

Care Quality Commission

Inspection Evidence Table

Wigmore Medical Centre (1-540508086)

Inspection date: 18 October 2022

Date of data download: 14 September 2022

Overall rating: Good

Safe

Rating: Good

Safety systems and processes

The practice's systems, practices and processes helped keep people safe and safeguarded from abuse.

Safeguarding	
There was a lead member of staff for safeguarding processes and procedures.	Yes
Policies and other documents covering adult and child safeguarding were accessible to all staff. They clearly outlined who to contact for further guidance if staff had concerns about a patient's welfare.	Yes
GPs and staff were trained to appropriate levels for their role and knew how to identify and report concerns.	Yes
The practice worked in partnership with other agencies to protect patients from abuse, neglect, harassment, discrimination and breaches of their dignity and respect. Information about patients at risk was shared with other agencies in a timely manner.	Yes
Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks were undertaken where required.	Yes
Staff who acted as chaperones were trained for their role.	Yes
Notices in the practice advised patients that chaperones were available if required.	Yes

Recruitment systems	
Recruitment checks were carried out in accordance with regulations (including for agency staff and locums).	Yes
Staff vaccination was maintained in line with current UK Health and Security Agency (UKHSA) guidance if relevant to role.	Yes
There were systems to ensure the registration of clinical staff (including nurses and pharmacists) was checked and regularly monitored.	Yes

Safety systems and records	
There were up to date fire risk assessments that incorporated an action plan to address issues identified.	Yes
The practice had a fire evacuation plan.	Yes
Records showed fire extinguishers were maintained in working order.	Yes
Records showed that the practice carried out fire drills.	Yes
Records showed that the fire alarm system was tested regularly.	Yes
The practice had designated fire marshals.	Yes

Staff were up to date with fire safety training.	Yes
All electrical equipment was checked to help ensure it was safe to use.	Yes
All clinical equipment was checked and where necessary calibrated to help ensure it was working properly.	Yes

Infection prevention and control

There were systems and processes to help maintain appropriate standards of cleanliness and hygiene.

We observed the premises to be clean and all areas accessible to patients were tidy.	Yes
There was a lead member of staff for infection prevention and control who liaised with the local infection prevention teams to keep up to date with best practice.	Yes
There was an up to date infection prevention and control policy.	Yes
There was an up to date infection prevention and control audit that incorporated an action plan to address issues identified.	Yes
Relevant staff were up to date with infection prevention and control training.	Yes
There was a system to notify Public Health England of suspected notifiable diseases.	Yes
The arrangements for managing waste and clinical specimens kept people safe.	Yes

Risks to patients, staff and visitors

Risks to patients, staff and visitors were assessed, monitored or managed effectively.

The provider had systems to monitor and review staffing levels and skill mix.	Yes
There was an effective approach to managing staff absences and busy periods.	Yes
Staff knew how to respond to emergency situations.	Yes
All staff were up to date with basic life support training.	Yes
Emergency equipment and emergency medicines were available in the practice including medical oxygen and an automated external defibrillator (AED).	Yes
Records showed that emergency equipment and emergency medicines were checked regularly.	Yes
Emergency equipment and emergency medicines that we checked were within their expiry dates.	Yes
There was up to date written guidance for staff to follow in the event of major incidents that contained emergency contact telephone numbers.	Yes

There was written guidance for staff to follow to help them identify and manage deteriorating or acutely unwell patients.	Yes
Staff were up to date with training in how to identify and manage patients with severe infections. For example, sepsis.	Yes
There were a variety of health and safety risk assessments that incorporated action plans to address issues identified.	Yes
There was an up to date health and safety policy available with a poster in the practice which identified local health and safety representatives.	Yes
There was an up to date legionella risk assessment and an action plan to address issues identified.	Yes

Information to deliver safe care and treatment

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

Referral letters contained specific information to allow appropriate and timely referrals.	Yes
Referrals to specialist services were documented.	Yes
The practice had a documented approach to the management of test results, and this was managed in a timely manner.	Yes
The practice demonstrated that when patients used multiple services, all the information needed for their ongoing care was shared appropriately and in line with relevant protocols.	Yes

Appropriate and safe use of medicines

The arrangements for managing medicines helped keep patients safe.

Note: CCGs were replaced by integrated care systems in July 2022. The CCG averages will continue to be used until CQC's internal systems are updated and data for 2022/23 is released.

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) (01/07/2021 to 30/06/2022) (NHS Business Service Authority - NHSBSA)	0.67	0.85	0.82	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). (01/07/2021 to 30/06/2022) (NHSBSA)	7.7%	8.9%	8.5%	No statistical variation

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
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 (01/01/2022 to 30/06/2022) (NHSBSA)	4.63	5.77	5.31	No statistical variation
Total items prescribed of Pregabalin or Gabapentin per 1,000 patients (01/01/2022 to 30/06/2022) (NHSBSA)	78.6‰	132.5‰	128.0‰	No statistical variation
Average daily quantity of Hypnotics prescribed per Specific Therapeutic group Age-sex Related Prescribing Unit (STAR PU) (01/07/2021 to 30/06/2022) (NHSBSA)	0.21	0.61	0.59	Variation (positive)
Number of unique patients prescribed multiple psychotropics per 1,000 patients (01/01/2022 to 30/06/2022) (NHSBSA)	3.9‰	6.8‰	6.8‰	No statistical variation

Note: ‰ means *per 1,000* and it is **not** a percentage.

Medicines management	
The practice ensured medicines were stored safely and securely with access restricted to authorised staff.	Yes
Blank prescription forms and pads were kept securely, and their use monitored in line with national guidance.	Yes
Staff had the appropriate authorisations to administer medicines (including Patient Group Directions or Patient Specific Directions).	Yes
There was a process for monitoring patients' health in relation to the use of medicines including high-risk medicines with appropriate monitoring and clinical review prior to prescribing.	Yes
The practice had taken steps to ensure appropriate antimicrobial use to optimise patient outcomes and reduce the risk of adverse events and antimicrobial resistance.	Yes
For remote or online prescribing there were effective protocols for verifying patient identity.	Yes
Medicines that required refrigeration were appropriately stored, monitored and transported in line with PHE guidance to ensure they remained safe and effective in use.	Yes
Up to date local prescribing guidelines were in use.	Yes
The practice had a process and clear audit trail for the management of information about changes to a patient's medicines including changes made by other services.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
At the time of our inspection NHSBSA published results showed that the practice was performing better than local and England averages when prescribing some hypnotics and in line with local and England averages when prescribing some antibiotics.	

Medicines management

During our inspection we looked at the records of:

- Five patients who were prescribed warfarin. Records showed relevant blood tests were being carried out prior to the prescribing of this high-risk medicines for four of these patients. However, one patient's records showed that they did not have a blood test result recorded since June 2022 and had been prescribed warfarin in October 2022. This was not in line with best practice guidance. After our inspection the provider sent us evidence to show this patient's records had been updated with their last blood test result that was dated September 2022 and that their next blood test was scheduled to take place in November 2022.
- Five patients who were prescribed methotrexate and found that best practice guidance was being followed for the prescribing of this high-risk medicine.
- One patient who was prescribed lithium and found that best practice guidance was being followed for the prescribing of this high-risk medicine.
- Four patients who were prescribed controlled drugs and found that best practice guidance was being followed for the prescribing of this high-risk medicine.

Lessons learned and improvements made

The practice learned and made improvements when things went wrong.

Significant events	Y/N/Partial
There was a system for recording and acting on significant events.	Yes
There was written guidance available for staff to follow to help them identify, report and manage any significant events.	Yes
Staff knew how to identify and report concerns, safety incidents and near misses both internally and externally.	Yes
Number of events recorded in last 12 months:	5
Records showed that the practice had carried out a thorough analysis of reported significant events.	Yes
There was evidence of learning and dissemination of information from significant events.	Yes

Additional evidence or comments

We looked at the records of two significant events that had been recorded as taking place in the last 12 months. We saw that details of the events reported by staff had been investigated, and necessary action taken. Records showed that learning had been discussed at relevant meetings and action taken to help reduce the risk of it happening again. For example, the healthcare assistant had received training in how to check the emergency equipment and emergency medicines as this had been missed on one occasion when the practice nurse had been on annual leave.

Safety alerts	
The practice had systems for managing safety alerts.	Yes
Information from safety alerts was shared with staff.	Yes
Staff understood how to deal with safety alerts.	Yes

The practice acted on and learned from safety alerts.	Partial
The practice kept records of action taken (or if no action was necessary) in response to receipt of all safety alerts.	Yes

Additional evidence or comments

During our clinical searches, we reviewed two safety alerts.

An alert regarding the simultaneous prescribing of the medicines simvastatin and amlodipine had not been acted upon effectively. We looked at six patients' records and found that all were being prescribed a dosage of simvastatin contraindicated by the safety alert when prescribed concurrently with amlodipine. After our inspection the provider sent us evidence to show all these patients had been contacted. Five of these patients' medicines had been reviewed and changes made so that they were now only prescribed safe combinations of medicines in line with best practice guidance. The remaining patient was scheduled to be reviewed in a timely manner. The provider also planned to carry out six monthly clinical audits to help ensure this situation did not arise again in the future.

An alert regarding the simultaneous prescribing of losartan and ramipril (medicines used to treat high blood pressure) had also not been acted upon effectively. We looked at two patients' records and found that both were being prescribed losartan and ramipril simultaneously which was contraindicated by the safety alert. After our inspection the provider sent us evidence to show that both these patients had been contacted and told to stop taking losartan. Both patients were asked to monitor their blood pressure for one week and there were plans to review both of them thereafter.

Effective

Rating: Good

QOF requirements were modified by NHS England and Improvement for 2020/21 to recognise the need to reprioritise aspects of care which were not directly related to COVID-19. This meant that QOF payments were calculated differently. For inspections carried out from 1 October 2021, our reports will not include QOF indicators. In determining judgements in relation to effective care, we have considered other evidence as set out below.

Effective needs assessment, care and treatment

Patients' needs were assessed, and care as well as treatment were delivered in line with current legislation, standards and evidence-based guidance.

The practice had systems and processes to help keep clinicians up to date with current evidence-based practice.	Yes
Staff had access to guidance from NICE and used this information to deliver care and treatment that met patients' needs.	Partial
Patients' immediate and ongoing needs were fully assessed. This included their clinical needs and their mental and physical wellbeing.	Partial
Patients presenting with symptoms which could indicate serious illness were followed up in a timely and appropriate way.	Yes
We saw no evidence of discrimination when staff made care and treatment decisions.	Yes
Patients' treatment was regularly reviewed and updated.	Yes
There were appropriate referral pathways to make sure that patients' needs were addressed.	Yes
Patients were told when they needed to seek further help and what to do if their condition deteriorated.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
Patients with some long-term conditions, such as asthma, diabetes, hypertension, atrial fibrillation (AF), mental health conditions, dementia and patients receiving palliative care were receiving relevant reviews. However, we found that improvements were ongoing to some reviews of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).	

Monitoring care and treatment

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

Clinicians took part in national and local quality improvement initiatives.	Yes
The practice had a programme of targeted quality improvement and used information about care and treatment to make improvements.	Yes
The practice regularly reviewed unplanned admissions and readmissions and took appropriate action.	Yes

Effective care for the practice population

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. Health checks, including frailty assessments, were offered to patients over 75 years of age. Influenza, shingles and pneumonia vaccinations were offered to relevant patients in this age group. The practice had systems to inform eligible patients to have the meningitis vaccine. For example, before attending university for the first time. Chlamydia screening was available for relevant patients. Patients with suspected hypertension were offered ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. All patients with a learning disability were offered an annual health check. 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. Patients with poor mental health, including dementia, were referred to appropriate services.

Management of people with long-term conditions

Findings

Patients with long-term conditions were offered 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.

We looked at the records of five patients from each of the following patient groups:

- Patients diagnosed with:
- Asthma.
- Diabetes.
- Hypertension.
- Mental health conditions.
- Dementia.

Records showed that all of these patients had received a review in line with best practice guidance.

We looked at the records of five patients who were diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). We looked but could not find any evidence to show that three of these patients' reviews followed best practice guidance (Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease – GOLD guidance). The provider was aware of this situation and had taken action to ensure that all COPD reviews followed best practice guidance. For example, additional staff training had taken place and monitoring of these reviews was ongoing.

We looked at the records of five patients who were diagnosed with atrial fibrillation (AF). Records showed that all of these patients had received a review in line with best practice guidance. However, one of these patients was not being prescribed anticoagulation medicine despite their CHADSVASC score (a scoring method used to predict a patient's thromboembolic risk) indicating it was required. After our inspection the provider sent us evidence to show that this patient had been contacted and offered anticoagulation medicine. Despite being made aware of the risk of not taking anticoagulation medicine records showed the patient made an informed decision and decline the medicine.

We looked at the records of five patients who were receiving palliative care and found that end of life care was delivered in a coordinated way which took into account the needs of those whose circumstances may make them vulnerable.

Staff who were responsible for reviews of patients with long-term conditions had received specific training.

GPs followed up patients who had received treatment in hospital or through out of hours services for an acute exacerbation of asthma.

The practice shared clear and accurate information with relevant professionals when deciding care delivery for patients with long-term conditions.

We completed a series of searches on the practice's clinical record system. These searches were completed to review if the practice was assessing and delivering care and treatment in line with current legislation, standards and evidence-based guidance. Our searches showed that the practice identified patients with commonly undiagnosed conditions. For example, chronic kidney disease (CKD). However, 56 of these patients' records showed that the practice had not yet followed up their potential diagnosis of CKD. After our inspection the provider wrote to us with evidence to show that a clinical audit of all these patients was to be carried out within the next two weeks. CKD codes would then be added to relevant patients' records and further management as indicated would be delivered.

Our searches also identified 57 patients who were prescribed either angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE) inhibitor medicine or angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) medicine, who did not have a relevant blood test results in their records in the last 18 months. This was not in line with best practice guidance for the monitoring of patients prescribed either of these medicines. After our inspection the provider

wrote to us with evidence to show text messages had been sent to all relevant patients asking them to make an appointment for the relevant blood test. For patients without a mobile telephone number, practice staff had contacted them by telephone to their landline number or by letter. Extra phlebotomy clinics had also been added to increase the availability of appointments for these patients to book in for their blood tests. The provider subsequently wrote to us again with further evidence to show that 48 of these patients' records had now been coded with a diagnosis of CKD. This enabled staff to be able to ensure these patients were receiving all relevant care and treatment for this diagnosis in line with best practice guidance. The remaining patients were booked in for a repeat blood test to help confirm or deny a diagnosis of CKD.

Child Immunisation	Numerator	Denominator	Practice %	Comparison to WHO target of 95%
The percentage of children aged 1 who have completed a primary course of immunisation for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, Pertussis, Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), Hepatitis B (Hep B) ((i.e. three doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (NHS England and Improvement)	52	54	96.3%	Met 95% WHO based target
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received their booster immunisation for Pneumococcal infection (i.e. received Pneumococcal booster) (PCV booster) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (NHS England and Improvement)	43	48	89.6%	Below 90% minimum
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) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (NHS England and Improvement)	45	48	93.8%	Met 90% minimum
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella (one dose of MMR) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (NHS England and Improvement)	45	48	93.8%	Met 90% minimum
The percentage of children aged 5 who have received immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella (two doses of MMR) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (NHS England and Improvement)	48	49	98.0%	Met 95% WHO based target

Note: Please refer to the CQC guidance on Childhood Immunisation data for more information: <https://www.cqc.org.uk/guidance-providers/gps/how-we-monitor-gp-practices>

Additional evidence or comments

Childhood immunisations were carried out in line with the national childhood vaccination programme. NHS England results (published in March 2021) showed that uptake rates were in line with the target of 90% or above in two out of the five indicators. They also showed that uptake rates were above the WHO based target of 95% in two indicators.

The provider was aware that uptake rates in one indicator were 0.4% below the target of 90% or above. Appropriate action was being taken by the provider to encourage full uptake of childhood vaccinations by patients who repeatedly failed to attend the practice. For example, staff followed up when patients failed to attend appointments for childhood vaccinations with text messages, telephone calls and letters to encourage attendance at alternative appointments. When this failed, GPs contacted relevant patients to encourage uptake and discuss any reservations parents may have about their children receiving childhood immunisations.

Cancer Indicators	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of persons eligible for cervical cancer screening at a given point in time who were screened adequately within a specified period (within 3.5 years for persons aged 25 to 49, and within 5.5 years for persons aged 50 to 64). (Snapshot date: 31/03/2022) (UK Health and Security Agency)	80.2%	N/A	80% Target	Met 80% target
Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3-year coverage, %) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (UKHSA)	73.6%	63.4%	61.3%	N/A
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5-year coverage, %) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (UKHSA)	70.7%	68.0%	66.8%	N/A
Number of new cancer cases treated (Detection rate: % of which resulted from a two week wait (TWW) referral) (01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021) (UKHSA)	47.8%	56.4%	55.4%	No statistical variation

Note: CCGs were replaced by integrated care systems in July 2022. The CCG averages will continue to be used until CQC's internal systems are updated and data for 2022/23 is released.

Additional evidence or comments

Published results showed the practice's uptake for cervical screening as at March 2022 met the 80% coverage target for the national screening programme.

Published results also showed the practice's uptake for breast screening was above local and England averages.

Effective staffing

Staff had the skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their roles.

There was an induction programme for new staff.	Yes
The learning and development needs of all staff were assessed.	Yes
All staff were up to date with essential training.	Yes
All staff had access to regular appraisals, one to ones, coaching and mentoring, clinical supervision and revalidation.	Yes
Clinical staff were supported to meet the requirements of professional revalidation.	Yes
The practice could demonstrate how they assured the competence of staff employed in advanced clinical practice.	Yes
There was a clear approach for supporting and managing staff when their performance was poor or variable.	Yes

Coordinating care and treatment

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

Care was delivered and reviewed in a coordinated way when different teams, services or organisations were involved.	Yes
Patients received consistent, coordinated, person-centered care when they moved between services.	Yes

Helping patients to live healthier lives

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

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.	Yes
Staff encouraged and supported patients to be involved in monitoring and managing their own health.	Yes
Patients had access to appropriate health assessments and checks.	Yes
Staff discussed changes to care or treatment with patients and their carers as necessary.	Yes

The practice supported national priorities and initiatives to improve the population's health. For example, stop smoking campaigns and tackling obesity.	Yes
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Consent to care and treatment

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

Clinicians understood the requirements of legislation and guidance when considering consent and decision making. We saw that consent was documented.	Yes
Clinicians supported patients to make decisions. Where appropriate, they assessed and recorded a patient's mental capacity to make a decision.	Yes
Do Not Attempt Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (DNACPR) decisions were made in line with relevant legislation and were appropriate.	Yes

Caring

Rating: Good

Kindness, respect and compassion

Staff treated patients with kindness, respect and compassion.

Staff understood and respected the personal, cultural, social and religious needs of patients.	Yes
Staff displayed understanding and a non-judgmental attitude towards patients.	Yes
Patients were given appropriate and timely information to cope emotionally with their care, treatment or condition.	Yes

National GP Patient Survey Results published in July 2022

Note: CCGs were replaced by integrated care systems in July 2022. The CCG averages will continue to be used until CQC's internal systems are updated and data for 2022/23 is released.

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 (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	83.7%	82.1%	84.7%	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 (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	80.3%	80.8%	83.5%	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 (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	96.9%	92.0%	93.1%	No statistical variation

The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to the overall experience of their GP practice (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	75.8%	66.8%	72.4%	No statistical variation
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 (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	88.1%	89.0%	89.9%	No statistical variation

Additional evidence or comments

Feedback about the practice from the national GP patient survey published in July 2022 was positive and in line with local and England averages.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

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

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

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

Carers	Narrative
Percentage and number of carers identified.	The practice had identified 108 patients (2% of the practice population) who were carers.
How the practice supported carers (including young carers).	Carers were identified during the registration process and during consultations. Patients identified as being cared for were also asked who their carers was in order to help the practice identify carers. Patients who were carers were able to be referred to other services who could advise and arrange relevant packages of support.
How the practice supported recently bereaved patients.	Bereaved patients were offered a telephone call to speak with practice staff about their bereavement. Bereaved patients were also directed to bereavement support services.

Privacy and dignity

The practice respected patients' privacy and dignity.

A private room was available if patients were distressed or wanted to discuss sensitive issues.	Yes
There were arrangements to ensure confidentiality at the reception desk.	Yes

Responsive

Rating: Good

Responding to and meeting people's needs

The practice organised and delivered services to help meet patients' needs.

The practice understood the needs of its local population and had developed services in response to those needs.	Yes
The importance of flexibility, informed choice and continuity of care was reflected in the services provided.	Yes
The facilities and premises were appropriate for the services being delivered.	Yes
The practice made reasonable adjustments when patients found it hard to access services.	Yes
There were arrangements for people who need translation services.	Yes
All patients had been allocated to a designated GP to oversee their care and treatment.	Yes
The practice complied with the Accessible Information Standard.	Yes

Further information about how the practice is responding to the needs of their population
<p>Patients had a named GP who supported them in whatever setting they lived.</p> <p>The practice was responsive to the needs of older patients and offered urgent appointments for those with enhanced needs and complex medical issues.</p> <p>The practice liaised regularly with the community services to discuss and manage the needs of patients with complex medical issues.</p> <p>Appointments were available outside of school hours so that school age children did not need to miss school in order to receive care and treatment.</p> <p>The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including homeless people, Travelers and those with a learning disability.</p> <p>People in vulnerable circumstances were easily able to register with the practice, including those with no fixed abode such as homeless people and Travelers.</p> <p>The practice adjusted the delivery of its services to meet the needs of patients with a learning disability.</p> <p>Patient toilets were available that included ones that were suitable for use by people with mobility issues.</p> <p>Purpose built baby changing facilities were available.</p>

A hearing loop was available at the practice reception to assist patients who were hard of hearing or deaf.

Access to the service

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected access to GP practices and presented many challenges. In order to keep both patients and staff safe early in the pandemic practices were asked by NHS England and Improvement to assess patients remotely (for example by telephone or video consultation) when contacting the practice and to only see patients in the practice when deemed to be clinically appropriate to do so. Following the changes in national guidance during the summer of 2021 there has been a more flexible approach to patients interacting with their practice. During the pandemic there was a significant increase in telephone and online consultations compared to patients being predominantly seen in a face to face setting.

Practice Opening Times	
Day	Time
Monday	8am to 6.30pm
Tuesday	8am to 6.30pm
Wednesday	8am to 6.30pm
Thursday	8am to 6.30pm
Friday	8am to 6.30pm

There was information available for patients to support them to understand how to access services (including on websites and telephone messages).	Yes
Patients were able to make appointments in a way which met their needs.	Yes
Patients had timely access to appointments / treatment and action was taken to minimize the length of time people waited for care, treatment or advice.	Yes
The practice offered a range of appointment types to suit different needs (e.g. face to face, telephone, online).	Yes
There were systems to support patients who face communication barriers to access treatment.	Yes
Patients with the most urgent needs had their care prioritised.	Yes
There were enough staff to provide appointments and prevent staff from working excessive hours.	Yes
There were systems to monitor the quality of access and make improvements.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
Patients were able to book appointments by telephone, online and in person.	

The practice had systems to ensure patients were directed to the most appropriate person to respond to their immediate needs.

The practice had a system to assess whether a home visit was clinically necessary and the urgency of the need for medical attention.

There were arrangements with other providers to deliver home visits as well as services to patients outside of the practice's working hours. Although home visits were also provided by practice staff when necessary.

We looked at the practice's appointments system and saw that the next available face to face appointment with a GP was 19 October 2022 and the next available face to face appointment with a nurse was 31 October 2022.

National GP Patient Survey Results published in July 2022

Note: CCGs were replaced by integrated care systems in July 2022. The CCG averages will continue to be used until CQC's internal systems are updated and data for 2022/23 is released.

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 (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	44.3%	N/A	52.7%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to the overall experience of making an appointment (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	45.9%	48.6%	56.2%	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 (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	43.2%	48.2%	55.2%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who were satisfied with the appointment (or appointments) they were offered (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	74.7%	68.2%	71.9%	No statistical variation

Additional evidence or comments

Feedback about the practice from the national GP patient survey published in July 2022 was positive and in line with local and England averages.

Listening and learning from concerns and complaints

Complaints were listened to and used to improve the quality of care.

Complaints	
The practice had a system for handling complaints and concerns.	Yes
The practice's complaints policy and procedures were in line with recognised guidance and contractual obligations for GPs in England.	Yes
Information was available to help patients understand the complaints system.	Yes
Number of complaints received in the last 12 months.	6
Additional evidence or comments	
We looked at the records of two complaints reported within the last 12 months. Records showed that these complaints had been acknowledged and, after investigation, replied to in writing. Records also showed that learning from the complaints had been shared with relevant practice staff. For example, records showed that following a complaint, all patients who were worried about a potential cancer diagnosis were now being followed up if they had been given reassurance with or without treatment by practice staff. This was to help ensure symptoms the patient had presented with were not persisting or changing.	

Well-led

Rating: Good

Leadership, capacity and capability

There was compassionate and inclusive leadership at all levels.

Leaders demonstrated that they understood the challenges to quality and sustainability.	Yes
Leaders had identified the actions necessary to address these challenges.	Yes
Staff reported that leaders were visible and approachable.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
Clinical leadership and clinical supervision were provided by one of the GP partners.	
Staff told us that the GPs were approachable and always took time to listen to all members of staff.	

Vision and strategy

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

The practice had a clear vision and set of values that prioritised quality and sustainability.	Yes
There was a realistic strategy to achieve their priorities.	Yes
The vision, values and strategy were developed in collaboration with staff, patients and external partners.	Yes
Staff knew and understood the vision, values and strategy and their role in achieving them.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
The provider had a statement of purpose which reflected the visions of the practice.	

Culture

The practice had a culture of high-quality sustainable care.

Staff told us there was an open culture within the practice and they felt confident and supported to raise any issues.	Yes
The practice's speaking up policies were in line with the NHS Improvement Raising Concerns (Whistleblowing) Policy.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
Staff told us they felt respected, valued and supported locally by the practice and by their colleagues.	

Governance arrangements

There were processes and systems to support good governance and management.

There was a clear staffing structure and staff were aware of their own roles and responsibilities.	Yes
The provider had systems that helped to keep governance documents up to date.	Yes
Governance documents that we looked at were up to date.	Yes

Managing risks, issues and performance

Processes for managing risks, issues and performance were effective.

There were effective arrangements for identifying, recording, managing and mitigating risks.	Yes
There were processes to manage performance.	Yes
Clinical and internal audit was used to monitor quality and to make improvements.	Yes
Records showed that the provider had analysed all clinical audit results and implemented action plans to address findings.	Yes
Records showed that all clinical audits had been repeated or were due to be repeated to complete the cycle of clinical audit.	Yes
There was written guidance for staff to follow in the event of major incidents that contained emergency contact telephone numbers.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
Our inspection identified improvements were required in relation to the management of risks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some high-risk medicines prescribing. 	

- Management of safety alerts.

After our inspection the provider wrote to us with evidence that action had been taken that fully addressed some of these issues. They also told us that they were in the process of taking or planned to take action to address the remaining issues.

We found improvements to care and treatment were required for some types of patient reviews. For example, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) reviews.

After our inspection the provider wrote to us with evidence to show they had taken or were in the process of taking action to address these findings.

The provider had systems to continue to deliver services, respond to risk and meet patients' needs during the pandemic.

The practice had adapted how it offered appointments to meet the needs of patients during the pandemic.	Yes
The needs of vulnerable people (including those who might be digitally excluded) had been considered in relation to access.	Yes
There were systems to help identify and manage patients who needed a face-to-face appointment.	Yes
The practice actively monitored the quality of access and made improvements in response to findings.	Yes
There were recovery plans to help manage backlogs of activity and delays to treatment.	Yes
Changes had been made to infection control arrangements to protect staff and patients using the service.	Yes
Staff were supported to work remotely where applicable.	Yes

Appropriate and accurate information

The practice acted on appropriate and accurate information.

Quality and operation information was used to help monitor and improve performance.	Yes
The provider submitted data or notifications to external organisations as required.	Yes
There were arrangements in line with data security standards for the integrity and confidentiality of patient identifiable data, records and data management systems.	Yes

Governance and oversight of remote services

The practice used digital services securely and effectively and conformed to relevant digital and information security standards.	Yes
The provider was registered as a data controller with the Information Commissioner's Office.	Yes
Patient records were held in line with guidance and requirements.	Yes
Patients were informed and consent obtained if interactions were recorded.	Yes
The practice ensured patients were informed how their records were stored and managed.	Yes
Patients were made aware of the information sharing protocol before online services were delivered.	Yes
The practice had arrangements to make staff and patients aware of privacy settings on video and voice call services.	Yes
Online consultations took place in appropriate environments to ensure confidentiality.	Yes
The practice advised patients on how to protect their online information.	Yes

Engagement with patients, the public, staff and external partners

The practice involved the public, staff and external partners to help ensure they delivered high-quality and sustainable care.

Patient views were acted on to improve services and culture.	Yes
The practice had an active Patient Participation Group (PPG).	Yes
The practice gathered feedback from patients through the PPG.	Yes
The practice gathered feedback from patients through analysis of the results of the national GP patient survey.	Yes
Staff views were reflected in the planning and delivery of services.	Yes
The practice worked with stakeholders to build a shared view of challenges and of the needs of the population.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
The practice monitored feedback received from the national GP patient survey. Results published in July 2022 showed that patient satisfaction across all areas was in line with local and national averages.	
Staff told us they felt respected, valued and supported locally by the practice and by their colleagues.	

Experience shared with CQC directly via our website	
Total received	3
Number received which were positive about the service	0
Number received which were mixed about the service	0
Number which were negative about the service	3

Reviews left on the NHS Choices website	
Total reviews	0
Number of reviews that were positive about the service	0
Number of reviews that were mixed about the service	0
Number of reviews that were negative about the service	0

Examples of feedback received	Source
There were no common themes identified from reviews left on the NHS Choices website or in feedback we received from patients about services at Wigmore Medical Centre.	Reviews left on the NHS Choices website and experience shared with CQC directly via our website over the last 12 months.

Continuous improvement and innovation

There were systems and processes for learning, continuous improvement and innovation.

The practice made use of reviews of incidents.	Yes
Learning was shared effectively and used to make improvements.	Yes
Additional evidence or comments	
Significant events and complaints were used to make improvements and any learning shared with relevant staff at this practice. For example, improvements had been made to the process for GPs working remotely to refer patients under the two week wait system following a significant event.	
The practice worked with other practices in the local area as part of a Primary Care Network to help meet patients' needs.	

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 practices 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 Bands	Z-score threshold
Significant variation (positive)	≤ -3
Variation (positive)	> -3 and ≤ -2
Tending towards variation (positive)	> -2 and ≤ -1.5
No statistical variation	< 1.5 and > -1.5
Tending towards variation (negative)	≥ 1.5 and < 2
Variation (negative)	≥ 2 and < 3
Significant variation (negative)	≥ 3

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. Note that practices that have “Met 90% minimum” have not met the WHO target of 95%.
- 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.
- 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). This indicator does not have a CCG average and is scored against the national target of 80%.

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>

Note: The CQC GP Evidence Table uses the most recent validated and publicly available data. In some cases, at the time of inspection this data may be relatively old. If during the inspection the practice has provided any more recent data, this can be considered by the inspector. However, it should be noted that any data provided by the practice will be unvalidated and is not directly comparable to the published data. This has been taken into account during the inspection process.

Glossary of terms used in the data.

- **COPD:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
- **UKHSA:** UK Health and Security Agency.
- **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.
- ‰ = per thousand.