	REGULATION 28 REPORT TO PREVENT
	FUTURE DEATHSTHIS REPORT IS BEING SENT
	то:
	1. 1. Chief Executive, Health Education England
	2. Chief Executive, National Institute for Health
1	and Care Excellence CORONER
	CORONER
	I am Caroline Topping assistant coroner, for the coroner area of Surrey.
2	CORONER'S LEGAL POWERS
	I make this report under personals 7. Schedule 5, of the Coreport and
	I make this report under paragraph 7, Schedule 5, of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009and Regulations 28 and 29 of the Coroners
	(Investigations) Regulations 2013.
3	INVESTIGATION and INQUEST
	An inquest into the death of Mr Reginald Edwin Bourn was opened on the
	12 th May 2022 and on the 19 th June 2023. The inquest was concluded on
	the 27 th March 2023.
	Reginald Bourn died at Frimley Park Hospital on the 24 th February 2022.
	The cause of death was:
	I a Aspiration of Gastrointestinal Content
	I b Small Bowel Obstruction caused by either a Peritoneal Adhesion or Incarceration of an Inguinal Hernia (Resolved)
	The narrative conclusion was:
	Reginald Bourn was admitted to Frimley Park Hospital with acute
	abdominal pain and a distended stomach. Investigations revealed
	prominent small bowel loops but no transition point. He began to vomit. He was treated conservatively and a nasogastric tube was used to decompress
	his stomach. On the 24th February 2022 the tube had fallen out by 4.30 by
	which time he no longer felt nauseous. He began to vomit again, and staff were advised to reinsert the nasogastric tube at 7.02. He was seen at a
	surgical ward round at 9.45 by which time the tube had not been reinserted.
	The plan remained for conservative treatment and decompression with a nasogastric tube. He was admitted to a surgical ward with a NEWS score of
	3 at 10.20. Insertion of the nasogastric tube was effected by 11.40. The
	tube was misplaced into his left lung. Prior to 12.00 he suffered an acute event resulting in the aspiration of one and a half litres of stomach content
	into his lungs. His condition significantly worsened, his NEWS score was 10
	and his blood oxygen level deteriorated to 88%. He died from the aspiration
	of gastrointestinal content. The misplacement of the nasogastric tube more

	than minimally contributed to the death. Misplacement of nasogastric tubes into the lungs is a known complication of a necessary medical procedure.
4	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH
	Mr Bourn had an intestinal blockage on admission to hospital which required the placement of a nasogastric draining tube to decompress his stomach. The first tube came out and a second one was placed by an experienced nurse. Shortly thereafter he suffered an acute event and aspirated one and a half litres of gastrointestinal content into his left lung. A chest X ray was taken. He died shortly thereafter. When read the X ray revealed that the tube had been misplaced in the left lung. He died as a consequence of the aspiration of gastrointestinal content which was in part attributable to the fact that the misplaced tube enabled ingress to the lung of the aspirate, and in part because the stomach content had not been drained.
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 could occur unless action is taken. In the circumstances it is my statutory duty to report to you.
	The MATTERS OF CONCERN are as follows.
	 The expert and clinical evidence was that the insertion of any nasogastric tube is complicated and misplacement into a lung can occur because of the proximity of the trachea to the oesophagus. Examples of nasogastric decompression tubes and nasogastric feeding tubes were provided in evidence. The feeding tubes have instructions both as to how to insert them and as to how to ensure that they are correctly placed. The decompression tubes have neither.
	 The expert evidence was that there is national guidance in relation to the placement of nasogastric feeding tubes but not nasogastric decompression tubes. However, as exemplified by this case, misplacement of either can prove fatal.
	 The clinicians who investigated the death could not find any nationally recognised protocols dealing with the use of, and training on the insertion of, nasogastric decompression tubes nor for
	 checking whether they are appropriately placed. 5. The Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch independent report 12019/006 made recommendations in December 2020 on the placement of feeding nasogastric tubes. It found that the use of pH strips is potentially unreliable and incorrect X ray confirmation and
	 strips is potentially unreliable and incorrect X ray confirmation and interpretation is the most common cause of misplacement incidents. 6. One of the recommendations made was for a national standardised competency-based training programme for nasogastric tube placement and confirmation by pH testing.

	 It appears that there is no suggested training nor national guidance in relation the placement of nasogastric decompression tubes.
6	ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN
	In my opinion action should be taken to prevent future deaths and I believe you[AND/OR your organisation] have the power to take such action.
7	YOUR RESPONSE
	You are under a duty to respond to this report within 56 days of the date of this report, namely by 3 rd October 2023. 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.
8	COPIES and PUBLICATION
	I have sent a copy of my report to the Chief Coroner and to the following Interested Persons:
	Interested Persons: Mr Bourn's Family
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	Interested Persons: Mr Bourn's Family Frimley Park Hospital I am also under a duty to send a copy of your response to the Chief Coroner and all interested persons who in my opinion should receive it. I may also send a copy of your response to any other person who I believe
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