

M. E. Voisin Her Majesty's Senior Coroner Area of Avon

10th October 2019 REF: 8813

	REGULATION 28 REPORT TO PREVENT FUTURE DEATHS
31 21	THIS REPORT IS BEING SENT TO:
	The Rt Hon Matt Hancock, MP
	Secretary of State for Health and Social Care
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	CORONER
	I am M E Voisin Senior Coroner for Area of Avon
	Tam W E Voisin Senior Coroner for Area of Avon
	CORONER'S LEGAL POWERS
	I make this report under paragraph 7, Schedule 5, of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 and regulations
	28 and 29 of the Coroners (Investigations) Regulations 2013. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/25/schedule/5/paragraph/7
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	INVESTIGATION and INQUEST
	On 10/01/2018 I commenced an investigation into the death of Abdeslam BENELGHAZI. The investigation
	concluded at the end of the inquest on 9th October 2019.
2	The medical cause of death: 1a) combined effects of methadone, zuclopenthixol, gabapentin,
	clonazepam.
	The conclusion of the inquest was: Accident contributed to by neglect with a narrative which stated "As
	the jury, we conclude that the inappropriate prescribing of combined medications alongside the failure
	to adequately monitor and escalate concerns significantly contributed to the death of Abdeslam
	Benelghazi"
	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH
	The deceased, known as Abde throughout the inquest was a patient detained under Section 2 of the
	Mental Health Act.
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750	The medical diagnosis for Abde being schizophrenia co-existing with mood changes known as schizo-
	affective disorder. This was treated with the anti-psychotic zuclopenthixol and mood stabilizer sodium
	valproate.
	The deceased was also taking gabapentin for chronic neuropathic pain and methadone to moderate,
	treat and to cease his use of heroin. The last recorded time that Abde had methadone was 35mgs on 30
	November 2017.

In addition he was prescribed clonazepam. This prescription was started when Abde was at the Cygnet Hospital in Weston ($2^{nd} - 7^{th}$ December 2017) when he was not initially taking methadone, the Consultant said clonazepam and diazepam were prescribed to help with withdrawal. He was given 20mgs of methadone at the Cygent Hospital on 5^{th} and 6^{th} December.

When the deceased was transferred to The Long Fox Unit at Weston General Hospital on the 7th December 2017 his prescription of methadone was increased and the clonazepam remained. I attach a list of the medications prescribed and administered.

The jury found in that...

"the factors that contributed to his death include:

furthermore the failure to administer naloxone"

i) Increasing the dosage of methadone beyond the normal limits set out in recognised guidance: ii) Continuing clonazepam, a drug known to be associated with an increased risk of death when taken in conjunction with opiates, without establishing the reason for the original prescription: iii) Having taken the steps set out above, failing to put in place an adequate pharmacological care plan to assess, monitor and review the patient and to communicate it to relevant staff: iv)Upon the patient presenting with signs of over sedation and/or reduced consciousness on at least three occasions in a 48 hour period, the failure of the medical and nursing team, notwithstanding the absence of a pharmacological care plan, to initiate any medical investigation or intervention including enhanced physical and/or non-contact observations. And

Abde died on 9th December 2017.

5 CORONER'S CONCERNS

During the course of the inquest the evidence revealed matters giving rise to concern. In my opinion there is a risk that future deaths will occur unless action is taken. In the circumstances it is my statutory duty to report to you.

The MATTERS OF CONCERN are as follows. -

An expert was instructed to assist in this case namely who practices in general adult psychiatry with a special interest in the psychiatry of addition.

He agreed with the medical cause of death, that the drugs Abde was prescribed specifically methadone with other sedative medications zuclopenthixol, gabapentin and clonazepam can cause a combined effect of central nervous system depression and respiratory depression increasing the risk of sudden death.

He expressed a particular concern in relation to the prescribing of clonazepam with methadone. The reasons he gave were that clonazepam has a long half life; side effects include respiratory depression; that one supplier of clonazepam states "concomitant use of clonazepam with opioids may result in sedation, respiratory depression, coma and death"; that clonazepam is a means of delivering a high equivalent dose benzodiazepine without exceeding BNF limits.

He said that in this case clonazepam may have been the drug that tipped the balance.

ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN In my opinion action should be taken to prevent future deaths and I believe you have the power to take such action. YOUR RESPONSE You are under a duty to respond to this report within 56 days of the date of this report, namely by 9th December 2019. I, the coroner, may extend the period. Your response must contain details of action taken or proposed to be taken, setting out the timetable for action. Otherwise you must explain why no action is proposed. **COPIES and PUBLICATION** 8 I have sent a copy of my report to the chief coroner and to the following interested persons – the family of Mr. Benelghazi and Avon & Wiltshire Mental Health NHS Trust. I am also under a duty to send the chief coroner a copy of your response. The chief coroner may publish either or both in a complete or redacted or summary form. He may send a copy of this report to any person who he believes may find it useful or of interest. You may make representations to me, the coroner, at the time of your response, about the release or the publication of your response by the chief coroner. 10/10/2019 Signature M E Voisip Sénior Coroner Area of Avon