

Goodwood Court Dental Surgery

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Inspection Report

52-54 Cromwell Road
Hove
East Sussex
BN3 3ER
Tel: 01273 770302
Website: www.goodwooddental.co.uk

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Overall summary

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection on 3 February 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.

Goodwood Court Dental Surgery is a general dental practice in Hove, East Sussex, offering NHS and private dental treatment to adults and children.

The practice is situated in the centre of Hove on the outskirts of Brighton. The practice has one treatment room, a decontamination area for the cleaning, sterilising and packing of dental instruments and a waiting/reception area. The entrance to the practice is located within Goodwood Court Medical Centre on the lower ground floor. The practice is contained on one floor and there is ramp access at the front of the building.

The practice is open Monday to Thursday 8.00am to 5.00pm and 8.00am to 1.00pm on Fridays.

Goodwood Court Dental Surgery has two dentists, one trainee dental nurse and a practice manager.

Our key findings were:

- There were systems in place to reduce the risk and spread of infection. The practice was visibly clean and well maintained.
- There were systems in place to check all equipment had been serviced regularly, including the steriliser, fire extinguishers, oxygen cylinder and the X-ray equipment.

Summary of findings

- The practice had effective systems in place to gain the comments and views of people who used the service.
- Patients were satisfied with the treatment they received and were complimentary about staff at the practice.
- Staff had received training appropriate to their roles and were supported in their continued professional development (CPD).
- We observed that staff showed a caring and attentive approach towards patients. All patients were recognised and greeted warmly on arrival at reception.
- The practice had effective safeguarding processes in place and staff understood their responsibilities for safeguarding adults and children.
- Staff were proud of the practice and their team. Staff felt well supported and were committed to providing a quality service to their patients.

There were areas where the provider could make improvements and should consider:

- Establishing an effective process for the on-going appraisal and supervision of all staff and review at appropriate intervals the training, learning and development needs of individual staff members.
- Reviewing the practice's protocols for the use of rubber dam for root canal treatment giving due regard to guidelines issued by the British Endodontic Society.
- Arranging Mental Capacity Act 2005 training for relevant members of staff.
- Routinely recording the type, dose, batch and expiry dates of local anaesthetic used to treat patients.

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 to assess and manage risks to patients. There were processes in place for the management of infection prevention and control, health and safety, dental radiography and the management of medical emergencies. There were systems in place for identifying, investigating and learning from incidents relating to the safety of patients and staff members. The staffing levels were safe for the provision of care and treatment.

Are services effective?

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

Patients were given time to consider their options and make informed decisions about which treatment option they preferred. The dental care records we looked at included accurate details of treatment provided. We saw examples of effective collaborative team working. Staff received professional development appropriate to their role and learning needs.

Are services caring?

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

Patients we spoke with were positive about the care they received from the practice. Patients told us they were treated with care and staff were helpful and friendly. We observed that privacy and confidentiality was maintained for patients using the service on the day of our inspection. Staff spoke with enthusiasm about their work and were proud of what they did.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

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

We found the practice had an efficient appointments system in place to respond to patients' needs. There were vacant appointments slots for urgent or emergency appointments each day. We observed good rapport between staff and patients attending appointments on the day of the inspection.

Are services well-led?

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

The practice had effective clinical governance and risk management structures in place. There were effective methods to seek feedback from patients using the service. We observed good support from the practice manager which promoted openness and transparency amongst staff. Staff told us they enjoyed working at the practice and felt well supported in their role.

Goodwood Court Dental Surgery

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.

The inspection was carried out on 3 February 2016 by a lead CQC inspector and a dental specialist advisor.

During the inspection we spoke with one dentist, one trainee dental nurse and the practice manager. We spoke

with two patients who were registered at the practice. We looked around the premises and the treatment rooms. We reviewed a range of policies and procedures and other documents including dental care records.

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 appropriate incident reporting systems in place and standard reporting forms for staff to complete when something went wrong. Staff told us that no accidents or incidents had occurred within the last 12 months. Staff demonstrated good awareness of how to act on incidents that may occur.

The provider understood the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR) and confirmed that no reports had been made.

We were told that in the case of a patient being affected by something that went wrong, the patient would be offered an apology and informed of any actions taken as a result.

Reliable safety systems and processes (including safeguarding)

The practice had policies in place for child protection and safeguarding vulnerable adults. The policies referred to current legislation and national guidance. This included contact details for the local authority safeguarding team.

Staff had attended recent safeguarding training. Staff demonstrated their knowledge of how to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect and how to raise a concern.

Staff demonstrated knowledge of the whistleblowing policy and were confident they would raise a concern if it was necessary.

The British Endodontic Society uses quality guidance from the European Society of Endodontology regarding the use of rubber dams for endodontic (root canal) treatment. The practice had rubber dam kits available for use in line with the current guidance. However, the dentist told us that they did not currently use them but planned to do so in the future. A rubber dam is a thin sheet of rubber used by dentists to isolate the tooth being treated and to protect patients from inhaling or swallowing debris or small instruments used during root canal treatment.

Medical emergencies

The practice had arrangements in place to deal with medical emergencies. These were in line with the Resuscitation Council UK guidelines and the British

National Formulary (BNF). Appropriate emergency equipment and an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) were available. An AED is a portable electronic device that analyses life threatening irregularities of the heart and is able to deliver an electrical shock to attempt to restore a normal heart rhythm. Oxygen and medicines for use in an emergency were available and were stored securely. We saw that the emergency kit contained appropriate emergency drugs.

Records showed that checks were made to ensure that the equipment and emergency medicines were safe to use. The expiry dates of medicines and equipment were monitored regularly.

Records showed that staff had completed annual training in AED use and basic life support. Staff we spoke with knew the location of the emergency equipment.

Staff recruitment

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. The practice told us that it was the practice's policy to carry out Disclosure and Barring service (DBS) checks for all staff and we saw evidence that this had been carried out.

The practice had an effective system in place for the recruitment of new staff which included seeking references, checking qualifications and professional registration. We found that recruitment records contained the required recruitment documentation such as proof of identification, CV, job description and proof of professional registration.

Monitoring health & safety and responding to risks

The practice had arrangements to deal with foreseeable emergencies and had a health and safety policy in place. The practice had a log of risk assessments such as radiation, hazardous substances and fire. The assessments included the measures which had been put into place to manage the risks and any action required. The practice had a computerised file relating to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health 2002 (COSHH) regulations, including substances such as disinfectants and dental clinical materials.

Are services safe?

We found there was an emergency continuity plan in place at the practice. The plan included the procedures to follow in the case of specific situations which might interfere with the day to day running of the practice and treatment of patients, such as loss of electrical supply and fire.

The building had a fire alarm system in place. However, staff were unsure as to how often fire alarm testing took place. We reviewed documents which showed that fire extinguishers were checked regularly. A full fire risk assessment had been undertaken in 2015. A health and safety checklist showed that fire checks had been carried out in April 2015. Records showed that staff had attended recent fire training. We saw that the fire evacuation procedure was clearly posted in areas throughout the practice. Fire exit notices were clearly displayed. The practice had not undertaken a recent fire drill. The provider contacted us following the inspection to inform us that a fire drill had been carried out and sent us a document to evidence this.

Infection control

The 'Health Technical Memorandum 01-05: Decontamination in primary care dental practices' (HTM 01-05) published by the Department of health, sets out in detail the processes and practices which are essential to prevent the transmission of infections. During our inspection, we observed processes at the practice to check that the HTM 01-05 essential requirements for decontamination had been met. The practice had an infection control policy and a set of procedures which included hand hygiene, managing waste products and decontamination guidance.

We looked around the premises during the inspection and found all areas to be visibly clean. Treatment rooms were visibly tidy and free from clutter. We saw that cleaning schedules were documented accordingly. There were designated hand wash basins in each treatment room. Appropriate handwashing liquid was available. Instruments were stored in sterile pouches in treatment room drawers.

The practice had a dedicated decontamination area within the treatment room. One of the dental nurses showed us the procedures involved in cleaning, rinsing, inspecting and sterilising dirty instruments along with the storing of sterilised instruments. They wore appropriate personal and protective equipment (PPE) during the decontamination process. Dirty instruments were washed and rinsed prior to

being placed into an autoclave. An autoclave is a device for sterilising dental and medical instruments. We observed that there was an illuminated magnifier available to check for any debris or damage throughout the cleaning stages. However, we noted that there was no thermometer available to check the temperature of the water that the instruments were cleaned in.

We saw a clear separation of dirty and clean areas. There were adequate supplies of PPE such as face visors, aprons and gloves. Posters about good hand hygiene and sharps injuries were displayed to support staff in following practice procedures.

There were sufficient instruments available to ensure that services provided to patients were uninterrupted. Staff showed us the paperwork which was used to record validation checks of the sterilisation cycles. We observed maintenance logs of the equipment used to sterilise instruments. The practice had systems in place for the daily quality testing of decontamination equipment. Records confirmed that these had taken place.

Records showed a risk assessment process for Legionella had been carried out which ensured the risks of Legionella bacteria developing in water systems within the premises had been identified, and preventive measures taken to minimise the risk of patients and staff of developing Legionnaires' disease. (Legionella is a term for particular bacteria which can contaminate water systems in buildings.)

The practice regularly carried out an Infection Prevention Society (IPS) self-assessment decontamination audit to assess compliance with HTM01-05. This is designed to assist all registered primary dental care services to meet satisfactory levels of decontamination of equipment. Records showed that action points had been identified and achieved as a result of the most recent audit.

The practice had a sharps injury protocol for reporting and handling sharps injuries which informed staff of the process to follow in case they incurred such an injury. This involved a referral to a local Occupational Health department. We were told that dental nurses did not handle sharps. The practice had undertaken a sharps risk assessment in relation to the current Health and Safety (Sharps Instruments in Healthcare) Regulations (2013).

Are services safe?

The practice had a record of staff immunisation status with regards to Hepatitis B in staff recruitment records. Hepatitis B is a serious illness that is transmitted by bodily fluids including blood.

We observed that practice waste was stored and segregated into safe containers in line with the Department of Health guidance. Sharps containers were well maintained and correctly labelled. The practice used an appropriate contractor to remove dental waste from the practice including clinical waste. However, we did not see evidence that an agreement had been put into place for a contractor to collect amalgam, extracted teeth and gypsum. This was brought to the attention of the practice manager who told us this would be actioned immediately.

Equipment and medicines

There were systems in place to check and record that all equipment was in working order. These included the testing of specific items of equipment such as X-ray machines and pressure vessel systems. Records showed that the practice had contracts in place with external companies to carry out servicing and routine maintenance work in a timely manner. This helped to ensure that there was no disruption in the safe delivery of care and treatment to patients.

Medicines stored in the practice were reviewed regularly to ensure they were not kept or used beyond their expiry date.

However, we noted that the type, dose, batch and expiry dates of local anaesthetic used to treat patients was not routinely recorded. Local anaesthetics are used to prevent patients from feeling pain during dental procedures. We brought this to the attention of the dentist who told us this would be actioned immediately.

Radiography (X-rays)

The practice was working in accordance with the Ionising Radiation Regulations 1999 (IRR99) and the Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations 2000 (IR(ME)R). The practice maintained suitable records in their radiation protection file demonstrating the maintenance of the X-ray equipment. An external Radiation Protection Advisor (RPA) and a Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS) had been appointed for the practice.

We found there were suitable arrangements in place to ensure the safety of the equipment and we saw local rules relating to the X-ray machine were displayed in the treatment room. The practice had carried out an annual X-ray audit for each dentist within the last year.

We saw evidence that the dentists recorded the reasons for taking X-rays and that the images were checked for quality and accuracy. We were shown the current training certificates for the dentists which demonstrated that they were up to date with IR(ME)R training requirements.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Our findings

Monitoring and improving outcomes for patients

We found that the practice planned and delivered patients' treatment with attention to their individual dental needs. We found that patient's dental care records were clear and contained appropriate information about patients' dental treatment. The practice kept electronic and paper records of the care given to patients. We asked one of the dentists to show us how they recorded information in patients' dental care records about their oral health assessments, treatment and advice given to patients. We found these included details of the condition of the teeth, soft tissues lining the mouth and gums. These were repeated at each examination in order to monitor any changes in the patient's oral health.

The practice kept up to date with current guidelines and research in order to develop and improve their system of clinical risk management. We saw evidence that the dentists were adhering to current National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines when deciding how often to recall patients for examination and review. We also saw evidence that the practice had protocols and procedures in place for promoting the maintenance of good oral health giving due regard to guidelines issued by the Department of Health publication 'Delivering better oral health: an evidence-based toolkit for prevention'.

Health promotion & prevention

Patients completed a medical questionnaire which included questions about smoking and alcohol intake. The waiting area contained written literature regarding effective dental hygiene and how to reduce the risk of poor dental health.

Staff told us that patients were given advice appropriate to their individual needs, such as smoking cessation and dietary advice. The dental care records we reviewed demonstrated that preventative advice had been given to patients according to their needs.

Staffing

The practice had two dentists, one trainee dental nurse and a practice manager.

Staff had attended continued professional development and training which was required for their registration with the General Dental Council (GDC). This included infection control, child and adult safeguarding and basic life support. We looked at the individual training records of various members of staff at the practice which demonstrated that they had attended appropriate training and were up to date. Staff attended internal training, online courses and used team meetings to share learning and knowledge.

New members of staff received an appropriate induction programme when they joined the practice. There was an appraisal system in place at the practice which was used to identify training and development needs. However, staff had not received a formal appraisal or supervision within the last year. This was discussed with the practice manager who told us that appraisals for staff would be completed in the near future.

Staff recruitment records contained details of current registration with the GDC and the practice manager monitored that staff remained registered.

Staff we spoke with told us they were clear about their roles and responsibilities, had access to the practice policies and procedures, and were supported to attend training courses appropriate to the work they performed.

Working with other services

The practice was able to carry out the majority of treatments needed by their patients but referred more complex treatments such as difficult extractions to specialist services. The practice worked with other professionals where this was in the best interest of the patient. For example, referrals were made to local hospitals and specialist dental services for further investigations. The practice completed detailed proformas or referral letters to ensure the specialist service had all of the relevant information required. Staff were able to describe the referral process in detail.

Consent to care and treatment

One of the dentists described the methods they used to ensure that patients had the information they needed to be able to make an informed decision about treatment. They explained to us how valid consent was obtained from patients at the practice. We reviewed a number of patient's

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

dental care records which indicated that valid consent had been obtained for treatment at the practice. There was evidence that discussions regarding consent had taken place.

In situations where people lack capacity to make decisions through illness or disability, health care providers must work in line with the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA). This is

to ensure that decisions about care and treatment are made in patient's best interests. We spoke with staff about their knowledge of the MCA and how they would use the principles of this in their treatment of patients. They had a good understanding of the MCA and the importance of assessing each situation individually. We noted that staff had not attended formal MCA training.

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion & empathy

We spoke with two patients who were registered at the practice on the day of inspection. Both patients were positive about the care they received and commented that they were treated with care and respect.

The practice had systems in place to gain the comments and views of people who used the service. The practice had carried out an annual patient survey in March 2015 which highlighted that patients were satisfied overall with their care at the practice. Patients commented in the survey that staff were friendly and the dentist was knowledgeable. One patient commented that staff had a kind and appropriate approach to children. The practice also gained patient feedback through the NHS Friends and Family Test (FFT). We looked at five completed FFT cards which showed that all five patients would recommend the practice to family and friends. As a result of patient feedback, the practice manager had been involved in improving the general maintenance of the practice, including installing brighter lighting and re-decoration.

During our inspection we observed that staff showed a friendly and attentive approach towards patients. All patients were recognised and greeted at reception on arrival. We observed that privacy and confidentiality were maintained for patients on the day of the inspection. Patients' dental care records were stored in password protected computers. Staff we spoke with were aware of the importance of providing patients with privacy and spoke about patients in a respectful and caring way.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

Patients were given a copy of their treatment plan and the associated costs. Before treatment commenced patients signed their treatment plan to confirm they understood and agreed to the treatment. Staff told us they involved relatives and carers to support patients in decision making where this was relevant.

Patients were informed of the range of treatments available on the practice website and in the practice leaflet. We saw that prices of NHS treatments were displayed on a notice board in the waiting area. We noted that the prices of private treatments were not on display.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting patients' needs

The practice provided patients with information about the services they offered on their website and in the practice leaflet. The practice leaflet contained additional information about the practice such as opening times, confidentiality, payment options and making complaints. We saw that there was information for patients regarding how to make a complaint on the notice board in the waiting area.

We found the practice had an efficient appointment system in place to respond to patients' needs. Appointments were made available to patients as soon as possible for the dentists to accommodate urgent or emergency appointments.

Staff told us the appointment system gave them sufficient time to meet patient's needs. The practice had effective systems in place to ensure the equipment and materials needed were in stock or received well in advance of the patient's appointment.

Tackling inequity and promoting equality

The practice was contained on the lower ground floor of the premises. The practice was fully accessible to patients with mobility difficulties. There was parking close to the practice. The patient toilet was located on the lower ground floor with disabled access. Staff told us that patients with mobility difficulties were supported as much as possible when visiting the practice.

We asked staff to explain how they communicated with people who had different communication needs, such as

those who spoke a language other than English. Staff told us they had access to local interpreter services. The practice also had access to a sign language and lip speaking service.

Access to the service

The practice was open Monday to Thursday 8.00am to 5.00pm and 8.00am to 1.00pm on Fridays.

Information regarding the opening hours was available in the practice leaflet and on the practice website. The practice answer phone message and the practice leaflet provided information on how to access out of hours treatment. Appointments were available mostly on the same day so that the practice could respond to patients in pain.

Concerns & complaints

The practice had a complaints policy and procedure in place for handling complaints which provided staff with relevant guidance. The practice had received no complaints within the last 12 months. Records demonstrated that in the case of a complaint, action would be taken and each complaint would be acknowledged, investigated and responded to appropriately. Staff had a good understanding of the complaints process. Staff described the process which would be followed and were confident that all complaints would be dealt with in a timely and respectful manner.

Information for patients about how to raise a concern or complaint was available in the waiting area on the notice board. The practice had a whistleblowing policy which staff were aware of. Staff we spoke with had a good understanding of the whistleblowing process.

Are services well-led?

Our findings

Governance arrangements

The practice manager was responsible for the day to day running of the service. They led on the individual aspects of governance such as complaints, risk management and audits within the practice. The practice manager ensured there were systems to monitor the quality of the service such as audits. The practice had carried out recent audits relating to waste, infection control, record keeping and radiographs. Action plans had been identified as a result of the audits and the results were shared and discussed with other members of the team.

The practice had a range of policies and procedures to support the management of the service. We looked in detail at how the practice identified, assessed and managed clinical and environmental risks related to the service. We saw detailed risk assessments and the control measures that had been put into place to manage those risks.

The practice undertook regular meetings involving all of the staff at the practice and records of these meetings were retained. Staff told us that during staff meetings, patient-centred actions were discussed and shared learning regularly took place.

Leadership, openness and transparency

Staff told us they were kept informed of any changes and updates. They told us that the practice manager adopted an open and transparent approach at the practice.

The practice had a statement of purpose which outlined their aims and objectives in the care and treatment of patients. Staff we spoke with described the practice culture as friendly and open. Staff demonstrated an awareness of the practice's purpose and were proud of their work. Staff said they felt valued and supported and were committed to the practice's progress and development. The team

appeared to work effectively together and there was a supportive and relaxed atmosphere. The practice manager had a positive approach towards any improvements required at the practice.

Management lead through learning and improvement

The practice manager had a clear understanding of the need to ensure that staff had access to learning and improvement opportunities. All of the staff who were working at the practice were registered with the General Dental Council (GDC). The GDC registers all dental care professionals to make sure they are appropriately qualified and competent to work in the United Kingdom. Records were kept to ensure staff were up to date with their professional registration.

Staff told us they had good access to training and the management monitored staff training to ensure essential training was completed each year. Staff working at the practice were supported to maintain their continuous professional development (CPD) as required by the General Dental Council (GDC).

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

The practice had an effective system in place to seek feedback from patients using the service. The results were analysed and compared with previous results. There was evidence that changes and improvements had been put into place as a result of patients' feedback, such as improving the practice environment for patients. Staff told us that issues were discussed with patients and suggestions would always be implemented if possible.

The practice manager told us that they welcomed feedback and suggestions in order that the practice may learn and improve. Staff members told us that they could discuss ideas and share experiences with the practice manager and the rest of the team and that these were always listened to and acted upon.