

Newport Medical Group

Quality Report

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This report describes our judgement of the quality of care at this service. It is based on a combination of what we found when we inspected, information from our ongoing monitoring of data about services and information given to us from the provider, patients, the public and other organisations.

Ratings

Overall rating for this service

Good



Are services safe?

Requires improvement



Are services effective?

Good



Are services caring?

Good



Are services responsive to people's needs?

Good



Are services well-led?

Good



Summary of findings

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Overall summary

Letter from the Chief Inspector of General Practice

We inspected this service on 25 March 2015 as part of our new comprehensive inspection programme.

The overall rating for this service is good. We found the practice to be rated as good in providing, effective, caring, responsive and well-led services. However, we have found the practice to require improvement in respect of providing safe care. We found the practice provided good care to older people, people with long term conditions, families, children and young people, the working age population and those recently retired, people whose circumstances may make them vulnerable and people experiencing poor mental health.

Our key findings were as follows:

- Incidents were being reported and learning shared with staff. However, directives for nurses to administer medicines were not current
- Patient care was provided by staff who had received appropriate training. The practice worked with other health and care providers to deliver co-ordinated care.
- The practice had good facilities and was well equipped to treat patients and meet their needs.
- The practice had appropriate skill mix of staff team with expertise and experience in a range of health conditions.
- Evidence we reviewed demonstrated that patients were satisfied with how they were treated and that this was with compassion, dignity and respect.
- The practice was proactive in helping people with long term conditions to manage their health and had arrangements in place to make sure their health was monitored regularly.
- The practice had an open culture that was effective and encouraged staff to share their views through staff meetings and significant event meetings.

Summary of findings

We saw there were areas of practice where the provider needs to make improvements.

Importantly, the provider must:

- Must ensure medicine directives are current and within guidance.

The provider should:

- Ensure patients are made aware when appointments are booked with the advanced nurse practitioner and not a GP.
- Ensure a consistent approach is followed when staff carry out the role of a chaperone.
- Ensure systems are in place to monitor if cleaning by cleaners is being done according to standards set by the practice.

- Ensure all audits are dated and action identified and followed up.
- Ensure action actions recognised following legionella risk assessment are being implemented.
- Ensure staff are enabled to fulfil their roles adequately
- Review the complaint policy and ensure appropriate mechanisms in place to action complaints when the lead is on leave.
- Ensure the whistle blowing policy is reviewed to include third party contact details.

Professor Steve Field CBE FRCP FFPH FRCGP

Chief Inspector of General Practice

Summary of findings

The five questions we ask and what we found

We always ask the following five questions of services.

Are services safe?

The practice is rated as requires improvement for providing safe services. Staff understood and fulfilled their responsibilities to raise concerns and to report incidents and near misses. Lessons were learned and communicated widely to support improvement. Risks to patients were assessed and but were not always well managed for example legionella. Reliable systems had been arranged for the safe storage of medicines and vaccines within the practice. The practice did not have up to date medicine directives for the safe use of medicines. On one occasion we saw that one of the vaccine fridges was being used for the storage of other items in addition to medicines. There was a designated lead to oversee the hygiene standards within the practice to prevent infections. However, there were no processes in place to ensure cleaning was being done to appropriate standards.

Requires improvement



Are services effective?

The practice is rated as good for providing effective services. Clinicians worked to the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines and other locally agreed guidelines. Patients' needs were assessed and care planned and delivered in line with current legislation. Clinicians had carried out clinical audits and made changes where necessary to promote effective treatments for patients. Systems were in place for regular reviews of patients who had long term conditions, those identified as at risk and housebound patients. Staff had received training appropriate to their roles and any further training needs had been identified and planned. The practice could show that appraisals and the personal development plans had been completed for all staff files we looked at. Records looked at showed that the practice worked well with multidisciplinary teams.

Good



Are services caring?

The practice is rated as good for providing caring services. Patients said they were treated with compassion, dignity and respect and they were involved in decisions about their care and treatment. Information to help patients understand the services was available and easy to understand. Staff treated patients with kindness and respect and maintained confidentiality. We observed staff interacting with patients in a caring and supportive way. We saw that staff were able to communicate with patients in a language they understood. Accessible information was provided to help patients understand the care that was available to them.

Good



Summary of findings

Are services responsive to people's needs?

The practice is rated as good for providing responsive services. Patients told us they could get an appointment with the GP or an advanced nurse practitioner. However, patients told us that at times appointments were booked with the advanced nurse practitioner and not with a GP, and they were not informed of this. Patients had access to screening services to detect and monitor certain long term conditions. There were immunisation clinics for babies and children. If patients were unable to attend the practice a home visit could be arranged. The practice had a system in place to respond to complaints and concerns but needed to review its complaints policy.

Good



Are services well-led?

The practice is rated as good for being well-led. The practice had a clear statement of aims and objectives and we saw examples where the practice worked together to implement this. The practice had a number of policies and procedures to govern activity and held regular meetings. There were systems in place to monitor and improve quality and identify risk. The practice proactively sought feedback from staff and patients, which it acted on. The patient participation group (PPG) was active. Staff had received inductions, regular performance reviews and attended staff meetings.

Good



Summary of findings

The six population groups and what we found

We always inspect the quality of care for these six population groups.

Older people

The practice is rated as good for the care of older people. The practice offered personalised care to meet the needs of its population. All elderly patients above the age of 75 had a named accountable GP to co-ordinate care and services using a multi-disciplinary approach. The practice participated in a national immunisation programme to vaccinate patients aged 70 and 79 against shingles. Patients at risk of an unplanned hospital admission had a care plan in place, which was regularly reviewed and updated. Housebound patients were visited so they could be given information and advice to prevent hospital admissions. The wishes of patients requiring end of life care were met by the GPs and multi-disciplinary team. Telephone consultations were available so patients could call and speak with a GP if they did not wish to or were unable to attend the practice.

Good



People with long term conditions

The practice is rated as good for the care of people with long-term conditions. The practice had a higher than average number of patients with diabetes. The practice had employed a specialist diabetes nurse and held specific clinics for patients with diabetes. The practice also employed advanced nurse practitioners trained to manage common medical problems. They were able to offer enhanced diagnostic services for chronic disease management such as spirometry for asthma. Clinical staff had lead roles in chronic disease management and patients at risk of hospital admission were identified as a priority. Longer appointments and home visits were available when needed for patients with long term conditions. Practice staff held a register of patients who had long term conditions and carried out regular reviews. There was a recall system in place when patients failed to attend for their reviews. For patients with the most complex needs, GPs worked with relevant health and care professionals to deliver a multidisciplinary package of care.

Good



Families, children and young people

The practice is rated as good for the care of families, children and young people. Milestones were assessed as per the child health surveillance programme. There were systems in place to identify and follow up children living in disadvantaged circumstances and who were at risk, for example, children and young people who had a high number of A&E attendances. Practice staff liaised with local health visitors who were located within the main site (Sparkbrook

Good



Summary of findings

Health Centre) to offer a full health surveillance programme for children. Checks were also made to ensure maximum uptake of childhood immunisations. The practice nurse offered immunisations to children in line with the national immunisation programme.

Working age people (including those recently retired and students)

Good



The practice is rated as good for the care of working-age people (including those recently retired and students). The practice offered patients extended appointments three times a week to meet the needs of this population group. Appointments were available on any of the three sites if it was convenient for the patient. Telephone appointments were offered for patients unable to attend due to work with a convenient follow up appointment if needed. Online booking of appointments and ordering of prescriptions were not available. However, arrangements were being made to address this. The practice offered a range of health promotion and screening that reflected the needs of this age group. This included health checks for patients aged 40 to 70 years of age.

People whose circumstances may make them vulnerable

Good



The practice is rated as good for the care of people whose circumstances may make them vulnerable. The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including those with a learning disability. It had carried out annual health checks for patients with a learning disability and most of these patients had received a follow-up where issues were identified. The practice regularly worked with multi-disciplinary teams in the case management of vulnerable people. GPs carried out regular home visits to patients who were housebound and to other patients on the day they had been requested. Vulnerable patients such as those without a fixed abode were able to register at the practice.

People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia)

Good



The practice is rated as good for the care of people experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia). The practice regularly worked with multi-disciplinary teams in the case management of patients experiencing poor mental health, including those with dementia. The practice had a system in place to follow up patients who had attended accident and emergency (A&E) where they may have been experiencing poor mental health. The practice offered health checks to patients on the mental health register. Practice staff worked in conjunction with the local mental health

Summary of findings

team to ensure patients had the support they needed. GPs had the necessary skills and information to assess and treat or refer patients with poor mental health including training in the Mental Capacity Act 2005 to ensure all care provided was in patient's best interests.

Summary of findings

What people who use the service say

We spoke with nine patients including three members of the patient participation group (PPG), one of whom was the chair. PPG is a group of patients registered with a practice who work with the practice to improve services and the quality of care. Patients were positive about the service and commented on how there had been changes at the practice. This included the new surgery building and addition of new GPs including the female GP. Some patients also commented that they found it difficult to get appointment at times. PPG members we spoke with told us that they had raised this with the practice and the practice had responded. The PPG chair we spoke with told us that more clinician and advanced nurse practitioners were employed as well as trialling a triage system allowing a phone call to a doctor.

We collected 35 Care Quality Commission comment cards from one comment box left in the left in the Sparkbrook site two weeks before our visit at the Sparkbrook site. Feedback from patients was overall positive. Five of the comments cards were positive about the staff and the new surgery building but also stated they found it hard to get through to the practice by phone or get an appointment when needed. The other 30 comments cards were positive about the practice and staff.

We looked at the national patient survey for July to September 2014 (published in January 2015) which reflected all three sites. When patients were asked "Overall, how would you describe your experience of your GP surgery" 56% responded very good or fairly good. This placed Newport Medical Group in the bottom 10% of GP practices nationally. However 459 surveys were sent and only 16% of those issued were returned. Of those responding 91% had confidence and trust in the last GP they saw or spoke to, this was slightly lower than the CCG average of 93%. 83% of respondents had confidence and trust in the last nurse they saw or spoke to. The CCG average was 95%.

Newport Medical Group had also undertaken its own patient satisfaction survey for 2014-15. Results showed that 98% of patients surveyed were positive about the overall performance of the GPs and 97 for the nurses. 96% of patients felt involved in the decisions about their health and 95% would recommend the practice.

Areas for improvement

Action the service **MUST** take to improve

- Must ensure medicine directives are in date.

Action the service **SHOULD** take to improve

- Ensure patients are made aware when appointments are booked with the advanced nurse practitioner and not a GP.
- Ensure a consistent approach is followed when staff carry out the role of a chaperone.
- Ensure systems are in place to monitor if cleaning by cleaners is being done according to standards set by the practice.

- Ensure all audits are dated and action identified and followed up.
- Ensure action actions recognised following legionella risk assessment are being implemented.
- Ensure staff are enabled to fulfil their roles adequately
- Review the complaint policy and ensure appropriate mechanisms in place to action complaints when the lead is on leave.
- Ensure the whistle blowing policy is reviewed to include third party contact details.

Newport Medical Group

Detailed findings

Our inspection team

Our inspection team was led by:

Our inspection team was led by a CQC Lead Inspector. The team included a GP specialist advisor, a CQC inspection manager, a practice nurse specialist advisor and a practice manager specialist advisor.

Background to Newport Medical Group

Newport Medical Group have practices at three locations; Sparkbrook Health and Community Centre, Newport Road and Stoney Lane. The practice list size for Newport Medical Group is approximately 10,500 patients. Patients are able to visit any of the three practices in order to access primary medical services.

The staff group, policies, systems and procedures at Newport Medical Group are centrally managed and are reflective across all three practices. We inspected the main site at Sparkbrook Health Centre (34 Grantham Road) on 25 March 2015. We also visited the other two sites on Stoney Lane and Newport Road.

All three practices are registered individually with CQC and therefore, each site has an individual report and rating. However as the practice has one General Medical Services (GMS) contract, patient list and clinical data system with a shared staff group, the data included in this report reflects all three practices.

There are six GPs (one female, five male) and most GPs work across all three sites. The partnership consists of two GP partners, three salaried GPs and a regular locum GP. There are three advanced nurse practitioners and three

practice nurses. The practice manager, who is one of the nurse practitioners, is supported by an administration team, who also, when required, works across the three sites.

The practice does not provide an out-of-hours service to patients but has alternative arrangements in place for patients to be seen when the practice is closed. For example, the practice telephone answer machine and the website advises patients with severe chest pain, loss of blood, suspected stroke or suspected broken bones to call 999 and ask for an ambulance. Patients are advised to contact NHS 111 when the surgery was closed or Badger (Birmingham **And District** General Practitioner Emergency Room) in the event they needed to speak with a doctor urgently. Alternatively, patients can visit the walk in centre at The Hill General Practice and Urgent Care Centre, 856 Stratford Road, Sparkhill open from 8am to 8pm, seven days per week.

Minor surgery such as joint injections and excisions were carried out by appropriate GPs at this site.

Why we carried out this inspection

We inspected this service as part of our comprehensive inspection programme.

How we carried out this inspection

To get to the heart of patients' experiences of care and treatment, we always ask the following five questions:

- Is it safe?
- Is it effective?

Detailed findings

- Is it caring?
- Is it responsive to people's needs?
- Is it well-led?

We also looked at how well services are provided for specific groups of people and what good care looks like for them. The population groups are:

- Older people
- People with long-term conditions
- Families, children and young people
- Working age people (including those recently retired and students)

- People whose circumstances may make them vulnerable
- People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia)

Before inspecting, we reviewed a range of information that we hold about the practice and asked other organisations to share what they knew. We carried out an announced inspection on 25 March 2015. During our visit we spoke with a range of clinical and non-clinical staff and spoke with patients who used the service. We observed how people were being cared for and talked with patients and family members.

Are services safe?

Our findings

Safe track record

The practice was able to demonstrate it had a good track record for safety. Practice staff used a range of information to identify risks and improve quality in relation to patient safety. For example, reported incidents, national patient safety alerts, as well as comments and complaints received from patients. Staff we spoke with were aware of their responsibilities to raise concerns and knew how to report incidents and near misses. We saw there were effective arrangements in line with national and statutory guidance for reporting safety incidents.

The practice held regular meetings which included a review of the practice's safety record. We saw records of incidents and minutes of meetings where they were investigated. Where action had been required, systems had been put in place to address them.

Learning and improvement from safety incidents

The practice had a system in place for reporting, recording and monitoring significant events, incidents and accidents. We saw records of 26 incidents that had been recorded from June 2013 to February 2015. We saw that they had been reviewed for any themes or emerging trends. Staff members we spoke with told us that significant events were discussed in meetings. We saw minutes of meetings where significant events were a standing item on the meeting agenda and they were held weekly. We saw an example of a significant event that was discussed at the clinical meeting in January 2015. The related to a delay in issuing of death certificate. The practice had taken action by assigning a task to a staff member to develop a protocol to minimise delays and ensure all staff were aware of the procedure to follow.

There was evidence that the practice had learned from these and that the findings were shared with relevant staff. Staff, including receptionists, administrators and nursing staff, knew how to raise an issue for consideration at the meetings and they felt encouraged to do so.

We saw evidence that the practice responded to national patient safety alerts. We saw an example of a safety alert that was received by the practice. We saw that the alert was cascaded to all clinical staff action taken had been documented.

Reliable safety systems and processes including safeguarding

The practice had systems to manage and review risks to vulnerable children, young people and adults. We looked at training records which showed that all staff had received relevant role specific training on safeguarding. We asked members of medical, nursing and administrative staff about their most recent training. Staff members we spoke with knew how to recognise signs of abuse in older people, vulnerable adults and children. They were also aware of their responsibilities and knew how to share information, document safeguarding concerns and how to contact the relevant agencies in working hours and out of normal hours if they had any concerns. Contact details for the relevant agencies in working hours and out of normal hours were easily accessible.

The practice had appointed dedicated GP as leads in safeguarding vulnerable adults and children. They had been trained and could demonstrate they had the necessary training to enable them to fulfil this role. All staff we spoke with were aware of the lead and who to speak with in the practice if they had a safeguarding concern.

There was a system to highlight vulnerable patients on the practice's electronic records. This included information to make staff aware of any relevant issues when patients attended appointments; for example we saw alerts on the computer system for children subject to child protection plans as well as adults subject to domestic abuse. We saw safeguarding was a standing item on minutes of meetings. We saw examples where safeguarding issues were discussed with actions where appropriate.

There was a chaperone policy in place. Details of the chaperone process were included in the practice leaflet and displayed in the waiting room. (A chaperone is a person who acts as a safeguard and witness for a patient and health care professional during a medical examination or procedure).

All nursing staff, including health care assistants, had been trained to be a chaperone. Reception staff would act as a chaperone if nursing staff were not available. This was also confirmed by patients we spoke with. Some patients also told us that chaperones stood outside of the privacy curtains when clinical staff were undertaking procedures inside the privacy curtain. This was also confirmed by some staff members we spoke with. We spoke with the lead GP

Are services safe?

who told us that chaperones generally stayed inside the curtains unless specifically requested by patients to stay outside. We spoke with another staff member who told us that they normally stood inside the curtains as that was the correct procedure. However, some patients would ask them to be outside. We looked at the chaperone policy which stated that staff undertaking the role of a chaperone could stand outside of the curtain if asked by the patient. This would not enable the chaperone to observe the procedure so as to be a reliable witness about what happened.

Medicines management

We checked medicines stored in the treatment rooms and medicine refrigerators and found they were stored securely and were only accessible to authorised staff. Processes were in place to check medicines were within their expiry date and suitable for use. All the medicines we checked were within their expiry dates. There was a clear policy for ensuring that medicines were kept at the required temperatures, which described the action to take in the event of a potential failure.

The nurses administered vaccines using directions that had been produced in line with legal requirements and national guidance. However, we saw that these directives were not up-to-date. Patient group directives provide a legal framework for the administration of medicines by a range of qualified healthcare professionals including nurses.

There was a system in place for the management of high risk medicines, which included regular monitoring in line with national guidance. We saw alerts on medical records for when a medical review was due for medicines. GPs we spoke with told us and we saw that certain medicines were never put on repeat script for more than 28 days.

The GPs we spoke with told us that they had established a repeat prescribing system and had reviewed all patients on repeat prescriptions. These changes were then discussed at clinical meetings which resulted in the employment of a practice pharmacist who also worked for the CCG. They told us that the pharmacist had introduced good practice in regards to prescribing medication audits which allowed them to meet their prescribing targets. The lead GP we spoke with told us and we saw prescribing data which

showed that practice was on amber zone for prescribing laxatives, sip feeds and some antibiotics. The practice was under prescribing for other antibiotics which showed that it was meeting and exceeding local targets.

Cleanliness and infection control

We observed the premises to be clean and tidy. Patients we spoke with told us they always found the practice clean and had no concerns about cleanliness or infection control. The practice had contract cleaners coming to the practice daily. We saw cleaning schedules were in place however cleaning records were not kept. There was no system for auditing and monitoring the quality or effectiveness of the cleaning. Staff members we spoke with told us that they monitored this through general observation. We discussed this with an infection control lead who recognised the need to review this.

Notices about hand hygiene techniques were displayed in staff and patient toilets. Hand washing sinks were available with hand soap, hand gel and hand towel dispensers. Staff members we spoke with were aware of basic hand washing technique. We saw that a hand hygiene audit report for all three sites which stated that there was a 91% compliance overall. We saw that learning had been identified and appropriate action taken. We also saw that the practice had conducted a minor surgery audit with actions identified. However, these audits were not dated and dates for actions to be completed were not scheduled.

The practice had a lead for infection control who had undertaken recent further training. Staff members we spoke with were aware of the lead. Staff members we spoke with told us that they had online infection control training and weekly team meetings were used to share any updates by the infection control lead. Staff told us that they were aware of the practice nurse undertaking regular infection control audits. We saw that an up to date infection control policy was available containing information relating to spillages, needle stick injuries as well as disposal of bodily fluids. We saw that there was a spillage kit available for bloods, urine and bile and was in date.

The practice had conducted a legionella (a term for particular bacteria which can contaminate water systems in buildings) risk assessment in September 2014. However, we did not see any actions recognised from the assessment being implemented.

Are services safe?

Equipment

Staff we spoke with told us they had equipment to enable them to carry out diagnostic examinations, assessments and treatments. They told us that all equipment was tested and maintained regularly and we saw records that confirmed this. All portable electrical equipment was routinely tested with a schedule of testing in place. We saw evidence that calibration of relevant equipment; for example weighing scales had been scheduled for an annual check.

Staffing and recruitment

The majority of staff worked across all three sites, when necessary. Recruitment files were held centrally and the practice had dedicated human resources personnel responsible for managing this. The practice also had a contract with an external company to provide recruitment advice and guidance.

We found recruitment records contained evidence that appropriate recruitment checks had been undertaken prior to employment. For example, proof of identification, references, qualifications, registration with the appropriate professional body and criminal records checks through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The practice had a recruitment policy and had developed a checklist that set out the standards it followed when recruiting clinical and non-clinical staff.

Staff told us there were usually enough staff to maintain the smooth running of the practice and there were always enough staff on duty to keep patients safe. GPs, practice nurses and administration staff were based at each of the three locations. All of the staff we asked said that they worked across all locations, when necessary to support the smooth running of the practices. For example, a GP was always scheduled for administrative tasks and if there was a shortage due to unexpected absence the GP scheduled for administration duties would be available to cover. A staff member responsible for human resources told us and we saw that there was always two reception staff, two administration (back room) staff and a line manager within the reception team.

Monitoring safety and responding to risk

The practice had systems, processes and policies in place to manage and monitor risks to patients, staff and visitors to the practice. These included annual and monthly checks of the building, the environment, medicines management, staffing, dealing with emergencies and equipment. We saw that the practice had a health and safety policy and had completed a health and safety risk assessment check list. The audit included for example training requirements. Health and safety information was displayed for staff to see and there was an identified health and safety representative.

Arrangements to deal with emergencies and major incidents

Emergency medicines were available in a secure area of the practice and the staff we asked knew of their location. These included those for the treatment for cardiac arrest and anaphylaxis. Processes were also in place to check whether emergency medicines were within their expiry date and suitable for use. All the medicines we checked were in date and fit for use.

The practice had arrangements in place to manage emergencies. Records showed that all staff had received training in basic life support. Emergency equipment was available including access to oxygen and an automated external defibrillator (AED, used to attempt to restart a person's heart in an emergency). The practice was responsible for the maintenance of the equipment and we saw evidence of regular checks that were in place. When we asked members of staff, they all knew the location of this equipment and records confirmed that it was checked regularly. We saw a significant event analysis where a new GP at the practice recognised that management of emergency medicines were not robust during a consultation with a patient. This was discussed with the practice team and the responsibility was assigned to a staff member to refer to appropriate guidance to develop a robust system for management medical emergencies. We saw a review of the action undertaken in January 2015. This noted that a new emergency medicine bag and a locum GP pack were put in place. Staff induction pack was also reviewed so that it stated where they were kept so that all staff were aware. We also saw that this was scheduled for further review in June 2015 to ensure this was being managed appropriately.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Our findings

Effective needs assessment

The GPs and nursing staff we spoke with could clearly outline the rationale for their approaches to treatment. They were familiar with current best practice guidance, and accessed guidelines from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). We spoke with the lead GP who told us that they had discussed NICE guidance on Atrial fibrillation (a heart condition). We saw updated guidance was available for the management of atrial fibrillation in the practice. We saw minutes of practice meetings where new updates and NICE guidelines were discussed and disseminated. For example, in one of the clinical meetings in January 2015 we saw that a GP presented an article on a disease with risk factors, treatment and referral strategies with key points for discussion.

One of the GPs we spoke with told us that they were the lead for diabetes care and were currently finishing their diploma at the University of Warwick. They also told us that they were also the lead at the practice for joint injections. The practice also had specialist diabetic nurse which allowed the practice to focus on diabetes as there was a high prevalence of diabetes within the patient population. There were also GP leads for sexual and reproductive care, palliative care and child health. There was a nurse lead for travel and childhood immunisation.

Discrimination was avoided when making care and treatment decisions. Interviews with GPs showed that the culture in the practice was that patients were cared for and treated based on need and the practice took account of patient's age, gender, race and culture as appropriate. For example, a GP we spoke with told us that female GPs at the practice usually undertook assessments such as breast examinations.

We saw data from the local CCG of the practice's performance for prescribing, which predicted a slight overspend for the year. The practice was aware of its prescribing performance and had employed a prescribing support pharmacist who also worked for the CCG. The GPs we spoke with told us that they were helping to reduce some of their prescribing to meet the local CCG aspirational targets.

The GP we spoke with told us that they were similar compared with other practices in the local area for referrals to secondary care. The latest data we looked at showed that the referral rates for the practice were generally similar to the local CCG average.

Management, monitoring and improving outcomes for people

The practice responded to risk by communicating with external organisations and internally with staff members. We were told about an event where the two children had developed meningitis from the same school. The lead clinician told us that they had spoken verbally with partners to be aware of any children attending from the same school. Also, we saw an example of screen messages that were sent to all clinicians to make them aware.

The practice had a system in place for completing clinical audit cycles. The practice showed us five clinical audits that had been completed recently. Following each clinical audit, changes to treatment or care were made where needed and the audit repeated to ensure outcomes for patients had improved. For example, an audit was conducted to assess the uptake of pneumococcal vaccine between 1 November 2014 and 1 February 2015 for patients aged over 65. It was found that 10% of eligible patients were immunised which was well below the Department of Health (DOH) guidelines. Reasons for this were recognised and discussed and an action plan as put in place. A re-audit was carried out after two months and the uptake was at 28%. The practice had made further changes to improve this and a re-audit was rescheduled in six months.

We saw an example of another clinical audit that was linked to medicines management information. We saw that the practice was an over prescriber for laxatives and an audit was carried out by the practice looking at the prescribing of laxatives. In total 20 patients were identified in the audit on regular prescribed laxatives. Their medical notes were reviewed and repeat prescribing records were reviewed and seven patients were identified where current laxative use was not appropriate. We saw appropriate action was then taken.

The team was making use of clinical audit tools, clinical supervision and staff meetings to assess the performance of clinical staff. The lead GP we spoke with told us that they carried out annual appraisals for clinical staff. Senior nurse

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

was responsible for supervising practice nurses. Minutes of clinical meeting we looked at showed that staff discussed and presented updates to clinical practice and where this could be improved.

There was a protocol for repeat prescribing which was in line with national guidance. The GPs we spoke with told us and we saw that alerts for medicine reviews were put on medical records. Other medicines such as psychotropic medicines were not given for more than 28 days. The practice pharmacist also looked at medicine reviews and monitored the repeat prescribing system. This enabled the practice to provide treatment based on the needs of the patient.

The practice had achieved and implemented the gold standards framework for end of life care. There was a protocol for end life so that supportive and optimal care could be provided. The practice had a palliative care register and had regular internal as well as multidisciplinary meetings to discuss the care and support needs of patients and their families. There was a palliative care lead at the practice who had undertaken appropriate training.

Doctors in the surgery undertook minor surgical procedures in line with their registration and NICE guidance. There were two GP leads at the practice for minor surgery and joint injections. One of leads we spoke with showed us an example of a consent form for steroid joint and tissue injection. The form had pre populated discussion points around the procedure along with risks. The GP told us that they discussed the procedure with patients so that they could make an informed decision.

The practice also participated in local benchmarking run by the CCG. The practice was part of a CCG peer review group. The lead GP we spoke with told us that they had discussed the practice referral rates and prescribing data. The referral rate was average in comparison to the local rate and the practice was slightly above average for prescribing. The practice was working with the practice pharmacist to review its prescribing.

Effective staffing

Practice staffing included medical, nursing, managerial and administrative staff. We reviewed staff training records and saw that all staff were up to date with attending mandatory courses such as annual basic life support. We noted a good skill mix among the doctors with one GP completing a

diploma in diabetes and attending further training in sexual health. The practice recognised that there was a higher prevalence of diabetes amongst the patient population and had recently hired an additional nurse practitioner who was a diabetes specialist nurse.

Relevant staff files we looked at showed that they were up to date with their yearly continuing professional development requirements and all GPs either had been revalidated or had a date for revalidation. (Every GP is appraised annually, and undertakes a fuller assessment called revalidation every five years. Only when revalidation has been confirmed by the General Medical Council can the GP continue to practise and remain on the performers list with NHS England).

All staff undertook annual appraisals that identified learning needs from which action plans were documented. Staff files we looked at and staff we spoke with confirmed that the practice was proactive in providing training for relevant courses. For example, a GP at the practice was helped to attend various courses including a palliative care and sexual health course. Other staff members had access to various online training such as equality and diversity, infection control, fire safety as well as role specific training such as information governance training for medical secretaries.

Working with colleagues and other services

The practice worked with other service providers to meet patient's needs and manage those of patients with complex needs. It received blood test results, X ray results, and letters from the local hospital including discharge summaries, out-of-hours GP services and the 111 service both electronically and by post.

The practice manager told us that discharge letters from hospital as well as fax from out of hours services were reviewed by GPs and stamped with the action required. These were then given back to reception staff to action such as making follow up appointments or referrals. They were then scanned to patient records. The GPs and other staff we spoke with also confirmed that this was the process for managing communication from other services.

The practice was commissioned for the new enhanced service and had a process in place to follow up patients discharged from hospital. (Enhanced services require an enhanced level of service provision above what is normally required under the core GP contract). We saw that the

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

policy for actioning hospital communications was working well in this respect. We saw that unplanned admission was a standing item in the weekly clinical meetings and any issues identified were assigned a lead to action.

A GP at the practice told us of the good working relationship they had with community services, for example the health visiting team, district nurses, midwives and the palliative care team. The practice held multidisciplinary team meetings monthly to discuss the needs of complex patients, for example those with end of life care needs or children on the at risk register. We saw minutes of meetings and the GPs and staff we spoke with also confirmed this. These meetings were attended by district nurses, community development workers, health visitors and palliative care nurses. Decisions about care planning were documented in a shared care record. One of the GP we spoke with told us that this was an area they were working on over the last six months to improve.

Information sharing

The practice used several electronic systems to communicate with other providers. For example, there was a shared system with the local GP out-of-hours provider to enable patient data to be shared in a secure and timely manner. The practice used Choose and book to make referrals to specialist care. Choose and Book is a national electronic referral service which gives patients a choice of place, date and time for their first outpatient appointment in a hospital. We were told and the latest information we looked at showed that the practice referral rate was similar to the local CCG average. We saw that referrals were discussed in clinical meetings to optimise patients care.

The practice had systems to provide staff with the information they needed. Staff used an electronic patient record system to coordinate, document and manage patients' care. The practice manager we spoke with told us that the practice administration staff were multi-skilled to use the systems. This software enabled scanned paper communications, such as those from hospital, to be saved in the system for future reference.

Consent to care and treatment

There was a practice policy in relation to consent. Minor surgery was carried out at the practice. Clinical staff we spoke with described the consent process prior to minor surgery being undertaken. We saw a consent forms were in place.

We found that staff were aware of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA) and their duties in fulfilling it. All the clinical staff we spoke with understood the key parts of the legislation. MCA provides a legal framework for acting and making decisions on behalf of adults who lack the capacity to make particular decisions for themselves. Staff we spoke with demonstrated understanding of Gillick competency. Gillick competency test is used to help assess whether a child has the maturity to make their own decisions and to understand the implications of those decisions.

Health promotion and prevention

It was practice policy to offer a health check with the health care assistant to all new patients registering with the practice. The GP was informed of all health concerns detected and these were followed up in a timely way. The practice had a wide range of health promotion leaflets and self-help guides in the surgery and on their website. The practice also offered NHS Health Checks to all its patients aged 40 to 70 years. The Practice informed us that they had carried out health checks for 4% of this group. The practice also offered chlamydia screening to patients aged 18 to 25 years and 1% had been screened so far this year.

The practice had numerous ways of identifying patients who needed additional support, and it was pro-active in offering additional help. For example, the practice kept a register of all patients with a learning disability. There were 33 patients on the register and 52% had had a review so far. The practice had reviewed 94% of patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (or COPD) this year. COPD is the name for a collection of lung diseases including chronic bronchitis, emphysema. Typical symptoms are increasing shortness of breath; persistent cough and frequent chest infections. Seventy-two percent of patients with asthma were reviewed while 80% were reviewed with Cardiovascular Disease (CVD). Seventy-five percent of patients with diabetes were reviewed. All patients over 75 years of age had a named accountable GP to co-ordinate care and took part in a national immunisation programme to vaccinate patients aged 70 to 79 against shingles (inflammation of the skin around the middle part of the body).

There was evidence of specialist clinics to review patients with long term conditions. This included a dedicated diabetes clinic, asthma clinics as well as other clinics such as coronary heart disease.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

The practice offered a full range of immunisations for children, travel vaccines and flu vaccinations in line with current national guidance. The lead GP we spoke with told us that they had performed well in regards to immunisations and had met their targets.

The practice took part in the health exchange programme to reduce the incidence of diabetes. It recognised that majority of the patient population was comprised of black and ethnic minority (BME) groups who had a higher prevalence of diabetes.

The practice website provided handy advice for parents with young children and there was a link to a handbook from Sandwell and West Birmingham CCG titled 'A Guide for Parents and Carers of children from 0-5 years'. This handbook gives some helpful advice on common childhood illnesses.

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion and empathy

We reviewed the most recent data available for the practice on patient satisfaction. This included information from the national patient survey from January 2015 which sent out 450 surveys. Twenty-one percent (94) of the surveys were returned. The evidence from this showed that 92% of respondents said the last appointment they got was convenient compared to the local CCG average of 90%. One of the GPs we spoke with told us that they had been working to improve access to the surgery. Eighty-eight percent said the last nurse they saw or spoke to was good at treating them with care and concern. However, this was lower at 65% for the GPs. The practice had conducted its own survey more recently which showed that 95% of those surveyed would recommend the surgery.

Patients completed CQC comment cards to tell us what they thought about the practice. We received 35 completed cards and the majority were positive about the service experienced. Patients said the staff were very friendly, sympathetic and helpful. They felt that the reception staff were accommodating, respectful and caring. One patient we spoke with told us that their experience with staff was negative when they had joined the practice two years previously. However, staff were sympathetic to them and were helpful because they had understood the patients' unique circumstances.

Five comments cards were positive about the staff and the level of care received stated that they found it difficult to get through on the phone in the mornings and some stated that the waiting time to be seen were often longer than 15 minutes. We spoke with nine patients on the day of the inspection. Most of the feedback reflected the findings from the comments cards.

Staff members we spoke with were aware of issues relating to confidentiality and information governance. Records we looked at showed that staff had received information governance training and staff also told us that they had signed a confidentiality statement as part of their contract. Staff told us that they tried to observe confidentiality in the reception area and were mindful of being overheard when they spoke with patients at the reception desk.

Staff and patients told us that all consultations and treatments were carried out in the privacy of a consulting

room. Disposable curtains were provided in consulting rooms and treatment rooms so that patients' privacy and dignity was maintained during examinations, investigations and treatments. We noted that consultation room doors were closed during discussions and that conversations taking place in these rooms could not be overheard.

Care planning and involvement in decisions about care and treatment

The practice had carried out a patient survey for 2014-15. The patient survey information we reviewed showed patients responded positively to questions about their involvement in planning and making decisions about their care and treatment and generally rated the practice well in these areas. For example, we saw that 95% of the patients surveyed stated that they would recommend the practice. The overall performance for GPs and nurses were at 98 and 97% respectively. There was positive feedback regarding access to appointments and 96% respondents were satisfied that they were involved in the decisions about their health care.

We saw that the national patient survey did not completely reflect this as 54% of respondents stated they would recommend this surgery to someone new to the area. Fifty-seven percent of respondents stated the last GP they saw or spoke to was good at involving them in decisions about their care. We spoke with staff regarding this and they told us that the practice had recruited two new GPs and two new reception staff while another GP was being recruited. We were told that the practice had relied on locum GPs before the recruitment of new permanent GPs. Patients we spoke with on the day told us GPs explained things to them in way they understood and spent enough time with them. Some commented that the GPs were busy as there was a high demand for appointments.

Patient/carer support to cope emotionally with care and treatment

Comment cards completed by patients were positive about the emotional support provided by the practice. For example, comments confirmed that staff responded compassionately when they needed help and provided support when required. A patient we spoke with on the day told us that when staff at the practice had become aware of their circumstances they were more understanding of them and their family, and were very friendly and caring.

Are services caring?

Notices and leaflets in the patient waiting room and the practice website also told patients how to access a number of support groups and organisations. The practice's computer system alerted GPs if a patient was also a carer. The practice website encouraged people to inform them if they were carers so they could help where appropriate. We saw information available for carers to ensure they understood the various avenues of support available to them.

We saw that regular multi-agency meetings were held and recorded. End of life care and bereavement information was available to patients and their relatives or carers in the waiting rooms on the practice noticeboard. The practice manager and the GPs we spoke with informed us the respective GP contacted bereaved families and went out to visit them.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting people's needs

We found the practice was responsive to patient's needs and had systems in place to maintain the level of service provided. The needs of the practice population were understood and systems were in place to address identified needs in the way services were delivered. For example, the practice had recognised that there was a high prevalence for diabetes and had employed a diabetes nurse specialist nurse. A GP was undertaking a diploma in diabetes and both the GP and the nurse were the leads in the practice responsible for managing this patient group. Staff we spoke with displayed understanding of cultural diversity and needs of the local population and some spoke other languages spoken by patients.

We found some of the needs of the practice population were understood and systems were in place to address the needs. For example, the practice had recognised that there was a high prevalence for diabetes and had employed a diabetes nurse specialist nurse. A GP was undertaking a diploma in diabetes and both the GP and the nurse were the leads in the practice responsible for managing this patient group. Staff we spoke with displayed understanding of cultural diversity and needs of the local population and some spoke other languages spoken by patients.

The practice delivered core services to meet the needs of the main patient population they treated. For example, screening services were in place to detect and monitor the symptoms of long term conditions such as asthma and diabetes. Clinical staff told us they carried out regular and routine blood tests for patients with diabetes. They explained they also used these sessions to give dietary advice and support for patients on how to manage their conditions. Longer appointments were available for patients who needed them such as patients with mental health concerns, learning disabilities and long term conditions.

The practice had a register of patients who had mental health concerns and we saw that annual health checks had been carried out. The practice had a palliative care register and regular multidisciplinary meetings were held to discuss patients and their families care and support needs. Minutes of meetings we looked at confirmed this.

The practice had a Patient Participation Group (PPG). A PPG is a group of patients registered with a practice who work with the practice to improve services and the quality of care. We spoke with three members of the PPG on the day of the inspection including the chair. They told us that access to appointments and car parking was an issue. We saw minutes of PPG meetings where this was discussed and various options considered for improving. For example, the PPG were informed that more staff members were recruited and were due to start working at the practice.

Tackling inequity and promoting equality

The practice had recognised the needs of different groups in the planning of its services. A GP gave us an example of a patient who lived alone with little support and limited English. The GP recognised not only the health needs of that patient but also how their condition affected their spiritual wellbeing. They told us of the care and treatment they had provided which was respectful and empathetic to the patients health and cultural beliefs.

The practice removed barriers some patients faced in accessing or using the service. A female GP worked at the practice and was able to support patients who preferred to have a female doctor. They were also the lead for sexual and reproductive care within the surgery and helped to reduce any barriers to care and supported the equality and diversity needs of the patients.

The GPs, nurse and administration staff spoke a number of languages. We saw that there was the facility to translate the practice website into over 90 different languages.

There were arrangements in place to ensure that care and treatment was provided to patients with regard to their disability. For example, the practice was a new purpose built building on one level and there were no steps to negotiate. Doors were wide enough for patients in wheelchairs to gain access. We saw that the waiting area was large enough to accommodate patients with wheelchairs and prams and allowed for easy access to the treatment and consultation rooms. Accessible toilet facilities were available for all patients attending the practice. The practice leaflet advised that the surgery was accessible to disabled patients.

The practice had recognised the needs of different groups in the planning of its services such as carers and vulnerable patients who were at risk of harm. The computer system used by the practice alerted GPs if patients had a learning

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

disability, or if a patient was also a carer so that additional appointment time could be made available. For example, where patients were also identified as carers we saw that information was provided to ensure they understood the support that was available to them should they need it. A patient we spoke with told us that they were able to have telephone consultations. This was because they were pregnant and had difficulty getting to the practice and their GP suggested that they could have telephone consultation where appropriate. Staff told us that translation services were available for patients who did not have English as a first language.

The practice provided equality and diversity training through eLearning. Staff files we looked at confirmed that they had completed the equality and diversity training in the last 12 months.

Access to the service

Information was available to patients about appointments on the practice leaflet and through their website. This included details on how to arrange home visits. The practice did not provide an out-of-hours service to patients but had alternative arrangements in place for patients to be seen when the practice was closed. For example, the practice telephone answer machine and the website advised patients with severe chest pain, loss of blood, suspected stroke or suspected broken bones to call 999 and ask for an ambulance. Patients were advised to contact NHS 111 in the event they needed urgent advice. Alternatively, patients could visit the walk in centre nearby (Sparkhill Primary Care Centre), open from 8am to 8pm, seven days per week.

Patients confirmed on the comment cards that they were always able to see a GP on the same day if they needed to. We spoke with one patient who had been given an urgent appointment. Almost all the patients we spoke with also confirmed that they could get an appointment in an emergency although one patient stated that they were encouraged to go to the walk in centre if there was no appointment available. The practice survey showed that 60% of patients said they were able to get an appointment on the same day or the next day. This was 87% for appointments within three days. Most patients we spoke with also stated that they had to wait on average 20- 40 minutes.

Longer appointments were also available for patients who needed them and those with long-term conditions. This also included appointments with a named GP or nurse. Home visits were made to patients who could not attend the practice. We spoke with the lead GP who told us that they made seven home visits a week on average and as a practice they made 30 to 40 visits weekly.

Telephone appointments were available if a patient could not come in to the practice with a follow up appointment if needed. Extended appointments were available for patients three times a week on any of the three sites. This was useful for working age patients who did not have to take time off work to attend.

Listening and learning from concerns and complaints

The practice had a system in place for handling complaints and concerns. Details of the complaints process were available on the practice website, practice leaflet and displayed in the waiting area of the practice. We noted that the information in the practice leaflet was out of date and did not reflect the current external complaints process. We looked at the complaints policy and noted that it needed reviewing. Patients wishing to raise a complaint were advised to obtain a complaints form from reception. Reception staff we spoke with were aware of what to do if a patient wanted to complain.

Most patients we spoke with were not aware of the complaints process but told us that they would speak with a staff member if they needed to complain.

We saw that complaints had been received verbally and by letter. The method of complaints received by the practice had indicated patients knew how to complain. However, most patients we spoke with on the day were not aware of the complaints process but told us that they would speak with a staff member if they needed to complain. Most patients told us that they did not need to complain. One patient we spoke with told us that they complained verbally and that was resolved at the same time.

There was a complaints lead who dealt with all complaints. We saw that the practice had received three complaints since January 2015. We saw that one complaint had been resolved on the same day and another had been resolved within a short period. The other complaint was currently being investigated before it could be resolved.

Are services responsive to people's needs? (for example, to feedback?)

We saw that there was a delay in acknowledgement for one of the complaints. The practice policy which needed reviewing stated that they would be responded within 10 days of the complaint. However, we saw one complaint was responded to after 17 days. The complaints lead told us that when they were away on leave complaints would be

left for them to action on their return. This did not ensure that complaints were being handled in line with recognised guidance. They told us that they would be looking to establish a deputy so that they were able to respond to complaints when they were away.

Are services well-led?

Good 

(for example, are they well-managed and do senior leaders listen, learn and take appropriate action)

Our findings

Vision and strategy

This practice was one of three practices within the locality, all of which were owned by the same provider. The mission statement of the practice stated 10 aims and objectives of the practice. Some of those were to ensure the practice provided high quality care in an environment which was safe and welcoming. They were also to involve patients and their carers in decisions about their care; respond to demands of the practice population and to ensure that staff members had suitable training. We saw evidence that the practice was making progress to ensure these aims were being implemented. For example, we saw that efforts were being made to involve patients in the delivery of the service and staff had a training programme in place and were encouraged to complete their training. Staff told us the future changes to the practice were discussed with them and they were encouraged to make suggestions that led to improved systems and patient care.

We spoke with the lead GP who told us that one of the GP partners was being trained as a managing partner for when they retired. We spoke with that GP who confirmed this. This showed that an appropriate strategy in place to adequately replace one of the GP partners when they retired.

Governance arrangements

The practice had a number of policies and procedures in place to govern activity and these were available to staff on any computer within the practice. We looked at a selection of these policies and procedures; all had been reviewed annually and were up to date.

There was a leadership structure with named members of staff in lead roles. For example, there were two lead nurses for infection control and the senior partner was the lead for safeguarding. There were GP leads for minor surgery, sexual and reproductive care, child health and palliative care. There was a nurse and GP lead for diabetes care as well as nurse leads for immunisations. Staff we spoke with were all clear about their own roles and responsibilities. They all told us they felt valued, well supported and knew who to go to in the practice with any concerns.

One of the GPs we spoke with told us that they were the governance lead at the practice. They had started recently

and told us that work was on-going in this area. They told us that weekly meetings were established along significant events and complaints analysis. Lunchtime meeting for continuous professional development (CPD) activities were introduced as well as performance reviews for referrals amongst others. They showed us a document with components of clinical governance they were using to develop the governance arrangements in the practice.

The practice used the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) to measure its performance. The QOF data for this practice showed it was performing in line with national standards. We saw that QOF data was regularly discussed at monthly team meetings and action plans were produced to maintain or improve outcomes.

The practice used the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) to measure their performance. QOF is a voluntary incentive scheme for GP practices in the UK. The scheme financially rewards practices for managing some of the most common long-term conditions e.g. diabetes and implementing preventative measures. The results are published annually. Staff we spoke with told us including the practice manager that QOF data was regularly discussed at their practice meetings. Minutes of meetings we looked at confirmed this. For example, clinical meetings held in December 2014 showed that the practice had appointed a lead to take charge of QOF and co-ordinate this in all the three sites. We saw that updates were shared and discussed in subsequent meetings. The latest QOF data for this practice showed it was performing above local and national standards.

The practice manager was responsible for the day to day running of the three practices. To support the practice manager in running the practices effectively, there were site managers. Only one of the site managers was available on the day of the inspection and they told us that they were also the lead for complaints. There were meetings in place to ensure that policies and strategies were implemented consistently across the three practices. However, the practice manager was not fully supported to carry out their role. The practice manager told us that they also worked as an advanced nurse practitioner and that they spent 70% of their time in this role. This did not ensure that they had adequate time to fulfil their role effectively as a practice manager for the three locations. From our discussion with the practice manager we found that they did not have an overall understanding of the operational needs and

Are services well-led?

Good 

(for example, are they well-managed and do senior leaders listen, learn and take appropriate action)

knowledge of the three practices. For example, when asked, the practice manager was unable to tell us if the practice had a business continuity plan in place or if a legionella risk assessment had been carried out. We had identified this as an issue in our previous inspection in August 2014. The practice manager told us that since the inspection in August 2014 site managers for each of the three locations had been introduced and they normally delegated tasks to the site managers.

Leadership, openness and transparency

Although the practice manager did not have adequate time to fulfil their role effectively there was a clear and visible leadership and management structure in place. Staff told us that there was a positive culture and focus on quality at the practice. We saw examples where staff had been supported and encouraged to develop their skills through individual appraisals. Staff members we spoke with confirmed that there was an open and transparent culture of leadership, encouragement of team working and concern for staff well-being.

We saw minutes of clinical meetings that were held weekly and attended by the practice manager. Staff and the practice manager told us that information from those meetings was shared with staff. We saw that practice meetings were held monthly and the GPs and staff spoken with confirmed this.

Practice seeks and acts on feedback from its patients, the public and staff

The three practices had an active patient participation group (PPG). The group consisted of clinical and non-clinical staff from the practices and approximately six patients. We spoke with the chair of the group and two other members during our inspection 25 March 2015. They told us that the PPG had been in place since October 2014 and meetings were held every three months. We saw minutes of meetings which confirmed that meetings were taking place. The chair of the PPG group told us that in the

first meeting the practice had discussed areas for improvement. We saw this had included access to appointments, and the group were asked for feedback on this.

We were told by a staff member that each site completed a six monthly mini questionnaire, we were shown an example of this which had been completed in July 2014. They told us that a full survey was completed annually. We were given a copy of the results from the last survey which was also available on the practice website. For example, access to appointments as well as getting through to reception staff was recognised as an issue. The practice planned to introduce more telephone lines. The practice had also introduced telephone triage to increase access.

Staff we spoke with told us that the practice had a whistleblowing policy which was available to all staff electronically on any computer within the practice. However the policy did not include actions or contacts for staff should they need to raise a concern outside of the practice.

Management lead through learning and improvement

Staff told us that the practice supported them to maintain their clinical professional development through training and mentoring. We looked at four staff files and saw that regular appraisals and monthly one to one meetings took place which included a personal development plan. Staff told us that the practice was very supportive of training. For example, a GP was supported to attend various courses including palliative care and sexual health. This GP was the lead for sexual health and palliative care.

We saw regular weekly clinical meetings were held to discuss each patient who had been admitted to hospital to monitor their progress and to determine if there were any lessons to be learnt. The practice had completed reviews of significant events and other incidents and shared with staff at meetings.

This section is primarily information for the provider

Requirement notices

Action we have told the provider to take

The table below shows the legal requirements that were not being met. The provider must send CQC a report that says what action they are going to take to meet these requirements.

Regulated activity	Regulation
Diagnostic and screening procedures	Regulation 12 HSCA (RA) Regulations 2014 Safe care and treatment
Family planning services	The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014
Maternity and midwifery services	Safe care and treatment
Surgical procedures	The provider must ensure care and treatment is provided by ensuring proper and safe management of medicines through current and up to date medicine directives.
Treatment of disease, disorder or injury	Regulation 12 (2)(g)