

One minute guide

"WAS NOT BROUGHT":

Missed appointments for children or vulnerable adults

Date May 2021

All children, and some adults, are reliant on someone else to take them to appointments that relate to their welfare, care or health. The Coventry Safeguarding Children Partnership, and Coventry Safeguarding Adults Board **are asking all practitioners to use "Was Not Brought"** rather than "Did Not Attend" when appointments for these individuals are missed.

The phrase "Did Not Attend" implies X

- that the child or vulnerable adult is *responsible* for not attending.
- This is not accurate for those who depend on others for their care

The phrase "Was Not Brought"

- is more accurate for those who rely on others.
- reminds a practitioner to consider the reasons **why** a child or vulnerable adult was not brought and the **implications for their care**.
- Reminds a practitioner to assess the potential risks or safeguarding concerns, especially
 if there is a repeat pattern of non-attendance.



THE FOUR Rs of Was Not Brought:

If a child or adult doesn't attend an appointment, consider

- Reliant Are they reliant on someone else to make and/or take them to appointments? (for example, due to age, mental capacity, disability or accessibility).
- 2. Review/Repeat pattern Review the chronology/notes; is this a one off, or is there is a repeat pattern?
- 3. **Reason** What could be the **reason** for their non-attendance? (consider coercion and control, neglect, literacy or language-barrier, house moves, mental ill health, digital-poverty, transport difficulties)
- Results/Risks What are the implications of not attending?
 Does this result in health, safeguarding or wellbeing risk?





ALL practitioners should:

- Consider the "4 Rs"
 - Recognise their **reliance** on others → document "WNB" not "DNA"
 - Review the all the notes is there repeat WNB? (e.g. if a child misses a paediatric appointment, have they also missed physiotherapy or other types of appointment?)
 - Think about reasons can they/carer read the appointment letter? Is the appointment type suitable (e.g. online/location)? Is the address correct? Do they need an interpreter?
 - Risk assess are there any safeguarding concerns? What could result from non-attendance (e.g. will they run out of medication? What is the health or developmental impact? Is non-attendance a sign the individual or carer/family is struggling?)
- Use the missed appointment time to mitigate risk (e.g. phone the patient/carer, check with the GP practice, consider if a professionals meeting or safeguarding referral is needed on available information)
- Let the child's/vulnerable adult's GP know as soon as possible.
- Be aware that frequent cancellations or rescheduling of appointments may also be a form of disguised non-compliance.

GP practices receiving WNB notifications from other providers should

- Record WNB on clinical records system
- **Review** patient and household members' notes (think family) for safeguarding risk factors. Use STOP Neglect tool and Childsafe trigger tool for children.

No significant risk of harm

- Re-refer if necessary.
- Contact parents by letter/telephone
- Document decision
- Take to Safeguarding Meeting if required (to follow up with H/V or School Nurse)

Significant risk of harm

- Discuss soon with H/V or School Nurse /Social Worker
- Use telephone to contact parents
- Follow local Coventry Safeguarding referral procedures
- Record if any actions are being taken by Hospital
- Communicate with hospital clinician if appropriate

Set a date to check up on actions

Key Contacts and Further Information

Rethinking did not attend: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dAdNL6d4lpk

Assisted Doctor Appointments Challenge: <u>Was Not Brought: Assisted Doctor Appointment Challenges - YouTube</u>

Right Help Right Time guidance - https://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/file/27130/right help right time guidance Coventry Safeguarding Children Partnership website - https://www.coventry.gov.uk/lscb

