Bupa Care Services NZ Limited - Parklands 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 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 Ministry of Health's website by clicking here.

The specifics of this audit included:

Legal entity: Bupa Care Services NZ Limited

Premises audited: Parklands Hospital

Services audited: Hospital services - Psychogeriatric services; Hospital services - Medical services; Hospital services -

Geriatric services (excl. psychogeriatric); Rest home care (excluding dementia care); Residential

disability services - Physical

Dates of audit: Start date: 13 February 2023 End date: 14 February 2023

Proposed changes to current services (if any): The service wishes to retain dementia certification, although no residents are currently at this level of care. The above table should include this level of care.

Total beds occupied across all premises included in the audit on the first day of the audit: 111

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 tatou 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 are fully attained with some subsections exceeded
	No short falls	Subsections applicable to this service are 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 are partially attained and of low risk

Indicator	Description	Definition
	A number of shortfalls that require specific action to address	Some subsections applicable to this service are 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 are unattained and of moderate or high risk

General overview of the audit

Bupa Parklands provides hospital (geriatric and medical), rest home, residential disability services (physical), dementia and psychogeriatric services for up to 127 residents. There were 111 residents on the days of audit.

This certification audit was conducted against the Ngā Paerewa Health and Disability Services Standard 2021 and the contracts with Te Whatu Ora New Zealand- Waitaha Canterbury. The audit process included the review of policies and procedures, the review of residents and staff files, observations, and interviews with family/whānau, residents, management, staff, and the general practitioner.

The general manager is appropriately qualified and experienced and is supported by a clinical manager. There are quality systems and processes being implemented. Feedback from residents and family/whānau were 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. There are a number of quality projects being implemented.

This certification audit identified that the service meets the intent of the standard.

Ō tatou motika | Our rights

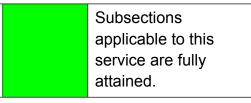
Includes 10 subsections that support an outcome where people receive safe services of an appropriate standard that comply with consumer rights legislation. Services are provided in a manner that is respectful of people's rights, facilitates informed choice, minimises harm, and upholds cultural and individual values and beliefs.



Bupa Parklands provides an environment that supports resident rights and safe care. Staff demonstrated an understanding of residents' rights and obligations. There is a Māori 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. Bupa Parklands 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 5 subsections that support an outcome where people receive quality services through effective governance and a supported workforce.



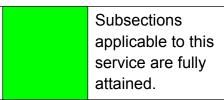
The business plan includes a mission statement and operational objectives. The service has effective quality and risk management systems in place that take a risk-based approach, and these systems meet the needs of residents and their staff. Quality improvement projects are implemented. Internal audits, meetings, and collation of data were all documented as taking place as scheduled, with corrective actions as indicated. There are human resources policies which cover recruitment, selection, orientation and staff training and development. The service had an induction programme in place that provides new staff with relevant

information for safe work practice. There is an in-service education/training programme covering relevant aspects of care and support and external training is supported. The organisational staffing policy aligns with contractual requirements and includes skill mixes. Residents and family/whānau reported that staffing levels are adequate to meet the needs of the residents.

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 8 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.



There is an admission package available prior to or on entry to the service. The registered nurses are responsible for each stage of service provision. Residents' records reviewed, provided evidence that the registered nurses utilise the interRAI assessment to assess, plan and evaluate care needs of the residents. Care plans demonstrate service integration. Resident files included medical notes by the contracted general practitioner and visiting allied health professionals.

Medication policies reflect legislative requirements and guidelines. All staff responsible for administration of medication complete education and medication competencies. The electronic medicine charts reviewed met prescribing requirements and were reviewed at least three-monthly by the general practitioner. Residents that wish to self-administer medications are supported.

There is an activities calendar for each community. The programme includes community visitors and outings, entertainment and activities that promote and encourage individual recreational, physical, and cognitive abilities for the consumer group. Opportunities to participate in te ao Māori is facilitated.

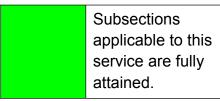
Residents' food preferences and dietary requirements are identified at admission and all meals are cooked on site. Food, fluid, and nutritional needs of residents are provided in line with recognised nutritional guidelines and additional requirements/modified needs

were being met. The service has a current food control plan. The organisational dietitian reviews the Bupa menu plans. The menu is flexible and cultural needs are met. There are nutritious snacks available 24 hours per day.

Transfers between services are coordinated with good communication between services.

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

Includes 2 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.

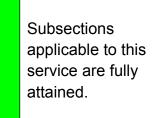


Bupa Parklands holds a current building warrant of fitness certificate. Electrical equipment has been checked. Residents can freely mobilise within the communal areas, with safe access to the outdoors, seating, and shade. The psychogeriatric units are secure with an enclosed secure garden.

Appropriate training, information, and equipment for responding to emergencies are provided. There is an emergency management plan in place and adequate civil defence supplies in the event of an emergency, including Covid-19. There is an approved evacuation scheme and emergency supplies for at least three days.

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

Includes 5 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.



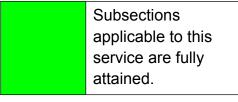
Infection prevention management systems are in place to minimise the risk of infection to consumers, service providers and visitors. The infection control programme is implemented and meets the needs of the organisation and provides information and resources to inform the service providers.

Documentation evidenced that relevant infection 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. The service has robust Covid-19 response plans in place and the service has access to adequate supplies of personal protective equipment. There have been eight Covid-19 outbreaks since the last audit.

There are documented processes for the management of waste and hazardous substances in place, and incidents are reported in a timely manner. Chemicals are stored safely throughout the facility. Fixtures, fittings, and flooring is 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

Includes 4 subsections that support outcomes where Services shall aim for a restraint and seclusion free environment, in which people's dignity and mana are maintained.



The restraint policy confirms a philosophy and commitment to work towards minimising restraint. The restraint coordinator is the clinical manager. There were five residents using restraint. The service considers least restrictive practices, implementing deescalation and support techniques and alternative interventions, and would only use an approved restraint as the last resort. Staff monitor and report restraint related adverse events while restraint is in use. Regular quality review of restraint processes occurred.

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	171	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.

There may be subsections in this audit report with an attainment rating of 'not applicable' which relate to new requirements in Ngā Paerewa that the provider is working towards. The provider will be expected to meet these requirements at their next audit.

For more information on the standard, please click <u>here</u>.

For more information on the different types of audits and what they cover please click here.

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 and policy is documented for the service. This policy acknowledges Te Tiriti o Waitangi as a founding document for Aotearoa New Zealand. At the time of the audit there were residents and staff who identify as Māori. Bupa is developing a te ao Māori strategy to introduce and implement the te ao Māori related standards with a Māori health consultant. Bupa Villages Aged Care is currently establishing an action plan in collaboration with an external entity. This will support the development of materials and care programmes that address the 2021 Health and Disability Services Standard. The action plan consists of five phases with documented timelines to ensure establishment, implementation, and communication across Bupa facilities in NZ. Bupa NZ leadership have attended a workshop (Mauri Tu, Mauri Ora) designed to identify problems in relation to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and scoping of opportunities to improve health equity for Māori.
		The general manager stated that they support increasing Māori

capacity by employing Māori applicants when they do apply for employment opportunities at Bupa Parklands. At the time of the audit there were Māori staff members. Bupa Parklands has links to the local Rehua marae and Anglican Māori Diocese of Waiounamu for Māori community support. Interviews with 25 care staff interviewed (12 caregivers, 8 RN's and 5 activities coordinators) described examples of providing culturally safe services in relation to their role. Residents and whānau are involved in providing input into the resident's care planning, their activities, and their dietary needs. Interviews with the management team (general manager, clinical manager and southern operations manager) identified the service and organisation are focused on delivering person-centred care which includes operating in ways that are culturally safe. The service provided training on cultural safety in September 2022. Training encompassed Te Tiriti o Waitangi based on the guidelines of cultural safety in nursing education and practice. Subsection 1.2: Ola manuia of Pacific peoples in Aotearoa FΑ During the admission process, the resident's whānau are encouraged to be present to assist with identification of all needs, including The people: Pacific peoples in Aotearoa are entitled to live and cultural beliefs. On admission all residents state their ethnicity. enjoy good health and wellbeing. Individual cultural beliefs are documented for all residents in their Te Tiriti: Pacific peoples acknowledge the mana whenua of care plan and activities plan. At the time of the audit there were Aotearoa as tuakana and commit to supporting them to achieve residents and staff who identify as Pasifika. tino rangatiratanga. As service providers: We provide comprehensive and equitable The Bupa organisation is working towards the development of a health and disability services underpinned by Pacific worldviews comprehensive Pacific health plan. Bupa plans to partner with a and developed in collaboration with Pacific peoples for improved Pacific organisation and/or individual to provide guidance. The service has linkages to Pacific groups (NewHope CMFI Church and health outcomes. St Paul's Cathedral) in the local community facilitated by current Pacific staff members. If required, the service is able to access pamphlets and information on the service in most Pacific languages. The service is actively recruiting new staff. The general manager described how they would encourage and support any applicants that identified as Pasifika, through the employment process. On interview, Pacific staff confirmed they are welcomed and supported by

management to attain qualifications. Interviews with the management team, 29 staff (25 care staff, one kitchen manager, one laundry assistant, one cleaner and one maintenance officer), six residents (five hospital and one rest home), five relatives (all psychogeriatric), and documentation reviewed identified that the service puts people using the services, and family/whānau at the centre of their services. Subsection 1.3: My rights during service delivery FΑ Bupa policies and procedures are being implemented that align with the requirements of the Health and Disability Commissioner's (HDC) The People: My rights have meaningful effect through the actions Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights (the and behaviours of others. Code). Information related to the Code is made available to residents Te Tiriti:Service providers recognise Māori mana motuhake (selfand their family/whānau. The Code of Health and Disability Services determination). Consumers' Rights is displayed in multiple locations in English and te As service providers: We provide services and support to people in reo Māori. The general manager, clinical manager or registered nurse a way that upholds their rights and complies with legal (RN) discusses aspects of the Code with residents and their relatives requirements. on admission. Information about the Nationwide Health and Disability Advocacy is available to residents on the noticeboard and in their information pack. Other formats are available such as information in te reo Māori. Resident and relative meetings provide a forum for residents to discuss any concerns. The staff interviewed confirmed their understanding of the Code and its application to their specific job role and responsibilities. Staff receive education in relation to the Health and Disability Commissioners (HDC) Code of Health and Disability Consumers' Rights (the Code) at orientation and through the annual education and training programme, which includes (but not limited to) understanding the role of advocacy services. Advocacy services are linked to the complaints process. The residents and relatives interviewed stated they felt their rights were upheld and they were treated with dignity, respect, and kindness. The service recognises Māori mana motuhake through the Māori specific care plan to promote and respect independence and autonomy. Care plans reflected residents were encouraged to make choices and be as independent as possible. Clinical staff described

		their commitment to supporting Māori residents and their whānau by identifying what is important to them, their individual values and beliefs and enabling self-determination and authority in decision-making that supports their health and wellbeing.
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	Caregivers and RNs interviewed described how they support residents to choose what they want to do and provided examples of the things that are important to residents, which then shape the care and support they receive. Residents interviewed reported they are supported to be independent and are encouraged to make a range of choices around their daily life and stated they had choice over what activities they wished to participate in. 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 responds to tāngata whaikaha needs and enables their participation in te ao Māori.
		The Bupa annual training plan demonstrates training that is responsive to the diverse needs of people across the service. A sexuality and intimacy policy is in place. Staff receive training on sexuality and intimacy as part of the education schedule. Staff interviewed stated they respect each resident's right to have space for intimate relationships. The spirituality policy is in place and is understood by care staff. Staff described how values and beliefs information is gathered on admission with relative's involvement and is integrated into the residents' care plans. Staff interviewed could describe professional boundaries, and practice this in line with policy. Spiritual needs are identified, church services are held, and spiritual support is available.
		It was observed that residents are treated with dignity and respect. Staff were observed to use person-centred and respectful language with residents. Residents and relatives interviewed were positive about the service in relation to their values and beliefs being considered and met. Privacy is ensured and independence is encouraged. The storage and security of health information policy is implemented. Orientation and ongoing education for staff covers the concepts of personal privacy and dignity. Staff could describe

		supporting the younger residents to participate in a range of community events and activities consistent with their needs. Young people with disabilities interviewed describe how they are able to maintain their personal, gender, sexual, cultural, religious, and spiritual identity. Te reo Māori is celebrated during Māori language week and Matariki is celebrated at Bupa Parklands. Caregivers interviewed advised they are encouraged to use common te reo phrases when speaking with Māori residents.
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	An abuse and neglect policy is being implemented. Bupa Parklands policies prevent any form of discrimination, coercion, harassment, or any other exploitation. Cultural days are held to celebrate diversity. 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. A 'speak-up' programme is in place, which is being managed by Bupa Australia and backed up by a whistle-blower policy.
		Staff complete education on 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 family/whānau interviewed confirmed that the 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 through an external agency. Professional boundaries are defined in job descriptions. Interviews with RNs and caregivers confirmed their understanding of professional boundaries, including the boundaries of their role and responsibilities. Professional boundaries are covered as part of orientation. 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. On interview, care staff confirmed an understanding of holistic care for all residents.
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	Policies and procedures relating to accident/incidents, complaints, and open disclosure alert staff to their responsibility to notify family/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). This is also documented on the family communication sheet that is held in the front of the resident's file. The electronic forms reviewed identified relatives are kept informed; this was confirmed through the interviews with relatives. Information is provided to residents and relatives on admission. Bimonthly resident meetings identify feedback from residents and consequent follow up by the service. An interpreter policy and contact details of interpreters is available. Interpreter services are used where indicated. At the time of the audit, there were residents who did not speak English. Staff on interview advised they use hand and facial gestures and word cards to assist with communication. A whānau member is available to assist with interpretation and support. 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 family 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 Te Whatu Ora - Waitaha Canterbury specialist services (eg, geriatric nurse specialist, mental health, wound nurse specialist). The delivery of care includes a multidisciplinary team and residents/relatives provide consent and are communicated with regarding services involved. The RNs 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 documented in relation to informed consent. Eleven resident files reviewed evidence appropriately signed general consent forms. Residents and family/whānau interviewed could describe what informed consent was and knew they had the right to choose. There is an advance directive policy which is implemented. In the files reviewed, there were appropriately signed resuscitation plans and advance directives in place. The service follows relevant best practice tikanga guidelines and welcoming the involvement of whānau in decision making where the person receiving services wants them to be involved. Discussions with relatives confirmed that they are involved in the decision-making process, and in the planning of resident's care. Admission agreements had been signed and sighted for all the files seen. Copies of enduring power of attorneys (EPOAs) were on resident files where applicable. Where the EPOA makes decisions on behalf of the resident, discussion involves the resident where possible. The psychogeriatric level files reviewed had activated EPOAs and supporting letters of mental incapacity on file.
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 general manager maintains a record of all complaints, both verbal and written, by using a complaint register. This register is electronic. The general manager on interview advised complaints logged were classified into themes (operational issues, quality of care, communication, customer rights) in the complaint register. There have been no complaints received in 2023 (year to date) and eight complaints made in 2022. Complaint documentation included an investigation, follow up, and reply to the complainant. Staff are informed of complaints (and any subsequent correlating corrective actions) in the quality and staff meetings (meeting minutes sighted). Documentation demonstrated that complaints are being managed in accordance with guidelines set by the Health and Disability Commissioner (HDC). The two HDC complaints, which were open at the previous partial provisional, are now resolved with no recommendations. Final confirmation of resolution has been received from HDC. There were

no complaints logged and received through any external agencies since then. The welcome pack included comprehensive information on the process for making a complaint. Interviews with residents and relatives confirmed they were provided with information on the complaints process. Complaint forms are easily accessible at the entrance to the facility. A suggestions box is adjacent to where the complaints forms are held. Residents have a variety of avenues they can choose from to make a complaint or express a concern. Resident meetings are held two-monthly, chaired by the general manager. The contact details for a resident advocate from advocacy services is posted in large print on resident noticeboards. Residents/relatives making a complaint can involve an independent support person in the process if they choose. The general manager acknowledged the importance of face-to-face communications for Māori. Subsection 2.1: Governance FΑ Bupa Parklands is currently certified to provide: psychogeriatric; hospital (medical and geriatric); residential disability – physical; The people: I trust the people governing the service to have the dementia; and rest home level care services for up to 127 residents. knowledge, integrity, and ability to empower the communities they On the day of audit there were 111 residents. This included one rest serve. home level resident; 36 hospital residents, including seven younger Te Tiriti: Honouring Te Tiriti, Māori participate in governance in persons with a disability (YPD) contract; one resident on an ACC partnership, experiencing meaningful inclusion on all governance contract; and one resident on long term support chronic health bodies and having substantive input into organisational operational conditions (LTS-CHC) contract. There were 74 residents across the policies. three psychogeriatric (PG) communities on Age Related Residential As service providers: Our governance body is accountable for Care Services Agreement for Hospital Specialised Services (ARHSS delivering a highquality service that is responsive, inclusive, and contracts). All other residents were on the Age-Related Residential sensitive to the cultural diversity of communities we serve. Care Agreement (ARRC). There were no residents in the dementia unit. Bupa has an overarching strategic plan in place with clear business goals to support their philosophy of 'Helping people live longer, healthier, happier lives and making a better world. We take pride in endeavouring to delivering quality care with a personal touch'. The business plan includes a mission statement and operational

objectives with site specific goals. The Bupa executive team reports to Asia Bupa based in Melbourne. There is a New Zealand based

managing director that reports to a New Zealand based Board. The operations manager for southern district (interviewed) reports to the national operations director. The Bupa Board and executive team have attended cultural training to ensure they are able to demonstrate expertise in Te Tiriti, health equity and cultural safety. The governing body of Bupa consists of directors of: clinical; operations; finance; legal; property; customer transformation; people; risk; corporate affairs; and technology. This team is governed by Bupa strategy, purpose, and values. Each director has an orientation to their specific role and to the senior leadership team.

Bupa is developing a te ao Māori strategy to introduce and implement the te ao Māori related standards alongside a Māori health consultant. The goals will be embedded in the plan, and outcomes from the plan will be managed. Work is underway to collaborate with mana whenua in business planning and service development that will improve outcomes and achieve equity for Māori and tāngata whaikaha. The regional manager reported there are plans in place to ensure the strategic plan reflects collaboration with Māori, aligns with the Ministry of Health strategies and addresses barriers to equitable service delivery. The organisation is working towards ensuring all policies align with the 2021 Standard.

Bupa has a clinical governance committee (CGC) with terms of reference. There is a quarterly CGC meeting and a CGC pack produced and distributed to the committee members prior to meetings, that includes review of quality and risk management systems. There is a risk governance committee (RGC) which aligns and interfaces with the CGC to manage quality and risk systems. The customer service improvement team (CSI) includes clinical specialists in restraint, infection control and adverse event investigations and a customer engagement advisor, who are based in head office. The organisation benchmarks quality data with other NZ aged care providers. Each region has a clinical quality partner who support the on-site clinical team with education, trend review and management.

A vision, mission statement and objectives are in place. Annual goals for the facility have been determined, which link to the overarching Bupa strategic plan. Goals are regularly reviewed in each monthly meeting. The quality programme includes: a quality programme

policy; quality goals (including site specific business goals) that are reviewed monthly in meetings; quality meetings; and quality action forms that are completed for any quality improvements/initiatives during the year. The service is managed by a general manager who has been in the role at Parklands since 2019 and has over 12 years of experience in the Health and Disability Services Sector. The general manager is supported by a clinical manager who has been in the role for two years and has 18 years' experience with other Bupa services in clinical management roles. They are supported by three-unit coordinators (RNs). The management team is supported by the wider Bupa management team, including a southern operations manager (who was present on the days of the audit). The general manager and the clinical manager have both completed more than eight hours of training related to managing an aged care facility and includes Bupa regional managers forums, Māori health plan, Covid-19 and infection control teleconferences. Subsection 2.2: Quality and risk FΑ Bupa Parklands is implementing a quality and risk management programme. The quality and risk management systems include The people: I trust there are systems in place that keep me safe, performance monitoring through internal audits and through the are responsive, and are focused on improving my experience and collection of clinical indicator data. Bimonthly quality meetings and outcomes of care. monthly staff meetings provide an avenue for discussions in relation Te Tiriti: Service providers allocate appropriate resources to to (but not limited to): quality data; health and safety; infection specifically address continuous quality improvement with a focus control/pandemic strategies; complaints received (if any); staffing; on achieving Māori health equity. and education. Internal audits, meetings, and collation of data were As service providers: We have effective and organisation-wide documented as taking place, with corrective actions documented governance systems in place relating to continuous quality where indicated to address service improvements, with evidence of improvement that take a risk-based approach, and these systems progress and sign off when achieved. Quality goals and progress meet the needs of people using the services and our health care towards attainment are discussed at meetings. Quality data and and support workers. trends are added to meeting minutes and held in folders in the staffroom. Corrective actions are discussed at quality meetings to ensure any outstanding matters are addressed with sign off when completed. A quality improvement plan has been implemented to address concerns raised regarding telephone network and the food

service.

The 2022 resident/relative satisfaction survey has been recently completed and indicates that residents have reported an overall satisfaction level of 85% within the service provided. A corrective action plan has been implemented around the activities programme, food experience and opportunities for relatives to give feedback/suggestions. The previous survey results have been communicated to residents in resident meetings (meeting minutes sighted). Results for this survey are planned to be communicated to residents in the next resident meeting.

There are procedures to guide staff in managing clinical and nonclinical emergencies. 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 in the process of review with further updates required in order to meet the 2021 Standard (link 2.1.11). New policies or changes to policy are communicated and staff sign as acknowledgement.

A health and safety system is in place with an annual identified health and safety goal that is directed from head office. The goal for 2022 was to reduce and eliminate where possible the risk of musculoskeletal harm to staff, which has been met. A health and safety committee meets bimonthly. All have attended external health and safety training. Hazard identification forms and an up-to-date hazard register were reviewed (sighted). Health and safety policies are implemented and monitored by the health and safety committee. The information is posted on staff noticeboards to keep staff informed on health and safety issues. In the event of a staff accident or incident, a debrief process is documented on the accident/incident form.

Electronic reports using RiskMan are completed for each incident/accident, with immediate action noted and any follow-up action(s) required, evidenced in accident/incident forms reviewed. Incident and accident data is collated monthly and analysed. The RiskMan system generates a report that goes to each operational team/governance team and also generates alerts depending on the risk level. Results are discussed in the quality and staff meetings and

at handover. Discussions with the general manager and clinical manager evidenced awareness of their requirement to notify relevant authorities in relation to essential notifications. There have been seven Section 31 notifications completed to notify HealthCERT of six pressure injuries in 2022 (five unstageable and one stage III) and one pressure injury in 2023 year to date (unstageable). Public Health authorities have been notified of eight Covid outbreaks between April to August and in November 2022. Staff have completed cultural training to ensure the service can deliver high quality care for Māori. Benchmarking occurs on a national level against other Bupa facilities. Results are analysed to improve health equity through critical analysis of organisational practices. Subsection 2.3: Service management FΑ An organisational staffing policy aligns with contractual requirements and includes skill mixes. A report is provided fortnightly from head The people: Skilled, caring health care and support workers listen office that includes hours and whether they are over and above to me, provide personalised care, and treat me as a whole person. hours. The roster is flexible to allow for the increase in resident Te Tiriti: The delivery of high-quality health care that is culturally numbers. The general manager and clinical manager provide the onresponsive to the needs and aspirations of Māori is achieved call service after hours on a rotating roster. The general manager, through the use of health equity and quality improvement tools. clinical manager and unit coordinators reported that extra staff can be As service providers: We ensure our day-to-day operation is called on for increased residents' requirements. The RNs are also managed to deliver effective person-centred and whānau-centred available to assist with cares if required. All RNs have current first aid services. certificates. One unit coordinator oversees Matai (dual purpose)/Kowhai communities. One unit coordinator oversees Rata (PG)/Ngaio communities, and one unit coordinator oversees Rimu/Kauri (both PG) communities. In addition to the unit coordinators, there is one RN rostered on morning and afternoon shifts in all units. Three RNs cover nightshifts, two RNs cover the Matai dual-purpose community and Ngaio/Kowhai (PG) community, and one RN covers the other three PG communities. Activities staff are rostered seven days a week in the psychogeriatric

communities and four days a week in the hospital communities.

There is an annual education and training schedule being implemented. The education and training schedule lists compulsory training (learning essentials and clinical topics), which includes cultural awareness training. Staff has attended cultural awareness training, which included encompassing Te Tiriti o Waitangi and applying this in everyday practice. The service supports and encourages caregivers to obtain a New Zealand Qualification Authority (NZQA) qualification. Sixty-three caregivers are employed. The Bupa orientation programme qualifies new caregivers at a level two NZQA. Of the 63 caregivers at Bupa Parklands, 46 caregivers have achieved a level 3 NZQA qualification or higher.

Thirty-eight caregivers are rostered permanently in the PG communities. Thirty-three caregivers have completed the relevant dementia unit standards required. Five caregivers are in progress of completing and are all within the required 18-month timeframe. All staff are required to complete competency assessments as part of their orientation. Annual competencies include (but are not limited to) restraint, hand hygiene, moving and handling, and correct use of personal protective equipment. Caregivers who have completed NZQA level 4, complete many of the same competencies as the RN staff including (but not limited to): medication administration; controlled drug administration; wound management; and management of nebuliser therapy. Learning opportunities are created that encourage collecting and sharing of high-quality Māori health information.

Additional RN specific competencies include subcutaneous fluids, syringe driver and interRAI assessment competency. Fifteen out of twenty-four RNs (including three-unit coordinators and the clinical manager) are interRAI trained. All RNs are encouraged to attend the Bupa qualified staff forum each year and to commence and complete a professional development recognition programme (PDRP). External training opportunities for care staff include training through Te Whatu Ora - Waitaha Canterbury. Signage supporting the Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) were posted in visible staff locations. Facility meetings provide a forum to share quality health information.

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. The Bupa recruitment office advertise for and screen potential staff, including collection of ethnicity data. Once they pass screening, suitable applicants are interviewed by the Bupa Parklands general manager. Thirteen staff files evidenced implementation of the recruitment process, employment contracts, job descriptions, police checking and completed orientation. Staff sign an agreement with the Bupa code of conduct. This document includes (but is not limited to): the Bupa values; responsibility to maintain safety; health and wellbeing; privacy; professional standards; celebration of diversity; ethical behaviour; and declaring conflicts of interest.
		A register of practising certificates is maintained for all health professionals. 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 for Māori.
		Information held about staff is kept secure and confidential. Bupa has commenced the process of formally collecting ethnicity data on existing staff. Ethnicity data is identified with plans in place to maintain an employee ethnicity database. Following any staff incident/accident, evidence of debriefing and follow-up action taken are documented. Support is provided to staff post injury, for rehabilitation and to return to work to ensure optimum wellbeing of staff.
Subsection 2.5: Information The people: Service providers manage my information sensitively and in accordance with my wishes.	FA	Resident files and the information associated with residents and staff are retained in hard copy. Electronic information is regularly backed-up using cloud-based technology and password protected. Plans are in place to implement the VCare electronic resident management

Te Tiriti: Service providers collect, store, and use quality ethnicity system later in the year. There is a documented Bupa business data in order to achieve Māori health equity. continuity plan in case of information systems failure. The resident files are appropriate to the service type and demonstrated service As service provider: We ensure the collection, storage, and use of personal and health information of people using our services is integration. accurate, sufficient, secure, accessible, and confidential. Signatures that are documented include the name and designation of the service provider. Residents archived files are securely stored in a locked room and 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 FΑ Residents who are admitted to the service have been assessed by the needs assessment service coordination (NASC) service to The people: Service providers clearly communicate access, determine the required level of care. The clinical manager and the timeframes, and costs of accessing services, so that I can choose regional community liaison officer screen the prospective residents. the most appropriate service provider to meet my needs. The community liaison officer ensures that residents are placed in the Te Tiriti: Service providers work proactively to eliminate inequities most suitable facilities. The officer is responsible for managing the between Māori and non-Māori by ensuring fair access to quality regional waiting list. care. As service providers: When people enter our service, we adopt a In cases where entry is declined, there is close liaison between the person-centred and whānau-centred approach to their care. We service and the referral team. The service refers the resident back to focus on their needs and goals and encourage input from whānau. the referrer and maintains data around the reason for declining. The Where we are unable to meet these needs, adequate information clinical manager described reasons for declining entry would only occur if the service could not provide the appropriate service the about the reasons for this decision is documented and resident requires, after considering staffing, equipment requirements, communicated to the person and whānau. and the needs of the resident. The other reason would be if there were no beds available. There are policies documented around the entry and decline processes to guide management around admission and declining potential residents, including required documentation. The general manager keeps records of how many prospective residents and family/whānau have viewed the facility, admissions and declined

Date of Audit: 13 February 2023

referrals, which is shared with the regional operations manager.

These records include ethnicity and are entered manually into the electronic database. The organisation is working on a process to analyse this information. The service has a general information pack relating to the services provided at Bupa Parklands available for family/whānau and residents prior to admission or on entry to the service. Admission agreements reviewed were signed and aligned with contractual requirements. Exclusions from the service are included in the admission agreement. Bupa Parklands has a person and whānau-centred approach to services provided. Interviews with residents and family/whānau all confirmed they received comprehensive and appropriate information and communication, both at entry and on an ongoing basis. The service identifies and implement supports to benefit Māori and whānau. The service has information available for Māori, in English and in te reo Māori. There were residents identifying as Māori. Bupa Parklands has links to Kaumātua, local Māori communities and the Māori health service through Te Whatu Ora Waitaha Canterbury, who are available to provide support for residents and family/whānau where required. FΑ Subsection 3.2: My pathway to wellbeing Eleven resident files were reviewed: four hospitals (including one long term support- chronic health condition (LTS-CHC), two YPD residents The people: I work together with my service providers so they know and one ACC), one rest home and six psychogeriatric level care. The what matters to me, and we can decide what best supports my registered nurses are responsible for conducting all assessments and wellbeing. for the development of care plans. There is evidence of resident and Te Tiriti: Service providers work in partnership with Māori and whānau involvement in the interRAI assessments and long-term care whānau, and support their aspirations, mana motuhake, and plans reviewed and this is documented in progress notes and whānau rangatiratanga. family/whānau contact forms. The resident preferences for family As service providers: We work in partnership with people and notifications are considered where the resident is able to identify whānau to support wellbeing. these. The service uses the Bupa assessment booklets and person-centred templates (My Day, My Way) for all residents consistent with use of the person first model of care. The assessment booklet provides indepth assessment across all domains of care. This and an initial support plan are completed within 24 hours of admission. Additional

risk assessment tools include behaviour and wound assessments as applicable. Cultural assessments are routinely completed and included cultural considerations, values and beliefs. Residents identified as Māori have cultural plans completed to include cultural considerations, family/whānau connections, iwi and hapu. The outcomes of risk assessments are reflected in the care plan. Initial long-term care plans and first interRAI assessments had been completed for long-term residents. Interventions are recorded to address each resident's individual needs. Interventions are detailed to guide staff in the management of each resident. Evaluations were completed six-monthly or sooner for a change in health condition. Evaluations record progression towards goals; individual goals are changed when required. Short-term care plans for short-term needs were evaluated and either resolved or added to the long-term care plan as an ongoing problem. All changes in health status are documented and followed up. Ongoing nursing evaluations occur as indicated and are documented within the progress notes.

All residents had been assessed by the general practitioner (GP) within five working days of admission and routinely on a threemonthly basis. The service contracts with two local GP's who visit weekly. The GP records their medical notes in the integrated resident file. The GP service also provides out of hours cover. The GP (interviewed) commented positively on the standard of communication, and the quality of care provided by the facility. Specialist referrals are initiated as needed. Allied health interventions were documented and integrated into care plans. The service has contracted a physiotherapist eight hours per week over two days and physiotherapy assistants are employed for 25 hours per week. A podiatrist visits regularly and a dietitian, speech language therapist, Bupa occupational therapist, social worker, community mental health team, geriatrician, wound care and continence specialist nurse are available as required through Te Whatu Ora- Waitaha Canterbury. A geriatrician employed by Bupa reviews residents using antipsychotic medication. An occupational therapist employed by Bupa has regular six-weekly meetings and assists with the appropriate seating assessments for YPD residents.

Caregivers interviewed could describe a verbal and written handover at the beginning of each duty that maintains a continuity of service

delivery; this was sighted on the day of audit and found to be comprehensive in nature. Progress notes are written daily and as necessary by caregivers and RNs. The RN further adds to the progress notes if there are any incidents or changes in health status.

Residents interviewed reported their needs and expectations were being met. When a resident's condition alters, the clinical manager, unit coordinator or a RN initiates a review with a GP. The six-monthly multidisciplinary review records family notifications and discussions.

Incident forms reviewed evidenced each event had a clinical assessment and a timely follow up by a RN. Neurological observations were consistently recorded as per policy. Relatives are notified following incidents. Opportunities to minimise future risks are identified by the clinical manager and unit coordinators. All falls had a post fall assessment, pain and skin assessment completed and attached to the incident report form on the electronic incident management system.

A physio assessment is completed for all residents within a few days of admission to determine level of mobility and the type of transfer equipment and hoist slings size. A picture transfer plan is developed by the physiotherapist and the mobility plan with interventions are developed by the registered nurse. Mobility changes or a change of transfer equipment are noted in the care plan.

Wound assessments, wound management plans with body map, photos and wound measurements were reviewed for a sample of fifteen residents with wounds. Wound dressings were being changed appropriately as per the detailed frequency of dressing change. There are two residents with pressure injuries on the day of audit (one unstageable and one stage II). A wound register is maintained in each community. There is access to the wound nurse specialist via Te Whatu Ora -Waitaha Canterbury. Caregivers and RNs interviewed stated there are adequate clinical supplies and equipment provided, including wound care supplies and pressure injury prevention resources. Continence products are available and adequate supplies were sighted.

Caregivers and RNs complete monitoring charts, including: bowel chart; blood pressure; weight; food and fluid chart; blood sugar levels;

behaviour; intentional rounding; catheter changes; position changes; and toileting regime. Pain assessments were completed six-monthly in the PG communities and the resident with the current pressure injury had a pain assessment completed more often. Alternatives to medication is considered and included heat therapy and comfort cares. Registered nurses interviewed could describe how they closely observe for pain cues in residents who are cognitively impaired or where communication is compromised. Staff have completed pain management education in November 2022. Progress notes and the electronic medication management chart evidence prn medication effectiveness is recorded. Specialist referrals are initiated as needed. Allied health interventions were documented and integrated into care plans. Barriers that prevent tangata whaikaha and whanau from independently accessing information are identified and strategies to manage these documented. The service implements processes which facilitate Māori and whānau to identify their own pae ora outcomes. These are then documented in the resident's care plan. The files of younger residents include interRAI assessments and social wellbeing plans. The YPD residents interviewed are provided with choice, and are supported to maintain their routine and to freely access the community. This was evident in their care plans. Physical and medical needs are addressed in the care plans and residents interviewed confirm they are involved in setting their own routine and care goals. FΑ The service employs a team of five activity coordinators and one Subsection 3.3: Individualised activities diversional therapist (DT) who coordinate and implement activities in The people: I participate in what matters to me in a way that I like. each of the communities. There is a seven-day week programme in Te Tiriti: Service providers support Māori community initiatives and each psychogeriatric community, facilitated by an activity coordinator. activities that promote whanaungatanga. Matai and Ngaio community (hospital and dual purpose) have a As service providers: We support the people using our services to combined seven day a week calendar. There are plenty of resources maintain and develop their interests and participate in meaningful available for staff and resident use. There is an activities table in each community and social activities, planned and unplanned, which are community where staff and family/whānau can initiate activities. suitable for their age and stage and are satisfying to them. The rest home resident and younger persons with disability have separate guieter lounges where they can access library books, a newspaper and socialise. The Bupa occupational therapist has input

in the review of the activities for younger persons with disability. The younger persons with disability resident interviewed stated they have input into their own routine, social care plan and are supported to maintain their family/whānau and community connections.

Residents in the secure psychogeriatric communities have 24-hour activity plans which included strategies for distraction and deescalation. The activity assessment and plans are completed on admission by the activity coordinators, under supervision of the DT and RN. Registered nurses develop and evaluate the activity plan in collaboration with the caregivers and Bupa occupational therapist. All interactions observed on the day of the audit evidenced engagement between residents and the activities team.

The activities programme meets the physical, intellectual, and emotional abilities of the resident group. Activities offered within the communities include social events (birthday celebrations, happy hour and entertainment), physical activities (walking, gardening), cognitive stimulation (reminiscing and word games), creative activities (including baking and crafts), small group activities (bible reading and garden time), social group activities (sing a long) and involvement of the community (at Waitangi Day celebrations and pet therapy).

One-on-one time is spent with residents who are unable to participate in the programme or choose to stay in their rooms. There are weekly van outings.

There are regular entertainers and weekly church services.

Themed days such as Matariki, Waitangi and Anzac Day are celebrated. The service has links with Rehua marae and local kaumātua visit the facility on request. Te reo language week is celebrated with the residents. Other opportunities are facilitated to participate in te ao Māori.

The service receives feedback and suggestions for the programme through resident meetings and resident surveys. The residents and family/whānau interviewed were satisfied with the variety of activities provided. The facility has a quality improvement plan in place to improve on their activities following a lower-than-expected satisfaction rate during the last family/whānau survey.

Subsection 2.4: My modication	FA	There are comprehensive policies and precedures in place for all
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	There are comprehensive policies and procedures in place for all aspects of medication management, that meet legislative requirements, including self-administration of medications. Policies identify opportunities to facilitate self-administration of medications which link with Māori health plans. All clinical staff (RNs, and medication competent caregivers) who administer medications have been assessed for competency on an annual basis. Education around safe medication administration has been provided. Registered nurses have completed syringe driver training. The service uses robotic medication rolls and an electronic medication management system.
		Staff were observed to be safely administering medications. Registered nurses and caregivers interviewed could describe their role regarding medication administration. The service currently uses robotics for regular medication and 'as required' medications. All medications are checked on delivery against the medication chart and any discrepancies are fed back to the supplying pharmacy.
		Medications were appropriately stored in the six facility medication rooms. The medication fridge and medication room temperatures were evidenced as being monitored according to policy. All medications checks, including the bulk supply order, are confirmed as checked and signed on the checklist form. All eyedrops have been dated on opening. All over the counter vitamins or alternative therapies residents choose to use, must be reviewed, and prescribed by the GP.
		Twenty-two electronic medication charts were reviewed. The medication charts reviewed identified that the GP had reviewed all resident medication charts three-monthly, and each drug chart has photo identification and allergy status identified. There are no standing orders in use and no vaccines are kept on site. Self-medication assessments have been completed for one resident self-administering medications. Younger persons with disability are provided with opportunities to self-administer their own medications where required and where they are deemed to be competent to do so.

Antipsychotic management plans are used for residents using antipsychotic medications when medications are commenced. discontinued, or changed. The general practitioner reviews the antipsychotic management plans for residents with stable behaviours and a geriatrician reviews the management plans for residents with acute changes in behaviour. Medication is optimised by considering the number of medications already prescribed, individual behaviours, individual fall trends and the number of prn medication used. When 'as required' (prn) medication is over utilised, the medication will be prescribed as regular medication. Medication effectiveness is documented in the progress notes and on the medication chart. There was documented evidence in the clinical files that residents and relatives are updated around medication changes, including the reason for changing medications and side effects. The registered nurses and management described working in partnership with the current Māori residents and whānau to ensure the appropriate support is in place, advice is timely, easily accessed, and treatment is prioritised to achieve better health outcomes. The service identifies situations where it may be difficult to access medications and supports the resident and or whanau to access it. Subsection 3.5: Nutrition to support wellbeing FΑ All meals and baking are prepared and cooked in a well-equipped kitchen. The kitchen manager is supported by a team of cooks, The people: Service providers meet my nutritional needs and morning and afternoon kitchenhands who have all completed food consider my food preferences. safety and hygiene training. The four-weekly winter and summer Te Tiriti: Menu development respects and supports cultural beliefs, Bupa menu has been reviewed by a dietitian in October 2022. The values, and protocols around food and access to traditional foods. menu offers an alternative option such as toasted sandwiches to As service providers: We ensure people's nutrition and hydration accommodate dislikes/preferences. Dietary requirements including needs are met to promote and maintain their health and wellbeing. pureed, vegetarian, and diabetic desserts are provided. The kitchen manager receives a nutritional profile for each resident and is notified of any changes to dietary requirements. Daily menu resident lists are delivered to the kitchen. Meals are delivered to each unit in a bainmarie and served by caregivers. Lip plates and specialised utensils are provided to encourage resident independence with eating. Staff were observed to be sitting with residents and assisting them with meals and fluids. The dining rooms are spacious enough to accommodate the free movement of wheelchairs and powerchairs.

There were sufficient staff to provide assistance and supervision during mealtime. There are nutritious snacks available 24/7 in each community. The food control plan has been verified. The temperatures of refrigerators, freezers, chiller, incoming chilled goods and end cooked food temperatures are taken and recorded. All food is stored appropriately, and date labelled. All aspects of food procurement, production, preparation, storage, transportation, delivery, and disposal comply with best practice guidelines. The dishwasher wash and rinse temperatures are taken and recorded, and the dishwashers are monitored monthly by the chemical provider. Cleaning schedules are maintained. Chemicals are stored safely. Residents provide verbal feedback on the meals through six-monthly resident meetings. Resident preferences are considered with menu reviews. Resident and family/whānau surveys are completed annually. Residents and family/whānau interviewed expressed their satisfaction with the meal service. Residents are weighed monthly unless this has been requested more frequently due to weight loss. Residents with weight loss are referred to the dietitian. The dietitian informs the care staff and kitchen of any extra requirements. Kitchen staff and care staff interviewed understood basic Māori practices in line with tapu and noa. Residents' requests are accommodated if they ask for a meal in line with their culture. Subsection 3.6: Transition, transfer, and discharge FΑ Planned exits, discharges or transfers were coordinated in collaboration with the resident and family to ensure continuity of care. The people: I work together with my service provider so they know There were documented policies and procedures to ensure exit, what matters to me, and we can decide what best supports my discharge or transfer of residents is undertaken in a timely. wellbeing when I leave the service. coordinated and safe manner. Transfer documentation includes a Te Tiriti: Service providers advocate for Māori to ensure they and medication chart, advance directive, next of kin contact, GP notes whānau receive the necessary support during their transition. and documentation that supports the resident's needs. The residents transfer, and discharge. and their family/whānau were involved for all exits or discharges to As service providers: We ensure the people using our service and from the service, including being given options to access other experience consistency and continuity when leaving our services. health and disability services, social support or Kaupapa Māori We work alongside each person and whānau to provide and

coordinate a supported transition of care or support.		agencies, where indicated or requested.
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 Māoricentred 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 holds a current warrant of fitness which expires 1 January 2024. The maintenance officer works 40 hours a week (Monday to Friday). There is a maintenance request book for repair and maintenance requests. This is checked daily and signed off when repairs have been completed. There is a monthly, three-monthly, sixmonthly and annual maintenance plan that includes equipment checks, call bell checks, calibration of medical equipment and monthly testing of hot water temperatures. This plan comes from Bupa head office. Essential contractors such as plumbers and electricians are available as required. Electrical equipment was checked in January 2023. Checking and calibration of medical equipment, hoists and scales was also completed in April 2022. Caregivers interviewed stated they have adequate equipment to safely deliver care for rest home, dementia, and hospital level of care residents.
		The service utilises external contractors to look after the gardens and grounds. Resident rooms are refurbished as they become vacant.
		The facility is welcoming and supports cultural practice and reflects cultural inclusivity. Bupa Parklands is a two-storey building with all care services being provided on the first floor. Corporate offices and staff facilities are located in the second level with access via stairs.
		The corridors are wide and promote safe mobility with the use of mobility aids. Residents were observed moving freely around the areas with mobility aids where required. The external courtyards and gardens have seating and shade. There is safe access to all communal areas and ramp access to courtyards.
		Hospital and rest home community include Matai community (31 beds) and Ngaio community (20 beds). All bedrooms in Matai are dual purpose rooms.
		All rooms are single occupancy. The dual-purpose beds in the rest home community and hospital are spacious enough to easily manoeuvre transferring and mobility equipment to safely deliver care.

This includes appropriate space in rooms for younger people with disabilities and their own equipment. Residents are encouraged to personalise their bedrooms as desired.

There is a mix of shared and full ensuite facilities. There are adequate numbers of toilets and showers. This includes a large communal bathroom with shower-bed and bariatric shower chair. There is access to a hand basin with flowing soap and paper towels for residents. There is a large spacious open plan lounge/dining room with kitchenette in each community. The communal lounge/dining room is accessible and accommodates the equipment required for the hospital residents and residents in power chairs. Seating and space are arranged to allow both individual and group activities to occur. There is a whānau room available for family/whānau use with separate tea/coffee making facilities. There is a separate recreational lounge for younger persons with disability to socialise and direct their activities where they have access to a television, magazines and newspapers.

There is appropriate signage, easy clean flooring and fixtures, and handrails appropriately placed. Residents interviewed reported their privacy is maintained at all times.

The psychogeriatric communities include (Kauri- 20 beds; Rimu-20 beds; Rata- 20 beds and Kowhai- 16 beds).

All communities are secure and accessible by keypad entry. All bedrooms are single occupancy and have hand basins.

There are communal toilets and showers in the psychogeriatric communities. Toilets are also located near the communal areas.

Toilets and showers are spacious enough to easily manoeuvre transferring and mobility equipment to safely deliver care. Residents are encouraged to personalise their bedrooms as viewed on the day of audit. There is access to a bigger shower where a shower bed can be used. At the time of the audit there were no residents requiring a shower bed.

All four psychogeriatric communities have a communal lounge with safe outdoor access to the courtyard and walking pathway. The space and seating arrangements provide for individual and group

activities. The bedrooms are spacious. There is adequate space in each community to allow maximum freedom of movement while promoting safety for those that wander. There is an open plan lounge and dining area in each community. The communities have a secure perimeter fence surrounding the courtyards and walking pathways. Communal, visitor and staff toilets are available and contain flowing soap and paper towels. There is sliding doors off the living areas to a garden area with path, seating and available shade. There is a centrally located nurses' stations in each community with windows for ease of supervision. There is sufficient and safe storage space of the equipment, aids and supplies. The caregivers and RNs interviewed stated that they have all the equipment referred to in care plans necessary to provide care. All communal areas and resident bedrooms have external windows with plenty of natural sunlight. General living areas and resident rooms are appropriately heated and ventilated. Residents and family interviewed stated the environment was warm and comfortable. The organisation is aware of their obligation to ensure any new buildings or major renovations reflect the aspirations and identity of Māori; this would be coordinated by head office. The clinical manager confirmed the building was blessed at the time when renovations were completed for the Kowhai community. Subsection 4.2: Security of people and workforce FΑ Emergency management policies outline the specific emergency response and evacuation requirements, as well as the The people: I trust that if there is an emergency, my service duties/responsibilities of staff in the event of an emergency. provider will ensure I am safe. Emergency management procedures guide staff to complete a safe Te Tiriti: Service providers provide quality information on and timely evacuation of the facility in the case of an emergency. emergency and security arrangements to Māori and whānau. As service providers: We deliver care and support in a planned and A fire evacuation plan is in place that has been approved by the New Zealand Fire Service. A fire evacuation drill is repeated six-monthly in safe way, including during an emergency or unexpected event. accordance with the facility's building warrant of fitness. There are emergency management plans in place to ensure health, civil defence and other emergencies are included. Emergency lighting is available in each community. Nine thousand litres of water are stored

in tanks. There is an emergency storage area containing critical supplies of personal protective equipment (PPE), as well as civil defence bins in each community that are checked monthly. Gas cooking is available with ample food stores. Emergency management is included in staff orientation and external contractor orientation. It is also ongoing as part of the education plan. A minimum of one person trained in first aid is always available. There are call bells in the residents' rooms, ensuites, communal toilets and lounge/dining room areas. In the psychogeriatric communities, there are sensor mats connected to the call bells to alert staff of movement. Call bells and sensor mats are included in the preventative maintenance programme. Residents were observed to have their call bells in close proximity. Residents and family/whānau interviewed confirmed that call bells are answered in a timely manner. There is a security firm conducting security checks at night. There is a circuit television assisting with monitoring the front door, reception and parking areas. The building is secure after hours, and staff complete security checks at night. Information around emergency management is provided to residents and relatives in the admission information. Any changes are discussed at resident meetings. The clinical manager supports the registered nurse (infection control Subsection 5.1: Governance FΑ officer) that oversees infection control and prevention and AMS The people: I trust the service provider shows competent programme across the service. The job description outlines the leadership to manage my risk of infection and use antimicrobials responsibility of the role. The infection control programme and appropriately. antimicrobial stewardship programme, its content and detail, is Te Tiriti: Monitoring of equity for Māori is an important component appropriate for the size, complexity and degree of risk associated with of IP and AMS programme governance. the service. Infection control is linked into the electronic quality risk As service providers: Our governance is accountable for ensuring and incident reporting system. The infection control programme and the IP and AMS needs of our service are being met, and we AMS programme is reviewed annually by Bupa head office and participate in national and regional IP and AMS programmes and infection control audits are conducted. The regional quality partner is respond to relevant issues of national and regional concern. part of the quality team where infection and antimicrobial matters are raised. Infection rates are presented and discussed at quality and infection control meetings. Infection control data is accessed by staff at head office, where it is reviewed by the clinical services and

improvement team and benchmarked with other Bupa facilities. Infection control and antimicrobial use is part of the strategic and quality plans. The service has access to an infection prevention clinical nurse specialist from Bupa head office. Visitors are asked not to visit if unwell. There are hand sanitisers strategically placed around the facility. Visitors sign in and are required to wear masks. There were no residents with Covid-19 infection on the days of audit. Subsection 5.2: The infection prevention programme and FΑ There are a suite of infection control policies and procedures available to staff including (but not limited to): outbreak management; implementation hand hygiene; standard precautions; aseptic technique; The people: I trust my provider is committed to implementing communicable diseases; and transmission-based precautions. policies, systems, and processes to manage my risk of infection. Policies and the infection control plan have been approved by the Te Tiriti: The infection prevention programme is culturally safe. leadership team, who receive monthly reports around infection control Communication about the programme is easy to access and matters. navigate and messages are clear and relevant. As service providers: We develop and implement an infection The infection control committee meets bimonthly and there is prevention programme that is appropriate to the needs, size, and representation from each area. The infection prevention officer scope of our services. (registered nurse) provides an infection control report to the joint infection control and health and safety team meeting, monthly registered nurse meetings, quality, and staff meetings. The infection control officer interviewed described support from expertise within the clinical team at head office, Public Health, microbiologists, and GPs. There is also support from other clinical managers within Bupa. The organisation has had advice from Ministry of Health and the New Zealand Aged Care Association, who provide guidance for aged care facilities on a range of matters, including infection control and Covid-19. The infection control officer described utilising the Ministry of Health (MOH) website for information as needed, and utilising healthLearn online training and Ministry of Health sites. External education related to Covid-19 management has been provided via zoom meetings and webinars. The infection 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 Covid-19 and staff were informed of any changes by noticeboards, handovers, and emails. Staff have completed annual handwashing and personal protective equipment competencies. Resident education occurs as part of the daily cares. Residents and family/whānau were kept informed and updated on Covid-19 policies and procedures through resident meetings, notices and emails.

Staff follow the organisation pandemic policy which is available for all staff. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is ordered through the MOH, and stock balance is maintained to support any outbreak. Adequate PPE stocks were sighted, and outbreak kits are readily available. Bupa head office supplies extra PPE as required. The infection control officer is involved in procurement processes for equipment, devices, and consumables.

During Covid-19 lockdown, there were regular zoom meetings with Bupa head office, which provided a forum for discussion and support. The service has a Covid-19 response plan which was developed by the leadership groups and includes preparation and planning for the management of lockdown, screening, transfers into the facility and positive tests. The Covid-19 response plan has been successfully implemented with each outbreak.

Clinical expertise from the leadership team has input into the procurement processes for equipment, devices, and consumables used in the delivery of health care. The infection control officer and the management team monitor resident and staff Covid infections. Hospital acquired infections are collated along with infection control data. The organisation policies and procedures include clear instructions for disinfection, sterilisation, and single use items. Items required to be sterilised are pre-purchased, stored in a clean dry environment, and used within the use by date. All equipment used for wound care are single use only. Reusable equipment such as blood pressure equipment, and hoists are cleaned between use. The care home manager confirmed there is a process for clinical and infection control expertise when considering renovations or new builds.

Infection control is included in the internal audit schedule and a recent audit demonstrated full compliance. The monitoring of single use

		items and cleaning of reusable items are added to the environmental and cleaning audits as corrective actions and is monitored at regular intervals. The service is working towards incorporating te reo information around infection control for Māori. Staff interviewed were knowledgeable around providing culturally safe practices to acknowledge the spirit of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. There is infection control input from the team at Bupa Parklands when renovations or significant changes are required. The clinical manager explained a process of engaging the infection control team at the time of renovations of Kowhai wing.
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 antimicrobial use policy and procedures and monitors compliance on antibiotic and antimicrobial use. Evaluation and monitoring of the quality and quantity of antimicrobial usage occurs at regular intervals, collating information from prescribing charts, medication administration records and medical notes. The antimicrobial policy is appropriate for the size, scope, and complexity of the resident cohort. Infection rates are monitored monthly and reported to the quality and infection control meetings as well as Bupa head office. Prophylactic use of antibiotics is not considered to be appropriate and is discouraged. The infection prevention and control programme includes a commitment to reducing the emergence of antimicrobial resistance by guiding GP prescribing practice and monitoring compliance with New Zealand antimicrobial stewardship guidelines.
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 multidrug-resistant organisms in accordance with national and regional	FA	Infection surveillance is an integral part of the infection control programme and is described in the Bupa infection 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 on the electronic database. Surveillance of all infections (including organisms) is reported on a monthly infection summary. This data is monitored and analysed for trends, monthly and annually. The service is working towards incorporating ethnicity

surveillance programmes, agreed objectives, priorities, and methods specified in the infection prevention programme, and with an equity focus.		data into surveillance methods and data captured around infections. The infection prevention and control programme links with the quality programme. Infection control surveillance is discussed at clinical meetings, management meetings, quality meetings and staff meetings. Staff are informed through the variety of meetings held at the facility and also electronically. The infection control officer uses the information obtained through surveillance to determine infection prevention and control activities, resources, and education needs within the facility. There is close liaison with the GP that advise and provide feedback/information to the service. Systems in place are appropriate to the size and complexity of the service. Action plans are required for any infection rates of concern. Internal infection control audits are completed with corrective actions for areas of improvement. Infection control surveillance is discussed at quality, infection control and staff meetings and sent to Bupa head office. Meeting minutes and graphs are available in a folder in the staffroom. The service receives email notifications and alerts from Bupa head office and the local Te Whatu Ora -Waitaha Canterbury for any community concerns. There have been eight Covid outbreaks since the previous audit (between March and August 2022 and again November 2022). The facility followed their pandemic plan. All areas were kept separate, and staff were kept to one wing if possible. Staff wore PPE and were RAT tested daily. Residents were tested as directed by zoom meetings with Te Whatu Ora- Waitaha Canterbury. Family/whānau 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	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 datasheets and product sheets are available. Sharp's 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

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.		out their duties on the days of audit. There is a sluice room in each area and each sluice room has a sanitiser and separate handwashing facilities with flowing soap and handtowels. Protective eyewear is available. Staff have completed chemical safety training. A chemical provider monitors the effectiveness of chemicals. All laundry is processed off site at a Bupa owned laundry facility seven days a week. The laundry space at Bupa Parklands has a clean and dirty area. There is tape on the floor clearly identifying
		clean and dirty flow. There is a team of dedicated laundry staff to provide folding of linen and deliver clean linen to each area. All laundry staff have completed recent chemical safety and infection control training. The laundry assistants attend the infection control meetings and are updated on matters related to infection. Personal laundry is placed into baskets before it is returned to residents' rooms. The linen cupboards were well stocked.
		There are cleaning and laundry policies. There are separate cleaning staff. Cleaning and laundry services are monitored through the internal auditing schedule and are reviewed by the infection control officer.
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	The facility is committed to providing services to residents without use of restraint. Restraint policy confirms that restraint consideration and application must be done in partnership with family/whānau, and the choice of device must be the least restrictive possible. At all times when restraint is considered, the facility works in partnership with Māori, to promote and ensure services are mana enhancing. Cultural considerations are included in the restraint care plan and cultural assessments are reviewed three-monthly as part of the evaluation process.
		The designated restraint coordinator is the clinical manager. The restraint coordinator has a documented job description that outlines the responsibilities. At the time of the audit, there were five residents (psychogeriatric level of care) using an approved restraint (T-belts). There is a restraint approval committee that meets six-monthly. Residents and relatives are included in the restraint review

processes. The use of restraint is reported to the Bupa head office. Restraint use is benchmarked. It is discussed in the clinical review and RN meetings, evidenced in the meeting minutes. The restraint coordinator interviewed described the facility's focus on using restraint as a last resort. The general manager interviewed confirmed a philosophy and commitment to reduce and support the implementation of an agreed strategy to eliminate the use of restraint. The facility implemented a quality improvement plan and actively evidence a commitment to reduce and eliminate the use of restraint. The service has reduced restraint use from eleven to five residents using restraints. Education on restraint minimisation is included in the annual training plan and orientation programme. It is accompanied by a competency questionnaire. Subsection 6.2: Safe restraint FΑ A restraint register is maintained by the restraint coordinator (clinical manager). A restraint policy documents the requirements of safe The people: I have options that enable my freedom and ensure my restraint use and the type of restraints approved. care and support adapts when my needs change, and I trust that the least restrictive options are used first. The five residents using restraints files were reviewed. The restraint Te Tiriti: Service providers work in partnership with Māori to ensure assessments reviewed, address alternatives to restraint use before that any form of restraint is always the last resort. restraint was initiated and includes falls prevention strategies and management of behaviours. Cultural considerations are included in As service providers: We consider least restrictive practices. implement de-escalation techniques and alternative interventions, the restraint assessments. Restraint is put in place only as a last resort. Written consent was obtained by the residents' EPOAs. The and only use approved restraint as the last resort. use of the restraints, alternatives considered, risks associated with restraint use and frequency for monitoring were stated in each resident's care plan. The care plan addresses the resident's cultural, physical, psychological, and psychosocial needs, and addresses wairuatanga (where applicable). Monitoring forms are completed as per the monitoring frequencies stated in the restraint policy (hourly for T- belt use). Four residents received T-belts as and when required and another required T-belt continuously when in the chair. Each episode of restraint is documented and includes any observations when T-belt is in use.

		when the T- belt was applied and when it was taken off. Any comments related to restraint use is recorded on the form and in progress notes. A policy is in place for the use of emergency restraints. The restraint policy described a process around the use of emergency restraint, debrief process with applicable parties by the clinical manager and recording process. Any accident or incident that occurred as a result of restraint use are monitored. Four accidents or incidents were identified related to restraint use in the last quarter of 2021 and no incidents since then. There has not been any application of emergency restraint recorded since the last audit. Residents using restraints are reviewed after the first month and three-monthly thereafter. Residents using restraint are discussed in the clinical review meetings, RN meetings and at handover.
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	The Bupa governance has endorsed the review of the restraint programme, completed by the Bupa restraint specialists. The restraint programme is reviewed via teleconference with Bupa restraint coordinators six-monthly. Monthly reporting on restraint usage and benchmarking is included as well as evaluation of the staff restraint education programme. Meeting minutes reflect discussions on how to minimise the use of restraint and to ensure that it is only used when clinically indicated and when all other alternatives have been tried. Clinical data reviewed evidence four reported incidents in the last quarter of 2021 related to the use of T-belts. There were no incidents recorded since January 2022.

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.

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.

No data to display

Date of Audit: 13 February 2023

End of the report.