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Frampton Dental Practice

Inspection Report

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Overall summary

We carried out this announced inspection on 26 May 2017 under Section 60 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 as part of our regulatory functions. We planned the inspection to check whether the registered provider was meeting the legal requirements in the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and associated regulations. The inspection was led by a CQC inspector who was supported by a specialist dental adviser.

We told the NHS England area team and Healthwatch that we were inspecting the practice. They did not provide any information which we took into account.

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 form the framework for the areas we look at during the inspection.

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

Frampton Dental Practice is in Frampton Cotterell and provides NHS and private treatment to patients of all ages.

Access for people who use wheelchairs and pushchairs is via a small step or portable ramp. There are a small number of car parking spaces at the front of the practice or local on street car parking near the practice.

Summary of findings

The dental team includes three dentists and an orthodontist, six dental nurses and one trainee dental nurse, two dental hygienists, and three receptionists. The practice has three treatment rooms.

The practice is owned by an individual who is a dentist but who does not work on a day to day basis in the practice. They have legal responsibility for meeting the requirements in the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and associated regulations about how the practice is run. One of the principal dentists 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.

On the day of inspection we collected 50 CQC comment cards filled in by patients and spoke with three other patients. This information gave us a positive view of the practice.

During the inspection we spoke with two dentists, two dental nurses, two receptionists, the practice manager and owner. We looked at practice policies and procedures and other records about how the service is managed.

The practice is open: Monday 9am to 1pm and 2pm to 7pm, Tuesday to Friday 9am to 1pm and 2pm to 5.30pm. Saturday and Sunday: Closed

Our key findings were:

- The practice was clean and well maintained.
- The practice had suitable safeguarding processes and staff knew their responsibilities for safeguarding adults and children, although some staff were due to have safeguarding training in the near future.
- The practice had thorough staff recruitment procedures.
- Staff knew how to deal with emergencies. Appropriate medicines and life-saving equipment were available.
- The appointment system met patients' needs.
- The practice had effective leadership. Staff felt involved and worked well as a team.
- The practice asked staff and patients for feedback about the services they provided.
- The practice dealt with complaints positively and efficiently.
- The practice had systems to help them manage risk.
- The practice had protocols for record keeping but we found that medical history updates were not always recorded in the records.
- The clinical staff provided patients' care and treatment in line with current guidelines although we found that Rubber Dams are not always used during root canal treatment.
- The practice did not always provide patients with a copy of their referral letters.
- Staff treated patients with dignity and respect and took care to protect their privacy and personal information but we found that clinical notes stored between the front door and the reception area, were not locked away during opening hours unless the receptionists left the area.
- The practice had infection control procedures which reflected published guidance, although there was no separate room for decontamination and we found that it was not possible to complete the end to end process for decontamination in one of the surgeries. The washing / ultrasonic cleaning was completed in one treatment room. Dental instruments were then transported to another treatment room for packing and sterilisation.
- The practice had not completed an Annual Statement in relation to infection prevention control as required under The Health and Social Care Act 2008: 'Code of Practice about the prevention and control of infections and related guidance.'

There were areas where the provider could make improvements. They should:

- Review the storage of dental care records to ensure they are stored securely at all times.
- Review the current arrangements for the end to end decontamination process.
- Review the practice's protocols for completion of dental care records taking into account guidance provided by the Faculty of General Dental Practice regarding clinical examinations and record keeping.
- Review the use of rubber dams in line with guidance from the British Endodontic Society when providing root canal treatment.

Summary of findings

- Review the need for an Annual Statement in relation to infection prevention control as required under The Health and Social Care Act 2008: 'Code of Practice about the prevention and control of infections and related guidance.
- Review the current staffing arrangements to ensure all dental care professionals are adequately supported by a trained member of the dental team when treating patients in a dental setting taking into account the guidance issued by the General Dental Council.

Summary of findings

The five questions we ask about services and what we found

We always ask the following five questions of services.

Are services safe?

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

The practice had systems and processes to provide safe care and treatment. They used learning from incidents and complaints to help them improve.

Staff received training in safeguarding and knew how to recognise the signs of abuse and how to report concerns. Some staff were due to have their booked safeguarding training.

Staff were qualified for their roles and the practice completed essential recruitment checks.

Premises and equipment were clean and properly maintained. The practice followed national guidance for cleaning, sterilising and storing dental instruments but were unable to complete the end to end process for decontamination in one of the surgeries. The washing / ultrasonic cleaning was completed in one treatment room. Dental instruments were then transported to another treatment room for packing and sterilisation.

The practice had suitable arrangements for dealing with medical and other emergencies.

No action



Are services effective?

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

The dentists assessed patients' needs and provided care and treatment in line with recognised guidance, although we found that where rubber dams were not used, the reasons were not documented in the patient's notes.

Patients described the treatment they received as good, safe and professional. The dentists discussed treatment with patients so they could give informed consent and recorded this in their records.

The practice had clear arrangements when patients needed to be referred to other dental or health care professionals.

The practice supported staff to complete training relevant to their roles and had systems to help them monitor this.

No action



Are services caring?

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

We received feedback about the practice from three people. Patients were positive about all aspects of the service the practice provided. They told us staff were respectful, efficient and caring. They said that they were given satisfactory answers to questions and explanations about dental treatment, and said their dentist listened to them.

Patients commented that they made them feel at ease, especially when they were anxious about visiting the dentist.

No action



Summary of findings

We saw that staff protected patients' privacy and were aware of the importance of confidentiality. Patients said staff treated them with dignity and respect.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

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

The practice's appointment system was efficient and met patients' needs. Patients could get an appointment quickly if in pain.

Staff considered patients' different needs. This included providing some facilities for disabled patients and families with children. The practice had access to telephone/face to face interpreter services and some arrangements to help patients with sight or hearing loss. There was no hearing loop.

The practice took patients views seriously. They valued compliments from patients and responded to concerns and complaints quickly and constructively, although some addresses for external agencies required updating.

No action



Are services well-led?

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

The practice had arrangements to ensure the smooth running of the service. These included systems for the practice team to discuss the quality and safety of the care and treatment provided. There was a clearly defined management structure and staff felt supported and appreciated.

The practice team kept complete patient dental care records which were, clearly written or typed. Although the records were stored securely and locked away when the practice was closed, they were not secured when the practice was open unless the receptionists left the area.

The practice monitored clinical and non-clinical areas of their work to help them improve and learn. This included asking for and listening to the views of patients and staff.

No action



Are services safe?

Our findings

Reporting, learning and improvement from incidents

The practice had policies and procedures to report, investigate, respond and learn from accidents, incidents and significant events. Staff knew about these and understood their role in the process.

The practice recorded, responded to and discussed all incidents to reduce risk and support future learning.

The practice received national patient safety and medicines alerts from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Authority (MHRA). Relevant alerts were discussed with staff, acted on and stored for future reference.

Reliable safety systems and processes (including safeguarding)

Staff knew their responsibilities if they had concerns about the safety of children, young people and adults who were vulnerable due to their circumstances. The practice had safeguarding policies and procedures to provide staff with information about identifying, reporting and dealing with suspected abuse. We saw evidence that staff received safeguarding training and some staff were due to have their training shortly. Staff knew about the signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect and how to report concerns. The practice had a whistleblowing policy. Staff told us they felt confident they could raise concerns without fear of recrimination.

We looked at the practice's arrangements for safe dental care and treatment. These included risk assessments which staff reviewed every year. The practice followed relevant safety laws when using needles and other sharp dental items. The dentists did not use rubber dams in line with guidance from the British Endodontic Society when providing root canal treatment. Where rubber dams are not used, the reasons should be documented in the patient's notes.

The practice had a business continuity plan describing how the practice would deal with events which could disrupt the normal running of the practice.

Medical emergencies

Staff knew what to do in a medical emergency and completed training in emergency resuscitation and basic life support every year.

Emergency equipment and medicines were available as described in recognised guidance, with the exception of paediatric pads for the AED. We also found that emergency drugs were stored in a plastic container as opposed to a recognised Emergency Drugs box.

Staff kept records of their checks to make sure these were available, within their expiry date, and in working order.

Staff recruitment

The practice had a staff recruitment policy and procedure to help them employ suitable staff. This reflected the relevant legislation. We looked at all staff recruitment files. These showed the practice followed their recruitment procedure.

Clinical staff were qualified and registered with the General Dental Council (GDC) and had professional indemnity cover.

Monitoring health & safety and responding to risks

The practice's health and safety policies and risk assessments were up to date and reviewed to help manage potential risk. These covered general workplace and specific dental topics. The practice had current employer's liability insurance and checked each year that the clinicians' professional indemnity insurance was up to date.

A dental nurse worked with the dentists but not routinely the dental hygienists when they treated patients.

Infection control

The practice had an infection prevention and control policy and procedures to keep patients safe. They followed guidance in The Health Technical Memorandum 01-05: Decontamination in primary care dental practices (HTM01-05) published by the Department of Health, although the practice does not have a separate room for the decontamination of dental instruments. We found that it was not possible to complete the end to end process for decontamination in one of the treatment rooms. The washing / ultrasonic cleaning was completed in one treatment room. Dental instruments were then transported to another treatment room for packing and sterilisation.

Are services safe?

Staff completed infection prevention and control training every year.

The practice had suitable arrangements for transporting, cleaning, checking, sterilising and storing instruments in line with HTM01-05. The records showed equipment staff used for cleaning and sterilising instruments was maintained and used in line with the manufacturers' guidance, although it was stored in a room alongside staff personal belongings.

The practice carried out an infection prevention and control audits twice a year. The latest audit showed the practice was meeting the required standards.

The practice had not completed an Annual Statement in relation to infection prevention control as required under The Health and Social Care Act 2008: 'Code of Practice about the prevention and control of infections and related guidance.

The practice had procedures to reduce the possibility of Legionella or other bacteria developing in the water systems, in line with a risk assessment.

We saw cleaning schedules for the premises. The practice was clean when we inspected and patients confirmed this was usual.

Equipment and medicines

We saw servicing documentation for the equipment used. Staff carried out checks in line with the manufacturers' recommendations.

The practice had suitable systems for prescribing, dispensing and storing medicines.

The practice stored and kept records of NHS prescriptions as described in current guidance.

Radiography (X-rays)

The practice had suitable arrangements to ensure the safety of the X-ray equipment, although it was not clear if the current documentation for X-ray equipment reflected that a Critical Examination and Acceptance Test had been completed or a technical service.

They met current radiation regulations and had the required information in their radiation protection file.

We saw evidence that the dentists justified, graded and reported on the X-rays they took. The practice carried out X-ray audits every year following current guidance and legislation.

Clinical staff completed continuous professional development in respect of dental radiography.

Are services effective?

(for example, treatment is effective)

Our findings

Monitoring and improving outcomes for patients

The practice kept detailed dental care records containing information about the patients' current dental needs, past treatment and medical histories, although we found that medical history updates were not always recorded. The practice had not audited patients' dental care records to check that the dentists recorded the necessary information.

The dentists assessed patients' treatment needs in line with recognised guidance.

Health promotion & prevention

The practice believed in preventative care and supporting patients to ensure better oral health in line with the Delivering Better Oral Health toolkit.

The dentists told us they prescribed high concentration fluoride toothpaste if a patient's risk of tooth decay indicated this would help them. They used fluoride varnish for all children/children based on an assessment of the risk of tooth decay for each child.

The dentists told us that where appropriate, they discussed smoking, alcohol consumption and diet with patients during appointments. The practice had a selection of dental products for sale and provided health promotion information to help patients with their oral health.

Staffing

Staff new to the practice had a period of induction based on a structured induction programme. We confirmed clinical staff completed the continuous professional development required for their registration with the General Dental Council.

Staff told us they discussed training needs at annual appraisals. We saw evidence of completed appraisals.

Working with other services

Dentists confirmed they referred patients to a range of specialists in primary and secondary care if they needed treatment the practice did not provide. This included referring patients with suspected oral cancer under the national two week wait arrangements. This was initiated by NICE in 2005 to help make sure patients were seen quickly by a specialist. The practice monitored urgent referrals to make sure they were dealt with promptly although patients were not always provided with a copy of their referral letter.

Consent to care and treatment

The practice team understood the importance of obtaining and recording patients' consent to treatment. The dentists told us they gave patients information about treatment options and the risks and benefits of these so they could make informed decisions. Patients confirmed their dentist listened to them and gave them clear information about their treatment.

The practice's consent policy included information about the Mental Capacity Act 2005. The team understood their responsibilities under the act when treating adults who may not be able to make informed decisions. The policy also referred to Gillick competence and the dentists and dental nurses were aware of the need to consider this when treating young people under 16. Staff described how they involved patients' relatives or carers when appropriate and made sure they had enough time to explain treatment options clearly.

Are services caring?

Our findings

Respect, dignity, compassion and empathy

Staff we spoke with were aware of their responsibility to respect people's diversity and human rights.

Patients commented positively that staff were helpful, respectful and efficient. We saw that staff treated patients appropriately and were friendly towards patients at the reception desk and over the telephone.

Nervous patients said staff were compassionate and understanding. Patients could choose whether they saw a male or female dentist.

Staff were aware of the importance of privacy and confidentiality. The layout of reception and waiting areas were open but staff told us that if a patient asked for more privacy they would take them into another room. Although staff did not leave personal information where other patients were able to view it, the practice the practice stored paper records on shelving between the front door and the reception area which were not locked away during opening hours unless the receptionists left the area.

Information for patients to read and some children's toys were available for patients in the waiting room.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

The practice gave patients clear information to help them make informed choices. Patients confirmed that staff listened to them, did not rush them and discussed options for treatment with them. A dentist described the conversations they had with patients to satisfy themselves they understood their treatment options.

Patients told us staff were kind and helpful when they were in pain, distress or discomfort.

The practice provided patients with information about the range of treatments available at the practice. These included general dentistry and treatments for gum disease and more complex treatment such as crowns, fillings or root canal treatment.

Each treatment room had a screen so the dentists could show patients X-ray images when they discussed treatment options.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

(for example, to feedback?)

Our findings

Responding to and meeting patients' needs

Patients described high levels of satisfaction with the responsive service provided by the practice.

The practice had an efficient appointment system to respond to patients' needs. Staff told us that patients who requested an urgent appointment were seen the same day. Patients told us they had enough time during their appointment and did not feel rushed. Appointments ran smoothly on the day of the inspection and patients were not kept waiting.

Staff told us that they currently had no patients for whom they needed to make adjustments to enable them to receive treatment.

Promoting equality

The practice made some reasonable adjustments for patients with disabilities. These included step free access (via a portable ramp used when required). There was no hearing loop or a magnifying glass. There was a shared staff/patient toilet.

Staff said they could provide information in different formats and languages to meet individual patients' needs. They had access to interpreter/translation services which included British Sign Language and braille.

Access to the service

The practice displayed its opening hours in the premises, their information leaflet and on their website.

We confirmed the practice kept waiting times and cancellations to a minimum.

The practice was committed to seeing patients experiencing pain on the same day. The practice information leaflet and answerphone provided telephone numbers for patients needing emergency dental treatment during the working day and when the practice was not open. Patients confirmed they could make routine and emergency appointments easily and were rarely kept waiting for their appointment.

Concerns & complaints

The practice had a complaints policy providing guidance to staff on how to handle a complaint. The practice information leaflet explained how to make a complaint. The practice manager was responsible for dealing with these. Staff told us they would tell the practice manager about any formal or informal comments or concerns straight away so patients received a quick response.

The practice manager told us they aimed to settle complaints in-house. Information was available about organisations patients could contact if not satisfied with the way the practice dealt with their concerns, although some addresses for external agencies required updating.

We looked at comments, compliments and complaints the practice received during the last twelve months. These showed the practice responded to concerns appropriately and discussed outcomes with staff to share learning and improve the service.

Are services well-led?

Our findings

The registered manager who was also the practice manager, had overall responsibility for the day to day running of the service and also management and clinical leadership of the practice. Staff knew the management arrangements and their roles and responsibilities.

The practice had policies, procedures and risk assessments to support the management of the service and to protect patients and staff. These included arrangements to monitor the quality of the service and make improvements.

The practice had information governance arrangements and staff were aware of the importance of these in protecting patients' personal information.

Leadership, openness and transparency

Staff were aware of the duty of candour requirements to be open, honest and to offer an apology to patients if anything went wrong.

Staff told us there was an open, no blame culture at the practice. They said the practice manager encouraged them to raise any issues and felt confident they could do this. They knew who to raise any issues with and told us the practice manager was approachable, would listen to their concerns and act appropriately. The practice manager discussed concerns at staff meetings and it was clear the practice worked as a team and dealt with issues professionally.

The practice held meetings where staff could raise any concerns and discuss clinical and non-clinical updates. Immediate discussions were arranged to share urgent information.

Learning and improvement

The practice had quality assurance processes to encourage learning and continuous improvement. These included audits of X-rays and infection prevention and control. They had clear records of the results of these audits and the resulting action plans and improvements.

The principal dentist/registered manager showed a commitment to learning and improvement and valued the contributions made to the team by individual members of staff. The whole staff team had annual appraisals. They discussed learning needs, general wellbeing and aims for future professional development. We saw evidence of completed appraisals in the staff folders.

Staff told us they completed mandatory training, including medical emergencies and basic life support, each year. The General Dental Council requires clinical staff to complete continuous professional development. Staff told us the practice provided support and encouragement for them to do so.

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

The practice used patient surveys / comments / staff meetings to obtain staff and patients' views about the service. Patients were encouraged to complete the NHS Friends and Family Test (FFT). This is a national programme to allow patients to provide feedback on NHS services they have used.