

Inspection Report

16 December 2024



South Down Healthcare Limited

Type of service: Independent Hospital (IH) – Dental Treatment
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Assurance, Challenge and Improvement in Health and Social Care

Information on legislation and standards underpinning inspections can be found on our website <https://www.rqia.org.uk/>, [The Independent Health Care Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2005](#) and the [Minimum Standards for Dental Care and Treatment \(March 2011\)](#)

1.0 Service information

Organisation/Registered Provider: South Down Healthcare Limited	Registered Manager: Ms Paula McHenry
Responsible Individual: Ms Paula McHenry	Date registered: 13 June 2012
Person in charge at the time of inspection: Ms Paula McHenry	Number of registered places: Eight
Categories of care: Independent Hospital (IH) – Dental Treatment	
Brief description of how the service operates: South Down Healthcare Limited is registered with the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority (RQIA) as an independent hospital (IH) with a dental treatment category of care. The practice has eight registered dental surgeries and provides general dental services, private treatment and offers conscious sedation, if clinically indicated.	

2.0 Inspection summary

This was an announced inspection, undertaken by a care inspector on 16 December 2024 from 10.00 am to 4.00 pm.

It focused on the themes for the 2024/25 inspection year and assessed progress with any areas for improvement identified during or since the last care inspection.

There was evidence of good practice in relation to the recruitment and selection of staff; staff training; management of medical emergencies; management of conscious sedation; infection prevention and control; decontamination of reusable dental instruments; management of complaints and incidents; and governance arrangements.

One area for improvement was identified against the standards regarding oversight of radiation safety within the practice.

No immediate concerns were identified regarding the delivery of front line patient care.

3.0 How we inspect

RQIA is required to inspect registered services in accordance with legislation. To do this, we gather and review the information we hold about the service, examine a variety of relevant records, meet and talk with staff and management and observe practices on the day of the inspection.

The inspection was facilitated by Ms McHenry and the patient care manager.

The information obtained is then considered before a determination is made on whether the practice is operating in accordance with the relevant legislation and minimum standards.

Examples of good practice are acknowledged and any areas for improvement are discussed with the person in charge and detailed in the quality improvement plan (QIP).

4.0 What people told us about the care and treatment?

We issued posters to the registered provider prior to the inspection inviting patients and members of the dental team to complete an electronic questionnaire.

No patients submitted questionnaire responses.

Thirteen staff submitted questionnaire responses. Staff responses indicated that they felt patient care was safe, effective, that patients were treated with compassion and that the service was well led. Staff indicated that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with each of these areas of patient care. One staff response included positive comments regarding the environment, the management and staff and that patients are always the priority.

5.0 The inspection

5.1 What action has been taken to meet any areas for improvement identified at or since last inspection?

The last inspection to South Down Healthcare Limited was undertaken on 30 November 2023; no areas for improvement were identified.

5.2 Inspection findings

5.2.1 Do recruitment and selection procedures comply with all relevant legislation?

There is a recruitment and selection policy and procedure in place. A discussion took place with the patient care manager to ensure the recruitment and selection policy reflects legislation and best practice guidance. Following the inspection RQIA received assurance that the policy had been further developed in this regard.

Ms McHenry and the patient care manager oversee the recruitment and selection of the dental team and approve all staff appointments. Discussion with the patient care manager confirmed that she had a clear understanding of the legislation and best practice guidance.

A review of the staff register evidenced that four new staff had been recruited since the previous inspection. A review of one personnel file of newly recruited staff evidenced that relevant recruitment records had been sought; reviewed and stored as required.

There was evidence of job descriptions and induction checklists for the different staff roles. A review of records confirmed that if a professional qualification is a requirement of the post, a registration check is made with the appropriate professional regulatory body.

The patient care manager advised that members of the dental team are provided with a job description, contract of employment/agreement and received induction training when they commenced work in the practice.

The recruitment of the dental team complies with the legislation and best practice guidance to ensure suitably skilled and qualified staff work in the practice.

5.2.2 Is the dental team appropriately trained to fulfil the duties of their role?

The dental team takes part in ongoing training to update their knowledge and skills, relevant to their role.

There is a policy in place that outlines mandatory training to be undertaken, in line with any professional requirements, and the [training guidance](#) provided by RQIA.

A record is kept of all training (including induction) and professional development activities undertaken by staff, which is overseen by Ms McHenry and the patient care manager, to ensure that the dental team is suitably skilled and qualified.

A review of a sample of staff training records identified some training records were not available for review. This was discussed with the patient care manager and following the inspection, RQIA received confirmation that these records were in place. Advice and guidance was provided to the patient care manager and Ms McHenry to maintain a robust and contemporaneous record of training undertaken by all of the staff working in the dental practice. This includes all clinical staff and visiting professionals.

The care and treatment of patients is being provided by a dental team that is appropriately trained to carry out their duties.

5.2.3 Is the practice fully equipped and is the dental team trained to manage medical emergencies?

The British National Formulary (BNF) and the Resuscitation Council (UK) specify the emergency medicines and medical emergency equipment that must be available to safely and effectively manage a medical emergency.

In the main systems were in place to ensure that emergency medicines and equipment are immediately available as specified and do not exceed their expiry dates.

A review of the medical emergency equipment identified that additional items were required. This was discussed with the patient care manager and following the inspection, RQIA received assurances that this matter had been addressed.

There was a medical emergency policy and procedure in place. Advice and guidance were provided around updating this policy and following the inspection RQIA received assurances that the policy had been updated appropriately to reflect legislation and best practice guidance.

Managing medical emergencies is included in the induction programme and refresher training is undertaken annually.

The patient care manager was able to describe the actions staff would take, in the event of a medical emergency, and advised staff are familiar with the location of medical emergency medicines and equipment.

As a result of the action taken following the inspection sufficient emergency medicines and equipment are in place and the dental team is trained to manage a medical emergency as specified in the legislation, professional standards and guidelines.

5.2.4 Does the dental team provide dental care and treatment using conscious sedation in line with the legislation and guidance?

Conscious sedation helps reduce anxiety, discomfort, and pain during certain procedures. This is accomplished with medications or medical gases to relax the patient.

Ms McHenry confirmed that conscious sedation is offered if clinically indicated using intravenous (IV) sedation. IV sedation is offered to adults and young people aged under 16 if required. For young people aged under 16 years a visiting professional provides IV sedation if required.

There was a conscious sedation policy and procedure in place that was comprehensive and reflected the legislation and best practice guidance. Advice and guidance was provided to further develop the sedation policy and procedure to reflect the provision of IV sedation to young people under 16 in line with [Conscious Sedation in Dentistry, Dental Clinic Guidance, \(Third Edition\)](#); [Scottish Dental Clinical Effectiveness Programme \(SDCEP\)](#). Following the inspection RQIA received assurance this would be reviewed and updated.

Review of the environment and equipment evidenced that conscious sedation is being managed in keeping with the [Conscious Sedation in Dentistry, Dental Clinic Guidance, \(Third Edition\)](#); [Scottish Dental Clinical Effectiveness Programme \(SDCEP\)](#).

A review of records and discussion with Ms McHenry demonstrated that a full assessment of the patient to confirm the dental treatment required and the need for sedation is undertaken by the dentist providing the sedation.

Ms McHenry confirmed that valid written consent is sought for provision of dental care with sedation in accordance with the above best practice guidance.

It was demonstrated that clinical records of patients who had treatment using sedation include a detailed record of the pre-sedation assessment, the patient's written consent, the patient's visit for sedation including monitoring, the treatment procedure and the recovery of each patient.

Information was available for patients in respect of the treatment provided and aftercare arrangements and a record is maintained to verify that post-treatment instructions were given and explained to the patient and their escort, as appropriate.

The dental team involved in the provision of conscious sedation must receive appropriate practical and clinical training. A review of training records evidenced that there is oversight of all relevant members of the dental team to ensure they complete 12 hours of sedation related verifiable continuing professional development (CPD) training in each five-year CPD cycle.

A discussion took place regarding the life support training to be undertaken by all clinical team members involved in managing patients having sedation.

Immediate Life Support (ILS) training as laid down by the Resuscitation Council (UK) must be undertaken. The patient care manager assured RQIA that the content of the medical emergency refresher training undertaken annually by staff involved in conscious sedation demonstrated that all the main elements of ILS training as outlined in Appendix 2 of [Conscious Sedation in Dentistry, Dental Clinic Guidance, \(Third Edition\); Scottish Dental Clinical Effectiveness Programme \(SDCEP\)](#) were included. It was confirmed that all clinical staff involved in conscious sedation are undergoing appropriate ILS refresher training in February 2025.

The medicines used during IV sedation are classified as controlled drugs (CDs). The arrangements for the management of the CDs were reviewed. It was demonstrated that CDs are securely stored at all times and systems were in place for the ordering, administration, reconciliation (stock check) and disposal of these medicines.

It was noted that arrangements for record keeping and stock checks around midazolam used for IV sedation could be strengthened. Advice and guidance was provided in this regard. Following the inspection RQIA received assurance that the process for stock checking controlled drugs had been reviewed and was in line with current best practice.

It was identified that a standard operating procedure (SOP) for CDs was in place and had been signed by all relevant clinical staff.

There are arrangements in place to enable the dental team to safely provide dental care and treatment using conscious sedation, in keeping with legislation and guidance.

5.2.5 Does the dental team adhere to infection prevention and control (IPC) best practice guidance?

The IPC arrangements were reviewed throughout the practice to evidence that the risk of infection transmission to patients, visitors and staff was minimised.

The infection prevention and control measures to prevent transmission of respiratory illnesses in the practice was discussed with the patient care manager.

It was confirmed that arrangements are in place in keeping with the Health and Social Care Public Health Agency guidance [Infection Prevention and Control Measures for Respiratory illnesses March 2023](#) and the [Infection Prevention and Control Manual for Northern Ireland](#). The patient care manager is aware that further advisory information, guidance and alerts are available on Department of Health (DoH) websites in this regard.

There was an overarching IPC policy and associated procedures in place. The practice manager advised that these documents reflected legislation and best practice guidance. The patient care manager confirmed there was a nominated lead dental nurse who had responsibility for IPC and decontamination in the practice. The lead dental nurse had undertaken IPC and decontamination training in line with their CPD and had retained the necessary training certificates as evidence.

During a tour of some areas of the practice, it was observed that clinical and decontamination areas were clean, tidy and uncluttered. All areas of the practice observed were equipped to meet the needs of patients.

The arrangements for personal protective equipment (PPE) were reviewed and it was noted that appropriate PPE was readily available for the dental team in accordance with the treatments provided.

Using the Infection Prevention Society (IPS) audit tool, IPC audits are routinely undertaken by members of the dental team to self-assess compliance with best practice guidance. The purpose of these audits is to assess compliance with key elements of IPC, relevant to dentistry, including the arrangements for environmental cleaning; the use of PPE; hand hygiene practice; and waste and sharps management. This audit also includes the decontamination of reusable dental instruments which is discussed further in the following section of this report. A review of these audits evidenced that they were completed on a six monthly basis and, where applicable, an action plan was generated to address any improvements required.

Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for clinical members of the dental team as it protects them if exposed to this virus. A system was in place to ensure that relevant members of the dental team have received this vaccination. A review of a sample of staff personnel files confirmed that vaccination history is checked during the recruitment process and vaccination records are retained in personnel files.

Discussion with the patient care manager confirmed that members of the dental team had received IPC training relevant to their roles and responsibilities and they demonstrated good knowledge and understanding of these procedures. Review of training records evidenced that the dental team had completed relevant IPC training and had received regular updates.

Review of IPC arrangements evidenced that the dental team adheres to best practice guidance to minimise the risk of infection transmission to patients, visitors and staff.

5.2.6 Does the dental team meet current best practice guidance for the decontamination of reusable dental instruments?

Robust procedures and a dedicated decontamination room must be in place to minimise the risk of infection transmission to patients, visitors and staff in line with [Health Technical Memorandum 01-05: Decontamination in primary care dental practices, \(HTM 01-05\)](#), published by the DoH.

There was a range of policies and procedures in place for the decontamination of reusable dental instruments that were comprehensive. The patient care manager provided assurance that these reflected legislation, minimum standards and best practice guidance.

There was a designated decontamination room separate from patient treatment areas and dedicated to the decontamination process. The design and layout of this room complied with best practice guidance and the equipment was sufficient to meet the requirements of the practice. Records evidencing that the equipment for cleaning and sterilising instruments was inspected, validated, maintained and used in line with the manufacturers' guidance were reviewed. It was confirmed that the pressure vessel testing for the three autoclaves was not up to date. However, following the inspection RQIA received assurances that this matter had been addressed.

Review of equipment logbooks demonstrated that all required tests to check the efficiency of the machines had been undertaken with the exception of the DAC Universal and this was addressed following the inspection.

Discussion with members of the dental team confirmed that they had received training on the decontamination of reusable dental instruments in keeping with their role and responsibilities. They demonstrated good knowledge and understanding of the decontamination process and were able to describe the equipment treated as single use and the equipment suitable for decontamination.

As a result of the action taken following the inspection it was determined that the dental team are adhering to current best practice guidance on the decontamination of dental instruments.

5.2.7 How does the dental team ensure that appropriate radiographs (x-rays) are taken safely?

The arrangements regarding radiology and radiation safety were reviewed to ensure that appropriate safeguards were in place to protect patients, visitors and staff from the ionising radiation produced by taking an x-ray.

Dental practices are required to notify and register any equipment producing ionising radiation with the Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland (HSENI). A review of records evidenced the practice had registered with the HSENI.

The practice has eight surgeries each of which has an intra-oral x-ray machine. In addition, there is a cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) machine, which is located in a separate room. The equipment inventory reflected all the radiography equipment in place.

A radiation protection advisor (RPA), medical physics expert (MPE) and radiation protection supervisor (RPS) have been appointed in line with legislation.

A dedicated radiation protection file containing the relevant local rules, employer's procedures and other additional information was retained.

A review of the file confirmed that the Employer had entitled the dental team to undertake specific roles and responsibilities associated with radiology and ensured that these staff had completed appropriate training. The RPS oversees radiation safety within the practice however it was noted that the annual review of the radiation protection file had not been completed by the RPS. Following the inspection RQIA received assurances that the radiation protection file had been reviewed by the RPS to ensure it is accurate and up to date, with any necessary action taken.

The appointed RPA must undertake a critical examination and acceptance test of all new x-ray equipment; thereafter the RPA must complete a quality assurance test every three years as specified within the legislation.

The patient care manager confirmed that no new radiology equipment had been installed since the previous RQIA inspection.

The most recent report generated by the RPA in October 2023 evidenced that the x-ray equipment had been examined. There was no evidence that the recommendations made in the report had been actioned. Following the inspection RQIA received assurances that the recommendations within in the RPA report had all been actioned.

During the inspection it was noted that not all of the radiology equipment had been serviced in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Following the inspection RQIA received assurance that this would be addressed.

A copy of the local rules was on display near each x-ray machine observed and appropriate staff had signed to confirm that they had read and understood these.

Quality assurance systems and processes were in place to ensure that all matters relating to x-rays reflect legislation and best practice guidance. It was evidenced that all measures are taken to optimise radiation dose exposure. This included the use of rectangular collimation, x-ray audits and digital x-ray processing.

As a result of the issues identified above regarding radiology and radiation safety one area for improvement has been made against the standards to ensure that the oversight of radiation safety within the practice is reviewed in line with best practice guidance and legislation.

Addressing the area for improvement will strengthen the radiology and radiation safety arrangements and procedures in place to ensure that appropriate x-rays are taken safely.

5.2.8 Are complaints and incidents being effectively managed?

The arrangements for the management of complaints and incidents were reviewed to ensure that they were being managed in keeping with legislation and best practice guidance.

The complaints policy and procedure provided clear instructions for patients and staff to follow. Patients and/or their representatives were made aware of how to make a complaint by way of the patient's guide and information on display in the practice.

Arrangements were in place to record any complaint received in a complaints register and retain all relevant records including details of any investigation undertaken, all communication with complainants, the outcome of the complaint and the complainant's level of satisfaction.

A review of records concerning complaints evidenced that complaints had been managed in accordance with best practice guidance. A complaints audit had been undertaken to identify trends, drive quality improvement and to enhance service provision.

Discussion with the patient care manager confirmed that an incident policy and procedure was in place which includes the reporting arrangements to RQIA. The patient care manager confirmed that incidents are effectively documented and investigated in line with legislation. All relevant incidents are reported to RQIA and other relevant organisations in accordance with legislation and RQIA [Statutory Notification of Incidents and Deaths](#). Arrangements are in place to audit adverse incidents to identify trends and improve service provided.

The dental team was knowledgeable on how to deal with and respond to complaints and incidents in accordance with legislation, minimum standards and the DoH guidance.

Arrangements were in place to share information with the dental team about complaints and incidents including any learning outcomes, and also compliments received.

Systems were in place to ensure that complaints and incidents were being managed effectively in accordance with legislation and best practice guidance.

5.2.9 How does a registered provider who is not in day to day management of the practice assure themselves of the quality of the services provided?

Where the business entity operating a dental practice is a corporate body or partnership or an individual owner who is not in day to day management of the practice, unannounced quality monitoring visits by the registered provider must be undertaken and documented every six months; as required by Regulation 26 of The Independent Health Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005.

Ms McHenry was in day to day management of the practice, therefore the unannounced quality monitoring visits by the registered provider are not applicable.

5.3 Does the dental team have suitable arrangements in place to record equality data?

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 was discussed with the patient care manager.

6.0 Quality Improvement Plan/Areas for Improvement

One area for improvement has been identified where action is required to ensure compliance with the Minimum Standards for Dental Care and Treatment (March 2011).

	Regulations	Standards
Total number of Areas for Improvement	0	1

The area for improvement and details of the QIP were discussed with the patient care manager, as part of the inspection process. The timescales for completion commence from the date of inspection.

Quality Improvement Plan	
Action required to ensure compliance with the Minimum Standards for Dental Care and Treatment (March 2011)	
<p>Area for improvement 1</p> <p>Ref: Standard 8.3</p> <p>Stated: First</p> <p>To be completed by: 16 December 2024</p>	<p>The responsible individual shall ensure that the oversight of radiology and radiation safety within the practice is reviewed in line with best practice guidance and legislation.</p> <p>Ref: 8.3</p> <hr/> <p>Response by registered person detailing the actions taken: South Down Clinic aims to deliver the highest standard of care possible for our patients, delivered by our high achieving dentists and staff. Patients care and safety is always our priority. We will continue to provide this to the best of our ability.</p>

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