

**Information Governance**

The Green  
1 Roger Dowley Court  
Russia Lane  
London  
E2 9NJ

**Telephone: 020 7655 4053**

**Email [elft.foi@nhs.net](mailto:elft.foi@nhs.net)**

**Website: <https://www.elft.nhs.uk>**

14<sup>th</sup> November 2019

**Our reference: FOI DA3273**

I am responding to your request for information received on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019. This has been treated as a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

I am now enclosing a response which is attached to the end of this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact me on the contact details above if you have any further queries.

Yours sincerely,

Ayomide Adediran  
Information Governance Coordinator

If you are dissatisfied with the Trust's response to your FOIA request then you should contact us and we will arrange for an internal review of this decision. If you remain dissatisfied with the decision following our response to your complaint, you may write to the Information Commissioner for a decision under Section 50 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at:

Information Commissioner's Office  
Wycliffe House  
Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5AF

Tel: 0303 123 1113  
Web: [www.ico.org.uk](http://www.ico.org.uk)

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**Request:**

I am writing to request information under Freedom of Information laws. May you please provide the following:

Definitions of the types of restraint are outlined below:

**Physical restraint:** any direct physical contact where the intention of the person intervening is to prevent, restrict, or subdue movement of the body, or part of the body of another person.

**Prone restraint:** (a type of physical restraint) holding a person chest down, whether the patient placed themselves in this position or not, is resistive or not and whether the person is face down or has their face to the side. It includes being placed on a mattress face down while in holds; administration of depot medication while in holds prone, and being placed prone onto any surface.

**Chemical restraint** (this brief guide does not cover the use of chemical restraint. Refer to brief guide on psychoactive medicines for people with learning disabilities): the use of medication which is prescribed and administered for the purpose of controlling or subduing disturbed/violent behaviour, where it is not prescribed for the treatment of a formally identified physical or mental illness.

**Mechanical restraint:** the use of a device (e.g. belt or cuff) to prevent, restrict or subdue movement of a person's body, or part of the body, for the primary purpose of behavioural control Source:

[https://www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/20151008\\_briefguide-Restraint\\_physical\\_mechanical.pdf](https://www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/20151008_briefguide-Restraint_physical_mechanical.pdf)

**Question 1.** The number of times that patients have been restrained while under the care of the Trust. May you please provide the figures per financial year for the following years: 2018/19, 2017/18 and 2016/17 \* I.e in 2017/18, the Trust recorded 2,000 incidents of restraint used on patients

**Answer:** Please see table below of the number of restraints and restraint position.

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Total
Kneeling	18	25	22	65
Prone	430	429	592	1451
Seated	176	188	279	643
Seated & Standing	343	410	472	1225
Side	140	259	331	730
Standing	767	855	1084	2706
Supine	195	244	364	803
Total	2069	2410*	3144	7623

\*Please note in 2017/2018, there were 2413 in total, three incidents involving restraints did not have restraint details.

**Question 2. The type of restraint used in each instance. May you please provide the figures per financial year for the following years: 2018/19, 2017/18 and 2016/17 \* I.e in 2017/18, in total, the Trust recorded 2,000 incidents of restraint used on patients. Of the 2000 incidents, there were 200 instances of prone restraint whereby the individual was placed face-down onto a surface etc**

**Answer:** The below table details the numbers of incidents that reporters have identified where specialist equipment was used.

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Total
Handcuffs*	18	11	34	63
Other	20	27	37	84
Seclusion clothing	5	20	17	42
Vehicle	1	0	8	9
Total	44	58	96	198

\*Handcuffs - please note the Trust system does not categorise handcuffs applied by ELFT staff and handcuffs applied by the police, we have therefore provided the below table for further information.

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
ELFT	1	2	1
Police	15	9	32
Specialist Ambulance Staff	2	0	1
Total	18	11	34

Please see below table which details the number of times rapid tranquilisation was used.

Financial Year	No. of Incidents
2016/2017	1135
2017/2018	1367
2018/2019	1800
Total	4302