

Mr Donn Anthony Tomkinson

Easingwold Dental Care

Inspection Report

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Overall summary

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection on 15 June 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

Mr Donn Anthony Tomkinson is a NHS and private dental practice which offers private dental payment plans. The practice is located in the centre of Easingwold, North Yorkshire with road side car parking. The practice has two treatment rooms on the ground floor, a reception area, a waiting room, a decontamination room, office and staff facilities.

There are two dentists (the principal and an associate dentist), two dental nurses (one of which is a trainee) and a receptionist.

The practice is open:

Monday – Friday 08:30 – 12:30 13:30 – 17:00

The principal dentist is registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) as an individual. Like registered providers, they are ‘registered persons’. Registered persons have legal responsibility for meeting the requirements in the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and associated Regulations about how the practice is run.

On the day of inspection we received 18 CQC comment cards providing feedback and spoke with two patients. The patients who provided feedback were very positive about the care and attention to treatment they received at the practice. They told us they were involved in all aspects of their care and found the staff to be a

Summary of findings

professional, caring, honest and communicated well. Patients commented they could access emergency care easily and they were treated with dignity and respect in a clean and tidy environment.

Our key findings were:

- Staff had received safeguarding training, knew how to recognise signs of abuse and how to report it. They had very good systems in place to work closely and share information with the local safeguarding team.
- There were sufficient numbers of suitably qualified staff to meet the needs of patients.
- Staff had been trained to manage medical emergencies.
- Patient care and treatment was planned and delivered in line with evidence based guidelines, best practice and current regulations.
- Patients received clear explanations about their proposed treatment, costs, benefits and risks and were involved in making decisions about it.
- Patients were treated with dignity and respect and confidentiality was maintained.
- There was a complaints system in place. Staff recorded complaints and cascaded learning to staff.
- The governance systems were effective.
- The practice sought feedback from staff and patients about the services.

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

- Review the protocol and checks for the medical emergency drugs and equipment to ensure all equipment is in date and of the recommended type.
- Review the practice's protocol for undertaking audits of X-rays at regular intervals to help improve the quality of service. The practice should also ensure all audits have documented learning points so the resulting improvements can be demonstrated and they follow the NPRB guidelines.

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 effective systems and processes in place to ensure that all care and treatment was carried out safely. For example, there were systems in place for infection prevention and control, clinical waste control, dental radiography and management of medical emergencies.

On the day of the inspection we found the aspirin that was in place was not dispersible and the oropharyngeal airways were not in date. The medical emergency oxygen had not been serviced or replaced since 2003. This was brought to the attention of the registered provider and an order was placed immediately to replace the equipment and medicines.

We saw all staff had received training in infection control. There was a decontamination room and guidance for staff on effective decontamination of dental instruments was clearly displayed.

Staff had received training in safeguarding patients and knew how to recognise the signs of abuse and who to report them to including external agencies such as the local authority safeguarding team.

Staff were appropriately recruited and suitably trained and skilled to meet patients' needs and there were sufficient numbers of staff available at all times. Staff induction processes were in place and had been completed by all staff. We reviewed the newest member of staff's induction file and evidence was available to support the policy and process.

The practice had undertaken a legionella risk assessment in November 2014 and evidence of regular water testing was being carried out and the dental unit water lines were being managed appropriately.

Are services effective?

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

Consultations were carried out in line with best practice guidance from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). For example, patients were recalled after an agreed interval for an oral health review, during which their medical histories and examinations were updated and recorded also any changes in risk factors were also discussed and recorded.

The practice followed best practice guidelines when delivering dental care. These included guidance from the Faculty of General Dental Practice (FGDP) and NICE. The practice focused strongly on prevention. The staff were aware of the 'Delivering Better Oral Health' toolkit (DBOH) with regards to fluoride application and oral hygiene advice.

Patients dental care records provided information about their current dental needs and past treatment. The dental care records we looked at included discussions about treatment options and relevant X-rays. The records we checked included a grade or a justification for taking the X-ray. The practice monitored any changes to the patients oral health and made referrals for specialist treatment or investigations where indicated in a timely manner.

Staff were registered with the General Dental Council (GDC) and maintained their registration by completing the required number of hours of continuing professional development (CPD). Staff were supported to meet the requirements of their professional registration.

Are services caring?

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

Summary of findings

Staff explained that enough time was allocated in order to ensure the treatment and care was fully explained to patients in a way which they understood. Time was given to patients with complex treatment needs to decide what treatment options they preferred.

Comments on the 18 completed CQC comment cards we received included statements reporting they were involved in all aspects of their care and found the staff to be polite, helpful, caring, and professional and they were treated with dignity and respect.

We observed patients being treated with respect and dignity during interactions at the reception desk and over the telephone. Privacy and confidentiality were maintained for patients using the service on the day of the inspection. We also observed the staff to be welcoming and caring towards the patients.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

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

Patients could access routine treatment and urgent care when required. The practice offered daily access for patients experiencing dental pain which enabled them to receive treatment quickly.

The practice was fully accessible to all patients and reasonable adjustments had been made to the practice where possible. The practice had step free access at the rear of the building for wheelchair users and pushchairs.

The practice had a complaints process which was not accessible to patients who wished to make a complaint. The registered provider recorded complaints and cascaded learning to staff. The practice also had patients' advice leaflets and practice information leaflets available on reception.

Are services well-led?

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

There was a clearly defined management structure in place and all staff felt supported and appreciated in their own particular roles. The registered provider was responsible for the day to day running of the practice.

The practice held monthly staff meetings which were minuted and gave everybody an opportunity to openly share information and discuss any concerns or issues which had not already been addressed during their daily interactions.

The practice undertook various audits to monitor their performance and help improve the services offered. The audits included infection prevention and control and X-rays. The X-ray audit findings were not in line with the guidelines of the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB). This was because there were no reasons why an X-ray was a grade two or three had been recorded or an overall percentage of grades had been populated.

The practice conducted patient satisfaction surveys and they were currently undertaking the NHS Friends and Family Test (FFT) for the patients who used the service.

Easingwold Dental Care

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 registered provider was meeting the legal requirements and regulations associated with the Health and Social Care Act 2008.

The inspection was carried out on 15 June 2016 and was led by a CQC Inspector and a specialist advisor.

We informed NHS England area team and Healthwatch North Yorkshire that we were inspecting the practice; however we did not receive any information of concern from them.

The methods that were used to collect information at the inspection included interviewing staff, observations and reviewing documents.

During the inspection we spoke with the principal dentist, two dental nurses and the receptionist. We saw policies, procedures and other records relating to the management of the service. We reviewed 18 CQC comment cards that had been completed.

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 policies and procedures in place to investigate, respond to and learn from significant events. Staff were aware of the reporting procedures in place and encouraged to raise safety issues to the attention of colleagues and the registered provider.

Staff had an understanding of the process for accident and incident reporting including their responsibilities under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR). The staff told us any accident or incidents would be discussed at practice meetings or whenever they arose. We saw the practice had an accident book which had one entry recorded in the last 12 months: we saw evidence the event had been processed in accordance with the practice policy. The practice also recorded significant events when they occurred, none had been reported over the past 12 months.

The registered provider told us they had not received any recent alerts from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). The MHRA is the UK's regulator of medicines, medical devices and blood components for transfusion, responsible for ensuring their safety, quality and effectiveness. We were assured they would follow this up and review their registration online and this evidence was seen by the inspector after the inspection.

Reliable safety systems and processes (including safeguarding)

We reviewed the practice's safeguarding policy and procedures in place for safeguarding vulnerable adults and children using the service. They included the contact details for the local authority safeguarding team, social services and other relevant agencies. There was an allocated lead for safeguarding and staff told us they would work as a team to resolve any concerns. The lead role includes providing support and advice to staff and overseeing the safeguarding procedures within the practice.

Staff demonstrated their awareness of the signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect. They were also aware of the procedures they needed to follow to address safeguarding concerns.

The dentist told us they routinely used a rubber dam when providing root canal treatment to patients in line with guidance from the British Endodontic Society. Rubber dam is a thin, rectangular sheet, usually latex rubber, used in dentistry to isolate the operative site from the rest of the mouth.

The practice had a whistleblowing policy which all staff were aware of. Staff told us they felt confident they could raise concerns about colleagues without fear of recriminations with the registered provider.

Medical emergencies

The practice had procedures in place for staff to follow in the event of a medical emergency and all staff had received training in basic life support including the use of an Automated External Defibrillator (an AED is a portable electronic device that analyses life threatening irregularities of the heart including ventricular fibrillation and is able to deliver an electrical shock to attempt to restore a normal heart rhythm).

The practice kept medicines and equipment for use in a medical emergency. All staff knew where these items were kept. We found the practice stored aspirin although it was not of the dispersible variety and the oropharyngeal airways were out of date. The medical emergency oxygen had not been serviced or replaced since 2003. This was brought to the attention of the registered provider and evidence of an order was seen on the day of the inspection.

We saw the practice kept logs which indicated the medical oxygen cylinder and AED were checked weekly. This ensures the equipment is fit for use and the medicines were within the manufacturer's expiry dates.

Staff recruitment

The practice had a recruitment policy in place and this process had been followed when employing new staff. This included obtaining proof of their identity, checking their skills and qualifications, registration with relevant professional bodies and seeking references. We reviewed the newest member of staff's recruitment file which confirmed the processes had been followed. All personal information was stored securely in the office.

Are services safe?

We saw all staff had been checked by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The 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.

We recorded all relevant staff had personal indemnity insurance (insurance professionals are required to have in place to cover their working practice). In addition, there was employer's liability insurance which covered employees working at the practice.

Monitoring health & safety and responding to risks

The practice had undertaken a number of risk assessments to cover the health and safety concerns that arise in providing dental services generally and those that were particular to the practice. The practice had a Health and Safety policy which included guidance on fire safety, manual handling and dealing with clinical waste. We saw this policy was reviewed in May 2016.

The practice had maintained a Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) folder. COSHH was implemented to protect workers against ill health and injury caused by exposure to hazardous substances - from mild eye irritation through to chronic lung disease. COSHH requires employers to eliminate or reduce exposure to known hazardous substances in a practical way. If any new materials were introduced to the practice a new risk assessment was put in place.

We noted there had been an internal fire risk assessment completed for the premises in 2015. We saw as part of the checks by the team the smoke alarms were tested and the fire extinguishers were regularly serviced. There was evidence that a fire drill had been undertaken with staff and discussion about the process reviewed at practice meetings. These and other measures were taken to reduce the likelihood of risks of harm to staff and patients.

Infection control

The practice had a decontamination room which was not set out according to the Department of Health's guidance, Health Technical Memorandum 01-05 (HTM 01-05), decontamination in primary care dental practices. We brought this to the attention of the dental nurses to review the flow of the room to ensure the clean and dirty areas were defined.

There was one sink and a two separate bowls for decontamination work in the decontamination room. All clinical staff were aware of the work flow in the decontamination room from the 'dirty' to the 'clean' zones, however we observed this flow did not provide a definitive line between clean and dirty areas. The procedure for cleaning, disinfecting and sterilising the instruments was clearly displayed on the wall to guide staff. We observed staff wearing appropriate personal protective equipment when working in the decontamination area this included heavy duty gloves, aprons and protective eye wear.

We found that instruments were being cleaned and sterilised in line with published guidance (HTM01-05). The dental nurses were knowledgeable about the decontamination process and demonstrated they followed the correct procedures. For example, instruments were placed in an ultrasonic bath, examined under illuminated magnification and sterilised in an autoclave (a device for sterilising dental and medical instruments). Sterilised instruments were correctly packaged, sealed, stored and dated with an expiry date. For safety, instruments were transported between the surgeries and the decontamination area in lockable boxes.

We saw records which showed the equipment used for cleaning and sterilising had been maintained and serviced in line with the manufacturer's instructions. Appropriate records were kept of the decontamination cycles of the autoclaves to ensure they were functioning properly.

We saw from staff records they had received infection prevention and control training at different intervals over the last year covering a range of topics including hand washing techniques.

There were adequate supplies of liquid soap and paper hand towels in the decontamination area and surgeries and a poster describing proper hand washing techniques was displayed above all the hand washing sinks. Paper hand towels and liquid soap was also available in the toilet.

We saw all sharps bins were being used correctly and located appropriately in all surgeries. Clinical waste was stored securely. A new secure external area was due to be constructed as part of the practice's refurbishment plan.

The staff files we reviewed showed all clinical staff had received inoculations against Hepatitis B. It is recommended that people who are likely to come into contact with blood products or are at increased risk of

Are services safe?

needle-stick injuries should receive these vaccinations to minimise risks of acquiring blood borne infections. New members of staff new to healthcare had received the required checks as stated in the Green book, chapter 12, Immunisation for healthcare and laboratory staff.

The practice had a Legionella risk assessment completed in November 2014. Hot and cold water temperature checks were in place. Staff had received Legionella training to raise their awareness. Legionella is a term for particular bacteria which can contaminate water systems in buildings.

Equipment and medicines

We saw the Portable Appliance Testing (PAT) (PAT is the term used to describe the examination of electrical appliances and equipment to ensure they are safe to use) had been completed in May 2016.

We saw the fire extinguishers had been checked in May 2016 to ensure they were suitable for use if required.

We saw maintenance records for equipment such as autoclaves, compressors and X-ray equipment which showed they were serviced in accordance with the manufacturers' guidance. The regular maintenance ensured the equipment remained fit for purpose.

Local anaesthetics were stored appropriately and a log of batch numbers and expiry dates was in place.

Radiography (X-rays)

The X-ray equipment was located in both surgeries. X-rays were carried out safely and in line with the rules relevant to the practice and type and model of equipment being used.

We reviewed the practice's radiation protection file. This contained a copy of the local rules which stated how each X-ray machine needed to be operated safely. The local rules were also displayed in each of the surgeries. The file also contained the name and contact details of the Radiation Protection Advisor.

We saw all the staff were up to date with their continuing professional development training in respect of dental radiography.

The practice also had a maintenance log which showed that the X-ray machines had been serviced regularly. The practice manager showed us the last annual quality audit of the X-rays had been completed in June 2016. The audit and the results were in line with the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) guidance.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Our findings

Monitoring and improving outcomes for patients

The practice was transitioning from paper records to electronic records and kept up to date detailed electronic dental care records. They contained information about the patient's current dental needs and past treatment. The dentists carried out assessments in line with recognised guidance from the Faculty of General Dental Practice (FGDP). This was repeated at each examination in order to monitor any changes in the patient's oral health.

The dentists used NICE guidance to determine a suitable recall interval for the patients. This takes into account the likelihood of the patient experiencing dental disease. The practice also recorded the medical history information within the patients' dental care records for future reference, the dentist told us they discussed patients' lifestyle and behaviour such as smoking and alcohol consumption and where appropriate offered them health promotion advice, this was recorded in the patients' dental care records.

There was evidence patient dental care records had been audited to ensure they complied with the guidance provided by the Faculty of General Dental Practice. The last audit was undertaken in November 2015 where action plans were in place to continuously improve the quality of dental care records. These included ensuring X-rays were graded and justified.

During the course of our inspection we discussed patient dental care records with the dentist and checked dental care records to confirm the findings. We found they were in accordance with the guidance provided by the FGDP. For example, evidence of a discussion of treatment needs with the patient was routinely recorded. The practice updated medical histories electronically prior to treatment. Soft tissue examinations, diagnosis and a basic periodontal examination (BPE) – a simple and rapid screening tool used by dentists to indicate the level of treatment need in relation to a patient's gums, had also been recorded.

The dentist told us they always discussed the diagnosis with their patients and, where appropriate, offered them any options available for treatment and explained the costs. By reviewing the dental care records we found these discussions were recorded and signed treatment plans were stored in the patients' dental care records.

The practice used current guidelines and research in order to continually develop and improve their system of clinical risk management. For example, following clinical assessment, the dentists followed the guidance from the FGDP before taking X-rays to ensure they were required and necessary. Justification for the taking of an X-ray and a grade of each x-ray was recorded in the patient's dental care record.

Patients requiring specialist treatments that were not available at the practice such as oral surgery were referred to other dental specialists. Once the patient had been referred back to the practice, their oral health was then monitored. This helped ensure patients had the necessary post-procedure care and satisfactory outcomes.

Health promotion & prevention

The reception and waiting area contained a range of information that explained the services offered at the practice and the NHS and private fees for treatment. Staff told us they offered patients information about effective dental hygiene and oral care in the surgeries.

The dentist told us they offered patients oral health advice and provided treatment and they were aware of the Department of Health's policy, the 'Delivering Better Oral Health' toolkit, this included fluoride applications. Fluoride treatments are a recognised form of preventative measures to help protect patients' teeth from decay.

Patients were given advice regarding maintaining good oral health. Patients who had a high rate of dental decay were also provided with advice about snacking between meals, hidden sugars in drinks and tooth brushing. Patients who had a high rate of dental decay were also prescribed high fluoride toothpastes to help reduce the decay process and evidence of this was seen within the patient dental care records.

The practice had a selection of dental products on sale in the reception area to assist patients with their oral health.

Staffing

New staff to the practice had a period of induction to familiarise themselves with the way the practice ran. The induction process included ensuring the new member of staff was aware of the practice's policies, the location of emergency medicines and arrangements for fire evacuation procedures. We saw evidence of completed induction checklists in the induction files.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Staff told us they had good access to on-going training to support their skill level and they were encouraged to maintain a variety of continuous professional development (CPD) required for registration with the General Dental Council (GDC). Records showed professional registration with the GDC was up to date for all staff and we saw evidence of on-going CPD.

Staff told us they had annual appraisals and training requirements were discussed at these. We saw evidence of completed appraisal documents and training plans for the year for each staff member. Staff also felt they could approach the registered provider at any time to discuss continuing training and development as the need arose.

Working with other services

The practice worked with other professionals in the care of their patients where this was in the best interest of the patient and in line with NICE guidelines where appropriate. For example, referrals were made to hospitals and specialist dental services for further investigations or specialist treatment including oral surgery.

The practice completed detailed proformas or referral letters to ensure the specialist service had all the relevant information required. A copy of the referral letter was kept in the patient's dental care records. Letters received back relating to the referral were first seen by the referring dentist to see if any action was required and then stored in the patient's dental care records.

The practice had a process for urgent referrals for suspected malignancies and had very good working relationships with local hospitals.

Consent to care and treatment

Patients were given appropriate information to support them to make decisions about the treatment they received. Staff were knowledgeable about how to ensure patients had sufficient information and the mental capacity to give informed consent. Staff described to us how valid consent was obtained for all care and treatment and the role family members and carers might have in supporting the patient to understand and make decisions. Staff were clear about involving children in decision making and ensuring their wishes were respected regarding treatment.

Staff ensured patients gave their consent before treatment began and a treatment plan was signed by the patient. We saw within the dental care records that individual treatment options, risks, benefits and costs were discussed with each patient. Patients were given time to consider and make informed decisions about which option they preferred. The practice also gave patients with complicated or detailed treatment requirements more time to consider and ask any questions about all options, risks and cost associated with their treatment.

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion & empathy

Feedback from patients was positive and they commented they were treated with care, respect and dignity. They said staff supported them and were quick to respond to any distress or discomfort during treatment. We observed staff to be friendly and respectful towards patients during interactions at the reception desk and over the telephone, privacy and confidentiality were maintained at all times. Staff said if a patient wished to speak in private, the reception area would be used to speak with them.

Patients' electronic care records were password protected and regularly backed up to secure storage. All paper dental care records were stored securely.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

The practice provided patients with information to enable them to make informed choices. Patients commented they felt involved in their treatment and it was fully explained to them. Staff described to us how they involved patients' relatives or carers when required and ensured there was sufficient time to explain fully the care and treatment they were providing in a way patients understood.

Staff told us how the dentists would provide treatment options including benefits and possible risks of each option.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting patients' needs

We found the practice had an efficient appointment system in place to respond to patients' needs. Staff told us patients who requested an urgent appointment would be seen the same day. We saw evidence in the appointment book there were dedicated emergency slots available each day for each dentist and on a Friday they had a broken tooth slot for people who were not in pain but required a more timely appointment. If the emergency slots had already been taken for the day then the patient was invited to sit and wait for an appointment if they wished. If the practice was closed the practice answer machine directed patients to the NHS out of hours 111 service.

The patients commented on the CQC comment cards they had sufficient time during their appointment and they were not rushed. We observed the clinics ran smoothly on the day of the inspection and patients were not kept waiting. They felt the registered provider took their time to discuss their treatment needs in depth and explained the treatment options in a way they understood.

Tackling inequity and promoting equality

Reasonable adjustments had been made to the premises to accommodate all patients. Wheelchair users had access through the rear door and a portable ramp was available to provide access over one step. Both surgeries were located on the ground floor and were large enough to accommodate a wheelchair or pushchair.

The practice had an equality and diversity policy and all staff had undertaken training to have an understanding of how to meet the needs of patients. The practice also had access to translation services for those whose first language was not English.

Access to the service

The practice displayed its opening hours in the premises and on the NHS choices website.

The opening hours are:

Monday – Friday 08:30 – 12:30 13:30 – 17:00.

The patients told us they were rarely kept waiting for their appointment. Where treatment was urgent staff told us patients would be seen the same day so no patient was turned away. The patients told us when they had required an emergency appointment this had been organised the same day.

The practice had a system in place for patients requiring urgent dental care when the practice was closed. NHS patients were signposted to the NHS 111 service on the telephone answering machine and the practice.

Concerns & complaints

The practice had a complaints policy which provided staff with clear guidance about how to handle a complaint. The registered provider was responsible for dealing with complaints when they arose. Staff told us they raised any formal or informal comments or concerns with the registered provider to ensure responses were made in a timely manner.

We looked at the practice's procedure for acknowledging, recording, investigating and responding to complaints, concerns and suggestions made by patients. This was in accordance with the Local Authority Social Services and National Health Service Complaints (England) Regulations 2009.

The practice had received no complaints in the last year, we saw historical evidence that complaints had been dealt with in line with the practice's procedure. This included acknowledging the complaint and providing a formal response. The complaints procedure was not displayed in the waiting room and this was brought to the attention of the registered provider and we were assured this would be rectified immediately.

Are services well-led?

Our findings

Governance arrangements

The registered provider was in charge of the day to day running of the service. There was a range of policies and procedures in use at the practice. We saw they had systems in place to monitor the quality of the service and to make improvements.

The practice had an approach for identifying where quality or safety was being affected and addressing any issues. Health and safety and a risk management process to ensure the safety of patients and staff members was in place. For example, we saw risk assessments relating to the use of equipment and infection prevention and control.

There was an effective management structure in place to ensure the responsibilities of staff were clear. Staff told us they felt supported and were clear about their roles and responsibilities.

The practice undertook various audits to monitor their performance and help improve the services offered. The audits included infection prevention and control and X-rays. The X-ray audit findings were not in line with the guidelines of the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB). This was because there were no reasons why an X-ray was a grade two or three had been recorded or an overall percentage of grades had been populated.

Leadership, openness and transparency

Staff told us there was an open culture within the practice and they were encouraged and confident to raise any issues at any time. These were discussed openly at staff meetings and it was evident the practice worked as a team and dealt with any issue in a professional manner.

All staff were aware of whom to raise any issues with and told us the registered provider was approachable, would listen to their concerns and act appropriately. We were told there was a no blame culture at the practice.

Learning and improvement

The practice had quality assurance processes in place to encourage continuous improvement. The practice audited areas of their practice as part of a system of continuous improvement and learning. This included audits such as dental care records, infection prevention and control and X-rays.

Staff told us they were encouraged and supported to complete training relevant to their roles to ensure essential training was completed; this included medical emergencies, basic life support, infection prevention and control and radiography.

Staff working at the practice were supported to maintain their continuous professional development as required by the General Dental Council.

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

The practice had systems in place to involve, seek and act upon feedback from people using the service including carrying out various patient satisfaction surveys and had a comment box in the waiting area. The satisfaction survey included questions about whether they were able to book an appointment easily, access to the practice, if the dentists communicated costs and answered any questions which they had.

The practice was participating in the continuous NHS Friends and Family Test (FFT). The FFT is a feedback tool that supports the fundamental principle that people who use NHS services should have the opportunity to provide feedback on their experience.

We saw the practice held monthly practice meetings which were minuted and gave everybody an opportunity to openly share information and discuss any concerns or issues which had not already been addressed during their daily interactions. The practice had daily informal meeting to address any issues that arose.