



HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD: 20 NOVEMBER 2014

REPORT FROM DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to:
 - a. update the Health and Wellbeing Board on the progress of the statutory 60 day consultation for the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA); and
 - b. update the Health and Wellbeing Board on the progress that has been made with respect to their responses to the PNAs prepared for neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Boards (where the Leicestershire Board is a statutory consultee).

Background

2. The Health and Wellbeing Board approved the draft Leicestershire PNA for consultation on the 16th September 2014.
3. The Leicestershire PNA consultation is being provided by Greater East Midlands Commissioning Support Service (GEMCSU) and they have developed the consultation documentation, the web based materials, a public meeting as well as a programme of targeted events for hard to reach groups.
4. GEMCSU has distributed all of the consultation documentation to the key statutory consultees as well as ensuring that materials are available to members of the public through Leicestershire libraries, all pharmacies in Leicestershire and all GP dispensing surgeries. Consultation responses are being collected both via paper returns and online submissions. The list of statutory consultees is included in the consultation section of this report.
5. Key professional groups have been approached with the offer of a dedicated meeting to discuss the PNA. This has included the Leicester, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire Local Professional Network (LPN) for pharmacies, the Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC), the Local Medical Committee (LMC) and the Leicestershire County Council Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
6. The Leicestershire PNA Consultation is live between 24th September 2014 and the 28th November 2014.

7. Currently, the consultation has been running for just over 40 days. Key themes from the feedback include:
 - a. the PNA is a fair reflection of the needs of the Leicestershire population;
 - b. there is a need to strengthen some elements of the PNA to ensure that it will continue to be valid for 5 years;
 - c. there is a need to strengthen the PNA to ensure that essential small pharmacies are considered in more detail; and
 - d. there is a need to ensure that the specific needs of people with protected characteristics and people from hard to reach groups are properly considered.

8. To date, 45 responses have been received. GEM are undertaking targeted work with the statutory consultees to ensure that there is a good coverage of responses from these stakeholders.

9. In addition to consulting all of the neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Boards on the PNA for Leicestershire, the Health and Wellbeing Board is part of the consultation for the PNAs that have been prepared by our neighbours. The neighbouring HWBs are illustrated in Figure 1, which indicates that Leicestershire needs to consider the PNAs from:
 - a. Leicester;
 - b. Rutland;
 - c. Northamptonshire;
 - d. Lincolnshire;
 - e. Nottinghamshire;
 - f. Derbyshire;
 - g. Staffordshire; and
 - h. Warwickshire.

Figure 1: Neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Board Areas:



10. Appendix A – D list a summary of the key issues from the neighbouring PNAs and the key issues that may have an impact on the population of Leicestershire. It is important to note that different Health and Wellbeing Boards will be working to different time frames and not all PNAs are available for consultation at this time. At this time, the PNAs that have been included are Rutland, Leicester City, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. PNAs from the other neighbouring HWBs will be responded to as they become available.
11. It is suggested that the HWB delegates to the Director of Public Health the function of submitting a response to all neighbouring HWBs when the consultations are available. The focus of the response will be issues that are likely to impact on the population of Leicestershire and their current and future pharmaceutical needs.
12. The final PNA developed for Leicestershire will include any boundary issues identified in PNAs from neighbouring authorities.

Existing Framework / Previous Decisions

13. The Health and Wellbeing Board approved the draft PNA for consultation on the 16th September 2014.
14. The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment is a statutory duty of the Health and Wellbeing Board and there is a duty for the Health and Wellbeing Board to publish its PNA by the 31st March 2015.

Consultations

This report sets out the progress the HWB has made with respect to the 60 day statutory consultation for the PNA. The list of statutory consultees is listed below:

- a. the Local Pharmaceutical Committee;
- b. the Local Medical Committee;
- c. any persons on the pharmaceutical lists and any dispensing doctors list for its area;
- d. any LPS chemist in its area with whom the NHS England has made arrangements for the provision of any local pharmaceutical services;
- e. Healthwatch, and any other patient, consumer or community group in its area which in the view of the Health and Wellbeing Board has an interest in the provision of pharmaceutical services in its area;
- f. any NHS trust or NHS foundation trust in its area;
- g. the NHS England; and
- h. any neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Board.

Resource Implications

15. The PNA will influence commissioning decisions by NHS England, CCGs and Leicestershire County Council.

Equal Opportunities Implications

16. The final PNA for Leicestershire will be subject to an equalities impact assessment.

Partnership Working Implications

17. The PNA identifies issues that will be addressed by NHS England, West Leicestershire CCG, East Leicestershire CCG and Leicestershire County Council.

Conclusions / Recommendations

18. It is recommended that the Health and Wellbeing Board:

- a. notes the progress that has been made to date through the PNA consultation;
- b. authorises the Director of Public Health to respond formally to the PNA consultations for neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Boards on behalf of the Leicestershire Health and Wellbeing Board.

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Appendix A: PNA for Rutland

The population of Rutland was 37,015 people in 2012. 7,115 people were aged 65-84 years and 1,129 people were aged 85 years and over. Its population falls within the least deprived 60% of areas in the country. In the next 25 years, it is expected that there will be a 49.3% increase in people aged 65-84 year olds (from 7,100 people to 10,600) and a 227.3% increase in the oldest population group of people aged 85 years and over (from 1,100 people to 3,600).

This means that services to support people with Long term conditions and other diseases of old age must be made a priority for future health and social care service planning.

Service provision in Rutland

Rutland has 6 community pharmacies, 1 internet pharmacy and 3 dispensing GP practices. Across the whole of Rutland there is one 100 hour pharmacy which is based in Oakham. Rutland has 2.7 dispensers per 10,000 population which is higher than the national average of 2.02 per 10,000 population.

There is Sunday pharmacy coverage in Rutland with 1 pharmacy open on a Sunday. Rural access is enhanced by the 3 dispensing GP's. Most services in Rutland are concentrated in Oakham and Uppingham.

People from Rutland living nearer the Leicestershire border may be accessing services from across the border in Leicestershire as it is closer to get to. Current provision within Rutland and Leicestershire is sufficient and can deal with this potential cross border demand. However, with the predicted rise in the older population for both Leicestershire and Rutland, and with the attendant health service implications for an older population, Leicestershire needs to keep watch over the trends in cross border pharmacy services to ensure that community pharmacy provision over the next 25 years in Leicestershire remains adequate.

Essential services

All the pharmacies within Rutland provide essential services. The essential pharmacy service provision in Rutland is higher than the national average as Rutland has 2.7 dispensers per head of population versus the national average of 2.02 dispensers per head of population.

Advanced services

With regard to the advanced services, Rutland is performing higher than the national average on all 4 advanced services - Medicines Use Reviews (MUR) – 100% of pharmacies, New Medicines Service (NMS) – 83% of pharmacies, Stoma Appliance Customisation (SAC) - 16.7% of pharmacies and Appliance Use Review (AUR) – 33.3% of pharmacies.

Community based services

There is average coverage of community based services such as chlamydia screening, Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC), stop smoking services,

needle exchange, and supervised methadone consumption in Rutland with mostly 2-3 pharmacies signed up to 1 or more of these services. There is therefore room for improvement to increase sign up to and uptake of these services.

Conclusion

Community pharmacy service provision across Rutland is meeting the current needs of the population of Rutland in terms of essential and advanced services. There is still room for improvement with regards to uptake of advanced and community based services by the population as well as sign up to community based services by community pharmacies.

There is currently no indication of an impact (positively or negatively) on pharmacy service provision in Leicestershire resulting from Rutland's pharmacy service provision levels. However, with an ageing population and issues of quality and uniformity of access in Rutland, it is important that Leicestershire continues to monitor the situation particularly with regards to cross border access to ensure that provision of community pharmacy services for the population of Leicestershire remains adequate over the coming years.

Appendix B: PNA for Leicester City

The population of Leicester is 333,812. Leicester has a relatively young population compared to the population of England. Leicester is the 25th most deprived local authority region in England and 40% of the population lives in areas classified as the fifth most deprived in the country. Death rates from heart disease and stroke and from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are statistically higher in Leicester than in England. Teenage pregnancy rates are significantly higher than in England and diabetes prevalence is higher than it is nationally.

There are 87 pharmacies in Leicester 5 of which are internet pharmacies, 1 of which is an Essential Small Pharmacies Local Pharmaceutical Services and 1 of which is an appliance contractor and doesn't supply drugs.

Essential services

All the pharmacies in Leicester provide essential services. Most pharmacies in Leicester are open at least 40 hours and 8 are open for 100 hours a week. Access to pharmaceutical services within Leicester is good with most pharmacies within 5 minutes driving distance or 20minutes walking distance. In a few areas in Leicester there is more than a 20minute walk to the nearest pharmacy.

Essential Pharmacy service provision in Leicester is sufficient to meet current needs and there doesn't appear to be any indication of a negative impact on provision within Leicestershire. If anything it seems more likely that people within Leicestershire that live close to the border with Leicester city particularly the Wigston and Oadby area (where there isn't a 100 hour pharmacy) may be more likely to use services in the city.

Advanced services

Of the 87 pharmacies in Leicester city, 86% offer Medicines Use Reviews, 75% offer New Medicines Services, 7 offer stoma customisation and 11 offer appliance reviews. However the provision of these services in Leicester is varied with some areas such as Freeman Ward not having any advanced services provision at all. The level of provision in Leicester is below the national average for providing the stoma appliance customisation service whilst the appliance review provision is similar to the national average.

Due to the varied nature of the provision of advanced services within Leicester city there is uncertainty as to the impact this could have on advanced services provision within Leicestershire. The findings from the PNA don't suggest any impact (negative or positive) on Leicestershire's services but in view of the projected rise in people with long term conditions such as diabetes over the next 5 years in Leicester, there is a need to regularly review the situation.

Community based services

There is average coverage of community based services such as chlamydia screening, Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC), stop smoking services, needle exchange, supervised methadone consumption, minor ailments services and palliative care services in Leicester with over half of pharmacies providing this service

to varying degrees. Service provision is high in the east of the city and very low or sometimes non-existent in certain parts of the West of the city.

The PNA for Leicester does not suggest that there are any issues with demand for community based services from the population that are being met by Leicestershire pharmacies, however, Leicester City needs to continue to monitor levels of service provision to ensure that provision remains adequate and relevant to need.

Conclusion

The provision of community based pharmacy services in Leicester is adequate to meet the current needs of the population. All community pharmacies in Leicester provide essential services and some provide advanced and community based services to varying degrees with the West of the city lacking more in some of these services. There is a need to encourage sign up to these advanced and community based services by pharmacies in the west of Leicester city and encourage improved delivery across most pharmacies in the city.

There is currently no indication of an impact (positively or negatively) on pharmacy service provision in Leicestershire resulting from Leicester city's pharmacy service provision levels. However, with the projected increase in people in Leicester with long term illness as well as issues of quality and uniformity of access to advanced and community based services, it is important that Leicestershire continues to monitor the situation to ensure that provision of community pharmacy services remains adequate over the coming years.

Appendix C: PNA for Lincolnshire

The 2012 of Lincolnshire County is 718,800. 22% of the population are aged 65 years and over and 12% of the population live in areas classified as deprived. Overall the population of Lincolnshire is projected to grow around 0.7% annually over the next three years. The population of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase much faster, around 2.5% annually.

This means that services to support people with Long term conditions and other diseases of old age must be made a priority for future health and social care service planning.

Lincolnshire's PNA has looked at pharmaceutical needs by locality – the area that borders Leicestershire and is of greatest interest to the Leicestershire PNA is the area covered by NHS South West Lincolnshire CCG.

Service provision in Lincolnshire

South West Lincolnshire CCG has 16 pharmacies and 3 dispensing GPs. 4 of the pharmacies are 100 hour and 5 offer Sunday opening,

The Lincolnshire PNA does not consider pharmacy access per head of population or issues such as travel times to pharmacy, it is therefore difficult to assess the impact of pharmacy provision on the neighbouring areas of Leicestershire and this will inform the Health and Wellbeing Boards response to the Lincolnshire PNA consultation.

Conclusion

The Lincolnshire PNA concludes that “the residents of Lincolnshire are adequately served by providers of dispensing services both in urban and rural areas. In terms of the provision of dispensing services, no case of pharmaceutical need was identified.” However, it is very difficult from the level of analysis presented to assess the impact of cross border flows between Leicestershire and Lincolnshire and this will be addressed in the feedback to Lincolnshire's Health and Wellbeing Board.

Appendix D: PNA for Nottinghamshire

In 2012, Nottinghamshire's population was estimated to be 790,173. The county has a smaller proportion of under 25 year olds and a greater proportion of over 65 year olds when compared to England. The older population is growing and a greater proportion of Nottinghamshire's population will need access to pharmacies and their services.

Rushcliffe is the locality in Nottinghamshire that shares a border with Leicestershire and it is this area that is of greatest interest.

Service provision in Nottinghamshire

Nottinghamshire has 169 pharmacies, 15 dispensing GP surgeries and 8 Dispensing Appliance Contractors, which mainly specialise in stoma appliances.

Essential services

The distribution of pharmacies across the Nottinghamshire districts is relatively uniform, with Broxtowe having the most with 28 and Rushcliffe having the least with 20 pharmacies. All of the pharmacies provide essential services. 16 of the pharmacies are open for at least 100 hours a week, with 3 pharmacies open until midnight from Monday to Saturday. This is an invaluable service as patients have the ability to access medications during out-of-hours periods.

Rushcliffe has 1.8 pharmacies per 10,000 population, which is the lowest in Nottinghamshire, but the provision of essential services is enhanced with 4 dispensing GP practices. The majority (88%) of households are within 15 minutes of a GP practice (as a proxy for pharmacy) by public transport or walking.

Rushcliffe has 2 pharmacies open for 100 hours or more. Five are open on Sundays.

Advanced services

Of the 169 pharmacies in Nottinghamshire, 152 offer medicines use reviews in accordance of the requirements of the national community pharmacy contractual framework.

17 pharmacies in Rushcliffe offer MURs and 15 offer the NMS.

Community based services

Nottinghamshire offer a range of community based services. Of particular interest are the services provided in Rushcliffe. 2 pharmacies in this area provide palliative care, 14 provide the emergency supply service, 14 offer smoking cessation and 17 provide NRT, 17 provide EHC, 4 provide the C Card, 11 provide sexual health and chlamydia services, 10 provide substance misuse services and 4 provide needle exchange.

Conclusion

Rushcliffe is the closest of Nottinghamshire's districts to Leicestershire. The density of pharmacies and GP practices are sparser in southern Rushcliffe, particularly at the

Rushcliffe-Leicestershire border. This can be attributed to the less dense population of south Rushcliffe when compared to the Nottingham city-Rushcliffe border.

Rushcliffe Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) has estimated that approximately 516 houses will be built by 2019/2020, all being within reach of an existing pharmacy. Although, more houses are set to be built in the near future, the population of Rushcliffe is not expected to rise dramatically and the demand for pharmaceutical services is not expected to see a big rise.

The Nottinghamshire PNA found: “that pharmaceutical need in Rushcliffe is adequately met by the current pharmacy providers.”

There are potentially cross border flows between Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire for both patients and pharmacies to the north of the county, but with the PNAs of both Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire reporting that needs are adequately covered this means that the current pharmacy services are adequate for the needs of the population.

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