## Metlifecare Retirement Villages Limited - Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village Ltd

#### Introduction

This report records the results of a Surveillance 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 The DAA Group Limited, an auditing agency designated under section 32 of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001, for submission to Manatū Hauora (the Ministry of Health).

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

You can view a full copy of the standard on the Manatū Hauora website by clicking <a href="here">here</a>.

The specifics of this audit included:

Legal entity: Metlifecare Retirement Villages Limited

Premises audited: Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village Ltd

Services audited: Hospital services - Medical services; Hospital services - Geriatric services (excl. psychogeriatric); Rest

home care (excluding dementia care); Dementia care

**Dates of audit:** Start date: 1 November 2023 End date: 1 November 2023

Proposed changes to current services (if any): None

Total beds occupied across all premises included in the audit on the first day of the audit: 37

## **Executive summary of the audit**

#### Introduction

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

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

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

#### Key to the indicators

Indicator	Description	Definition
	Includes commendable elements above the required levels of performance	All subsections applicable to this service fully attained with some subsections exceeded
	No short falls	Subsections applicable to this service fully attained
	Some minor shortfalls but no major deficiencies and required levels of performance seem achievable without extensive extra activity	Some subsections applicable to this service partially attained and of low risk

Indicator	Description	Definition
	A number of shortfalls that require specific action to address	Some subsections applicable to this service partially attained and of medium or high risk and/or unattained and of low risk
	Major shortfalls, significant action is needed to achieve the required levels of performance	Some subsections applicable to this service unattained and of moderate or high risk

#### General overview of the audit

Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village provides rest home, hospital, and dementia care services for up to 40 residents. There have been no significant changes to the service and facilities since the previous audit.

This surveillance audit process included review of relevant policies and procedures, review of residents' and staff files, observations, and interviews with residents, whānau, managers, staff, and a general practitioner.

No areas requiring improvement were identified at the last audit and no areas requiring improvement were identified during this audit.

#### Ō tātou motika | Our rights

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



Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village provides an environment that supported residents' rights and culturally safe care. Staff demonstrated an understanding of residents' rights and obligations. There was a health plan that encapsulated care specifically

directed at Māori, Pasifika, and other ethnicities. Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village worked collaboratively with internal and external Māori supports to encourage a Māori worldview of health in service delivery. Systems were in place to ensure Māori would be provided with equitable and effective services based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the principles of mana motuhake (self-determination), and this was confirmed by staff interviewed. There were no residents who identified as Māori present during the audit.

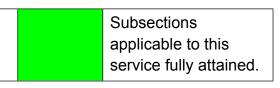
There were no Pasifika residents or staff in Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village at the time of the audit; however, systems and processes and models of care relevant to Pasifika were in place to enable Pacific people to be provided with services that recognise their worldviews and were culturally safe.

Residents and their whānau were informed of their rights according to the Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights (the Code) and these were upheld. Residents were safe from abuse and were receiving services in a manner that respected their dignity, privacy, and independence. Services provided supported people in a way that was inclusive and respected their identity, choices, and their experiences. There was evidence that residents and their whānau were kept well informed.

Complaints are resolved promptly and effectively in collaboration with all parties involved. There are processes in place to ensure that the complaints process works equitably for Māori.

#### Hunga mahi me te hanganga | Workforce and structure

Includes five subsections that support an outcome where people receive quality services through effective governance and a supported workforce.



The governing body assumes accountability for delivering a high-quality service. This includes supporting meaningful inclusion of Māori in governance groups, honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi and reducing barriers to improve outcomes for Māori and people with disabilities. Planning ensures the purpose, values, direction, scope, and goals for the organisation are defined. Service

performance is monitored and reviewed at planned intervals. The clinical governance structure in place is appropriate to the size and complexity of the services provided by Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village.

The quality and risk management systems are focused on improving service delivery and care and these are supported at governance level. Residents and whānau provide regular feedback and staff are involved in quality activities. An integrated approach includes collection and analysis of quality improvement data and identifies trends that lead to improvements. Actual and potential risks are identified and mitigated.

Staff are appointed, orientated, and managed using current good practice. Staff are suitably skilled and experienced. Staffing levels are sufficient to provide clinically and culturally appropriate care. A systematic approach to identify and deliver ongoing learning supports safe and equitable service delivery. Staff performance is monitored.

Adverse events are documented with corrective actions implemented. The service complies with statutory and regulatory reporting obligations.

### Ngā huarahi ki te oranga | Pathways to wellbeing

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



When residents were admitted to Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village a person- and whānau-centred approach was adopted. Relevant information was provided to the potential resident and their whānau.

The service worked in partnership with the residents and their whānau to assess, plan and evaluate care. Care plans were individualised, based on comprehensive information, and accommodated any recent problems that might arise. Files reviewed demonstrated that care met the needs of residents and their whānau and these were evaluated on a regular and timely basis.

Medicines were safely managed and administered by staff who were assessed as competent to do so.

The food service met the nutritional needs of the residents with special cultural needs catered for. Food was safely managed.

Residents were transitioned or transferred to other health services as required.

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

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

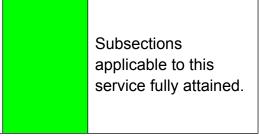


The facility meets the needs of residents and was clean and well maintained. There was a current building warrant of fitness. Electrical and biomedical equipment has been checked and assessed as required. External areas are accessible, safe, provide shade and seating, and meet the needs of residents, including people with disabilities and those in the secure dementia unit.

There have been no changes to the building or evacuation planning since the previous audit

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

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



The senior registered nurse at Papamoa Beach Village was the infection control nurse. The experienced and qualified infection control nurse ensured the safety of residents, visitors, and staff by leading a planned infection prevention (IP) and antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programme. The programme was appropriate to the size and complexity of the service, and the infection control nurse was engaged in procurement processes.

Aged care-specific infection surveillance was undertaken with follow-up action taken as required. Surveillance of infections was undertaken, and results were monitored and shared with the organisation's management and staff. Action plans were implemented as and when required.

#### Here taratahi | Restraint and seclusion

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



The service is a restraint-free environment. This is supported by the governing body and policies and procedures. There were no residents using restraint at the time of audit. A comprehensive assessment, approval, and monitoring process, with regular reviews, is in place should restraint use be required in the future. A suitably qualified restraint coordinator who is a registered nurse manages the process.

#### **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	18	0	0	0	0	0
Criteria	0	49	0	0	0	0	0

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

# Attainment against the Ngā paerewa Health and disability services standard

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

For more information on the standard, please click <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	Metlifecare Papamoa Beach Village (Papamoa) has a Māori health plan which guides care delivery for Māori using Te Whare Tapa Whā model, and by ensuring residents' self-determination (mana motuhake) is respected. The plan has been developed with input from cultural advisers and can be used for residents who identify as Māori. There were no residents who identified as Māori in the facility during the audit.  Papamoa has developed policies, procedures, and processes to embed and enact Te Tiriti o Waitangi in all aspects of its work. Partnerships have been established with a cultural group (including kaumātua) from the Whaioranga Trust to support service integration, planning, equity approaches and support for Māori.
Subsection 1.2: Ola manuia of Pacific peoples in Aotearoa The people: Pacific peoples in Aotearoa are entitled to live and enjoy good health and wellbeing. Te Tiriti: Pacific peoples acknowledge the mana whenua of Aotearoa as tuakana and commit to supporting them to achieve tino rangatiratanga. As service providers: We provide comprehensive and	FA	A Pacific peoples' health plan, and policy and procedure around culturally safe care has been developed with input from cultural advisers. It documents care requirements for Pacific peoples to support equitable and culturally safe practices for Pacific peoples using the service. The Fonofale model of care is available for Pasifika residents should they be admitted into the facility. There were no residents who identified as Pasifika in the facility during the audit.

equitable health and disability services underpinned by Pacific worldviews and developed in collaboration with Pacific peoples for improved health outcomes.		
Subsection 1.3: My rights during service delivery The People: My rights have meaningful effect through the actions and behaviours of others. Te Tiriti:Service providers recognise Māori mana motuhake (self-determination). As service providers: We provide services and support to people in a way that upholds their rights and complies with legal requirements.	FA	Staff interviewed understood the requirements of the Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights (the Code) and were observed supporting residents in accordance with their wishes. Residents' self-determination (Māori mana motuhake) was recognised and respected.  Residents and their whānau interviewed reported being made aware of the Code and the Nationwide Health and Disability Advocacy Service (Advocacy Service) and were provided with opportunities to discuss and clarify their rights. The Code was on display in English, te reo Māori, and New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL). Security cameras operated in the communal areas of the facility, and signage at the entrance informed those entering the facility of these operating.
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	Employment practices at Papamoa included reference checking and police vetting. Policies and procedures outlined safeguards in place to protect people from discrimination, coercion, harassment, physical, sexual, or other exploitation, abuse, or neglect. Workers followed a code of conduct.  Staff understood the service's policy on abuse and neglect, including what to do should there be any signs of such practice. Residents reported that their property was respected. Professional boundaries were maintained.  Six residents and nine whānau members interviewed expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the services provided at Papamoa.
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.	FA	Residents at Papamoa and/or their whānau/legal representatives were provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions. They felt empowered to actively participate in decision-making. The nursing and care staff interviewed understood the principles and practice of informed consent.  Advance care planning, establishing, and documenting Enduring Power of

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.		Attorney (EPOA) requirements and processes for residents unable to consent were documented, as relevant, in the resident's record.  Files reviewed of residents in the secure unit evidenced activated EPOAs in place, specialists' authorisation for placement in a secure unit, and consents signed by the EPOA.
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	A fair, transparent, and equitable system is in place to receive and resolve complaints that leads to improvements. This meets the requirements of the Code.  Residents and whānau understood their right to make a complaint and knew how to do so. Documentation sighted for three complaints received in the last 12 months showed that the complaints had been addressed in a timely manner and that the complainants had been informed of the outcome of their complaint. There are processes in place to ensure complaints from Māori are managed in a culturally appropriate way (e.g., through the use of culturally appropriate support, hui, and tikanga practices specific to the resident or the complainant).  There have been no complaints received from external sources since the previous audit.
Subsection 2.1: Governance  The people: I trust the people governing the service to have the knowledge, integrity, and ability to empower the communities they serve.  Te Tiriti: Honouring Te Tiriti, Māori participate in governance in partnership, experiencing meaningful inclusion on all governance bodies and having substantive input into organisational operational policies.  As service providers: Our governance body is accountable	FA	The governing body assumes accountability for delivering a high-quality service through supporting meaningful inclusion of Māori and Pasifika in governance groups, honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi and being focused on improving outcomes for Māori, Pasifika, and tāngata whaikaha. Metlifecare has a legal team who monitor changes to legislative and clinical requirements and have access to domestic and international legal advice. Information garnered from these sources translates into policy and procedure.  Equity for Māori, Pasifika and tāngata whaikaha is addressed through the policy documentation and enabled through choice and control over supports

for delivering a highquality service that is responsive, inclusive, and sensitive to the cultural diversity of communities we serve.

and the removal of barriers that prevent access to information and equipment (e.g., information in other languages for the Code of Rights, infection prevention and control, and equipment to support mobility). Papamoa utilises the skills of staff and senior managers and supports them in making sure barriers to equitable service delivery are surmounted.

Metlifecare has a strategic plan in place which outlines the organisation's structure, purpose, values, scope, direction, performance, and goals and this is in use at Papamoa. The plan supports the improvement of equitable outcomes for Māori, Pasifika and tāngata whaikaha. The Metlifecare reporting structure relies on information from its strategic plan to inform facility-based business plans. A local facility business plan supports the goals for Papamoa services, and cultural safety is embedded in business and quality plans and in staff education. Ethnicity data is being collected to support equity.

Governance and the senior leadership team commits to quality and risk via policy, processes and through feedback mechanisms. This includes receiving regular information from each of its care facilities, including Papamoa. Internal data collection (e.g., adverse events, complaints, internal audit activities) are aggregated and corrective action (at facility and organisation level as applicable) actioned. Feedback is provided to the clinical governance group and to the board. Changes are made to business and/or the strategic plans as required.

The clinical governance structure in place is appropriate to the size and complexity of the service. The nurse manager (NM) at Papamoa confirmed knowledge of the sector, regulatory and reporting requirements, and maintains currency within the field.

The service holds contracts with Te Whatu Ora – Health New Zealand Hauora a Toi Bay of Plenty (Te Whatu Ora Bay of Plenty) for aged-related residential care (ARRC) at rest home hospital and dementia levels of care. The service also holds a contract for short-term (respite) care. Thirty-seven (37) residents were receiving services at Papamoa on the day of audit; 11 were receiving rest home services, 12 hospital level services, and 14 dementia care services. There were no residents receiving services through the respite contract.

Subsection 2.2: Quality and risk  The people: I trust there are systems in place that keep me safe, are responsive, and are focused on improving my experience and outcomes of care.  Te Tiriti: Service providers allocate appropriate resources to specifically address continuous quality improvement with a focus on achieving Māori health equity.  As service providers: We have effective and organisation-wide governance systems in place relating to continuous quality improvement that take a risk-based approach, and these systems meet the needs of people using the services and our health care and support workers.	FA	The organisation has a planned quality and risk system that reflects the principles of continuous quality improvement. This includes the management of incidents/accidents/hazards (including the monitoring of clinical incidents such as falls, pressure injuries, infections, wounds, and medication errors),
		complaints, audit activities, and policies and procedures. Relevant corrective actions are developed and implemented to address any shortfalls. Progress against quality outcomes is evaluated. Quality data is communicated and discussed, and this was confirmed by staff at interview. Policies reviewed covered all necessary aspects of the service and contractual requirements and were current. Critical analysis of organisational practices to improve health equity is occurring with appropriate follow-up and reporting. A Māori health plan guides care for Māori.
		The regional clinical manager (RCM) and NM interviewed understood the processes for the identification, documentation, monitoring, review, and reporting of risks, including health and safety risks, and development of mitigation strategies. Staff document adverse and near miss events in line with the National Adverse Events Reporting Policy. A sample of incident forms reviewed showed these were fully completed, incidents were investigated, action plans were developed, and any corrective actions followed up in a timely manner.
		The NM understood and has complied with essential notification reporting requirements. There has been one section 31 notification completed in the last 12 months related to resident behaviour.
Subsection 2.3: Service management  The people: Skilled, caring health care and support workers listen to me, provide personalised care, and treat	FA	There is a documented and implemented process for determining staffing levels and skill mixes to provide culturally and clinically safe care, 24 hours a day, seven days a week (24/7). The facility adjusts staffing levels to meet the
me as a whole person.  Te Tiriti: The delivery of high-quality health care that is culturally responsive to the needs and aspirations of Māori is achieved through the use of health equity and quality		changing needs of residents. Care staff reported there were adequate staff to complete the work allocated to them. Residents and whānau interviewed supported this. At least one staff member on duty has a current first aid certificate and there is 24/7 RN coverage in the hospital.
improvement tools. As service providers: We ensure our day-to-day operation is managed to deliver effective person-centred and		Position descriptions reflected the role of the respective position and expected behaviours and values. Descriptions of roles cover responsibilities and additional functions, such as holding a restraint or infection prevention

whānau-centred services.		and control (IPC) portfolio.
		Continuing education is planned on an annual basis and outlines mandatory requirements, including education relevant to the care of Māori, Pasifika, and tāngata whaikaha. Related competencies are assessed and support equitable service delivery. Care staff have access to a New Zealand Qualification Authority (NZQA) education programme to meet the requirements of the provider's agreements with Te Whatu Ora Bay of Plenty. Staff in the secure unit have either completed or commenced the appropriate NZQA recognised education qualifications to allow them to work in the secure unit within appropriate timeframes.
		The collecting and sharing of high-quality Māori health information across the service is through policy and procedure, appropriate care planning using relevant models of care, resident and whānau engagement, and through staff education.
Subsection 2.4: Health care and support workers  The people: People providing my support have knowledge,	FA	Human resources management policies and processes are based on good employment practice and relevant legislation and include recruitment, selection, orientation, and staff training and development.
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		Qualifications are validated prior to employment. Thereafter, a register of annual practising certificates (APCs) is maintained for registered nurses (RNs) and associated health contractors (general practitioners (GPs), pharmacists, physiotherapist, podiatrist, and dietitian).
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.		A sample of six staff records of recent staff employed evidenced completed induction and orientation. Staff performance is reviewed and discussed at regular intervals; this was confirmed through review of documentation in six staff records and confirmed through interviews with staff. Staff reported that they have input into the performance appraisal process, and that they can set their own goals.
Subsection 3.2: My pathway to wellbeing  The people: I work together with my service providers so they know what matters to me, and we can decide what best supports my wellbeing.	FA	The multidisciplinary team at Papamoa worked in partnership with the resident and their whānau to support the resident's wellbeing. Eight residents' files were reviewed: four hospital files, two rest home files, and two files of residents who were receiving care in the secure unit. These files included

Te Tiriti: Service providers work in partnership with Māori and whānau, and support their aspirations, mana motuhake, and whānau rangatiratanga. As service providers: We work in partnership with people and whānau to support wellbeing.		residents with a facility-acquired pressure injury, residents at risk of pressure injuries, residents with behaviours that challenge, residents receiving comfort cares, residents with a high risk of falls, residents with weight loss, and residents with several co-morbidities.  Files reviewed verified that a care plan was developed by a registered nurse (RN) following a comprehensive assessment, including consideration of the person's lived experience, cultural needs, values, and beliefs, and considers wider service integration, where required.  Assessments were based on a range of clinical assessments and included the resident and whānau input (as applicable). Timeframes for the initial assessment, GP input, initial care plan, long-term care plan, short-term care plans, and review/evaluation timeframes met contractual requirements. Residents in the secure unit with behaviours that challenge had behaviour management plans in place which included triggers to the behaviours and deescalation strategies. These residents also had 24-hour activity plans in place that identified the resident's previous lifestyle patterns and guided the residents' daily routines. The activities programme provided in the secure unit was overseen by an on-site diversional therapist.  This was verified by reviewing documentation, sampling residents' records, interviews, and from observation.  Management of any specific medical conditions was well documented with evidence of systematic monitoring and regular evaluation of responses to planned care. Where progress was different from that expected, changes were made to the care plan in collaboration with the resident and their whānau. Residents and their whānau confirmed active involvement in the process.
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	FA	The medication management policy was current and in line with the Medicines Care Guide for Residential Aged Care. A safe system for medicine management using an electronic system was observed on the day of the audit. All staff who administer medicines were assessed as competent to perform the function they manage. There was a process in place to identify, record, and document residents' medication sensitivities, and the action required for adverse events.

medication and blood products in a safe and timely manner that complies with current legislative requirements and safe practice guidelines.		Medications were supplied to the facility from a contracted pharmacy. Medication reconciliation occurred. All medications sighted were within current use-by dates.  Medicines were stored safely, including controlled drugs. The required stock checks were completed. The medicines stored were within the recommended temperature range. There were no vaccines stored on site.  Prescribing practices met requirements. The required three-monthly GP review was recorded on the medicine chart. Standing orders were not used at Papamoa. Safe self-administration of medication was facilitated, however there were no residents self-administering medications at the time of audit. Residents were supported to understand their medications.
Subsection 3.5: Nutrition to support wellbeing  The people: Service providers meet my nutritional needs and consider my food preferences.  Te Tiriti: Menu development respects and supports cultural beliefs, values, and protocols around food and access to traditional foods.  As service providers: We ensure people's nutrition and hydration needs are met to promote and maintain their health and wellbeing.	FA	The food service provided at Papamoa was in line with recognised nutritional guidelines for older people. The menu was designed by a qualified dietitian and is reviewed every three months in line with seasonal change. There was a Māori/Pasifika inspired menu included as part of the menu options.  The service operated with an approved food safety plan and registration. A verification audit of the food control plan was undertaken at Papamoa on 9 March 2023. Three areas requiring corrective action were identified. These have been addressed and signed off, and the plan was verified for 18 months. The plan is due for re-audit on 9 September 2024.  Each resident had a nutritional assessment on admission to the facility. Their personal food preferences, any special diets, and modified texture requirements were accommodated in the daily meal plan. All residents had opportunities to request meals of their choice and the kitchen would address this.  Evidence of residents' satisfaction with meals was verified by resident and whānau interviews, satisfaction surveys, and resident and whānau meeting minutes. This was supported on the day of the audit when residents responded favourably regarding the meal provided on the day.  Food was available in the secure unit anytime night and day.

Subsection 3.6: Transition, transfer, and discharge  The people: I work together with my service provider so they know what matters to me, and we can decide what best supports my wellbeing when I leave the service.  Te Tiriti: Service providers advocate for Māori to ensure they and whānau receive the necessary support during their transition, transfer, and discharge.  As service providers: We ensure the people using our service experience consistency and continuity when leaving our services. We work alongside each person and whānau to provide and coordinate a supported transition of care or support.	FA	Transfer or discharge from the service was planned and managed safely to cover current needs and mitigate risk. The plan was developed with coordination between services and in collaboration with the resident and whānau.	
Subsection 4.1: The facility  The people: I feel the environment is designed in a way that is safe and is sensitive to my needs. I am able to enter, exit, and move around the environment freely and safely. Te Tiriti: The environment and setting are designed to be Māori-centred and culturally safe for Māori and whānau. As service providers: Our physical environment is safe, well maintained, tidy, and comfortable and accessible, and the people we deliver services to can move independently and freely throughout. The physical environment optimises people's sense of belonging, independence, interaction, and function.	FA	Appropriate systems are in place to ensure the residents' physical environment and facilities (internal and external) are fit for their purpose, well maintained, culturally appropriate, and that they meet legislative requirements. The building has a warrant of fitness which expires on 19 June 2024. A planned maintenance schedule includes electrical testing and tagging, resident equipment checks, and calibrations of weigh scales and biomedical equipment. Monthly hot water tests are completed for resident areas; these were sighted and were all within acceptable limits.	
Subsection 5.2: The infection prevention programme and implementation  The people: I trust my provider is committed to implementing policies, systems, and processes to manage my risk of infection.  Te Tiriti: The infection prevention programme is culturally safe. Communication about the programme is easy to	FA	The infection prevention (IP) and antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programmes were appropriate to the size and complexity of the service, have been approved by the governing body, link to the quality improvement system, and are reviewed and reported on yearly. Expertise and advice are sought following a defined process. A documented pathway supports risk-based reporting of progress, issues, and significant events to the governing body.	

access and navigate and messages are clear and relevant. As service providers: We develop and implement an infection prevention programme that is appropriate to the needs, size, and scope of our services.		Staff were familiar with policies through education during orientation, and ongoing education, and were observed following these correctly.
Subsection 5.4: Surveillance of health care-associated infection (HAI)  The people: My health and progress are monitored as part of the surveillance programme.  Te Tiriti: Surveillance is culturally safe and monitored by ethnicity.  As service providers: We carry out surveillance of HAIs and multi-drug-resistant organisms in accordance with national and regional surveillance programmes, agreed objectives, priorities, and methods specified in the infection prevention programme, and with an equity focus.	FA	Papamoa undertook surveillance of infections appropriate to that recommended for long-term care facilities and this was in line with priorities defined in the infection control programme. Papamoa used standardised surveillance definitions to identify and classify infection events that relate to the type of infection under surveillance.  Monthly surveillance data included ethnicity data, and was collated and analysed to identify any trends, possible causative factors, and required actions. Results of the surveillance programme were reported to management/governing body and shared with staff.
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	Metlifecare is committed to a restraint-free environment in all its facilities, and this is documented in the policy and procedure in place to guide restraint. Papamoa has been restraint-free since it was built in 2019. There are strategies in place to eliminate restraint, including an investment in equipment to support the removal of restraint (e.g., intentional use of low/low beds and sensor mats). Documentation confirmed that restraint is discussed at governance level and that aggregated information on restraint use at facility, regional and national level is reported to the board.  Staff have been trained in the management of behaviours that challenge, least restrictive practice, safe restraint practice, alternative cultural-specific interventions, and de-escalation techniques as part of the 2023 education programme. Restraint protocols are covered in the orientation programme of the facility and included in the education/training programme (which includes annual restraint competency).

### 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.

No data to display		
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# Specific results for criterion where a continuous improvement has been recorded

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

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

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

No data to display

End of the report.