

# Care Quality Commission

## Inspection Evidence Table

### Whinfield Medical Practice (1-541085381)

Inspection date: 20 March 2019

Date of data download: 05 March 2019

## Overall rating: Good

Please note: Any Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) data relates to 2017/18.

## Safe

Rating: Good

### Safety systems and processes

The practice had clear systems, practices and processes to keep people safe and safeguarded from abuse.

Safeguarding	Y/N/Partial
There was a lead member of staff for safeguarding processes and procedures.	Y
Safeguarding systems, processes and practices were developed, implemented and communicated to staff.	Y
There were policies covering adult and child safeguarding.	Y
Policies took account of patients accessing any online services.	Y
Patient responded to with contact details from practice patient record	Y
Policies and procedures were monitored, reviewed and updated.	Y
Policies were accessible to all staff.	Y
Partners and staff were trained to appropriate levels for their role (for example, level three for GPs, including locum GPs).	Y
There was active and appropriate engagement in local safeguarding processes.	Y
There were systems to identify vulnerable patients on record.	Y
There was a risk register of specific patients.	Y
Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks were undertaken where required.	Y
All staff DBS checked – only nursing team staff chaperone	Y
Staff who acted as chaperones were trained for their role.	Y
There were regular discussions between the practice and other health and social care professionals such as health visitors, school nurses, community midwives and social	Y

<b>Safeguarding</b>	<b>Y/N/Partial</b>
workers to support and protect adults and children at risk of significant harm.	

<b>Recruitment systems</b>	<b>Y/N/Partial</b>
Recruitment checks were carried out in accordance with regulations (including for agency staff and locums).	Y
Staff vaccination was maintained in line with current Public Health England (PHE) guidance and if relevant to role.	Y
There were systems to ensure the registration of clinical staff (including nurses and pharmacists) was checked and regularly monitored.	Y
Staff had any necessary medical indemnity insurance.	Y

<b>Safety systems and records</b>	<b>Y/N/Partial</b>
There was a record of portable appliance testing or visual inspection by a competent person. Date of last inspection/test: July 2018	Y
There was a record of equipment calibration. Date of last calibration: December 2018	Y
There were risk assessments for any storage of hazardous substances for example, liquid nitrogen, storage of chemicals.	Y
There was a fire procedure.	Y
There was a record of fire extinguisher checks. Date of last check: May 2018	Y
There was a log of fire drills. Date of last drill: 12 March 2019	Y
There was a record of fire alarm checks and emergency lights Date of last check: 5/12/2018	Y
There was a record of fire training for staff. Date of last training: annually online fire safety	Y
There were fire marshals.	Y
A fire risk assessment had been completed. Date of completion: November 2018	Y
Actions from fire risk assessment were identified and completed. Fire warden training – completed 5 September 2018	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Fixed wire testing July 2014	

<b>Health and safety</b>	<b>Y/N/Partial</b>
Premises/security risk assessment had been carried out. Date of last assessment: July 2018 Strip on stair loose – fixed in July 2018	Y
Health and safety risk assessments had been carried out and appropriate actions taken. Date of last assessment: July 2018 Air conditioning maintenance and service – 16 November 2018	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Legionella risk assessment 23/05/2017	

## Infection prevention and control

**Appropriate standards of cleanliness and hygiene were met.**

	Y/N/Partial
There was an infection risk assessment and policy.	Y
Staff had received effective training on infection prevention and control.	Y
Date of last infection prevention and control audit: 23/1/2019	
The practice had acted on any issues identified in infection prevention and control audits.	Y
The arrangements for managing waste and clinical specimens kept people safe.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: On inspection we found that the curtain washing schedule (fabric) was not in line with guidance – some were last washed in July 2018. The practice added to their infection prevention and control action plan and changed their policy changed in line with guidance.	

## Risks to patients

**There were adequate systems to assess, monitor and manage risks to patient safety.**

	Y/N/Partial
There was an effective approach to managing staff absences and busy periods.	Y
There was an effective induction system for temporary staff tailored to their role.	Y
Comprehensive risk assessments were carried out for patients.	Y
Risk management plans for patients were developed in line with national guidance.	Y
Panic alarms were fitted and administrative staff understood how to respond to the alarm and the location of emergency equipment.	Y
Clinicians knew how to identify and manage patients with severe infections including sepsis.	Y
Receptionists were aware of actions to take if they encountered a deteriorating or acutely unwell patient and had been given guidance on identifying such patients.	Y
There was a process in the practice for urgent clinical review of such patients.	Y
There was equipment available to enable assessment of patients with presumed sepsis or other clinical emergency.	Y
There were systems to enable the assessment of patients with presumed sepsis in line with National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidance.	Y
When there were changes to services or staff the practice assessed and monitored the impact on safety.	Y

## Information to deliver safe care and treatment

### Staff had the information they needed to deliver safe care and treatment.

	Y/N/Partial
Individual care records, including clinical data, were written and managed securely and in line with current guidance and relevant legislation.	Y
There was a system for processing information relating to new patients including the summarising of new patient notes.	Y
There were systems for sharing information with staff and other agencies to enable them to deliver safe care and treatment.	Y
Referral letters contained specific information to allow appropriate and timely referrals.	Y
Referrals to specialist services were documented.	Y
There was a system to monitor delays in referrals.	Y
There was a documented approach to the management of test results and this was managed in a timely manner.	Y
The practice demonstrated that when patients use multiple services, all the information needed for their ongoing care was shared appropriately and in line with relevant protocols.	Y

## Appropriate and safe use of medicines

### The practice had systems for the appropriate and safe use of medicines, including medicines optimisation

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
Number of antibacterial prescription items prescribed per Specific Therapeutic group Age-sex Related Prescribing Unit (STAR PU) (01/10/2017 to 30/09/2018) <small>(NHS Business Service Authority - NHSBSA)</small>	1.19	1.02	0.94	No statistical variation
The number of prescription items for co-amoxiclav, cephalosporins and quinolones as a percentage of the total number of prescription items for selected antibacterial drugs (BNF 5.1 sub-set). (01/10/2017 to 30/09/2018) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	7.5%	6.3%	8.7%	No statistical variation
Average daily quantity per item for Nitrofurantoin 50 mg tablets and capsules, Nitrofurantoin 100 mg m/r capsules, Pivmecillinam 200 mg tablets and Trimethoprim 200 mg tablets prescribed for uncomplicated urinary tract infection (01/04/2018 to 30/09/2018) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	4.56	5.09	5.64	Variation (positive)
Average daily quantity of oral NSAIDs prescribed per Specific Therapeutic Group Age-sex Related Prescribing Unit (STAR-PU) (01/04/2018 to 30/09/2018) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	1.45	2.13	2.22	No statistical variation

Medicines management	Y/N/Partial
The practice ensured medicines were stored safely and securely with access restricted to authorised staff.	Y
Blank prescriptions were kept securely and their use monitored in line with national guidance.	Y
Staff had the appropriate authorisations to administer medicines (including Patient Group Directions or Patient Specific Directions).	Y
The practice could demonstrate the prescribing competence of non-medical prescribers, and there was regular review of their prescribing practice supported by clinical supervision or peer review.	Y
There was a process for the safe handling of requests for repeat medicines and evidence of structured medicines reviews for patients on repeat medicines.	Y
The practice had a process and clear audit trail for the management of information about	Y

Medicines management	Y/N/Partial
changes to a patient's medicines including changes made by other services.	
There was a process for monitoring patients' health in relation to the use of medicines including high risk medicines (for example, warfarin, methotrexate and lithium) with appropriate monitoring and clinical review prior to prescribing.	Y
The practice monitored the prescribing of controlled drugs. (For example, investigation of unusual prescribing, quantities, dose, formulations and strength).	Y
There were arrangements for raising concerns around controlled drugs with the NHS England Area Team Controlled Drugs Accountable Officer.	Y
If the practice had controlled drugs on the premises there were appropriate systems and written procedures for the safe ordering, receipt, storage, administration, balance checks and disposal of these medicines, which were in line with national guidance.	N/A
The practice had taken steps to ensure appropriate antimicrobial use to optimise patient outcomes and reduce the risk of adverse events and antimicrobial resistance.	Y
For remote or online prescribing there were effective protocols for verifying patient identity.	Y
The practice held appropriate emergency medicines, risk assessments were in place to determine the range of medicines held, and a system was in place to monitor stock levels and expiry dates.	Y
The practice had arrangements to monitor the stock levels and expiry dates of emergency medicines/medical gases.	Y
There was medical oxygen and a defibrillator on site and systems to ensure these were regularly checked and fit for use.	Y
Vaccines were appropriately stored, monitored and transported in line with PHE guidance to ensure they remained safe and effective.	Y
<p>Explanation of any answers and additional evidence:</p> <p>The Practice Nurse link (a Lead Practice Nurse in the locality) and medicines optimisation pharmacist provided clinical supervision for non-medical prescribers.</p>	

## Track record on safety and lessons learned and improvements made

### The practice learned and made improvements when things went wrong

Significant events	Y/N/Partial
The practice monitored and reviewed safety using information from a variety of sources.	Y
Staff knew how to identify and report concerns, safety incidents and near misses.	Y
There was a system for recording and acting on significant events.	Y
Staff understood how to raise concerns and report incidents both internally and externally.	Y
There was evidence of learning and dissemination of information.	Y
Number of events recorded in last 12 months:	19
Number of events that required action:	19

Example of significant events recorded and actions by the practice.

Event	Specific action taken
A safety incident occurred during a home visit to a patient.	All staff requested to review the lone worker policy and discussed incident in team meetings
The oxygen ran out during an acute episode of care for a patient whilst waiting for a delayed ambulance.	The practice reflected on the event and decided to have four oxygen cylinders in place to prevent this happening in the future.

Safety alerts	Y/N/Partial
There was a system for recording and acting on safety alerts.	Y
Staff understood how to deal with alerts.	Y



## Effective

## Rating: Good

### Effective needs assessment, care and treatment

**Patients' needs were assessed, and care and treatment was delivered in line with current legislation, standards and evidence-based guidance supported by clear pathways and tools.**

	Y/N/Partial
The practice had systems and processes to keep clinicians up to date with current evidence-based practice.	Y
Patients' immediate and ongoing needs were fully assessed. This included their clinical needs and their mental and physical wellbeing.	Y
We saw no evidence of discrimination when staff made care and treatment decisions.	Y
Patients' treatment was regularly reviewed and updated.	Y
There were appropriate referral pathways were in place to make sure that patients' needs were addressed.	Y
Patients were told when they needed to seek further help and what to do if their condition deteriorated.	Y

Prescribing	Practice performance	CCG average	England average	England comparison
Average daily quantity of Hypnotics prescribed per Specific Therapeutic group Age-sex Related Prescribing Unit (STAR PU) (01/10/2017 to 30/09/2018) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	0.78	0.83	0.81	No statistical variation

## Older people

## Population group rating: Good

### Findings

- The practice used a clinical tool to identify older patients who were living with moderate or severe frailty. Those identified received a full assessment of their physical, mental and social needs.
- The practice followed up on older patients discharged from hospital. It ensured that their care plans and prescriptions were updated to reflect any extra or changed needs.
- Staff had appropriate knowledge of treating older people including their psychological, mental and communication needs.
- Health checks were offered to patients over 75 years of age.
- The practice participated in the Care Home Project. This project involved GPs and other health professionals providing services in care homes to work together and develop a partnership with care home staff. In addition to the contracted multi-disciplinary team meetings they also reviewed patients living in care homes monthly.
- Patients in care homes were included on the Gold Service Framework register, so that they were

discussed monthly at the Gold Service Framework meetings when appropriate.

## People with long-term conditions

## Population group rating: Good

### Findings

- Patients with long-term conditions had a structured annual review to check their health and medicines needs were being met. For patients with the most complex needs, the GP worked with other health and care professionals to deliver a coordinated package of care.
- Staff who were responsible for reviews of patients with long-term conditions had received specific training. There were lead GPs and Nurses for each long-term condition.
- The diabetes lead nurse had completed extended training and was also qualified to advise patients who suffered from erectile dysfunction, a condition that can occur in patients with diabetes. Testosterone levels were also checked and referred to an endocrinologist if required.
- The practice participated in a diabetes care programme and had combined clinics with the diabetic liaison nurses and consultant diabetologist.
- We were supplied evidence that 54% of diabetic patients registered at the practice had a record of nine key care processes recommended by the National Institute for Clinical Care and Excellence (NICE). This was the highest achievement in the locality of Darlington.
- GPs followed up patients who had received treatment in hospital or through out of hours services for an acute exacerbation of asthma.
- The practice could demonstrate how they identified patients with commonly undiagnosed conditions, for example diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), atrial fibrillation and hypertension.
- Adults with newly diagnosed cardio-vascular disease were offered statins.
- Patients with suspected hypertension were offered ambulatory blood pressure monitoring.
- Patients with atrial fibrillation were assessed for stroke risk and treated appropriately.
- The practice had recruited a specialised company to enable them to identify patients who should be on chronic disease registers.
- Patients with asthma were invited for a flu vaccination.
- Patients with epilepsy were invited for reviews.

Diabetes Indicators	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, in whom the last IFCC-HbA1c is 64 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	86.0%	81.3%	78.8%	No statistical variation

Exception rate (number of exceptions).	19.2% (171)	15.1%	13.2%	N/A
The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 140/80 mmHg or less (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QoF)</small>	79.3%	78.2%	77.7%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	12.5% (111)	12.1%	9.8%	N/A

	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, whose last measured total cholesterol (measured within the preceding 12 months) is 5 mmol/l or less (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	87.0%	82.6%	80.1%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	12.8% (114)	16.4%	13.5%	N/A

Other long-term conditions	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with asthma, on the register, who have had an asthma review in the preceding 12 months that includes an assessment of asthma control using the 3 RCP questions, NICE 2011 menu ID: NM23 (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	76.1%	75.1%	76.0%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	15.0% (114)	9.7%	7.7%	N/A
The percentage of patients with COPD who have had a review, undertaken by a healthcare professional, including an assessment of breathlessness using the Medical Research Council dyspnoea scale in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	90.4%	91.7%	89.7%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	15.2% (54)	12.1%	11.5%	N/A

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading measured in the preceding 12 months is 150/90mmHg or less (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	87.9%	86.4%	82.6%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	3.5% (74)	4.1%	4.2%	N/A
In those patients with atrial fibrillation with a record of a CHA2DS2-VASc score of 2 or more, the percentage of patients who are currently treated with anti-coagulation drug therapy (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	98.5%	94.0%	90.0%	Variation (positive)
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	7.6% (16)	6.8%	6.7%	N/A

#### Any additional evidence or comments

The practice supplied evidence that the exception reporting rate for people with diabetes had come down in the last year; for example;

The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, in whom the last IFCC-HbA1c was 64 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months exception rate was now 11.9%.

## Families, children and young people

Population group rating: **Good**

#### Findings

- Childhood immunisation uptake rates were higher than the World Health Organisation (WHO) targets.
- The practice had arrangements to identify and review the treatment of newly pregnant women on long-term medicines. These patients were provided with advice and post-natal support in accordance with best practice guidance.
- The practice had arrangements for following up failed attendance of children's appointments following an appointment in secondary care or for immunisation and would liaise with health visitors when necessary.
- Young people could access services for sexual health and contraception.
- The practice had liaised with young people and produced a notice board with areas of interest for them.

Child Immunisation	Numerator	Denominator	Practice %	Comparison to WHO target
The percentage of children aged 1 who have completed a primary course of immunisation for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, Pertussis, Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib)((i.e. three doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (NHS England)	125	126	99.2%	Met 95% WHO based target (significant variation positive)
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received their booster immunisation for Pneumococcal infection (i.e. received Pneumococcal booster) (PCV booster) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (NHS England)	131	137	95.6%	Met 95% WHO based target (significant variation positive)
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received their immunisation for Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib) and Meningitis C (MenC) (i.e. received Hib/MenC booster) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (NHS England)	131	137	95.6%	Met 95% WHO based target (significant variation positive)
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella (one dose of MMR) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (NHS England)	132	137	96.4%	Met 95% WHO based target (significant variation positive)

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

Population group rating: Good

### Findings

- The practice had systems to inform eligible patients to have the meningitis vaccine, for example before attending university for the first time.
- Patients had access to appropriate health assessments and checks including NHS checks for patients aged 40 to 74. There was appropriate and timely follow-up on the outcome of health assessments and checks where abnormalities or risk factors were identified.
- Patients could book or cancel appointments online and order repeat medication without the need to attend the surgery.
- The practice had recently implemented an online consulting system so that patients could contact a GP for advice remotely.

Cancer Indicators	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of women eligible for cervical cancer screening at a given point in time who were screened adequately within a specified period (within 3.5 years for women aged 25 to 49, and within 5.5 years for women aged 50 to 64) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (Public Health England)	76.3%	74.8%	71.7%	No statistical variation
Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)	77.5%	73.5%	70.0%	N/A
Persons, 60-69, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5 year coverage, %) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)	64.4%	59.3%	54.5%	N/A
The percentage of patients with cancer, diagnosed within the preceding 15 months, who have a patient review recorded as occurring within 6 months of the date of diagnosis. (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)	78.4%	70.0%	70.2%	N/A
Number of new cancer cases treated (Detection rate: % of which resulted from a two week wait (TWW) referral) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)	40.0%	49.0%	51.9%	No statistical variation

## People whose circumstances make them vulnerable

Population group rating: **Good**

### Findings

- End of life care was delivered in a coordinated way which took into account the needs of those whose circumstances may make them vulnerable.
- The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including homeless people, travellers and those with a learning disability.
- The practice had a system for vaccinating patients with an underlying medical condition according to the recommended schedule.
- The practice demonstrated that they had a system to identify people who misused substances.
- The practice reviewed young patients at local residential homes.

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

**Population group rating: Good**

**Findings**

- The practice could not demonstrate that they always assessed and monitored the physical health of people with mental illness, severe mental illness, and personality disorder by providing access to health checks, interventions for physical activity, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, cancer and access to 'stop smoking' services. This was because there was a high number of these patients (37% and 38%) for whom the practice had exception reported.
- There was a system for following up patients who failed to attend for administration of long-term medication.
- When patients were assessed to be at risk of suicide or self-harm the practice had arrangements in place to help them to remain safe.
- The practice discussed patients who had self-harmed in the monthly clinical meeting.
- Patients at risk of dementia were identified and offered an assessment to detect possible signs of dementia. When dementia was suspected there was an appropriate referral for diagnosis.
- All staff had received dementia training in the last 12 months.



Mental Health Indicators	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses who have a comprehensive, agreed care plan documented in the record, in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	96.1%	94.3%	89.5%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	37.2% (45)	27.5%	12.7%	N/A
The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses whose alcohol consumption has been recorded in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	93.3%	93.9%	90.0%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	38.0% (46)	24.2%	10.5%	N/A
The percentage of patients diagnosed with dementia whose care plan has been reviewed in a face-to-face review in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	80.5%	85.0%	83.0%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	4.5% (6)	7.9%	6.6%	N/A

#### Any additional evidence or comments

Exception reporting for some patients with mental health problems was high. The practice told us that there had been problems receiving information about care plans from secondary care mental health services. One of the GPs was liaising with the mental health services team to try to rectify this problem, but at the time of the inspection we were not told of any plans in place to address this.

#### Monitoring care and treatment

**The practice had a programme of quality improvement activity and routinely reviewed the effectiveness and appropriateness of the care provided**

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average
Overall QOF score (out of maximum 559)	559.0	554.4	537.5
Overall QOF exception reporting (all domains)	7.5%	6.5%	5.8%

	Y/N/Partial
Clinicians took part in national and local quality improvement initiatives.	Y
The practice had a programme of quality improvement and used information about care and treatment to make improvements.	Y

Examples of improvements demonstrated because of clinical audits or other improvement activity in past two years

- A second cycle audit of patients taking a medicine that required regular monitoring highlighted gaps in the recording of monitoring frequency for four patients. Following this the practice had set up a revised recall and monitoring system and had plans to re-audit in due course.
- A second cycle audit of patients taking a blood thinning medicine that required regular monitoring of kidney function highlighted that the care they were receiving was safe and effective.

## Effective staffing

**The practice was able to demonstrate that staff had the skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their roles.**

	Y/N/Partial
Staff had the skills, knowledge and experience to deliver effective care, support and treatment. This included specific training for nurses on immunisation and on sample taking for the cervical screening programme.	Y
The learning and development needs of staff were assessed.	Y
The practice had a programme of learning and development.	Y
Staff had protected time for learning and development.	Y
There was an induction programme for new staff.	Y
Induction included completion of the Care Certificate for Health Care Assistants employed since April 2015.	Y
Staff had access to regular appraisals, one to ones, coaching and mentoring, clinical supervision and revalidation. They were supported to meet the requirements of professional revalidation.	Y
The practice could demonstrate how they assured the competence of staff employed in advanced clinical practice, for example, nurses, paramedics, pharmacists and physician associates.	Y
There was a clear and appropriate approach for supporting and managing staff when their performance was poor or variable.	Y

## Coordinating care and treatment

**Staff worked together and with other organisations to deliver effective care and treatment.**

Indicator	Y/N/Partial
The contractor has regular (at least 3 monthly) multidisciplinary case review meetings where all patients on the palliative care register are discussed (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	Y
We saw records that showed that all appropriate staff, including those in different teams and organisations, were involved in assessing, planning and delivering care and treatment.	Y
Care was delivered and reviewed in a coordinated way when different teams, services or organisations were involved.	Y
Patients received consistent, coordinated, person-centred care when they moved between services.	Y
For patients who accessed the practice's digital service there were clear and effective processes to make referrals to other services.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence:	

Patients who were registered at the practice as living in a care home were also discussed in the multi-disciplinary case review meetings

## Helping patients to live healthier lives

### Staff were consistent and proactive in helping patients to live healthier lives.

	Y/N/Partial
The practice identified patients who may need extra support and directed them to relevant services. This included patients in the last 12 months of their lives, patients at risk of developing a long-term condition and carers.	Y
Staff encouraged and supported patients to be involved in monitoring and managing their own health.	Y
Staff discussed changes to care or treatment with patients and their carers as necessary.	Y
The practice supported national priorities and initiatives to improve the population's health, for example, stop smoking campaigns, tackling obesity.	Y

Smoking Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with any or any combination of the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses whose notes record smoking status in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	96.4%	95.8%	95.1%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	0.6% (20)	0.7%	0.8%	N/A

## Consent to care and treatment

**The practice always obtained consent to care and treatment in line with legislation and guidance.**

	Y/N/Partial
Clinicians understood the requirements of legislation and guidance when considering consent and decision making. We saw that consent was documented.	Y
Clinicians supported patients to make decisions. Where appropriate, they assessed and recorded a patient's mental capacity to make a decision.	Y
The practice monitored the process for seeking consent appropriately.	Y

# Caring

## Rating: Good

### Kindness, respect and compassion

Staff treated patients with kindness, respect and compassion. Feedback from patients was positive about the way staff treated people.

	Y/N/Partial
Staff understood and respected the personal, cultural, social and religious needs of patients.	Y
Patients were given appropriate and timely information to cope emotionally with their care, treatment or condition.	Y

CQC comments cards	
Total comments cards received.	43
Number of CQC comments received which were positive about the service.	34
Number of comments cards received which were mixed about the service regarding access to appointments	7
Number of CQC comments received which were negative about the service regarding clinical care.	2

Source	Feedback
Patient questionnaires	We received feedback from ten patients on the day of the inspection. They were all happy with the care they received, however four were unhappy with access to appointments.

## National GP Survey results

**Note:** The questions in the 2018 GP Survey indicators have changed. Ipsos MORI have advised that the new survey data must not be directly compared to the past survey data, because the survey methodology changed in 2018.

Practice population size	Surveys sent out	Surveys returned	Survey Response rate%	% of practice population
11949	321	129	40.2%	1.08%

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that the last time they had a general practice appointment, the healthcare professional was good or very good at listening to them (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	91.8%	90.3%	89.0%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that the last time they had a general practice appointment, the healthcare professional was good or very good at treating them with care and concern (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	93.4%	89.0%	87.4%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that during their last GP appointment they had confidence and trust in the healthcare professional they saw or spoke to (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	99.4%	96.3%	95.6%	Variation (positive)
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to the overall experience of their GP practice (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	91.1%	86.5%	83.8%	No statistical variation



Question	Y/N
The practice carries out its own patient survey/patient feedback exercises.	Y

#### Any additional evidence

The most recent Friends and Family test result (February 2019) was that 94% of patients were likely or extremely likely to recommend the practice.  
The practice had a policy to send out a birthday card for patients reaching their 100<sup>th</sup> birthday.

### Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

#### Staff helped patients to be involved in decisions about care and treatment

	Y/N/Partial
Staff communicated with patients in a way that helped them to understand their care, treatment and condition, and any advice given.	Y
Staff helped patients and their carers find further information and access community and advocacy services.	Y

Source	Feedback
Patient questionnaires	All ten patients who completed a questionnaire stated that their GP listened to them and understood their wishes.
Patient compliment log	We saw evidence of 27 compliments from patients including that staff were professional, caring and provided excellent treatment.

### National GP Survey results

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that during their last GP appointment they were involved as much as they wanted to be in decisions about their care and treatment (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	98.2%	94.3%	93.5%	No statistical variation

	Y/N/Partial
Interpretation services were available for patients who did not have English as a first language.	Y
Patient information leaflets and notices were available in the patient waiting area which told patients how to access support groups and organisations.	Y
Information leaflets were available in other languages and in easy read format.	Y
Information about support groups was available on the practice website.	Y

Carers	Narrative
Percentage and number of carers identified.	384 which equates to just over 3% of the practice list size
How the practice supported carers.	The practice provided information about local authority resources and contact points for carers. Carers were supported with suitable appointment flexibility and understanding. Carer were offered health checks and flu vaccinations. There was a carers noticeboard and a lead member of staff to provide a point of reference for carers.
How the practice supported recently bereaved patients.	The practice sent a bereavement card where appropriate, and made an entry on the patients record for 1 year to state that they had a recent bereavement, to ensure understanding by staff.

## Privacy and dignity

### The practice respected patients' privacy and dignity.

	Y/N/Partial
Curtains were provided in consulting rooms to maintain patients' privacy and dignity during examinations, investigations and treatments.	Y
Consultation and treatment room doors were closed during consultations.	Y
A private room was available if patients were distressed or wanted to discuss sensitive issues.	Y
There were arrangements to ensure confidentiality at the reception desk.	Y

## Responsive

Rating: Good

### Responding to and meeting people's needs

#### The practice organised and delivered services to meet patients' needs

	Y/N/Partial
The importance of flexibility, informed choice and continuity of care was reflected in the services provided.	Y
The facilities and premises were appropriate for the services being delivered.	Y
The practice made reasonable adjustments when patients found it hard to access services.	Y
The practice provided effective care coordination for patients who were more vulnerable or who had complex needs. They supported them to access services both within and outside the practice.	Y
Care and treatment for patients with multiple long-term conditions and patients approaching the end of life was coordinated with other services.	Y

Practice Opening Times	
Day	Time
Opening times:	
Monday	8am – 6pm
Tuesday	8am – 6pm
Wednesday	8am – 6pm
Thursday	8am – 6pm
Friday	8am – 6pm
Extended hours are offered on Wednesday and Thursday mornings	7am – 8am
Appointments available: variable	
Appointments are also available via the GP federation in Darlington	Saturday 8:00am - 2:00pm Sunday 9:00am - 1.00pm Monday to Thursday evenings 6.30pm - 9.00pm Friday evening 6.30pm - 8.30pm

## National GP Survey results

Practice population size	Surveys sent out	Surveys returned	Survey Response rate%	% of practice population
11949	321	129	40.2%	1.08%

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that at their last general practice appointment, their needs were met (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	99.4%	94.4%	94.8%	Variation (positive)

### Older people

### Population group rating: Good

#### Findings

- All patients had a named GP who supported them in whatever setting they lived.
- The practice was responsive to the needs of older patients and offered home visits and urgent appointments for those with enhanced needs and complex medical issues.

### People with long-term conditions

### Population group rating: Good

#### Findings

- Patients with multiple conditions had their needs reviewed in one appointment.
- Patients were able to book appointments three months ahead with the nursing team to ensure continuity of care.
- The practice liaised regularly with the local district nursing team and community matrons to discuss and manage the needs of patients with complex medical issues.
- Care and treatment for people with long-term conditions approaching the end of life was coordinated with other services.

## **Families, children and young people**

**Population group rating: Good**

### **Findings**

- We found there were systems to identify and follow up children living in disadvantaged circumstances and who were at risk, for example, children and young people who had a high number of accident and emergency (A&E) attendances. Records we looked at confirmed this.
- All parents or guardians calling with concerns about a child were offered a same day appointment when necessary.
- There was a young person's noticeboard and leaflet. The practice had liaised with young people to ensure that they were giving relevant information for their needs.
- The practice had 'here to listen not to tell' posters up in the waiting areas and consultation rooms to reassure young people that whatever was discussed in a consultation was confidential.
- Post-natal women who were due to have cervical screening were offered this service at the same time as the baby's second immunisations.

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

**Population group rating: Good**

### **Findings**

- The needs of this population group had been identified and the practice had adjusted the services it offered to ensure these were accessible, flexible and offered continuity of care.
- The practice was open from 7am on a Wednesday and Thursday. Pre-bookable appointments were also available to all patients at additional locations within the area, as the practice was a member of a GP federation. Appointments were available Saturday and Sunday.

**People whose circumstances make them vulnerable**

**Population group rating: Good**

**Findings**

- The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including homeless people, travellers and those with a learning disability.
- People in vulnerable circumstances were easily able to register with the practice, including those with no fixed abode and there was a practice policy for staff reference.
- The practice adjusted the delivery of its services to meet the needs of patients with a learning disability. This included going out to the patient's home and liaising with Learning Disability teams to access the health facilitators when appropriate.
- The practice provided care to patients who had special needs who were resident in a care home. The lead GP made home visits to perform health reviews and met with the manager and deputy on an annual basis to perform a review of each patient, including a medication review.
- The practice hosted a clinic run by the Citizen's Advice Bureau that they could directly book patients into.

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

**Population group rating: Good**

**Findings**

- Priority appointments were allocated when necessary to those experiencing poor mental health.
- Staff interviewed had a good understanding of how to support patients with mental health needs and those patients living with dementia. The practice was a dementia friendly practice.
- The practice was aware of support groups within the area and signposted their patients to these accordingly.
- Patients who had self-harmed were referred to a primary care link worker if required, and incidence of self-harm were recorded as significant events and discussed in clinical meetings.
- The practice had a veteran's policy for rapid referral to mental health.

## Timely access to the service

### People were able to access care and treatment in a timely way.

National GP Survey results

	Y/N/Partial
Patients with urgent needs had their care prioritised.	Y
The practice had a system to assess whether a home visit was clinically necessary and the urgency of the need for medical attention.	Y
Appointments, care and treatment were only cancelled or delayed when absolutely necessary.	Y

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to how easy it was to get through to someone at their GP practice on the phone (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	62.6%	N/A	70.3%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to the overall experience of making an appointment (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	72.5%	73.7%	68.6%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their GP practice appointment times (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	69.8%	70.8%	65.9%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who were satisfied with the type of appointment (or appointments) they were offered (01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018)	81.2%	77.7%	74.4%	No statistical variation

#### Any additional evidence or comments

The practice had recently introduced online consultation services in order to improve access to a GP.

Source	Feedback
For example, NHS Choices	The practice had a rating of 3.5 stars on NHS Choices, however there were only eight reviews. Reviews were positive regarding care and treatment and two were negative regarding telephone access.

## Listening and learning from concerns and complaints

### Complaints were listened and responded to and used to improve the quality of care

Complaints	
Number of complaints received in the last year.	9
Number of complaints we examined.	9
Number of complaints we examined that were satisfactorily handled in a timely way.	8
Number of complaints referred to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman.	0

	Y/N/Partial
Information about how to complain was readily available.	Y
There was evidence that complaints were used to drive continuous improvement.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice had a delay in response for one complaint as this was not forwarded to the secretary within the appropriate timescale.	

Example of learning from complaints.

Complaint	Specific action taken
A repeat prescription was not sent to the patients nominated pharmacy	Complaint highlighted to team to be aware of managing prescriptions in line with patient's wishes



## Well-led

Rating: Good

### Leadership capacity and capability

There was compassionate, inclusive and effective leadership at all levels

	Y/N/Partial
Leaders demonstrated that they understood the challenges to quality and sustainability.	Y
They had identified the actions necessary to address these challenges.	Y
Staff reported that leaders were visible and approachable.	Y
There was a leadership development programme, including a succession plan.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Three members of staff had attended an external leadership session in order to develop their skills.	

### Vision and strategy

The practice had a clear vision and credible strategy to provide high quality sustainable care.

	Y/N/Partial
The practice had a clear vision and set of values that prioritised quality and sustainability.	Y
There was a realistic strategy to achieve their priorities.	Y
The vision, values and strategy were developed in collaboration with staff, patients and external partners.	Y
Staff knew and understood the vision, values and strategy and their role in achieving them.	Y
Progress against delivery of the strategy was monitored.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice was in the process of ensuring staff could multi-task to cover each other after recognising this as a risk. To help ensure sustainability the practice had employed a clinical pharmacist, medicines coordinator and was developing hub working with other local practices to develop initiatives such as sharing back office procedures.	

## Culture

### The practice had a culture which drove high quality sustainable care

	Y/N/Partial
There were arrangements to deal with any behaviour inconsistent with the vision and values.	Y
Staff reported that they felt able to raise concerns without fear of retribution.	Y
There was a strong emphasis on the safety and well-being of staff.	Y
There were systems to ensure compliance with the requirements of the duty of candour.	Y
The practice's speaking up policies were in line with the NHS Improvement Raising Concerns (Whistleblowing) Policy.	Y

Examples of feedback from staff or other evidence about working at the practice

Source	Feedback
Staff interviews	Staff reported that the management team were caring and approachable

## Governance arrangements

### There were clear responsibilities, roles and systems of accountability to support good governance and management.

	Y/N/Partial
There were governance structures and systems which were regularly reviewed.	Y
Staff were clear about their roles and responsibilities.	Y
There were appropriate governance arrangements with third parties.	Y

### Managing risks, issues and performance

**There were clear and effective processes for managing risks, issues and performance.**

	Y/N/Partial
There were comprehensive assurance systems which were regularly reviewed and improved.	Y
There were processes to manage performance.	Y
There was a systematic programme of clinical and internal audit.	Y
There were effective arrangements for identifying, managing and mitigating risks.	Y
A major incident plan was in place.	Y
Staff were trained in preparation for major incidents.	Y
When considering service developments or changes, the impact on quality and sustainability was assessed.	Y

### Appropriate and accurate information

**There was a demonstrated commitment to using data and information proactively to drive and support decision making**

	Y/N/Partial
Staff used data to adjust and improve performance.	Y
Performance information was used to hold staff and management to account.	Y
Our inspection indicated that information was accurate, valid, reliable and timely.	Y
There were effective arrangements for identifying, managing and mitigating risks.	Y
Staff whose responsibilities included making statutory notifications understood what this entails.	Y

## Engagement with patients, the public, staff and external partners

**The practice involved the public, staff and external partners to sustain high quality and sustainable care.**

	Y/N/Partial
Patient views were acted on to improve services and culture.	Y
Staff views were reflected in the planning and delivery of services.	Y
The practice worked with stakeholders to build a shared view of challenges and of the needs of the population.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: In response to patient feedback, the practice had fitted a baby changing unit and moved the tannoy to call patients in to appointments nearer to the waiting area. Staff meetings, suggestions and ideas were encouraged in separate team meetings.	

Feedback from Patient Participation Group.

Feedback
Feedback from three members of the Group was very positive. Comments included that the practice was open and honest and meetings were held regularly. Topics discussed included reviews of anonymised complaints. We were given examples of improvements made by the practice in response to feedback from the Group, including input in the design of the car park and influence of the information on display on notice boards in the practice. The practice liaised with Group about a proposed patient survey and amended questions accordingly.

## Continuous improvement and innovation

**There was evidence of systems and processes for learning, continuous improvement and innovation.**

	Y/N/Partial
There was a strong focus on continuous learning and improvement.	Y
Learning was shared effectively and used to make improvements.	Y

Examples of continuous learning and improvement
The practice was focussing on further development of Hub working to improve care for patients. We saw that they collaborated with other practices to share best practice. The practice was keen to develop new roles and had recently recruited a practice medicines coordinator who worked with the clinical pharmacist and was a point of contact for reception for patient queries.

## Notes: CQC GP Insight

GP Insight assesses a practice's data against all the other practices in England. We assess relative performance for the majority of indicators using a "z-score" (this tells us the number of standard deviations from the mean the data point is), giving us a statistical measurement of a practice's performance in relation to the England average. We highlight practices which significantly vary from the England average (in either a positive or negative direction). We consider that z-scores which are higher than +2 or lower than -2 are at significant levels, warranting further enquiry. Using this technique we can be 95% confident that the practice's performance is genuinely different from the average. It is important to note that a number of factors can affect the Z score for a practice, for example a small denominator or the distribution of the data. This means that there will be cases where a practice's data looks quite different to the average, but still shows as no statistical variation, as we do not have enough confidence that the difference is genuine. There may also be cases where a practice's data looks similar across two indicators, but they are in different variation bands.

The percentage of practices which show variation depends on the distribution of the data for each indicator, but is typically around 10-15% of practices. The practices which are not showing significant statistical variation are labelled as no statistical variation to other practices.

N.B. Not all indicators in the evidence table are part of the GP insight set and those that aren't will not have a variation band.

The following language is used for showing variation:

	Variation Band	Z-score threshold
1	Significant variation (positive)	$Z \leq -3$
2	Variation (positive)	$-3 < Z \leq -2$
3	No statistical variation	$-2 < Z < 2$
4	Variation (negative)	$2 \leq Z < 3$
5	Significant variation (negative)	$Z \geq 3$
6	No data	Null

Note: for the following indicators the variation bands are different:

- Child Immunisation indicators. These are scored against the World Health Organisation target of 95% rather than the England average.
- The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to how easy it was to get through to someone at their GP practice on the phone uses a rules based approach for scoring, due to the distribution of the data. This indicator does not have a CCG average.

It is important to note that z-scores are not a judgement in themselves, but will prompt further enquiry, as part of our ongoing monitoring of GP practices.

Guidance and Frequently Asked Questions on GP Insight can be found on the following link:  
<https://www.cqc.org.uk/guidance-providers/gps/how-we-monitor-gp-practices>

### Glossary of terms used in the data.

- **COPD:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- **PHE:** Public Health England
- **QOF:** Quality and Outcomes Framework
- **STAR-PU:** Specific Therapeutic Group Age-sex weightings Related Prescribing Units. These weighting allow more accurate and meaningful comparisons within a specific therapeutic group by taking into account the types of people who will be receiving that treatment.