

# HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD



<b>TO:</b>	Health and Wellbeing Board
<b>FROM:</b>	Dominic Harrison, Director of Public Health
<b>DATE:</b>	12 December 2017

**SUBJECT: Public consultation, Pan-Lancashire Pharmacy Needs Assessment 2018-2021**

## 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to update the Health and Wellbeing Board on the pan-Lancashire work that has been undertaken to review and update the current Pharmacy Needs Assessment (PNA) and the required period of public consultation.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE HEALTH & WELLBEING BOARD

The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to

- Consider and comment on the draft pan-Lancashire Pharmacy Needs Assessment by 9<sup>th</sup> February 2018
- Invite its partners to consider and comment on the draft pan-Lancashire Pharmacy Needs Assessment by 9<sup>th</sup> February 2018
- Receive a further report and sign off the final pan-Lancashire Pharmacy Needs Assessment in March 2018
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## 3. BACKGROUND

Local Government took on a new role when Public Health transferred from the NHS in April 2013, including the production of a Pharmacy Needs Assessment (PNA).

The PNA aims to identify whether current pharmacy service provision meets the needs of the local population and considers whether there are any gaps in service delivery.

The PNA is used by NHS England in its determination as to whether to approve applications to join the pharmaceutical list under The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013.

The PNA also informs commissioners such as the clinical commissioning group (CCG) and local authority, of the current provision of pharmacy services and where there are any gaps in relation to the local health priorities.

## 4. RATIONALE

From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 every Health and Wellbeing Board in England has had a statutory responsibility to publish and keep up to date a statement of the needs for pharmacy services for its local population, known as the Pharmacy Needs Assessment (PNA).

A published PNA has a maximum lifetime of three years.

A pan-Lancashire steering group was set up to review and update the current PNAs published in spring 2015 for each of the three Health and Wellbeing Boards.

Following the commitment made in summer 2016 to establish a single Health and Wellbeing Board for Lancashire, the Directors of Public Health agreed that a single document, covering the whole area should be produced.

## 5. KEY ISSUES

### The key issues for the PNA are:

- It is a statutory responsibility of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- Pharmacies provide a wide range of services beyond core contracts
- The PNA is the basis for future pharmacy commissioning intentions
- Pharmacies may challenge commissioning decisions and therefore the PNA must be robust to ensure decisions are made on relevant and appropriate evidence.

### Format

The PNA includes chapters on the following:

- The process for undertaking the PNA
- The context of the PNA
- Current provision of NHS Pharmacy services
- Local health needs
- Locally commissioned pharmacy services
- Future population changes

### Findings

The recommendations of the draft PNA that is being consulted on, are as follows :

- 1) The pan-Lancashire area is well provided for by pharmaceutical services and there is no need for additional pharmaceutical contracts. However, additional services negotiated via the Community Pharmacy Lancashire (CPL) from existing pharmacies would benefit the population.
- 2) Services pharmacies provide may not be fully known to citizens. There is an obligation for all pharmacies and social and healthcare agencies to publicise and promote pharmacy services.
- 3) The extended opening hours of community pharmacies are valued and these extended hours should be maintained. All pharmacies and healthcare agencies should be encouraged to publicise and promote pharmacy services.
- 4) Commissioners are recommended to commission services in pharmacies around the best possible evidence and to evaluate any locally implemented services, ideally using an evaluation framework that is planned before implementation.

In conclusion, the Pharmacy Needs Assessment identifies that; the PNA should be the basis for all future pharmacy commissioning intentions, pharmacies provide a wide range of services above core contracts and there was no identified need for additional pharmacies.

### Process and Deadlines

As part of developing their PNA, Health and Wellbeing Boards must undertake a public consultation for a minimum of 60 days.

The consultation on the draft PNA runs from 11 December 2017 to 9<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

The consultation can be accessed from the Health and Wellbeing Board webpage at <http://www.blackburn.gov.uk/Pages/Health-and-wellbeing-board.aspx>

Health and Wellbeing Board Partners, as key stakeholders, are invited to submit responses.

Amendments will be made to the draft after the public consultation and a further report presented to the March 2018 Health and Wellbeing Board, requesting sign off of the final pan-Lancashire Pharmacy Needs Assessment.

## **6. POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

There are no direct policy implications

## **7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The findings of the PNA have no financial implications

## **8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

The statutory responsibility for PNAs transferred from PCTs to the Health and Well-being Boards on the 1 April 2013, as a result of the changes introduced by the Health and Social Care Act 2012. At the same time, the responsibility for market entry decisions transferred from PCTs to NHS England. In particular, the Health and Well-being Board had a duty to deliver a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment before April 2015 under Section 128A of NHS Act 2006 (as amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012). Thereafter this assessment needs to be delivered every 3 years. The regulations setting out the responsibilities are contained in Part 2 National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 ('the Regulations').

The PNA assists in the commissioning of pharmaceutical services for local priorities and will be used by NHS England when making decisions on applications to open new pharmacies. These decisions may be appealed by pharmacies and challenged via the courts. Therefore it is vital to comply with regulations and that systems are put in place to keep the PNA up to date. The Regulations prescribe the matters which the Health and Well-being Board must have regard to when undertaking the PNA.

Regulation 8 sets out consultation requirements.

## **9. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

The resources for producing the PNA have been incorporated into Public Health plans and therefore there are no additional resource implications.

## **10. EQUALITY AND HEALTH IMPLICATIONS**

The PNA aims to

- Identify gaps in provision or accessibility, including by area or population group
- Help support a healthier population

## 11. CONSULTATIONS

A 60 day public consultation on the draft PNA is being undertaken.

Those being consulted includes :

- any relevant local pharmaceutical committee (LPC) for the Health and Wellbeing Board area
- any local medical committee (LMC) for the Health and Wellbeing Board area
- any persons on the pharmaceutical lists and any dispensing GP practices in the Health and Wellbeing Board area
- any local HealthWatch organisation for the Health and Wellbeing Board area, and any other patient, consumer and community group that, in the opinion of the Health and Wellbeing Board, has an interest in the provision of pharmaceutical services in its area
- any NHS trust or NHS foundation trust in the Health and Wellbeing Board area
- NHS England
- any neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Board

<b>VERSION:</b>	<b>0.3</b>
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<b>CONTACT OFFICER:</b>	Dr Gifford Kerr, Consultant in Public Health
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<b>DATE:</b>	5 December 2017
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<b>BACKGROUND PAPER:</b>	
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