

Care Quality Commission

Inspection Evidence Table

Dr Rajpreet Millan (1-551349134)

Inspection date: 24 September 2019

Date of data download: 19 September 2019

Overall rating: Good

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

Safe

Rating: Good

Safety systems and processes

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

Safeguarding	Y/N/Partial
There was a lead member of staff for safeguarding processes and procedures.	Y
Safeguarding systems, processes and practices were developed, implemented and communicated to staff.	Y
There were policies covering adult and child safeguarding which were accessible to all staff.	Y
Policies took account of patients accessing any online services.	Y
Policies and procedures were monitored, reviewed and updated.	Y
Partners and staff were trained to appropriate levels for their role.	Y
There was active and appropriate engagement in local safeguarding processes.	Y
The Out of Hours service was informed of relevant safeguarding information.	Y
There were systems to identify vulnerable patients on record.	Y
Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks were undertaken where required.	Y
Staff who acted as chaperones were trained for their role.	Y
There were regular discussions between the practice and other health and social care professionals such as health visitors, school nurses, community midwives and social workers to support and protect adults and children at risk of significant harm.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Staff had access to safeguarding e-learning training. All staff we spoke with demonstrated they understood the relevant safeguarding processes and their responsibilities.	

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

Safety systems and records	Y/N/Partial
There was a record of portable appliance testing or visual inspection by a competent person. Date of last inspection/test: 22 August 2019	Y
There was a record of equipment calibration. Date of last calibration: 21 June 2019	Y
There were risk assessments for any storage of hazardous substances for example, liquid nitrogen, storage of chemicals.	Y
There was a fire procedure.	Y
There was a record of fire extinguisher checks. Date of last check: 06 June 2019	Y
There was a log of fire drills. Date of last drill: 15 May 2019	Y
There was a record of fire alarm checks. Date of last check: 18 September 2019	Y
There was a record of fire training for staff. Date of last training: 28 May 2019	Y
There were fire marshals.	Y
A fire risk assessment had been completed. Date of completion: 18 January 2017	Y
Actions from fire risk assessment were identified and completed.	Y

Health and safety	Y/N/Partial
Premises/security risk assessment had been carried out. Date of last assessment: 21 January 2017	Y
Health and safety risk assessments had been carried out and appropriate actions taken. Date of last assessment: 21 January 2017	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: A Legionella risk assessment was in place for the premises and the practice completed regular water temperature checks. (Legionella is a term for a particular bacterium which can contaminate water systems in buildings).	

Infection prevention and control

Appropriate standards of cleanliness and hygiene were met.

	Y/N/Partial
There was an infection risk assessment and policy.	Y
Staff had received effective training on infection prevention and control.	Y
Infection prevention and control audits were carried out. Date of last infection prevention and control audit: 22 September 2019	Y
The practice had acted on any issues identified in infection prevention and control audits.	Y
There was a system to notify Public Health England of suspected notifiable diseases.	Y
The arrangements for managing waste and clinical specimens kept people safe.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Staff had access to infection prevention and control (IPC) e-learning training. All of the staff we spoke with demonstrated a good understanding of the IPC systems and processes in place.	

Risks to patients

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

	Y/N/Partial
There was an effective approach to managing staff absences and busy periods.	Y
There was an effective induction system for temporary staff tailored to their role.	Y
Comprehensive risk assessments were carried out for patients.	Y
Risk management plans for patients were developed in line with national guidance.	Y
The practice was equipped to deal with medical emergencies (including suspected sepsis) and staff were suitably trained in emergency procedures.	Y
Clinicians knew how to identify and manage patients with severe infections including sepsis.	Y
Receptionists were aware of actions to take if they encountered a deteriorating or acutely unwell patient and had been given guidance on identifying such patients.	Y
There was a process in the practice for urgent clinical review of such patients.	Y
When there were changes to services or staff the practice assessed and monitored the impact on safety.	Y

Information to deliver safe care and treatment

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

	Y/N/Partial
Individual care records, including clinical data, were written and managed securely and in line with current guidance and relevant legislation.	Y
There was a system for processing information relating to new patients including the summarising of new patient notes.	Y
There were systems for sharing information with staff and other agencies to enable them to deliver safe care and treatment.	Y
Referral letters contained specific information to allow appropriate and timely referrals.	Y
Referrals to specialist services were documented and there was a system to monitor delays in referrals.	Y
There was a documented approach to the management of test results and this was managed in a timely manner.	Y
There was appropriate clinical oversight of test results, including when reviewed by non-clinical staff.	Y
The practice demonstrated that when patients use multiple services, all the information needed for their ongoing care was shared appropriately and in line with relevant protocols.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The process for managing referrals was undertaken by a secretary as an electronic task on the computer system. From the sample of documents we viewed, we found referral letters were handled appropriately and in a timely manner. However, the practice did not have a clear system of monitoring this process in order to identify any delays.	

Appropriate and safe use of medicines

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

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
Number of antibacterial prescription items prescribed per Specific Therapeutic group Age-sex Related Prescribing Unit (STAR PU) (01/07/2018 to 30/06/2019) <small>(NHS Business Service Authority - NHSBSA)</small>	0.83	0.92	0.87	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). (01/07/2018 to 30/06/2019) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	5.7%	8.9%	8.6%	No statistical variation
Average daily quantity per item for Nitrofurantoin 50 mg tablets and capsules, Nitrofurantoin 100 mg m/r capsules, Pivmecillinam 200 mg tablets and Trimethoprim 200 mg tablets prescribed for uncomplicated urinary tract infection (01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	6.35	5.51	5.63	No statistical variation
Average daily quantity of oral NSAIDs prescribed per Specific Therapeutic Group Age-sex Related Prescribing Unit (STAR-PU) (01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	1.85	2.12	2.08	No statistical variation

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

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

Dispensary services (where the practice provided a dispensary service)	Y/N/Partial
There was a GP responsible for providing effective leadership for the dispensary.	Y
The practice had clear Standard Operating Procedures which covered all aspects of the dispensing process, were regularly reviewed, and a system to monitor staff compliance.	Y
Dispensary staff who worked unsupervised had received appropriate training and regular checks of their competency.	Y
Prescriptions were signed before medicines were dispensed and handed out to patients. There was a risk assessment or surgery policy for exceptions such as acute prescriptions.	Y
Medicines stock was appropriately managed and disposed of, and staff kept appropriate records.	Y
Medicines that required refrigeration were appropriately stored, monitored and transported in line with the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure they remained safe and effective.	Y
If the dispensary provided medicines in Monitored Dosage Systems, there were systems to ensure staff were aware of medicines that were not suitable for inclusion in such packs, and appropriate information was supplied to patients about their medicines.	Y
If the practice offered a delivery service, this had been risk assessed for safety, security, confidentiality and traceability.	N/A
Dispensing incidents and near misses were recorded and reviewed regularly to identify themes and reduce the chance of reoccurrence.	Y
Information was provided to patients in accessible formats for example, large print labels, braille, information in a variety of languages etc.	Y
There was the facility for dispensers to speak confidentially to patients and protocols described the process for referral to clinicians.	Y
Explanation of any answers and other comments on dispensary services: The practice provides a dispensing service for approximately 80% of the practice population. Dispensary staff were appropriately qualified and their competence was assessed regularly.	

Track record on safety and lessons learned and improvements made

The practice learned and made improvements when things went wrong.

Significant events	Y/N/Partial
The practice monitored and reviewed safety using information from a variety of sources.	Y
Staff knew how to identify and report concerns, safety incidents and near misses.	Y
There was a system for recording and acting on significant events.	Y
Staff understood how to raise concerns and report incidents both internally and externally.	Y
There was evidence of learning and dissemination of information.	Y
Number of events recorded in last 12 months:	Five
Number of events that required action:	Five
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: There was an effective system in place for reporting and recording incidents and significant events. The staff we spoke with were clear on the reporting process and we found that lessons learnt were shared to make sure action was taken to improve safety in the practice.	

Example(s) of significant events recorded and actions by the practice.

Event	Specific action taken
The practice identified a patient who was prescribed an inhaler and was receiving an inappropriate dose.	The patient was immediately contacted and the prescription was changed to the correct dose. Clinicians were reminded to check and follow current guidelines when prescribing an inhaler.
A patient was given incorrect medicine by the in-house dispensary.	Dispensary staff were reminded to follow the process in place and ensure all medication is checked by two members of staff before being issued.

Safety alerts	Y/N/Partial
There was a system for recording and acting on safety alerts.	Y
Staff understood how to deal with alerts.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: We saw a process was in place and adhered to for the receipt, review and monitoring of action taken in response to safety alerts including Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) alerts. We saw examples of actions taken in response to recent alerts, including one regarding sodium valproate (a medicine primarily used in the treatment of epilepsy).	

Effective

Rating: Good

Effective needs assessment, care and treatment

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

	Y/N/Partial
The practice had systems and processes to keep clinicians up to date with current evidence-based practice.	Y
Patients' immediate and ongoing needs were fully assessed. This included their clinical needs and their mental and physical wellbeing.	Y
Patients presenting with symptoms which could indicate serious illness were followed up in a timely and appropriate way.	Y
We saw no evidence of discrimination when staff made care and treatment decisions.	Y
Patients' treatment was regularly reviewed and updated.	Y
There were appropriate referral pathways to make sure that patients' needs were addressed.	Y
Patients were told when they needed to seek further help and what to do if their condition deteriorated.	Y
The practice used digital services securely and effectively and conformed to relevant digital and information security standards.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: GPs had access to electronic software and templates which ensured the care and treatment provided to patients was in line with current legislation, guidelines and care pathways.	

Prescribing	Practice performance	CCG average	England average	England comparison
Average daily quantity of Hypnotics prescribed per Specific Therapeutic group Age-sex Related Prescribing Unit (STAR PU) (01/07/2018 to 30/06/2019) <small>(NHSBSA)</small>	0.20	0.62	0.75	Significant Variation (positive)

Older people

Population group rating: Good

Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice used a clinical tool to identify older patients who were living with moderate or severe frailty. Those identified received a full assessment of their physical, mental and social needs. The practice followed up on older patients discharged from hospital. It ensured that their care plans

and prescriptions were updated to reflect any extra or changed needs.

- The practice carried out structured annual medication reviews for older patients.
- Staff had appropriate knowledge of treating older people including their psychological, mental and communication needs.
- Health checks, including frailty assessments, were offered to patients over 75 years of age.
- Flu, shingles and pneumonia vaccinations were offered to relevant patients in this age group.

People with long-term conditions

Population group rating: Good

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 GPs worked with other health and care professionals to deliver a coordinated package of care.
- A secondary care nurse offered an anticoagulation clinic at the practice on a weekly basis.
- 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.
- The practice could demonstrate how they identified patients with commonly undiagnosed conditions, for example diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), atrial fibrillation and hypertension.
- Adults with newly diagnosed cardio-vascular disease were offered statins.
- Patients with atrial fibrillation were assessed for stroke risk and treated appropriately.
- Patients with asthma were offered an asthma management plan.

Diabetes Indicators	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, in whom the last IFCC-HbA1c is 64 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	85.5%	78.1%	78.8%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	8.6% (11)	10.8%	13.2%	N/A
The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 140/80 mmHg or less (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	80.5%	75.3%	77.7%	No statistical variation

Exception rate (number of exceptions).	7.8% (10)	9.4%	9.8%	N/A
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	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, whose last measured total cholesterol (measured within the preceding 12 months) is 5 mmol/l or less (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	85.1%	79.7%	80.1%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	10.9% (14)	12.7%	13.5%	N/A

Other long-term conditions	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with asthma, on the register, who have had an asthma review in the preceding 12 months that includes an assessment of asthma control using the 3 RCP questions, NICE 2011 menu ID: NM23 (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	72.6%	76.0%	76.0%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	2.0% (3)	6.4%	7.7%	N/A
The percentage of patients with COPD who have had a review, undertaken by a healthcare professional, including an assessment of breathlessness using the Medical Research Council dyspnoea scale in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	92.3%	91.8%	89.7%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	31.6% (12)	13.1%	11.5%	N/A

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading measured in the preceding 12 months is 150/90mmHg or less (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	82.9%	81.9%	82.6%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	3.6% (16)	3.6%	4.2%	N/A
In those patients with atrial fibrillation with a record of a CHA2DS2-VASc score of 2 or more, the percentage of patients who are currently treated with anti-coagulation drug therapy (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	100.0%	90.1%	90.0%	Significant Variation (positive)
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	0.0% (0)	5.2%	6.7%	N/A

Any additional evidence or comments

During our inspection we checked a sample of records for patients diagnosed with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and found all of these patients had received appropriate reviews or had been invited for a review. We found the practice had a systematic approach towards managing patient reviews and recalls. Unverified data from April 2019 showed the practice had not exception reported any of these patients. (Exception reporting is the removal of patients from QOF calculations where, for example, the patients are unable to attend a review meeting or certain medicines cannot be prescribed because of side effects).

Families, children and young people

Population group rating: **Good**

Findings

- Childhood immunisation uptake rates were in line with the 90% national minimum target for three out of four indicators. Performance for the percentage of children aged two who had received immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella was 87.5% which was below the national minimum target of 90%. The practice told us that this was due to difficulties they had experienced in maintaining capacity within their nursing team. The practice was in the process of recruiting a new practice nurse and were taking steps to improve performance for childhood immunisation uptake rates.
- The practice contacted the parents or guardians of children due to have childhood immunisations.
- The practice had arrangements for following up failed attendance of children's appointments following an appointment in secondary care or for immunisation and would liaise with health visitors and school nurses when necessary.
- The practice had arrangements to identify and review the treatment of newly pregnant women on long-term medicines. These patients were provided with advice and post-natal support in accordance with best practice guidance.

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) (01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019) (NHS England)	25	27	92.6%	Met 90% minimum
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received their booster immunisation for Pneumococcal infection (i.e. received Pneumococcal booster) (PCV booster) (01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019) (NHS England)	36	40	90.0%	Met 90% minimum
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received their immunisation for	36	40	90.0%	Met 90% minimum

Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and Meningitis C (MenC) (i.e. received Hib/MenC booster) (01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019) (NHS England)				
The percentage of children aged 2 who have received immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella (one dose of MMR) (01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019) (NHS England)	35	40	87.5%	Below 90% minimum

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>

Working age people (including those recently retired and students)

Population group rating: Good

Findings

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

Cancer Indicators	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of women eligible for cervical cancer screening at a given point in time who were screened adequately within a specified period (within 3.5 years for women aged 25 to 49, and within 5.5 years for women aged 50 to 64) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (Public Health England)	77.0%	N/A	N/A	Below 80% target
Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)	67.3%	72.2%	69.9%	N/A
Persons, 60-69, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5 year coverage, %)(01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)	58.3%	59.2%	54.4%	N/A
The percentage of patients with cancer, diagnosed within the preceding 15 months, who have a patient review recorded as occurring within 6 months of the date of diagnosis. (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)	58.3%	63.1%	70.2%	N/A
Number of new cancer cases treated	85.7%	55.9%	51.9%	No statistical variation

(Detection rate: % of which resulted from a two week wait (TWW) referral) (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (PHE)				
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Any additional evidence or comments

There was evidence to suggest the practice encouraged its relevant patients to engage with nationally run and managed screening programmes. The practice had plans in place to increase their nursing capacity and operated a reminder system for patients who did not attend for their cervical screening test.

People whose circumstances make them vulnerable

Population group rating: Good

Findings

- Same day appointments and longer appointments were offered when required.
- All patients with a learning disability were offered an annual health check.
- End of life care was delivered in a coordinated way which took into account the needs of those whose circumstances may make them vulnerable.
- The practice 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.

People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia)

Population group rating: Good

Findings

- The practice assessed and monitored the physical health of people with mental illness, severe mental illness, and personality disorder by providing access to health checks, interventions for physical activity, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, cancer and access to 'stop smoking' services.
- Same day and longer appointments were offered when required.
- There was a system for following up patients who failed to attend for administration of long-term medication.
- When patients were assessed to be at risk of suicide or self-harm the practice had arrangements in place to help them to remain safe.
- Patients at risk of dementia were identified and offered an assessment to detect possible signs of dementia. When dementia was suspected there was an appropriate referral for diagnosis.
- All staff had received dementia training in the last 12 months.
- Patients with poor mental health, including dementia, were referred to appropriate services.

Mental Health Indicators	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses who have a comprehensive, agreed care plan documented in the record, in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) ^(QOF)	100.0%	91.2%	89.5%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	33.3% (1)	13.8%	12.7%	N/A
The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses whose alcohol consumption has been recorded in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) ^(QOF)	100.0%	93.1%	90.0%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	33.3% (1)	12.0%	10.5%	N/A
The percentage of patients diagnosed with dementia whose care plan has been reviewed in a face-to-face review in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) ^(QOF)	90.9%	82.6%	83.0%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	0.0% (0)	8.0%	6.6%	N/A

Any additional evidence or comments

During our inspection we checked a sample of records for patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses and found all of these patients had received appropriate reviews or had been invited for a review. We found the practice had a systematic approach towards managing patient reviews and recalls.

Monitoring care and treatment

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

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average
Overall QOF score (out of maximum 559)	549.6	541.5	537.5
Overall QOF score (as a percentage of maximum)	98.3%	96.9%	96.2%
Overall QOF exception reporting (all domains)	5.1%	5.2%	5.8%

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

Quality improvement activity was targeted at the areas where there were concerns.	Y
The practice regularly reviewed unplanned admissions and readmissions and took appropriate action.	Y

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

<p>The practice used information about care and treatment to make improvements. For example, an audit was completed to ensure patients prescribed a type of medicine used to treat rheumatoid arthritis were receiving the appropriate blood monitoring tests and that their care was monitored and recorded accordingly. The practice took action to improve the systems in place. This audit was repeated and the results demonstrated that the practice was effectively monitoring and managing all of these patients.</p> <p>The clinical lead had undertaken a three-cycle audit to ensure patients prescribed a type of medicine used to treat an overactive bladder received appropriate blood pressure monitoring. This audit demonstrated that patients were recalled appropriately for blood pressure monitoring.</p>

Effective staffing

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

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

Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Staff had access to a comprehensive range of e-learning training modules. The practice had a programme of learning and development and staff members attended local Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) led training days which were held on a regular basis.

Dispensary staff were appropriately qualified and their competence was assessed regularly. They could demonstrate how they kept up to date.

Coordinating care and treatment

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

Indicator	Y/N/Partial
The contractor has regular (at least three monthly) multidisciplinary case review meetings where all patients on the palliative care register are discussed (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) (QOF)	Y
We saw records that showed that all appropriate staff, including those in different teams and organisations, were involved in assessing, planning and delivering care and treatment.	Y
Care was delivered and reviewed in a coordinated way when different teams, services or organisations were involved.	Y
Patients received consistent, coordinated, person-centred care when they moved between services.	Y
For patients who accessed the practice's digital service there were clear and effective processes to make referrals to other services.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice worked closely with a multi-disciplinary rapid response service in place to support older people and others with long-term or complex conditions to remain at home rather than going into hospital or residential care.	

Helping patients to live healthier lives

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

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

Smoking Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of patients with any or any combination of the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses whose notes record smoking status in the preceding 12 months (01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018) <small>(QOF)</small>	94.0%	94.8%	95.1%	No statistical variation
Exception rate (number of exceptions).	1.3% (8)	0.6%	0.8%	N/A

Consent to care and treatment

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

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

Caring

Rating: Good

Kindness, respect and compassion

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

	Y/N/Partial
Staff understood and respected the personal, cultural, social and religious needs of patients.	Y
Staff displayed understanding and a non-judgemental attitude towards patients.	Y
Patients were given appropriate and timely information to cope emotionally with their care, treatment or condition.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: During our inspection we observed that staff members displayed a kind and caring approach towards patients. Staff members had completed equality and diversity training.	

CQC comments cards	
Total comments cards received.	34
Number of CQC comments received which were positive about the service.	32
Number of comments cards received which were mixed about the service.	Two
Number of CQC comments received which were negative about the service.	Zero

Source	Feedback
Patient interviews	Feedback from patients was positive about the way staff treated them.
CQC comment cards	Patient comments were positive about the caring nature of all staff members and GPs.

National GP Survey results

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

Practice population size	Surveys sent out	Surveys returned	Survey Response rate%	% of practice population
2,761	249	109	43.8%	3.95%

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 (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	77.6%	88.9%	88.9%	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 (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	78.9%	86.4%	87.4%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that during their last GP appointment they had confidence and trust in the healthcare professional they saw or spoke to (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	88.6%	95.9%	95.5%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to the overall experience of their GP practice (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	72.3%	80.5%	82.9%	No statistical variation

Any additional evidence or comments

The practice had reviewed the latest National GP Patient Survey results published in July 2019 and had obtained feedback from the NHS Friends and Family Test (FFT) and Patient Participation Group (PPG). (The FFT asks people if they would recommend the services they have used and offers a range of responses). The practice had taken steps to make improvements in areas where performance was below the local and national average.

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

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

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

	Y/N/Partial
Staff communicated with patients in a way that helped them to understand their care, treatment and condition, and any advice given.	Y
Staff helped patients and their carers find further information and access community and advocacy services.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice displayed information about local services and support available to patients. The practice website offered a range of information for patients to access. Easy read materials were available.	

Source	Feedback
Interviews with patients and CQC comment cards.	Patients told us they felt involved in decision making about the care and treatment they received. They also told us they felt listened to and supported by staff and had sufficient time during consultations to make an informed decision about the choice of treatment available to them.

National GP Survey results

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that during their last GP appointment they were involved as much as they wanted to be in decisions about their care and treatment (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	93.6%	93.5%	93.4%	No statistical variation

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

Carers	Narrative
Percentage and number of carers identified.	The practice held a register of carers, with 52 carers identified, which was approximately 2% of the practice list.
How the practice supported carers (including young carers).	The practice's computer system alerted staff if a patient was also a carer. The practice had a dedicated carers noticeboard in the patient waiting area and a carers lead who provided information to patients about local services offering support to carers.
How the practice supported recently bereaved patients.	Staff told us that if families had experienced bereavement a sympathy card would be sent to the family and the practice would provide information on services available to support them.

Privacy and dignity

The practice respected patients' privacy and dignity.

	Y/N/Partial
Curtains were provided in consulting rooms to maintain patients' privacy and dignity during examinations, investigations and treatments.	Y
Consultation and treatment room doors were closed during consultations.	Y
A private room was available if patients were distressed or wanted to discuss sensitive issues.	Y
There were arrangements to ensure confidentiality at the reception desk.	Partial
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Staff recognised the importance of patients' dignity and respect. Staff made efforts to maintain privacy and confidentiality. However, the size of the reception area meant that there was a lack of privacy when patients spoke with reception or dispensary staff. The practice told us that they had displayed a notice in the reception area to promote patient confidentiality however this was not visible at the time of our inspection. The practice was aware of the lack of privacy within the reception area and had made changes to the front desk in order to improve the patient experience. The practice had an electronic check-in kiosk available to patients.	

Responsive

Rating: Good

Responding to and meeting people's needs

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

	Y/N/Partial
The practice understood the needs of its local population and had developed services in response to those needs.	Y
The importance of flexibility, informed choice and continuity of care was reflected in the services provided.	Y
The facilities and premises were appropriate for the services being delivered.	Y
The practice made reasonable adjustments when patients found it hard to access services.	Y
There were arrangements in place for people who need translation services.	Y
The practice complied with the Accessible Information Standard.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice participated in a local CCG led winter resilience scheme and offered more appointments. This service had given patients the opportunity to attend the practice for an urgent appointment rather than travel to the local A&E department. The practice had offered 133 additional face to face and telephone consultations between October 2018 and April 2019.	
Patients were able to access a dispensary service and this was used by approximately 80% of the practice population.	

Practice Opening Times	
Day	Time
Opening times including the dispensary:	
Monday	8.30am – 6.30pm (closed from 1pm to 2pm)
Tuesday	8.30am – 8pm (closed from 1pm to 2pm)
Wednesday	8.30am – 6.30pm (closed from 1pm to 2pm)
Thursday	8.30am – 6.30pm (closed from 1pm to 2pm)
Friday	8.30am – 6.30pm (closed from 1pm to 2pm)
The practice telephone line is available from 8am Monday to Friday.	
Appointments available:	
Monday	9am – 11am and 3pm – 5.30pm
Tuesday	9am – 11am and 3pm – 5.30pm and 7.15pm – 8pm
Wednesday	9am – 11am and 3pm – 5.30pm
Thursday	9am – 11am and 3pm – 5.30pm
Friday	9am – 11am and 3pm – 5.30pm
The practice offered extended opening hours until 8pm every Tuesday evening.	

National GP Survey results

Practice population size	Surveys sent out	Surveys returned	Survey Response rate%	% of practice population
2,761	249	109	43.8%	3.95%

Indicator	Practice	CCG average	England average	England comparison
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who stated that at their last general practice appointment, their needs were met (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	87.0%	94.8%	94.5%	No statistical variation

Older people

Population group rating: **Good**

Findings

- All patients had a named GP who supported them in whatever setting they lived.
- The practice was responsive to the needs of older patients and offered home visits and urgent appointments for those with enhanced needs and complex medical issues.
- The practice was able to offer home visits via the Acute In-Hours Visiting Service. This is a team of doctors who work across East and North Hertfordshire to visit patients at home to provide appropriate treatment and help reduce attendance at hospital.
- The practice provided effective care coordination to enable older patients to access appropriate services.
- There was a medicines delivery service for housebound patients available from a local pharmacy.

People with long-term conditions

Population group rating: **Good**

Findings

- Patients with multiple conditions had their needs reviewed in one appointment.
- The practice provided effective care coordination to enable patients with long-term conditions to access appropriate services.
- The practice liaised regularly with the local district nursing team and community matrons to discuss and manage the needs of patients with complex medical issues.
- Care and treatment for people with long-term conditions approaching the end of life was coordinated with other services.

Families, children and young people

Population group rating: Good

Findings

- Additional nurse appointments were available until 6pm one day a week for school age children so that they did not need to miss school.
- We found there were systems to identify and follow up children living in disadvantaged circumstances and who were at risk, for example, children and young people who had a high number of accident and emergency (A&E) attendances. Records we looked at confirmed this.
- All parents or guardians calling with concerns about a child were offered a same day appointment when necessary.
- A community midwife held a clinic at the practice on a regular basis.

Working age people (including those recently retired and students)

Population group rating: Good

Findings

- The needs of this population group had been identified and the practice had adjusted the services it offered to ensure these were accessible, flexible and offered continuity of care.
- Telephone GP consultations were available which supported patients who were unable to attend the practice during normal working hours.
- A phlebotomist from the local hospital provided a clinic at the practice twice a week and was able to take blood samples from patients for the required testing.
- An electronic prescribing service (EPS) was available which enabled GPs to send prescriptions electronically to a pharmacy of patients' choice.
- The practice offered extended opening hours on Tuesday evenings. Additional appointments were also available to all patients at a local GP practice within the area daily, as the practice participated in a local Extended Access scheme. Appointments were available from 6.30pm to 8pm weekdays and from 8am to 2.15pm on Saturdays and from 9am to 12pm on Sundays.
- The practice sent appointment text messaging reminders and updates. Patients were able to submit an enquiry using the practice website.

People whose circumstances make them vulnerable

Population group rating: Good

Findings

- The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including homeless people, drug and alcohol misuse, travellers and those with a learning disability.
- People in vulnerable circumstances were easily able to register with the practice, including those with no fixed abode such as homeless people and travellers.
- The practice provided effective care coordination to enable patients living in vulnerable circumstances to access appropriate services.
- The practice adjusted the delivery of its services to meet the needs of patients with a learning disability.

People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia)

Population group rating: Good

Findings

- Priority appointments were allocated when necessary to those experiencing poor mental health.
- Staff we interviewed had a good understanding of how to support patients with mental health needs and those patients living with dementia.
- The practice was aware of support groups within the area and signposted their patients to these accordingly.
- The practice referred patients to the wellbeing service and encouraged patients to self-refer.

Timely access to the service

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

National GP Survey results

	Y/N/Partial
Patients with urgent needs had their care prioritised.	Y
The practice had a system to assess whether a home visit was clinically necessary and the urgency of the need for medical attention.	Y
Appointments, care and treatment were only cancelled or delayed when absolutely necessary.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice provided a telephone triage service and a GP would contact the patient in order to complete an assessment over the telephone.	

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 (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	93.0%	N/A	68.3%	Variation (positive)
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to the overall experience of making an appointment (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	69.0%	62.2%	67.4%	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 (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	62.5%	57.8%	64.7%	No statistical variation
The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who were satisfied with the type of appointment (or appointments) they were offered (01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019)	76.0%	70.9%	73.6%	No statistical variation

Any additional evidence or comments

The practice offered a mixture of pre-bookable, same day and online appointments. The practice also released emergency appointments on a daily basis.

Source	Feedback
Patient Participation Group (PPG) member interviews.	Feedback from patients was positive about telephone access and appointment availability.

CQC comment cards	The patient comments we received were positive about access to care and treatment.
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Listening and learning from concerns and complaints

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

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

	Y/N/Partial
Information about how to complain was readily available.	Y
There was evidence that complaints were used to drive continuous improvement.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Information about how to make a complaint or raise concerns was available and it was easy to do. The practice offered apologies to patients, lessons were learnt from individual concerns and complaints and action was taken as a result to improve the quality of care.	

Example(s) of learning from complaints.

Complaint	Specific action taken
Delayed appointment time.	Staff were reminded to inform patients of any delays.
Negative feedback in relation to staff attitude.	Staff were reminded to remain professional at all times.
Patient complaint due to lack of appointments available for a travel vaccination.	The practice has taken steps to recruit an additional practice nurse.

Well-led

Rating: Good

Leadership capacity and capability

There was compassionate, inclusive and effective leadership at all levels.

	Y/N/Partial
Leaders demonstrated that they understood the challenges to quality and sustainability.	Y
They had identified the actions necessary to address these challenges.	Y
Staff reported that leaders were visible and approachable.	Y
There was a leadership development programme, including a succession plan.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice had a stable leadership team. The practice manager had joined the practice in March 2019 and a new salaried GP had joined in June 2018.	

Vision and strategy

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

	Y/N/Partial
The practice had a clear vision and set of values that prioritised quality and sustainability.	Y
There was a realistic strategy to achieve their priorities.	Y
The vision, values and strategy were developed in collaboration with staff, patients and external partners.	Y
Staff knew and understood the vision, values and strategy and their role in achieving them.	Y
Progress against delivery of the strategy was monitored.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice had a clear vision and strategy in place. The practice manager had worked closely with the principal GP and had implemented a practice-wide programme of system reviews and improvements.	

Culture

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

	Y/N/Partial
There were arrangements to deal with any behaviour inconsistent with the vision and values.	Y
Staff reported that they felt able to raise concerns without fear of retribution.	Y
There was a strong emphasis on the safety and well-being of staff.	Y
There were systems to ensure compliance with the requirements of the duty of candour.	Y
When people were affected by things that went wrong they were given an apology and informed of any resulting action.	Y
The practice encouraged candour, openness and honesty.	Y
The practice's speaking up policies were in line with the NHS Improvement Raising Concerns (Whistleblowing) Policy.	Y
The practice had access to a Freedom to Speak Up Guardian.	Y
Staff had undertaken equality and diversity training.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Patient and staff feedback was positive about the culture and openness within the practice.	

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

Source	Feedback
Staff interviews.	The staff members we spoke with told us that there was a good relationship with managers and they could raise concerns and report when things went wrong. Staff were particularly positive about the new practice manager and they told us they felt respected, valued and well supported.

Governance arrangements

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

	Y/N/Partial
There were governance structures and systems which were regularly reviewed.	Y
Staff were clear about their roles and responsibilities.	Y
There were appropriate governance arrangements with third parties.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: Clinical oversight and accountability within the practice had been established. The practice had named leads in place. The governance framework in place to support the delivery of the strategy and oversight of processes was effective. The practice had maintained effective performance since coming out of special measures.	

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Managing risks, issues and performance

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

	Y/N/Partial
There were comprehensive assurance systems which were regularly reviewed and improved.	Y
There were processes to manage performance.	Y
There was a systematic programme of clinical and internal audit.	Y
There were effective arrangements for identifying, managing and mitigating risks.	Y
A major incident plan was in place.	Y
Staff were trained in preparation for major incidents.	Y
When considering service developments or changes, the impact on quality and sustainability was assessed.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice monitored their performance and had plans in place to make improvements where required. The practice told us that an additional practice nurse would be starting in October 2019 and this would have a positive impact on improving access and performance relating to cervical screening and childhood immunisation uptake rates.	

Appropriate and accurate information

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

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

If the practice offered online services:

	Y/N/Partial
The provider was registered as a data controller with the Information Commissioner's Office.	Y
Patient records were held in line with guidance and requirements.	Y
Any unusual access was identified and followed up.	Y

Engagement with patients, the public, staff and external partners

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

	Y/N/Partial
Patient views were acted on to improve services and culture.	Y
The practice had an active Patient Participation Group.	Y
Staff views were reflected in the planning and delivery of services.	Y
The practice worked with stakeholders to build a shared view of challenges and of the needs of the population.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The practice regularly reviewed patient feedback and staff members told us that their feedback was always considered. The practice obtained and reviewed patient feedback in order to make improvements where required.	

Feedback from Patient Participation Group.

Feedback
We received feedback from the recently appointed Chairperson of the Patient Participation Group (PPG). The PPG had held regular meetings with senior staff at the practice and were working towards developing a joint working plan.

Continuous improvement and innovation

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

	Y/N/Partial
There was a strong focus on continuous learning and improvement.	Y
Learning was shared effectively and used to make improvements.	Y
Explanation of any answers and additional evidence: The principal GP had a special interest in women's health and gynaecology. The salaried GP had a special interest in dermatology and had plans to become an associate trainer. The practice worked closely with other practices within the locality and a GP federation. The practice participated in a Primary Care Network (PCN). (A Primary Care Network is a group of practices working together to provide more coordinated and integrated healthcare to patients).	

Notes: CQC GP Insight

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

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

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

The following language is used for showing variation:

Variation 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.
- The percentage of respondents to the GP patient survey who responded positively to how easy it was to get through to someone at their GP practice on the phone uses a rules based approach for scoring, due to the distribution of the data. This indicator does not have a CCG average.

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

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

Glossary of terms used in the data.

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