

TSJ Smile Limited

Dearne Valley Dental Practice

Inspection Report

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Date of inspection visit: 20 July 2015

Date of publication: 13/08/2015

Overall summary

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection on 20 July 2015 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

Dearne Valley Dental Practice is situated in the Goldthorpe area of Rotherham. It offers mainly NHS treatment to patients of all ages but also offers private dental treatments. The services provided include preventative advice and treatment and routine restorative dental care. Treatment and waiting rooms are on the ground and first floor of the premises.

The practice has three surgeries, a decontamination room, a storage room, two waiting areas, a reception area and toilet facilities.

There is currently only one dentist, however a new dentist will be starting soon. There are also two dental nurses, two reception staff and a practice manager.

The opening hours are Monday to Friday 9-00am to 5-30pm. The practice is closed for lunch between 1-00pm and 2-00pm.

The practice owner is the registered manager. A registered manager is a person who is registered with the Care Quality Commission to manage the service. 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.

Summary of findings

On the day of inspection 24 people provided feedback. 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 friendly and they were treated with dignity and respect.

Our key findings were:

- The practice had systems in place to assess and manage risks to patients and staff including infection prevention and control, health and safety and the management of medical emergencies.
- Dental care records were detailed and showed that treatment was planned in line with current best practice guidelines.
- Oral health advice and treatment were provided in-line with the 'Delivering Better Oral Health' toolkit (DBOH).
- Patients were treated with care, respect and dignity.
- There were clearly defined leadership roles within the practice and staff told us that they felt supported, appreciated and comfortable to raise concerns or make suggestions. Staff received training appropriate to their roles.

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

- Ensure that legionella risk assessments are conducted at suggested intervals by a competent person
- Ensure equipment in the surgeries are kept in good condition

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.

Staff told us they felt confident about reporting incidents, accidents and Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR). There had not been any incidents in the last 12 months but there was a system in place to act upon any incidents which may occur in the future. Patients would be given an apology and informed of any actions as a result of the incident.

Staff had received training in safeguarding and knew the signs of abuse and who to report them to.

The staff were suitably qualified for their roles and the practice had undertaken the relevant recruitment checks to ensure patient safety.

Patients medical histories were obtained before any treatment took place. The dentists were aware of any health or medication issues which could affect the planning of treatment. Staff were trained to deal with medical emergencies. All emergency equipment and medicines were in date and in accordance with the British National Formulary (BNF) and Resuscitation Council UK guidelines.

Are services effective?

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

Patients' dental care records provided comprehensive information about their current dental needs and past treatment. The practice monitored any changes to the patient's oral health and made referrals for specialist treatment or investigations where indicated. The practice used markers on their care records to identify if patients had a specific need for example were nervous or had a particular medical condition which may affect treatment.

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

Staff were supported to deliver effective care through training and supervisions. The clinical staff were up to date with their continuing their professional development (CPD) and they 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.

We reviewed feedback from 24 patients. Common themes were that patients felt they were treated with dignity and respect in a safe and clean environment. Patients also commented that they were involved in treatment options and full explanations of treatment and costs was given. It was also noted that reception staff were always very helpful.

We observed privacy and confidentiality were maintained for patients using the service on the day of the inspection.

Staff explained that enough time was allocated in order to ensure that the treatment and care was fully explained to patients in a way which patients understood.

Summary of findings

Are services responsive to people's needs?

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

The practice had an efficient appointment system in place to respond to patients' needs. There were vacant appointments slots for urgent or emergency appointments each day. Patients commented they could access treatment for urgent and emergency care when required. There were clear instructions for patients requiring urgent care when the practice was closed.

There was a procedure in place for responding to patients' complaints. This involved acknowledging, investigating and responding to individual complaints or concerns. Staff were familiar with the complaints procedure.

The practice had undertaken a disability access risk assessment and reasonable adjustments had been made to accommodate patients with a disability or limited mobility.

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 practice manager and senior receptionist were responsible for the day to day running of the practice and they were supported by a dental practice adviser.

The practice regularly audited clinical and non-clinical areas as part of a system of continuous improvement and learning. They regularly undertook patient satisfaction surveys and were also undertaking the NHS Family and Friends Test.

There were good arrangements in place to share information with staff by means of quarterly practice meetings which were minuted for those staff unable to attend.

Dearne Valley Dental Practice

Detailed findings

Background to this inspection

This announced inspection was carried out on 20 July 2015 by a dentally qualified CQC inspector.

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

During the inspection we toured the premises, spoke with the dentist, one dental nurse, one receptionist and the practice manager. To assess the quality of care provided we looked at practice policies and protocols and other records relating to the management 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?

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 clear guidance for staff about how to report incidents and accidents. We saw evidence that they were documented, investigated and reflected upon by the dental practice. Patients were given an apology and informed of any action taken as a result. The practice manager understood the Reporting of Injuries and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR) and provided guidance to staff within the practice's health and safety policy.

The practice responded to national patient safety and medicines alerts from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Authority (MHRA) that affected the dental profession.

Reliable safety systems and processes (including safeguarding)

The practice had child protection and vulnerable adult policies and procedures in place. These provided staff with information about identifying, reporting and dealing with suspected abuse. The policies were readily available to staff. Staff had access to contact details for both child protection and adult safeguarding teams. The practice manager was the safeguarding lead professional in the practice and all staff had undertaken safeguarding training in the last 12 months. There had not been any referrals to the local safeguarding team, however they were confident about when to do so. Staff we spoke with told us they were confident about raising any concerns with the safeguarding lead professional.

The practice had safety systems in place to help ensure the safety of staff and patients. These included clear guidelines about responding to a sharps injury (needles and sharp instruments).

Rubber dams (this is a rectangular sheet of latex used by dentists for effective isolation of the root canal and operating field and airway) were used in root canal treatment in line with guidance from the British Endodontic Society.

We saw that patient records were accurate, complete, legible, up to date and stored securely to keep people safe and safeguard them from abuse.

Medical emergencies

The practice had a medical emergencies policy which provided staff with clear guidance about how to deal with medical emergencies. This was in line with the Resuscitation Council UK guidelines and the British National Formulary (BNF). Staff were knowledgeable about what to do in a medical emergency and had received annual training in emergency resuscitation and basic life support as a team within the last 12 months. The emergency resuscitation kits, oxygen and emergency medicines were stored in the upstairs staff room which had a combination lock to gain entry. In an emergency situation having the emergency kits in such an area may cause a delay in administering emergency care to a patient. The practice manager agreed to relocate the emergency kits to a more accessible position in the practice and ensure that all staff were aware of the new location. The practice had an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) to support staff in a medical emergency. (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).

Records showed daily and weekly checks were carried out to ensure the equipment and emergency medicines were safe to use.

Staff recruitment

The practice had a policy and a set of procedures for the safe recruitment of staff which included seeking references, proof of identity, checking relevant qualifications and professional registration. We reviewed a sample of staff files and found the recruitment procedure had been followed. The practice manager told us the practice carried out Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks for all newly employed staff. These 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 reviewed records of staff recruitment and these showed that all checks were in place.

All clinical staff at this practice were qualified and registered with the General Dental Council (GDC). The practice employed a trainee dental nurse who is not

Are services safe?

required to be registered with the GDC. There were copies of current registration certificates and personal indemnity insurance (insurance professionals are required to have in place to cover their working practice).

Monitoring health & safety and responding to risks

A health and safety policy and risk assessment was in place at the practice. This identified the risks to patients and staff who attended the practice. The risks had been identified and control measures put in place to reduce them. A regular health and safety audit took place at the practice to ensure the environment was safe for both patients and staff. Where issues had been identified remedial action had been taken in a timely manner.

There were policies and procedures in place to manage risks at the practice. These included infection prevention and control, a pregnant person's risk assessment, fire evacuation procedures and risks associated with Hepatitis B.

The practice maintained a file relating to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health 2002 (COSHH) regulations, including substances such as disinfectants, blood and saliva. The practice identified how they managed hazardous substances in their health and safety and infection control policies and in specific guidelines for staff, for example in its blood spillage and waste disposal procedures.

Infection control

There was an infection control policy and procedures to keep patients safe. These included hand hygiene, health and safety, safe handling of instruments, managing waste products and decontamination guidance. The practice followed the guidance about decontamination and infection control issued by the Department of Health, namely 'Health Technical Memorandum 01-05 -Decontamination in primary care dental practices (HTM 01-05)'. The practice had a nominated infection control lead who was responsible for ensuring infection prevention and control measures were followed.

Staff received training in infection prevention and control. We saw evidence that staff were immunised against blood borne viruses (Hep B) to ensure the safety of patients and staff.

We observed the treatment rooms and the decontamination room to be clean and hygienic. Work

surfaces were free from clutter. Staff we spoke with told us they cleaned the treatment areas and surfaces between each patient and at the end of the morning and afternoon sessions to help maintain infection control standards. There was a cleaning schedule which identified and monitored areas to be cleaned and colour coded equipment was used. There were hand washing facilities in each treatment room and staff had access to supplies of personal protective equipment (PPE) for patients and staff members. Patients we spoke with confirmed that staff used PPE during treatment. Posters promoting good hand hygiene and the decontamination procedures were clearly displayed to support staff in following practice procedures. Sharps bins were appropriately located, signed and dated and not overfilled. We observed waste was separated into safe containers for disposal by a registered waste carrier and appropriate documentation retained.

Decontamination procedures were carried out in a dedicated decontamination room in accordance with HTM 01-05 guidance. An instrument transportation system had been implemented to ensure the safe movement of instruments between treatment rooms and the decontamination room which minimised the risk of the spread of infection.

One of the dental nurses showed us the procedures involved in disinfecting, inspecting and sterilising dirty instruments; packaging and storing clean instruments. The practice routinely used an ultrasonic cleaning bath to clean the used instruments, examined them visually with an illuminated magnifying glass, then sterilised them in an autoclave. The decontamination room had clearly defined dirty and clean zones in operation to reduce the risk of cross contamination. Staff wore appropriate PPE during the process and these included heavy duty gloves, disposable gloves, aprons and protective eye wear.

The practice had systems in place for daily quality testing the decontamination equipment and we saw records which confirmed these had taken place. There were sufficient instruments available to ensure the services provided to patients were uninterrupted.

The practice had carried out the self- assessment audit relating to the Department of Health's guidance on decontamination in dental services (HTM01-05). This is

Are services safe?

designed to assist all registered primary dental care services to meet satisfactory levels of decontamination of equipment. The audit showed the practice was meeting the required standards.

Records showed a risk assessment process for Legionella had been carried out in 2011. (Legionella is a term for particular bacteria which can contaminate water systems in buildings). The risk assessment suggested that the practice should get risk assessed again 2 years after the initial risk assessment. The practice had undertaken regular in-house risk assessments for legionella. It is suggested in HTM 01-05 that these risk assessments are carried out by a competent person. We informed the practice manager of this and they will arrange for a competent person to undertake an up to date risk assessment for legionella. The practice did however undertake processes to reduce the likelihood of legionella developing which included running the water lines in the treatment rooms at the beginning of each session and between patients, monitoring cold and hot water temperatures each month and also tests on the water quality to ensure that Legionella was not developing.

Equipment and medicines

The practice had maintenance contracts for essential equipment such as X-ray sets, autoclaves and ultrasonic baths. The practice maintained a comprehensive list of all equipment including dates when maintenance contracts which required renewal. We saw evidence of validation of the autoclave and the ultra-sonic cleaners.

During the inspection we noticed two amalgamators (an electronic device used to mix dental amalgam) had damage to the covering which would make the equipment difficult to clean. The practice manager was advised and they informed us that they had already ordered two new amalgamators.

Radiography (X-rays)

The practice had a radiation protection file and a record of all X-ray equipment including service and maintenance history. Records we viewed demonstrated that the X-ray equipment was regularly tested, serviced and repairs undertaken when necessary. A Radiation Protection Advisor (RPA) and a Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS) had been appointed to ensure that the equipment was operated safely and by qualified staff only. We found there were suitable arrangements in place to ensure the safety of the equipment. Local rules were available in all surgeries and within the radiation protection folder for staff to reference if needed.

X-ray audits were carried out at least every month. This included assessing the quality of the X-ray and also checked that they had been justified and reported on. The results of the audits confirmed they were meeting the required standards which reduced the risk of patients being subjected to further unnecessary X-rays.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Our findings

Monitoring and improving outcomes for patients

The practice 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 an assessment in line with recognised guidance from the Faculty of General Dental Practice UK (FGDP). This was repeated at each examination in order to monitor any changes in the patient's oral health. The dentist used National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidance to determine a suitable recall interval for the patients. This takes into account the likelihood of the patient experiencing dental disease. This was documented and also discussed with the patient.

We reviewed with the dentist the information recorded in three patient care records regarding the oral health assessments, treatment and advice given to patients. Clinical records were comprehensive and included details of the condition of the teeth, soft tissue lining the mouth, gums and any signs of mouth cancer. Records showed patients were made aware of the condition of their oral health and whether it had changed since the last appointment. Medical history checks were updated by each patient every time they attended for treatment and entered in to their electronic dental care record. This included an update on their health conditions, current medicines being taken and whether they had any allergies.

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 was recorded in the patient's care record. Records showed a diagnosis was discussed with the patient and treatment options explained.

Health promotion & prevention

The medical history form patients completed included questions about smoking and alcohol consumption. The dentists we spoke with told us patients were given advice appropriate to their individual needs such as smoking cessation, alcohol consumption or dietary advice. The practice also used markers to alert the dentist about

patients who smoked or had other medical problems which may affect dental treatment. There were oral health promotion leaflets available in the practice to support patients look after their oral health.

The practice focused on preventative care and supported patients to ensure better oral health in line with the 'Delivering Better Oral Health' toolkit (an evidence based toolkit used by dental teams for the prevention of dental disease in a primary and secondary care setting). For example, the practice recalled children at high risk of tooth decay to receive fluoride applications to their teeth. The practice had a selection of dental products on sale in the reception area to assist patients with their oral health. When required, high fluoride toothpastes were prescribed.

Staffing

New staff to the practice had a period of induction to familiarise themselves with the way the practice ran. One of the staff members who we spoke with had recently started working at the practice and they informed us that she had completed the induction process and that it had been beneficial to becoming integrated into the working environment.

Staff told us they had good access to on-going training to support their skill level and they were encouraged to maintain the 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 relevant staff and we saw evidence of on-going CPD. Mandatory training included basic life support and infection prevention and control.

The practice manager monitored staffing levels and planned for staff absences to ensure the service was uninterrupted. If staff members were ever absent then staff could be moved over from branch practices to ensure that the service continued unaffected.

Dental nurses were supervised by the dentists and supported on a day to day basis by the practice manager. Staff told us the practice manager was readily available to speak to at all times for support and advice. Staff told us they had received annual appraisals and reviews of their professional development. We saw evidence of completed appraisal documents.

Working with other services

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

The practice worked with other professionals in the care of their patients where this was in the best interest of the patient. For example, referrals were made to hospitals and specialist dental services for further investigations or specialist treatment. All referrals were made in a timely manner. The practice completed detailed proformas or referral letters to ensure the specialist service had all the relevant information required. Letters received back relating to the referral were first viewed by the dentist to see if any action was needed and then were scanned into the computer system for future reference.

Consent to care and treatment

Patients were given appropriate verbal and written 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 we spoke with had an understanding of the principles of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005 and how it was relevant to ensuring patients had the capacity to consent to dental treatment.

Staff ensured patients gave their consent before treatment began and this was signed by the patient. Staff confirmed individual treatment options, risks, benefits and costs were discussed with each patient and then documented in a written treatment plan. Patients were given time to consider and make informed decisions about which option they preferred.

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion & empathy

Feedback from patients was positive and they commented that 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. Staff told us that they always interacted with patients in a respectful, appropriate and kind manner.

We observed privacy and confidentiality were maintained for patients who used the service on the day of inspection. We observed staff were helpful, discreet and respectful to patients. Staff said that if a patient wished to speak in private an empty room would be found to speak with them

Patients' care records were stored electronically; password protected and regularly backed up to secure storage. Patients X-rays were not stored on the computer but were securely stored in locked cabinets in each surgery.

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 had received training in the MCA 2005.

Patients were also informed of the range of treatments available and their cost in information leaflets and on notices in the practice

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting patients' needs

As part of our inspection we conducted a tour of the practice and we found the premises and facilities were appropriate for the services that were planned and delivered. Patients with mobility difficulties could access the practice at the rear of the building and to a treatment room on the ground floor. One patient we spoke with told us that he used to use a mobility scooter and he could access the practice easily.

We found the practice had an efficient appointment system in place to respond to patients' needs. Patients were sent text messages to remind them of appointments. There were vacant appointment slots to accommodate urgent or emergency appointments. Patients we spoke with confirmed they had sufficient time during their appointment and did not feel rushed. We observed that appointments ran smoothly on the day of the inspection and patients were not kept waiting.

The practice regularly sought the views of patients through the patient suggestion box and the NHS Family and Friends Test to voice their concerns and needs. Results of the NHS Family and Friends Test are displayed in the waiting areas.

Tackling inequity and promoting equality

The practice had equality and diversity and disability policies to support staff in understanding and meeting the needs of patients. The practice recognised the needs of different groups in the planning of its services. We saw that they had made adjustments to enable patients to receive their care or treatment, including an audio loop system for patients with a hearing impairment.

Patients told us that they received information on treatment options to help them understand and make an informed decision of their preference of treatment.

Access to the service

The practice displayed its opening hours in their premises, on the practice website and in the practice leaflet. Patients told us that they were rarely kept waiting for their appointment. Patients could access care and treatment in a timely way and the appointment system met their needs.

Where treatment was urgent patients would be seen within 24 hours or sooner if possible. Dentists allocated slots each day for emergency appointments. The practice had a system in place for patients requiring urgent dental care when the practice was closed. Patients were signposted to the 111 service on the telephone answering machine, on the practice website and in the practice information leaflet.

Concerns & complaints

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

We looked at the practice procedure for acknowledging, recording, investigating and responding to complaints, concerns and suggestions made by patients. We found there was an effective system in place which helped ensure a timely response. Information for patients about how to raise a concern or offer suggestions was available in the waiting room, on the practice website and in the practice leaflet. We reviewed a complaint which had been received in the past 12 months and it had been dealt with in a timely manner. It was evident from these records that the practice had been open and transparent with the patient.

Are services well-led?

Our findings

Governance arrangements

The practice is a member of the British Dental Association 'Good Practice' accreditation scheme. This is a quality assurance scheme that demonstrates a visible commitment to providing quality dental care to nationally recognised standards.

The practice manager and senior receptionist shared the day to day running of the service. We saw they had systems in place to monitor the quality of the service. These were used to make improvements to the service.

The practice had governance arrangements in place to ensure risks were identified, understood and managed appropriately. We saw risk assessments and the control measures in place to manage those risks, for example fire and infection control. There was an effective approach for identifying where quality and/or safety were being compromised and steps taken in response to issues. These included audits of infection control, patient records, prescriptions and X-ray quality. Where areas for improvement had been identified action had been taken. There were a range of policies and procedures in use at the practice. The practice held three-monthly meetings involving all staff where governance was discussed.

There was an effective management structure in place to ensure that responsibilities of staff were clear. Staff we spoke with told us that they felt supported and were clear about their roles and responsibilities and had delegated lead roles, such as infection control.

Leadership, openness and transparency

The culture of the practice encouraged candour, openness and honesty to promote the delivery of high quality care and to challenge poor practice. This was evident when we looked at the complaints and compliments they had received in the last 12 months and the actions that had been taken as a result.

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 where relevant and it was evident that the practice worked as a team and dealt with any issue in a professional manner. All staff were aware of whom to raise any issue with and told us that the practice manager was approachable, would listen to their concerns and act appropriately. We were told that there was a no blame culture at the practice and that the delivery of high quality care was part of the practice ethos.

Management lead through learning and improvement

Quality assurance processes were used at the practice to encourage continuous improvement. Staff told us they had access to training and this was monitored to ensure essential training was completed each year, this included medical emergencies and basic life support. Staff working at the practice were supported to maintain their continuous professional development (CPD) as required by the General Dental Council (GDC).

Information about the quality of care and treatment was actively gathered from a range of sources, for example incidents and comments from patients. The practice audited areas of their practice as part of a system of continuous improvement and learning. This included clinical audits such as medical records, X-rays and infection control. We looked at the audits and saw that generally the practice was performing well,

The practice had three-monthly staff meeting where significant events and ways to make the practice more effective were discussed and learning was disseminated. All staff had annual appraisals where learning needs and aspirations are discussed.

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

Patients and staff we spoke with told us that they felt engaged and involved at the practice both informally and formally. Staff we spoke with told us their views were sought and listened to. The practice had systems in place to involve, seek and act upon feedback from people using the service and staff, including a comment box and the NHS Family and Friends Test. The practice are planning to undertake a patient survey when a new dentist starts working in September 2015.