

## ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

•	<b>Meeting:</b>	<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing Board</b>
•	<b>Date:</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> January 2014</b>
•	<b>Title:</b>	<b>Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) - Ratification by the Board.</b>
•	<b>Directorate:</b>	<b>Public Health</b>

### **Summary:**

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessments (PNAs) are a legal document used to make decisions about which services need to be provided by local community pharmacies (chemists). These are part of local health care and public health services and affect budgets.

PNAs are also used when deciding if new pharmacy services and shops are needed; applications are made by independent pharmacy owners and large pharmacy companies. Applications can be open to legal challenge by pharmacist and their companies if not handled properly or the PNA regulations are not met.

The Regulatory Framework has been adhered to during the development of the document and a checklist is provided in the document.

We have conducted the 60 day public consultation and now requires ratification from the Health and Wellbeing Board.

The Health and Wellbeing Board is legally bound to publish its PNA by 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015.

### **Recommendations:**

- 1. The Board is asked to:-RECEIVE and ENDORSE the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) report and to CONSIDER and APPROVE the proposed recommendations in the report.**
- 2. The Health and Wellbeing Board should undertake an annual review of pharmaceutical developments against the current PNA recommendations and where there are any changes to current services, notifications (Supplementary Statements) should be made available on the Council's PNA website page.**
- 3. The Health and Wellbeing Board should ACKNOWLEDGE where any changes are considered significant this will require a full review and rewrite of the PNA, following the Regulatory Framework.**
- 4. The Health and Wellbeing Board should DELEGATE the responsibility for the ongoing management of the document to Public Health who will provide the Board with necessary update statements.**

## **Proposals and Details:**

The PNA has been written to cover all the legal regulations and involved a range of key stakeholders in the process. Using the data collected for the PNA, the JSNA and the Director of Public Health's Annual Report some key findings have emerged. The findings identify areas which need further inquiry or, the need to consider extending provision to improve access and greater public choice. Any gaps found can result in pharmacies putting in an application.

The PNA must and does contain:

- A statement of the pharmaceutical services provided that are necessary to meet needs in the area.
- A statement of the pharmaceutical services that have been identified by the HWB that are needed in the area, and are not provided, the gaps in provision.
- A statement of the other services which are provided, which are not needed, but which have secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services in the area.
- A statement of the services that the HWB has identified as not being provided, but which would, if they were to be provided, secure improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services in the area.
- A statement of other NHS services provided by a local authority, the NHS Commissioning Board (NHS England), a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) or an NHS Trust, which affect the needs for pharmaceutical service.
- An explanation of how the assessment has been carried out, including how the consultation was carried out.
- A map of providers of pharmaceutical services.

Some examples of the key findings from the PNA:

A number of localities would benefit from improved access to:

- Weekend opening
- Emergency Hormonal Contraception
- Needle Exchange
- Stop Smoking Services
- Seasonal Flu Vaccinations

Commissioners must ensure all Essential Service contract elements are delivered, such as Public Health Campaigns.

Medicine Management in Care Homes remains an identified gap in service provision.

## **Risks and Uncertainties:**

Decisions on applications to open new pharmacies can be appealed to the NHS Litigation Authority's Family Health Services Appeal Unit (FHSAU), and may also be challenged via the courts. It is important that PNAs comply the regulations, due process is followed in their development and that they are kept up-to-date.

**Background Papers and Consultation:**

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/2013/02/pharmaceutical-services-regulations/>.

**Glossary:**

NHS Litigation Authority's Family Health Services Appeal Unit (FHSAU): A body which deals with disputes between primary care contractors and NHS England. Such appeals generally relate to the proposed opening of a new pharmacy, relocation of an existing pharmacy or the provision of dispensing services by GPs.

Pharmacist: a person trained and licensed to dispense, formulate, and educate about medications.

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