



Unannounced Medicines Management Inspection Report 26 June 2018



Carlingford Lodge Care Home

Type of Service: Nursing Home

Address: 76 Upper Dromore Road, Warrenpoint, BT34 3PN

Tel No: 028 4175 9200

Inspector: Paul Nixon

www.rqia.org.uk

Assurance, Challenge and Improvement in Health and Social Care

It should be noted that this inspection report should not be regarded as a comprehensive review of all strengths and areas for improvement that exist in the service. The findings reported on are those which came to the attention of RQIA during the course of this inspection. The findings contained within this report do not exempt the service from their responsibility for maintaining compliance with legislation, standards and best practice.

1.0 What we look for



2.0 Profile of service

This is a nursing home with 58 beds that provides care for patients with a variety of care needs, as detailed in section 3.0.

3.0 Service details

Organisation/Registered Provider: Amore (Warrenpoint)Limited Responsible Individual: Mrs Nicola Cooper	Registered Manager: See below
Person in charge at the time of inspection: Ms Paula Magee (Deputy Manager)	Date manager registered: Ms Erica Donaldson-Ellison Acting – No Application Required
Categories of care: Nursing Homes I – Old age not falling within any other category. DE – Dementia.	Number of registered places: 58 A maximum of 25 persons in category NH-I and 33 persons in category NH-DE.

4.0 Inspection summary

An unannounced inspection took place on 26 June 2018 from 09.50 to 14.15.

This inspection was underpinned by The Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003, The Nursing Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 and the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) Care Standards for Nursing Homes, April 2015.

The inspection assessed progress with any areas for improvement identified during and since the last medicines management inspection and to determine if the home was delivering safe, effective and compassionate care and if the service was well led.

Evidence of good practice was found in relation to medicine governance, the management of medicines on admission, medicine administration, medicines storage and the management of controlled drugs.

One area requiring improvement was identified in relation to records.

The patients were observed to be relaxed and comfortable in their surroundings and in their interactions with staff. They were positive about the management of their medicines and the care provided in the home. They were complimentary about the staff and management.

The findings of this report will provide the home with the necessary information to assist them to fulfil their responsibilities, enhance practice and patients' experience.

4.1 Inspection outcome

	Regulations	Standards
Total number of areas for improvement	0	1

Details of the Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) were discussed with Ms Paula Magee, Deputy Manager and Ms Caron McKay, Quality Improvement Lead, as part of the inspection process. The timescales for completion commence from the date of inspection.

Enforcement action did not result from the findings of this inspection.

4.2 Action/enforcement taken following the most recent care inspection

Other than those actions detailed in the QIP, no further actions were required to be taken following the most recent inspection on 5 and 6 June 2018. Enforcement action did not result from the findings of this inspection.

5.0 How we inspect

Prior to the inspection a range of information relevant to the service was reviewed. This included the following:

- recent inspection reports and returned QIPs
- recent correspondence with the home
- the management of medicine related incidents reported to RQIA since the last medicines management inspection.

A poster informing visitors to the home that an inspection was being conducted was displayed.

During the inspection we met with three patients, the deputy manager, the quality improvement lead, three registered nurses and three members of care staff.

Ten questionnaires were provided for distribution to patients and their representatives for completion and return to RQIA. Staff were invited to share their views by completing an online questionnaire.

A sample of the following records was examined during the inspection:

- medicines requested and received
- personal medication records
- medicine administration records
- medicines disposed of or transferred
- controlled drug record book
- medicine audits
- care plans
- training records
- medicines storage temperatures

Areas for improvement identified at the last medicines management inspection were reviewed and the assessment of compliance recorded as met, partially met, or not met.

The findings of the inspection were provided to the person in charge at the conclusion of the inspection.

6.0 The inspection

6.1 Review of areas for improvement from the most recent inspection dated 5 & 6 June 2018

The most recent inspection of the home was an unannounced care inspection. The completed QIP will be reviewed by the care inspector. This QIP will be validated by the care inspector at the next care inspection.

6.2 Review of areas for improvement from the last medicines management inspection dated 21 June 2017

Areas for improvement from the last medicines management inspection		
Action required to ensure compliance with The Nursing Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005		Validation of compliance
Area for improvement 1 Ref: Regulation 13(4) Stated: First time	The registered person shall ensure that a continuous supply of medication is maintained for newly admitted patients. Ref: 6.4	Met
	Action taken as confirmed during the inspection: The process for managing medicines prescribed for three recently admitted patients was examined. In each instance, a continuous supply of medication was maintained.	

6.3 Inspection findings

6.4 Is care safe?

Avoiding and preventing harm to patients and clients from the care, treatment and support that is intended to help them.

Medicines were managed by staff who have been trained and deemed competent to do so. An induction process was in place for registered nurses and for care staff who had been delegated medicine related tasks. The impact of training was monitored through team meetings, supervision and annual appraisal. Competency assessments were completed annually. Refresher training in medicines management was provided in the last year.

Systems were generally in place to manage the ordering of prescribed medicines to ensure adequate supplies were available and to prevent wastage. However, two of the medicines examined had been out-of-stock for several doses (they were in stock again during the inspection). These observations were discussed with management, who gave an assurance that the stock control of medicines would be more closely monitored and measures taken to ensure medicines are not allowed to run out-of-stock. This assurance having been given, an area for improvement was not specified. Antibiotics and newly prescribed medicines had been received into the home without delay.

There were satisfactory arrangements in place to manage changes to prescribed medicines. Personal medication records and handwritten entries on medicine administration records were updated by two registered nurses. This safe practice was acknowledged.

In relation to safeguarding, staff advised that they were aware of the regional procedures and who to report any safeguarding concerns to.

There were procedures in place to ensure the safe management of medicines during a patient's admission to the home.

Records of the receipt, administration and disposal of controlled drugs subject to record keeping requirements were maintained in controlled drug record books. Checks were performed on controlled drugs which require safe custody, at the end of each shift. Additional checks were also performed on other controlled drugs, which is good practice.

Robust arrangements were observed for the management of high risk medicines e.g. medicines administered through a feeding tube, insulin and warfarin. The use of separate administration charts was acknowledged.

Discontinued or expired medicines were disposed of appropriately. Discontinued controlled drugs were denatured and rendered irretrievable prior to disposal.

Medicines were stored safely and securely and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Medicine storage areas were clean, tidy and well organised. There were systems in place to alert staff of the expiry dates of medicines with a limited shelf life, once opened. Medicine refrigerators and oxygen equipment were checked at regular intervals.

Areas of good practice

There were examples of good practice in relation to staff training, competency assessment, the management of medicines on admission, the management of controlled drugs and the storage of medicines.

Areas for improvement

No areas for improvement were identified during the inspection.

	Regulations	Standards
Total number of areas for improvement	0	0

6.5 Is care effective?

The right care, at the right time in the right place with the best outcome.

The sample of medicines examined had been administered in accordance with the prescriber's instructions. There was evidence that time critical medicines had been administered at the correct time. There were arrangements in place to alert staff of when doses of medicines prescribed to be administered at atypical intervals were due.

When a patient was prescribed a medicine for administration on a "when required" basis for the management of distressed reactions, the dosage instructions were recorded on the personal medication record. Staff knew how to recognise signs, symptoms and triggers which may cause a change in a patient's behaviour and were aware that this change may be associated with pain. A care plan was maintained. However, the reason for and the outcome of administration were mostly not recorded; an area for improvement was identified.

The sample of records examined indicated that medicines which were prescribed to manage pain had been administered as prescribed. Staff were aware that ongoing monitoring was necessary to ensure that the pain was well controlled and the patient was comfortable. A pain assessment tool was used and a care plan was maintained.

The management of swallowing difficulty was examined. For those patients prescribed a thickening agent, this was recorded on their personal medication record and included details of the fluid consistency. Administrations were recorded and care plans and speech and language assessment reports were in place.

Staff confirmed that compliance with prescribed medicine regimes was monitored and any omissions or refusals likely to have an adverse effect on the patient's health were reported to the prescriber.

Medicine records were well maintained and facilitated the audit process.

Practices for the management of medicines were audited throughout the month by the management and staff. This included running stock balances for some medicines. In addition, a periodic audit was completed by the community pharmacist.

Following discussion with staff, it was evident that other healthcare professionals are contacted when required to meet the needs of patients. Staff advised that they had good working relationships with healthcare professionals involved in patient care.

Areas of good practice

There were examples of good practice in relation to the standard of record keeping, care planning and the administration of medicines.

Areas for improvement

For medicines prescribed to be administered on a “when required” basis for the management of distressed reactions, the reason for and outcome of their administration should be routinely recorded.

	Regulations	Standards
Total number of areas for improvement	0	1

6.6 Is care compassionate?

Patients and clients are treated with dignity and respect and should be fully involved in decisions affecting their treatment, care and support.

Patients were observed to be relaxed and comfortable in their surroundings and in their interactions with staff. Staff were knowledgeable regarding their patient’s needs, wishes and preferences. Staff and patient interaction and communication demonstrated that patients were treated courteously, with dignity and respect. Good relationships were evident between staff and patients.

The administration of medicines to patients was completed in a caring manner, patients were given time to take their medicines and medicines were administered as discreetly as possible.

The patients we spoke with advised that they were satisfied with the management of their medicines and the care provided in the home. They were complimentary regarding staff and management. Comments made included:

- “I am well cared for; the staff are very good: I get my medicines.”
- “It’s very nice here; I am very well cared for; staff are very understanding; the food is very nice; I get my medicines.”
- “It’s very good here; staff are good.”

None of the questionnaires that were issued for patients and relatives to complete were returned.

Areas of good practice

Staff listened to patients and took account of their views.

Areas for improvement

No areas for improvement were identified during the inspection.

	Regulations	Standards
Total number of areas for improvement	0	0

6.7 Is the service well led?

Effective leadership, management and governance which creates a culture focused on the needs and experience of service users in order to deliver safe, effective and compassionate care.

We discussed the arrangements in place in relation to the equality of opportunity for patients and the importance of staff being aware of equality legislation and recognising and responding to the diverse needs of patients. The equality data collected was managed in line with best practice.

Written policies and procedures for the management of medicines were in place. These were not examined in detail. Following discussion with staff, it was evident that they were knowledgeable with the policies and procedures and that any updates were highlighted to them.

There were robust arrangements in place for the management of medicine related incidents. Staff confirmed that they knew how to identify and report incidents. In relation to the regional safeguarding procedures, staff confirmed that they were aware that medicine incidents may need to be reported to the safeguarding team.

A review of the audit records indicated that largely satisfactory outcomes had been achieved. Where a discrepancy had been identified, there was evidence of the action taken and learning which had resulted in a change of practice.

Following discussion with the deputy manager, registered nurses and care staff, it was evident that staff were familiar with their roles and responsibilities in relation to medicines management.

Staff confirmed that any concerns in relation to medicines management were raised with management. They advised that management were open and approachable and willing to listen.

No members of staff shared their views by completing an online questionnaire.

Areas of good practice

There were examples of good practice in relation to governance arrangements, the management of medicine incidents and quality improvement. There were clearly defined roles and responsibilities for staff.

Areas for improvement

No areas for improvement were identified during the inspection.

	Regulations	Standards
Total number of areas for improvement	0	0

7.0 Quality improvement plan

Areas for improvement identified during this inspection are detailed in the QIP. Details of the QIP were discussed with Ms Paula Magee, Deputy Manager and Ms Caron McKay, Quality Improvement Lead, as part of the inspection process. The timescales commence from the date of inspection.

The registered provider/manager should note that if the action outlined in the QIP is not taken to comply with regulations and standards this may lead to further enforcement action including possible prosecution for offences. It is the responsibility of the registered provider to ensure that all areas for improvement identified within the QIP are addressed within the specified timescales.

Matters to be addressed as a result of this inspection are set in the context of the current registration of the nursing home. The registration is not transferable so that in the event of any future application to alter, extend or to sell the premises RQIA would apply standards current at the time of that application.

7.1 Areas for improvement

Areas for improvement have been identified where action is required to ensure compliance with The Nursing Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 and the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) Care Standards for Nursing Homes, April 2015.

7.2 Actions to be taken by the service

The QIP should be completed and detail the actions taken to address the areas for improvement identified. The registered provider should confirm that these actions have been completed and return the completed via the Web Portal for assessment by the inspector.

Quality Improvement Plan

Action required to ensure compliance with the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) Care Standards for Nursing Homes, April 2015

<p>Area for improvement 2</p> <p>Ref: Standard 18</p> <p>Stated: First time</p> <p>To be completed by: 26 July 2018</p>	<p>The registered person shall ensure that the reason for and outcome of administration are routinely recorded for medicines prescribed to be administered on a “when required” basis for the management of distressed reactions,</p> <p>Ref: 6.5</p>
	<p>Response by registered person detailing the actions taken: PRN protocols are now in place alongside care plans. When PRN medication is administered the the reason for and the effect is now recored within the care plan evlauation record,when the given medication is administered. This information is also recorded within the patients progress notes.</p>

Please ensure this document is completed in full and returned via the Web Portal



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