in the completion process of some reports, due to delays in commissioning, complex reviews and clinical capacity.

As a result, it was agreed and outlined, in our Organisational Duty of Candour Annual Report **2024/2025**, that this Addendum would be produced and published. It includes details of any additional organisational duty of candour procedures as well as those not yet concluded.

2. How many incidents happened to which Duty of Candour applies

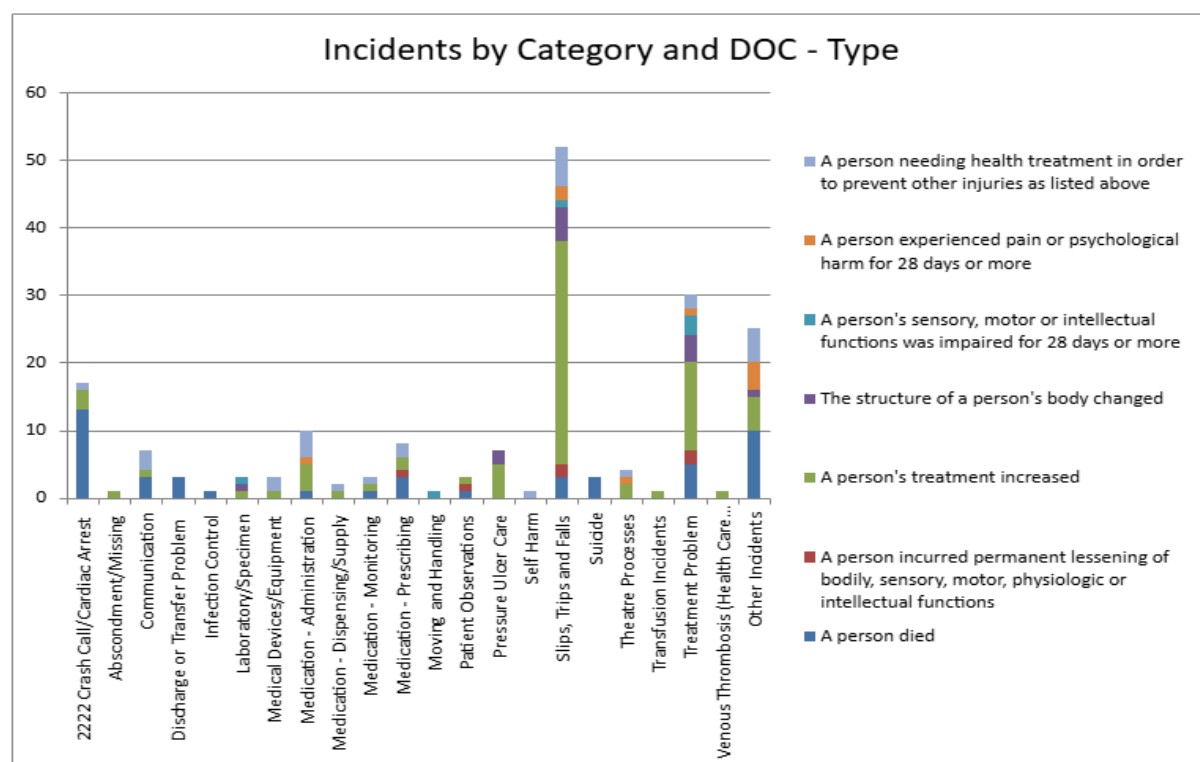
By **November 2025** the figures increased from the **24** reported to a total of **188** incidents between **01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**. **188** of these procedures are complete and the types of incidents are listed in the table below. Type of unexpected or unintended incident

Number of instances: 188

Table 1

Incident Type	Number of Incidents
Someone has died	46
Someone has permanently less bodily, sensory, motor, physiologic or intellectual functions	6
Someone's treatment has increased because of harm	78
The structure of someone's body changes because of harm	13
Someone's life expectancy becomes shorter because of harm	0
Someone's sensory, motor or intellectual functions is impaired for 28 days or more	6
Someone experienced pain or psychological harm for 28 days or more	9
A person needed health treatment to prevent them dying	0
A person needing health treatment to prevent other injuries	29
A healthcare infection incident was acquired during treatment	1

Chart 1



3. To what extent did NHSGGC follow the Duty of Candour procedures?

The 188 completed investigations were assessed to ensure an apology was provided, patients and/or relatives were informed and invited to participate in the review and copies of the final report were shared.

182 patients/families received an apology. In one case there was a clinical decision made to not involve patients/ families in the investigation, in four the team were unable to contact the family and one patient had no contact with family members.

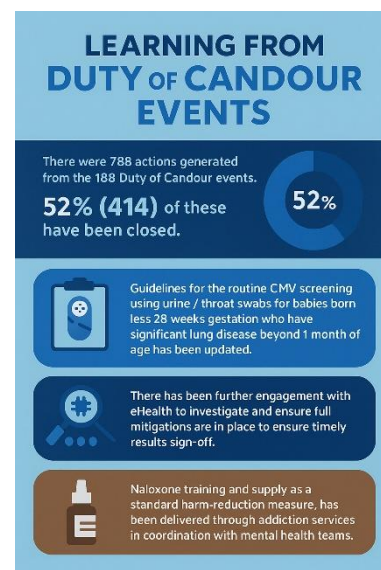
176 patients/families were involved in the investigation. Two patients declined and in three it was considered that involvement was likely to cause further harm. In one case there was a clinical decision made not to involve the family, one patient had no contact with family members and in five cases the team were unable to contact the family.

The report was shared with 174 patients/families. In two cases there was a clinical decision made not to involve the family, in one case disclosure was deemed potentially harmful. One patient had no contact with family, one subsequently passed away three patients requested no further contact and six were unable to be contacted.

4. Learning from Duty of Candour Events

There were 788 actions generated from the 188 Duty of Candour events. 52% (414) of these have been closed.

- Guidelines for the routine CMV (Cytomegalovirus) screening using urine / throat swabs for babies born less 28 weeks gestation who have significant lung disease beyond 1 month of age has been updated.
- There has been further engagement with eHealth to investigate and ensure full mitigations are in place to ensure timely results sign-off.
- Naloxone training and supply as a standard harm-reduction measure, has been delivered through addiction services in coordination with mental health teams.



This report includes only a small sample of learning from Duty of Candour events. Learning summaries are produced for events where there are system of care issues that contributed to the event (investigation outcome 3 and 4), which are shared through relevant clinical governance structures. The Board Annual Clinical Governance Report also includes consideration of learning.

There is ongoing work to develop a learning system in NHSGGC which will accelerate sharing of learning and improvement work through a range of engagement and learning opportunities.

