

Dr Ajith George Behanan

# Holloway House Dental Surgery

## Inspection report

The Holloway  
Minehead  
TA24 5PB  
Tel: 01643703071

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### Overall summary

We carried out this announced focused inspection on 25 November 2021 under section 60 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 as part of our regulatory functions. We planned the inspection to check whether the registered provider was meeting the legal requirements in the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and associated regulations. The inspection was led by a Care Quality Commission, (CQC), inspector who was supported by a specialist dental adviser.

To get to the heart of patients' experiences of care and treatment, we asked the following three questions:

- Is it safe?
- Is it effective?
- Is it well-led?

These questions form the framework for the areas we look at during the inspection.

#### **Our findings were:**

##### **Are services safe?**

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

##### **Are services effective?**

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

##### **Are services well-led?**

# Summary of findings

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

## Background

Holloway House Dental Surgery is in Minehead and provides NHS and private dental care and treatment for adults and children.

The practice is not suitable for patients with limited mobility due to steps to access and internal steps. If patients contact the practice to discuss mobility needs the staff team can advise how they can assist or direct to a more accessible practice. Car parking spaces are available near the practice.

The dental team includes three dentists, five trainee dental nurses, one dental hygiene therapist, one patient manager and a receptionist/trainee dental nurse. The practice has four treatment rooms.

The practice is owned by an individual who is the principal dentist there. They have legal responsibility for meeting the requirements in the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and associated regulations about how the practice is run.

During the inspection we spoke with two dentists, one dental hygiene therapist, two trainee dental nurses, one trainee dental nurse/receptionist and the patient manager. We looked at practice policies and procedures and other records about how the service is managed.

The practice is open: Monday – Thursday 8.30am – 5.30pm

Friday 8.30am – 4.30pm.

## Our key findings were:

- The practice appeared to be visibly clean and well-maintained.
- The provider had infection control procedures which reflected published guidance.
- Staff knew how to deal with emergencies. Appropriate medicines and life-saving equipment were available.
- The provider had systems to help them manage risk to patients and staff. However, the fire risk assessment needed updating and there was no system in place for checking that equipment used and provided by a visiting specialist was validated and in working order.
- The provider had safeguarding processes and staff knew their responsibilities for safeguarding vulnerable adults and children.
- The provider had staff recruitment procedures which reflected current legislation.
- The clinical staff provided patients' care and treatment in line with current guidelines.
- Staff treated patients with dignity and respect and took care to protect their privacy and personal information.
- Staff provided preventive care and supported patients to ensure better oral health.
- The appointment system took account of patients' needs.
- The provider had effective leadership and a culture of continuous improvement.
- Staff felt involved and supported and worked as a team.
- The provider asked staff and patients for feedback about the services they provided.
- The provider had information governance arrangements.

There were areas where the provider could make improvements. They should:

# Summary of findings

- Take action to review the practice's fire safety risk assessment and ensure ongoing fire safety management is effective.
- Improve the practice's systems for checking and monitoring equipment taking into account relevant guidance and ensure that all equipment is well maintained. In particular, equipment brought onto site by the visiting dentist.

# Summary of findings

## The five questions we ask about services and what we found

We asked the following question(s).

Are services safe?	No action	✓
Are services effective?	No action	✓
Are services well-led?	No action	✓

# Are services safe?

## Our findings

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

### **Safety systems and processes, including staff recruitment, equipment and premises and radiography (X-rays)**

Staff had clear systems to keep patients safe.

Staff knew their responsibilities if they had concerns about the safety of children, young people and adults who were vulnerable due to their circumstances. The provider had safeguarding policies and procedures to provide staff with information about identifying, reporting and dealing with suspected abuse. We saw evidence that staff had received safeguarding training. Staff knew about the signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect and how to report concerns, including notification to the CQC.

The provider had a system to highlight vulnerable patients and patients who required other support such as with mobility or communication, within dental care records.

The provider had an infection prevention and control policy and procedures. They followed guidance in The Health Technical Memorandum 01-05: Decontamination in primary care dental practices, (HTM 01-05), published by the Department of Health and Social Care. Staff completed infection prevention and control training and received updates as required.

The provider had arrangements for transporting, cleaning, checking, sterilising and storing instruments in line with HTM 01-05. The records showed equipment used by staff for cleaning and sterilising instruments was validated, maintained and used in line with the manufacturers' guidance. The provider had suitable numbers of dental instruments available for the clinical staff and measures were in place to ensure they were decontaminated and sterilised appropriately. We noted that the process for processing dental instruments was lacking structure on the day of the inspection with the end to end process being interrupted. We raised this observation with the provider. They told us they would discuss our feedback with their locum nurse supervisor for the trainee dental team, for further training.

The staff had systems in place to ensure that patient-specific dental appliances were disinfected prior to being sent to a dental laboratory and before treatment was completed.

We saw staff had procedures to reduce the possibility of Legionella or other bacteria developing in the water systems, in line with a risk assessment. All recommendations in the assessment had been actioned and records of water testing and dental unit water line management were maintained.

We saw effective cleaning schedules to ensure the practice was kept clean. When we inspected, we saw the practice was visibly clean.

The provider had policies and procedures in place to ensure clinical waste was segregated and stored appropriately in line with guidance.

The provider/infection control lead carried out infection prevention and control audits twice a year. The latest audit showed the practice was meeting the required standards.

The provider had a Speak-Up policy. Staff felt confident they could raise concerns without fear of recrimination.

The dentists used dental dam in line with guidance from the British Endodontic Society when providing root canal treatment. In instances where dental dam was not used, such as for example refusal by the patient, and where other methods were used to protect the airway, we saw this was documented in the dental care record and a risk assessment completed.

# Are services safe?

The provider had a recruitment policy and procedure to help them employ suitable staff and had checks in place for agency and locum staff. These reflected the relevant legislation. We looked at ten staff recruitment records. These showed the provider followed their recruitment procedure.

We observed that clinical staff were qualified and registered with the General Dental Council and had professional indemnity cover.

The provider ensured facilities, including electrical and gas appliances were safe. Improvements could be made as there was no system in place for checking that equipment used and provided by a visiting dentist was validated and in working order, according to manufacturers' instructions. We raised this with the provider, who told us this would be addressed with immediate effect.

A fire risk assessment had been carried out in line with the legal requirements. We saw there were fire extinguishers and fire detection systems throughout the building. A recent upgrade to the fire detection system had been installed following a visit by the local fire service. Improvements could be made as the fire risk assessment needed updating and clutter in some cupboards and staff areas presented a risk.

The practice had arrangements to ensure the safety of the X-ray equipment and we saw the required radiation protection information was available.

We saw evidence the dentists justified, graded and reported on the radiographs they took. The provider carried out radiography audits every year. A plan was in process to revise the audit to ensure it was in line with current guidance.

Clinical staff completed continuing professional development in respect of dental radiography.

The practice had a cone beam computed tomography X-ray machine. Staff had received training in the use of it and appropriate safeguards were in place for patients and staff.

## **Risks to patients**

The provider had implemented systems to assess, monitor and manage risks to patient safety.

The practice's health and safety policies, procedures and risk assessments were reviewed regularly to help manage potential risk. The provider had current employer's liability insurance.

We looked at the practice's arrangements for safe dental care and treatment. The staff followed the relevant safety regulation when using needles and other sharp dental items. A sharps risk assessment had been undertaken and was updated annually.

The provider had a system in place to ensure clinical staff had received appropriate vaccinations, including vaccination to protect them against the Hepatitis B virus, and that the effectiveness of the vaccination was checked.

The dentists we spoke with had knowledge of the recognition, diagnosis and early management of sepsis. This helped ensure staff made triage appointments effectively to manage patients who present with dental infection and where necessary refer patients for specialist care. However, trainee nurses and reception staff had not yet received training. We raised this with the provider, who said they would arrange for the whole staff team to complete sepsis awareness training. Sepsis prompts for staff and patient information posters were displayed throughout the practice.

Staff knew how to respond to a medical emergency and had completed training in emergency resuscitation and intermediate life support every year.

Emergency equipment and medicines were available as described in recognised guidance. We found staff kept records of their checks of these to make sure they were available, within their expiry date, and in working order.

A dental nurse or trainee dental nurse worked with the dentists and the dental hygiene therapist when they treated patients in line with General Dental Council Standards for the Dental Team.

# Are services safe?

The provider had risk assessments to minimise the risk that can be caused from substances that are hazardous to health.

The practice used agency staff. We observed that these staff received an induction to ensure they were familiar with the practice's procedures.

## **Information to deliver safe care and treatment**

Staff had the information they needed to deliver safe care and treatment to patients.

We discussed with the dentist how information to deliver safe care and treatment was handled and recorded. We looked at dental care records with clinicians to confirm our findings and observed that individual records were written or typed and managed in a way that kept patients safe. Dental care records we saw were complete, legible, were kept securely and complied with General Data Protection Regulation requirements.

The provider had systems for referring patients with suspected oral cancer under the national two-week wait arrangements. These arrangements were initiated by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence to help make sure patients were seen quickly by a specialist.

## **Safe and appropriate use of medicines**

The provider had systems for appropriate and safe handling of medicines.

We saw staff stored and kept records of NHS prescriptions as described in current guidance.

The dentists were aware of current guidance with regards to prescribing medicines.

An antimicrobial prescribing audit had been completed. This indicated the dentists were following current guidelines.

## **Track record on safety, and lessons learned and improvements**

The provider had implemented systems for reviewing and investigating when things went wrong. There were risk assessments in relation to safety issues.

Where there had been a safety incident, with a needle stick injury, we saw this was investigated, documented and discussed with the rest of the dental practice team to prevent such occurrences happening again.

The provider had a system for receiving and acting on safety alerts. Staff learned from external safety events as well as patient and medicine safety alerts. We saw they were shared with the team and acted upon if required.

# Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

## Our findings

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

### **Effective needs assessment, care and treatment**

The practice had systems to keep dental professionals up to date with current evidence-based practice. We saw clinicians assessed patients' needs and delivered care and treatment in line with current legislation, standards and guidance supported by clear clinical pathways and protocols.

The practice offered conscious sedation for patients. This included patients who were very anxious about dental treatment and those who needed complex or lengthy treatment. The practice had systems to help them do this safely. These were in accordance with guidelines published by the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Anaesthetists in 2015.

The practice's systems included checks before and after treatment, emergency equipment requirements, medicines management, sedation equipment checks, and staff availability and training. They also included patient checks and information such as consent, monitoring during treatment, discharge and post-operative instructions.

The staff assessed patients for sedation. The dental care records showed that patients having sedation had important checks carried out first. These included a detailed medical history, blood pressure checks and an assessment of health using the guidance.

The records showed that staff recorded important checks at regular intervals. These included pulse, blood pressure, breathing rates and the oxygen content of the blood.

The operator-sedationist was supported by a trained second individual. The name of this individual was recorded in the patients' dental care record.

For orthodontic treatment, the provider carried out a patient assessment in line with recognised guidance from the British Orthodontic Society. The patient's oral hygiene was also assessed to determine if the patient was suitable for orthodontic treatment.

The practice offered dental implants. These were placed by a visiting clinician who had undergone appropriate post-graduate training in the provision of dental implants.

### **Helping patients to live healthier lives**

The practice provided preventive care and supported patients to ensure better oral health in line with the Delivering Better Oral Health toolkit.

The dentists prescribed high concentration fluoride products if a patient's risk of tooth decay indicated this would help them.

The dentists/clinicians where applicable, discussed smoking, alcohol consumption and diet with patients during appointments. The practice had a selection of dental products for sale and provided leaflets to help patients with their oral health.

The dentist and dental hygiene therapist described to us the procedures they used to improve the outcomes for patients with gum disease. This involved providing patients with preventative advice, taking plaque and gum bleeding scores and recording detailed charts of the patient's gum condition.

Records showed patients with severe gum disease were recalled at more frequent intervals for review and to reinforce home care preventative advice.



# Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

## **Consent to care and treatment**

Staff obtained consent to care and treatment in line with legislation and guidance.

The practice team understood the importance of obtaining and recording patients' consent to treatment. The staff were aware of the need to obtain proof of legal guardianship or Power of Attorney for patients who lacked capacity or for children who are looked after. The dentists gave patients information about treatment options and the risks and benefits of these, so they could make informed decisions. We saw this documented in patients' records. Patients confirmed their dentist listened to them and gave them clear information about their treatment.

The practice's consent policy included information about the Mental Capacity Act 2005. The team understood their responsibilities under the act when treating adults who might not be able to make informed decisions. The policy also referred to Gillick competence, by which a child under the age of 16 years of age may give consent for themselves in certain circumstances. Staff were aware of the need to consider this when treating young people under 16 years of age.

Staff described how they involved patients' relatives or carers when appropriate and made sure they had enough time to explain treatment options clearly.

## **Monitoring care and treatment**

The practice kept detailed dental care records containing information about the patients' current dental needs, past treatment and medical histories. The dentists assessed patients' treatment needs in line with recognised guidance.

The provider had quality assurance processes to encourage learning and continuous improvement. Staff kept records of the results of these audits, the resulting action plans and improvements.

## **Effective staffing**

Staff had the skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their roles.

Staff new to the practice, including agency staff, received a structured induction programme. We confirmed clinical staff completed the continuing professional development required for their registration with the General Dental Council.

Nurses employed at the practice were trainees enrolled on a dental nurse course. They were supported by an agency trained dental nurse who worked one day per week in a supervisory capacity to ensure the trainee nurses were progressing on their course satisfactorily and to provide clinical guidance and advice.

## **Co-ordinating care and treatment**

Staff worked together and with other health and social care professionals to deliver effective care and treatment.

The dentists confirmed they referred patients to a range of specialists in primary and secondary care for treatment the practice did not provide.

# Are services well-led?

## Our findings

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

### **Leadership capacity and capability**

We found the provider had the skills to deliver high-quality, sustainable care.

They were knowledgeable about issues and priorities relating to the quality and future of the service. They understood the challenges and were addressing them.

We saw the provider had effective processes to develop leadership capacity and skills, including planning for the future leadership of the practice.

The provider had a strategy for delivering the service which was in line with health and social priorities across the region. Staff planned the services to meet the needs of the practice population.

### **Culture**

Staff stated they felt supported and valued. They were proud to work in the practice.

Staff discussed their training needs at appraisals and/or during clinical supervision. They also discussed learning needs, general wellbeing and aims for future professional development. We saw evidence of completed appraisals in the staff folders.

The provider was aware of and had systems to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Duty of Candour.

### **Governance and management**

Staff had responsibilities, roles and systems of accountability to support good governance and management.

The provider had overall responsibility for the management and clinical leadership of the practice. The staff team included mostly newly appointed team members. They described a period of settling in and finding lead roles. Job description roles had not been completed for the whole team. We raised this with the provider and patient manager. They told us they were aware that staff needed job descriptions and had this task scheduled for completion.

The provider had a system of clinical governance in place which included policies, protocols and procedures that were accessible to all members of staff and were reviewed on a regular basis.

We saw there were processes for managing risks, issues and performance.

### **Appropriate and accurate information**

Staff acted on appropriate and accurate information.

Quality and operational information, for example NHS BSA performance info, surveys, audits, external body reviews was used to ensure and improve performance. Performance information was combined with the views of patients.

The provider had information governance arrangements and staff were aware of the importance of these in protecting patients' personal information.

### **Engagement with patients, the public, staff and external partners**

Staff involved patients, the public, staff and external partners to support the service.

# Are services well-led?

The provider used patient surveys and encouraged verbal comments to obtain staff and patients' views about the service. Patients were encouraged to complete the NHS Friends and Family Test. This is a national programme to allow patients to provide feedback on NHS services they have used.

The provider gathered feedback from staff through meetings, surveys, and informal discussions. Staff were encouraged to offer suggestions for improvements to the service and said these were listened to and acted on.

## **Continuous improvement and innovation**

The provider had systems and processes for learning, continuous improvement and innovation.

The provider had quality assurance processes to encourage learning and continuous improvement. These included audits of dental care records, radiographs and infection prevention and control. Staff kept records of the results of these audits and the resulting action plans and improvements.

The provider showed a commitment to learning and improvement and valued the contributions made to the team by individual members of staff.

Staff completed 'highly recommended' training as per General Dental Council professional standards. The provider supported and encouraged staff to complete continuing professional development.