

# King George Road Surgery

## Quality Report

52a King George Road  
Walderslade Chatham Kent ME5 0TU  
Tel: 01634 671037  
Website: [www.kinggeorgeroadsurgery.nhs.uk](http://www.kinggeorgeroadsurgery.nhs.uk)

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This report describes our judgement of the quality of care at this service. It is based on a combination of what we found when we inspected, information from our ongoing monitoring of data about services and information given to us from the provider, patients, the public and other organisations.

### Ratings

Overall rating for this service	Good	
Are services safe?	Good	
Are services effective?	Good	
Are services caring?	Good	
Are services responsive to people's needs?	Good	
Are services well-led?	Good	

# Summary of findings

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## Overall summary

### Letter from the Chief Inspector of General Practice

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection at King George Road Surgery on 12 April 2016. Overall the practice is rated as good.

Our key findings across all the areas we inspected were as follows:

- There was an open and transparent approach to safety and an effective system for reporting and recording significant events.
- Risks to patients were assessed and well managed.
- Staff assessed patients' needs and delivered care in line with current evidence based guidance. Staff had been trained to provide them with the skills, knowledge and experience to deliver effective care and treatment.
- Patients said they were treated with compassion, dignity and respect and they were involved in their care and decisions about their treatment.

- Information about services and how to complain was available and easy to understand. Improvements were made to the quality of care as a result of complaints and concerns.
- Patients said they found it easy to make an appointment with a named GP and there was continuity of care, with urgent appointments available the same day.
- The practice had good facilities and was well equipped to treat patients and meet their needs.
- There was a clear leadership structure and staff felt supported by management. The practice proactively sought feedback from staff and patients, which it acted on.
- The provider was aware of and complied with the requirements of the duty of candour.

**Professor Steve Field (CBE FRCP FFPH FRCGP)**  
Chief Inspector of General Practice

# Summary of findings

## The five questions we ask and what we found

We always ask the following five questions of services.

### Are services safe?

The practice is rated as good for providing safe services.

- There was an effective system for reporting and recording significant events.
- Lessons were shared to make sure action was taken to improve safety in the practice.
- When things went wrong patients received reasonable support, truthful information, and a written apology. They were told about any actions to improve processes to prevent the same thing happening again.
- The practice had clearly defined and embedded systems, processes and practices to help keep patients safe and safeguarded from abuse.
- Risks to patients were assessed and well managed.

Good



### Are services effective?

The practice is rated as good for providing effective services.

- Data from the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) showed patient outcomes were at or above average compared to the national average.
- Staff assessed needs and delivered care in line with current evidence based guidance.
- Clinical audits demonstrated quality improvement.
- Staff had the skills, knowledge and experience to deliver effective care and treatment.
- There was evidence of appraisals and personal development plans for all staff.
- Staff worked with other health care professionals to understand and meet the range and complexity of patients' needs.

Good



### Are services caring?

The practice is rated as good for providing caring services.

- Data from the national GP patient survey showed patients rated the practice higher than others for several aspects of care. Where national GP patient survey results were below average the practice had an action plan to address the findings and improve patient satisfaction.
- Patients said they were treated with compassion, dignity and respect and they were involved in decisions about their care and treatment.

Good



# Summary of findings

- Information for patients about the services available was easy to understand and accessible.
- We saw staff treated patients with kindness and respect, and maintained patient and information confidentiality.

## Are services responsive to people's needs?

The practice is rated as good for providing responsive services.

Good



- Services were planned and delivered to take into account the needs of different patient population groups and to help provide flexibility, choice and continuity of care.
- Patients said they found it easy to make an appointment with a named GP and there was continuity of care, with urgent appointments available the same day.
- The practice had good facilities and was well equipped to treat patients and meet their needs.
- Information about how to complain was available and easy to understand and evidence showed the practice responded quickly to issues raised. Learning from complaints was shared with staff and other stakeholders.

## Are services well-led?

The practice is rated as good for being well-led.

Good



- The practice had a clear vision and strategy to deliver high quality care and promote good outcomes for patients. Staff were clear about the vision and their responsibilities in relation to it.
- There was a clear leadership structure and staff felt supported by management. The practice had a number of policies and procedures to govern activity and held regular governance meetings.
- There was an overarching governance framework which supported the delivery of the strategy and good quality care. This included arrangements to monitor and improve quality and identify risk.
- The provider was aware of and complied with the requirements of the duty of candour. The partners encouraged a culture of openness and honesty. The practice had systems for notifiable safety incidents and ensured this information was shared with staff to help ensure appropriate action was taken.
- The practice proactively sought feedback from staff and patients, which it acted on. The patient participation group was active.
- There was a strong focus on continuous learning and improvement at all levels.

# Summary of findings

## The six population groups and what we found

We always inspect the quality of care for these six population groups.

### Older people

The practice is rated as good for the care of older people.

- The practice offered proactive, personalised care to meet the needs of the older people in its population.
- The practice was responsive to the needs of older people, and offered home visits and urgent appointments for those with enhanced needs.
- Patients over the age of 75 years had been allocated to a designated GP to oversee their care and treatment requirements.

Good



### People with long term conditions

The practice is rated as good for the care of people with long-term conditions.

- Nursing staff had lead roles in chronic disease management and patients at risk of hospital admission were identified as a priority.
- Performance for diabetes related indicators was better when compared to the national average. For example, 96% of the practice's patients with diabetes, on the register, had received an influenza immunisation in the preceding 1 August to 31 March compared with the national average of 94%. Eighty eight percent of the practice's patients with diabetes, on the register, had their last IFCC-HbA1c (a blood test result) of 64 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months compared with the national average of 78%.
- Longer appointments and home visits were available when needed.
- All these patients had a named GP and a structured annual review to check their health and medicine needs were being met. For those patients with the most complex needs, the named GP worked with relevant health and care professionals to deliver a multidisciplinary package of care.

Good



### Families, children and young people

The practice is rated as good for the care of families, children and young people.

Good



# Summary of findings

- There were systems to identify and follow up children living in disadvantaged circumstances and who were at risk, for example, children and young people who had a high number of accident and emergency attendances.
- Childhood immunisation rates for the vaccinations given were comparable to clinical commissioning group (CCG) averages. For example, childhood immunisation rates for the vaccinations given to five year olds ranged from 77% to 93%, CCG averages ranged from 84% to 95%.
- Patients told us that children and young people were treated in an age-appropriate way and were recognised as individuals, and we saw evidence to confirm this.
- The practice's uptake for the cervical screening programme was 83%, which was comparable to the national average of 82%.
- Appointments were available outside of school hours and the premises were suitable for children and babies.
- We saw positive examples of joint working with midwives, health visitors and school nurses.

## Working age people (including those recently retired and students)

The practice is rated as good for the care of working-age people (including those recently retired and students).

- The needs of the working age population, those recently retired and students had been identified and the practice had adjusted the services it offered to help ensure these were accessible, flexible and offered continuity of care.
- The practice was proactive in offering online services, as well as a full range of health promotion and screening that reflects the needs for this age group.

Good



## People whose circumstances may make them vulnerable

The practice is rated as good for the care of people whose circumstances may make them vulnerable.

- The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including homeless people, travellers and those with a learning disability.
- The practice offered longer appointments for patients with a learning disability.
- The practice regularly worked with other health care professionals in the case management of vulnerable patients.
- The practice informed vulnerable patients about how to access various support groups and voluntary organisations.

Good



# Summary of findings

- Staff knew how to recognise signs of abuse in vulnerable adults and children. Staff were aware of their responsibilities regarding information sharing, documentation of safeguarding concerns and how to contact relevant agencies in normal working hours and out of hours.

## People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia)

The practice is rated as good for the care of people experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia).

- Seventy seven percent of patients diagnosed with dementia had their care reviewed in a face to face meeting in the last 12 months, which is comparable to the national average of 84%.
- Performance for mental health related indicators was higher than the national average. For example, 90% of the practice's patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses had a comprehensive, agreed care plan documented in their records in the preceding 12 months compared with the national average of 88%. Ninety five percent of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses whose alcohol consumption had been recorded in the preceding 12 months compared to the national average of 90%.
- The practice regularly worked with multi-disciplinary teams in the case management of patients experiencing poor mental health, including those with dementia.
- The practice carried out advance care planning for patients with dementia.
- The practice had told patients experiencing poor mental health about how to access various support groups and voluntary organisations.
- The practice had a system to follow up patients who had attended accident and emergency where they may have been experiencing poor mental health.
- Staff had a good understanding of how to support patients with mental health needs and dementia.

Good



# Summary of findings

## What people who use the service say

The national GP patient survey results published in January 2016 showed the practice was mostly performing in line with national averages. 269 survey forms were distributed and 121 were returned. This represented 0.25% of the practice's patient list.

- 81% of respondents found it easy to get through to this practice by telephone which was better than the national average of 73%.
- 68% of respondents described their experience of making an appointment was good which was comparable to the national average of 73%.
- 69% of respondents described the overall experience of their GP surgery as fairly good or very good which was lower than the national average of 85%.

- 57% of respondents said they would definitely or probably recommend their GP practice to someone who has just moved to the local area which was below the national average of 79%.

We received 20 patient comment cards. Eighteen comments were positive about the service patients experienced at King George Road Surgery. Two comments indicated patients sometimes experienced difficulties in booking an appointment that suited their needs. Patients indicated that they felt the practice offered a friendly service and staff were helpful and caring. They said their dignity was maintained, they were treated with respect and the practice was always clean and tidy.

We spoke with three patients during the inspection. All three patients said they were satisfied with the care they received and thought staff were approachable, committed and caring.



# King George Road Surgery

## Detailed findings

### Our inspection team

#### Our inspection team was led by:

Our inspection team was led by a CQC Lead Inspector. The team included a GP specialist adviser and a practice manager specialist adviser.

## Background to King George Road Surgery

King George Road Surgery is situated in Walderslade, Chatham, Kent and has a registered patient population of approximately 4,729.

The practice staff consists of two GP partners (both male), one practice nurse (female), one healthcare assistant (female), one practice manager as well as administration and reception staff. There are reception and waiting areas on the ground floor. The practice also employs locum GPs via an agency. All patient areas on the ground floor are accessible to patients with mobility issues, as well as parents with children and babies.

The practice is not a teaching or training practice (teaching practices have medical students and training practices have GP trainees and FY2 doctors).

The practice has a general medical services contract with NHS England for delivering primary care services to the local community.

Services are provided from 52a King George Road, Walderslade, Chatham, Kent, ME5 0TU only.

King George Road Surgery is open Monday to Friday between the hours of 8.30am to 12pm and 2pm to 6pm. The practice's telephone lines remain open between the

hours of 12pm to 2pm. Primary medical services are available to patients via an appointments system. There are a range of clinics for all age groups as well as the availability of specialist nursing treatment and support. There are arrangements with other providers (Medway On Call Care) to deliver services to patients outside of the practice's working hours.

## Why we carried out this inspection

We carried out a comprehensive inspection of this service under Section 60 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 as part of our regulatory functions. The inspection was planned to check whether the provider is meeting the legal requirements and regulations associated with the Health and Social Care Act 2008, to look at the overall quality of the service, and to provide a rating for the service under the Care Act 2014.

## How we carried out this inspection

Before visiting, we reviewed a range of information we hold about the practice and asked other organisations to share what they knew. We carried out an announced visit on 12 April 2016.

During our visit we:

- Spoke with a range of staff (one GP partner, the practice manager and the senior receptionist) and spoke with patients who used the service.
- Observed how patients were being cared for and talked with carers and/or family members
- Reviewed an anonymised sample of the personal care or treatment records of patients.

# Detailed findings

- Reviewed comment cards where patients and members of the public shared their views and experiences of the service.

To get to the heart of patients' experiences of care and treatment, we always ask the following five questions:

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

We also looked at how well services were provided for specific groups of people and what good care looked like for them. The population groups are:

- Older people
- People with long-term conditions
- Families, children and young people
- Working age people (including those recently retired and students)
- People whose circumstances may make them vulnerable
- People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia).

Please note that when referring to information throughout this report, for example any reference to the Quality and Outcomes Framework data, this relates to the most recent information available to the CQC at that time.

# Are services safe?

## Our findings

### Safe track record and learning

There was an effective system for reporting and recording significant events.

- Staff told us they would inform the practice manager of any incidents and there was a recording form available on the practice's computer system. The incident recording form supported the recording of notifiable incidents under the duty of candour. (The duty of candour is a set of specific legal requirements that providers of services must follow when things go wrong with care and treatment).
- We saw evidence that when things went wrong with care and treatment, patients were informed of the incident, received reasonable support, truthful information, a written apology and were told about any actions to improve processes to prevent the same thing happening again.
- The practice carried out a thorough analysis of the significant events.

We reviewed safety records, incident reports, patient safety alerts and minutes of meetings where these were discussed. We saw evidence that lessons were shared and action was taken to improve safety in the practice. For example, patients' dates of birth were now checked when staff booked appointments to reduce the risks associated with patients with the same name.

### Overview of safety systems and processes

The practice had clearly defined and embedded systems, processes and practices to help keep patients safe and safeguarded from abuse, which included:

- Arrangements to safeguard children and vulnerable adults from abuse. These arrangements reflected relevant legislation and local requirements. Policies were accessible to all staff. The policies clearly outlined who to contact for further guidance if staff had concerns about a patient's welfare. There was a lead member of staff for safeguarding. Practice staff always attended safeguarding meetings and always provided reports where necessary for other agencies. Staff demonstrated

they understood their responsibilities and all had received training on safeguarding children and vulnerable adults relevant to their role. GPs were trained to child protection or child safeguarding level 3.

- A notice in the waiting room advised patients that chaperones were available if required. All staff who acted as chaperones were trained for the role and had received a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check or a risk assessment of them acting as a chaperone without a DBS check being carried out. (DBS checks identify whether a person has a criminal record or is on an official list of people barred from working in roles where they may have contact with children or adults who may be vulnerable).
- The practice maintained appropriate standards of cleanliness and hygiene. We observed the premises to be clean and tidy. There was a lead member of staff for infection control who liaised with the local infection prevention teams to keep up to date with best practice. There was an infection control protocol and staff had received up to date training. Annual infection control audits were undertaken and we saw evidence that action was taken to address any improvements identified as a result.
- The arrangements for managing medicines, including emergency medicines and vaccines, in the practice kept patients safe (including obtaining, prescribing, recording, handling, storing, security and disposal). There were processes for handling repeat prescriptions. The practice carried out regular medicines audits, with the support of the local clinical commissioning group (CCG) pharmacy teams, to help ensure prescribing was in line with best practice guidelines for safe prescribing. Blank prescription forms and pads were securely stored and there were systems to monitor their use. Patient Group Directions had been adopted by the practice to allow nurses to administer medicines in line with legislation.
- We reviewed three personnel files and found appropriate recruitment checks had been undertaken prior to employment. For example, proof of identification, references, qualifications, registration with the appropriate professional body and the appropriate checks through the Disclosure and Barring Service.

### Monitoring risks to patients

## Are services safe?

Risks to patients were assessed and well managed.

- There were procedures for monitoring and managing risks to patient and staff safety. There was a health and safety policy available with a poster in the reception office which identified local health and safety representatives. The practice had up to date fire risk assessments and carried out regular fire drills. All electrical equipment was checked to help ensure the equipment was safe to use and clinical equipment was checked to help ensure it was working properly. The practice had a variety of other risk assessments to monitor safety of the premises such as control of substances hazardous to health and legionella (Legionella is a term for a particular bacterium which can contaminate water systems in buildings).
- Staff told us about the arrangements for planning and monitoring the number of staff and mix of staff needed to meet patients' needs. Staff told us there were usually enough staff to maintain the smooth running of the practice and there were always enough staff on duty to keep patients safe.

### **Arrangements to deal with emergencies and major incidents**

The practice had adequate arrangements to respond to emergencies and major incidents.

- Staff had received annual basic life support training.
- Emergency equipment and emergency medicines were available in the practice. The practice had access to medical oxygen and an automated external defibrillator (AED) (used to attempt to restart a person's heart in an emergency).
- Emergency medicines were easily accessible to staff in a secure area of the practice and all staff knew of their location.
- Staff told us emergency equipment and emergency medicines were checked regularly and records confirmed this. Emergency equipment and emergency medicines that we checked were within their expiry date.
- The practice had a business continuity plan for major incidents such as power failure or building damage. The plan included emergency contact numbers for staff.

# Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

## Our findings

### Effective needs assessment

The practice assessed needs and delivered care in line with relevant and current evidence based guidance and standards, including National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) best practice guidelines.

- The practice had systems to help keep all clinical staff up to date. Staff had access to guidelines from NICE and used this information to deliver care and treatment that met patients' needs.

### Management, monitoring and improving outcomes for people

The practice used the information collected for the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) and performance against national screening programmes to monitor outcomes for patients. (QOF is a system intended to improve the quality of general practice and reward good practice). The most recent published results showed the practice had achieved 99% of the total number of points available.

This practice was not an outlier for any QOF (or other national) clinical targets. Data from 2014/2015 showed:

- Performance for diabetes related indicators was better when compared to the national average. For example, 96% of the practice's patients with diabetes, on the register, had received an influenza immunisation in the preceding 1 August to 31 March compared with the national average of 94%. Eighty eight percent of the practice's patients with diabetes, on the register, had their last IFCC-HbA1c (a blood test result) of 64 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months compared with the national average of 78%.
- Performance for mental health related indicators was higher than the national average. For example, 90% of the practice's patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses had a comprehensive, agreed care plan documented in their records in the preceding 12 months compared with the national average of 88%. Ninety five percent of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses whose alcohol consumption had been recorded in the preceding 12 months compared to the national average of 90%.

There was evidence of quality improvement including clinical audit.

- Staff told us the practice had a system for completing clinical audits. For example, an audit of minor surgery. Records demonstrated analysis of its results and an action plan to address its findings. There were also records to demonstrate the audit had been repeated to complete the cycle of clinical audit.
- Other clinical audits had been carried out. For example, a medicines audit. The practice had analysed the results and produced an action plan to address its findings. Records showed this audit was due to be repeated to complete the cycle of clinical audit.
- The practice also practice participated in local audits.

### Effective staffing

Staff had the skills, knowledge and experience to deliver effective care and treatment.

- The practice had an induction programme for all newly appointed staff. This covered such topics as fire safety awareness, health and safety and confidentiality.
- Staff administering vaccines and taking samples for the cervical screening programme had received specific training which had included an assessment of competence. Staff who administered vaccines could demonstrate how they stayed up to date with changes to the immunisation programmes. For example, by access to on line resources and discussion at practice meetings.
- The learning needs of staff were identified through a system of appraisals, meetings and reviews of practice development needs. Staff had access to appropriate training to meet their learning needs and to cover the scope of their work. This included on-going support, one-to-one meetings, coaching and mentoring, clinical supervision and facilitation and support for revalidating GPs.
- Staff received training that included: safeguarding, fire safety awareness, basic life support and information governance. Staff had access to and made use of e-learning training modules and in-house training.

### Coordinating patient care and information sharing

The information needed to plan and deliver care and treatment was available to relevant staff in a timely and accessible way through the practice's patient record system and their intranet system.

# Are services effective?

## (for example, treatment is effective)

- This included care and risk assessments, care plans, medical records and investigations and test results.
- The practice shared relevant information with other services in a timely way. For example, when referring patients to other services.

Staff worked together and with other health and social care professionals to understand and meet the range and complexity of patients' needs and to assess and plan on-going care and treatment. This included when patients moved between services, including when they were referred, or after they were discharged from hospital. Meetings took place with other health care professionals on a regular basis when care plans were routinely reviewed and updated for patients with complex needs.

### Consent to care and treatment

Staff sought patients' consent to care and treatment in line with legislation and guidance.

- Staff understood the relevant consent and decision-making requirements of legislation and guidance, including the Mental Capacity Act 2005.
- When providing care and treatment for children and young people, staff carried out assessments of capacity to consent in line with relevant guidance.
- Where a patient's mental capacity to consent to care or treatment was unclear the GP or practice nurse assessed the patient's capacity and, recorded the outcome of the assessment.

### Supporting patients to live healthier lives

The practice identified patients who may be in need of extra support.

- These included patients in the last 12 months of their lives, carers, those at risk of developing a long-term condition and those requiring advice on their diet, smoking and alcohol cessation. Patients were then signposted to the relevant service.

The practice's uptake for the cervical screening programme was 83%, which was comparable to the national average of 82%. The practice also encouraged its patients to attend national screening programmes for bowel and breast cancer screening. There were failsafe systems to help ensure results were received for all samples sent for the cervical screening programme and the practice followed up women who were referred as a result of abnormal results.

Childhood immunisation rates for the vaccinations given were comparable to clinical commissioning group (CCG) averages. For example, childhood immunisation rates for the vaccinations given to five year olds ranged from 77% to 93%, CCG averages ranged from 84% to 95%.

Patients had access to appropriate health assessments and checks. These included health checks for new patients and NHS health checks for patients aged 40–74. Appropriate follow-ups for the outcomes of health assessments and checks were made, where abnormalities or risk factors were identified.



# Are services caring?

## Our findings

### Kindness, dignity, respect and compassion

We observed members of staff were courteous and very helpful to patients and treated them with dignity and respect.

- Curtains were provided in consulting rooms to maintain patients' privacy and dignity during examinations, investigations and treatments.
- We noted that consultation and treatment room doors were closed during consultations; conversations taking place in these rooms could not be overheard.
- Incoming telephone calls answered by reception staff and private conversations between patients and reception staff, that took place at the reception desk, could be overheard by others. However, when discussing patients' treatment staff were careful to keep confidential information private. A queuing system was in operation to further aid confidentiality in this area of the practice. Staff told us that a private room was available near the reception desk should a patient wish a more private area in which to discuss any issues.

We received 20 patient comment cards. Eighteen comments were positive about the service patients experienced at King George Road Surgery. Two comments indicated patients sometimes experienced difficulties in booking an appointment that suited their needs. Patients indicated that they felt the practice offered a friendly service and staff were helpful and caring. They said their dignity was maintained, they were treated with respect and the practice was always clean and tidy.

We spoke with three patients during the inspection. All three patients said they were satisfied with the care they received and thought staff were approachable, committed and caring.

Results from the national GP patient survey showed patients felt they were treated with compassion, dignity and respect. The practice was around average for its satisfaction scores on consultations with GPs and nurses. For example:

- 65% of respondents said the GP was good at listening to them compared to the clinical commissioning group (CCG) average of 82% and national average of 89%.

- 93% of respondents said the nurse was good at listening to them compared to the clinical commissioning group (CCG) average of 92% and national average of 92%.
- 65% of respondents said the GP gave them enough time (CCG average 81%, national average 87%).
- 93% of respondents said the nurse gave them enough time (CCG average 92%, national average 92%).
- 81% of respondents said they had confidence and trust in the last GP they saw (CCG average 92%, national average 95%).
- 91% of respondents said the last nurse they spoke with was good at treating them with care and concern (national average 91%).
- 91% of respondents said they found the receptionists at the practice helpful (CCG average 84%, national average 87%).

Where national GP patient survey results were below average the practice had an action plan to address the findings and improve patient satisfaction. For example, there were plans to review the appointments system to help ensure each patient had sufficient time during consultations.

### Care planning and involvement in decisions about care and treatment

Patients told us they felt involved in decision making about the care and treatment they received. They also told us they felt listened to and supported by staff and had sufficient time during consultations to make an informed decision about the choice of treatment available to them. Patient feedback from the comment cards we received was also positive and aligned with these views. We also saw that care plans were personalised.

Results from the national GP patient survey showed patients responded positively to questions about their involvement in planning and making decisions about their care and treatment. Results were around with local and national averages. For example:

- 66% of respondents said the last GP they saw was good at explaining tests and treatments compared to the CCG average of 79% and national average of 86%.
- 89% of respondents said the last nurse they saw or spoke with was good at explaining tests and treatment (CCG average 90%, national average 90%).

## Are services caring?

- 60% of respondents said the last GP they saw was good at involving them in decisions about their care (national average 82%)
- 79% of respondents said the last nurse they saw was good at involving them in decisions about their care (national average 85%)

Where national GP patient survey results were below average the practice had an action plan to address the findings and improve patient satisfaction. For example, there were plans for GPs to provide patients with written information relating to discussions that took place during consultations to help patients understand the treatment options available.

The practice provided facilities to help patients be involved in decisions about their care:

- Staff told us that translation services were available for patients who did not have English as a first language.
- Information leaflets were available in easy read format.

### **Patient and carer support to cope emotionally with care and treatment**

Timely support and information was provided to patients and their carers to help them cope emotionally with their care, treatment or condition. Notices in the patient waiting room told patients how to access a number of support groups and organisations.

The practice's computer system alerted GPs if a patient was also a carer. The practice had identified patients on the practice list who were carers. Written information was available to direct carers to the various avenues of support available to them.

The patients we spoke with on the day of our inspection and the comment cards we received were positive about the emotional support provided by the practice. For example, these highlighted that staff responded compassionately when patients needed help and provided support when required.



# Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

## Our findings

### Responding to and meeting people's needs

Services were planned and delivered to take into account the needs of different patient population groups and to help provide flexibility, choice and continuity of care. For example;

- Appointments were available outside of school hours and outside of normal working hours.
- There were longer appointments available for patients with a learning disability.
- Telephone consultations and home visits were available for patients from all population groups who were not able to visit the practice.
- Urgent access appointments were available for children and those with serious medical conditions.
- Patients were able to book appointments or order repeat prescriptions online.
- The premises and services had been designed to meet the needs of patients with disabilities.
- Patients over the age of 75 years had been allocated to a designated GP to oversee their care and treatment requirements.
- The practice maintained registers of patients with learning disabilities, dementia and those with mental health conditions that assisted staff to identify them to help ensure their access to relevant services.
- There was a system for flagging vulnerability in individual patient records.
- Records showed the practice had systems that identified patients at high risk of admission to hospital and implemented care plans to reduce the risk and where possible avoid unplanned admissions to hospital.
- There was a range of clinics for all age groups as well as the availability of specialist nursing treatment and support.

### Access to the service

King George Road Surgery was open Monday to Friday between the hours of 8.30am to 12pm and 2pm to 6pm. The practice's telephone lines remained open between the hours of 12pm to 2pm. Primary medical services were available to patients via an appointments system. There

were a range of clinics for all age groups as well as the availability of specialist nursing treatment and support. There were arrangements with other providers (Medway On Call Care) to deliver services to patients outside of the practice's working hours.

Results from the national GP patient survey showed that patient's satisfaction with how they could access care and treatment was comparable to national averages.

- 62% of respondents were satisfied with the practice's opening hours compared to the national average of 78%.
- 81% of respondents said they could get through easily to the practice by telephone compared to the national average of 73%.
- 71% of respondents said they were able to see or speak with someone the last time they tried compared to the national average of 76%.

Where national GP patient survey results were below average the practice had an action plan to address the findings and improve patient satisfaction.

Most people told us on the day of the inspection that they were able to get appointments when they needed them.

### Listening and learning from concerns and complaints

The practice had an effective system for handling complaints and concerns.

- Its complaints policy and procedures were in line with recognised guidance and contractual obligations for GPs in England.
- There was a designated responsible person who handled all complaints in the practice.
- Information for patients was available in the practice that gave details of the practice's complaints procedure and included the names and contact details of relevant complaints bodies that patients could contact if they were unhappy with the practice's response.

The practice had received two complaints in the last 12 months. Records demonstrated that the complaints were investigated, the complainants had received a response, the practice had learned from the complaints and had implemented appropriate changes.

# Are services well-led?

Good 

(for example, are they well-managed and do senior leaders listen, learn and take appropriate action)

## Our findings

### Vision and strategy

The practice had a clear vision to deliver high quality care and promote good outcomes for patients.

- The practice had a mission statement which was displayed in the waiting areas and staff knew and understood the values.
- The practice had a strategy and supporting business plans which reflected the vision and values and were regularly monitored.

### Governance arrangements

The practice had an overarching governance framework which supported the delivery of the strategy and good quality care. This outlined the structures and procedures and helped to ensure that:

- There was a clear staffing structure and that staff were aware of their own roles and responsibilities.
- Practice specific policies were implemented and were available to all staff.
- A comprehensive understanding of the performance of the practice was maintained
- A programme of continuous clinical and internal audit was used to monitor quality and to make improvements.
- There were arrangements for identifying, recording and managing risks, issues and implementing mitigating actions.

### Leadership and culture

On the day of inspection the partner in the practice demonstrated they had the experience, capacity and capability to run the practice and ensure high quality care. They told us they prioritised safe, high quality and compassionate care. Staff told us the partners were approachable and always took the time to listen to all members of staff.

The provider was aware of and complied with the requirements of the Duty of Candour. (The duty of candour is a set of specific legal requirements that providers of services must follow when things go wrong with care and treatment). The GP partners encouraged a culture of openness and honesty. The practice had systems that identified notifiable safety incidents.

The practice had systems to help ensure that when things went wrong with care and treatment:

- The practice gave affected people reasonable support, truthful information and a verbal and written apology.
- The practice kept written records of correspondence.

There was a clear leadership structure and staff felt supported by management.

- Staff told us the practice held regular team meetings.
- Staff told us there was an open culture within the practice and they had the opportunity to raise any issues at team meetings and felt confident and supported in doing so.
- Staff said they felt respected, valued and supported, particularly by the partners in the practice. All staff were involved in discussions about how to run and develop the practice, and the partners encouraged all members of staff to identify opportunities to improve the service delivered by the practice.

### Seeking and acting on feedback from patients, the public and staff

The practice encouraged and valued feedback from patients, the public and staff. They sought patients' feedback and engaged patients in the delivery of the service.

- The practice gathered feedback from patients through the patient participation group (PPG) as well as surveys and complaints received.
- Records demonstrated that the practice had responded to patients' suggestions put forward in the patient survey. For example, the practice planned to audit their system of telephone triage to be able to give patients a more accurate indication of the time they could expect to be telephoned back by a member of staff.
- The practice had also gathered feedback from staff through staff meetings, appraisals and discussion. Staff told us they would not hesitate to give feedback and discuss any concerns or issues with colleagues and management. All staff were involved in discussions about how to run and develop the practice, and the GP partners encouraged all members of staff to identify opportunities to improve the service delivered by the practice.

### Continuous improvement

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There was a focus on continuous learning and improvement at all levels within the practice. For example, the practice learned from incidents, accidents and significant events as well as from complaints received.