

**Prisons &
Probation**

Ombudsman
Independent Investigations

Independent investigation into the death of Mr Alaa Ghanem, on 14 January 2022, following his release from HMP Exeter

A report by the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman

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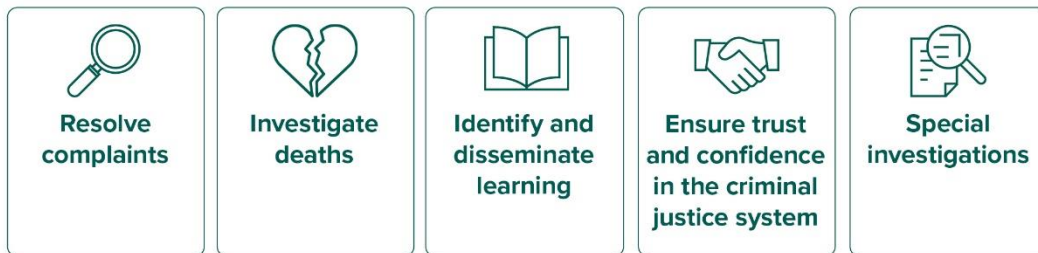
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OUR VISION

To deliver high quality and timely independent investigations and work closely with partners to achieve tangible benefits for the safety and confidence of those in custody and under community supervision.

WHAT WE DO



WHAT WE VALUE



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Summary

1. The Prisons and Probation Ombudsman aims to make a significant contribution to safer, fairer custody and community supervision. One of the most important ways in which we work towards that aim is by carrying out independent investigations into deaths, due to any cause, of prisoners, young people in detention, residents of approved premises and detainees in immigration centres.
2. From 6 September 2021, the PPO has been investigating post-release deaths that occur within 14 days of the prisoner's release.
3. We carry out investigations to understand what happened and identify how the organisations whose actions we oversee can improve their work in the future.
4. Mr Alaa Ghanem (also known as Ali Ganme) died of drug misuse on 14 January 2022, two days after he was released on bail from HMP Exeter. He was 34 years old. We offer our condolences to those who knew him.
5. Mr Ghanem had a long history of substance misuse and he engaged with Substance Misuse Services (SMS) while in prison. However, he told SMS staff that he had no intention to stop using drugs. SMS staff referred him to drug support services in the community, but he did not attend. On entry to Exeter, Mr Ghanem told staff that he used heroin and asked to be prescribed methadone (both opioids). Staff did not discuss naloxone (a fast-acting medication that can reverse the effects of opioid overdose) with him at that time. Mr Ghanem was released on bail without much notice. Integrated Substance Misuse Services at HMP Exeter attempted to engage with him to discuss harm reduction, but he did not want to engage. He was released without naloxone. Both heroin and methadone were found in his body after he died.

Recommendations

- The Head of Healthcare at HMP Exeter should ensure that prisoners who are assessed as being at risk of opioid overdose are provided with naloxone training at the earliest opportunity and given a naloxone kit when they leave prison.

The Investigation Process

6. The PPO investigator obtained copies of relevant extracts from Mr Ghanem's prison records.
7. We informed HM Coroner for Plymouth, Torbay and South Devon of the investigation. The Coroner gave us the results of the post-mortem examination. We have sent him a copy of this report.
8. Mr Ghanem had no nominated next of kin. The investigator contacted Mr Ghanem's local Islamic Centre which was believed to have had some contact with Mr Ghanem's family, but they did not respond.
9. The initial report was shared with HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS). HMPPS asked for a change to paragraph 5, regarding attempts to discuss harm reduction with Mr Ghanem before he left prison. A clarification has been made. Their action plan is annexed to this final report.

Background Information

HMP Exeter

10. HMP Exeter holds up to 561 adult men and young offenders, and serves the courts of Devon, Cornwall and Somerset. GP and primary care health services are delivered by Practice Plus Group, formerly known as Care UK. Devon Partnership NHS Trust provides mental health services and EDP Drug and Alcohol Services provides substance misuse services.

HM Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP)

11. The most recent inspection of HMP Exeter was a scrutiny visit (a shorter inspection designed for the COVID-19 pandemic) in March 2021. Inspectors reported that there was a high turnover of staff at all levels and one-third of frontline staff had been in post for less than a year. They found that more progress was needed to create a safer, more decent and secure prison. Inspectors noted that relationships between prisoners and staff were not good enough.
12. Inspectors found that there had been little progress in addressing long-standing deficiencies in the care of prisoners at risk of suicide and self-harm. Levels of self-harm had increased during the pandemic and were very high.
13. Inspectors reported that a new post of discharge coordinator had been implemented during the pandemic. This role included ensuring that patients had all necessary information before release and were given medication to take home and naloxone if required. More robust community arrangements were made where necessary for those with mental health and substance misuse needs.

Independent Monitoring Board (IMB)

14. Each prison has an Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) of unpaid volunteers from the local community who help to ensure that prisoners are treated fairly and decently. In its latest annual report for the year to 31 December 2021, the IMB said that a combination of staff shortages, maintenance issues and COVID-19 had affected the preparation of prisoners for release from prison. They also noted some progress in the prevention of illegal drugs being brought into the prison.

Key Events

15. On 29 October 2021, Mr Alaa Ghanem (also known as Ali Ganme) was remanded in prison custody, charged with harassment, and sent to HMP Exeter.
16. When he arrived in prison, staff started suicide and self-harm prevention procedures (known as ACCT) for Mr Ghanem as he had a history of self-harm. Shortly afterwards, Mr Ghanem harmed himself because he was angry that he could not have cocaine. He told staff that he smoked crack cocaine daily and also made and sold it. Staff supported Mr Ghanem using ACCT procedures for most of the time he was in prison.
17. Mr Ghanem was first seen by a member of the Substance Misuse Services (SMS) on his second day at Exeter and then regularly after that, including on the day of his release. He told SMS staff that he had no intention to stop taking drugs and that he would use crack cocaine until he died.
18. On 12 November, SMS staff made an initial referral to a community substance abuse programme, Harbour. (A full referral was made on 13 January 2022, the day after Mr Ghanem's release. Mr Ghanem did not attend Harbour before his death.)
19. Mr Ghanem expected his case to be determined at court on 6 December 2021. However, on that day, the court adjourned his case until April 2022, and Mr Ghanem's solicitor made an application for bail. On 12 January, Mr Ghanem was released on bail, with the requirement that he should comply with a curfew (he was electronically tagged) and report weekly to a police station.
20. Mr Ghanem was due to report to the police station on 14 January. He left his accommodation at around 10.00am and returned shortly before his 7.00pm curfew. The person providing his accommodation said that Mr Ghanem was unsteady on his feet and quickly fell asleep in the living room. She left the room and did not return until around 9.30pm, when she found Mr Ghanem unresponsive. She called for an ambulance and paramedics arrived within a few minutes. They started cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) but were unsuccessful in reviving Mr Ghanem and he was declared dead at 9.59pm.

Pre-release planning

21. Mr Ghanem was released from prison on bail. There was no Probation Service involvement in his case. SMS staff at Exeter made appropriate referrals for continuity of substance misuse support in the community following his release. The SMS at Exeter said that Mr Ghanem did not take naloxone on his release. His SMS worker tried to speak with him about harm reduction on the day of his release but Mr Ghanem, who was given very little notice of his release, was preoccupied with leaving the prison and did not want to engage. Post-mortem report
22. The post-mortem report concluded that Mr Ghanem died of drug misuse. Toxicology results showed recent use of heroin, methadone (a heroin substitute), diazepam (used to treat anxiety but also misused recreationally) and sertraline (an antidepressant, and the only medication listed that Mr Ghanem was prescribed). He also had traces of cocaine in his body.

Findings

Substance misuse

23. Mr Ghanem had used drugs over a long period of time. He engaged with SMS staff at Exeter but told them that he intended to continue to take drugs when he was released. Although Mr Ghanem's substance misuse was focussed on cocaine, he told staff on arrival at Exeter that he had used heroin and asked them to prescribe methadone. However, tests showed no trace of opioids (the active substance in heroin and methadone) in his body. Naloxone training was not discussed with him at that time, and when he was released without much notice on 12 January, he was focussed on leaving the prison and did not want to engage with his SMS worker.
24. In the circumstances of his death, it is unlikely that possession of naloxone would have made any difference to the outcome for Mr Ghanem. However, had the other person in the house returned earlier to the room that Mr Ghanem was in, it might have done. Conversations about naloxone should take place with prisoners at the time that their substance misuse is initially discussed, especially if they say that they use opioids. This will normally be soon after they enter prison and this would have been the appropriate moment to discuss it with Mr Ghanem. Prisoners are often transferred or released suddenly with very little notice, as was the case with Mr Ghanem. We recommend:

The Head of Healthcare at HMP Exeter should ensure that prisoners who are assessed as being at risk of opioid overdose are provided with naloxone training at the earliest opportunity and given a naloxone kit when they leave prison.

Kimberley Bingham
Acting Prisons and Probation Ombudsman

October 2022

Inquest

The inquest, held on 6 October 2023, concluded that Mr Ghanem's death was drug related.

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