# T M & D L Beer Holdings Limited - Kenwyn Rest Home & Hospital

## Introduction

This report records the results of a Certification Audit of a provider of aged residential care services against the Ngā paerewa Health and disability services standard (NZS8134:2021).

The audit has been conducted by BSI Group New Zealand Ltd, an auditing agency designated under section 32 of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001, for submission to Manatū Hauora (the Ministry of Health).

The abbreviations used in this report are the same as those specified in section 0.4 of the Ngā paerewa Health and disability services standard (NZS8134:2021).

You can view a full copy of the standard on the Manatū Hauora website by clicking [here](http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/regulation-health-and-disability-system/certification-health-care-services/health-and-disability-services-standards).

The specifics of this audit included:

**Legal entity:** TM & DL Beer Holdings Limited

**Premises audited:** Kenwyn Rest Home & Hospital

**Services audited:** Hospital services - Medical services; Hospital services - Geriatric services (excl. psychogeriatric); Rest home care (excluding dementia care); Dementia care

**Dates of audit:** Start date: 12 March 2024 End date: 13 March 2024

**Proposed changes to current services (if any):** None

**Total beds occupied across all premises included in the audit on the first day of the audit:** 49

# Executive summary of the audit

## Introduction

This section contains a summary of the auditors’ findings for this audit. The information is grouped into the six sections contained within the Ngā paerewa Health and disability services standard:

* ō tātou motika **│** our rights
* hunga mahi me te hanganga │ workforce and structure
* ngā huarahi ki te oranga │ pathways to wellbeing
* te aro ki te tangata me te taiao haumaru │ person-centred and safe environment
* te kaupare pokenga me te kaitiakitanga patu huakita │ infection prevention and antimicrobial stewardship
* here taratahi │ restraint and seclusion.

As well as auditors’ written summary, indicators are included that highlight the provider’s attainment against the subsection in each of the sections. The following table provides a key to how the indicators are arrived at.

**Key to the indicators**

| **Indicator** | **Description** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Includes commendable elements above the required levels of performance | All subsections applicable to this service fully attained with some subsections exceeded |
|  | No short falls | Subsections applicable to this service fully attained |
|  | Some minor shortfalls but no major deficiencies and required levels of performance seem achievable without extensive extra activity | Some subsections applicable to this service partially attained and of low risk |
|  | A number of shortfalls that require specific action to address | Some subsections applicable to this service partially attained and of medium or high risk and/or unattained and of low risk |
|  | Major shortfalls, significant action is needed to achieve the required levels of performance | Some subsections applicable to this service unattained and of moderate or high risk |

## General overview of the audit

Kenwyn Rest Home & Hospital provides rest home, hospital (medical and geriatric), and dementia levels of care for up to 59 residents. There were 49 residents on the days of audit. This certification audit was conducted against the Nga Paerewa Health and Disability Services Standards 2021 and the contracts with the Health New Zealand Te Whatu Ora - Waikato. The audit process included the review of policies and procedures, the review of residents and staff files, observations, interviews with residents, family, management, staff, and a nurse practitioner.

The general manager is appropriately qualified and experienced and is supported by a facility manager, and clinical manager (registered nurse). There are quality systems and processes being implemented. Feedback from residents and families was very positive about the care and the services provided. An induction and in-service training programme are in place to provide staff with appropriate knowledge and skills to deliver care.

This certification audit identified the service meets the intent of the standards.

## Ō tātou motika │ Our rights

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Includes 10 subsections that support an outcome where people receive safe services of an appropriate standard that comply with consumer rights legislation. Services are provided in a manner that is respectful of people’s rights, facilitates informed choice, minimises harm,  and upholds cultural and individual values and beliefs. |  | Subsections applicable to this service fully attained. |

Kenwyn Rest Home & Hospital provides an environment that supports resident rights and safe care. Staff demonstrated an understanding of residents' rights and obligations. There is a Māori and Pacific health plan. The service works to provide high-quality and effective services and care for residents.

Residents receive services in a manner that considers their dignity, privacy, and independence. The service provides services and support to people in a way that is inclusive and respects their identity and their experiences. The service listens and respects the voices of the residents and effectively communicates with them about their choices. Care plans accommodate the choices of residents and/or their family/whānau. There is evidence that residents and family are kept informed. The rights of the resident and/or their family to make a complaint is understood, respected, and upheld by the service. Complaints processes are implemented, and complaints and concerns are actively managed and well-documented.

## Hunga mahi me te hanganga │ Workforce and structure

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Includes five subsections that support an outcome where people receive quality services through effective governance and a supported workforce. |  | Subsections applicable to this service fully attained. |

The business plan includes a mission statement and operational objectives The service has effective quality and risk management systems in place that take a risk-based approach, and these systems meet the needs of residents and their staff. Quality improvement projects are implemented. Internal audits, meetings, and collation of data were all documented as taking place as scheduled, with corrective actions as indicated.

There is a staffing and rostering policy. Human resources are managed in accordance with good employment practice. A role specific orientation programme and regular staff education and training are in place. The service ensures the collection, storage, and use of personal and health information of residents is secure, accessible, and confidential.

## Ngā huarahi ki te oranga │ Pathways to wellbeing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Includes eight subsections that support an outcome where people participate in the development of their pathway to wellbeing, and receive timely assessment, followed by services that are planned, coordinated, and delivered in a manner that is tailored to their needs. |  | Subsections applicable to this service fully attained. |

Residents are assessed before entry to the service to confirm their level of care. The registered nurses are responsible for the assessment, development, and evaluation of care plans. Care plans were individualised and based on the residents’ assessed needs. Interventions were appropriate and evaluated promptly.

There are planned activities that are developed to address the needs and interests of the residents as individuals and in group settings. Activity plans are completed in consultation with family/whānau, residents, and staff. Residents and family/whānau expressed satisfaction with the activities programme in place.

There is a medicine management system in place. The organisation uses an electronic system for prescribing and administration of medications. The nurse practitioner is responsible for all medication reviews. Staff involved in medication administration are assessed as competent to do so.

The food service caters for residents’ specific dietary likes and dislikes. Residents’ nutritional requirements are met. Nutritional snacks are available for residents 24 hours a day.

Residents are referred or transferred to other health services as required.

## Te aro ki te tangata me te taiao haumaru │ Person-centred and safe environment

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Includes two subsections that support an outcome where Health and disability services are provided in a safe environment appropriate to the age and needs of the people receiving services that facilitates independence and meets the needs of people with disabilities. |  | Subsections applicable to this service fully attained. |

The facility meets the needs of residents and was clean and well-maintained. A preventative maintenance programme is being implemented. There is a current building warrant of fitness in place. Clinical equipment has been tested as required. External areas are accessible, safe and provide shade and seating, and meet the needs of people with disabilities. The facility vehicle has a current registration and warrant of fitness.

The dementia unit is secure with ample indoor and outdoor areas for residents to enjoy.

There are appropriate emergency equipment and supplies available. There is an approved evacuation scheme and fire drills are conducted six-monthly. There is a staff member on duty on each shift who holds a current first aid certificate. Staff, residents and family/whānau understood emergency and security arrangements. Hazards are identified with appropriate interventions implemented. Residents and family/whānau reported a timely staff response to call bells. Security is maintained.

## Te kaupare pokenga me te kaitiakitanga patu huakita │Infection prevention and antimicrobial stewardship

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Includes five subsections that support an outcome where Health and disability service providers’ infection prevention (IP) and antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) strategies define a clear vision and purpose, with quality of care, welfare, and safety at the centre. The IP and AMS programmes are up to date and informed by evidence and are an expression of a strategy that seeks to maximise quality of care and minimise infection risk and adverse effects from antibiotic use, such as antimicrobial resistance. |  | Subsections applicable to this service fully attained. |

Infection prevention management systems are in place to minimise the risk of infection to consumers, service providers and visitors. The infection control programme is implemented and meets the needs of the organisation and provides information and resources to inform the service providers. Documentation evidenced that relevant infection prevention and control education is provided to all staff as part of their orientation and as part of the ongoing in-service education programme. Antimicrobial usage is monitored. The type of surveillance undertaken is appropriate to the size and complexity of the organisation. Standardised definitions are used for the identification and classification of infection events. Results of surveillance are acted upon, evaluated, and reported to relevant personnel in a timely manner. Pandemic response (including Covid-19) plans are in place and the service has access to personal protective equipment supplies. There has been one outbreak (Covid-19) since the previous audit.

Chemicals are stored securely throughout the facility. Staff receive training and education to ensure safe and appropriate handling of waste and hazardous substances, there are documented processes in place, and incidents are reported in a timely manner. Fixtures, fittings, and flooring are appropriate and toilet/shower facilities are constructed for ease of cleaning. Documented policies and procedures for the cleaning and laundry services are implemented with appropriate monitoring systems in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these services.

## Here taratahi │ Restraint and seclusion

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Includes four subsections that support outcomes where Services shall aim for a restraint and seclusion free environment, in which people’s dignity and mana are maintained. |  | Subsections applicable to this service fully attained. |

The service aims for a restraint-free environment. This is supported by the directors and policies and procedures. Restraint minimisation is overseen by the restraint coordinator. There were residents using restraints at the time of audit. Staff demonstrated a sound knowledge and understanding of providing the least restrictive practice, de-escalation techniques and alternative interventions.

## Summary of attainment

The following table summarises the number of subsections and criteria audited and the ratings they were awarded.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Attainment Rating** | **Continuous Improvement**  **(CI)** | **Fully Attained**  **(FA)** | **Partially Attained Negligible Risk**  **(PA Negligible)** | **Partially Attained Low Risk**  **(PA Low)** | **Partially Attained Moderate Risk**  **(PA Moderate)** | **Partially Attained High Risk**  **(PA High)** | **Partially Attained Critical Risk**  **(PA Critical)** |
| **Subsection** | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Criteria** | 0 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Attainment Rating** | **Unattained Negligible Risk**  **(UA Negligible)** | **Unattained Low Risk**  **(UA Low)** | **Unattained Moderate Risk**  **(UA Moderate)** | **Unattained High Risk**  **(UA High)** | **Unattained Critical Risk**  **(UA Critical)** |
| **Subsection** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Criteria** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

# Attainment against the Ngā paerewa Health and disability services standard

The following table contains the results of all the subsections assessed by the auditors at this audit. Depending on the services they provide, not all subsections are relevant to all providers and not all subsections are assessed at every audit.

For more information on the standard, please click [here](http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/regulation-health-and-disability-system/certification-health-care-services/health-and-disability-services-standards).

For more information on the different types of audits and what they cover please click [here](http://www.health.govt.nz/your-health/services-and-support/health-care-services/services-older-people/rest-home-certification-and-audits).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subsection with desired outcome** | **Attainment Rating** | **Audit Evidence** |
| Subsection 1.1: Pae ora healthy futures  Te Tiriti: Māori flourish and thrive in an environment that enables good health and wellbeing. As service providers: We work collaboratively to embrace, support, and encourage a Māori worldview of health and provide high-quality, equitable, and effective services for Māori framed by Te Tiriti o Waitangi. | FA | A Māori health plan is documented for the service. This policy acknowledges Te Tiriti o Waitangi as a founding document for New Zealand. The service does currently have residents who identify as Māori.  As part of staff training, Kenwyn Rest Home & Hospital incorporate the Māori health strategy (He Korowai Oranga) and Te Whare Tapa Wha Māori model of health and wellbeing into practice. They also discuss the importance of the Treaty of Waitangi and how the principles of partnership, protection and participation are enacted in the work with residents. Elements of this are woven through other training as appropriate. All staff have access to relevant tikanga guidelines.  The service has links with local iwi through the District Council Iwi Liaison Officer, and through current staff members, with kaumatua and kuia being available to support the organisations cultural journey.  The service supports increasing Māori capacity by employing more Māori staff members. At the time of the audit there were Māori staff members. Staff members interviewed stated that they are supported in a culturally safe way and staff are encouraged to use both te reo and relevant tikanga in their work with the residents as detailed in the Māori health plan and tikanga guidelines.  Residents and whānau are involved in providing input into the resident’s care planning, their activities, and their dietary needs. Eleven staff members interviewed; four caregivers, one registered nurse (RN), one handyman, one laundry, one cook, one kitchenhand and two activity coordinators, described how care is based on the resident’s individual values, beliefs, and preferences. Care plans included the physical, spiritual, family/whānau, and psychological health of the residents. |
| Subsection 1.2: Ola manuia of Pacific peoples in Aotearoa  The people: Pacific peoples in Aotearoa are entitled to live and enjoy good health and wellbeing. Te Tiriti: Pacific peoples acknowledge the mana whenua of Aotearoa as tuakana and commit to supporting them to achieve tino rangatiratanga. As service providers: We provide comprehensive and equitable health and disability services underpinned by Pacific worldviews and developed in collaboration with Pacific peoples for improved health outcomes. | FA | Kenwyn Rest Home & Hospital recognises the uniqueness of Pacific cultures and the importance of recognising that dignity and the sacredness of life are integral in the service delivery of health and disability services for Pacific people. There is a comprehensive Pacific health plan documented, with policy based on the Ministry of Health Ola Manuia: Pacific Health and Wellbeing Action Plan 2020-2025. The Health and Disability Commissioner (HDC) Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers’ Rights (the Code) is available in a number of different languages according to resident need.  On the day of audit there were Pasifika residents living at Kenwyn. Ethnicity information and Pacific people’s cultural beliefs and practices are identified during the admission process and entered into the residents’ files. Family/whānau are encouraged to be present during the admission process and the service welcomes input from the resident and family when documenting the initial care plan. Individual cultural beliefs are documented in the activities profile, activities plan and care plan.  The service is actively recruiting new staff. The general manager confirmed how they encourage and support any staff that identifies as Pasifika beginning at the employment process. This was confirmed in interviews with staff who identified as Pasifika.  Interviews with staff members, residents including two rest home residents, one hospital resident; and seven relatives (one rest home, three dementia, and three hospital) identified that the service puts people using the services, family/whānau, and the Kenwyn community at the heart of their services. The service can consult with Pacific Island staff, and industry advisors who identify as Pasifika to support access to community links and who continue to provide equitable employment opportunities for the Pasifika community. |
| Subsection 1.3: My rights during service delivery  The People: My rights have meaningful effect through the actions and behaviours of others. Te Tiriti:Service providers recognise Māori mana motuhake (self-determination). As service providers: We provide services and support to people in a way that upholds their rights and complies with legal requirements. | FA | The Code is displayed in multiple locations. Details relating to the Code are included in the information that is provided to new residents and their family. The general manager, facility manager, or clinical manager discusses aspects of the Code with residents and their family/whānau on admission.  Discussions relating to the Code are also held during the quarterly resident/whānau meetings. All residents and whānau interviewed reported that the residents’ rights are being upheld by the service. Interactions observed between staff and residents during the audit were respectful.  Information about the Nationwide Health and Disability Advocacy Service and resident advocacy is available at the entrance to the facility and in the entry pack of information provided to residents and their family/whānau. There are links to spiritual support through local churches. Church services are held regularly.  Staff receive education in relation to the Code at orientation and through the education and training programme which includes (but is not limited to) understanding the role of advocacy services. Advocacy services are linked to the complaints process.  The service recognises Māori mana motuhake: self-determination, independence, sovereignty, authority, as evidenced in their Māori health plan and through interviews with management and staff. |
| Subsection 1.4: I am treated with respect  The People: I can be who I am when I am treated with dignity and respect. Te Tiriti: Service providers commit to Māori mana motuhake. As service providers: We provide services and support to people in a way that is inclusive and respects their identity and their experiences. | FA | Staff members interviewed described how they support residents in their choices. Residents interviewed stated they had choice and examples were provided. Residents are supported to make decisions about whether they would like family/whānau members to be involved in their care or other forms of support.  The service’s annual training plan demonstrates that training is responsive to the diverse needs of people across the service. It was observed that residents are treated with dignity and respect. Satisfaction surveys completed most recently in in July 2023 confirmed that residents and families are treated with respect. This was also confirmed during interviews with residents and families.  A sexuality and intimacy policy is in place and is supported through staff training. Staff interviewed stated they respect each resident’s right to have space for intimate relationships. Staff were observed to use person-centred and respectful language with residents. Residents and families interviewed were positive about the service in relation to their values and beliefs being considered and met. Privacy is ensured and independence is encouraged. Residents' files and care plans identified residents’ preferred names. Values and beliefs information is gathered on admission with relative’s involvement and is integrated into the residents' care plans. The service promotes te reo Māori and tikanga Māori through all their activities. There is signage in te reo Māori in various locations throughout the facility. Te reo Māori is reinforced by those staff who are able to speak/understand te reo Māori. Māori cultural days are celebrated and include Matariki and Māori language week.  All staff attend specific cultural training that covers Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikanga Māori and health equity from a Māori perspective, and complete a cultural competency in order to build knowledge and awareness about the importance of addressing accessibility barriers. The service works alongside tāngata whaikaha and supports them to participate in individual activities of their choice including supporting them with te ao Māori. |
| Subsection 1.5: I am protected from abuse  The People: I feel safe and protected from abuse. Te Tiriti: Service providers provide culturally and clinically safe services for Māori, so they feel safe and are protected from abuse. As service providers: We ensure the people using our services are safe and protected from abuse. | FA | A staff code of conduct is discussed during the new employee’s induction to the service with evidence of staff signing the code of conduct policy. This code of conduct policy addresses the elimination of discrimination, harassment, and bullying. All staff are held responsible for creating a positive, inclusive and a safe working environment. Staff are encouraged to address issues of racism and to recognise their own bias.  The service promotes a strengths-based and holistic model to ensure wellbeing outcomes for their Māori residents is prioritised. Review of resident care plans identified goals of care included interventions to promote positive outcomes, and care staff interviewed confirmed an understanding of holistic care for all residents.  Staff complete education during orientation and annually as per the training plan on how to identify abuse and neglect. Staff are educated on how to value the older person, showing them respect and dignity. All residents and whānau interviewed confirmed that staff are very caring, supportive, and respectful.  Police checks are completed as part of the employment process. The service implements a process to manage residents’ comfort funds, such as sundry expenses. Professional boundaries are defined in job descriptions and are covered as part of orientation. All staff members interviewed confirmed their understanding of professional boundaries, including the boundaries of their role and responsibilities. |
| Subsection 1.6: Effective communication occurs  The people: I feel listened to and that what I say is valued, and I feel that all information exchanged contributes to enhancing my wellbeing. Te Tiriti: Services are easy to access and navigate and give clear and relevant health messages to Māori. As service providers: We listen and respect the voices of the people who use our services and effectively communicate with them about their choices. | FA | Information is provided to residents and family/whānau on admission. Quarterly resident meeting minutes identify feedback from residents and subsequent follow-up by the service.  Policies and procedures relating to accident/incidents, complaints, and open disclosure policy alert staff to their responsibility to notify family/whānau/next of kin of any accident/incident that occurs. Electronic accident/incident forms have a section to indicate if next of kin have been informed (or not) of an accident/incident. This is also documented in the progress notes. Twelve accident/incident forms reviewed identified whānau/next of kin are kept informed, and this was confirmed through the interviews with whānau.  An interpreter policy and contact details of interpreters are available. Interpreter services are used where indicated. At the time of the audit, all residents could speak and understand English. Caregivers and the registered nurse interviewed described how they are able to assist residents who do not speak English, with interpreters or resources to communicate as the need arises.  Non-subsidised residents are advised in writing of their eligibility and the process to become a subsidised resident should they wish to do so. The residents and next of kin are informed prior to entry of the scope of services and any items that are not covered by the agreement.  The service communicates with other agencies that are involved with the resident such as the Hospice and Health New Zealand specialist services (e.g., physiotherapist, clinical nurse specialist for wound care, older adult mental health service, hospice nurse, speech language therapist and dietitian). The delivery of care includes a multidisciplinary team and residents/relatives provide consent and are communicated with regarding services involved. The clinical manager described an implemented process around providing residents with time for discussion around care, time to consider decisions, and opportunity for further discussion, if required. |
| Subsection 1.7: I am informed and able to make choices  The people: I know I will be asked for my views. My choices will be respected when making decisions about my wellbeing. If my choices cannot be upheld, I will be provided with information that supports me to understand why. Te Tiriti: High-quality services are provided that are easy to access and navigate. Providers give clear and relevant messages so that individuals and whānau can effectively manage their own health, keep well, and live well. As service providers: We provide people using our services or their legal representatives with the information necessary to make informed decisions in accordance with their rights and their ability to exercise independence, choice, and control. | FA | There are policies around informed consent. Seven resident files reviewed included informed consent forms signed by either the resident or powers of attorney/welfare guardians. Consent forms for vaccinations were also on file where appropriate. Residents and relatives interviewed could describe what informed consent was and their rights around choice. There is an advance directive policy.  In the files reviewed, there were appropriately signed resuscitation plans and advance directives in place. The service follows relevant best practice tikanga guidelines, welcoming the involvement of family/whānau in decision-making where the person receiving services wants them to be involved. Discussions with residents and relatives confirmed that they are involved in the decision-making process, and in the planning of care. Admission agreements had been signed and sighted for all the files seen. Copies of enduring power of attorneys (EPOAs) or welfare guardianship were in resident files where available. Certificates of mental incapacity and activation of the EPOA documents were on file for residents where required. |
| Subsection 1.8: I have the right to complain  The people: I feel it is easy to make a complaint. When I complain I am taken seriously and receive a timely response. Te Tiriti: Māori and whānau are at the centre of the health and disability system, as active partners in improving the system and their care and support. As service providers: We have a fair, transparent, and equitable system in place to easily receive and resolve or escalate complaints in a manner that leads to quality improvement. | FA | The complaints procedure is provided to residents and relatives on entry to the service. The service maintains a record of all complaints, both verbal and written on a complaints register. There has been one complaint in 2022, six in 2023, and one in 2024 year to date since the previous audit in July 2022. There has been one external complaint received in 2023 via the Health and Disability Commissioner (HDC). The complaint related to communication, was submitted by a family who did not hold power of attorney and was not supported by the EPOA. No action was deemed to be required by the service as per the HDC letter dated 12.06.23.  The management team could evidence the complaint documentation process including acknowledgement, investigation, follow-up letters and resolution to demonstrate that complaints are managed in accordance with guidelines set by the Health and Disability Commissioner (HDC).  Staff interviewed confirmed they are informed of complaints (and any subsequent corrective actions) in the combined staff and quality meetings. Complaints are a standard agenda item in all staff, clinical and senior team meetings (meeting minutes sighted).  Discussions with residents and relatives confirmed they were provided with information on complaints and complaints forms are available throughout the facility. Residents have a variety of avenues they can choose from to make a complaint or express a concern. Resident meetings are held quarterly. Communication is maintained with individual residents, with updates at activities and mealtimes and one on one reviews. Residents/relatives making a complaint can involve an independent support person in the process if they choose. On interview residents and family/whānau stated they felt comfortable to raise issues of concern with management at any time.  The complaints process is equitable for Māori, complaints related documentation is available in te reo Māori, and the management team are aware of the preference of face-to-face interactions for some Māori. |
| Subsection 2.1: Governance  The people: I trust the people governing the service to have the knowledge, integrity, and ability to empower the communities they serve. Te Tiriti: Honouring Te Tiriti, Māori participate in governance in partnership, experiencing meaningful inclusion on all governance bodies and having substantive input into organisational operational policies. As service providers: Our governance body is accountable for delivering a highquality service that is responsive, inclusive, and sensitive to the cultural diversity of communities we serve. | FA | Kenwyn Rest Home & Hospital (referred to as Kenwyn) is located in Te Aroha, Waikato. Kenwyn provides care for up to 59 residents at rest home, and hospital (medical and geriatric), and dementia levels of care. On the day of the audit there were 49 residents; 18 rest home, including one on a long term services chronic health contract (LTS-CHC), 15 dementia level (including one respite resident, and one LTS-CHC), and 16 hospital residents. All residents apart from the respite and LTS-CHC were under the aged related residential care (ARRC) agreement. Twelve beds are certified for dual purpose use, and there is one double room (dual purpose room 37), which was singly occupied on the days of audit.  Kenwyn has a current business plan (2023-2024) in place with clear goals to support their documented vision, mission, and values. The values espouse compassion, quality, innovation, individuality, and respect. The model of care sits within this framework and incorporates the Māori concept of wellbeing – Te Whare Tapa Wha. The current business plan includes a mission statement and operational objectives with site specific goals. The management team report to the general manager, who liaises with, and acts as a conduit to the two owner/directors.  The general manager confirmed the strategic plan, its reflection of collaboration with Māori that aligns with the Ministry of Health strategies and how it addresses barriers to equitable service delivery. There are community links who provide advice to the directors in order to further explore and implement solutions on ways to achieve equity and improve outcomes for tāngata whaikaha. The working practices at Kenwyn are holistic in nature, inclusive of cultural identity, spirituality and respect the connection to family, whānau and the wider community as an intrinsic aspect of wellbeing and improved health outcomes for Māori and tāngata whaikaha.  The management team and directors have completed cultural training to ensure they are able to demonstrate expertise in Te Tiriti, health equity and cultural safety.  The quality programme includes quality goals (including site specific business goals) that are reviewed monthly in meetings.  The service is managed jointly by an experienced general manager (business/government background) who has been in the current role for over nine years and a facility manager who has worked at Kenwyn for over nine years in a number of roles. The general manager liaises with the directors on a weekly basis. They are supported by a clinical manager, an experienced nurse practitioner (who provides clinical governance to the organisation), and an experienced care team.  The general manager and facility manager have both maintained at least eight hours annually of professional development activities related to managing a rest home. This includes cultural training, specific to Te Whare Tapa Wha and te ao Māori. |
| Subsection 2.2: Quality and risk  The people: I trust there are systems in place that keep me safe, are responsive, and are focused on improving my experience and outcomes of care. Te Tiriti: Service providers allocate appropriate resources to specifically address continuous quality improvement with a focus on achieving Māori health equity. As service providers: We have effective and organisation-wide governance systems in place relating to continuous quality improvement that take a risk-based approach, and these systems meet the needs of people using the services and our health care and support workers. | FA | Kenwyn has an established quality and risk management programmes. These systems include performance monitoring and benchmarking through internal audits, through the collection, collation, and internal benchmarking of clinical indicator data. Ethnicities are documented as part of the resident’s entry profile and any extracted quality indicator data can be critically analysed for comparisons and trends to improve health equity.  Policies and procedures and associated implementation systems provide a good level of assurance that the facility is meeting accepted good practice and adhering to relevant standards. A document control system is in place. Policies are regularly reviewed and any new policies or changes to policy are communicated to staff.  Regular management meetings and monthly combined quality and staff meetings provide an avenue for discussions in relation to (but not limited to) quality data, health and safety, infection control/pandemic strategies, complaints received (if any), staffing, and education. Internal audits, meetings, and collation of data were documented as taking place with corrective actions documented where indicated to address service improvements with evidence of progress and sign off when achieved. Quality data and trends in data are posted, and accessible to staff in their staff room and nurses’ stations. Corrective actions are discussed at staff/quality meetings to ensure any outstanding matters are addressed with sign-off when completed.  The resident and family satisfaction surveys indicate that both residents and family have reported high levels of satisfaction with the service provided.  A health and safety system is in place with identified health and safety goals. Health and safety is a part of all staff and quality and senior management meetings, with the facility manager undertaking the role of health and safety officer. Manufacturer safety data sheets are up to date. Hazard identification forms and an up-to-date hazard register had been reviewed in January 2024 (sighted). Health and safety policies are implemented and monitored by the health and safety officer.  A staff noticeboard keeps staff informed on health and safety. Staff and external contractors are orientated to the health and safety programme. There are regular manual handling training sessions for staff. In the event of a staff accident or incident, a debrief process is documented on the accident/incident form. Well-being programmes include offering employees the employee assistance programme.  All staff completed cultural safety training to ensure a high-quality service is provided for Māori. Individual falls prevention strategies are in place for residents identified at risk of falls. A physiotherapist is available as required. Strategies implemented to reduce the frequency of falls include the use of sensor mats, regular resident checks, comprehensive handovers and the regular toileting of residents who require assistance. Transfer plans are documented, evaluated, and updated when changes occur. The clinical manager and registered nurses evaluate interventions for individual residents. Residents are encouraged to attend daily exercises as part of the activities programme.  Hard copy reports are completed for each incident/accident, with immediate action noted and any follow-up action(s) required, evidenced in twelve accident/incident forms reviewed (witnessed and unwitnessed falls, an abrasion, and skin tears). Incident and accident data is collated monthly and analysed. Benchmarking occurs internally. Next of kin are notified following adverse events (confirmed in interviews). Opportunities to minimise future risks are identified by the clinical manager who reviews every adverse event.  Discussions with the management team evidenced awareness of their requirement to notify relevant authorities in relation to essential notifications. There have been section 31 notifications completed to notify HealthCERT around an unexpected death, historical registered nurse shortages, and pressure injuries. There has been one outbreak (Covid-19 December 2023) since the previous audit, which was appropriately managed and staff debriefed. |
| Subsection 2.3: Service management  The people: Skilled, caring health care and support workers listen to me, provide personalised care, and treat me as a whole person. Te Tiriti: The delivery of high-quality health care that is culturally responsive to the needs and aspirations of Māori is achieved through the use of health equity and quality improvement tools. As service providers: We ensure our day-to-day operation is managed to deliver effective person-centred and whānau-centred services. | FA | There is a staffing policy that describes rostering requirements, and the service provides 24/7 registered nurse cover.  The registered nurses and a selection of caregivers hold current first aid certificates. There is a first aid trained staff member on duty 24/7. The management team are available Monday to Friday. They share an on-call roster with the RN staff.  Interviews with caregivers, RN and the management team confirmed that their workload is manageable. Staff and residents are informed when there are changes to staffing levels, evidenced in staff interviews, staff meetings and resident meetings.  There is an annual education and training schedule being implemented. The education and training schedule lists compulsory training which includes cultural awareness training. Competencies are completed by staff, which are linked to the education and training programme. All caregivers are required to complete annual competencies for restraint, handwashing, correct use of PPE, cultural safety and moving and handling. A record of completion is maintained.  The service supports and encourages caregivers to obtain a New Zealand Qualification Authority (NZQA) qualification. Out of a total of 42 staff, 30 have achieved a level 3 NZQA qualification or higher. Of those, 14 work in the dementia unit, with ten having attained their dementia unit standards, while four are still in progress.  Additional RN specific competencies include syringe driver, medication, and interRAI assessment competency. Two RNs (including the clinical manager) are interRAI trained. Staff participate in learning opportunities that provide them with up-to-date information on Māori health outcomes and disparities, and health equity. Staff confirmed that they were provided with resources during their cultural training. Facility meetings provide a forum to encourage collecting and sharing of high-quality Māori health information.  Staff wellness is encouraged through participation in health and wellbeing activities. |
| Subsection 2.4: Health care and support workers  The people: People providing my support have knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes that align with my needs. A diverse mix of people in adequate numbers meet my needs. Te Tiriti: Service providers actively recruit and retain a Māori health workforce and invest in building and maintaining their capacity and capability to deliver health care that meets the needs of Māori. As service providers: We have sufficient health care and support workers who are skilled and qualified to provide clinically and culturally safe, respectful, quality care and services. | FA | There are human resources policies in place, including recruitment, selection, orientation and staff training and development. Staff files are securely stored in hard copy. Eight staff files reviewed (one RN, five caregivers, one activity coordinator, and one domestic) evidenced implementation of the recruitment process, employment contracts, police checking and completed orientation.  There are job descriptions in place for all positions that includes outcomes, accountability, responsibilities, and functions to be achieved in each position. All staff sign their job description during their on-boarding to the service. Job descriptions reflect the expected positive behaviours and values, responsibilities and any additional functions (e.g., restraint coordinator, infection control coordinator).  A register of practising certificates is maintained for all health professionals (e.g., RNs, GPs, pharmacy, physiotherapy, podiatry, and dietitian). There is an appraisal policy. All staff who had been employed for over one year have an annual appraisal completed.  The service has a role-specific orientation programme in place that provides new staff with relevant information for safe work practice and includes buddying when first employed. Competencies are completed at orientation. The service demonstrates that the orientation programmes support RNs and caregivers to provide a culturally safe environment to Māori.  Volunteers are used (particularly with activities) and an orientation programme and policy for volunteers is in place.  Ethnicity data is identified, and an employee ethnicity database is available.  Following any staff incident/accident, evidence of debriefing and follow-up action taken are documented. Wellbeing support is provided to staff. |
| Subsection 2.5: Information  The people: Service providers manage my information sensitively and in accordance with my wishes. Te Tiriti: Service providers collect, store, and use quality ethnicity data in order to achieve Māori health equity. As service provider: We ensure the collection, storage, and use of personal and health information of people using our services is accurate, sufficient, secure, accessible, and confidential. | FA | Resident files and the information associated with residents and staff are retained both electronically and in hard copy (kept in locked cabinets when not in use). Electronic information is regularly backed-up using cloud-based technology and password protected. There is a documented business continuity plan in case of information systems failure.  The resident files are appropriate to the service type and demonstrated service integration. Records are uniquely identifiable, legible, and documented in a timely manner. Signatures that are documented include the name and designation of the service provider. Residents archived files are securely stored in a locked room and are easily retrievable when required.  Residents entering the service have all relevant initial information recorded within 24 hours of entry into the resident’s individual record. An initial care plan is also developed in this time. Personal resident information is kept confidential and cannot be viewed by other residents or members of the public. The service is not responsible for National Health Index registration. |
| Subsection 3.1: Entry and declining entry  The people: Service providers clearly communicate access, timeframes, and costs of accessing services, so that I can choose the most appropriate service provider to meet my needs. Te Tiriti: Service providers work proactively to eliminate inequities between Māori and non-Māori by ensuring fair access to quality care. As service providers: When people enter our service, we adopt a person-centred and whānau-centred approach to their care. We focus on their needs and goals and encourage input from whānau. Where we are unable to meet these needs, adequate information about the reasons for this decision is documented and communicated to the person and whānau. | FA | Residents who are admitted to Kenwyn rest home are assessed by the needs assessment service coordination (NASC) service to determine the required level of care. Completed NASC authorisation forms for dementia, rest home, hospital and respite level of care residents were sighted. The facility manager and clinical manager screen prospective residents prior to admission.  A policy for the management of inquiries and entry to service is in place. The admission pack contains all the information about entry to the service. Assessments and entry screening processes were documented and communicated to the EPOA/whānau/family of choice, where appropriate, local communities, and referral agencies.  The records reviewed confirmed that admission requirements were conducted within the required timeframes and signed on entry. Family/whānau were updated where there was a delay in entry to the service. Residents and family/whānau interviewed confirmed that they were consulted and received ongoing sufficient information regarding the services provided.  The facility manager reported that all potential residents who are declined entry are recorded. When an entry is declined, the resident and family/whānau are informed of the reason for this and made aware of other options or alternative services available. The resident and family/whānau is referred to the referral agency to ensure the person will be admitted to the appropriate service provider.  There were residents who identified as Māori at the time of the audit. Routine analysis to show entry and decline rates, including specific data for entry and decline rates for Māori, is implemented.  The service has existing engagements with local Māori communities, health practitioners, and organisations to support Māori individuals and whānau. The facility manager stated that Māori health practitioners and traditional Māori healers for residents and family/whānau who may benefit from these interventions, are consulted when required. |
| Subsection 3.2: My pathway to wellbeing  The people: I work together with my service providers so they know what matters to me, and we can decide what best supports my wellbeing. Te Tiriti: Service providers work in partnership with Māori and whānau, and support their aspirations, mana motuhake, and whānau rangatiratanga. As service providers: We work in partnership with people and whānau to support wellbeing. | FA | Seven resident files were reviewed: three hospital; two rest home including one on long-term support chronic health contract (LTS-CHC), and one on respite; and two dementia level care. A registered nurse (RN) is responsible for conducting all assessments and for the development of care plans. There was evidence of resident and family/whānau involvement in the interRAI assessments, long-term care plans reviewed, monthly updates and six-monthly reviews.  Kenwyn utilises a range of risk assessments available on the electronic resident management system alongside the interRAI care plan process. Risk assessments are conducted on admission. The initial care plan is completed within 24 hours of admission. All interRAI assessments and reassessments (with the exception of the respite resident) have been completed within expected timeframes and all outcome scores were identified on the long-term care plans. The residents not on the ARRC contract had appropriate risk assessments completed and a detailed long-term care plan in place. All residents in the dementia unit (Aroha House) have a behaviour assessment completed on admission with associated risks and supports needed. For the resident files reviewed, the outcomes of the assessments formulate the basis of the long-term care plan.  Long-term care plans have been completed within 21 days. Care plan interventions are resident centred and provided guidance to staff around all medical and non-medical requirements. The long-term care plans had detailed interventions to provide guidance for staff. The care plans included a 24-hour reflection of close to normal routine for the resident, with interventions to assist caregivers in management of the resident behaviours in Aroha House. There are policies and procedures for use of short-term care plans which are utilised for issues such as infections, weight loss, medication changes, and wounds, and are signed off when resolved or moved to the long-term care plan. Evaluations were completed at the time of interRAI re-assessments (six-monthly) for six residents and when changes occurred earlier as indicated. The other resident was using respite care. Evaluations documented the progression towards goals. Written evaluations reviewed and those documented in the resident six-month review identify if the resident goals had been met or unmet.  The service contracts a nurse practitioner for weekly visits and the medical practice is available on call 24/7 for the service. The nurse practitioner had seen and examined the residents within two to five working days of admission and completed three-monthly reviews. More frequent medical reviews were evidenced in files of residents with more complex conditions or acute changes to health status. The psychogeriatrican and mental health services are readily available as required. The nurse practitioner (interviewed) commented positively on the service and confirmed appropriate and timely referrals were completed. They were happy with the competence of the registered nurses, care provided and timely communication when there are residents with clinical concerns.  Resident files identify the integration of allied health professional input into care and a team approach is evident. A physiotherapist is available as required. A podiatrist visits regularly and a dietitian, speech language therapist, older person mental health team, hospice, wound care nurse specialist and medical specialists are available as required through Health NZ - Waikato. Barriers that prevent tāngata whaikaha and whānau from independently accessing information are identified and strategies to manage these are documented.  Caregivers and registered nurses interviewed could describe a verbal and written handover at the beginning of each shift that maintains a continuity of service delivery. The handover is between a registered nurse to the incoming registered nurse and caregivers on each shift, as observed on the day of audit, and was found to be comprehensive in nature. Progress notes are written on every shift by the caregivers and the registered nurses document at least daily for all resident records and when there is an incident or changes in health status.  The residents interviewed reported their needs and expectations are being met and family/whānau members confirmed the same. When a resident’s condition changes, the staff alert the registered nurses who then assesses the resident and initiate a review with the nurse practitioner. Family/whānau stated they were notified of all changes to health, including infections, accident/incidents, nurse practitioner visits, medication changes and any changes to health status and this was consistently documented in the resident files.  There were a total of four wounds from four residents being actively managed across the service. These included laceration, moisture lesion squamous cell carcinomas (SCC). There were no pressure injuries being managed at Kenwyn. There are comprehensive policies and procedures to guide staff on assessment, management, monitoring progress and evaluation of wounds. Assessments and wound management plans, including wound measurements and photographs, were reviewed. Wound registers have been fully maintained. Wound assessment, wound management, evaluation forms and wound monitoring occurred as planned in the sample of wounds reviewed. There is documented wound care nurse specialist input into chronic wounds as required. Caregivers and registered nurses interviewed stated there are adequate clinical supplies and equipment provided, including continence, wound care supplies and pressure injury prevention resources. There is access to a continence specialist if required.  Care plans reflect the required health monitoring interventions for individual residents. Caregivers complete monitoring charts, including observations; behaviour charts; bowel chart; blood pressure; weight; food and fluid; restraint; turning charts; blood glucose levels; and toileting regime. All monitoring charts were completed as per care plan. New behaviours are charted on a behaviour monitoring form to identify new triggers and patterns. The behaviour form and progress notes entries described the behaviour and strategies to de-escalate behaviours, including re-direction and activities. Registered nurses collaborate with caregivers to evaluate interventions for individual residents at risk of falling. Neurological observations are completed for unwitnessed falls or falls involving a head injury as per policy and procedure. Opportunities to minimise future risks are identified by the clinical manager in consultation with registered nurses and caregivers.  Kenwyn rest home provides equitable opportunities for all residents, systems, and processes available to support Māori and whānau to identify their own pae ora outcomes in their care plans. The service uses assessment tools that include consideration of residents’ lived experiences, cultural needs, values, beliefs, and spiritual needs which are documented in the care plan. The cultural assessment supports kaupapa Māori perspectives to permeate the assessment process. The cultural care plan in place reflects the partnership and support of residents, whānau, and the extended whānau as applicable to identify their own pae ora outcomes in their care and support wellbeing. Tikanga principles were included within the cultural care plan.  Staff confirmed they understood the process to support residents and family/whānau. The cultural safety assessment process validates Māori healing methodologies, such as Karakia, rongoā and spiritual assistance when required. Cultural assessments were completed by the registered nurses and activity coordinators who have completed cultural safety training in consultation with the residents, family/whānau and EPOA. |
| Subsection 3.3: Individualised activities  The people: I participate in what matters to me in a way that I like. Te Tiriti: Service providers support Māori community initiatives and activities that promote whanaungatanga. As service providers: We support the people using our services to maintain and develop their interests and participate in meaningful community and social activities, planned and unplanned, which are suitable for their age and stage and are satisfying to them. | FA | Activities are conducted by a team comprising of one diversional therapists, two activity coordinators and a casual volunteer for van outings. The diversional therapist works Tuesday to Thursday, one activity coordinator works full time in Aroha house (dementia level care) Monday to Friday (with caregivers rostered to provide activities on Saturday and Sunday in Aroha house), and the other activities coordinator is rostered part time on Monday Wednesday and Friday for the main house (hospital and rest home level of care).  The activities were based on assessment and reflected the residents’ social, cultural, spiritual, physical, cognitive needs/abilities, past hobbies, interests, and enjoyments. These assessments were completed within three weeks of admission in consultation with the family/whānau and residents. Each resident had a social and cultural care plan developed detailing the past and present activities, career, and family. A monthly planner is developed, posted on the noticeboards and residents are given a copy of the planner for their rooms. Daily activities were noted on noticeboards to remind residents and staff. Residents and family/whānau meet monthly to discuss different issues at the facility and provide feedback relating to activities.  The Aroha house activities calendar has activities adapted to encourage sensory stimulation and residents are able to participate in a range of activities that are appropriate to their cognitive and physical capabilities, including domestic like chores, baking, and music therapy. All interactions observed on the day of the audit evidenced engagement between residents and the activities team in the Aroha house. This included some observed outside pottering in the garden with staff.  The activity programme is formulated by the activities team in consultation with the management team, registered nurses, EPOAs, residents, and care staff. The activities were varied and appropriate for residents assessed as requiring dementia, rest home and hospital level of care. The care plans have sufficient interventions recorded to guide staff in the management of behaviour over 24 hours. Activity participating registers were completed daily. The residents were observed participating in a variety of activities on the audit days that were appropriate to their group settings. The planned activities and community connections were suitable for the residents. Activities sighted on the planners included quiz; bingo; floor games; Matariki; Māori language week; table games; sensory; outdoor walks; van outings; music; pet therapy; entertainment; kapa haka; poi making and exercise; visits from schools; and relaxing time with pampering. The service promotes access to EPOA and family/whānau and friends. There are regular outings and drives for all residents (as appropriate).  There were residents who identified as Māori. The activities staff reported that opportunities for Māori and family/whānau to participate in te ao Māori is facilitated through community engagements with community traditional leaders, and by celebrating religious, and cultural festivals and Māori language week.  EPOA, family/whānau and residents reported overall satisfaction with the level and variety of activities provided. |
| Subsection 3.4: My medication  The people: I receive my medication and blood products in a safe and timely manner. Te Tiriti: Service providers shall support and advocate for Māori to access appropriate medication and blood products. As service providers: We ensure people receive their medication and blood products in a safe and timely manner that complies with current legislative requirements and safe practice guidelines. | FA | Kenwyn has policies available for safe medicine management that meet legislative requirements. The registered nurses and medication competent caregivers who administer medications had current competencies which were assessed in the last twelve months. Education around safe medication administration is provided.  All medication charts (except for the two respite residents) and signing sheets are electronic. On the days of the audit, medication competent caregivers were observed to be safely administering medications. The registered nurses and caregivers interviewed could describe their roles regarding medication administration. Kenwyn uses pre-packaged rolls for all regular medicines. All medications once delivered are checked by the registered nurses against the medication chart. Medication reconciliation was conducted by the registered nurse when a resident is transferred back to the service from the hospital or any external appointments. The registered nurse checked medicines against the prescription, and these were updated in the electronic medication management system by the nurse practitioner. Any discrepancies are fed back to the supplying pharmacy. Expired medications are returned to pharmacy in a safe and timely manner.  Medications were appropriately stored in the medication trolleys and the two medication areas. The medication fridges and medication room temperatures are consistently monitored daily and weekly respectively. All eyedrops and creams have been dated on opening. Controlled drugs are stored appropriately. Medication incidents were completed in the event of a drug error and corrective actions were acted upon.  Fourteen medication charts were reviewed. There is a three-monthly nurse practitioner review of all the residents’ medication charts, and each drug chart has photo identification and allergy status identified. Indications for use were noted for pro re nata (PRN) medications, including over-the-counter medications and supplements on the medication charts. The effectiveness of PRN medications was consistently documented in the electronic medication management system and progress notes. At the time of audit, there were no residents self-administering medications. The medication policy describes the procedure for self-medicating residents, and this can be implemented as required.  The service does not keep any vaccines on site. The service uses standing orders with indications for use clearly documented. The standing orders list was last reviewed by the nurse practitioner in January 2024. The nurse practitioner regularly reviews and countersigns on the electronic medication record each episode of use of the standing orders as per policy.  There is documented evidence in the clinical files that residents and family/whānau are updated about changes to their health. The clinical manager described how they work in partnership with residents who identify as Māori and their whānau to ensure they have appropriate support in place, advice is timely, easily accessed, and treatment is prioritised to achieve better health outcomes. |
| Subsection 3.5: Nutrition to support wellbeing  The people: Service providers meet my nutritional needs and consider my food preferences. Te Tiriti: Menu development respects and supports cultural beliefs, values, and protocols around food and access to traditional foods. As service providers: We ensure people’s nutrition and hydration needs are met to promote and maintain their health and wellbeing. | FA | The kitchen service complies with current food safety legislation and guidelines. The cook (interviewed) has oversight of the kitchen and undertakes cooking responsibilities. They are supported by two other daytime cooks, five evening cooks and four kitchen hands (two also perform other roles). All food and baking is prepared and cooked on site. Food is prepared in line with recognised nutritional guidelines for older people. The verified food control plan was certified on 14 February 2024. There is a four-week seasonal menu which was last reviewed by a registered dietitian on 4 April 2023. Kitchen staff have attended safe food handling training.  Diets are modified as required and the kitchen staff confirmed awareness of the dietary needs of the residents. Residents have a nutrition profile developed on admission which identifies dietary requirements, likes, and dislikes. All alternatives are catered for as required. The residents’ weights are monitored regularly, and supplements are provided to residents with identified weight loss issues. Snacks and drinks are available for residents throughout the day and overnight when required.  The kitchen and pantry were observed to be clean, tidy, and well-stocked. Regular cleaning is undertaken, and all services comply with current legislation and guidelines. Labels and dates were on all containers. Thermometer calibrations were completed at least monthly. Records of temperature monitoring of food, chiller, fridges, and freezers are maintained. Food in the main house (rest home and hospital) is served by the cook from the bain-marie. Food to residents in the rooms is delivered using a hot plate with a thermo-cover. In Aroha house (dementia), food is plated by the cook, placed on hot plates, covered with the thermos-cover, delivered on trolley to the dining room and immediately served to the residents. All decanted food had records of use by dates recorded on the containers and no expired items were sighted. Family/whānau and residents interviewed indicated satisfaction with the food service.  The kitchen staff reported that the service prepares food that is culturally specific to different cultures. This includes menu options that can be prepared that are culturally specific to te ao Māori including hāngi, for special occasions such as Matariki, Māori language week or Waitangi and these are offered to residents. Family can also bring culturally appropriate food for the residents when they visit. |
| Subsection 3.6: Transition, transfer, and discharge  The people: I work together with my service provider so they know what matters to me, and we can decide what best supports my wellbeing when I leave the service. Te Tiriti: Service providers advocate for Māori to ensure they and whānau receive the necessary support during their transition, transfer, and discharge. As service providers: We ensure the people using our service experience consistency and continuity when leaving our services. We work alongside each person and whānau to provide and coordinate a supported transition of care or support. | FA | There were documented policies and procedures to ensure the discharge or transfer of residents is undertaken in a timely and safe manner. There is a documented process in the management of the early discharge/unexpected transfers from services. The clinical manager reported that discharges are normally into other similar facilities or residents following their respite stay. Discharges are overseen by the registered nurses who manage the process until discharge. All discharges or transfers were coordinated in collaboration with the resident, family/whānau and other external agencies to ensure continuity of care. Risks are identified and managed as required.  The residents (if appropriate) and families/whānau are involved for all discharges to and from the service, including being given options to access other health and disability services – whaikaha/disability services, social support or kaupapa Māori agencies, where indicated or requested. Transfer documents include (but not limited to) transfer form, copies of medical history, admission form with family/whānau contact details, resuscitation form, medication charts, and the last nurse practitioner review records.  Referrals to other allied health providers were completed with the safety of the resident identified. Upon discharge, current and old notes are collated and filed for archiving. If a resident’s information is required by a subsequent medical service, a written request is required for the file to be transferred. Evidence of residents who had been referred to other specialist services, such as podiatrists, nurse specialists, and specialists at the local hospital were sighted in the files reviewed.  Discharge notes are kept in residents’ records and any instructions integrated into the care plan. The clinical manager advised a comprehensive handover occurs between services. |
| Subsection 4.1: The facility  The people: I feel the environment is designed in a way that is safe and is sensitive to my needs. I am able to enter, exit, and move around the environment freely and safely. Te Tiriti: The environment and setting are designed to be Māori-centred and culturally safe for Māori and whānau. As service providers: Our physical environment is safe, well maintained, tidy, and comfortable and accessible, and the people we deliver services to can move independently and freely throughout. The physical environment optimises people’s sense of belonging, independence, interaction, and function. | FA | The building has a current warrant of fitness that expires on 11 April 2024. The physical environment supports the independence of the residents. Corridors are wide enough to promote safe mobility with the use of mobility aids. Residents were observed moving freely in their respective areas with mobility aids. There are comfortable looking lounges for communal gatherings and activities. Quiet spaces for residents and their family/whānau to utilise are available inside and outside in the gardens and courtyards.  The 52-week planned maintenance schedule includes electrical testing and tagging of electrical equipment, resident equipment checks, and calibrations of the weighing scales and clinical equipment. The scales were checked annually, with last check completed July 2023. Hot water temperatures were monitored three-monthly, and the reviewed records were within the recommended ranges. Tradespeople are available as required with a full list of contracted ones available for staff. The facility is maintained at appropriate temperatures, with air conditioning units in communal areas and electrical heating in place. The facility was maintained at a comfortable temperature on the days of the audit.  The service is on single level: the main house having 12 dual purpose rooms for hospital and rest home level care beds, 20 rest home level care only beds, eight hospital level care only beds; and Aroha house which is a dedicated secure unit for 19 dementia level of care beds. There is one double room with single occupancy. Resident rooms include rooms with ensuites and rooms where the residents use communal toilets and showers. The main house (rest home and hospital) has a large dining room, a large lounge, a library and a central courtyard. There is a hairdressing salon for the visiting hairdresser to use.  Aroha house) has gardens and grounds with a high fence to ensure a safe and secure environment for the residents. Entry into Aroha house is by pressing an entry button and exit is by use of a keypad. Aroha house has a centrally located open plan lounge/dining room with kitchenette. There is safe access to the communal area which is spacious and allows for groups or individual activities. There is a quiet room and access to the secure garden and grounds through two doors that allow for purposeful walking onto the walking pathways, seating, and shade.  All residents’ rooms are spacious, and each room allows for the safe use and manoeuvring of mobility aids. Staff interviewed reported that they have adequate space to provide care to residents. Residents are encouraged to personalise their bedrooms, as viewed on the day of audit. All rooms have external windows to provide natural light and have appropriate ventilation and heating. All external areas are well maintained, provide seating and shade and are easily accessible for residents using mobility aids.  All communal toilets and shower facilities have a system that indicates if it is engaged or vacant. All the washing areas have free-flowing soap and paper towels in the toilet areas. Residents interviewed confirmed their privacy is assured when staff are undertaking personal cares.  The service has no current plans to build or extend; however, should this occur in the future, the facility manager advised that the service will liaise with local Māori providers to ensure aspirations and Māori identity are included. |
| Subsection 4.2: Security of people and workforce  The people: I trust that if there is an emergency, my service provider will ensure I am safe. Te Tiriti: Service providers provide quality information on emergency and security arrangements to Māori and whānau. As service providers: We deliver care and support in a planned and safe way, including during an emergency or unexpected event. | FA | The policies and guidelines for emergency planning, preparation, and response are displayed and easily accessible by staff. Civil defence planning guides direct the facility in their preparation for disasters and describe the procedures to be followed in the event of a fire or other emergency. A fire evacuation plan in place was approved by the New Zealand Fire Service on 12 November 2012. A trial evacuation drill was performed on 17 October 2023. The drills are conducted every six months. The staff orientation programme includes fire and security training.  There were adequate supplies in the event of a civil defence emergency, including food, water (equivalence of three litres per person per day for at least three days), candles, torches, continent products, and a gas BBQ to meet the requirements for up to 59 residents, including rostered staff. There is access to a generator from the sister facility when required. Staff have received training on how to operate it. The registered nurses and a selection of caregivers hold current first aid certificates. There is a first aid trained staff member on duty 24/7. Staff interviewed confirmed their awareness of the emergency procedures.  The service has a working call bell system in place that is used by the residents, family/whānau, and staff members to summon assistance. All residents have access to a call bell in their rooms, ensuites and communal areas. The double room has a call bell accessible for each resident. On the days of the audit staff were observed to be responsive to call bells when they were rung by residents. Residents and family/whānau confirmed that staff respond to calls promptly.  Appropriate security arrangements are in place. Doors are locked at sunset and unlocked at sunrise. Family/whānau and residents know the process of alerting staff when in need of access to the facility after hours. Staff complete regular security and safety checks overnight. There is a visitors' policy and guidelines available to ensure resident safety and wellbeing are not compromised by visitors to the service. Visitors and contractors are required to complete visiting protocols. |
| Subsection 5.1: Governance  The people: I trust the service provider shows competent leadership to manage my risk of infection and use antimicrobials appropriately. Te Tiriti: Monitoring of equity for Māori is an important component of IP and AMS programme governance. As service providers: Our governance is accountable for ensuring the IP and AMS needs of our service are being met, and we participate in national and regional IP and AMS programmes and respond to relevant issues of national and regional concern. | FA | The clinical manager (registered nurse) oversees infection control and prevention across the service. The job description outlines the responsibility of the role. The infection prevention and control programme, its content and detail, is appropriate for the size, complexity and degree of risk associated with the service. Infection prevention and control is linked into the quality risk and incident reporting system. The infection prevention and control programme is reviewed annually by the management team, infection prevention and control committee, and infection control audits are conducted. Infection rates are presented and discussed at combined staff/quality meetings. Data around infections is also reviewed by the management team and benchmarked internally. Infection prevention and control is part of the strategic and quality plans. The directors receive reports on progress quality and strategic plans relating to infection prevention, surveillance data, outbreak data and outbreak management, infection prevention related audits, resources and costs associated with infection prevention and control, and anti-microbial stewardship (AMS) on a monthly basis including any significant infection events.  The service also has access to an infection prevention clinical nurse specialist from Health NZ – Waikato, and the nurse practitioner.  There are hand sanitisers strategically placed around the facility. Residents and staff are offered influenza vaccinations and most residents are fully vaccinated against Covid-19. |
| Subsection 5.2: The infection prevention programme and implementation  The people: I trust my provider is committed to implementing policies, systems, and processes to manage my risk of infection. Te Tiriti: The infection prevention programme is culturally safe. Communication about the programme is easy to access and navigate and messages are clear and relevant. As service providers: We develop and implement an infection prevention programme that is appropriate to the needs, size, and scope of our services. | FA | The service has a pandemic response plan (including Covid-19) which details the preparation and planning for the management of lockdown, screening, transfers into the facility and positive tests.  The infection prevention and control coordinator has completed online education and completed practical sessions in hand hygiene and personal protective equipment (PPE) donning and doffing. There is good external support from the nurse practitioner, laboratory, and Health NZ – Waikato infection control nurse specialist. There are sufficient quantities of PPE equipment available as required.  The infection control manual outlines a comprehensive range of policies, standards and guidelines and includes defining roles, responsibilities and oversight, training, and education of staff. Policies and procedures are reviewed by the management team and all policies are available to staff.  There are policies and procedures in place around reusable and single use equipment and the service has incorporated monitoring through their internal audit process. All shared equipment is appropriately disinfected between use. Single use items are not reused. The service incorporates te reo information around infection control for Māori residents and works in partnership with Māori for the protection of culturally safe practices in infection prevention that acknowledge the spirit of Te Tiriti.  The infection prevention and control policy states that the facility is committed to the ongoing education of staff and residents. Infection prevention and control is part of staff orientation and included in the annual training plan. There has been additional training and education around pandemic responses (including Covid-19) and staff were informed of any changes by noticeboards, handovers, and electronic messages. Staff have completed handwashing and personal protective equipment competencies. Resident education occurs as part of the daily cares. Residents and families were kept informed and updated on Covid-19 policies and procedures through resident meetings, newsletters, and emails. Posters regarding good infection control practise were displayed in English, Te Reo, and are available in other languages.  There are policies that include aseptic techniques for the management of catheters and wounds to minimise healthcare acquired infections (HAI). The infection control coordinator has input into the procurement of high-quality consumables, personal protective equipment (PPE), and wound care products in collaboration with the facility manager. The management team and infection control coordinator would liaise with their community iwi links should the design of any new building or significant change be proposed to the existing facility. |
| Subsection 5.3: Antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programme and implementation  The people: I trust that my service provider is committed to responsible antimicrobial use. Te Tiriti: The antimicrobial stewardship programme is culturally safe and easy to access, and messages are clear and relevant. As service providers: We promote responsible antimicrobials prescribing and implement an AMS programme that is appropriate to the needs, size, and scope of our services. | FA | The service has an anti-microbial use policy and procedures. The infection prevention and control coordinator (clinical manager) monitors compliance on antibiotic and antimicrobial use through evaluation and monitoring of medication prescribing charts, prescriptions, and medical notes. The anti-microbial policy is appropriate for the size, scope, and complexity of the resident cohort. Infection rates are monitored monthly and reported to the combined staff/quality meetings and management team. Prophylactic use of antibiotics is not considered to be appropriate and is discouraged. |
| Subsection 5.4: Surveillance of health care-associated infection (HAI)  The people: My health and progress are monitored as part of the surveillance programme. Te Tiriti: Surveillance is culturally safe and monitored by ethnicity. As service providers: We carry out surveillance of HAIs and multi-drug-resistant organisms in accordance with national and regional surveillance programmes, agreed objectives, priorities, and methods specified in the infection prevention programme, and with an equity focus. | FA | Infection surveillance is an integral part of the infection control programme and is described in the Kenwyn infection prevention and control manual. Monthly infection data is collected for all infections based on signs, symptoms, and definition of infection. Infections are entered into the infection register. Surveillance of all infections (including organisms) is entered onto a monthly infection summary. This data is monitored and analysed for trends.  Infection control surveillance is discussed at staff/ quality, and management meetings. The service has incorporated ethnicity data into surveillance methods and data captured is easily extracted. Internal benchmarking is completed by the infection prevention and control coordinator, meeting minutes and graphs are displayed for staff. Action plans are required for any infection rates of concern. Internal infection control audits are completed with corrective actions for areas of improvement. The service receives information from Health NZ - Waikato for any community concerns.  There has been one outbreak (Covid-19) since the last audit. The facility followed their pandemic plan. There were clear communication pathways with responsibilities that included daily outbreak meetings and communication with residents, relatives, and staff. Staff wore personal protective equipment, and families were kept informed by phone or email. Visiting was restricted. |
| Subsection 5.5: Environment  The people: I trust health care and support workers to maintain a hygienic environment. My feedback is sought on cleanliness within the environment. Te Tiriti: Māori are assured that culturally safe and appropriate decisions are made in relation to infection prevention and environment. Communication about the environment is culturally safe and easily accessible. As service providers: We deliver services in a clean, hygienic environment that facilitates the prevention of infection and transmission of antimicrobialresistant organisms. | FA | There are policies regarding chemical safety and waste disposal. All chemicals were clearly labelled with manufacturer’s labels and stored in locked areas. Cleaning chemicals are kept in a locked cupboard on the cleaning trolleys and the trolleys are kept in a locked cupboard when not in use. Safety data sheets and product sheets are available and accessible. Sharps containers are available and meet the hazardous substances regulations for containers. Gloves, aprons, and masks are available for staff, and they were observed to be wearing these as they carried out their duties on the days of audit. Staff have completed chemical safety training. A chemical provider monitors the effectiveness of chemicals.  All laundry is managed onsite by dedicated laundry staff. The laundry area was seen to have a defined clean-dirty workflow, safe chemical storage, and the linen cupboards were well stocked. Cleaning and laundry services are monitored through the internal auditing system. There is appropriate sluice and sanitiser equipment available, and the cleaner interviewed was knowledgeable around systems and processes related to hygiene, infection prevention and control. The internal audit schedule includes the environment, cleaning and laundry services. The results are reviewed by the infection prevention and control coordinator and any corrective actions identified are implemented. |
| Subsection 6.1: A process of restraint  The people: I trust the service provider is committed to improving policies, systems, and processes to ensure I am free from restrictions. Te Tiriti: Service providers work in partnership with Māori to ensure services are mana enhancing and use least restrictive practices. As service providers: We demonstrate the rationale for the use of restraint in the context of aiming for elimination. | FA | Kenwyn is committed to providing service to residents without use of restraint. Policies and procedures meet the requirements of the Standard. The restraint approval group is responsible for monitoring restraint use and implementation of the policy within the service. Restraint use and strategies to minimise the use of restraint is discussed in the quality/staff meetings, and to the directors via the general manager. Interview with the restraint coordinator (clinical support coordinator) and the clinical manager confirmed that restraints are used as a last resort and the service is committed to a restraint-free environment.  Restraint policy confirms that restraint consideration and application must be done in partnership with residents, families/whānau, and the choice of device must be the least restrictive possible. At all times when restraint is considered, Kenwyn will work in partnership with Māori, to promote and ensure services are mana enhancing. A review of the documentation available for residents requiring restraint, included processes and resources for assessment, consent, monitoring, and evaluation. The restraint approval process includes input from the resident, families/whānau, nurse practitioner, restraint coordinator and clinical manager.  At the time of the audit, there was one hospital level care resident using bedrail restraints. When restraint is used, this is a last resort when all alternatives have been explored. The restraint coordinator has a defined role of providing support and oversight for any restraint management. There are clear lines of accountability. Staff have been trained in the least restrictive practice, safe restraint practice, alternatives, cultural-specific interventions, and de-escalation techniques (March 2023). |
| Subsection 6.2: Safe restraint  The people: I have options that enable my freedom and ensure my care and support adapts when my needs change, and I trust that the least restrictive options are used first. Te Tiriti: Service providers work in partnership with Māori to ensure that any form of restraint is always the last resort. As service providers: We consider least restrictive practices, implement de-escalation techniques and alternative interventions, and only use approved restraint as the last resort. | FA | Assessments for the use of restraint, consent, care planning, interventions and evaluation were documented and included all requirements of the Standard. Restraint monitoring occurred as per care plan. Residents and family/whānau are involved in the process. Access to advocacy is facilitated, as necessary. A restraint register is maintained and reviewed at each quality / staff meeting. The register contained enough information to provide an auditable record. Meeting minutes, and monthly reports documented discussions about restraint.  If emergency restraint is required, the registered nurse will consult with the restraint coordinator and clinical manager, resident, and family/whānau. |
| Subsection 6.3: Quality review of restraint  The people: I feel safe to share my experiences of restraint so I can influence least restrictive practice. Te Tiriti: Monitoring and quality review focus on a commitment to reducing inequities in the rate of restrictive practices experienced by Māori and implementing solutions. As service providers: We maintain or are working towards a restraint-free environment by collecting, monitoring, and reviewing data and implementing improvement activities. | FA | A three-monthly review of all restraint use is completed and meets the requirements of Nga Paerewa HDSS 2021. The outcome of the review is communicated to the directors via the general manager. Any changes to policies, guidelines, education, and processes are implemented as indicated. Data analysis is completed monthly and discussed at the quality/staff meetings. The meetings identify trends, ways to minimise and eliminate the use of restraint, and ongoing restraint and challenging behaviour education to all staff which has been completed in the last 12 months. |

# Specific results for criterion where corrective actions are required

Where a subsection is rated partially attained (PA) or unattained (UA) specific corrective actions are recorded under the relevant criteria for the subsection. The following table contains the criterion where corrective actions have been recorded.

Criterion can be linked to the relevant subsection by looking at the code. For example, Criterion 1.1.1 My service provider shall embed and enact Te Tiriti o Waitangi within all its work, recognising Māori, and supporting Māori in their aspirations, whatever they are (that is, recognising mana motuhake) relates to subsection 1.1: Pae ora healthy futures in Section 1 Our rights.

If there is a message “no data to display” instead of a table, then no corrective actions were required as a result of this audit.

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# Specific results for criterion where a continuous improvement has been recorded

As well as whole subsections, individual criterion within a subsection can also be rated as having a continuous improvement. A continuous improvement means that the provider can demonstrate achievement beyond the level required for full attainment. The following table contains the criterion where the provider has been rated as having made corrective actions have been recorded.

As above, criterion can be linked to the relevant subsection by looking at the code. For example, Criterion 1.1.1 relates to subsection 1.1: Pae ora healthy futures in Section 1: Our rights.

If, instead of a table, these is a message “no data to display” then no continuous improvements were recorded as part of this audit.

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End of the report.