

Dr Frederick Kole Banjo

Chrisp Street Dental Centre

Inspection Report

24 Market Way
Poplar
E14 6AH
Tel:02070930959
Website:www.chrispstreedentalcentre.co.uk

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Overall summary

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection on 28 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

Chrisp Street Dental Centre is located in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and provides private and NHS

dental services. The opening hours for the practice were Monday and Friday 9.00 am- 17.00 pm, Tuesday – Thursday 9.00 am – 18.00pm and Saturday 10.00 am - 14.00 pm.

The premises consists of two treatment rooms that incorporate the decontamination facilities. The premises also includes a waiting area.

The practice comprises of a principal dentist, four dentists, four dental nurses and a practice manager.

The principal dentist is registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) as an individual registered person. 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.

During the inspection we asked patients to complete CQC comment cards. We received 15 comment cards and spoke with three patients on the day of the inspection. The patients who provided feedback were positive about the care and treatment they received at the practice. They told us they were involved in all aspects of their care and found the staff to be caring, friendly and helpful and they were treated with care, dignity and respect.

Our key findings were:

- There were effective processes in place to reduce and minimise the risk and spread of infection.

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) and Delivering Better Oral Health. Patients were involved in their care and treatment planning.
 - There was appropriate equipment for staff to undertake their duties and equipment was well maintained.
 - Staff were trained in and there was appropriate equipment for them to respond to medical emergencies.
 - Patients told us that staff were caring and treated them with dignity and respect.
 - Patients indicated that they felt they were listened to and that they received good care from a helpful and caring practice team.
 - There were processes in place for patients to give their comments and feedback about the service including making complaints and compliments.
- There were good governance arrangements and an effective management structure.
- There were areas where the provider could make improvements and should
- Review the availability of an interpreter service for patients who do not speak English as their first language.
 - Review the practice's audit protocols of various aspects of the service, such as radiography and dental care records at regular intervals to help improve the quality of service. Practice should also check where appropriate, audits have documented learning points and the resulting improvements can be demonstrated.
 - Review the practice's protocols for completion of dental records taking into account guidance provided by the Faculty of General Dental Practice regarding clinical examinations and record keeping.

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.

There were systems in place to help ensure the safety of staff and patients. These included policies for safeguarding children from abuse, maintaining the required standards of infection prevention and control and maintenance of equipment used at the practice.

The practice assessed risks to patients and managed these well. We found that staff were trained and there was appropriate equipment to respond to medical emergencies. In the event of an incident or accident occurring, the practice had a system in place to document, investigate and learn from it.

The practice followed procedures for the safe recruitment of staff which included carrying out criminal record checks and obtaining references.

No action



Are services effective?

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

The practice followed guidance, such as that issued by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and Delivering Better Oral Health. Patients were given appropriate information to support them to make decisions about the treatment they received. The practice kept detailed dental care records of treatments carried out and monitored any changes in the patient's' medical and oral health. Records showed patients were given health promotion advice appropriate to their individual oral health needs such as dietary where appropriate.

Staff were supported by the practice in maintaining their continuing professional development (CPD) and were meeting the requirements of their professional registration.

No action



Are services caring?

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

The patient feedback we received was very positive about the service provided by the practice. We observed that staff treated patients with dignity and respect. We found that dental care records were stored securely, and patient confidentiality was well maintained.

No action



Are services responsive to people's needs?

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

Patients had good access to routine and emergency appointments at the practice. There was sufficient well maintained equipment to meet the dental needs of their patient population. There was a complaints policy. Patients were given the opportunity to give feedback through the practices own feedback forms. The service was accessible to patients with mobility problems. However improvements could be made in regards to access to language interpretation services for patients whose first language was not English.

No action



Summary of findings

Are services well-led?

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

There was a clear vision for the practice that was shared with the staff. There were good governance arrangements and an effective management structure. Appropriate policies and procedures were in place, and there was effective monitoring of various aspects of care delivery.

Audits were undertaken regularly; however improvements could be made to the system to review, analyse and learn from the information collected. Patients were given the opportunity to provide feedback about the practice through the NHS Friends and Family Test and the practices own surveys. .

No action 

Chrisp Street Dental Centre

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 28 October 2016. The inspection was led by a CQC inspector. They were accompanied by a dental specialist advisor.

During the inspection we asked patients to complete CQC comment cards. We received 15 comment cards and spoke

with three patients on the day of the inspection. We also spoke with five members of staff. We reviewed the policies, toured the premises and examined the cleaning and decontamination of dental equipment.

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 suitable processes around reporting and discussion of incidents. We saw there was a system in place for learning from incidents. Staff told us this would mainly be through team meetings if an incident ever occurred. Staff were able to describe the type of incidents that would be recorded and the incident logging process. There had been two adverse incidents over the past 12 months and they had been dealt with appropriately. Staff understood the requirements under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR). They were able to describe the type of incidents that would need to be recorded under these requirements. There had been no RIDDOR incidents over the past 12 months.

Staff understood the importance of the Duty of Candour and the need to inform the patients affected of any relevant incidents [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].

Reliable safety systems and processes (including safeguarding)

The principal dentist was the safeguarding lead and staff knew who they should go to if they had a safeguarding concern. There was a safeguarding policy that had last been reviewed in 2014. The practice had details of what should be considered abuse and the practice was aware of the relevant people to contact in the local safeguarding team if they had any safeguarding concerns. Staff had completed safeguarding training that was updated on a regular basis. They were able to explain their understanding of safeguarding issues. There had been no safeguarding incident that needed to be referred to the local safeguarding teams.

The practice had a system in place for receiving and responding to patient safety alerts issued from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). The principal dentist told us relevant information would be emailed to dentist, discussed at meetings with staff and logged in a folder. Staff were asked to sign the folder to acknowledge they had seen the alerts.

The practice had safety systems in place to help ensure the safety of staff and patients. This included for example having a COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health, 2002 Regulations) file, infection control protocols and risk assessments.

Risk assessments had been undertaken for issues affecting the health and safety of staff and patients using the service. This included for example risks associated with radiography, use of equipment, and electrics. For example there was a June 2016 risk assessment associated with Display Screen Equipment. We saw that assessments had been carried out on staff.

During our visit we found that the dental care and treatment of patients was planned and delivered in a way that ensured patients' safety and welfare. During the course of our inspection we checked dental care records to confirm the findings. Dental care records contained patient's medical history that was obtained when patients first registered with the practice and was updated when they returned. The dental care records we saw contained sufficient detail enabling another dentist to know how to safely treat a patient.

The practice used a rubber dam for root canal treatments in line with current guidance. [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.]

Medical emergencies

There were arrangements in place to deal with on-site medical emergencies. Staff had received basic life support training which included cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training. The practice had a medical emergency kit which included emergency medicines and equipment in line with Resuscitation Council (UK) and British National Formulary guidance. The kit contained the recommended medicines. We checked the medicines that were in the kit and we found that all the medicines were within their expiry date. The emergency equipment included oxygen and an automated external defibrillator (AED), in line with

Are services safe?

Resuscitation Council UK guidance. (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).

Staff recruitment

The practice had a policy for the safe recruitment of staff. In order to reduce the risks of employing unsuitable staff the provider is required to complete a number of checks. They must obtain a full employment history, check the authenticity of qualifications, obtain references, including one from the most recent employer, and complete an up to date Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks. We saw that the provider had satisfactorily carried out the necessary required checks for staff who worked in the practice.

Monitoring health & safety and responding to risks

The practice had arrangements in place to deal with foreseeable emergencies. A Health and Safety Policy was in place. The practice had a risk management process which was updated and reviewed to ensure the safety of patients and staff members. For example, we saw risk assessments for fire, radiation and infection control. The assessments included the controls and actions to manage risks.

Infection control

The practice had an infection control policy that outlined the procedure for issues relating to minimising the risk and spread of infections. This included procedures for clinical waste management and personal protective equipment. 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. One of the nurses was the infection control lead. There was a flow from dirty to clean areas to minimise the risks of cross contamination.

Staff gave a demonstration of the decontamination process which was in line with HTM 01-05 published guidance. This included carrying used instruments in a lidded box from the surgery, cleaning instruments by scrubbing and using an illuminated magnifying glass to visually check for any remaining contamination (and re-washed if required); placing in the autoclave, pouching and then date stamping.

Staff told us about the daily, weekly and monthly checks that were carried out on equipment used in the practice including the autoclave, to ensure they were working effectively. We saw records that confirmed these checks were carried out.

We saw evidence that staff had been vaccinated against Hepatitis B to protect patients and themselves from the risks of contracting the infection. (People who are likely to come into contact with blood products, or are at increased risk of needle-stick injuries should receive these vaccinations to minimise risks of blood borne infections.)

There was a contract in place for the safe disposal of clinical waste and sharps instruments. Clinical waste was collected fortnightly

The practice was visibly clean and tidy. There were stocks of PPE (personal protective equipment) such as gloves and aprons for both staff and patients. We saw that staff wore appropriate PPE.

A Legionella risk assessment had been completed by an external organisation in 2011 and the results were negative for bacterium [Legionella is a bacterium found in the environment which can contaminate water systems in buildings].

There was a cleaning plan, schedule and checklist, which were regularly checked by the practice staff. Environmental cleaning was carried out by the dental nurses.

Equipment and medicines

We found the equipment used in the practice was maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. This included the equipment used to clean and sterilise the instruments and X-ray equipment. Portable appliance testing (PAT) had been undertaken in September 2016. PAT is the name of a process where electrical appliances are routinely checked for safety.

The practice had clear guidance regarding the prescribing, recording and stock control of the medicines used in the practice. There were no medicines stored at the practice outside of those found in the medical emergencies kit.

Radiography (X-rays)

The principal dentist was the Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS). An external organisation covered the role of Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA). The practice kept a radiation protection file in relation to the use and

Are services safe?

maintenance of X-ray equipment. There were suitable arrangements in place to ensure the safety of the

equipment. The local rules relating to equipment were held in the file. Evidence was seen of radiation training for staff undertaking X-rays. A radiographic audit had been undertaken in September 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) guidance, for example in regards to recalls. The practice also showed awareness of the Delivering Better Oral Health Tool-kit. ('Delivering better oral health' is an evidence based toolkit used by dental teams for the prevention of dental disease in a primary and secondary care setting).

During the course of our inspection we spoke with the dentists and checked dental care records to confirm the findings. We saw evidence of, details of the reason for visit, and details of examinations undertaken and treatment plans. Information about the cost of treatment and some information of treatment options available were available in the reception area of the practice. However improvements could be made in regards to the assessment of patient's risks and needs, for example some records were missing medical history updates. Information about the cost of treatment and some information of treatment options available were on the practice website and the reception area of the practice.

Health promotion & prevention

Patients' medical histories included questions about diet and smoking habits. Appropriate advice was provided by staff to patients based on their medical histories. We saw they provided preventive care advice on tooth brushing and oral health and gave preventative advice.

Staffing

Staff told us they had received appropriate professional development and training and the records we saw reflected this. The practice maintained a programme of professional development to ensure that staff were up to date with the latest practices. Examples of staff training included topics

such as safeguarding, medical emergencies and infection control. We reviewed the system in place for recording training that had been attended by staff working within the practice. We also reviewed information about continuing professional development (CPD) and saw there was a system in place to monitor the number of CPD hours staff had completed. We saw staff appraisals were carried out on a yearly basis.

Working with other services

The practice worked, where appropriate with other professionals in delivering care of their patients. This included for example referrals for orthodontic surgery and surgery for vulnerable children. Dental care records we looked at contained details of the referrals. However improvements could be made to the system to ensure records contained logs of referrals made.

Consent to care and treatment

Patients who used the service were given appropriate information and support regarding their dental care and treatment. We received feedback from 18 patients. Patients said they were given clear treatment options which were discussed in an easy to understand language by practice staff. Patients understood and consented to treatment. This was confirmed when we checked dental care records and noted evidence that dentists discussed treatment options including risks and benefits, as well as costs with patients.

Staff were aware of how they would support a patient who lacked the capacity to consent to dental treatment. They explained how they would involve the patient and carers to ensure that the best interests of the patient were met. Some staff had received training in the requirements of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005. Staff showed an understanding of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005. (MCA 2005 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).

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion & empathy

We received feedback from 18 patients. The feedback we received was positive. Staff were described as, caring and helpful. Patients said staff treated them with dignity and respect during consultations. We observed staff interaction with patients and saw that staff interacted well with patients, speaking to them in a respectful and considerate manner.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

The practice displayed information at the reception desk that gave details of fees. We spoke with staff on the day of our visit. There was a culture of promoting patient involvement in treatment planning which meant that all staff ensured patients were given clear explanations about treatment. Staff told us that treatments, costs, risks and benefits were discussed with each patient to ensure that patients understood what treatment was available so they were able to make an informed choice.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting patients' needs

The practice had a system in place to schedule enough time to assess and meet patients' needs. Staff told us there was enough time to treat patients, and that patients could generally book an appointment in good time to see a dentist. Feedback from patients confirmed that patients felt they could get appointments when they needed them. There were arrangements in place for out of hours appointments. These arrangements were advertised on the practice telephone answering machine.

Tackling inequity and promoting equality

Staff told us that patients who could not speak English were usually accompanied by family members who could speak English. However, the practice had not made arrangements for patients who could not bring people with them. Staff told us they used to have staff that could interpret for patients but they had left the practice. The principal told us they would make arrangements for interpretation services.

The practice was accessible to patients with restricted mobility, including those using wheelchairs.

Access to the service

The opening hours for the practice were Monday and Friday 9.00 am- 17.00 pm, Tuesday – Thursday 9.00 am – 18.00pm and Saturday 10.00 am - 14.00 pm.

We saw there were arrangements for emergency appointments. There were out of hours arrangements in place to deal with emergencies that took place when the practice was closed; these were advertised on the practice telephone answer machine.

Concerns & complaints

The practice had effective arrangements in place for handling complaints and concerns. There was a complaints policy, and information for patients about how to complain was available in the reception area. The policy had last been reviewed in March 2016. The policy included contact details of external organisations that patients could contact if they were not happy with the practice's response to a complaint. This included the General Dental Council and the Ombudsman.

There had been one complaint logged in the last year and it had been dealt with appropriately.

Are services well-led?

Our findings

Governance arrangements

The provider had governance arrangements in place for the effective management of the service. This included having a range of policies and procedures in place including health and safety, employment policies and infection control. There was a clear management structure in place with identified staff leading on specific roles such as on infection control and safeguarding. Staff told us they felt supported and were clear about their areas of responsibility.

The principal dentist told us regular meetings were held to discuss issues in the practice and update on things affecting the practice. Formal meetings took place once a year, usually after basic life support training that was renewed yearly. Informal meeting took place on a regular basis. Staff we spoke with confirmed that informal meetings took place and we saw notes of the yearly meetings.

The quality audits undertaken at the practice included infection control, and radiography audits. However, we found that although the practice had some systems in place to check the quality of work undertaken, some of the audits did not contain sufficient information for learning to be shared. For example a recent radiation audit had collected data, there was no formal system to review, analyse and learn from the information collected. The provider told us steps would be taken to improve future audits.

Leadership, openness and transparency

Staff we spoke with said they felt the owner of the practice was open and transparent. Staff told us they were comfortable about raising concerns with the owner. They felt they were listened to and responded to when they did so. They described the culture encouraged candour, openness and honesty.

The practice was also keen to ensure that all of their staff provided highly-skilled care.

Learning and improvement

Staff told us they had good access to training. There was a system in place to monitor staff training to ensure essential training was completed each year. Staff working at the practice were supported to maintain their continuing 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 gathered feedback from patients through NHS Friends and Family Test and their own surveys. We saw the results of the January to September surveys that they had carried. They had asked patients about dental care received, staff attitude and ease of getting an appointment. All the comments from patients were positive about their experience of using the service.