

Witness Name: Irene Madden

Statement No: WITN4600001

Exhibits: WITN4600002 - WITN4600006

Dated: 10 March 2021

INFECTED BLOOD INQUIRY

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF IRENE MADDEN

I provide this statement in response to a request under Rule 9 of the Inquiry Rules 2006, dated 04 January 2021.

I, Irene Madden, will say as follows: -

Section 1. Introduction

1. My name is Irene Madden. My date of birth is GRO-C 1938. I am 82. I reside at GRO-C Manchester, GRO-C I married my ex-husband Colin Ellis in 1959. We had three children. Our eldest son Wayne David Ellis was born on GRO-C 1961, and our youngest son Anthony Ellis was born on GRO-C 1965.
2. Between Wayne and Anthony we also had a daughter, sadly she died at birth due to hydrocephalus. We also have two grandchildren. I am currently retired. Before this I was employed as a phlebotomist, and I have worked in care homes for around five years.

3. I have made this statement in conjunction with my ex-husband Colin Ellis. His date of birth is GRO-C 1939. He is 81 and currently retired. Before this, he was employed as an engineer in Radcliffe and various other locations across the UK. Even though Colin is my ex husband we are still the best of friends.
4. I intend to speak about our son Wayne's infection with HIV. Wayne received several blood transfusions during his young life. He was also given cryoprecipitate and Factor VIII. I don't suppose we will ever know for a fact which of these three gave him the HIV and Hepatitis C. The Coroner mentions it was the Factor VIII.
5. I want to tell you about how he learnt about his infection, how the illness had affected him and our family thereafter, and the treatment he had received. Wayne's date of birth is GRO-C 1961 and his date of death is 29 April 2004. He was 42.
6. I also want to speak about the Coroners verdict, which I disagree with. As sad as it is, Wayne committed suicide; he even left a note, which is shown, on the last page of the Coroners papers. **(WITN4600002)**
7. The Coroner ruled an '*Open verdict*' and that the cause of Wayne's death was '*Unascertainable*'. I believe this is a cover up because there was no intervention to stop Wayne, he was at risk and I had already taken him to Accident & Emergency three times shortly before he ended his own life. My view is that the authorities did not want to be blamed for their inaction.
8. I can confirm that I have chosen not to have legal representation and that the Inquiry Investigator has explained the anonymity process to me. I am not seeking anonymity as I wish for my story to be known in full.
9. The Inquiry Investigator has explained to me the 'Right to Reply' procedure, and I understand that if I am critical of a medical professional or organisation, they will have the right to reply to that criticism.

10. I wish to acknowledge that naturally as time passes, memories can fade. I have been able to provide approximate timeframes for matters based on life events. However, these timeframes should be accepted as 'near to' rather than precise dates.

11. I have constructed this statement with access to some of Wayne's medical records.

Section 2. How Affected

12. On GRO-C 1961, Wayne was born two months premature. From the date of his birth, he would experience small knocks of which he would bruise heavily. This bruising would stay on his body for long periods of time, but at the time, neither Colin nor myself had cause to be alarmed. We had noticed that his veins were very prominent and on his back they looked like the branches of a tree.

13. I can recall in 1962 when Wayne was aged around ten months old, I went to work as normal, and left Wayne in the care of my father for about 30 minutes before Colin came home from work. When I returned home from work later that evening Colin told me that Wayne had been restless and had been crying.

14. I decided to check over Wayne's body to see if there was anything wrong which would have been the cause of Wayne's discomfort. When I took his nappy off I noticed that he had a large swelling on his bum. We were immediately alarmed as we had no idea what had caused the swelling.

15. We decided to immediately take Wayne to the Accident and Emergency Department at Fairfield General Hospital, Rochdale Old Road, Bury, BL9 7TD ("Fairfield's").

16. Once Wayne was admitted to Fairfield's, the doctors carried out an examination into this swelling. At the time, the doctors could not uncover what was wrong with him, so we were asked to leave him at the hospital for observations until a diagnosis could be made. At no stage did the hospital ever accuse me of hurting Wayne on purpose.
17. When we returned to Fairfield's the next morning, we had noticed that Wayne's thighs were severely swollen to the point that it was as large as Colin's thigh is today as a fully grown adult. It was heart breaking to have seen Wayne in this state.
18. They had taken blood from both his femoral arteries, which had caused this swelling. He was so bottom heavy that we could not sit Wayne up or lift him. However, we took comfort in the fact that he was in the right place to be treated.
19. Later that day, a doctor with whom I cannot recall their name came into the room where Wayne resided. He told us that they were going to give Wayne a blood transfusion in an attempt to help with the swelling on his leg. Naturally we agreed, as we believed this was the only solution to help with Wayne's recovery.
20. At the time, I do not believe that the medical profession had much knowledge on bleeding disorders and how to diagnose and treat them. Therefore, I believe they gave Wayne a blood transfusion to try and do their best by him.
21. Thereafter, the doctors in charge of Wayne's care would take blood samples after blood samples from him in attempt to diagnose what was causing his swelling. In the end, I asked the doctors to please not take any more blood from Wayne as they had taken so much blood from him before this point to the point that he was covered in bruises. It was almost as if he resembled a pincushion, and I could not bear for Wayne go through anymore discomfort.

22. The doctors at Fairfield's were unable to provide a diagnose for Wayne's swelling, so they referred him to Professor Israels at the Haematology Department at Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9WL ("Manchester Royal").
23. In April 1962, within such a short period of time of being referred to Professor Israels, Wayne was diagnosed with Haemophilia A.
24. We were not provided with much information by Professor Israels about Wayne's Haemophilia at the point of his diagnosis, other than it was difficult to stop his bleeding. I therefore cannot say that we were provided with enough information to be able to adequately manage his haemophilia. We did are best.
25. When both myself and Colin were told about Wayne's haemophilia diagnosis, we were at a loss. We did not know anything about haemophilia so we were unaware of what this meant with regards to the effects it would have on his health thereafter.
26. Professor Israels had asked both myself and Colin whether anyone in the family had had haemophilia, of which we had told him that there was not a family history of haemophilia. Our youngest son Anthony was then tested for haemophilia, to which his test result had returned notifying us that he did not have haemophilia.
27. Thereafter, we were told by Professor Israels that if anything happened in the future with regards to Wayne's bleeds, then he must be taken to the Haematology Unit at the Manchester Royal immediately for treatment.
28. I was sterilised at the age of 29. I cannot remember how this came about. Looking back I was happy for this as I did not want to run the risk of having another child who had haemophilia, it wasn't fair.

29. From the point at which Wayne was diagnosed with Haemophilia, and as he was growing up, we had started to notice how often Wayne needed medical assistance for his bleeds. Myself and Wayne would visit Manchester Royal approximately three or four times a week for treatment. If he stepped off a curb in the street, you could guarantee that he would twist his ankle and this would cause a bleed we would need to attend the hospital for.
30. When Wayne was aged around two years old, he suffered a large bleed. He was admitted to the men's ward at Manchester Royal as a result. He was placed into a cot in the middle of the ward, and all the other patients absolutely loved him. Whilst it was difficult to leave your child in the hospital at such a young age, I found comfort in the fact that he was so well loved. I knew he would be well looked after by those around him.
31. Throughout Wayne's childhood, Wayne knew that there was something not quite right with regards to his health as he spent a lot of time going in and out of hospital. We did not wrap him up in cotton wool. He would go out and play, ride his bike just like all the other children in the neighbourhood. Therefore, he did not necessarily miss out on all of his childhood.
32. In 1971 or 1972, when Wayne was aged around ten or eleven years old, he had to undergo an operation to have a number of teeth taken out at Manchester Royal. However, during the operation, the dentist had taken more teeth out than they should have done, or than what was originally planned. Consequently, this caused a large bleed in Wayne's gums in his mouth, and they could not stop the bleeding.
33. Subsequently, Wayne was admitted to the children's ward at Manchester Royal which was called St Mary's for general observations and treatment for the bleed in his mouth. Colin visited Wayne at hospital; he was sat upright in his bed with his mouth tied up. He also had a mouth guards in his mouth to try and stop the bleeding. This did not help and he continued to lose a lot of blood. Poor boy had to swallow the blood, as he was not able to spit it out.

34. As Colin sat with Wayne next to his bed, he whispered to his dad that he needed to go to the toilet. Colin helped Wayne out of the bed and immediately, Wayne's complexion went as white as a sheet and he fainted. In a panic, Colin then picked Wayne up and placed him back into bed.
35. When Wayne regained consciousness, Colin asked Wayne if he needed a drink. He noticed that there was a cup on the side of Wayne's bed, which contained milk. However, upon closer inspection he noticed that this milk had soured. This meant that no one had attended to him in quite some time.
36. Colin was absolutely furious. They had neglected Wayne to the point that he had not had a drink and he had also not eaten. They did not know how to treat him, they just left him.
37. Colin immediately went to speak to the nurse who was on duty at the time and complained. In fact, he did not complain he shouted at her. Wayne was just a child and was not in a position to complain. Children do not complain they just get on with it. They must have walked past him a thousand times and they did not think to tend to a ten or eleven year old boy who was alone in the hospital. It is a wonder he did not die. A day or two later, he would have died.
38. Thereafter, the doctor on duty decided to give Wayne a whole blood transfusion as treatment for his bleed. Wayne remained at Manchester Royal for around one month before he was discharged and returned home.
39. Wayne received various blood products throughout his life. He was given a blood transfusion in 1962 at the age of ten months old, and another at the age of ten or eleven years old in 1971 or 1972, when he had teeth removed at Manchester Royal.
40. As he was growing up, Wayne was told that he would receive treatment of Cryoprecipitate at home for his bleeds. The local General Practitioner ("GP") would visit us at our home and inject Cryoprecipitate into Wayne's feet, as

they could not find any veins in his arms whenever Wayne was in need of treatment.

41. From the age of around twelve or thirteen years old, Wayne was told that he could receive Factor VIII treatment. He was taught by a nurse at Manchester Royal how to inject the Factor VIII himself, so that he could do so at home instead of attending hospital, or the local GP visiting our home. This was wonderful and changed our life style as this prevented him visiting the hospital as regularly as he was previously. It also meant that he could carry on with his life as normal and administer the Factor VIII himself at home. Wayne knew when he was about to have a bleed he could sense it.

42. Neither myself, Colin, or Wayne were ever informed of any risks or dangers that were associated with the use of Factor VIII at the time of his treatment. We simply thought it was a wonder drug, and it was the best thing for Wayne so we allowed him to keep taking the blood product. We had no idea the product was potentially life threatening and contaminated, we would not have let him take it had we known.

43. In 1984, when Wayne was aged around twenty-two or twenty-three years old, he was invited to a consultation with a Doctor at the Haemophilia Department, Manchester Royal. It was here that Wayne was told that during routine testing he had been found to have tested positive for the presence of HIV. I note that in my Will say for the coroner I write, he was told "matter of fact" about the HIV by a doctor at that hospital who I think was later sacked or demoted.

44. Doctor Alec Bonington (Consultant) was great with Wayne throughout his treatment for his haemophilia. I cannot sing his praises enough.

45. After Wayne had been informed of his HIV diagnosis, he came home to tell us the news. He had stated that his infection was nothing to worry about as he could manage it with home treatment. He was not really upset about it. As far as he was concerned, HIV was not such a problem until it started to circulate around his body.

46. As a result of information contained within a letter dated 21st February 2005, from the Coroner, Simon Nelson to Elaine Tower, Wayne contracted HIV from *' well known Phactor 8 blood' which gave him HIV* This is exhibited at **WITN4600002. Page 2.**

47. I do not believe that any information or advice was provided to either myself, Colin, or Wayne beforehand of the risks of being exposed to infection as a result of the blood transfusions and or Factor VIII.

48. I cannot pass comment on what information was provided to Wayne by Doctor Alec

49. about his HIV infection. I also cannot comment on whether this information would be considered adequate enough for Wayne to have understood and have been able to manage his infection. I was not present in the face to face consultation when he was diagnosed with HIV. I also did not ask Wayne about this fact thereafter.

50. I cannot pass comment on whether Wayne's HIV diagnosis should have been provided at an earlier point of time. As far as I am aware, Wayne was informed of his positive HIV test result as soon as the medical professionals had become aware of this fact.

51. I do not have any views on how the test results were communicated to Wayne. I was not present.

52. Neither myself or Colin were given any information surrounding the risks to others with regards to Wayne's HIV infection. If Wayne was otherwise told this information, we were not told of this fact.

53. After Wayne was diagnosed with HIV, his life almost fell apart at the seams. Within a matter of years, he became estranged from his wife and his son, Matthew He also had to give up care of his dog, as he was no longer able to

take care of it. Thereafter, he became severely depressed and was placed on a course of tablets as treatment.

54. In January 1994, Wayne was started on a course of Prozac for his depression, of which, it was noted that he was unable to tolerate his medication due to the side effects he had experienced.

55. In January 1995, Wayne started treatment of Dothiepin, which was later changed to Amitriptyline in February 1995. This was also due to the side effects he experienced as result of the medication he was prescribed.

56. In December 1996, Wayne had severe depressive episodes with panic attacks. He experienced suicidal thoughts on three occasions over the course of three weeks before he was referred to a consultant.

57. In 1997, Wayne was admitted to Fairfield's on a number of occasions as a result of his depression. In June 1997, Wayne was admitted to Fairfield's for a period of around three weeks after he had cut himself with a piece of broken glass following an argument with his brother. Prior to this, in May 1997, he was admitted to the psychiatric ward at Fairfield's for psychiatric assessment and medication. He was discharged on 02 June 1997.

58. Wayne would go through various manic periods of depression over the years, to the point that it almost felt like he had lost his mind. He would give away money as if it was free. One time he gave a couple a Mini Cooper, as he simply did not know what he was doing.

59. His depressive periods got so bad that we took him to hospital around eight times to seek medical assistance. They did not seem to do anything to help him, so in the end, in the twelve months leading up to his death in 2004, he was placed on the psychiatric ward at Fairfield's.

60. I knew it was the best thing for Wayne's mental health for him to be placed onto the psychiatric ward, so I tried to visit him every day throughout the period he was in hospital
61. During this twelve-month period, he did not have a consistent psychiatrist with whom could keep tabs on his progress. Instead, Wayne had multiple psychiatrists. This meant that they were unable to help in ways one consistent psychiatrist would have done. With every change of psychiatrist, all the knowledge they had built up over the months with regards to Wayne's mental health was lost. We then had to explain this to the new psychiatrist all over again. It was a never-ending carousel of new faces after new faces, who did not really do anything to help Wayne.
62. Myself and Colin would attend meetings at Fairfield's to discuss Wayne's treatment and where we would be updated about his mental health. To be honest, this was a complete waste of time, as we did not get anywhere.
63. Whilst at Fairfield's, Wayne was on a list of tablets for his depression. I have never known any patient with whom their medication was swapped about so much. It was always so inconsistent. They had changed his tablets that much that he must have developed a very strong resilience to the concoction of his medication he was prescribed. It was almost as if all the different tablets would mix up in his system and he did not react well to them. Wayne was always on a different planet mentally due to the effects his medication had on him.
64. The copious drugs he was given as treatment had absolutely no effect on his mental health. Whenever I would go to visit him at hospital, he would always turn away from me and act as if I was not sitting by his side. He just sat there and very rarely got out of his bed. He never spoke to me and you could not get anything out of him to make conversation.
65. Wayne tried to commit suicide on multiple occasions whilst at Fairfield's. This included attempting to drink bleach and cutting his wrists with his wristwatch.

This impacted on his life badly and it ruined him. I believed that for Wayne to try to take his life on multiple failed occasions he must have wanted to end his life a lot. He would tell me this all the time.

66. Almost as a last-ditch attempt, the psychiatrist and consultants informed us that they were going to treat Wayne with Electroconvulsive Therapy ("ECT"). For a period of three weeks Wayne underwent ECT three times a week. This did not have any positive effects on Wayne's mental health.

67. During the time Wayne was in hospital I was kept very much in the dark by them, they didn't tell me the every day events or the drugs he was on. I would not know about the bleach had Wayne not told me.

68. After twelve months, I was visiting Wayne in the hospital. A doctor by the name of [GRO-D] walked up to us and said something along the lines of *"you need to take him home we are sending him home. There is nothing else we can do for him here."* I was completely unprepared for this; I had no clothes with me. I told him Wayne was not well enough, the Doctor replied that in his opinion he was. [GRO-D] He told me not to worry, he will get looked after, I tried to explain that Wayne would be on his own and live in a house he had never stayed in before. Wayne had been in hospital for 12 months, how was he supposed to cope on his own?

69. I was so angry with the staff at Fairfield's. It almost felt as though they were trying to pass all the responsibility on to us, when we had no idea what to do to help him. He was just left on his own with no assistance. He was supposed to have assistance from a Community Psychiatric Nurse ("CPN") who was to visit him every day. However, every day, the CPN would telephone Wayne to tell him that he was unable to visit him, as they were short staffed at the hospital.

70. After Wayne was discharged from hospital he went to see Dr [GRO-D] who gave him 300 tablets of a different type. I cannot understand why he was

given so many tablets in one go when he had suicidal tendencies and the Doctor was aware.

71. A couple of days before Wayne took the overdose Colin had visited him and they had gone shopping for food for him. Colin says he appeared to be happy that he had some company.

72. On Monday 26 April 2004, I went to Wayne's house to visit him and to see if he needed any assistance. However, after trying for a while, I could not get in to his house. I was so worried I decided to go home and ring Colin to come and help me. Colin went to the house and he managed to get in.

73. I then received a telephone call from Colin who told me that he had found Wayne lying on the floor in the kitchen. He had aspirated a large volume of tablets, and Colin had tried to get the rest of the tablets out of his mouth.

74. I immediately went back to Wayne's house and tried to help. I turned him on his side and tried to clear his air way. There were tablets on the floor. It was very distressing to see Wayne like that.

75. Colin immediately rang for an ambulance, and he was taken to the Accident and Emergency Department at Fairfield's. I can recall the doctors in charge of his care stating that Wayne was comatose phase eight, I knew that wasn't good news. Wayne was taken to Intensive Care thereafter.

76. After Wayne was admitted to Intensive Care, he was later placed onto a ventilator. I don't know why this wasn't done sooner. He was on a ventilator for around three days. During this period, he had undergone a brain scan.

77. On 29 April 2004, when we went to visit Wayne at the hospital we were sat in the room he resided, when a doctor came into the room and knelt down to talk to us. At this point, we immediately knew what the doctor was going to talk to us about. He said something along the lines of *"I am sorry we are going to have to turn Wayne's ventilator off. There is nothing more we can do for him."*

78. I did not wish to be present in the room when they turned Wayne's ventilator off. Colin however was present in the room when they turned off his ventilator. He says the colour just drained from Wayne's face, he has that lasting memory in his mind forever, and I cannot say I wanted that for myself. I wanted to remember Wayne as the happy go lucky person he once was, not, him dead in a hospital bed. On 29 April 2004, Wayne was pronounced deceased.

79. We later found out that Wayne had used his anti-depressant tablets to take an overdose. [GRO-C]
[GRO-C]
[GRO-C] We also found a suicide note that Wayne had left for us to explain the reasons for him taking his own life. (Last page of the coroners papers) He writes. *'To Family Im sorry, So I took all of Dr [GRO-D] tablets (Monday) I love you all and hope the next lifes a beeter (sic) one – PS mum you've ben (Sic) brick PS I love you'*

80. At Wayne's funeral I cannot say that there was an issue with the funeral services we received from the undertakers, other than the fact that we were told that Wayne had to have a closed coffin. He was not able to have an open coffin. I did not question this at the time. Wayne was cremated.

Section 3. Other Infections.

81. In July 1993, Wayne was told by the doctors at Manchester Royal that alongside HIV, he had also contracted Hepatitis C. (HCV)

82. In 1993, Wayne was also told that he was HBV Immune, which is consistent with a past hepatitis infection. Both Wayne's HCV and HBV diagnosis is exhibited within a Report dated 29 July 2004, from Dr A Miranda, Red Bank Group Practice. Entitled Medical Report re Wayne David Ellis. This is

exhibited as part of the Coroners papers as at **WITN4600002. Page 3 onwards.** You will note that the aforementioned medical report dated 29th July 2004 is an abridged version of Wayne's medical notes. Dr Miranda writes, Unfortunately I was not able to produce a brief medical history, as Mr Ellis notes included up to 12 files.

83. Additionally, it was thought by the medical professionals that Wayne had been given blood by a donor who had vCJD. I believe he had a brain scan thereafter.

Section 4. Consent

84. Whilst Wayne was a child, either myself or Colin would have consented to the treatment and testing he would have received at hospital. However, I cannot say that I consented to Wayne having received treatment of Factor VIII.

85. As soon as Wayne was an adult, he would have consented to the treatment and testing he had undergone thereafter.

86. I cannot say that Wayne was ever tested for the purposes of research. If he had, then I was not made aware of this fact.

Section 5. Impact.

Mental/Physical Effect.

87. As previously stated, after Wayne was diagnosed with HIV in 1984, his life turned upside down. As a result of this, his mental health had started to

deteriorate. He was placed on a treatment of anti-depressant tablets, which did not seem to help. I can recall a number of times when Wayne would say to me something along the lines of "*I do not want to be here anymore. Can you help me take my own life?*" This is something, which I found very difficult to hear as a mother from your own son, but this just shows the state of Wayne's mental health at the time.

88. Wayne had also told Doctor Bonington at Manchester Royal that he no longer wanted to be on this earth. I can recall Doctor Bonington saying that he had never seen Wayne look so ill. He was horrified at the way Wayne appeared. It was a difficult period for us all, but especially for Wayne.

89. Wayne was eventually placed onto a psychiatric ward at Fairfield in 2003, due to his severe depressive episodes. He there for around twelve months. Two weeks after they discharged him he took his own life.

Treatment

90. I know he received treatment for the HIV, but I do not know the full details. I do not know whether they treated his HCV.

Impact

91. After Wayne was diagnosed with haemophilia, he attended two schools throughout his education. Firstly, he attended Westley Methodist School, where all the children had to be told not to knock him about as it may cause him to have a bleed.

92. Thereafter, Wayne attended Park Dean Community Special School, St Martin's Road, Fitton Hill, Oldham, Lancashire, OL8 2PZ ("Park Dean"). This

was a school where all the pupils had a disability, so it was easier for Wayne to be cared for with regards to his bleeds. He remained at Park Dean for the remainder of his education.

93. I cannot say that the teachers at this school liked Wayne very much as he used to play tricks on the other kids. I can recall one incident where one of the teachers tried to force Wayne to eat his custard, which was on his plate due to his school dinners. He had told the teacher that he could not eat the custard as it would make him sick, to which the teacher forced him to eat it. Immediately after Wayne was sick. He was a very strong-willed child.

94. Wayne had to get a taxi to school;

GRO-D

GRO-D

95. I cannot say to what extent Wayne's haemophilia had an effect on his education. He lost a lot of time at School, which must have had an impact. Wayne finished his education as was expected of him. Wayne's subsequent HIV diagnosis did not have an effect on his education as he was diagnosed with his infection after the point at which he had completed his education.

96. After Wayne left school, Colin got him a job as an Apprentice Draftsman at Radcliffe Paper Mill. He remained there for about six years until he qualified as a Draftsman. Wayne did not enjoy his role as a draftsman and did not want to make this into his career. Wayne cared for people and animals. He left his job as a draftsman and volunteered at a home for adult handicapped people. He was so good that they eventually offered him a full time job that he loved

97. Eventually due to the effect the haemophilia had had on his joints he had to leave, as he could no longer lift the patients. He left and joined British Telecom as a switchboard operator.

98. I cannot say that Wayne personally suffered financially as a result of his HIV diagnosis. After his diagnosis in 1984, he moved into a council flat as he gave the marital household to his ex-wife to raise their child.

99. However, due to Wayne's haemophilia, I was unable to work as I was always on call to take him to hospital for treatment when he suffered a knock or a bleed. This meant we struggled financially, and the majority of the financial burden was placed on Colin's shoulders to provide for the family.

100. At the age of eighteen years old, Wayne met his ex-wife Barbara. At the beginning of their relationship they were so happy. GRO-C

GRO-C

GRO-C They then had a son named Matthew.

101. A year after Wayne and Barbara's marriage in 1983, Wayne was diagnosed with HIV in 1984. I cannot pass comment on how Wayne told his wife about his infection, but not long after this point, cracks started to show in their marriage.

102

GRO-D

103

GRO-D

104. GRO-D

105. GRO-D

106. Alongside Wayne's son and ex-wife, Wayne's younger brother Anthony was affected by his HIV diagnosis. Growing up, I believe that Anthony felt a bit left out, as both myself and Colin had to spend a lot of time caring for Wayne and we were always at the hospital with him. However, now that Anthony is an adult, he understands why we had spent so much time caring for Wayne.

107. Anthony does not let anyone see how much he is hurting or that he is sad. This is hard for his parents, as we do not know when he needs comforting, particularly in the wake of his brother's death. However, recently, I had a conversation with Anthony, where he asked me to tell his partner about what happened to Wayne. He asked me to wait until he was certain that he was going to be with her for the foreseeable future, as he did not want to tell just anyone about what happened to his brother. This was because of the stigma of HIV.

108. In 1988, myself and Colin got a divorce. Whilst this was not directly related to Wayne's health, I do feel that it may have had an effect under the surface. We spent so much time at the hospital caring for Wayne that we had almost separated without our knowledge, or without meaning. We focused on other people so much that we did not focus on our marriage. Our marriage was somewhat neglected along the way. Whilst we are now divorced, Colin and myself are great friends.

109. Apart from Anthony not wanting to tell his partner what happened to Wayne, I do not believe that either Wayne, the family, or myself have

experienced any issues with regards to the stigma associated with HIV. I believe that Wayne had tried to keep his diagnosis quiet from as many people as he possibly could, as he did not want to draw attention to himself. Whether this was through fear of the stigma associated with HIV I do not know.

110. However, not long after Wayne's death, our local newspaper named "The Radcliffe Times" published an Article with a headline stating something along the lines of "*Local Man has HIV.*" The Article published Wayne's name, address, and published the fact that he had contracted HIV.

111. We were completely shocked. He had contracted HIV through treatment with contaminated blood and we had no idea who had spoken to the Press.

Section 6. Treatment/Care/Support

112. The care Wayne experienced from the point of his haemophilia diagnosis in 1962 and until his death in 2004, was both good and bad. He was provided with good care with respect to the early days and how they treated him both before and after his haemophilia diagnosis. The medical profession could not have done more for Wayne when he attended the hospital with a bleed.

113. Contrastingly, Wayne experienced bad care with regards to the lack of care he was provided with, both whilst he was admitted at the psychiatric ward at Fairfield's and after the point he was discharged. I believe that the lack of care he received contributed to his death, as they were not able to help Wayne with his depression. This ultimately led to his suicide in 2004.

114. Neither Wayne, Colin or myself were offered any counselling or psychological support either as a result of his HIV diagnosis, or his subsequent death. Colin believes that I should have been offered counselling

for the way in which Wayne's death affected me, but sadly, this did not materialise.

Section 7. Financial Assistance

115. After Wayne's HIV diagnosis in 1984, he received £64,000. However, I never went into details with Wayne on where this money had come from. We can only assume that this money had come from the Government.

116. I do believe that Wayne was in correspondence with the Macfarlane Trust, but I cannot say for certain whether the money he received had come from the Macfarlane Trust. I cannot therefore provide any information on the process of applying for financial assistance.

117. I also cannot pass comment on whether Wayne faced any difficulties or obstacles when applying for or obtaining financial assistance, or whether there were any preconditions imposed on the making of his application.

118. I am also not aware that Wayne received any other financial assistance as a result of his HIV infection.

Section 8. Other Issues

119. On 05 May 2004, an Inquest into Wayne's cause of death was opened at Rochdale Coroners Court. It was concluded in November 2004. The Coroner ruled that the cause of Wayne's death was Unascertainable. His conclusion was an Open verdict.

120. I disagree with the Coroner's findings. With Wayne's medical history, his psychological background, and the fact that he left a suicide note noting

that he had taken an overdose, which was exhibited at the back of the Coroner's notes, why was suicide not concluded as the cause of Wayne's death?

121. In 2007 I decided to implement an Inquiry into Wayne's death, which took a number of months. I wanted to show up all the social workers, Hospitals, and the health care infrastructure who were involved in the care of Wayne over the years. I felt like he did not have any health care in the end, and this had contributed to his death.

122. At the time of the Inquiry, I was also considering going to the papers to tell Wayne's story. My younger son Anthony came to me and asked me not to. He had stated that as he was working at the Paper Mill, he could not explain this to his workplace and he did not want to lose his job.

123. His workplace had already thought that Wayne was gay due to the Article in the Radcliffe Times around the time of his death, and he simply could not explain any press coverage to them. I respected Anthony's wishes and have never discussed this with the press.

124. I was only trying to make it known what had happened to Wayne, how he had contracted HIV, and all the failings he had experienced at the hands of the medical professionals. I was so angry, and I guess this had been at the forefront of my mind when I started the Inquiry. I did not think about the wider consequences.

125. Colin and I attended the local town hall for the first few days of the Inquiry hearing where there were multiple counsellors and medical professionals in attendance. I'm afraid I cannot recall who chaired this inquiry.

126. They had all told us that it was not their fault for what happened to Wayne. Subsequently, it was decided that we would not carry on with the Inquiry, for the family's sake. My nerves were also in a terrible state.

127. Colin cannot remember this period GRO-C
GRO-C What I can remember is that either a nurse or social worker said that Wayne would have most likely committed suicide anyway. Another said it was not just us who should be blamed. I thought this was a very ignorant comment to make. No one wanted to take the blame or take responsibly for what happened to Wayne.
128. As you can see, the Inquiry took place several years after Wayne's death. The reason for the delay was due to the fact that I was not strong enough to cope with the mental anguish of relive Wayne's death and all that went with it.
129. On 28 March 2005, I wrote to Mr Simon R Nelson, Her Majesty's Coroner for North Greater Manchester, to raise a number of questions surrounding the cause of Wayne's death, and the subsequent findings of the Inquest into his death. **Exhibit WITN4600003.**
130. I believe that the finding of Wayne's cause of death in his death certificate as "Unascertainable " was questionable. I could not understand why, given Wayne's history of attempted overdoses was not reflected in his death certificate to state that he had died of an overdose.
131. Surely, if they had taken blood from Wayne after his death, as they should have done as a matter of practice, they would have found the high levels of anti-psychotic medication in his blood. This would have indicated to the Coroner that the cause of Wayne's death was in-fact death by drug-related suicide. Why was this not included on Wayne's death certificate?
132. I have since found out that Wayne's blood was not taken from his body for some five days or more after his death. This may explain why the Coroner was unable to obtain sufficient levels of anti-depressants in his blood. Therefore, the cause of Wayne's death is shown as 'Unascertainable'

133. I also question why when he was first admitted by the ambulance to the hospital for the overdose they didn't take a sample of his blood on his admission to Accident & Emergency; I thought they would have done that as a matter of course. Or if they had taken his blood why this was not used for the testing after his death.
134. In this letter dated March 2005 and **Exhibited as WITN4600003**, I wrote in the last paragraph page 1.

I am concerned about some aspects of the inquest and matters arising from the deposition:-

- 1) With a person who has a complex medical background, suspected of taking a drugs overdose and on at least 7 different drugs at the time of death, why was there not enough blood taken to complete the "further analysis" deemed desirable? Was the time delay, between Wayne's death and the post-mortem, significant in determining either the quality or the quantity of the blood sample? Did the lack of analysis affect your verdict?*
- 2) In view of Wayne presenting himself at Fairfield A & E 3 times in 8 days prior to April 20th, why was the "full psychiatric review" scheduled for 23th April by Dr [GRO-D] not carried out by the Consultant Psychiatrist but by a more junior doctor and outreach worker. Surely this must have been the time for involvement at the most senior level.*
- 3) In general, I am very concerned that the psychiatric medical staff, whose care Wayne was in for the last year of his life were not called to give evidence at the inquest. Why was there no deposition, or attendance at the inquest, from the psychiatric unit at Fairfield. Surely they should have been asked to testify why he had been discharged from hospital, on his mental state at that time and also on the points raised in (2) above. In my own deposition I have been critical of Wayne's treatment while in the psychiatric ward, the lack*

of continuity due to staff changes, indifferent attitudes and especially the decision to send Wayne home to fend for himself and eventually, take his own life”

135. To date I have not received a response to this letter from the Coroner.

136. However, on 10 August 2006, I wrote to Mr Martin to question the pathologist's negligence with regards to the inquest into Wayne's death.

Exhibited at WITN4600004, I wrote the following:

‘Technically blood sampling should have been carried out as soon as possible, Bank Holiday or no Bank Holiday. How can you take a precise test for toxicological testing after five days? That is negligence, I know what occurs and changes that take place in the body after death.

These results had a bearing on the Coroners verdict. The Coroner has written to me stating that delay can cause the quality and quantity of blood to be affected. Knowing Wayne was admitted to A&E with an overdose of drugs, evidence of this was important

I strongly feel that Dr [GRO-D] the Pathologist, was negligent in what she didn't do. I know I can't prove it, but I know that my Son took his own life. You only have to read his medical history in the reports that I sent Christine.

I really would like an honest explanation why this happened like it did. I will never believe that fact that he was left for five days under the circumstances and his medical history. He was comatose scale 8 when he was admitted to A&E, and he continued to deteriorate.

137. In 2007, I was made aware of the Archer Inquiry. On 26 March 2007 I decided to contact the Archer Inquiry via an email. **Exhibited as WITN4600005**, I wrote the following:

Patient Experience: My son was diagnosed with (HIV) in 1984 and was told just go back to work. Wayne did carry on his life but it soon fell to pieces. His wife neglected him and he was made to sleep in the spare room hence his divorce. [GRO-C]

[GRO-C] [GRO-D] *he ended up in a council flat as he lost his lovely house.* [GRO-D] *His history tells of tragedy depression terrible isolation and silence. (Wayne took his own life in 2004). He was in a phyciatric (sic) ward the last twelve months of his life and sent home because the doctors said there was nothing they could do for him he also had Hep C and was thought to have been given blood from someone who had (CJD). There is an investigation ongoing into his death as I know he was still very ill when they discharged him to a house he did not even know he had which he bought in a hypermanic phase. He suffered so much he did not deserve this.*

138. I never received a response from the Archer Inquiry. I have no idea why? it just seems that no one was interested which makes me both sad and angry.

139. In January of this year I was contacted by an investigator for the Infected Blood Inquiry, as a result of our conversation I wrote to the Coroner's Court before 18 February 2021 requesting a copy of the Coroner's Report relating to the Inquest into Wayne's death. This is exhibited at **WITN4600006**.

140. Shortly after I received the report and accompanying papers. I exhibit this Report in its entirety as **WITN4600002**. The contents are detailed as below.

Date	Notes/ Description	Pages
17 November 2004	Corners Verdict re Wayne David Ellis	1
21 February 2005	Letter from Simon Nelson, Her Majesty's Coroner, North Manchester District, to Mrs Elaine Tower, Cause Coding Supervisor, National Statistics, entitled "Re: Wayne David Ellis, deceased"	2
29 July 2004	Report from Dr A Miranda, Red Bank Group Practice, Red Bank Health Centre, to Simon R Nelson, Her Majesty's Coroner, Fourth Floor, Telegraph House, entitled "Medical Report: From DR A MIRANDA-PINON LMS (Bm BS Equivalent) DFFP."	3-12
19 August 2004	Letter from Dr NW Tierney, Consultant Anaesthetist, Pennine Acute Hospitals, Fairfield General Hospital, to Mrs L Lees, Claims Manager, Claims Department, Hospitals Headquarters, NMGH, entitled "Re: Wayne Ellis, GRO-C Manchester, GRO-C GRO-C"	13
02 August 2004	Letter from Dr NW Tierney, Consultant Anaesthetist, Pennine Acute Hospitals, Fairfield General Hospital, to Mrs L Lees, Claims Manager, Claims Department, Hospitals Headquarters, NMGH, entitled "Re: Wayne Ellis, GRO-C Manchester, GRO-C GRO-C"	14-15
06 August 2004	Letter from Dr A Bonington, Consultant Physician, The Pennine Acute Hospitals, Department of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine, North Manchester General Hospital, entitled "Re: Wayne David Ellis."	16-17
17 November 2004	Written Statement of Anthony Stuart Ellis,	18

	regarding his brother's suicide note.	
12 August 2004	Report, from Dr ME Herd, Consultant Pathologist, Pennine cute Care NHS Trust, entitled "Confidential: Coroner's Post Mortem Report."	19-20
25 May 2004	Report, from Central Manchester and Manchester Children's Hospitals, entitled "Wayne Ellis: Toxicological Report."	21-22
Undated	Written Statement of Irene Madden, regarding the death of Wayne Ellis.	23-30
30 April 2004	Report, from HM Coroner for Greater Manchester (North) District, entitled "Coroner's Officer's Report No 27172-2004."	31
Undated	Letter from Geoff, to Mr Simon R Nelson, Her Majesty's Coroner, Greater Manchester (North), Fourth Floor, Telegraph House, Baillie Street, Rochdale, OL16 1QY, entitled "Re Death of Wayne David Ellis (290404 at ICU FGH)." Encloses a statement from Dr Alec Bonington, witnessing the will of Wayne Ellis.	32-33
28 April 2004	Medical Notes of Wayne Ellis, entitled "Daily Evaluation/Communication\Progress."	34
Undated	Suicide Note of Wayne David Ellis.	35

141. The journey we have undergone with regards to Wayne's haemophilia and subsequent HIV diagnosis has caused me to become more outgoing when speaking to people. I would have shied away from criticising medical professionals, challenging Coroner's Inquests, and taking-action to partake in two Inquiries previously, but my determination to gain justice for Wayne has been my motivator. It has made me overall more determined.

142. If I am honest, Wayne's HIV has put everything into perspective, of the value of good quality healthcare. I am just so angry about how Wayne was treated by the healthcare system. Not just regarding the treatment he received whilst at Fairfield's General Hospital, but how he was always just left to rot. He was always someone else's problem.
143. Since the point of Wayne's HIV diagnosis, my health has taken a turn for the worst. When I would go up to the hospital regularly to visit Wayne, I would always get a pain my spine, so I knew there was always something wrong with my back.
144. It has gradually got worse over the years, to the point that I am currently not in the best of health. As you can clearly see I am almost bent over double. However, despite my ill health, my pursuit to have Wayne's voice heard has not stopped me engaging with the Infected Blood Inquiry to make this statement. I want what happened to Wayne to be known, and the best way to do this, is to make a statement of my accounts of what happened to Wayne. This will be a matter of public record for a very long time to come and this is just what I have asked for many years.
145. Colin and I are so angry that the Government made the decision to import all those blood products from other countries into Great Britain. If it was not for that decision, I doubt that our family would be in the position we now find ourselves in. Who knows, Wayne may still be alive and our lives could have been so different.
146. I remember writing to the Care Quality Commission (CQC) complaining about how Wayne was treated. From memory they replied telling me who I should complain to, its all so long ago I cannot be more precise or remember any more details.
147. When you lose your first-born, it is the worst feeling in the world, it is indescribable. You should never expect to bury your children, and

unfortunately, this has been our reality. A lot of heartache has been caused and there has still not been any closure.

148. Wayne suffered so much until the date he died. He did not deserve this. From the point of his haemophilia diagnosis, Wayne had gone through life just putting up with everything. I do not know how he did this, as everything was against him.

149. Colin and I are very pleased and relieved that we have been able to make a statement to the Infected Blood Inquiry. It has taken a long time for our voices and our stories to be heard. My family has suffered a real tragedy and it is nice that finally, someone is listening to us. Thank you.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

Signed

GRO-C

Dated

10/3/21

Table of Exhibits:

Date	Notes/ Description	Exhibit number
05 May 2004	Report, from Rochdale Coroners Court, Her Majesty's Coroner for Greater Manchester (North) District, entitled "Inquisition: An Inquisition taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen."	WITN4600002
28 March 2005	Letter from Mrs Irene Madden to Mr Simon R Nelson, Her Majesty's Coroner, Greater Manchester (North), Fourth Floor, Telegraph House, Baillie Street, Rochdale, OL16 1QY, entitled "Re – Inquest on Wayne David Ellis – 17 th November 2004."	WITN4600003
10 August 2006	Letter from Mrs Irene Madden to Mr Martin, entitled "Re: Wayne David Ellis."	WITN4600004
26 March 2007	Email from Mrs Irene Madden to the Archer Inquiry, entitled "Submitting Evidence Online Form."	WITN4600005
18 February 2021	Letter from Gina Irving, Coroners Administrative Officer, Greater Manchester North, to Mrs Irene Madden, entitled "Re: Your late Son Wayne David Ellis."	WITN4600006