CRMH/KJ/disk-work

11 February 1996

Dr Mason The Kiltearn Medical Centre Hospital Street Nantwich Cheshire

Dear Dr Mason

Re; Paul Bullen Dob; GRO-C1958
GRO-C

Diagnosis: Severe haemophilia Recent cholecystectomy Chronic hepatitis C

I saw this man for review today. He seems to be making a good recovery following the recent complications course after his laparoscopic cholecystectomy. My own feeling is that he could make more progress but seems to be rather adopting the sick role. He is currently perusing a complaint against the hospital for his liver biopsy. I do not seem to have succeeded in persuading him that it is actually that it is very unlikely that this was the cause of his post operative bleed. My own view is that he was just unlucky when he bled post-operatively. There was no obvious haemostatic or surgical cause for this. His second admission with bleeding was associated with a pyrexia, and I think on that occasion he bled through a combination of infection, ie. secondary haemorrhage plus haemophilia. The bleeding stopped pretty promptly when we normalised his FVIII level.

We admitted him on a third occasion complaining of some abdominal pain and there was suspicion of abdominal bleeding, which we ultimately refuted. He has a haematoma in his abdomen which is quite small and getting smaller, which I am sure is the remains from his second bleed rather than evidence of a new bleed.

I think he requires further assessment of his cirrhosis and I have offered to refer him to Dr Warnes for this. He agrees that this should take place but wishes to defer it.

We will review him again in 3 months.

Yours sincerely

Dr CRM Hay
Consultant Haematologist
<u>DIRECTOR, MANCHESTER HAEMOPHILIA COMPREHENSIVE CARE CENTRE</u>

Copy: Mr GRO-D

Dept of Surgery

Manchester Royal Infirmary

Central Manchester Healthcare NHS Trust

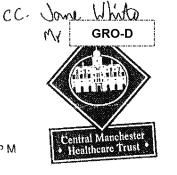
Trust Hondquarters. The Manchester Royal Infirmary. Cobbett House, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 0WL

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Mrs Marion Lambert, BSC, RGN, RNT, OND, DIP M

0161 - 276 GRO-C



GRO-D

6th February 1996.

Mr. P. Bullen,

GRO-C

Cheshire.

GRO-C

Dear Mr. Bullen,

Mrs. Lambert, the Director of Nursing and Service Development has now completed her investigation into the matters you raise in your letter of the 6th December 1995, and I am now in a position to respond.

It is perhaps worth emphasising at the beginning of the letter that the surgeon management of patients with coagulation disorders, particularly haemophiliacs for responsible for your care, Mr. GRO-D fifteen years.

I am informed that when you were seen in the clinic on the 6th October, laparoscopic cholecystectomy was discussed. On the day of surgery, the procedure was straightforward. Mr. GRO-D was surprised how grossly disorganised your liver was and carried out a Tru - cut liver biopsy well clear of the cholecystectomy site. It was possible to diathermise the biopsy needle.

At the completion of the procedure, careful haemostasis was secured throughout the abdomen. You were then kept in the recovery room until both the Consultant Anaesthetist and Consultant Surgeon were happy that it was safe to return you to the ward. I am informed that you became restless and the question of intraabdominal bleeding was raised. It was then you slipped from your bed. Mr. GRO-D confirmed intra-abdominal bleeding and you were returned to theatre for a second operation.

re-inserted the laparoscope. He could not identify the source of the bleeding, and therefore, he carried out a During the second operation, Mr. GRO-D laparotomy. This showed that the gall bladder bed was secure, the liver biopsy site was barely visible and certainly not bleeding. Mr. GRO-D then went on to oversew the cystic artery and washed out the abdomen with antibiotic.

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To:∠Mr. P. Bullen		06/02/96
Mr. GRO-D then of stopped. I am informe home on the 14th Nov	ed that you then made	carefully to ensure bleeding had e a good recovery, being discharged
bleed. A drain was pt 28th November when	it in under uitrasound the situation resolved	
To deal with the speci your liver biopsy had	fic matters you raise, nothing to do with the	Mr. GRO-D is absolutely clear that e subsequent bleeding.
had agreed that he we fact you were saying circumstances. This surgeon. However, it behalf of the Trust. I am surprised however standard, closely surprised further	ould not do an open in you did not want any seems a genuine mist has obviously cause wer that all the postopoervised by the consu	es about the liver biopsy. He thought you liver biopsy. He did not realise that in form of liver biopsy under any sunderstanding between yourself and the dyou distress and for this I apologise of erative care you received was of a high litant at all times.
Yours sincerely,		
JAMES BARBOU CHIEF EXECUTI	GRO-C R VE	

5-FEB-96 MON 14:39

GRO-C

SIO SECRETARIES MRI

MEDICAL DIRECTORATE

FAX NO,

GRO-C

PAGE

Central Manchester Healthcare NHS Trust

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY OXFORD ROAD MANCHESTER

IM/ASF/63/1420

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL AND COLO-RECTAL SURGERY

1 February 1996

Mr GRO-D Mr R C Pearson Mr J HIII

REPORT ON PAUL BULLEN DOB: GRO-C 58

Tel **GRO-C** Pari

As Consultant Surgeon at this Hospital I have been involved for 15 years in the Surgical management of Jehovah's Witnesses and patients with coagulation disorders, There is a close working relationship with the particularly haemophiliacs. Department of Haematology.

Mr Bullen was referred up with increasing nausea and food intolerance which had been attributed to a gall stone noted on ultrasound examination. I saw him in the clinic on 6/10/95 and discussed laparoscopic cholecystectomy with him. He was admitted on 30/10/95 to rectify his low platelet and low Factor VIII level before surgery. He was the first patient on the afternoon list, the procedure starting at 2.00pm. The procedure itself was straightforward. I was surprised how grossly disorganised his liver was and carried out a Tru-cut liver biopsy well clear of the cholecystectomy site. It was possible to diathermise the biopsy needle. At the completion of the procedure careful haemostasis was secured throughout the abdomen. He was kept in the Recovery Department next to Theatre until both the Consultant Anaesthetist and myself were happy that he was safe to go back to the ward. On the ward he became restless and the question of intra-abdominal bleeding was raised. He slipped from his bed. It was clear that he was continuing to bleed intra-abdominally and I arranged for him to have a second operation at around midnight of the same day. I re-inserted the laparoscope and found that there was free intra-abdominal blood. I could not identify a source of bleeding and, therefore, proceeded to a laparotomy through an upper midline incision. The gall bladder bed was secure, the liver biopsy site was barely visible and certainly not bleeding. I oversewed the cystic artery with a Prolene suture and washed the abdomen out with antibiotic. I waited until the next morning to be sure that the drains were not going



Central Manchester Healthcare NHS Trust

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY OXFORD ROAD MANCHESTER

PAUL BULLEN DOB: GRO.C 58



-2-

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL AND COLO-RECTAL SURGERY

GRO-C

Mr R C Pearson Mr I Hill

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to continue to ooze necessitating intra-abdominal packing. The bleeding slowly settled and he made a good recovery and went home on 14/11/95. He was readmitted on 22/11/95 when I saw him again with Dr Hay and his team. He had undergone a further intra-abdominal bleed. A drain was put in under ultrasound control into the abdomen and blood drained off until 28/11/95 when the situation resolved.

To deal with Mr Bullen's specific complaints, I am absolutely clear that his liver blopsy had nothing whatsoever to do with his bleed or subsequent course. In the clinic we had discussed open and laparoscopic cholecystectomy. I have to say directly that I misunderstood Mr Bullen in that I had made it clear to him that we would not do an open liver blopsy. It had not registered with me that what he was in fact saying is that he did not want any form of liver blopsy under any circumstance. I was unaware that there was a group of such patients who specifically prohibit that course of action. I was surprised at the severity of the liver change. In the past with Haematology patients it has been routine practice to carry out a liver blopsy to aid diagnosis, prognosis and possibly treatment in the future. The management post-operatively of Mr Bullen was careful. I personally was involved in his care throughout the afternoon, evening and night involved. I have discussed his case with him and with Dr Charles Hay. I would resolutely refute any suggestion that his care had been of anything other than of a high standard.

GRO-D

Consultant Surgeon

NHS

Central Manchester Healthcare NHS Trust

Medical Directorate,

The Manchester Royal Infirmary, Cobbett House, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9WL.

Please contact or reply to:

Mrs J White, Complaints Officer

Direct Line:

Our ref: JCW/KS/95/316c

12 December 1995

GRO-D Consultant Surgeon Department of Surgery Manchester Royal Infirmary

GRO-D Dear

Paul BULLEN (dob: GRO-C/1958) Re: **GRO-C**

Casenote: M63/1420

I would be grateful if you could consider the attached correspondence concerning this patient and provide me with your comments in order for a response to the complaint to be prepared.

In order to comply with the deadline for dealing with complaints I would be grateful to receive your comments by 3rd January, 1996.

I do appreciate your assistance in answering these concerns.

Yours sincerely

all a

Jane White (Mrs) Complaints Officer



Central Manchester Healthcare Trust

GRO-C

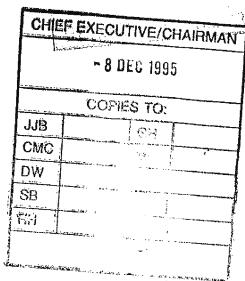
CHESHIRE GRO-C

Central Manchester Healthcare Trust
The Royal Infirmary
Oxford Road
MANCHESTER
M13 9WL

For the attention of The Chief Executive

6th December 1995

Dear Sir,



I wish to register a very serious and formal complaint about the level of professional care and attention I received at Manchester Royal Infirmary during and following my operation on 1st November 1995 to have my gall bladder removed by 'Keyhole' Surgery.

The most serious part of my complaint concerns the liver biopsy which was taken without my consent and indeed against my expressed wishes.

By performing this additional surgery, for which there was absolutely no medical criteria, the surgeon showed scant regard for the patient's wishes and, in my opinion, committed an act which is tantamount to a criminal injury and, furthermore, is the most likely reason for the very serious complications which followed my operation, complications which nearly cost my life.

My critism does not end there.

Notwithstanding the additional exposure to complications created by the biopsy it was obvious as soon as I came out of the anaesthetic that all was not well. Despite my complaints of severe discomfort it was some 5 hours before my problem was diagnosed, and more disturbingly a further 4½ hours before I was taken for surgery, by this time my life was ebbing away. I find this level of post- operative care to be absolutely appalling given that the hospital has a full history of my condition.

Furthermore, following the second surgery, when my wife was called into the hospital the explanation given to her was "He had fallen out of bed giving his head a very bad bang", which one assumes was what the carers assumed was the cause of my internal bleeding.

Two points arise from this: firstly if I had not survived the truth about the biopsy may never have come out - until the time I came out of my coma it was accepted that the cause of the haemorrhage was my fall from the bed which is clearly nonesense. Secondly why, given the discomfort I was obviously in, was I not given more post-operative care; why was I allowed to fall out of bed?

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As a consequence of my complaint I would like you to address the following points:

- The hospital should introduce, or reaffirm, a policy to prevent additional surgery, that is not directly relevent to the origional operation, from being carried out without a patient's consent.
- To consider whether 'Keyhole' Surgery should be carried out on people with haemophilia.
- To give adequate consideration to a patient's Hepatic condition when operating on a person with haemophilia and hepatitis C. This is likely to include a high level of post operative care probably on a high dependency unit.
- 1111 To consider my own case for recompense which should take into account;
 - (a) Loss of earnings/immediate expenses incurred by my family during my time as an in-patient.
 - (b) A sum which will take into consideration the damage to my health as a result of my operation.
 - (c) The additional damage to my liver.
 - (d) Restrictions in mobility due to extremely weakened muscles.
 - (e) The stress and anxiety to myself and my family the reason I did not want a biopsy was because I did not want the psychological trauma of knowing the condition of my liver.
 - (f) The blaten't disregard of my expressed wish not to have a liver biopsy. There appears to be no denial that I had a liver biopsy after specifically stating I did not want one, therefore, I can see no reason for the hospital to dispute its responsibility.

The purpose of this letter is to allow you, on behalf of the Central Manchester Healthcare Trust, the opportunity to make a reasonable and mutually satisfactory response to the points raised. Please do not be in any doubt that your failure to make a suitable response will mean I will take the whole matter to the highest authorities.

and the transfer

I hope you agree the hospital has acted disgracefully so your prompt response would go some way to offset the trauma I am currently suffering.

Yours faithfully

GRO-C

Mr. P. Bullen