

Community pharmacy and coeliac disease

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Overview



- Introduction to community pharmacy
 - Highlighting why the sector is well positioned to support people with coeliac disease
- The Coeliac UK community pharmacy project
- Future commissioning options...

About PSNC



- Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee
- Established in 1976
- Recognised by the Secretary of State for Health as representative of community pharmacy on NHS related matters
- To promote and support the interests of all NHS community pharmacies in England

Pharmacy stats



- Over 11,700 pharmacies in England situated in high-street locations, in supermarkets and in residential neighbourhoods
 - Independents (1-5 pharmacies) 38%
 - Multiples (6+ pharmacies) 62%

Pharmacy and the NHS



- Pharmacies are independent contractors
- Funding for community pharmacy service of £2.8bn (2015-16)
- 978 million NHS prescriptions dispensed in England by community pharmacies (2014-15)
- Cost of medicines c.£8bn
- The average pharmacy dispenses c.7,100 prescription items per month
- NHS income for a typical community pharmacy accounts for 85-95% of their total turnover

Use of Community Pharmacies



- 99% of the population even those living in the most deprived areas can get to a pharmacy within 20 minutes by car and 96% by walking or using public transport
- An estimated 1.6 million visits take place daily, of which 1.2 million are for health-related reasons
- Women, those aged over 35 and those with a long term health condition or disability are frequent users

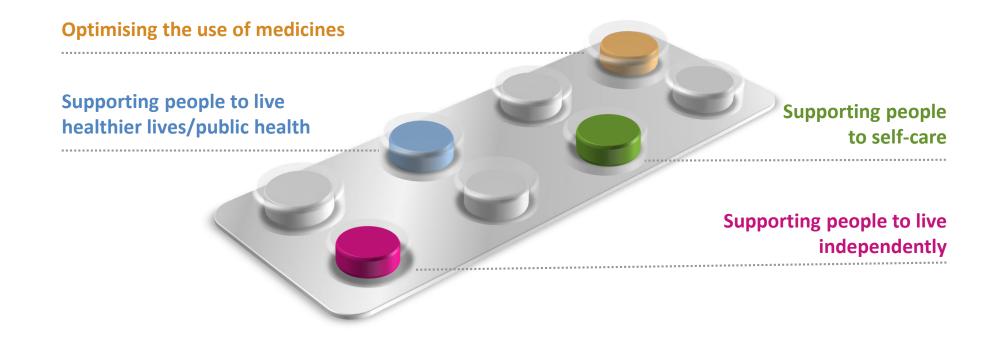




- 84% of adults visit a pharmacy at least once a year, 78% for health-related reasons
- Adults in England visit on average 14 times a year
- Majority (>75%) use same pharmacy all the time
- Those with LTCs or disabilities or living in rural areas are more likely to visit the same pharmacy

Four domains of services





Contract structure



Essential services

Advanced services

- Locally commissioned services (Enhanced services)
 - NHS England
 - Clinical Commissioning Groups
 - Local authorities

Essential services



- Dispensing
- Repeat Dispensing
- Support for self-care
- Signposting patients to other healthcare professionals
- Healthy Lifestyles service (Public health)
- Waste medication disposal
- Clinical governance

Advanced services



- Medicines Use Review (MUR) and Prescription Intervention Service
- 2. Appliance Use Review
- 3. Stoma Appliance Customisation
- 4. New Medicine Service
- 5. Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Service

Locally Commissioned Service examples



- Minor ailments service
- Emergency Hormonal Contraception
- Stop smoking
- NHS Health Check
- Chlamydia screening & treatment
- Other sexual health screening
- Alcohol screening and brief interventions
- Healthy Living Pharmacies



The Coeliac UK project



- Early detection of coeliac disease using community pharmacy
- Supporting Coeliac UK's campaign on diagnosis
- Project hypothesis:
 - Use of community pharmacies for active case finding in coeliac disease via prescription and/or OTC meds for IBS and/or anaemia in combination with a POCT, will increase recognition of coeliac disease and will act as an adjunct pathway in helping to find the 500,000 people with undiagnosed coeliac disease

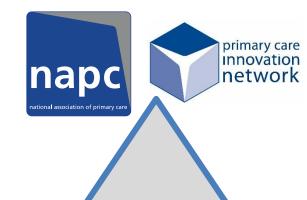
The project team







Increase recognition and awareness of coeliac disease using POCT testing within community pharmacy



Patients in the community population

Improving patient access, experience and outcomes



Cranston Chemist



Project scope



- 6 month proof of concept with 20 weeks of testing
- 16 community pharmacies identified nationwide; NAPC's Primary Care Innovation Network (PIN) and Rowlands Pharmacy
- Training in the use of the POCT kits with support from Tillotts Pharma Ltd
- Pinnacle Health use of PharmOutcomes[®]
- Each pharmacy to test 40 patients 640 tests in total
- Project methodology with inclusion & exclusion criteria
- Facilitation and project management and support from the NAPC
- Support from Coeliac UK
- Steering committee



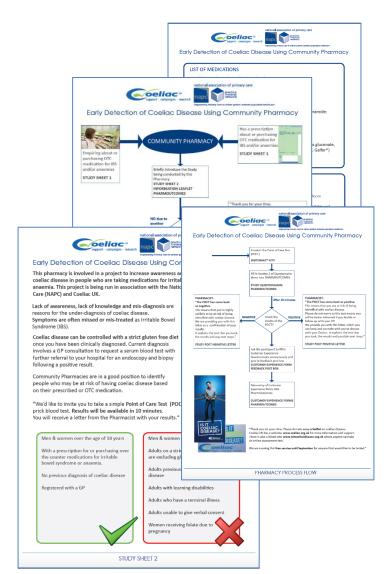


- Geographic coverage
- Rowlands Pharmacy 6 locations
- Jhoots Pharmacy 8 locations
- 2 Independents
 - Cranston Pharmacy
 - St. Hilarys' Pharmacy

Project kit

- Study protocol
- Study Sheet 1: List of medications and pharmacy preparation
- Study Sheet 2: Information sheet, inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Process flow chart
- "Is it coeliac disease?" campaign leaflets and posters
- PharmOutcomes® (Pinnacle Health)
 - Pharmacy start-up questionnaire
 - POCT assessment
 - POCT decline
 - POCT results letter (positive &negative)
 - Pharmacy end of pilot questionnaire
- Customer feedback questionnaires (hard copy)

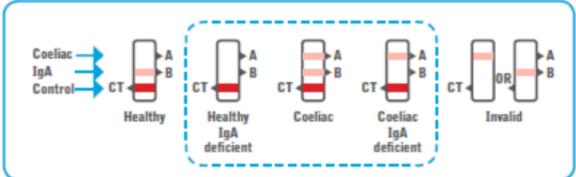






Simtomax® point of care tests











Use of PharmOutcomes® for data collection





History Taking -

These questions can be asked whilst waiting for the results of the Point of Care Testing to make the process as efficient as possible for the client

Γ	Symptoms experienced—
	Bouts of diarrhoea either ongoing or regular
	Gut problems either ongoing or unexplained problems with your gut, such as constipation, loose stools, feeling sick (nausea), vomiting or excessive wind (flatulence)
	Regular abdominal problems such as stomach pain, cramping (not period cramps) or bloated stomach (which is an enlarged or extended abdomen)
	✓ Sudden or unexpected weight loss
	Regular and severe mouth ulcers
	Prolonged fatigue feeling tired all the time
	Recent and unexplained anaemias such as iron-deficient anaemia (you will have been told if your blood has recently been tested)
	None of the above
Other family member C Yes C No © Don't know	

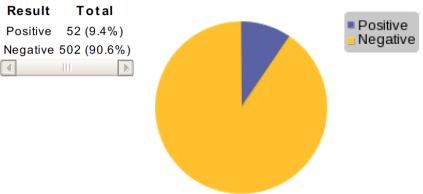
Have any of your immediate family members (parents, children, brothers or sisters) been diagnosed with coeliac disease?

Project outcomes



- 20 weeks
- 15 Pharmacies (1 dropout)
- 551 POCTs
- 43% Prescriptions: 57% OTC
- 52 positive for coeliac disease 9.4%

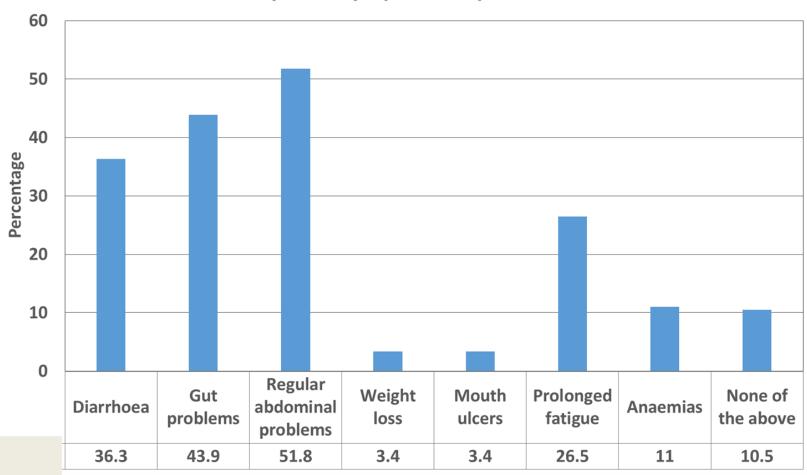




Project outcomes



Analysis of Symptoms Experienced



Project conclusions



- Footfall for community pharmacy can't be ignored
- Community pharmacy works for early recognition of coeliac disease
- Pharmacists enjoyed administering POCTs
- Thorough training of POCT kits required to ensure consistent interpretation
- Health economics research needed to answer the question of why commission this service over another

Future commissioning...



- Is it a clinical priority for the NHS?
 - Current commissioning environment and focus of CCGs
- Funding cuts...
- psnc.org.uk/campaign #lovemypharmacy
- Self-care policy would private provision of the test be an alternative?



More information on community pharmacy services at psnc.org.uk

