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Ecladent

Inspection Report

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Overall summary

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection on 06 October 2016 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

Ecladent is located in the London Borough of Barnet and provides private dental treatment to both adults and children. The premises are on the ground and first floor and consist of two treatment rooms, a consultation room, a decontamination room and the reception areas. The practice is open Monday to Wednesday 8:00am – 5:00pm, Thursday 9:00am – 9:00pm, Friday 9:00am – 3:00pm and alternate Saturdays 9:30am – 3:00pm.

The staff consist of the principal dentist, two associate dentists, a dental nurse, a receptionist and a practice manager.

The principal dentist 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'. 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.

We reviewed the practice patient satisfaction survey and spoke with a patient. Patients were positive about the service. They were complimentary about the friendly and caring attitude of the staff.

The inspection took place over one day and was carried out by a CQC inspector and a dental specialist advisor.

Our key findings were:

Summary of findings

- Patients' needs were assessed and care was planned in line with current guidance such as from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE).
 - We found the dentists regularly assessed each patient's gum health and took X-rays at appropriate intervals.
 - Patients were involved in their care and treatment planning so they could make informed decisions.
 - There were effective processes in place to reduce and minimise the risk and spread of infection.
 - The practice had effective safeguarding processes in place and staff understood their responsibilities for safeguarding adults and child protection.
 - Equipment, such as the autoclave (steriliser), fire extinguishers, and X-ray equipment had all been checked for effectiveness and had been regularly serviced.
 - Patients were treated with dignity and respect and confidentiality was maintained.
 - The practice had implemented clear procedures for managing comments, concerns or complaints.
 - Patients indicated that they found the team to be efficient, professional, caring and reassuring.
 - Patients had good access to appointments, including emergency appointments, which were available on the same day.
 - Leadership structures were clear and there were processes in place for dissemination of information and feedback to staff.
 - Review availability of medicines and equipment to manage medical emergencies giving due regard to guidelines issued by the Resuscitation Council (UK), and the General Dental Council (GDC) standards for the dental team.
 - Review the current Legionella risk assessment and implement the required actions including the monitoring and recording of water temperatures, taking into account guidelines issued by the Department of Health - Health Technical Memorandum 01-05: Decontamination in primary care dental practices and The Health and Social Care Act 2008: 'Code of Practice about the prevention and control of infections and related guidance.
 - Review the practice protocol and ensure staff are aware of their responsibilities as per the Duty of Candour under The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014.
 - Review the protocols and procedures for use of X-ray equipment taking into account Guidance Notes on the Safe use of X-ray Equipment.
 - Review the protocols and procedures to ensure staff are up to date with their mandatory training and their Continuing Professional Development.
 - Review the practice's audit protocols to ensure audits of various aspects of the service, such as radiography and dental care records are undertaken at regular intervals to help improve the quality of service. Practice should also check that where applicable audits have documented learning points and the resulting improvements can be demonstrated.
- There were areas where the provider could make improvements and should:**

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.

The practice had systems in place for identifying, investigating and learning from incidents relating to the safety of patients and staff members. There were policies and procedures in place for the management of infection control, clinical waste segregation and disposal, management of medical emergencies, safeguarding adults and child protection.

We found the equipment used in the practice was maintained and in line with current guidelines. Dental instruments were decontaminated suitably.

Medicines and equipment were available in the event of an emergency and stored safely; improvements were however required to ensure all medicines and equipment as per national guidelines were available at all times. The action plan from the Legionella risk assessment had not been implemented.

X-rays were taken in accordance with relevant regulations. Improvements were required to ensure the appropriate storage of records related to people employed and the management of regulated activities giving due regard to current legislation and guidance.

No action



Are services effective?

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

The practice provided evidence-based care in accordance with relevant, published guidance, for example, from the Faculty of General Dental Practice (FGDP), National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), Department of Health (DH) and the General Dental Council (GDC).

The practice monitored patients' oral health and gave appropriate health promotion advice. Some staff members had completed continuing professional development to maintain their registration in line with requirements of the General Dental Council. Staff explained treatment options to patients to ensure they could make informed decisions about any treatment. The practice followed up on the outcomes of specialist referrals made within the practice. We saw examples of effective collaborative team working.

No action



Are services caring?

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

We reviewed the practice patient satisfaction survey and spoke with a patient. Patients were positive about the care they received from the practice. Patients commented they felt fully involved in making decisions about their treatment, they were listened to, were made comfortable and reassured. Patients told us they were treated in a professional manner and staff were very helpful.

No action



Summary of findings

We noted that patients were treated with respect and dignity during interactions at the reception desk and over the telephone. We observed that patient confidentiality was maintained.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

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

There were systems in place for patients to make a complaint about the service if required. The practice reviewed patients' comments and acted on them where necessary. Patients' comments from the practice patient satisfaction survey were reviewed. Information about how to make a complaint was readily available to patients. Patients had access to information about the service.

The practice provided friendly and personalised dental care. Patients had good access to appointments, including emergency appointments, which were available on the same day. In the event of a dental emergency outside of normal opening hours details of the practice emergency mobile number were available for patients' reference. The practice also had extended opening hours until 9:00 pm on Thursdays.

No action



Are services well-led?

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

Leadership structures were clear and there were processes in place for dissemination of information and feedback to staff. The practice had suitable clinical governance and risk management structures in place. Staff told us they enjoyed working at the practice and felt part of a team. Opportunities existed for staff for their professional development.

Staff said that they felt comfortable about raising concerns with the principal dentist. They felt they were listened to and responded to when they did so. Staff commented that the principal dentist was open to feedback regarding the quality of the care.

Staff we spoke with were confident in their work and felt well-supported.

Improvements were required to ensure staff were aware of their responsibilities under the Duty of Candour, and audits such as infection control, radiography and record keeping were undertaken at regular intervals. Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation of an infection control and X-ray audit.

No action



Ecladent

Detailed findings

Background to this inspection

We carried out this inspection under Section 60 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 as part of our regulatory functions. This inspection was planned to check whether the practice was meeting the legal requirements and regulations associated with the Health and Social Care Act 2008.

We carried out an announced, comprehensive inspection on 06 October 2016. The inspection was carried out by a CQC inspector and a dental specialist advisor. Prior to the inspection we reviewed information submitted by the provider.

During our inspection visit, we reviewed policy documents and staff records. We spoke with five members of staff, which included the principal dentist, an associate dentist, a

dental nurse, a receptionist and the dental hygienist. We conducted a tour of the practice and looked at the storage arrangements for emergency medicines and equipment. We reviewed the practice's decontamination procedures of dental instruments and also observed staff interacting with patients in the waiting area.

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 an incidents and accident reporting procedure. The policy described the process for managing and investigating incidents. All staff we spoke with were aware of reporting procedures including recording them in the accident book. There one reported incident within the last 12 months. Records showed that the incident was reported in line with current guidance. Improvements could be made to ensure that following an investigation the learning was shared with staff.

The practice had a whistleblowing policy and there was a culture that encouraged candour, openness and honesty. Staff we spoke with were however not aware of the Duty of Candour. [Duty of candour is a requirement under The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014 on a registered person who must act in an open and transparent way with relevant persons in relation to care and treatment provided to service users in carrying on a regulated activity]. Following our inspection the practice sent us a policy on being open and the Duty of Candour.

The practice had a procedure in place for Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR). All staff we spoke with understood the requirements of RIDDOR. The practice had a folder updated in January 2015 and had carried out a risk assessment around the safe use, handling and Control of Substances Hazardous to Health, 2002 Regulations (COSHH).

Reliable safety systems and processes (including safeguarding)

The practice had policies and procedures in place for safeguarding adults and child protection. The policy contained details of the local authority safeguarding teams, whom to contact in the event of any concerns and the team's contact details. The principal dentist was the safeguarding lead. All members of staff we spoke with were able to give us examples of the type of incidents and concerns that would be reported and outlined the protocol that would be followed in the practice. There were no reported safeguarding incidents in the last 12 months.

We reviewed the training records for child protection and safeguarding adults for six members of staff. We did not see

evidence of up-to-date training in child protection and safeguarding adults for four clinical members of staff. Following our inspection the practice sent us evidence that training had been completed for all staff members. The practice also sent us evidence which showed flowcharts were developed and safeguarding information shared with all staff.

The practice had a health and safety policy and had undertaken a range of risk assessments in June 2015. Policies and protocols were implemented with a view to keeping staff and patients safe. For example, we saw records of risk assessment for fire, sharp injuries, eye injuries, manual handling, electrical faults and slips, trips and falls.

Staff told us that a rubber dam was used for root canal treatment in line with guidelines issued by the British Endodontic Society (A rubber dam is a thin, rectangular sheet, usually latex rubber, used in dentistry to isolate the operative site from the rest of the mouth and protect the airway. Rubber dams should be used when endodontic treatment is being provided. On the rare occasions when it is not possible to use rubber dam the reasons should be recorded in the patient's dental care records giving details as to how the patient's safety was assured). We saw dental care records which confirmed that a rubber dam was used for root canal treatment.

Medical emergencies

Oxygen and manual breathing aids were available in line with the Resuscitation Council UK guidelines. The practice had an automated external defibrillator (AED). (An AED is a portable electronic device that analyses life threatening irregularities of the heart and delivers an electrical shock to attempt to restore a normal heart rhythm). A self-inflating bag and mask apparatus, portable suction and single use sterile syringes and needles were not available at the practice on the day of our inspection. We discussed this with staff who later showed us confirmation that these items had been ordered.

All other emergency drugs and equipment were within the expiry date ensuring they were fit for use. We saw records which showed that regular checks had been carried out to the emergency medicines to ensure they were not past their expiry and in working order in the event of needing to use them.

Are services safe?

All staff were aware of where medical equipment was kept and knew how to respond if a person suddenly became unwell. Staff told us they were confident in managing a medical emergency. We saw evidence that most staff completed training in emergency resuscitation and basic life support. We did not see evidence of training for one clinical member of staff. Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation of the staff's medical emergencies training.

Staff recruitment

The practice had a recruitment policy. We reviewed the recruitment records for all members of staff. The records contained most of the evidence required to satisfy the requirements of relevant legislation including immunisation and evidence of professional registration with the General Dental Council (where required). There were records which showed that identity checks and eligibility to work in the United Kingdom, where required, were carried out for all members of staff. The practice carried out Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks for all members of staff. [The Disclosure and Barring Service carries out checks to 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 did not see evidence of immunisation and DBS checks for two members of staff. Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation on immunisation and DBS checks.

Monitoring health & safety and responding to risks

There were arrangements in place to deal with foreseeable emergencies and the practice had a fire safety policy in place. The practice had undertaken a fire risk assessment in June 2012. Fire safety signs were clearly displayed, and staff were aware of how to respond in the event of a fire. We saw records of a fire evacuation plan and fire drills had been carried out.

The practice had a dental hygienist who worked without chairside support. We saw records which showed that the practice had undertaken a risk assessment in September 2016 for the dental hygienist working without chairside support. The practice had considered the risk of a medical emergency to ensure appropriate support was available and there was an action plan in place.

The practice had a procedure for safety alerts which was updated in June 2015. Staff told us that the practice received the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) alerts and alerts from other agencies. However, we did not see evidence of this.

Infection control

There were effective systems in place to reduce the risk and spread of infection. There was an infection control policy which included minimising the risk of blood-borne virus transmission and the possibility of sharps injuries, decontamination of dental instruments and hand hygiene. The policy had been updated in May 2016. The practice had followed the guidance on 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)'. This document and the practice policy and procedures on infection prevention and control were accessible to staff.

We examined the facilities for cleaning and decontaminating dental instruments. We examined the facilities for cleaning and decontaminating dental instruments. The practice had a dedicated decontamination room. A dental nurse showed us how instruments were decontaminated. They wore appropriate personal protective equipment including heavy duty gloves while instruments were decontaminated by means of manual scrubbing before placing in an ultrasonic bath. Instruments were cleaned prior to being placed in an autoclave (sterilising machine).

We saw instruments were placed in pouches after sterilisation. We found daily and weekly tests were performed to check that the steriliser was working efficiently and a log was kept of the results. We saw evidence that the parameters (temperature and pressure) were regularly checked to ensure equipment was working efficiently in between service checks.

We observed how waste items were disposed of and stored. The practice had an on-going contract with a clinical waste contractor. We saw the differing types of waste were appropriately segregated and stored at the practice. This included clinical waste and safe disposal of sharps. Staff confirmed to us their knowledge and understanding of single use items and how they should be used and disposed of which was in line with guidance.

Are services safe?

The treatment rooms where patients were examined and treated and equipment appeared visibly clean. Hand washing posters were displayed next to each dedicated hand wash sink to ensure effective decontamination of hands. Patients were given a protective bib and safety glasses to wear when they were receiving treatment. There were good supplies of protective equipment for patients and staff members.

The practice had undertaken a Legionella risk assessment in July 2012. We noted the action plan from the Legionella risk assessment, such as monitoring water temperatures, had not been carried out. (Legionella is a bacterium found in the environment which can contaminate water systems in buildings). Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation that staff had completed Legionella awareness training and confirmed an action plan was in place. We saw confirmation that a further Legionella risk assessment was booked on 08 October 2016. The practice also sent us evidence of legionella awareness training for the dental nurse.

Equipment and medicines

There were appropriate service arrangements in place to ensure equipment was well maintained. There were service contracts in place for the maintenance of equipment such as the autoclave which was serviced in April 2016. The X-ray developer had been serviced in July 2014 and the oxygen cylinder had been serviced in June 2014. Staff told us the practice had not undertaken a pressure vessel check. The practice had portable appliances. We noted a portable appliance tests (PAT) had not been carried out.

Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation that a pressure vessel check had been booked for 16 November 2016 and a PAT had been booked for 11 October 2016.

The practice had a policy on prescribing which detailed how medicines should be prescribed, dispensed and stored. Staff showed us that medicines were stored securely in a locked cabinet. We saw records which showed that when medicines were dispensed appropriate information such as the quantity and dose had been recorded. Improvements could be made to ensure the batch number and expiry dates were also recorded.

Radiography (X-rays)

The practice did not have a well maintained radiation protection file. We checked the provider's radiation protection records as X-rays were taken and developed at the practice. We also looked at X-ray equipment and talked with staff about its use. The radiation protection file did not contain local rules as well as the maintenance history of X-ray equipment along with the critical examination and acceptance test reports. Staff told us these checks had been carried out and the records were stored electronically.

Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation of notification to the Health and Safety Executive and critical examination were completed in July 2012. The practice sent us the local rules which had a Radiation Protection Adviser and had appointed a Radiation Protection Supervisor. The practice also sent us confirmation which showed the equipment was scheduled to be serviced on 16 November 2016.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Our findings

Monitoring and improving outcomes for patients

Patients' needs were assessed and care and treatment was delivered in line with current guidance. This included following the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and Faculty of General Dental Practice (FGDP). We saw records which showed the dentist gave preventive advice in line with current guidance. The dentist told us they regularly assessed each patient's gum health and took X-rays at appropriate intervals.

During the course of our inspection we checked dental care records to confirm our findings. We saw evidence of assessments to establish individual patient needs. The assessments included completing a medical history, outlining medical conditions and allergies and a social history. An assessment of the periodontal tissue was taken and recorded using the basic periodontal examination (BPE) tool. [The BPE tool is a simple and rapid screening tool used by dentists to indicate the level of treatment need in relation to a patient's gums].

The dentists also recorded when oral health advice was given.

Health promotion & prevention

Appropriate information was given to patients for health promotion. Staff showed us the practice information relating to health promotion such as brushing, flossing, caring for children's teeth, tooth decay and the benefits of regular dental examinations.

Staff we spoke with told us patients were given advice appropriate to their individual needs such as dietary advice and smoking cessation. Dental care records we checked confirmed this; for example we saw that the dentists had discussions with patients about gum disease and smoking.

Staffing

There was a comprehensive induction and training programme for staff to follow which ensured they were skilled and competent in delivering safe and effective care and support to patients. All new staff were required to complete the induction programme which included training on health and safety, infection control, disposal of clinical waste, medical emergencies, COSHH and confidentiality.

We reviewed the training records for all members of staff. We noted that opportunities existed for staff to pursue continuing professional development (CPD). There was evidence to show that some staff members were up to date with CPD and registration requirements issued by the General Dental Council. Staff had completed training in infection control, oral cancer, consent complaints handling and information governance. We did not see up-to-date training for three members of staff. Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation of training.

The practice had a policy and procedure for staff appraisals to identify training and development needs. Staff showed us the practice training policy which used appraisals to identify staff's individual training needs. We saw records which showed staff appraisals were completed regularly.

Working with other services

The practice had a referral policy and appropriate arrangements were in place for working with other health professionals to ensure quality of care for their patients. Referrals were made to other dental specialists when required. The dentists referred patients to other practices or specialists if the treatment required was not provided by the practice.

Staff told us where a referral was necessary, the care and treatment required was explained to the patient and they were given a choice of other dentists who were experienced in undertaking the type of treatment required.

Consent to care and treatment

The practice ensured valid consent was obtained for care and treatment. Staff showed us the practice consent policy which detailed the procedures to follow in order to gain valid consent. The policy was updated in July 2015. Staff confirmed individual treatment options, risks and benefits and costs were discussed with each patient who then received a detailed treatment plan and estimate of costs.

Patients would be given time to consider the information given before making a decision. The practice asked patients to sign treatment plans and a copy was kept in the patient's dental care records. We checked dental care records which showed treatment plans signed by the patient.

The dental care records showed that options, risks and benefits of the treatment were discussed with patients. We saw that the dentists recorded patient consent which was

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

obtained prior to treatment. Dental implants were provided at the practice. The practice had a consent form for implant treatment and copies were retained in the patient's dental care records. The practice also had consent forms for veneers and dental photographs.

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA) provides a legal framework for health and care professionals to act and make decisions on behalf of adults who lack the capacity to make particular decisions for themselves. Staff had not

received formal training on the MCA but were able to demonstrate an understanding of the principles of the MCA and how this applied in considering whether or not patients had the capacity to consent to dental treatment. This included assessing a patient's capacity to consent and when making decisions in a patient's best interests. Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation of MCA training for all members of staff.

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion & empathy

We saw records which showed that the practice sought patients' views through the practice patient satisfaction survey. Patients were complimentary of the care, treatment and professionalism of the staff and gave a positive view of the service. Patients commented that the team were courteous, friendly and kind. Patients commented that they were listened to and treated with dignity and respect. During the inspection we observed staff in the reception area. They were polite, courteous, welcoming and friendly towards patients.

The practice had a policy on confidentiality which detailed how a patient's information would be used and stored. Staff explained how they ensured information about patients using the service was kept confidential. Patients' dental care records were both paper based and computerised. The computers were password protected and dental care records were stored securely and regularly backed up. Staff told us patients were able to have confidential discussions about their care and treatment in the consultation or treatment room.

Staff told us that consultations were in private and that staff never interrupted consultations unnecessarily. We

observed that this happened with treatment room doors being closed so that the conversations could not be overheard whilst patients were being treated. The environment of the surgeries was conducive to maintaining privacy.

Patients told us that the dentists and staff had been very mindful of their anxiety when providing care and treatment. Patients indicated the practice team had been very respectful and responsive to their anxiety which meant they were no longer afraid of attending for dental care and treatment.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

The dentists told us they used a number of different methods including tooth models, display charts, pictures, X-rays and leaflets to demonstrate what different treatment options involved so that patients fully understood. A treatment plan was developed following discussion of the options, risk and benefits of the proposed treatment.

Staff told us the dentists took time to explain care and treatment to individual patients clearly and were always happy to answer any questions. Patients told us that treatment was discussed with them in a way that they could understand.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting patients' needs

We viewed the appointment book and saw that there was enough time scheduled to assess and undertake patients' care and treatment. Staff told us they did not feel under pressure to complete procedures and always had enough time available to prepare for each patient.

There were effective systems in place to ensure the equipment and materials needed were in stock or received well in advance of the patient's appointment. These included checks for laboratory work such as crowns and dentures which ensured delays in treatment were avoided.

Tackling inequity and promoting equality

The practice had an equality and diversity policy. The demographics of the practice were mixed and we asked staff to explain how they communicated with people who had different communication needs such as those who spoke another language. Staff told us they treated everybody equally and welcomed patients from different backgrounds, cultures and religions.

Staff told us the practice had undertaken a disability risk assessment and recognised the needs of different groups in the planning of its service. The practice included facilities such as a disabled toilet and was accessible to people using wheelchairs, or those with limited mobility. One of the treatment rooms was located on the groundfloor..

Access to the service

We asked staff how patients were able to access care in an emergency. They told us that if patients called the practice

in an emergency they were seen on the same day. Emergency appointments were available in the morning and afternoon for patients who required urgent treatment. The practice also had extended opening hours until 9:00 pm on Thursdays.

In the event of a dental emergency outside of normal opening hours details of the practice emergency mobile number was available for patients' reference. These contact details were given on the practice answer machine message when the practice was closed. The practice had a patient leaflet in the reception area outlining the name of the dentists, how to make an appointment, the opening hours and emergency out of hours details.

Feedback received from patients indicated that they were happy with the access arrangements. Patients said that it was easy to make an appointment.

Concerns & complaints

The practice had a code of practice for patient complaints which described how formal and informal complaints were handled. Information about how to make a complaint was displayed in the reception area including the contact details of other agencies to contact if a patient was not satisfied with the outcome of the practice investigation into their complaint.

We looked at the practice procedure for acknowledging, recording, investigating and responding to complaints, concerns and suggestions made by patients and found there was an effective system in place which ensured a timely response. The practice had not received any complaints in the last 12 months.

Are services well-led?

Our findings

Governance arrangements

The practice had good governance arrangements with an effective management structure. There were relevant policies and procedures in place. These were frequently reviewed and updated. Staff were aware of the policies and procedures and acted in line with them.

The practice had implemented suitable arrangements for identifying, recording and managing risks through the use of scheduled risk assessments and audits. The practice had undertaken a risk assessment following the Health and Safety (Sharp Instruments in Healthcare) Regulations 2013. Improvements could be made by ensuring safety devices were routinely used.

The practice did not have formal staff meetings. Staff told the team was small and issues were discussed on a regular basis. The principal dentist had responsibility for the day to day running of the practice and was fully supported by the practice team. There were clear lines of responsibility and accountability; staff knew who to report to if they had any issues or concerns.

Dental care records we reviewed were complete, legible and accurate and stored securely. The practice had computerised dental care records. All computers were password protected and records were stored appropriately.

Leadership, openness and transparency

Staff were very proud to work in the service and spoke respectfully about the leadership and support they received from the principal dentist as well as other colleagues. Staff we spoke with were confident in approaching the principal dentist if they had concerns and displayed appreciation for the leadership.

The practice had a whistleblowing policy and there was a culture that encouraged candour, openness and honesty. Staff we spoke with were however not aware of the Duty of Candour. Following our inspection the practice sent us a policy on being open and the Duty of Candour.

Learning and improvement

The practice had not undertaken an infection control, radiography or record keeping audit. Following our inspection the practice sent us confirmation of an infection control and X-ray audit. The principal dentist told us the practice would implement a programme of audits.

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

The practice had a procedure for monitoring the quality of the service provided to patients. We saw records that showed that the practice collected patient's response to the practice patient satisfaction survey.

Staff commented that the principal dentist was open to feedback regarding the quality of the care. The appraisal system also provided appropriate forums for staff to give their feedback.