



Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022

Decision to be taken by:
Decision to be taken on: 17/01/2023
Lead director: Ivan Browne

Useful information

- Ward(s) affected: All
- Report author: Helen Reeve, Amy Chamberlain
- Author contact details: Helen.Reeve@leicester.gov.uk,
Amy.Chamberlain@leicester.gov.uk
- Report version number plus Code No from Report Tracking Database:

Suggested content

1. Purpose of report

This report and attached presentation provides a summary of the findings of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022, published on behalf of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

2. Summary

The Health and Wellbeing Board has a statutory requirement to produce a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) every 3 years. This PNA was published on 1st October 2022.

The purpose of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment is to:

- identify the pharmaceutical services currently available and assess the need for pharmaceutical services in the future
- inform the planning and commissioning of pharmacy services by identifying which services should be commissioned for local people, within available resources, and where these services should be; and
- inform decision making in response to applications made to NHS England and NHS Improvement by pharmacists and dispensing doctors to provide a new pharmacy. The organisation that will make these decisions is NHS England and NHS Improvement.

This PNA has reviewed pharmacy coverage in relation to the population health needs of the people of Leicester City. This has involved looking at the existing services, their locations, the range of services they are providing and the views of the people who are using them.

The PNA concluded there were sufficient pharmacies (85) within Leicester to serve the population of Leicester. However, pharmacies and the range of pharmacy services offered are not distributed evenly over the city, with more pharmacies located within the north central and eastern areas of the city. This means some residents will need to travel a little further to access a pharmacy or specific pharmaceutical service.

The attached presentation provides further information on the assessment, findings and recommendations.

3. Recommendations

- Note the conclusions and recommendations in the presentation
- Provide comment on areas identified for improvement.

Summary of recommendations from the PNA:

Equity of Service

- Keep under review locations and opening times
- Review cross-city and county-border service provision to ensure uniformity of access and quality of service
- Work with pharmacies and Local Pharmaceutical Committee to examine how to address equity issues
- Work with ICB and Primary Care Networks to tackle health inequalities and address digital literacy
- Consider additional pressure on pharmacies due to workforce shortage –work to mitigate impact
- Encourage pharmacies to offer discretionary services in relation to local need

Promotion of Health and Healthcare Management

- Ensure that the promotion of healthy lifestyles (Public Health) requirement of essential services contract is fulfilled
- Collate information on all of the services provided by Leicester pharmacies
- Assess levels of uptake of advanced and locally commissioned services and follow up low or high performers to share best practice
- Work with pharmacies to consider replacing recently decommissioned popular services

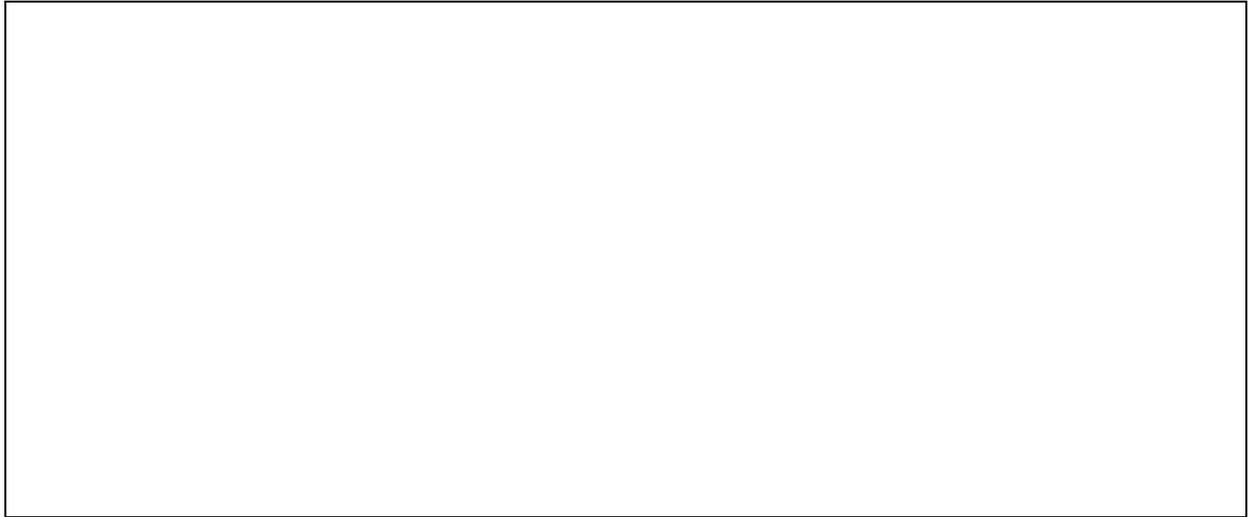
Implications of Community Pharmacies Policy

- Review evidence of impact of policy and funding changes on services annually and report and findings to the Health and Wellbeing Board with appropriate advice

4. Report/Supporting information including options considered:

Full report: <https://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/public-health/data-reports-and-strategies/pharmaceutical-needs-assessment-pna/>

Appendi1_PNA_2022_findings_Oct2022.pdf



5. Financial, legal and other implications

5.1 Financial implications

There are no direct financial implications as the report is to note the conclusions and recommendations from Public Health perspective for NHS colleagues.

Yogesh Patel – Accountant (ext 4011)

5.2 Legal implications

There is a statutory responsibility to produce a pharmaceutical needs assessment (“PNA”).

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 established Health and Wellbeing Boards and transferred to them (from the NHS Act 2006) the responsibility to publish and keep up to date a statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services of the population in its area, with effect from 1 April 2013. The requirements on how to develop and update PNAs are set out in Regulations 3-9 and Schedule 1 of the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 (“the 2013 regulations”).

The Regulations (as may amended) provides that in circumstances where a HWB has to publish by a date to be in statutory compliance. Failure to publish a PNA by the statutory deadline is challengeable by way of Judicial Review, as are the process followed in developing the PNA, including the consultation process and manner in which the consultation outcomes are considered and whether the PNA adheres to the minimum requirements set out in the Regulations.

Mannah Begum, Principal Solicitor (Commercial and Contracts Legal) Ext: 1423

5.3 Climate Change and Carbon Reduction implications

There are no significant climate emergency implications directly associated with this report.

Aidan Davis, Sustainability Officer, Ext 37 2284

5.4 Equalities Implications

When making decisions, the Council must comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) (Equality Act 2010) by paying due regard, when carrying out their functions, to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

In doing so, the council must consider the possible impact on those who are likely to be affected by the recommendation and their protected characteristics.

Protected groups under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender re-assignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

This report provides a summary of the findings of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022 and will impact on people from across a range of protected characteristics, as most people will access a pharmacy at some point. An Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out and outcomes have been identified on the equality of access to pharmaceutical services for all Leicester residents and recommendations are included in the PNA. The EIA actions also include reviewing the EIA prior to the 2024 PNA being published to assess whether additional survey work relating to facilities available at pharmacies for patients with protected characteristics is required. Work on equalities will be progressed during 2023/2024 and the EIA updated as appropriate.

Sukhi Biring, Equalities Officer, 454 4175

5.5 Other Implications (You will need to have considered other implications in preparing this report. Please indicate which ones apply?)

6. Background information and other papers:

7. Summary of appendices:

8. Appendi1_PNA_2022_findings_Oct2022.pdf

8. Is this a private report (If so, please indicated the reasons and state why it is not in the public interest to be dealt with publicly)?

No

9. Is this a “key decision”?

No

10. If a key decision please explain reason

In determining whether it is a key decision you will need consider if it is likely:

- to result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council’s budget for the service or function to which the decision relates.
- to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working *in two or more wards in the City*.

Expenditure or savings will be regarded as significant if:

- (a) In the case of additional recurrent revenue expenditure, it is not included in the approved revenue budget, and would cost in excess of £0.5m p.a.;
- (b) In the case of reductions in recurrent revenue expenditure, the provision is not included in the approved revenue budget, and savings of over £0.5m p.a. would be achieved;
- (c) In the case of one off or capital expenditure, spending of over £1m is to be committed on a scheme that has not been specifically authorised by Council.

In deciding whether a decision is significant you need to take into account:

- Whether the decision may incur a significant social, economic or environmental risk.
- The likely extent of the impact of the decision both within and outside of the City.
- The extent to which the decision is likely to result in substantial public interest
- The existence of significant communities of interest that cannot be defined spatially.