Registered pharmacy inspection report

Pharmacy Name: Bishopsworth Pharmacy, 135-137 Church Road,

Bishopsworth, BRISTOL, Avon, BS13 8JZ

Pharmacy reference: 1028607

Type of pharmacy: Community

Date of inspection: 18/03/2024

Pharmacy context

This is a community pharmacy which is on a parade of shops in Bishopsworth, South Bristol. It serves its local population which is mixed in age range and background. The pharmacy opens six days a week. The pharmacy sells a range of over-the-counter medicines, dispenses NHS prescriptions and provides treatment for a range of minor ailments.

Overall inspection outcome

✓ Standards met

Required Action: None

Follow this link to find out what the inspections possible outcomes mean

Summary of notable practice for each principle

Principle	Principle finding	Exception standard reference	Notable practice	Why
1. Governance	Standards met	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Staff	Standards met	2.2	Good practice	The pharmacy team can access training to keep their knowledge up to date and receive time to complete it.
		2.4	Good practice	The pharmacy team members maintain a clear and embedded culture of openness, honesty and learning.
3. Premises	Standards met	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. Services, including medicines management	Standards met	4.1	Good practice	The pharmacy team proactively identify people who may benefit from their services.
5. Equipment and facilities	Standards met	N/A	N/A	N/A

Principle 1 - Governance Standards met

Summary findings

The pharmacy has satisfactory written procedures to help make sure the team works safely. Pharmacy team members have procedures in place to record and review mistakes when they happen. They use this information and learning to avoid future mistakes. Pharmacy team members are clear about their roles and responsibilities. The pharmacy asks its customers and staff for their views and uses this to help improve services. It manages and protects people's confidential information, and it tells people how their private information will be used. The pharmacy has appropriate insurance to protect people when things do go wrong.

Inspector's evidence

Processes were in place for identifying and managing risks. The pharmacy manager reported that near miss mistakes were recorded and reviewed when they occurred, and the pharmacist would discuss the incident with the members of the dispensary team. Examples of these had been recorded and these were kept in the dispensary. 'Sound alike' and 'look alike' medicines such as amitriptyline and amlodipine had been separated on the dispensary shelves. A process was in place to record dispensing errors, and this included an analysis of what had happened as part of the error investigation. Using barcode scanning technology during the dispensing process had significantly reduced selection errors according to the pharmacy team.

There was an established workflow in the pharmacy where labelling, dispensing and checking activities were carried out at dedicated areas of the work benches. The team used stackable containers to hold dispensed medicines to prevent the mixing up different prescriptions. Dispensing labels were also seen to have been signed by two different people indicating who had dispensed and who had checked a prescription.

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) were in place for the services provided and these were reviewed annually. The pharmacy team understood what their roles and responsibilities were when questioned. There was a complaints procedure in place and staff were all clear on the processes they should follow if they received a complaint. The pharmacy team encouraged people to submit feedback online. A certificate of public liability and indemnity insurance was displayed and was valid and in date until the end of February 2025.

Electronic records of controlled drugs (CD) and patient-returned controlled drugs were kept. The CD balances were generally checked weekly. A responsible pharmacist (RP) record was kept, and the RP notice was displayed in pharmacy where people could see it. The fridge temperatures were recorded daily and were within the two to eight degrees Celsius range. Date checking was carried out in a manner which meant the whole pharmacy was date checked regularly and records of this were seen to be completed appropriately. Short-dated stock had the date of expiry marked. The private prescription and emergency supply records were retained and were in order. The specials records were retained but some records omitted the patient and prescriber details.

Confidential waste was separated from general waste and disposed of appropriately. An information governance policy (IG) was in place. Staff were aware of the signs to look out for that may indicate safeguarding concerns in vulnerable adults. Local contact details to raise safeguarding concerns were

displayed in the dispensary.

Principle 2 - Staffing ✓ Standards met

Summary findings

The pharmacy's team members have the appropriate skills, qualifications and training to deliver services safely and effectively. The pharmacy team members work well together. They are comfortable about providing feedback and raising concerns and are involved in improving pharmacy services.

Inspector's evidence

There was one pharmacist, one non-technician accuracy checker and four dispensing assistants present during the inspection. The staff were observed to be working well together and providing support to one another when required. All staff had completed appropriate training courses for their roles or were currently on a training course.

Staff performance was monitored and formally reviewed annually. In these reviews, a development plan would be introduced to help further develop and train the members of staff. The staff reported that they had completed training online and had regular updates to their knowledge and understanding of the services and medicinal products provided. The pharmacy team gave an example of completing training on identifying signs of potential domestic abuse. They explained that this had made them more confident at raising concerns about these issues if necessary. The pharmacy team had time to complete their necessary training. Certificates of completed training courses were kept in the dispensary for each member of staff.

The pharmacy team had recently completed training on the conditions treated using the new Pharmacy First service. They reported that this had made them more confident when identifying these common conditions and giving advice about their treatment. The locum pharmacist explained that he had also completed training to use an otoscope to diagnose minor ear infections.

The pharmacy team held meetings monthly. This was to ensure people were kept up to date about any changes in the pharmacy and discuss any patient safety issues. These meetings were documented, and notes were kept in the dispensary. Staff explained that they felt comfortable with raising any concerns they had with the superintendent pharmacist. There were targets in place at the pharmacy, but the pharmacy team explained that they did not feel any pressure to deliver these targets and would never compromise their professional judgement to achieve them.

Principle 3 - Premises Standards met

Summary findings

The pharmacy provides a safe and appropriate environment for the provision of pharmacy services. The pharmacy team protects people's private information. The pharmacy is secure and protected from unauthorised access.

Inspector's evidence

The pharmacy had a retail area toward the front and a dispensary area toward the back separated by a medicines counter to allow for the preparation of prescriptions in private. Two new consultation rooms had recently been built so that the pharmacy team could expand their service provision. Both were purpose-built and adequately soundproofed and signposted. The pharmacy was clean, bright, and presented in a professional manner. There was a sink available in the dispensary with running water to allow for hand washing and preparation of medicines. Medicines were stored on the shelves in a generic and alphabetical order.

Confidential patient information was stored securely. The ambient temperature was suitable for the storage of medicines. The lighting throughout the store was appropriate for the delivery of pharmacy services.

Principle 4 - Services Standards met

Summary findings

The pharmacy's services are accessible, effectively managed and delivered safely. The pharmacy team helps people manage their high-risk medicines well. The pharmacy obtains, stores and manages medicines safely and ensures that all of the medicines it supplies are fit for purpose. The pharmacy team takes appropriate action where a medicine is not fit for purpose.

Inspector's evidence

Information about the services provided was detailed on leaflets around the pharmacy. There was also a list of services displayed in the pharmacy window. Access to the pharmacy was step free. There was adequate seating for patients and customers who were waiting for services. There was sufficient space for wheelchair and pushchair users. There was a hearing loop available for people with hearing difficulties. Large label printing was also available for people with sight difficulties.

The pharmacy team proactively identified people who had received a new medicine. They used their patient medical record (PMR) system to do this. The pharmacist demonstrated how people that had received a medicine for the first time were flagged up for a review. The pharmacist then, if appropriate, would contact the patient to have a conversation about the new medicine. This was designed to improve medicines adherence and to give the patient the opportunity to report any side effects. The pharmacist focused on people with long-term conditions such as type 2 diabetes. She gave an example of a recent intervention she made when a patient was getting thrush from their use of dapagliflozin. This is a common side effect. After the intervention, the patient was switched to a suitable alternative medicine.

The pharmacy team had been participating in the hypertension case-finding service. This was aimed at identifying people with high blood pressure who were over 40 years old. The pharmacist also used the PMR system to make a note of people who may be eligible for the service. If the patient's initial blood pressure reading was elevated, they would be offered 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM). The pharmacy had access to an ambulatory blood pressure monitor and this was appropriately validated.

The pharmacy team offered treatment for a range of seven common conditions. This included treatment for sinusitis, sore throat, impetigo, and urinary tract infections. People could access this service by requesting treatment from the pharmacy team or by being referred by NHS 111 and GP practices. The pharmacist had completed the appropriate training to provide the service and had access to the necessary equipment.

The pharmacy team had an awareness of the strengthened warnings and measures to prevent valproate exposure during pregnancy. Valproate patient cards were available for use during valproate dispensing. The pharmacist reported that she would check that that the patient's prescriber had discussed the risks of exposure in pregnancy with them and they are aware of these and query if they were taking effective contraception. The team were also aware of the new regulations requiring valproate medicines to be supplied in original packs. A valproate warning poster was displayed in the dispensary.

The pharmacy used recognised wholesalers such as AAH, Trident, Sigma and Phoenix to obtain medicines and medical devices. Specials were ordered via BNS specials. Invoices from some of these wholesalers were seen. Destruction kits for the destruction of controlled drugs were available. Designated waste bins were available and being used for patient returned and out-of-date medicines. A bin for the disposal of hazardous waste was also available for use.

Medicines and medical devices were stored in an organised fashion within their original manufacturer's packaging. Pharmaceutical stock was subject to date checks which were documented and up to date. Short-dated products were appropriately marked. The fridges were in good working order and the stock inside was stored in an orderly manner. MHRA alerts came to the pharmacy electronically and the pharmacy team explained that these were actioned appropriately. The pharmacy team kept audit trails to verify this.

Principle 5 - Equipment and facilities Standards met

Summary findings

The pharmacy has access to the appropriate equipment and facilities needed to provide the services it offers. These are used in a way that helps protect patient confidentiality and dignity.

Inspector's evidence

There was a satisfactory range of crown stamped measures available for use. Amber medicines bottles were capped when stored. A counting triangle was available for use. Electrical equipment appeared to be in good working order and was PAT tested annually. Pharmacy equipment was seen to be stored securely from public access. The pharmacy team could access references sources such as the BNF and BNF for Children online or on their mobile devices.

There was one fridge in use which was in good working order. The maximum and minimum temperatures were recorded daily and were seen to be within the correct range. Designated bins for storing waste medicines were available for use and there was enough space to store medicines. The computers were all password protected and patient information was safeguarded.

What do the summary findings for each principle mean?

Finding	Meaning
Excellent practice	The pharmacy demonstrates innovation in the way it delivers pharmacy services which benefit the health needs of the local community, as well as performing well against the standards.
✓ Good practice	The pharmacy performs well against most of the standards and can demonstrate positive outcomes for patients from the way it delivers pharmacy services.
✓ Standards met	The pharmacy meets all the standards.
Standards not all met	The pharmacy has not met one or more standards.