

Centre for Dentistry Limited

J Sainsbury's - Wadsley Bridge

Inspection Report

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Overall summary

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection on 22 September 2015 to ask the practice the following key questions; Are services safe, effective, caring, responsive and well-led?

Our findings were:

Are services safe?

We found that this practice was providing safe care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Are services effective?

We found that this practice was providing effective care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Are services caring?

We found that this practice was providing caring services in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Are services responsive?

We found that this practice was providing responsive care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Are services well-led?

We found that this practice was providing well-led care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Background

J.Sainsbury's-Wadsley Bridge is situated in the Hillsborough area of Sheffield. It is located on the first floor of a Sainsburys supermarket. It offers private dental treatment to patients of all ages. The services provided include preventative advice and treatment and routine restorative dental care. Treatment and waiting rooms are all on the same level.

The practice has two surgeries, a non-clinical consultation room, a decontamination room, a waiting area and a reception area. Toilet facilities are situated within the supermarket on the first floor.

There are three dentists who work on a rota basis. There are also three dental nurses, one receptionist and a practice manager.

The opening hours are Monday to Thursday 8-00am to 8-00pm, Friday 8-00am to 6-00pm, Saturday 10-00am to 6-00pm and Sunday 10-00am to 2-30pm.

The practice manager is the registered manager. A registered manager is a person who is registered with the Care Quality Commission to manage the service. Like registered providers, they are 'registered persons'.

Summary of findings

Registered persons have legal responsibility for meeting the requirements in the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and associated Regulations about how the practice is run.

On the day of inspection seven patients provided feedback. The patients were positive about the care and treatment they received at the practice. They told us they were involved in all aspects of their care and found the staff to be friendly and they were treated with dignity and respect.

Our key findings were:

- The practice had systems in place to assess and manage risks to patients and staff including infection prevention and control, health and safety and the management of medical emergencies.
- Dental care records were detailed and showed that treatment was planned in line with current best practice guidelines.
- Oral health advice and treatment were provided in-line with the 'Delivering Better Oral Health' toolkit.
- Patients were treated with care, respect and dignity.
- There were clearly defined leadership roles within the practice and staff told us that they felt supported, appreciated and comfortable to raise concerns or make suggestions. Staff received training appropriate to their roles.
- The practice involved itself in community projects including visiting local children's nurseries to promote good oral health.
- The practice was responsive to patients by offering extended opening hours.

Summary of findings

The five questions we ask about services and what we found

We always ask the following five questions of services.

Are services safe?

We found that this practice was providing safe care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Staff told us they felt confident about reporting incidents, accidents and Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR). There had not been any incidents in the last 12 months but there was a system in place to act upon any incidents which might occur in the future. Patients would be given an apology and informed of any actions as a result of the incident.

Staff had received training in safeguarding patients and knew the signs of abuse and who to report them to.

The staff were suitably qualified for their roles and the practice had undertaken the relevant recruitment checks to ensure patient safety.

Patients' medical histories were obtained before any treatment took place. The dentists were aware of any health or medication issues which could affect the planning of treatment.

Staff were trained to deal with medical emergencies. All emergency equipment and medicines were in date and in accordance with the British National Formulary (BNF) and Resuscitation Council UK guidelines.

Are services effective?

We found that this practice was providing effective care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Patients' dental care records provided comprehensive information about their current dental needs and past treatment. The practice monitored any changes to the patient's oral health and made referrals for specialist treatment or investigations where indicated. The practice used markers on their care records to identify if patients had a specific need such as a particular medical condition which might affect treatment.

The practice followed best practice guidelines when delivering dental care. These included Faculty of General Dental Practice (FGDP) and National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). The practice focused strongly on prevention and the dentists were aware of 'The Delivering Better Oral Health' toolkit (DBOH) with regards to fluoride application and oral hygiene advice.

Staff were supported to deliver effective care through training and supervisions. The clinical staff were up to date with their continuing professional development and they were supported to meet the requirements of their professional registration.

Are services caring?

We found that this practice was providing caring services in accordance with the relevant regulations.

We reviewed feedback from seven patients. Common themes were that patients felt they were treated with dignity and respect in a safe and clean environment. Patients also commented that they were involved in treatment options and full explanations of treatment and costs was given. It was also noted that reception staff were always very helpful.

We observed privacy and confidentiality were maintained for patients using the service on the day of the inspection.

Staff explained that enough time was allocated in order to ensure that the treatment and care was fully explained to patients in a way which patients understood.

Summary of findings

Are services responsive to people's needs?

We found that this practice was providing responsive care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The practice had an efficient appointment system in place to respond to patients' needs. There were vacant appointments slots for urgent or emergency appointments each day. If a dentist was not working on that day patients would be sent to the sister practice for emergency care.

Patients commented they could access treatment for urgent and emergency care when required. There were clear instructions for patients requiring urgent care when the practice was closed.

There was a procedure in place for responding to patients' complaints. This involved acknowledging, investigating and responding to individual complaints or concerns. Staff were familiar with the complaints procedure.

The practice had undertaken a disability access risk assessment and it was deemed to be fully accessible for patients with disabilities.

Are services well-led?

We found that this practice was providing well-led care in accordance with the relevant regulations.

There was a clearly defined management structure in place and all staff felt supported and appreciated in their own particular roles. The practice manager was responsible for the day to day running of the practice and they were supported by a local area manager.

The practice regularly audited clinical and non-clinical areas as part of a system of continuous improvement and learning. The practice regularly undertook patient satisfaction surveys and actively encouraged patients to give feedback about the services provided.

There were good arrangements in place to share information with staff by means of monthly practice meetings which were minuted for those staff unable to attend.

J Sainsbury's - Wadsley Bridge

Detailed findings

Background to this inspection

This announced inspection was carried out on 22 September 2015 by a dentally qualified CQC inspector.

During the inspection we toured the premises, spoke one dentist, one dental nurse and the practice manager. To assess the quality of care provided we looked at practice policies and protocols and other records relating to the management of the service.

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

These questions therefore formed the framework for the areas we looked at during the inspection.

Are services safe?

Our findings

Reporting, learning and improvement from incidents

The practice had clear guidance for staff about how to report incidents and accidents. We saw evidence that they were documented, investigated and reflected upon by the dental practice. Patients were given an apology and informed of any action taken as a result. We saw evidence that significant events were discussed at practice meetings.

The practice manager understood the Reporting of Injuries and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR) and provided guidance to staff within the practice's health and safety policy.

The practice responded to national patient safety and medicines alerts from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Authority (MHRA) that affected the dental profession. Any MHRA alerts were discussed with staff at practice meetings.

Reliable safety systems and processes (including safeguarding)

The practice had child protection and vulnerable adult policies and procedures in place. These provided staff with information about identifying, reporting and dealing with suspected abuse. The policies were readily available to staff. Staff had access to contact details for both child protection and adult safeguarding teams. One of the dentists was the safeguarding lead in the practice and all staff had undertaken safeguarding training in the last 12 months. There had not been any referrals to the local safeguarding team; however, they were confident about when to do so. Staff told us they were confident about raising any concerns with the safeguarding lead.

The practice had systems in place to help ensure the safety of staff and patients. These included clear guidelines about responding to a sharps injury (needles and sharp instruments).

Rubber dam (this is a rectangular sheet of latex used by dentists for effective isolation of the root canal and operating field and airway) was used in root canal treatment in line with guidance from the British Endodontic Society.

We saw that patients' records were accurate, complete, legible, up to date and stored securely to keep people safe and protect them from abuse.

Medical emergencies

The practice had a policy which provided staff with clear guidance about how to deal with medical emergencies. This was in line with the Resuscitation Council UK guidelines and the British National Formulary (BNF). Staff were knowledgeable about what to do in a medical emergency and had received annual training in emergency resuscitation and basic life support as a team within the last 12 months. The emergency resuscitation kits, oxygen and emergency medicines were stored in the stock room adjacent to the surgeries. Staff knew where the emergency kits were kept. The practice had an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) to support staff in a medical emergency. (An AED is a portable electronic device that analyses life threatening irregularities of the heart including ventricular fibrillation and is able to deliver an electrical shock to attempt to restore a normal heart rhythm).

Records showed weekly checks were carried out to ensure the equipment and emergency medicines were safe to use. The practice manager told us that the supermarket also had access to the AED. Because of this the practice had recently implemented a daily checklist for the AED to ensure it was working.

Staff recruitment

The practice had a policy and a set of procedures for the safe recruitment of staff which included seeking references, proof of identity, checking relevant qualifications and professional registration. We reviewed a sample of staff files and found the recruitment procedure had been followed. The practice manager told us the practice carried out Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks for all newly employed staff. These checks identify whether a person has a criminal record or is on an official list of people barred from working in roles where they may have contact with children or adults who may be vulnerable. We reviewed records of staff recruitment and these showed that all checks were in place.

All clinical staff at this practice were qualified and registered with the General Dental Council (GDC). There were copies of current registration certificates and personal indemnity insurance (insurance professionals are required to have in place to cover their working practice).

Are services safe?

Monitoring health & safety and responding to risks

A health and safety policy and risk assessment was in place at the practice. This identified the risks to patients and staff who attended the practice. The risks had been identified and control measures put in place to reduce them. A monthly health and safety audit took place at the practice to ensure the environment was safe for both patients and staff. Where issues had been identified remedial action had been taken in a timely manner.

There were policies and procedures in place to manage risks at the practice. These included infection prevention and control, fire evacuation procedures and risks associated with Hepatitis B.

The practice maintained a file relating to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health 2002 (COSHH) regulations, including substances such as disinfectants, blood and saliva. The practice identified how they managed hazardous substances in their health and safety and infection control policies and in specific guidelines for staff, for example in its blood spillage and waste disposal procedures.

Infection control

There was an infection control policy and procedures to keep patients safe. These included hand hygiene, health and safety, safe handling of instruments, managing waste products and decontamination guidance. The practice followed the guidance about decontamination and infection control issued by the Department of Health, namely 'Health Technical Memorandum 01-05 -Decontamination in primary care dental practices (HTM 01-05)'. The practice had a nominated infection control lead who was responsible for ensuring infection prevention and control measures were followed.

Staff received training in infection prevention and control. We saw evidence that staff were immunised against blood borne viruses (Hepatitis B) to ensure the safety of patients and staff.

We observed the treatment rooms and the decontamination room to be clean and hygienic. Work surfaces were free from clutter. Staff told us they cleaned the treatment areas and surfaces between each patient and at the end of the morning and afternoon sessions to help maintain infection control standards. There was a cleaning schedule which identified and monitored areas to

be cleaned and colour coded equipment was used. There were hand washing facilities in each treatment room and staff had access to supplies of personal protective equipment (PPE) for patients and staff members. Patients confirmed that staff used PPE during treatment. Posters promoting good hand hygiene and the decontamination procedures were clearly displayed to support staff in following practice procedures. Sharps bins were appropriately located, signed and dated and not overfilled. We observed waste was separated into safe containers for disposal by a registered waste carrier and appropriate documentation retained.

Decontamination procedures were carried out in a dedicated decontamination room in accordance with HTM 01-05 guidance. An instrument transportation system had been implemented to ensure the safe movement of instruments between treatment rooms and the decontamination room which minimised the risk of the spread of infection.

One of the dental nurses showed us the procedures involved in disinfecting, inspecting and sterilising dirty instruments; packaging and storing clean instruments. The practice routinely used a washer disinfectant to clean the used instruments, examined them visually with an illuminated magnifying glass, and then sterilised them in an autoclave. The decontamination room had clearly defined dirty and clean zones in operation to reduce the risk of cross contamination. Staff wore appropriate PPE during the process and these included heavy duty gloves, disposable gloves, aprons and protective eye wear.

The practice had systems in place for daily quality testing the decontamination equipment and we saw records which confirmed these had taken place. There were sufficient instruments available to ensure the services provided to patients were uninterrupted.

The practice had carried out the self- assessment audit in June 2015 relating to the Department of Health's guidance on decontamination in dental services (HTM01-05). This is designed to assist all registered primary dental care services to meet satisfactory levels of decontamination of equipment. The audit showed the practice was meeting the required standards.

Records showed a risk assessment process for Legionella had been carried out in November 2014 (Legionella is a term for particular bacteria which can contaminate water

Are services safe?

systems in buildings). The practice had undertaken regular in-house risk assessments for legionella. The practice undertook processes to reduce the likelihood of legionella developing which included running the water lines in the treatment rooms at the beginning of each session and between patients, monitoring cold and hot water temperatures each month and also tests on the on the water quality to ensure that Legionella was not developing.

Equipment and medicines

The practice had maintenance contracts for essential equipment such as X-ray sets, autoclaves, washer disinfectors and dental chairs. The practice maintained a comprehensive list of all equipment including dates when maintenance contracts which required renewal. We saw evidence of validation of autoclaves, X-ray machines and washer disinfectors.

The practice also dispensed prescription medicines including antibiotics. These were kept in a locked cupboard to ensure their safety. The practice kept a log of all prescriptions given by each dentist to ensure that there were adequate stocks present at all times and safely given and in line with current guidelines.

Radiography (X-rays)

The practice had a radiation protection file and a record of all X-ray equipment including service and maintenance history. Records we viewed demonstrated that the X-ray equipment was regularly tested, serviced and repairs undertaken when necessary.

A Radiation Protection Advisor (RPA) and a Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS) had been appointed to ensure that the equipment was operated safely and by qualified staff only. We found there were suitable arrangements in place to ensure the safety of the equipment. Local rules were available in the surgery and within the radiation protection folder for staff to reference if needed. Those authorised to carry out X-ray procedures were clearly named in all documentation and records showed they had attended the relevant training. This protected patients who required X-rays to be taken as part of their treatment.

X-ray audits were carried out every month. This included assessing the quality of the X-rays which had been taken. The results of the audits confirmed they were meeting the required standards which reduced the risk of patients being subjected to further unnecessary X-rays. However, where improvements could be made these were documented and discussed at practice meetings.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Our findings

Monitoring and improving outcomes for patients

The practice kept up to date detailed electronic dental care records. They contained information about the patient's current dental needs and past treatment. The dentists carried out an assessment in line with recognised guidance from the Faculty of General Dental Practice (FGDP). This was repeated at each examination in order to monitor any changes in the patient's oral health. The dentist used NICE guidance to determine a suitable recall interval for the patients. This takes into account the likelihood of the patient experiencing dental disease. This was documented and also discussed with them.

We reviewed information recorded in five patient care records regarding the oral health assessments, treatment and advice given to patients. Clinical records were comprehensive and included details of the condition of the teeth, soft tissue lining the mouth, gums and any signs of mouth cancer.

Records showed patients were made aware of the condition of their oral health and whether it had changed since their last appointment. Medical history checks were updated by each patient every time they attended for treatment and entered in to their electronic dental care record. This included an update on their health conditions, current medicines being taken and whether they had any allergies. Markers were used to flag up any medical conditions which may affect dental treatment including the patient being on blood thinning medication.

The practice used current guidelines and research in order to continually develop and improve their system of clinical risk management. For example, following clinical assessment the dentists followed the guidance from the FGDP before taking X-rays to ensure they were required and necessary. Justification for the taking of an x-ray and a detailed report was recorded in the patient's care record.

Records and discussions with patients showed a diagnosis was discussed with the patient and treatment options explained. Patients were given a copy of their treatment plan, including any fees involved. Treatment plans were signed by the patient before treatment and then saved into the patient's electronic record.

Health promotion & prevention

The practice had a strong focus on preventative care and supporting patients to ensure better oral health in line with the 'Delivering Better Oral Health' toolkit' (DBOH). DBOH is an evidence based toolkit used by dental teams for the prevention of dental disease in a primary and secondary care setting. For example, the practice recalled patients at high risk of tooth decay to receive fluoride applications and fissure sealants to their teeth.

The practice had a selection of dental products on sale in the reception area to assist patients with their oral health. Patients were given advice regarding maintaining good oral health. Where required high fluoride toothpastes were prescribed.

The medical history form patients completed included questions about smoking and alcohol consumption. We saw evidence in dental care records that patients were given advice appropriate to their individual needs such as smoking cessation, alcohol consumption or dietary advice. There were health promotion leaflets available in the waiting room and surgeries to support patients.

The practice also involved itself in the community by making visits to local children's nurseries and attending community events to give advice about the importance of maintaining a healthy mouth. We were told that these visits were very popular and involved one staff member dressing up as "Mr Molar" (a six foot tooth costume).

Staffing

New staff to the practice had a period of induction to familiarise themselves with the way the practice ran. Staff confirmed they had been fully supported during their induction programme. The induction process included making the new member of staff aware of the policies, showing them the location of emergency medicines and arrangements for fire evacuation procedures. As part of the induction process there were two-monthly review meetings to check on how the new member of staff was becoming integrated into the team. Dental nurses were also encouraged to complete a feedback form about how a new dentist was performing in the surgery. We saw evidence of completed induction checklists.

Staff told us they had good access to on-going training to support their skill level and they were encouraged to maintain the continuous professional development (CPD) required for registration with the General Dental Council (GDC).

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Records showed professional registration with the GDC was up to date for all clinical staff and we saw evidence of on-going CPD. Mandatory training included immediate life support and infection prevention and control.

Dental nurses were supervised by the dentists and supported on a day to day basis by the practice manager. Staff told us the practice manager was readily available to speak to at all times for support and advice.

Staff told us they had received annual appraisals and reviews of their professional development. We saw evidence of completed appraisal documents.

Working with other services

The practice worked with other professionals in the care of their patients where this was in the best interest of the patient. For example, referrals were made to hospitals and specialist dental services for further investigations or specialist treatment.

The practice completed detailed proformas or referral letters to ensure the specialist service had all the relevant information required. Dental care records contained details of the referrals made and the outcome of the specialist advice.

The practice kept a log of all referrals sent which helped track the referral and was also used to identify areas where

they could employ specialist dentists to perform those procedures in-house. For example, the practice was intending to start employing a dentist who could place implants.

Consent to care and treatment

Patients were given appropriate verbal and written information to support them to make decisions about the treatment they received. Staff were knowledgeable about how to ensure patients had sufficient information and the mental capacity to give informed consent. Staff described to us how valid consent was obtained for all care and treatment and the role family members and carers might have in supporting the patient to understand and make decisions. Staff were clear about involving children in decision making and ensuring their wishes were respected regarding treatment.

Staff had an understanding of the principles of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005 and how it was relevant to ensuring patients had the capacity to consent to their dental treatment.

Staff ensured patients gave their consent before treatment began and this was signed by the patient. We saw in dental care records that individual treatment options, risks, benefits and costs were discussed with each patient and then documented in a written treatment plan. Patients were given time to consider and make informed decisions about which option they preferred.

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion & empathy

Feedback from patients was positive and they commented that they were treated with care, respect and dignity. They said staff supported them and were quick to respond to any distress or discomfort during treatment. Staff told us that they always interacted with patients in a respectful, appropriate and kind manner.

We observed privacy and confidentiality were maintained for patients who used the service on the day of inspection. We observed staff were helpful, discreet and respectful to patients. Staff said that if a patient wished to speak in private an empty room would be found to speak with them

Patients' care records were stored electronically; password protected and regularly backed up to secure storage.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

The practice provided patients with information to enable them to make informed choices. Patients commented they felt involved in their treatment and it was fully explained to them. Staff described to us how they involved patients' relatives or carers when required and ensured there was sufficient time to explain fully the care and treatment they were providing in a way patients understood. Staff had received training in the MCA 2005.

Patients were also informed of the range of treatments available and their cost in information leaflets and on notices in the practice.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting patients' needs

We found the practice had an efficient appointment system in place to respond to patients' needs. Staff told us that patients who requested an urgent appointment would be seen within 24 hours if not the same day. If a dentist was not working at the practice that day then the patient was offered an appointment at the sister practice. On the day of inspection we saw a patient who had been sent over from the sister practice for an emergency appointment.

Patients commented they had sufficient time during their appointment and they were not rushed. We observed the clinics ran smoothly on the day of the inspection and patients were not kept waiting.

The practice had undertaken a survey of times at which patients would prefer to attend. Opening hours were adjusted as a result of this survey. This helped it to be responsive to patients' working commitments.

Tackling inequity and promoting equality

The practice had equality and diversity and disability policies to support staff in understanding and meeting the needs of patients. The practice had undertaken a disability access audit which showed it was fully accessible for disabled patients. There were lift facilities to get to the first floor of the supermarket where the practice was situated. Other facilities included an audio loop system for patients with a hearing impairment, disabled parking and step free access to the surgery. Disabled toilet facilities were located on the first floor of the supermarket.

Access to the service

The practice displayed its opening hours in the premises, on the practice website and in the practice leaflet. The opening hours are Monday to Thursday 8-00am to 8-00pm, Friday 8-00am to 6-00pm, Saturday 10-00am to 6-00pm and Sunday 10-00am to 2-30pm. Patients told us that they were rarely kept waiting for their appointment. Patients could access care and treatment in a timely way and the appointment system met their needs. Where treatment was urgent patients would be seen within 24 hours or sooner if possible.

When the practice was closed patients who required emergency dental care were signposted to the NHS 111 service on the telephone answering machine.

Concerns & complaints

The practice had a complaints policy which provided staff with clear guidance about how to handle a complaint. Staff told us they raised any formal or informal comments or concerns with the practice manager to ensure responses were made in a timely manner.

We looked at the practice procedure for acknowledging, recording, investigating and responding to complaints, concerns and suggestions made by patients. We found there was an effective system in place which helped ensure a timely response. Information for patients about how to raise a concern or offer suggestions was available in the waiting room. There had not been any complaints in the last year.

Are services well-led?

Our findings

Governance arrangements

The practice manager was in charge of the day to day running of the service. We saw they had systems in place to monitor the quality of the service. These were used to make improvements to the service. The practice had governance arrangements in place to ensure risks were identified, understood and managed appropriately.

We saw risk assessments and the control measures in place to manage those risks, for example fire and infection control. There was an effective approach for identifying where quality and/or safety were being compromised and steps taken in response to issues. These included audits of infection control, patient records and X-ray quality. Where areas for improvement had been identified action had been taken. Audit results were discussed at the monthly practice meetings.

There was a range of policies and procedures in use at the practice. The practice held monthly staff meetings involving all staff where governance was discussed.

There was an effective management structure in place to ensure that responsibilities of staff were clear. Staff told us that they felt supported and were clear about their roles and responsibilities and the governance arrangements.

Leadership, openness and transparency

The culture of the practice encouraged candour, openness and honesty to promote the delivery of high quality care and to challenge poor practice. This was evident when we looked at the complaints and compliments they had received in the last 12 months and the actions that had been taken as a result.

Staff told us there was an open culture within the practice and they were encouraged and confident to raise any issues at any time. These were discussed openly at staff meetings where relevant and it was evident that the practice worked as a team and dealt with any issue in a professional manner. All staff were aware of whom to raise any issue with and told us that the practice manager was

approachable, would listen to their concerns and act appropriately. We were told that there was a no blame culture at the practice and that the delivery of high quality care was part of the practice's ethos.

Learning and improvement

Quality assurance processes were used at the practice to encourage continuous improvement. Information about the quality of care and treatment was actively gathered from a range of sources, for example incidents and comments from patients. The practice audited areas of its practice as part of a system of continuous improvement and learning. This included clinical audits such as medical records, X-rays and infection control. We looked at the audits and saw that the practice was performing well.

Staff told us they had access to training and this was monitored to ensure essential training was completed each year; this included medical emergencies and basic life support. Staff working at the practice were supported to maintain their continuous professional development as required by the General Dental Council.

Dentists were encouraged to attend courses to continuously improve their skills and ensure they are up to date with current techniques in clinical dentistry.

The practice held monthly staff meeting where significant events and ways to make it more effective were discussed and learning was disseminated. All staff had annual appraisals and six-monthly reviews where learning needs and aspirations are discussed.

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

Patients and staff told us that they felt engaged and involved at the practice both informally and formally. Staff told us their views were sought and listened to. The practice had systems in place to involve, seek and act upon feedback from people using the service. This included monthly patient satisfaction surveys, verbal feedback forms completed by staff and feedback forms which would be put on social media sites and the practice website. Feedback from the patient satisfaction survey was generally very positive.