

Further information...

For further information about the Duty of Candour or to read the 'Just Culture' guide, visit the intranet theme of the month section under Risk & Patient Safety.

NHS Improvement

A just culture guide

Supporting consistent, constructive and fair evaluation of the actions of staff involved in patient safety incidents

Please note:

- A just culture guide is not a replacement for an investigation of a patient safety incident. Only a full investigation can identify the underlying causes that need to be addressed to reduce the risk of future incidents.
- A just culture guide can be used at any point of an investigation, but the guide may need to be tailored as more information becomes available.
- A just culture guide does not replace HR advice and should be used in conjunction with organisational policy.
- The guide can only be used to take the action of failure to act through the guide at a time if multiple actions are involved in an incident they must be considered separately.

Start here - Q1. deliberate harm test

1a. Was there any intention to cause harm?

Yes **NO** **NO DECISION**

Recommendation: Follow organisational guidance for appropriate management action. This could include contacting regulatory bodies, suspension of staff, and referral to police and disciplinary processes. Wider investigation is still needed to understand how and why patients were not protected from the actions of the individual.

Mo go to next question - Q2. health test

2a. Are there indicators of substance abuse?

Yes **NO** **NO DECISION**

Recommendation: Follow organisational substance abuse at work guidance. Wider investigation is still needed to understand if substance abuse could have been recognised and addressed earlier.

2b. Are there indicators of physical ill health?

Yes **NO** **NO DECISION**

2c. Are there indicators of mental ill health?

Yes **NO** **NO DECISION**

Recommendation: Follow organisational guidance for health issues affecting work, which is likely to include occupational health referral. Wider investigation is still needed to understand if health issues could have been recognised and addressed earlier.

If No to all go to next question - Q3. foresight test

3a. Are there agreed protocols/accepted practice in place that apply to the action/omission in question?

If No to any **NO DECISION**

Recommendation: Action being out of the individual is unlikely to be appropriate, the patient safety incident investigation should include the wider actions needed to improve safety for future patients. These actions may include, but not limited to, the individual.

3b. Were the protocols/accepted practice workable and in routine use?

If No to any **NO DECISION**

3c. Did the individual knowingly depart from these protocols?

If No to any **NO DECISION**

If Yes to all go to next question - Q4. substitution test

4a. Are there indications that other individuals from the same peer group, with comparable experience and qualifications, would behave in the same way in similar circumstances?

If Yes to any **NO DECISION**

Recommendation: Action being out of the individual is unlikely to be appropriate, the patient safety incident investigation should include the wider actions needed to improve safety for future patients. These actions may include, but not limited to, the individual.

4b. Was the individual misused out when relevant training was provided to their peer group?

If Yes to any **NO DECISION**

4c. Did more senior members of the team fail to provide supervision that normally should be provided?

If Yes to any **NO DECISION**

If No to all go to next question - Q5. mitigating circumstances

5a. Were there any significant mitigating circumstances?

Yes **NO** **NO DECISION**

Recommendation: Action directed at the individual may not be appropriate, follow organisational guidance, which is likely to include senior staff advice on a case-by-case basis of mitigation applies. The patient safety incident investigation should include the wider actions needed to improve safety for future patients.

If No **NO DECISION**

Recommendation: Follow organisational guidance for appropriate management action. This could include individual training, performance management, competency assessments, changes to risk of harmed signposts, and may require relevant regulatory bodies to be contacted, staff suspension and disciplinary processes. The patient safety incident investigation should include the wider actions needed to improve safety for future patients.

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Based on the work of Professor James Reason and the National Patient Safety Agency's Incident Decision Tree

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