

Report for:	Health and Wellbeing Board – 24 March 2015
Title:	Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment
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1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 From 1st April 2013, every Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) in England has had a statutory responsibility to publish and keep an up to date statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services of the population in its area, referred to as a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA). The PNA must be published every three years.
- 1.2 The PNA is the document that NHS England uses when deciding if new pharmacies are needed and to make decisions on which NHS funded services need to be provided by local community pharmacies. The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 require each HWB to publish its first PNA by 1st April 2015.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

- 2.1 The PNA is a useful document that comprehensively encapsulates the needs of the local population and describes pharmaceutical services offered to meet that need. Pharmacies are universal points of contact for the public and as such, trusted public health resource with the potential to provide services outside of a hospital or practice environment and to reduce health inequalities.
- 2.2 I am delighted to present this comprehensive Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment produced on behalf of the Health and Wellbeing Board for final approval.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The HWB is asked to approve Haringey's Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2015.

4. Alternative options considered

- 4.1 None

5. Background information

- 5.1 The provision of NHS Pharmaceutical Services is a controlled market. Any pharmacist, dispensing appliance contractor or dispensing doctor (rural areas only), who wishes to provide NHS Pharmaceutical services, must apply to be on the Pharmaceutical List.
- 5.2 The National Health Service England (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013 No. 349) and amended in 2014 (SI 2014 No. 417) set out the system for market entry.
- 5.3 From 1st April 2013, Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWBs) assumed responsibility for publishing and keeping an up to date a statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services of the population in their area, referred to as a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA). Under the same Regulations, the PNA is used by NHS England to consider applications to open a new pharmacy, move an existing pharmacy or when commissioning services.
- 5.4 A PNA is a document that includes a count of local pharmacies and the services they already provide including dispensing, medicines, reviews and local public health services, such as stop smoking, and sexual health and support for drug users services. A PNA often includes other services, such as dispensing by GP surgeries, and services available in neighbouring HWB areas that might affect the need for services in its own area. A PNA also describes the demographics of its local population, across the area and in different localities, and their needs. It should look at whether there are gaps that could be met by providing more pharmacy services, or through opening more pharmacies. It should also take account of likely future needs. The PNA should contain relevant maps relating to the area and its pharmacies. A PNA normally takes at least 9 months to develop because of the complexity of the process and the statutory requirement to undertake a formal consultation which must run for a minimum of 60 days.
- 5.5 The development of this document has been overseen by a PNA Steering Group, which is accountable to the HWB. In making the assessment, six key steps were undertaken:

Step 1: Establishment of project governance and project management arrangements

Step 2: Gathering and validating data, including undertaking a community pharmacy questionnaire
Step 3: Documentation of health needs and strategic priorities
Step 4: Building the pharmacy profile, on a service by service basis
Step 5: Drawing together emerging themes and documenting the assessment based on the analysis
Step 6: Formal consultation, with local stakeholders as required by the Regulations

- 5.6 Stakeholder consultation was undertaken by Haringey Council on its draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA), in accordance with the requirements as set out in the *National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013 No. 349) and amended in 2014 (SI 2014 No. 417)*. The consultation was initiated on the 9 December 2014 and ended at 5pm on the 10 February 2015. This period is complied with the minimum 60 days consultation required by the Regulations. All comments and feedback was consolidated in the final PNA document. Feedback, comments and responses are detailed in Appendix G of the main document.
- 5.7 Pharmaceutical Services within Haringey are provided by 59 pharmacies, including five pharmacies which open for 100 hours a week; and a distance selling pharmacy. There are no dispensing appliance contractors (DAC), dispensing doctors or local pharmaceutical services providers. We have demonstrated that Haringey is well resourced with respect to pharmaceutical services and that there are no current needs for either essential, enhanced or advanced services identified. There is good alignment with GP surgeries and areas with high population density are well served. There is a reasonable correlation with deprivation across the borough apart from North East Tottenham (White Hart Lane and Tottenham Hale) which has a below average number of pharmacies per 100,000 (Appendix I). However, assessing 'capacity' of the pharmacies to dispense medicines was not found to be an issue in these wards because pharmacies on the boundaries of neighbouring wards are accessible to residents in these two wards. Mapping tools utilised across Haringey estimated that all residents are within one mile of a pharmacy.
- 5.8 In light of the Tottenham regeneration that will result in a significant population increase over the next ten years, there may be a need for additional pharmaceutical services in this area in the future. It is therefore essential to review the PNA annually to reflect these changes.
- 5.9 Future maintenance of the PNA will be undertaken by Public Health Directorate on behalf of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

- 6.1 The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment was funded from the 2014/15 Public Health Grant. The maintenance of the PNA will be carried out within existing resources in the Public Health Team on behalf of the HWB.

7. Comments of the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal implications

- 7.1 Under Section 128A of the NHS Act 2006, amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012, the Health and Well-being Board (HWB) must in accordance with regulations assess needs for pharmaceutical services in its area and publish a statement of its first assessment and of any revised assessment.
- 7.2 The NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 set out the requirements relating to the production of pharmaceutical needs assessments (“PNAs”). The HWB must publish its first PNA by 1st April 2015 and the revised assessment within 3 years of publication of their first assessment. The PNA must contain the prescribed information set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. This include
- a) a statement of the pharmaceutical services that are provided in the area and which are necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services (i.e. necessary services: current provision);
 - b) a statement of the pharmaceutical services that are not provided in the area but which the HWB is satisfied need to be provided (i.e. necessary services: gaps in provision);
 - c) a statement of the pharmaceutical services that are provided in the area and which, although they are not necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services in its area, nevertheless have secured improvements, or better access, to pharmaceutical services in its area (i.e. other relevant services: current provision);
 - d) a statement of the pharmaceutical services that are not provided in the area but which the HWB is satisfied need to be provided in order to meet a current and/or future need for pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specified type, in its area; (i.e. improvements and better access: gaps in provision);
 - e) a statement of any NHS services provided or arranged by a local authority, the NHSCB, a CCG, an NHS trust or an NHS foundation trust to which the HWB has had regard in its assessment (i.e. other NHS services)
 - f) an explanation of how the assessment has been carried out: a) how it has determined what are the localities in its area; b) how it has taken into account (where applicable) the different needs of different localities in its area, and the different needs of people in its area who share a protected characteristic; and c) a report on the consultation that it has undertaken. (i.e. how the assessment was carried out); and
 - g) a map that identifies the premises at which pharmaceutical services are provided in the area (i.e. map of provision).

- 7.3 There is a consultation requirement that must be complied with before a PNA is completed and published. Regulation 8 “Consultation on pharmaceutical needs assessment” provides a list of bodies that HWB must consult about the contents of the assessment it is making. This include any Local Pharmaceutical Committee, any Local Medical Committee, any persons on the pharmaceutical lists and any dispensing doctors list for its area, any Local Healthwatch organisation for its area, and any neighbouring HWB. They must together be consulted at least once during the process of developing the PNA. The bodies consulted must be given a minimum period of 60 days for making their response to the consultation. Those being consulted can be directed to a website address containing the draft PNA but can, if they request, be sent an electronic or hard copy version.
- 7.4 Regulation 9 sets out the matters HWB must consider when developing their PNA. This include: a) the demography of its area; b) whether in its area there is sufficient choice with regard to obtaining pharmaceutical services; c) any different needs of different localities within its area; d) the pharmaceutical services provided in the area of any neighbouring HWB which affect the need for pharmaceutical services in its area; e) any other NHS services provided in or outside its area which affect the need for pharmaceutical services in its area. The HWB must also take account of likely future needs. This is intended to address and compliments the prescribed information in Schedule 1 at Paragraph 7.2 above.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

- 8.1 In the course of development of PNA, we have looked at protected characteristics that informed recommendations for reducing inequalities in access and health outcomes, whenever possible.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

N/A

10. Policy Implication

- 10.1 The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment is the document that NHS England uses when deciding if new pharmacies are needed and to make decisions on which NHS funded services need to be provided by local community pharmacies.
- 10.2 The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment can be used as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) to inform future commissioning strategies.
- 10.3 As a valuable and trusted public health resource with millions of contacts with the public each day, community pharmacy teams have the potential to be used to provide services out of a hospital or practice environment and to reduce health inequalities¹. In addition, community pharmacies are an important investor in

¹ “Healthy lives, healthy people”, the public health strategy for England (2010)

local communities through employment, supporting neighbourhood and high street economies, as a health asset and as a long term partner.

11. Reasons for Decision

11.1 HWB Board's statutory duty is to produce a PNA every three years. The Public Health Directorate conducted PNA on the HWB Board behalf and the process was overseen by the PNA Steering Group.

11.2 The Board is asked to approve final PNA 2015.

12. Use of Appendices

Appendix A: Final Haringey's PNA 2015 with appendices (A-F)

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Not applicable.