

HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD 23 JUNE 2022

Report title: Lambeth Pharmacy Needs Assessment (PNA) 2022 Consultation Draft

Wards: All

Portfolio: Cabinet Member for Healthier Communities, Councillors Jim Dickson and Marica Cameron (Job Share)

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REPORT SUMMARY

Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWB) are responsible for developing, keeping up to date and publishing local Pharmaceutical Needs Assessments (PNA). The PNA must be refreshed on a three-year cycle or earlier if there are major changes to local populations, health needs or pharmaceutical service changes that affect pharmacy provision.

The last PNA was developed and published in April 2018. The Covid-19 pandemic led to a delay in the publication of the latest PNA. This paper outlines the process for developing the consultation draft of the PNA 2022 and the proposal to agree the final draft of the PNA 2022.

FINANCE SUMMARY

None arising from this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To review the contents of Appendix A which provides an executive summary of the consultation draft of the PNA which is due to be published for formal public consultation on 1 July 2022 for 60 days (web link will be provided when ready) and the process for its development.
2. To agree that authority is delegated to Co-chairs of the Health and Wellbeing Board to agree the final draft of the PNA 2022, subject to any amendments from the consultation feedback required and in liaison with the PNA steering group so that it can be published by the deadline of 1 October 2022.

1. CONTEXT

- 1.1 Since 1 April 2013, every HWB in England has a statutory responsibility to publish and keep up to date a statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services of the population in its area, referred to as a pharmaceutical needs assessment (PNA). Decisions on whether to open new pharmacies are not made by the HWB. Pharmacies must submit a formal application to NHS England. The relevant NHS England Area Team will then review the application and decide if there is a need for a new pharmacy in the proposed location. When making the decision NHS England is required to refer to the local PNA.
- 1.2 As these decisions may be appealed and challenged via the courts, it is important that PNAs comply with regulations and that mechanisms are established to keep the PNA up to-date. In accordance with these regulations, Lambeth's PNA will be updated every three years or earlier should there be major changes in demographic structure, health needs, or pharmacy service changes that impact on pharmacy needs.
- 1.3 Part of the process for refreshing the PNA will include:
 - Engaging with professionals and the public to identify whether unmet need or duplication is experienced; with an impetus to allocate resources more efficiently
 - Identifying the current and future pharmacy needs for Lambeth's population based on demographics of the borough and services within neighbouring areas
 - Compare the current state of pharmacy provision in Lambeth and the services they currently provide - including dispensing, providing advice on health, medicines reviews and local public health services, such as stop smoking, sexual health and support for drug users

2. PROPOSAL AND REASONS

- 2.1 The work to refresh the PNA was undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in regulations 3-9 Schedule 1 of the NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013. A steering group includes representatives from Public Health, Lambeth CCG and Medicines Optimisation Team, Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC), Local Medical Committee (LMC), NHS England and Healthwatch Lambeth. In the process of undertaking the PNA the steering group will be consulting on the views of a range of key stakeholders, such as neighbouring boroughs (Wandsworth, Bromley, Lewisham, Croydon, Merton and Southwark), local Lambeth pharmacies and the public, to identify issues that affect the commissioning of pharmaceutical services and to meet local health needs and priorities.
- 2.2 The PNA is being refreshed in the context of the assessing the health and wellbeing needs of the local population. This assessment is being updated as part of Lambeth's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The PNA will not duplicate these detailed descriptions of health needs and should be read in conjunction with the JSNA. The consultation draft of the PNA consists of the following sections:
 - a. Section 1: Scope and purpose of the PNA
 - b. Section 2: The local picture that summarises health needs of relevance to the PNA including demographic changes including age/gender, population projections (in the next 3-5 years), ethnicity and deprivation; the health status of the local population (including healthy lifestyles); reference to national and local strategic plans.
 - c. Section 3: An assessment of pharmacy services locally including identifying current activity and gaps in provision.
 - d. Section 4: Summary of the consultation feedback on completion of the consultation in September 2022.
 - e. Section 5: References

- f. Section 6: Appendices
 - i. Appendix 1 – Pharmacy addresses
 - ii. Appendix 2 – Opening times
 - iii. Appendix 3 – Commissioned services summary
 - iv. Appendix 4 – Engagement Strategy
 - v. Appendix 5 – Glossary of terms

As part of the engagement and assessment of pharmacy services the PNA will refresh information on all the pharmaceutical services provided in the borough and more specifically:

- Premises (consultation areas / access for those with a disability)
- Essential services (e.g., distribution of pharmacies / opening hours and access / dispensing)
- Advanced services (e.g., New Medicines Service / appliance use reviews / stoma appliance customisation service)
- Enhanced services (e.g., NHS England London Community Pharmacy Vaccination Service - seasonal influenza vaccination; out of hours service Easter and Christmas)
- Enhanced services (Locally Commissioned Services): e.g., stop smoking /sexual health /supervised consumption / needle and syringe exchange service/ free (vitamin) D distribution

3. FINANCE

3.1 None arising in this report.

4. LEGAL AND DEMOCRACY

4.1 A PNA is a statement of the assessment that each Health and Wellbeing Board must make, at least every 3 years, of the needs in its area for pharmaceutical services provided as part of the National Health Service. This includes the consultation requirements that must be fulfilled before a PNA is completed and published (regulation 8) and the matters to which a Health and Wellbeing Board must have regard when producing a PNA (regulation 9) – and Schedule 1 (National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013) thereafter sets out the information that must be included in PNAs.

4.2 There were no additional comments from Democratic Services.

5. CONSULTATION AND CO-PRODUCTION

5.1 As part of the pre-consultation phase there has been engagement in the development of the PNA 2022 with pharmacy providers (stakeholder survey), residents and users of pharmacy services (public survey), as well as commissioners, the Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC), the Local Medical Committee (LMC), and NHSE. These findings are integrated into the body of the PNA 2022 report.

5.2 Regulation 8 sets out the requirements for consultation on PNAs. The local authority duty to consult was first introduced in the Local Government and Public Health Involvement in Health Act 2007 and was updated and extended in the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2008. Lambeth HWB must consult on a draft of its PNA, for a minimum of sixty days. A 60-day public consultation will be undertaken from 1 July to 31 August 2022 to seek the views of members of the public and other stakeholders, on whether they agree with the contents of the PNA and whether it addressed issues that they considered relevant to the provision of pharmaceutical services. The feedback gathered from the consultation will be reported and reflected in the final PNA.

5.3 This consultation must include specified stakeholders including:

- the local pharmaceutical committee (LPC),
- the local medical committee (LMC),
- pharmacy and dispensing appliance contractors included in the pharmaceutical list for the area of the health and wellbeing board,
- dispensing doctors included in the dispensing doctor list for the area of the health and wellbeing board, if any,
- any pharmacy contractor that holds a local pharmaceutical services contract with premises that are in the health and wellbeing board's area,
- Healthwatch, and any other patient, consumer, or community group in the area which the health and wellbeing board believes has an interest in the provision of
- pharmaceutical services,
- any NHS trust or NHS foundation trust in the health and wellbeing board's area,
- NHS England and NHS Improvement, and
- any neighbouring health and wellbeing board.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 There are three broad phases and eight steps:

1. Pre-consultation phase

- Step 1 – Agree governance (complete)
- Step 2 – Gather health and demographic information (complete)
- Step 3 – Engage with providers and public (users) of pharmacy services (ongoing)
- Step 4 – Gather and assess pharmaceutical services information (complete)
- Step 5 – Consultation draft PNA 2022 (to be completed by 30 June 2022)
- Step 6 – Review and pre-consultation sign off – part of the HWB discussion and delegate sign off to PNA Steering group

2. Step 7 - Consultation phase — between 1 July and 30 August 2022

- ### 3. Step 8 - Post consultation sign off and publication phase — as the PNA 2022 must be published by the 1 October prior to the next HWB meeting it is recommended that approval is delegated to co-chairs of the HWB in consultation with the steering group (subject to any amendments from the consultation feedback required) in September 2022.

Table 1 – Risk Register

Item	Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Score	Control Measures
1	Consultation draft PNA is not ready	1	2	2	Currently on track to complete on time
2	Feedback requires major changes in PNA	1	4	4	Detailed engagement and consultation is taking place prior to final publication to reduce risk of major changes
3	Final PNA is not published by 01 October 2022	1	4	4	Currently on track to publish by 01 October 2022

Key

Likelihood	Very Likely = 4	Likely = 3	Unlikely = 2	Very Unlikely = 1
Impact	Major = 8	Serious = 4	Significant = 2	Minor = 1

7. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) has not been completed for this report as it is for information. An EIA based on the Equality Act protected groups will be included in Section 3 of the consultation draft of the PNA which sets out the assessment of needs for pharmaceutical services in Lambeth. This has been discussed extensively with stakeholders in the steering groups.
- 7.2 Section 2 of the PNA 2022 provides a profile of health and wellbeing need in relation to pharmacy services and discusses impact on equalities.

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY

- 8.1 Not applicable.

9. ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Environmental

- 9.1 Not applicable.

Health

- 9.2 Covered in the body of the report.

Corporate Parenting

- 9.3 Not applicable.

Staffing and accommodation

- 9.4 Not applicable.

Responsible Procurement

- 9.5 Not applicable.

10. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

PHASE	Start	Finish	Total Duration
Phase 1: Pre-consultation	January 2022	June 2022	6 Months
Phase 2: Consultation phase	July 2022	August 2022	60 days
Phase 3: Post-consultation - redraft (subject to any amendments required and sign off)	01 September 2022	26 September 2022	3 weeks
Phase 4: Publication and post publication changes (review process)	1st October 2022	Ongoing	(3 years)

AUDIT TRAIL

Name and Position/Title	Lambeth Directorate	Date Sent	Date Received	Comments in paragraph:
Councillors Jim Dickson and Marcia Cameron Caldicott	Cabinet Member for Healthier Communities (Job Share)	01.06.22	dd.mm.yy	
Andrew Eyres, Strategic Director	Adults and Health	01.06.22	10.06.22	
Ruth Hutt	Director of Public Health	01.06.22	09.06.22	
Peter Hesketh, Finance	Finance and Property	01.06.22	06.06.22	
Andrew Pavlou, Legal Services	Legal and Governance	01.06.22	06.06.22	
Julia Skinner, Democratic Services	Legal and Governance	01.06.22	07.06.22	

REPORT HISTORY

Original discussion with Cabinet Member	02.02.22
Report deadline	10.06.22
Date final report sent	10.06.22
Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?	No
Key decision report	No
Date first appeared on forward plan	Not applicable
Key decision reasons	Not applicable.
Background information	<p>Section 128A of the National Health Service Act 2006 (NHS Act 2006) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/41/pdfs/ukpga_20060041_en.pdf</p> <p>NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/349/contents/made</p> <p>Lambeth PNA 2018 https://www.lambeth.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Lambeth-PNA-2018-21_0.pdf</p>
Appendices	Appendix A –Draft Executive Summary of the consultation draft of Lambeth PNA 2022

Appendix A - Draft Executive Summary of the consultation draft of the Lambeth PNA 2022

1. Scope and purpose of the PNA

- 1.1. A Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) sets out the pharmaceutical services which are provided in the borough together with when, and where, these are available to the population. The PNA considers how these services meet the current and future needs of the population.
- 1.2. The provision of NHS Pharmaceutical Services is a controlled market. Under the NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations (“the 2013 Regulations”)¹, any pharmacist, dispensing appliance contractor (DAC) or dispensing doctor who wishes to provide NHS pharmaceutical services must apply to NHS England to be included on the Pharmaceutical List. Every Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) has a statutory duty to carry out a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) every three years.
- 1.3. NHS Pharmaceutical services refers to services commissioned through NHSE&I. The three main categories, as identified in the Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF) are as follows:
 - **Essential Services:** include the dispensing of medicines and appliances, disposal of unwanted medicines, clinical governance, and promotion of healthy lifestyles that every community pharmacy providing NHS pharmaceutical services must provide and are set out in their terms of service.
 - **Advanced Services:** include services community pharmacy contractors and dispensing appliance contractors can choose to provide subject to accreditation as set out in the Secretary of State Directions.
 - **Enhanced Services:** include services commissioned directly by NHS England, introduced to assist the NHS in improving and delivering a better level of care in the community. Pharmacy contractors can choose to provide any of these services.However, in the absence of a particular service being commissioned by NHSE&I, it is in some cases addressed by **Locally Commissioned Services**, funded by the Local Authority or Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). These are services community pharmacy contractors could choose to provide and are therefore included in the PNA.
- 1.4. A PNA was last published in Lambeth in 2018. Due to the coronavirus pandemic the Department of Health and Social Care postponed the requirement for all HWBs to publish until 1 October 2022. The consultation draft PNA for Lambeth is part of the process for meeting the regulatory requirements.
- 1.5. The aim of the Lambeth PNA is to enable local pharmacy service providers and commissioners to:
 - Understand the pharmaceutical needs of the population
 - Gain a clearer picture of pharmaceutical services currently provided
 - Make appropriate decisions on applications for NHS pharmacy contracts
 - Commission appropriate and accessible services from community pharmacies
 - Clearly identify and address any local gaps in pharmaceutical services
 - Target services to reduce health inequalities within local health communities
- 1.6. The PNA is being developed through a multiagency steering group and engagement with key stakeholders (including a survey for completion by residents of Lambeth; carried online or in person via market researchers; online survey of pharmacists in Lambeth to understand any gaps in provision of services).

- 1.7. A formal 60-day consultation will be conducted on 1 July 2022 to enable a 'sense-check' our assessment and conclusions prior to the final PNA being signed off by the HWB and published on 1 October 2022. The consultation draft of the PNA will be subject to further changes based on the feedback received from the consultation.

2. The local picture

- 2.1. In May 2022 the ward boundaries in Lambeth changed to reflect changes by the boundary commission. The health profile and needs assessment for the 2022 Lambeth PNA is based on the whole of Lambeth as well as three locality areas (North, South East and South West). However please note that the locality profiles are based on the old ward boundaries as the data is currently only available for these areas at this level. Once the data for the new wards becomes available, we will be able to update the PNA based on this updated information.
- 2.2. Lambeth has a resident population of approximately 318,000 people (GLA, 2020). It is predominantly young, 61% are aged under 40 and is expected to grow by 5% overall (to 2032). The rate of growth in the population is greatest for the over 65s (43%) – i.e., we also have an aging population. We have taken account of the housing developments including where growth in population is happening in Lambeth over the next 3 years for this assessment. Lambeth has a highly diverse population with around 67% of residents describing their ethnicity as other than white British, over 150 languages spoken in schools. Lambeth is ranked as the 11th most deprived borough in London, and the 81st most deprived in England (2019 IMD, rank of average score) with 30% of older people living in income deprivation (6th highest proportion in London and the 7th in England) & 23% of children living in income deprivation, the 7th highest proportion in London and the 38th in England.
- 2.3. Between 2004 and 2018 life expectancy for females and males improved because of reduced deaths from cardiovascular diseases, cancers, infant deaths, and other causes but since 2019 there has been a substantial drop in life expectancy for both men (78.6) and women (83.9) largely due to the Covid-19 pandemic. A gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas of Lambeth is evident for both males (4.2 years) and females (3.3 years). The greatest contribution to the gap for males is circulatory diseases (33.6%) followed by cancer (24.5%). The greatest driver of the gap for females is "Other", followed by circulatory disease, respiratory diseases, and cancers.
- 2.4. For the UK, 40% of disability adjusted life years lost are attributable to smoking, alcohol consumption, hypertension, and obesity. Within Lambeth these risk factors also play a significant role in attributable disease burden. There is substantial variation by age, sex, ethnicity, and deprivation in these risk factors. In addition to risk factors, we profiled a range of long-term conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke and respiratory diseases, and mental health conditions. All of these play a significant role in Lambeth in terms of prevalence, variation by age, sex, ethnicity, and deprivation. These risk factors and long-term conditions will impact on the use of pharmacies for support with medication and control of these conditions.

3. An assessment of pharmacy services in Lambeth

- 3.1. The assessment identified those services that are **necessary** (defined in the 2013 regulation as those that are necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services and could be provided within or outside of the health and wellbeing board's area); their current provision and gap in current and future provision based on the need. It also identified other **relevant** services provided by community pharmacies that meet the identified needs of the population and the current provision and future need.

3.2. There are currently **65 community pharmacies** in Lambeth (six 100-hour pharmacies), but no dispensing appliance contractors, no distance selling pharmacies and no dispensing doctors. Lambeth has a similar number of pharmacies (20.2 pharmacies per 100,000 population) to its CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) modelled comparators and the London (20.4 per 100,000) and England (20.2 per 100,000) averages. Pharmacies are distributed throughout the borough with concentrations near high streets and GP practices and located in areas of relatively high deprivation. Lambeth has a level of pharmacy provision that is comparable with its ONS comparators and London and England averages and appropriate for the size of the population. There is a good correlation between deprivation and the number of pharmacies within each locality. Lambeth residents have a choice of pharmacy in most wards. In the four wards where there is only one or no pharmacy, residents have the option of traveling to a neighbouring ward to access pharmacy services. Travel time analysis suggests Lambeth residents can access a pharmacy within a 20-minute walk. Access and choice are good on weekdays between the hours of 9:00am and 5.00pm and Saturdays 9am to 1.00pm. Outside of these hours, access and choice is more limited particularly on early mornings and late evenings as well as Sundays.

3.3. **Essential services:** are **necessary** to meet the pharmaceutical service needs of the Lambeth population for the following reasons:

- Through pharmacies, the population can obtain the prescribed medicines which they need in a safe and reliable manner for a range of conditions.
- Through participating in local public health campaigns and through a proactive approach to delivering health promotion and signposting advice, community pharmacy plays a valuable role in addressing the health needs and tackling health inequalities of Lambeth's population. Our assessment shows that current access to essential services (both in terms of location and opening times) to community pharmacies **meet the current and future essential pharmaceutical service needs of the Lambeth population and there are no gaps** in current or future provision (in location or opening times) of these services.

3.4. **Advanced services:** the following services are considered advanced services and we include a summary of their provision locally:

- **Appliance use review:** Improve the patient's knowledge and use of any 'specified appliance' by establishing correct use, storage, and disposal of the appliance. Our needs assessment has no data on the use of any 'specified appliances'. This service is considered **relevant** to secure improvement in use of specified appliances.
 - ✓ No reported activity in Lambeth
- **Flu vaccination service:** Community pharmacies in England offer a seasonal influenza (flu) vaccination service for patients in at-risk groups. Our needs assessment identified a need to vaccinate a higher proportion of those considered most at risk to prevent illness and reduce flu related hospital admissions; community pharmacy-based vaccination improves access and uptake of seasonal flu vaccination. Pharmacies in combination with other providers play an important role in increasing uptake of flu vaccination and this service is considered **relevant** in securing improvement in uptake of this vaccine.
 - ✓ 56 (86%) pharmacies are commissioned by NHS England to provide seasonal influenza vaccination in Lambeth
- **New medicine service:** The service provides support for people with long-term conditions newly prescribed a medicine to help improve medicines adherence by engagement with the patient, appropriate intervention and follow up. Our needs assessment identified a range of long-term conditions for which this service plays an important role in supporting. This service is considered **relevant** in securing improvement in medication adherence in people with long term conditions.
 - ✓ 58 (89%) pharmacies reported as of May 2022 that they provided at least 1 NMS.

- **Stoma appliance customisation:** The aim of the service is to ensure proper use and comfortable fitting of the stoma appliance and to improve the duration of usage, reducing waste. Our needs assessment is not able to access or identify any data on the need for stoma care in the community.

 - ✓ No reported activity in Lambeth
- **Community pharmacist consultation service (CPCS):** The CPCS provides the opportunity for community pharmacy to play a bigger role within the urgent care system and relieve pressure on the wider NHS. This service launched in October 2019 as an advanced service, facilitates patients, via a referral, having a same day appointment with their community pharmacist for minor illness or an urgent supply of a regular medicine, improving access to services and providing more convenient treatment closer to patients' homes. This service is considered **relevant** in securing improvements in access to medicines or advice on minor illness thus diverting pressures on the primary and secondary care urgent care system.

 - ✓ 56 (86%) pharmacies are commissioned by NHS England to provide CPCS in Lambeth
- **Stop Cessation Service (SCS):** In July 2019, PSNC, NHSE&I and the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) agreed a five-year deal for community pharmacies, which included piloting a service to take stop smoking referrals from secondary care and then if successful, in Year 3 (2021/22) to commission such a service nationally. The early findings from the pilot indicated that a consistent, national offer could be achieved through community pharmacy, and that it could create the capacity needed to enable NHS trusts to transfer patients for smoking cessation support into the community. The SCS was therefore added to the NHS Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF) as part of Year 3 (2021/22) of the five-year CPCF deal. Pharmacies take referrals from secondary care for patients who have begun smoking cessation interventions whilst in hospital and continue providing smoking cessation support after the patient has been discharged from hospital. Our needs assessment has not looked at this specific cohort but smoking remains an important priority. This service is considered **relevant** in securing improvements in access to stop smoking advice for a particular cohort of patients recently discharged from hospital requiring ongoing support to stop smoking.

 - ✓ 8 (12%) pharmacies are commissioned to provide smoking cessation as an advanced service in Lambeth.
- **Hepatitis C Testing Service:** The Community Pharmacy Hepatitis C Antibody Testing Service was added to the CPCF in 2020, commencing on 1st September. The introduction of this new Advanced Service was originally trailed in the 5-year CPCF agreement, but its planned introduction in April 2020 was delayed by five months because of the COVID-19 pandemic. As the national Hepatitis C Programme is an elimination exercise, the service will be time limited with a plan to be commissioned until 31st March 2023. Our needs assessment has no data on the need for this cohort. However the service is part of NHSE&I national programme to eliminate Hepatitis C virus by 2025, This service is considered **relevant** in securing improvements in access to point of care testing for those at risk of having hepatitis C.

 - ✓ No reported activity in Lambeth
- **Hypertension case finding service:** The 5-year Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF) agreement reached in July 2019 included a plan to pilot case finding for undiagnosed cardiovascular disease. In 2020, NHSE&I commenced a pilot involving pharmacies offering blood pressure checks to people 40 years and over. In some pharmacies within the pilot, where the patient's initial blood pressure reading was elevated, they would be offered 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM), which is the gold-standard for diagnosis of hypertension. Following the initial findings of the pilot, the DHSC and NHSE&I proposed the commissioning of a new Hypertension case-finding service, as an Advanced service, in the Year 3 negotiations from October 2021. Pharmacies identify people with high

blood pressure aged 40 years or older and to refer them to general practice to confirm diagnosis and for appropriate management. Our needs assessment identified and estimated 4 in 10 people remain undetected for hypertension and detection of new cases of hypertension as an important priority. This is deemed a **relevant** service to secure improvements in the case finding of people with undiagnosed hypertension.

- ✓ Hypertension case-finding service is a new service and at the time of publication there are currently 28 pharmacies in Lambeth offering this service.

3.5. **Enhanced services:** Part 4 of the NHS Act 2006 lists several enhanced services which NHSE&I commissioners can authorise to arrange including but not limited to:

- Anticoagulant Monitoring Service
- Care home Service
- Disease Specific Medicines Management Service
- Gluten Free Food Supply Service
- Independent Prescribing Service
- Home Delivery Service
- Language Access Service
- Medication Review Service
- Medicines Assessment and Compliance Support Service

There is currently only one enhanced service commissioned through community pharmacies from NHSE&I which is the London flu vaccination service. This service is provided in addition to the National Advanced Flu vaccination service and includes a “top up” element to cover additional groups of patients e.g., carers (including carers deployed through local authority social care services), as well as providing vaccination for those aged 2 years to 18 years. There is also provision for pneumococcal vaccination in certain cohorts and the meningitis vaccine MenACWY for 18-24 age group living permanently or temporary in London. Our needs assessment identified a need to vaccinate a higher proportion of those considered most at risk to prevent illness and reduce flu related hospital admissions; community pharmacy-based vaccination improves access and uptake of seasonal flu vaccination. This is deemed a **relevant** service to secure improvements in the uptake of seasonal flu and other vaccines.

- ✓ 45 (68%) pharmacies are commissioned by NHSE&I to provide the London seasonal influenza vaccination in Lambeth.

3.6. **Local services:** the following local services are commissioned by Lambeth Council and SE London Clinical Commissioning Group:

- **Substance misuse service** (level 1- supervised administration and level 2 – plus needle exchange): The supervised consumption service supports those with an opiate addiction as part of a detoxification programme or those on maintenance therapy. This service promotes harm reduction by reducing the need for clients to inject drugs, presents opportunities for health promotion (e.g., through displaying leaflets and/or opportunistic advice) and signposting / referral on to other drug services as necessary. The needle and syringe exchange service involves the provision of clean injecting equipment and the means to dispose of used needles and syringes. The service also helps to signpost users to the local Community Drugs Team and through the provision of information and advice, encourage those people to access further services. Problem substance use remains a high need in Lambeth and this service is deemed **relevant** service to secure harm reduction from misuse of substances.
 - ✓ There are 40 pharmacies in Lambeth that provide level 1 and 7 of these also provide level 2 substance misuse services.
- **Stop smoking services:** Lambeth’s pharmacy stop smoking service provides support for quitters and aims to target hard to reach groups such as pregnant women and young people

as well as being accessible to the general population. Support is face-to-face or remote. Although smoking prevalence continues to fall tobacco use remains a leading cause of preventable mortality and morbidity in Lambeth with a range of inequalities identified in our needs assessment. Providing stop smoking services is a **relevant** service to secure improved access to stop smoking services through local community pharmacies and reduce inequalities.

✓ In Lambeth, 13 pharmacies are locally commissioned to provide stop smoking services.

- **Sexual Health services:** level 1 – emergency hormonal contraception and condom distribution; Oral contraception (progestogen only pill). Pharmacies that are commissioned to provide sexual health services in Lambeth are expected to provide all elements of the service including a) comprehensive contraceptive assessment; b) assessment for, supply of and ongoing support for those needing access to emergency hormonal contraception; c) supply of oral contraception; d) sexual health appointment booking; e) Come Correct C-Card scheme; f) condom purchase offer; g) support for STI testing. A detailed needs assessment and strategy for sexual health have been reported elsewhere (<https://beta.lambeth.gov.uk/adult-social-care-and-health/health-and-wellbeing/sexual-health/sexual-health-services-plans-strategies>) and remains an important priority. Sexual health services are deemed **relevant** to securing access to contraceptive services in Lambeth.

✓ 14 pharmacies are commissioned to provide level 1 sexual health services in Lambeth.

- **Vitamin D distribution:** This service, started in 2014, involves universal provision of Vitamin D to all pregnant and breast-feeding women, mothers with children under 1 and all children until their 4th birthday with the aim to prevent vitamin D deficiency among this group. Women receive health start vitamin tablets containing Vitamin C and D3 and Folic Acid. Babies and children receive healthy start vitamin drops containing Vitamins A, C and D3. The National Institute of Clinical and Health Excellence (NICE) recommends increased access & availability to vitamin D for at-risk groups; ensure health professionals recommend vitamin D supplements according to national guidance; raise awareness of the importance of vitamin D among at-risk groups and monitor/evaluate provision and uptake. ([Overview | Vitamin D: supplement use in specific population groups | Guidance | NICE](#)). Vitamin D provision in pharmacy is deemed **relevant** to securing improvements in reducing risk of vitamin D deficiency diseases in the Lambeth population.

✓ 19 pharmacies in Lambeth are commissioned to provide the service.

- **South East London Palliative Care Scheme:** Timely access to palliative care medication plays a crucial part in the management of symptoms in the last days of life and supports people to live and die in the place of their choice. South East London CCG have commissioned community pharmacies across South East London to hold a stock of palliative care medicines which are commonly prescribed in end of life, to ensure timely access during normal hours.

✓ In Lambeth, 5 pharmacies are locally commissioned to provide this palliative care scheme.

3.7. **Equality Impact Assessment (EIA):** Section 2 of the PNA updated the health profile including the inequalities in health outcomes in Lambeth, which was used to inform the EIA for each of the service areas listed above, in section 3 based on the Equality Act protected groups. This is integrated into the main body of the report.