

DECISION-MAKER:	Health and Wellbeing Board
SUBJECT:	Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Draft Report for consultation
DATE OF DECISION:	2nd March 2022
REPORT OF:	COUNCILLOR WHITE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND ADULT SOCIAL CARE

<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

NOT APPLICABLE

BRIEF SUMMARY

The Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) has a statutory responsibility to publish a statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services of the population in its area, referred to as a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA). This briefing summarises the draft PNA report that will form the basis of a 60-day statutory consultation.

The main finding in the PNA draft report is that, in Southampton, the number, distribution and choice of pharmaceutical services meet the current and future needs of the population. Therefore, there is no identified need for improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services in the city.

The HWB is asked to approve the PNA draft report for consultation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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| (i) | To approve the PNA draft report for consultation |
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REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

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| 1. | <p>The PNA draft report has been prepared using national guidelines, following a process agreed by the HWB and with guidance from the PNA steering Group.</p> <p>Conducting the PNA has involved a thorough assessment of current pharmaceutical services and the need for these services, both now and in the future. Leading to the conclusion that there is no identified need for improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services in the city.</p> <p>As due process has been followed in order to draft the PNA and reach this conclusion, it is recommended that the HWB now approves the draft report for consultation.</p> |
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ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED	
	NOT APPLICABLE
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
	<p><u>Summary of PNA report</u></p> <p>The PNA draft report is split into two parts – Part A is the main report and Part B contains the Appendices.</p> <p>The main report defines the different types of pharmacies and pharmaceutical services alongside the current provision of these in Southampton, which has 40 community pharmacies. It then comprehensively considers temporal access to pharmaceutical services by looking at opening hours and geographical access by looking at the distribution of pharmacies and their catchments areas via various means of transport.</p> <p>Assessment of the needs for pharmaceutical services in Southampton is underpinned by a wealth of demographic, economic and health data which is contained as a supporting Appendix in Part 2 as well as being summarised in the main report.</p> <p>All the information collated for the PNA informs a ‘gap analysis’ which covers the current situation and the future, based on anticipated levels of development and associated population growth.</p> <p>The conclusion of the PNA is that, in Southampton, the number, distribution and choice of pharmaceutical services meet both the current needs of the population and future needs within the lifetime of this PNA. Therefore, there is no identified need for improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services in the city.</p> <p>This conclusion is based on the following observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a good geographical spread of community pharmacies across the city • Almost all of Southampton’s population is within a 1.6km straight line distance of a community pharmacy. There are two exceptions to this but, more detailed analysis has led to the conclusion that neither indicates a gap in pharmaceutical provision • There are 16 community pharmacies per 100,000 population in Southampton, which is very similar to the average for neighbouring areas and is broadly in line with the national average • Over 99% of the Southampton population are within a 20-minute walk of a community pharmacy • With four 100-hour pharmacies in Southampton, supplementary hours in other pharmacies and provision in neighbouring HWB areas, there are sufficient access times to meet the needs of the city’s residents • All pharmacies provide the full range of essential pharmaceutical services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is good provision of advanced services across the city • There are a range of enhanced and locally commissioned services delivered in the city • A large proportion of community pharmacies provide a delivery service to residents, including housebound patients • Housing development during the lifetime of this PNA are focused within Bargate ward in the city centre. Further analysis shows that there is already a high concentration of pharmacies in the area where most new development is planned and two of these pharmacies have 100-hour contracts. Therefore, there is no evidence of need for additional pharmacies. Smaller residential development planned for other areas of the city can also be managed by existing providers. • Since the COVID pandemic there has been a marked increase in the use of distance selling pharmacies • In Southampton, fewer items are dispensed per pharmacy than in neighbouring areas or nationally suggesting that demand is being met <p><u>Next steps</u></p> <p>Once the PNA draft report has been approved by the HWB, the next step is a statutory 60-day consultation with a specified range of organisations. The consultation is planned for April-May 2022. In order to gain views of all stakeholders and users of pharmaceutical services in the city, this will be a public consultation.</p> <p>Following this, consultation responses will be considered, a consultation report will be written (and included as an appendix to the PNA) and the PNA main report will be amended if appropriate.</p> <p>It should be noted that if, as a result of the consultation, a need for improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services is identified, then there will need to be a second period of consultation, although this does not have to be for 60 days.</p> <p>The final version of the PNA will then be taken to the HWB in August to gain approval to publish in advance of the statutory deadline of 1st October 2022.</p>
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RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital/Revenue

None

Property/Other

None

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:

There is a legal duty to undertake this work as part of the NHS (Pharmaceutical & LPS) Regulations 2013, which result from the amended Health Act 2009.

Other Legal Implications:

None

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
	If the draft PNA report is not adopted by the HWB at its March meeting then the timetable for production of the final PNA is at risk. Failure to publish the final PNA by 1 st October 2022 (in a form that complies with the minimum requirements set out in the 2013 regulations) presents a theoretical risk of judicial review.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
	None

KEY DECISION?	N/A
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Draft PNA Part 1 – Main Report
2.	Draft PNA Part 2 – Appendices

Documents In Members' Rooms

1.	
2.	

Equality Impact Assessment

Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.	Yes (included in Part 2 of the draft PNA report)
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Data Protection Impact Assessment

Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out.	No
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Other Background Documents

Other Background documents available for inspection at:

Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	
2.	