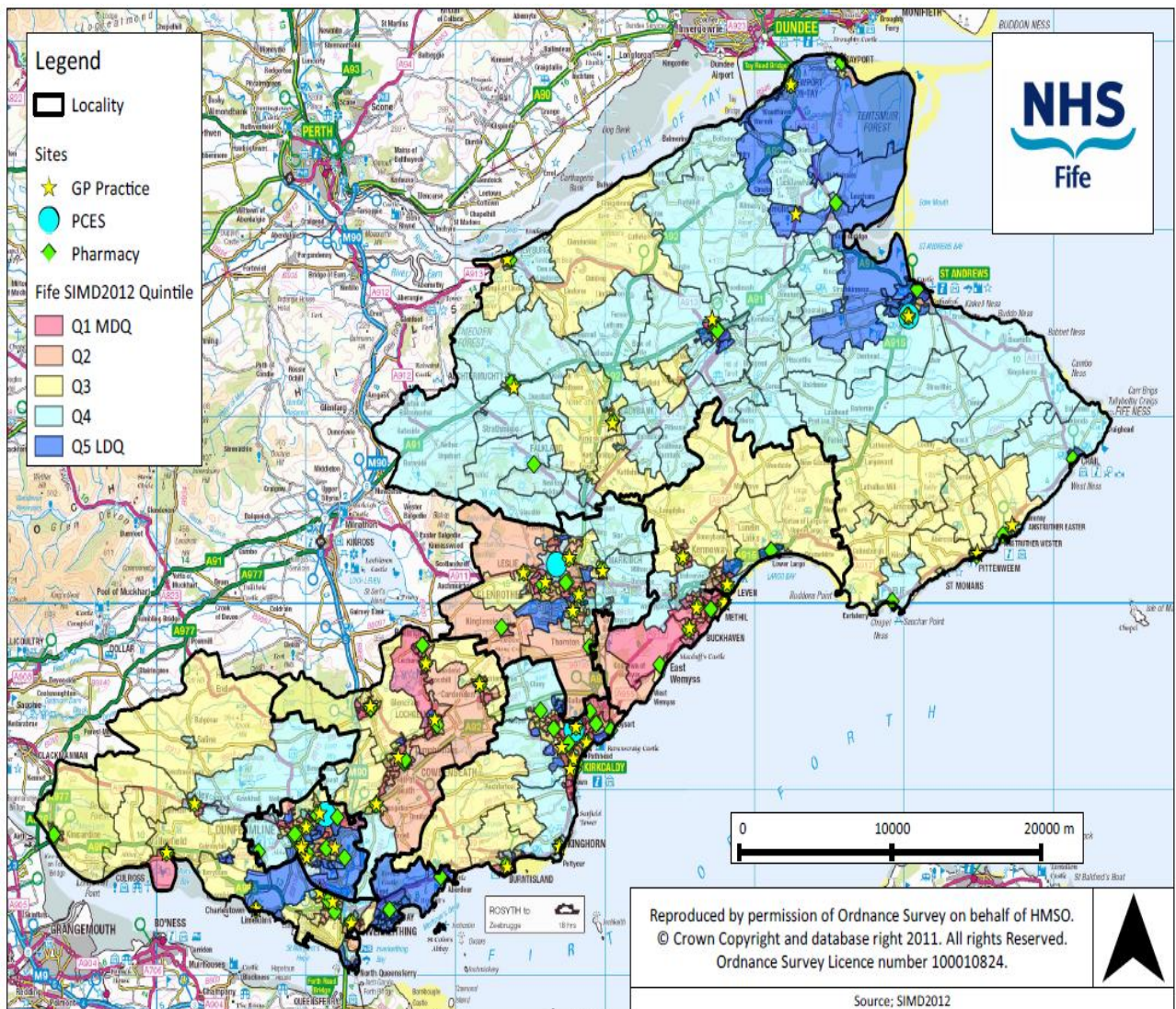


April 2016

Pharmaceutical Care Services in NHS Fife 2016/17



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The publication of NHS (Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Amendment regulations 2011 requires NHS Boards to publish pharmaceutical care service (PCS) reports and annually update them.

PCA (P) 7 (2011) advised NHS Boards of the amended regulations and the revised control of entry regulations. Agreement was made with Scottish Government Health Department (SGHD) at the March 2011 meeting between Directors of Pharmacy and SGHD that for 2011/12 Boards would be expected to publish extended Pharmaceutical Lists detailing the full range of services available from community pharmacies within the Board area. It was agreed with SGHD that Boards would develop fuller PCS reports for publication from April 2012.

Pharmaceutical Care Services (PCS) 2016/17 in NHS Fife

This report gives a brief overview of the population of NHS Fife and then provides a detailed description of the current pharmaceutical services that exists within NHS Fife. Data from a range of sources are utilised to establish the need for each of the core contract services and those additional services currently provided in NHS Fife. The extent to which that need is met is examined through assessment of any existing gaps. It is important to remember that provision of the current services may not represent the current capacity for delivery of the services included in the new contract. Proposed changes to legislation relating to pharmacist supervision will potentially allow different skill mix within community pharmacies and provision of services outwith the pharmacy premises.

There are 85 contracted community pharmacies in Fife. These are well distributed across the region and meet the access needs of the vast majority of the population, with no large gaps being identified. In addition the report has not identified unmet need for new community pharmacies across Fife, although the need for the services delivered through existing pharmacies may require ongoing scrutiny.

It would appear that overall there are no identified gaps in provision of pharmaceutical services in NHS Fife and it is important to continue to support development of community pharmacy services through staff training and ensuring a robust infrastructure for continued delivery of pharmaceutical services that meet the needs of the population.

Acknowledgement

The NHS Fife Community Pharmacy Services Group has led the review & development of the Pharmaceutical Care Services report 16/17. The membership of the Community Pharmacy Services Group in 2015 is listed below;

Evelyn McPhail, Director of Pharmacy (Chair)
Dawn Balfour, IM&T Facilitator
Dr Alex Collinson, GP Representative
Kenny Craig, Chair - Area Pharmaceutical Committee
Sheila Dall, Administrative Assistant
Fiona Forsyth, Communications Officer, Pharmacy Services
William John, Public Health Pharmacist
Joyce Kelly, Primary Care Manager
Alec Murray, Pharmacy Champion
Alison Simpson, Public Partnership Forum Representative
Andrea Smith, Lead Pharmacist, Pharmacy Services
Jacqueline Watson, Management Accountant

A public engagement period of 4-6 weeks will be provided giving consultees an opportunity to comment on the draft PCS report 16/17 (from February 2016). The NHS Fife public involvement policy comprises of the draft PCS report being circulated through the Patient Focus Public Involvement (PFPI) Leads & to the Public Partnership Forums (which comprises of individuals, groups & voluntary organisations).

In April each year, Boards are required to make their final report available on their website and other routes as informed by local policy.

INTRODUCTION

The primary function of the Pharmaceutical Care Services (PCS) report is to describe the unmet need for pharmaceutical services within the Health Board population and the recommendation of the Health Board as to how these needs should be met. A secondary function of the report is to inform and engage members of the public, health professions and planners in the planning of pharmaceutical services. As a descriptor of needs within Boards for new or enhanced community pharmacy services this report is a data source that Pharmacy Practices Committees are directed to use in assessing need when considering applications to the Pharmaceutical List.

1 Introduction to NHS Fife Health Board Area

The purpose of this section of the report is to describe the NHS Board area in terms of the population demographics, main health indices and urban/rural nature in order to gain an overall picture of the population and its health. This will outline the context within which pharmaceutical services are delivered.

1.1 Geographies to be Considered

NHS Fife contains seven Localities (based upon the seven Fife Council Area Committees) within its Health & Social Care Partnership. The Health & Social Care Partnership in turn is divided into an East & West Division. The populations of these areas are indicated in the table below.

Table 1 - Population of NHS Fife & its Localities (2011 Census)

Locality	Population (2011 Census)	The Health & Social Care Partnership Division
Fife	365,198	
Levenmouth	36,665	East
Glenrothes	51,000	East
NE Fife	73,889	East
Cowdenbeath	39,347	West
Dunfermline	54,435	West
Kirkcaldy	59,752	West
SW Fife	50,110	West

1.2 NHS Fife and its Population Description (see also Appendix 1 for more detailed analysis on Fife Localities)

1.2.1 Fife population: Age Distributions

Fife's total population based upon the 2013 mid-year estimates was 366,910. Of this, 18.8% is accounted for by the older years population (65 years and over), 63.7% by the adult population (16-64 years) and 17.5% by the child population (0-15years).

Fife has a greater proportion of those aged 65 and over than Scotland (17.8%).

1.2.2 Sub-Fife Populations: Fife Localities

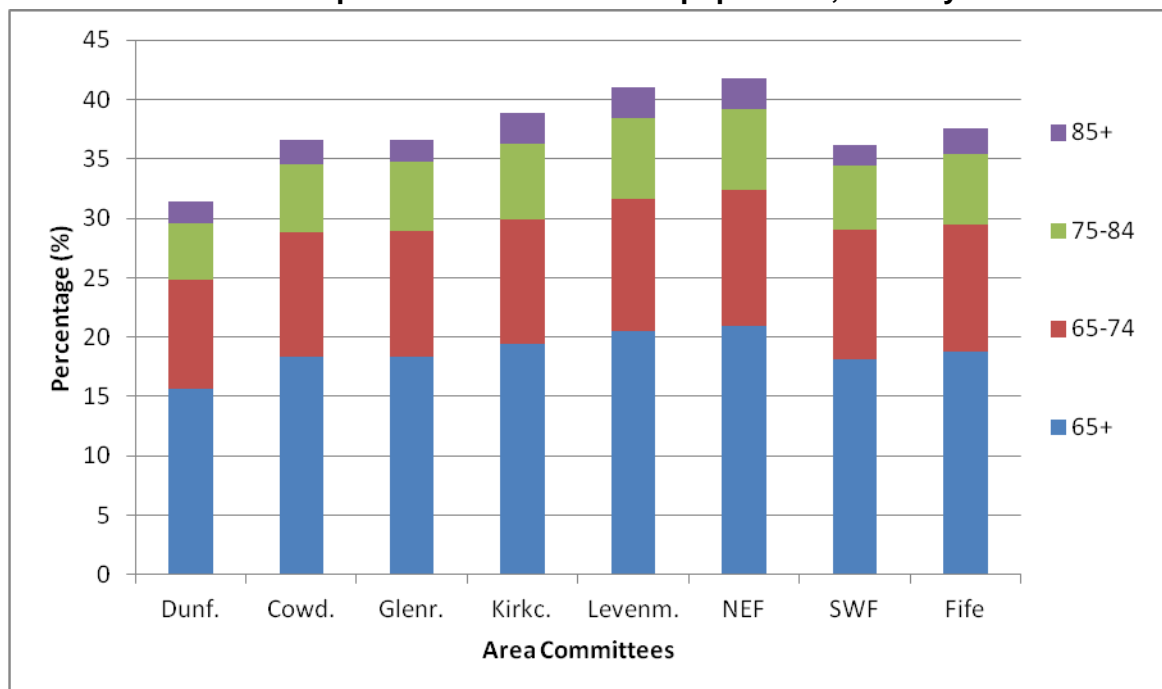
Three of Fife's seven Localities have higher proportions of the population aged 65+ compared to Fife's 18.8%; Kirkcaldy (19.4%), Levenmouth (20.5%) and North East Fife with 20.9% (Table 2 and Chart 1). These three areas also have higher proportions of 75-84 year olds and 85+ year olds. In contrast, the Dunfermline Locality population is consistently lower than Fife, highlighted in particular by the 65+ population of just 15.7%. This is likely attributable to the new housing developments over the past decade.

Table 2: Older Year Population as a % of Total Population: Locality and Fife

	65+	65-74	75-84	85+
	%	%	%	%
City of Dunfermline Locality	15.7	9.1	4.8	1.7
Cowdenbeath Area Locality	18.3	10.5	5.7	2.1
Glenrothes Area Locality	18.3	10.6	5.9	1.8
Kirkcaldy Area Locality	19.4	10.5	6.4	2.5
Levenmouth Area Locality	20.5	11.1	6.8	2.6
North East Fife Area Locality	20.9	11.5	6.8	2.6
South West Fife Area Locality	18.1	11.0	5.4	1.7
Fife	18.8	10.6	6.0	2.2

Source: KnowFife Dataset

Chart 1: Older Years Populations as a % of total population; Locality and Fife 2013



Source: KnowFife Dataset

When looking the adult population aged 16-64 among Fife's Localities, there is a certain amount of variation among them and in comparison to the Fife figure of 63.7%. Three Areas have higher adult populations - City of Dunfermline with 64.9%, North East Fife with 64.7% and South West Fife with 63.9%. The remaining for have lower adult populations -Glenrothes with 63.4%, Cowdenbeath with 63.3%, Kirkcaldy with 62.6% and Levenmouth with 62.3%.

Table 3: Adult Population as a % of Total Population: Locality and Fife

	16-64
	%
City of Dunfermline Locality	64.9
Cowdenbeath Locality	63.3
Glenrothes Locality	63.4
Kirkcaldy Locality	62.6
Levenmouth Locality	62.3
North East Fife Locality	64.7
South West Fife Locality	63.9
Fife	63.7

Source: KnowFife Dataset

Of Fife's Child Population, two Localities have populations lower than the Fife figure of 17.5%. Levenmouth has slightly less with 17.2% but North East Fife has markedly lower child population with 14.4%. Each of the other five Areas has relatively higher child populations than Fife. Dunfermline has 19.4%, Cowdenbeath has 18.3%, Glenrothes 18.4%, and Kirkcaldy and South West Fife both have 18.0%.

Table 4: Child Population as a % of Total Population: Locality and Fife

	0-15
	%
City of Dunfermline Locality	19.4
Cowdenbeath Locality	18.3
Glenrothes Locality	18.4
Kirkcaldy Locality	18.0
Levenmouth Locality	17.2
North East Fife Locality	14.4
South West Fife Locality	18.0
Fife	17.5

Source: KnowFife Dataset

1.2.3 Deprived Areas

If we look at the population structures of the five Fife deprivation quintiles we can see that the most deprived quintile had the lowest proportion of older people, 16.7% of the population were aged 65 and over compared to 20% aged 0-15, as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 (Table 5).

Table 5: Population by Broad Age Group: Fife and SIMD12 Quintiles 2013

	Children (0-15)	Working Age (16-64)	Pensionable Age (65+)
	%	%	%
Q1 20% most deprived	20.0	63.3	16.7
Q2	17.6	63.7	18.7
Q3	16.8	63.9	19.3
Q4	16.7	62.5	20.8
Q5 20% least deprived	16.4	65.1	18.5

Source: KnowFife Dataset

1.2.4 Ethnic Group

In the 2011 Census, 97.6% of the population of Fife described their ethnicity as 'White', a decrease of approximately 1% on the 98.7% reported in 2001 (Table 6). Within this grouping the most commonly reported category was 'White Scottish' stated by 85.7% of the Fife population followed by 'White Other British' stated by 8.6%. A new category for the 2011 Census showed that there were just over 3,000 persons living in Fife who stated they were 'White Polish', 0.8% of the total population.

A separate 'White Gypsy/Traveller' response category was also added to the Census in 2011. 316 people in Fife recorded their ethnic group within this category corresponding to 0.1% of the population of Fife (Table 6). This proportion was the same as that recorded nationally but compared to other council areas Fife had the fourth (of 32) largest number of people who identified themselves as 'White Gypsy/Traveller'.

Table 6: Population of Fife by broad ethnic group; 2001 and 2011 Census

	White	White: Scottish	White: Gypsy/ Traveller	White: Polish	Asian	African, Caribbean or Black
2001 - No.	345,003	308,371	-	-	2,734	490
2001 - %	98.7	88.3%	-	-	0.8	0.1
2011 - No.	356,550	312,957	316	3,058	5,748	1,126
2011 - %	97.6	85.7	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.3

Source: Scroll and Census Data Explorer

1.2.5 Population projections

Population projections make use of past population trends to make predictions about future population growth and structure. Projections are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration but do not take into account changes relating to policy or unexpected events. Population projections are a useful and established means of considering future demand on services.

Fife in common with Scotland has a growing and ageing population. The 2012-based population projections, based on the 2011 Census results, estimate that Fife's overall population will increase by 31,769 (9%), from 366,220 in 2012 to 397,989 in 2037. Increases however will not be seen across all age groups (Table 7). In the next 25 years it is estimated that there will be an overall net reduction of 16,207 persons (9%) aged 30-64, the mid to older working age group, in Fife.

Increases will be seen in the number of younger Fife residents aged both 0 to 15 (8%) and 16 to 29 (4%) from 2012 to 2037. The largest increases will be seen in persons aged 65-74 and those aged 75 and over. By 2037 the number of persons aged 65-74 is expected to be more than 12,000 more than in 2012, a rise of 33%. However the number of persons aged 75 and over is estimated to increase by 93% from 29,632 in 2012 to 57,327 in 2037. From 2027 the number of persons aged 75 and over in Fife is estimated to exceed the number of persons aged 65-74 (see Table 7).

Table 7: Fife 2012 based population projections by age group

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
All Ages	366,220	372,742	380,385	387,569	393,468	397,989
0-15	64,374	65,355	67,855	68,696	69,494	69,484
16-29	63,118	63,843	62,281	62,247	63,828	65,905
30-64	171,575	168,225	167,554	164,778	159,303	155,368
65-74	37,521	42,530	43,147	45,653	49,587	49,903
75+	29,632	32,789	39,548	46,195	51,256	57,329

Source: NRS

Between 2012 and 2037 both the Fife and national population is projected to grow by 9% however Fife will see a greater increase among children and those aged 16-29 and 75 and over than Scotland.

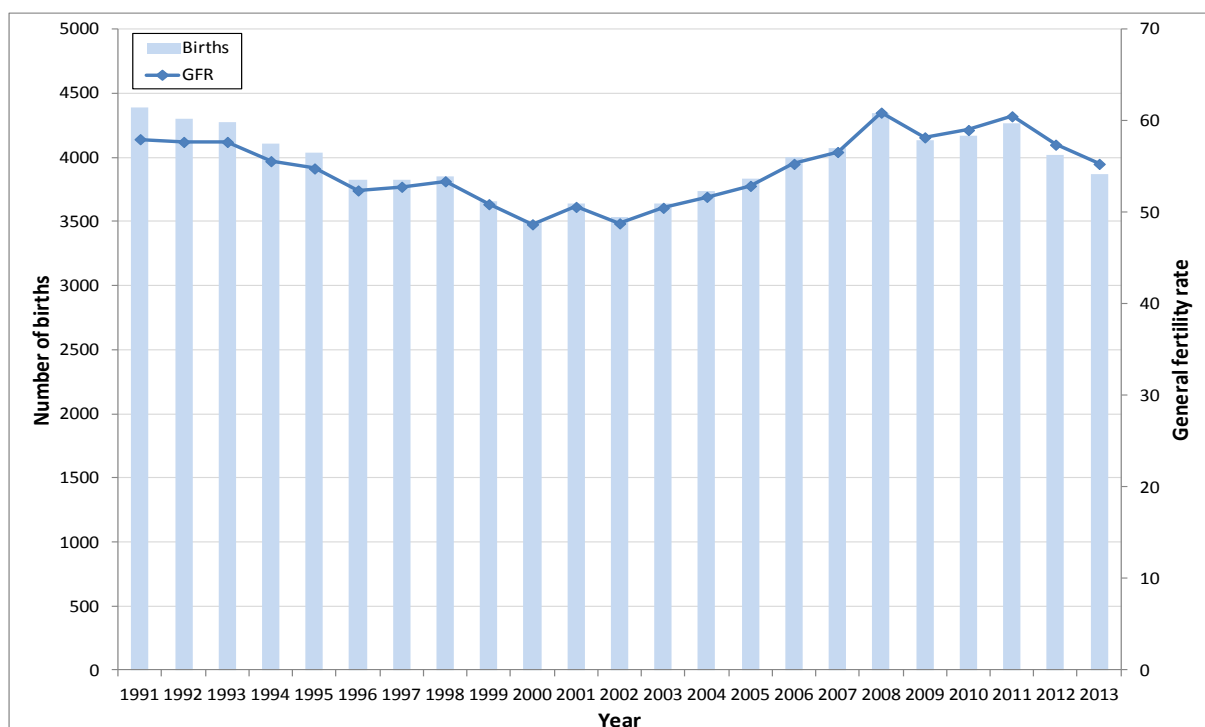
1.2.6 Births

There were 3,872 live births to Fife residents during 2013. This was a decrease of 147 on the 4,019 babies born in the previous year. This was the lowest number of births in Fife since 2006 and 11% fewer births than the peak in 2008 which saw 4,349 births.

Chart 2 below shows that between 1991 and 2002 birth rates fell in Fife from 58.0 per 1000 women to 48.8 before increasing annually between 2002 and 2008. Since 2008 birth rates have fluctuated in Fife but the current rate is the lowest since 2006.

Despite the recent fall in the number of births and General Fertility Rates seen both in Fife and nationally, Fife continues to have higher rates than Scotland, 55.9 per 1000 women compared to 53.7 per 1000 women in 2013, and has had higher rates each year since 2001. Within Fife birth rates were highest in the Kirkcaldy area at 63.7 per 1000 women closely followed by rates in the Cowdenbeath area of 62.2 per 1000 women. Birth rates were lowest in North East Fife at 40.4 per 1000 women in 2013.

Chart 2: Number of births and general fertility rate; Fife 1991 – 2013



Source: NRS/Information Services NHS Fife

1.2.7 Life Expectancy

The latest figures available for life expectancy show that babies born during 2011-13 in Fife could expect to live 77.2 years for males and 81.2 years for females. Life expectancy at birth has increased among both males and females in the last 10 years. Although male life expectancy is still significantly lower than female it has

increased more in the last 10 years, 2.9 years compared to 1.7 years for females. This means the gap between male and female life expectancy has reduced from 5.2 years in 2000-02 to 4.0 years in 2011-13. Fife has higher values for both male and female life expectancy than Scotland but Scotland has seen greater increases in the last 10 years, 3.3 years among males and 2.0 years among females.

1.2.8 Deaths

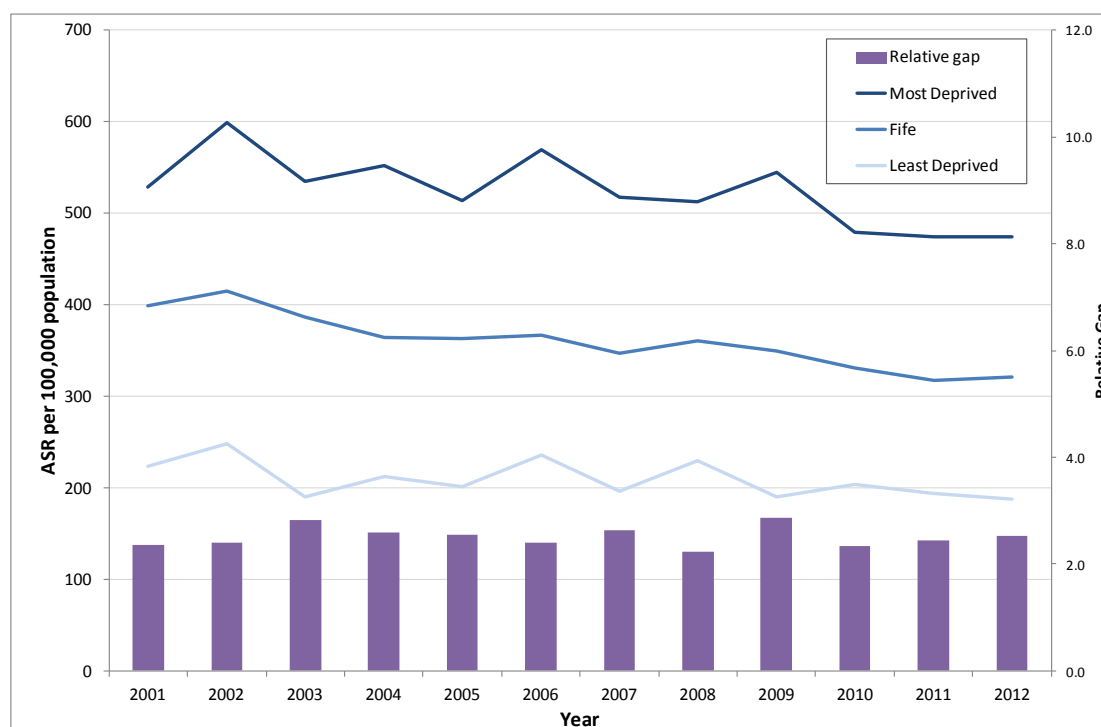
1.2.8.1 Number & rates

During 2013 there were 3,845 deaths of Fife residents. This was 13 more deaths than recorded in 2012. Fife continues to have lower rates of death (all causes all ages) than Scotland with a rate of 1143 per 100,000 population in 2013 compared to 1152 per 100,000 population. Rates of death, for all ages and from all causes in Fife, decreased by 16% between 2001 and 2013.

1,381 deaths were to Fife residents aged under 75 years which corresponded to 36% of the total number of deaths in 2013. This included 651 deaths to residents younger than 65 years. Rates of death among those both aged under 75 years and under 65 years have decreased by 22% since 2001. Fife had lower premature mortality rates (under 75 years) than Scotland, 413 per 100,000 population compared to 438 per 100,000 population in 2013.

Despite decreasing all age and premature mortality rates in Fife the relationship between increased deprivation and higher mortality rates persists. Rates of death for all causes and all ages have been between 1.7 and 1.8 times greater among the most deprived areas than the least deprived in the last five years. Chart 3 shows that the relative gap in premature mortality rates between the most and least deprived has fluctuated between 2.2 and 2.9 since 2001.

Chart 3: Premature mortality rates; Fife and Most/Least Deprived Areas 2001-12



Source: Information Services NHS Fife

1.2.8.2 Causes

In 2013, 1,813 deaths in Fife were due to deaths from cancer, coronary heart disease (CHD) and cerebrovascular disease (stroke), often referred to as the 'big three' causes of death. Since 2001 the number of deaths from these causes has reduced, falling from 56% of all deaths to currently 47% of all deaths. The proportion of deaths caused by CHD decreased from 22% to 13% between 2001 and 2013 and in the same time period the proportion of deaths caused by stroke has also decreased, from 8 to 5%. During this time the proportion of deaths attributed to cancer has increased from 26% to 30% resulting from an increase in the number of cancer deaths in Fife from 1,034 in 2001 to 1,126 in 2013 and a decrease in overall deaths.

The differences between the 'big three' causes are also reflected in age standardised mortality rates which have decreased almost annually for CHD and stroke to now be 48% and 53% lower than rates in 2001. Rates for cancer deaths have fluctuated more and decreased less being 6% lower in 2013 than in 2001. Increasing numbers of cancer deaths but decreasing age standardised rates are due to an increasing proportion of older people within the population and the fact cancer is more common among older people; 50% of cancer deaths in Fife occur among those aged 75 and over.

There were 1,126 cancer deaths in Fife in 2013 with half (567) of these deaths among persons aged under 75 years of age which included 236

deaths to persons aged under 65 years. In 2013, Fife had a very similar rate of all cancer mortality to Scotland, 332 per 100,000 population compared to 334.

Other common causes of death among Fife residents included deaths from respiratory diseases which accounted for 13% (485 deaths) of the total number of deaths in 2013. This category includes deaths from pneumonia (151 deaths) and chronic lower respiratory diseases (226 deaths) such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). A further 8% (302) of all deaths were due to mental and behavioural disorders including dementia. Diseases of the digestive systems (e.g. chronic liver disease) were the cause of death among 200 Fife residents, 5% of all deaths in 2013.

1.2.9 Overweight & Obesity

74% of adults aged 65 and over in Fife had a body mass index (weight/height²) which placed them in the category of overweight (including obese). 35% of adults in this age group were obese (including severely obese) compared to 26% of adults aged 16-44 and 35% of adults aged 45-64. Fife had higher levels of obesity in older adults than Scotland (Table 8).

Table 8: Prevalence of overweight and obesity by age; Fife and Scotland

	Fife				Scotland
	16+	16-44	45-64	65+	65+
Overweight (incl obese)	67%	55%	77%	75%	74%
Obese (incl severely obese)	31%	26%	35%	35%	32%

Source: SHeS 08-11

1.2.10 Coronary Heart Disease

ISD provides information on the incidence of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) at a Fife and Scotland level. Incidence is presented as the number of people with a first hospital admission for CHD or death from CHD without a prior admission to hospital.

Latest published data (January 2014) shows that during 2012/13 a total of 1,242 persons in Fife (all ages) were either admitted to hospital with CHD for the first time or died from CHD without a prior admission to hospital. The incidence rate increases with age with the 75+ age group having the highest incidence rate of 1625.9 per 100,000 population (Table 9).

Fife had similar incidence rates to Scotland for those aged 65 and under but slightly lower incidence rates for both the 65-74 and 75+ age groups.

Table 9: CHD incidence rates by age; Fife and Scotland

	Fife				
Age group	0-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All Ages
Incidence	55	406	315	466	1242
% of age group population	0.03	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.3
Standardised rate per 100,000 population	24.8	395.2	851.2	1625.9	239.3
	Scotland				
Age group	0-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All Ages
Incidence	711	6267	4866	7459	19303
% of age group population	0.02	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.4
Standardised rate per 100,000 population	21.7	429.5	976.4	1829.2	262.8

Source: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Heart-Disease/Topic-Areas/Incidence/>

1.2.11 Cerebrovascular Disease

Latest published data (January 2014) shows that during 2012/13 there were 707 new hospital admissions or deaths (with no prior hospital admission in last 10 years) relating to cerebrovascular disease among those aged 65 and over in Fife. The majority of these cases occurred among the adults aged 75 and over with 1.7% of the population in this age group experiencing a cerebrovascular incident in 2012/13 (Table 10). The proportions of the older adult populations experiencing stroke in Fife and Scotland were similar but standardised incident rates (taking into account the different age and sex population structures) were higher in Fife.

Table 10: Incidence of cerebrovascular disease by age group: Fife and Scotland

	Fife				
Age Group	0-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All Ages
Incidence	33	176	203	504	916
% of age group population	0.02	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.2
Standardised rate per 100,000 population	15.5	168.9	546.9	1592.7	154.1
	Scotland				
Age Group	0-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All Ages
Incidence	497	2621	2639	6765	12522
% of age group population	0.02	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.2
Standardised rate per 100,000 population	15.5	178.1	522.9	1566.6	153.7

Source: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Stroke/Topic-Areas/Incidence/>

1.2.12 Diabetes

Data extracted from the SCI-DC dataset in October 2014 showed that there were a total of 20,081 (5.5%) people resident in the NHS Fife Board area affected by diabetes (either Type 1 or Type 2) with the majority (15.8%) of these being in the 65+ age group. This prevalence rate is higher than that for Scotland as a whole (5.05%). Further details are provided in Table 11.

Table 11: Prevalence of diabetes (Types 1 and 2) in NHS Fife Board area of residence

	All ages		Age group		
	Scotland	NHS Fife	<16	16 - 64	65+
Number	268,154	20,081	145	9,001	10,935
% of Population	5.05%	5.5%	0.2%	3.9%	15.8%

Source: SCI-DC, Scottish Diabetes Survey 2013

Prevalence levels of diabetes (for all ages) differs across Fife with North East Fife having the lowest prevalence rate (4.6% of total population) and Cowdenbeath having the highest prevalence rate of 7.5% of the total population. Further details are provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Prevalence rates of Types 1 and 2 diabetes (All ages) across Fife

	SW Fife	Dunfermline	Kirkcaldy	Glenrothes	Levenmouth	NE Fife	Cowdenbeath
Number	2,938	2,681	3,281	2,549	2,169	3,396	3,041
% of Population	5.9%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%	5.8%	4.6%	7.5%

Source: SCI-DC

1.2.13 Dementia

It is estimated that 5,961 people are affected by dementia in Fife at the present time, with more females than males being affected. The estimated number of people affected by dementia is predicted to increase over the next 15 years by approximately 3600. Full details of the predicted number of people affected by dementia in Fife in the coming years are provided in Table 13.

Table 13: Predicted numbers of males and females by age group affected by dementia in Fife, 2019 - 2029

Age group	Year								
	2019			2024			2029		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<60	47	51	98	46	50	96	45	48	93
60 - 64	23	112	135	25	123	148	26	127	153
65 - 69	187	158	345	201	169	370	221	187	408
70 - 74	330	425	755	307	403	710	332	435	767
75 - 79	474	612	1,086	625	765	1,390	588	732	1,320
80 - 84	660	992	1,652	766	1104	1,870	1,034	1399	2,433
85 - 89	492	1,070	1,562	620	1261	1,881	747	1445	2,192
90+	317	1,067	1,384	436	1306	1,742	609	1673	2,282
TOTAL	2,530	4,485	7,015	3,026	5181	8,207	3,602	6046	9,648

Source: Source: EuroCoDe, Harvey, NRS

1.2.14 Smoking

In Fife 26% of adults describe themselves as a current smoker. The prevalence of smoking decreased with age from a high of 33% of those aged 16-44 to 11% of those aged 65 and over (Table 14). The proportion of smokers among those aged 65 and over in Fife was lower than the 14% reported nationally. Conversely the proportion aged 65 and over classifying themselves as ex-smokers was much greater than in other age groups, 42% compared to 14% in the 16-44 age group and 26% among those aged 45-64.

Table 14: The prevalence of smoking by age; Fife and Scotland

	Fife				Scotland
	16+	16-44	45-64	65+	65+
Current Smoker	26%	33%	28%	11%	14%
Ex Smoker	24%	14%	26%	42%	43%

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2008-11

1.2.15 Alcohol Consumption

Guidelines for levels of alcohol consumption state weekly consumption should be not be greater than 14 units per week for women and 21 units per week for men. 23% of adults in Fife drank beyond these weekly levels which included 16% of those aged 65 and over. The Fife figure of 16% was slightly greater than the Scottish figure of 14% reported in the ScotPHN report which also showed that men aged 65 and over were much more likely than women to exceed weekly drinking limits. Average weekly consumption among those aged 65 and over was 8.2 units which were lower than among other age groups and the 12.3 units reported for all adults.

2 Description of Current Pharmaceutical Services in NHS Fife

2.1 Community Pharmacy Services - General Description

The following section provides a list of the NHS services provided by the 85 community pharmacies in NHS Fife at February 2016. See web link below for details of the 85 community pharmacies in NHS Fife at April 2015 and the NHS services that they provide.

<http://www.nhsfife.org/nhs/index.cfm?fuseaction=publication.pop&pubID=74335E58-BBA0-BC3F-A3BB8B017E019A8A>

2.1.1 Number of Community Pharmacies across NHS Fife and by Locality

At February 2016, NHS Fife has 85 community pharmacies that are located across the seven Fife Localities. Table 15 below lists the number of community pharmacies in each Locality plus selected neighbouring Health Boards. The distribution of community pharmacies across Fife allows wide access to their many services. (See also Appendix 1)

Table 15: Community Pharmacies in NHS Fife (February 2016)

Locality	Population (2011 Census)	Community Pharmacies	Population per Community Pharmacy
Fife	365,198	85	4,296
Levenmouth	36,665	10	3,667
Glenrothes	51,000	10	5,100
NE Fife	73,889	18	4,105
Cowdenbeath	39,347	12	3,279
Dunfermline	54,435	12	4,536
Kirkcaldy	59,752	13	4,596
SW Fife	50,110	10	5,011
<i>Other HBs</i>			
Forth Valley	298,074	76	3,922
Lothian	836,608	183	4,571
Tayside	410,255	92	4,459
Scotland	5,299,900	1253	4,230

2.1.2 Overall Annual Prescriptions Dispensed

In terms of absolute activity relating to prescribing, 6,812,315 prescription items were dispensed in NHS Fife in 2014/15 (these are for all prescriptions dispensed in community pharmacies i.e. GP10s GP10Ns, CPUS, MAS scripts etc); this is an increase in items of 2.4% from 2013/14. See table 16

for the volume of prescription items dispensed in Fife over the last 7 financial years.

Table 16 - Volume of prescription items dispensed in Fife over period April 2008 to March 2015

Financial Year	Number of prescription items dispensed
2014-15	6,812,315
2013-14	6,652,359
2012-13	6,521,198
2011-12	6,398,687
2010-11	6,159,816
2009-10	5,987,558
2008-09	5,759,185

2.1.3 Resources - Premises/Facilities

NHS Circular: PCA(P)(2007)28 Pharmaceutical Services Remuneration Arrangements For 2007-2008: Contract Preparation Payments Premises Guidance and Assessment Tool provides guidance on the premises requirements under the new community pharmacy contract. It provides a tool for pharmacies to assess their ability to meet the requirements and produce an action plan for any rectification work that is required to meet those requirements. This guidance will aid the planning of any future pharmacy premises or potential relocations.

In NHS Fife 99% of pharmacies currently have either a private area or consultation room. And the majority also has induction loop facility (83%) and wheelchair access (88%). The circular PCA(P)(2007)28 aims to ensure that those pharmacies with a deficit in these areas undertake corrective action.

2.1.4 Resources - Community Pharmacy workforce

Each community pharmacy will have at least one pharmacist & all pharmacists have a minimum qualification of a degree in pharmacy & are registered with the General Pharmaceutical Council. The NHS Pharmaceutical List (see section 2.1) lists the pharmacy manager for each community pharmacy, although no other details of pharmacist numbers are listed e.g. part time staff.

With change in legislation pharmacists now have the ability to be supplementary or independent prescribers. Supplementary prescribing is a voluntary prescribing partnership between an independent prescriber and a supplementary prescriber, to implement an agreed patient-specific clinical management plan with the patient's agreement. These supplementary and independent prescribers are involved in the provision of clinics within Fife across numerous specialty areas such as hypertension, stroke, warfarin, vascular, substance misuse, respiratory and pain.

Table 17: Pharmacist numbers training or trained with prescribing rights (January 2016)

Prescribing status	No. of pharmacists
Independent prescribing training in progress	1
Qualified supplementary prescribers	10
Practicing supplementary/ independent prescribers	20
Qualified independent prescribers	29

Community pharmacy is supported by a trained and knowledgeable workforce. The workforce ranges from those who provide healthcare and medicines advice from their role as healthcare counter staff and those that work directly in the dispensary. The support staff work in direct contact with the public and are suitably trained to provide advice on numerous health related matters. The pharmacist provides an expert source of knowledge to the support staff although many staff have developed specialised areas of competence in which they work. As part of community pharmacy development to ensure continued ability to deliver NHS services, work has been ongoing to support development of support staff. One aspect of that work has mapped out the support staff and their qualifications in NHS Fife. The table below shows the number of staff in Fife and in the individual CHPs according to the role titles. There are 4 job categories for the pharmacy support staff and then there are those involved in training towards the categories.

Table 18: Numbers of support staff in NHS Fife community pharmacies. (January 2016)

Support staff title	Total
Medicine Counter Assistant (MCA)	132
Pharmacy Assistant	197
Pharmacy Checking Technician	47
Pharmacy Technician	53
Student MCA	22
Student Pharmacy Assistant	21
Student Pharmacy Technician	25
Student Pharmacy Checking Technician	0
Grand Total	497

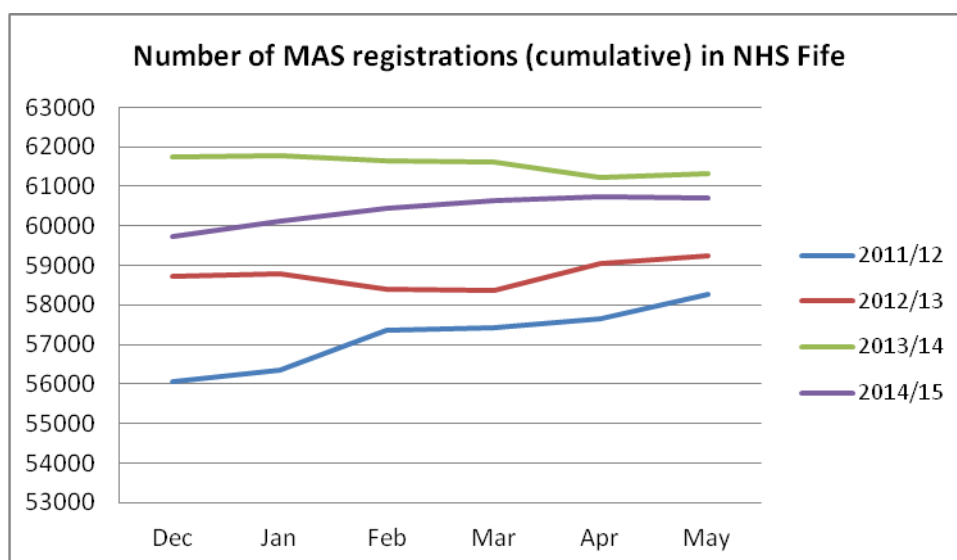
2.2 Community Pharmacy Services - Core Services

2.2.1 Minor Ailment Service

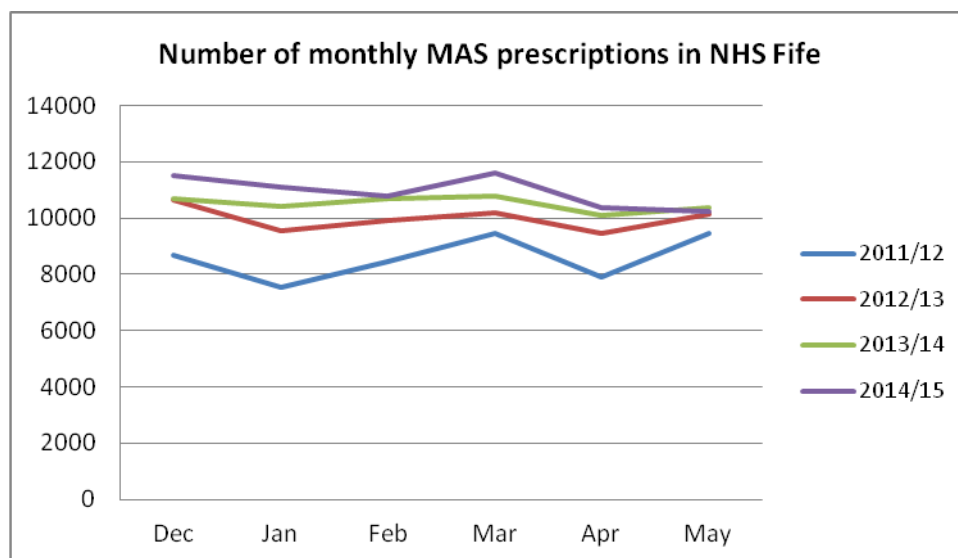
This service was the first of 4 core services to be implemented, on 1st July 2006. This service is delivered by all 85 community pharmacies in Fife and is available to those patients who did not pay prescription charges and require treatment of minor ailments. Since the abolishment of prescription charges the service continues to be available to the same group of people, i.e. those who did not pay prescription charges. When a registered patient accesses this service they will receive a consultation and supply of an appropriate product if indicated, advice only or referral to their GP or other healthcare professional.

Charts 4a+b highlight the use of this service for a period in 2014/15 compared with similar time periods in 3 previous years.

Charts 4a – NHS Fife MAS registrations - Dec'11-May'12 to Dec'14-May'15



Charts 4b – NHS Fife MAS monthly dispensed prescription items - Dec'11-May'12 to Dec'14-May'15



2.2.2 Public Health Service

The Public Health Service comprises of the following services:

1. The provision of advice to patients or members of the public on healthy living options and promotion of self care in circumstances where in the professional opinion of the pharmacist it is appropriate to do so or by request from a patient or member of the public;
2. Making available for use by patients and members of the public a range of NHS or NHS approved health promotion campaign materials and other health education information and support material;
3. Participating in health promotion campaigns, each campaign being on display and visible within a pharmacy for at least six weeks, agreed nationally by Scottish Ministers and a body deemed to be representative of community pharmacy contractors. Between these campaigns generic display material will be made available by the Scottish Ministers for use by PHS providers if they wish; and
4. Where agreed between a PHS provider and the Health Board, participation in locally agreed health promotion campaigns in the intervals between the national campaigns as described in the above paragraph above.

There are three patient service elements of the public health service

2.2.2.1 Stop Smoking Services

The service which began in August 2008 consisted of the provision of a stop smoking service comprising support & advice together with the supply of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) over a period of up to 12

weeks, in order to help smokers successfully stop smoking. In July 2014 the national service specification of the Community Pharmacy Stop Smoking Service was revised; this now includes the option for the supply of varenicline via a Patient Group Direction by a community pharmacist. The submission of claims and minimum data set information on the quit attempt is now done electronically via the Pharmacy Care Record (PCR). The Community Pharmacy Stop Smoking Service is delivered by all 85 community pharmacies in Fife.

The community pharmacy service contributes significantly to the NHS Fife smoking cessation HEAT 6 target, for example for calendar year 2014 62% of all MDS quit attempts made in Fife came from the community pharmacy stop smoking service (with 38% via non-pharmacy services).

Table 19 below shows the MDS quit attempts made in community pharmacies over calendar year 2014 in Fife & selected neighbouring Health Boards. The divergence between the Fife figure compared with the Scottish average can be partly explained by the different stop smoking service model used by other Health Boards e.g. some Health Boards use mainly a pharmacy model whereas NHS Fife has a joint pharmacy/specialist service model.

Table 19 - Number of MDS quit attempts in community pharmacies Jan- Dec 2014

Health Board Area	MDS quit attempts made in community pharmacies Jan-Dec 2014	Number of MDS quit attempts per 1,000 population
Fife	2,661	7.2
Tayside	4,808	11.6
Forth Valley	2,327	7.7
Lothian	4,732	5.5
Scotland	51,966	9.7

Source: Information Services Division Scotland

2.2.2.2 Sexual Health Services

The introduction of a national PHS service for emergency hormonal contraception (EHC) in August 2008 has ensured equitable access to the population of Fife. Community pharmacies continue to issue around 75% of the total EHC prescribed/supplied in NHS Fife. This service comprises of the provision of advice on sexual health matters & the supply of EHC (as levonorgestrel) to women aged 13 years and above, where appropriate. This service is delivered by all 85 community pharmacies in Fife. In October 2015 the national service specification was revised & updated to include the option of another drug, ulipristal; as an alternative to levonorgestrel.

The number of EHC consultations undertaken & prescriptions generated by the community pharmacy service for the last three financial years (prescription type CPUS) are listed below in Table 20

Table 20 - Number of prescriptions (form type CPUS) issued for EHC

Month	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
April	454	418	370
May	463	395	392
June	396	331	415
July	426	406	349
August	395	382	501
September	446	386	418
October	423	430	340
November	435	423	338
December	384	377	368
January	333	374	433
February	389	354	381
March	414	423	378
Monthly average	413	392	359

2.2.2.1 Supply of Prophylactic Paracetamol following MenB Vaccine

This new Community Pharmacy Public Health Service was introduced in October 2015 & allows the supply of the supply of prophylactic paracetamol via PGD to babies receiving the MenB vaccine at 2 months and 4 months. The preferred model across NHS Fife for supply of prophylactic paracetamol will be solely via the community pharmacy service

2.2.3 Acute Medication Service

AMS is the provision of pharmaceutical care services for acute episodes of care and electronically supports the dispensing of acute prescriptions and any associated counseling and advice, and is provided by all 85 community pharmacies in Fife.

All Fife pharmacies have been scanning prescriptions and claiming for them electronically through their clinical system (PMR) for some time now. Figures from October 2015 show that 93% of Fife pharmacies are scanning and claiming over 90% of their total prescriptions, a target set by the Scottish Government. The number of prescriptions automated through the ePay facility at Practitioner Services Division (PSD) continues to increase month on month, and as of October 2015, 89% of claims were automated.

2.2.4 Chronic Medication Service

CMS allows patients with long-term conditions to register with the community pharmacy of their choice for the provision of pharmaceutical care as part of a shared agreement between the patient, the GP and the

pharmacist. CMS allows the GP to generate a patient's prescription for a 24, 48 or 56 week period. In this period the patient is not required to visit the GP to pick up their repeat prescription they are only required to visit the pharmacy to pick up their medication. This process sends electronic messages between the pharmacy system and GP practice system to update the GP record with the dispensing information.

NHS Fife was chosen to be the national early adopter site within Scotland for the roll out of the CMS and this commenced in April 2009. A further phase commenced in spring 2011 with all Health Board areas participating. All Health Boards are now involved in the full roll-out of CMS, which includes serial prescribing, working towards the aim of having all of their GP practices and Community Pharmacies providing the service. Although uptake has been slow (and this is mirrored in other Health Board areas), NHS Fife currently has 40 GP practices (69%) generating serial prescriptions with 67 (79%) pharmacies involved in processing them. We continue to work with practices and pharmacies to encourage uptake, with an emphasis on supporting keen practices to increase the numbers of their patients receiving serial prescriptions.

Community Pharmacists continue to register patients for the service, which incorporates completion of a Pharmaceutical Care Plan. A secure, username/password protected, on-line Pharmacy Care Record (PCR) is used to record information about the patient, including any care issues identified. Pharmacists can now carry out and record High Risk Medicine (HRM) assessments for their Warfarin patients along with assessments for their Lithium and Methotrexate patients. They also continue to monitor and record New Medicine Interventions (NMI). For both HRM and NMI the patient does not need to be registered for CMS. The Pharmacist then works with the patient to support and help them to resolve any issues with their medicines and health conditions, using PCR to record their contact with the patient and the outcomes achieved. As of 1 February 2016, across Scotland, there are 517,055 patients registered for CMS within 1,256 Community Pharmacies.

Table 21 - Number of CMS registered patients as at November 2015 in Fife & selected neighbouring Health Boards

Health Board Area	Number of CMS registered patients	No of CMS registered patients per 1,000 of population
Fife	33,638	92
Tayside	36,300	88
Forth Valley	30,314	101
Lothian	72,419	84
Scotland	505,395	95

2.3 Community Pharmacy Services - Additional Services

There are several additional services agreed within NHS Fife. These are locally negotiated contracts and as such not all pharmacies participate in these services. It is responsibility of the NHS Board to ensure that these additional services meet the needs of the population however this does not mean that the population requires these services equally across geographical areas or that it is necessary to provide them from every community pharmacy. The services might also not entirely be provided by pharmacy alone and so provision must be looked at in the context of wider healthcare services.

Table 22 - Summary of the Numbers of Community Pharmacies providing Additional Services

	Total
Dispensing/supervision of methadone	85
Dispensing/supervision of buprenorphine	60 (see comment in 2.3.1.2 below)
Injecting equipment provision	19
Advice to Care Homes	29
Community Pharmacy Palliative Care Network	21
Just in Case Programme	21
Anticoagulant monitoring	4

2.3.1 Substance Misuse

2.3.1.1 Supervised Self-Administration of Methadone

Methadone is a well-established treatment for opiate dependant patients. It reduces harm to the individual and society by reducing the injecting of drugs which in turn helps to reduce the spread of potentially fatal blood borne viruses such as Hepatitis B, C and HIV. It can also help to stabilise and decriminalise the lives of drug misusers and integrate them back into society.

Supervised self-administration of methadone has become a key component of any methadone programme. Supervision is undertaken at the request of the prescriber and is a clinical decision based on the patient's stability, home circumstances and progress through treatment. Supervision ensures that adequate blood and tissue levels of methadone are maintained and helps to prevent diversion onto the black market.

The use of community pharmacists for dispensing methadone allows patients to be treated in their own communities. Community pharmacists are the best placed healthcare professionals to carry out the supervision of methadone. A valuable supportive relationship can develop between the community pharmacist and the patient. Daily contact allows the pharmacist to monitor patient compliance (e.g. missed doses) and suspected misuse of illegal drugs and alcohol. It also allows the pharmacist to provide health promotion advice.

All pharmacies in Fife will dispense and supervise methadone when required - the majority of pharmacies are able to provide supervision either in a consultation room or an area screened off from general view.

The number of installments of methadone dispensed and the number of supervised doses given for the last 4 financial years are noted in table 19 below. The trend for the last financial year has reversed from the previous years and there has been an increase in the number of doses dispensed and in the proportion that were supervised.

Table 23 - Methadone dispensing - noted as number of installments & number of supervised doses over the last 4 financial years (% change noted in brackets)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Number of methadone installments	293,088 (-6.7%)	271,106 (-7.6%)	252,218 (-7%)	260,549 (+3.3%)
Number of supervised methadone doses	186,178(-12.4%)	164,395 (-11.7%)	149,039 (-9.3%)	161,540 (+8.4%)

2.3.1.2 Supervised Self-Administration of Buprenorphine

There are 60 pharmacies in Fife which offer the supervised self-administration of buprenorphine, although in practice those not registered are generally willing to do so if a request is forthcoming from a prescriber.

The use of buprenorphine for opiate substitution has shown a steady increase over the last four years with the combination tablet of buprenorphine with naloxone being the most commonly prescribed form. The addition of naloxone makes the tablets less attractive to the illicit market and therefore less likely to be diverted. The amount of time the patient will require supervised self-administration should, therefore, be reduced. Supervision of self-administration of buprenorphine is a lengthier process than that for methadone as the sublingual tablet takes between 5 and 10 minutes to dissolve, however the patient only needs to be under close observation for 2-3 minutes whilst the ingredients becomes unrecoverable for diversion.

Data on the number of buprenorphine installments dispensed for financial year 2014/15 is not available. 41,594 installments of buprenorphine were

dispensed in financial year 2013/14. There had been an increase of 33% each year for 2012/13 and 2013/14. Community pharmacies supervised 14,748 installments of buprenorphine in 2013/14 - an increase of 19% from the previous year.

2.3.1.3 Injecting equipment provision

Injecting equipment is provided with the aim of reducing the transmission of blood borne viruses by the sharing of injecting equipment; to protect the public from discarded equipment; to make contact with drug users who are not in contact with drug treatment services; and to improve access to health and harm reduction advice.

There are 19 community pharmacies in Fife who currently provide this service on behalf of the Alcohol and Drug Partnership. Injection equipment is provided in pre-packed packs standardised throughout Scotland via a national procurement.

Injecting equipment providers are asked to encourage clients to use a new set of works for every injection. Eight different packs are available, including two suitable for steroid users. Data is collected at each transaction and forwarded to Information Services Division for input to the annual report.

From the data collected for 2013/2014 ISD report, a total of 310,500 needles and syringes were distributed by all Injecting Equipment Providers in Fife (including the specialist service provided by Addaction). The number of transactions across Fife during this time was 13,752, 94% of which (12,900) were at community pharmacy Injecting Equipment Providers.

2.3.2 Domiciliary Oxygen Therapy Services (DOTS)

Since 2012 Dolby-Vivisol has been the contract holder for the supply of medical oxygen to patients at home. Oxygen is no longer supplied from any community pharmacy in Scotland. This integrated oxygen service, which supplies most patients with an appropriate oxygen concentrator and small cylinders for use outside the home, has been a positive development for patients and has lead to reduced costs for Health Boards.

Following this transition a small gap in service provision around very rapid supply of oxygen for patients who are hypoxic at the end of life was identified. Pharmacy Services at Lynebank Hospital have access to five oxygen concentrators which they can supply to a patient at home within four hours of being contacted by a GP practice.

2.3.3 Supply of Stoma Appliances

From 1 July 2011 suppliers of stoma appliances must be entered on the NHS Scotland list of approved suppliers. Stoma service providers are expected to comply with the agreed standards for service provision. All NHS Fife community pharmacies have registered to provide this service currently. In addition other appliance suppliers also provide this service giving NHS Fife adequate coverage for this service.

At the start of 2015 a review of Stoma Care Services began to assess the quality & cost effectiveness of the current arrangements.

2.3.4 Pharmaceutical Advice to Care Homes

Community pharmacies provide a service to Care Homes to provide advice on safe keeping and correct administration of drugs and medicines to residential and nursing homes. There is work ongoing nationally to review the current service available, with a view to introducing a version of CMS for care home patients (currently excluded from CMS).

2.3.5 Palliative Care Network

The aim of this service is to provide a network of community pharmacists throughout Fife, who are able to meet the pharmaceutical care needs of palliative care patients. The key services provided are:

- Dispensing of specialist palliative care medicines
- Providing advice and information on the use of these medicines to patients/carers and healthcare professionals
- Liaising with the patients' usual community pharmacist and primary healthcare team to ensure continuity of supply of the specialist medicine(s).

Additional funding secured from Scottish Government over the last few years has enabled an extension to the network, from 15 to 21 pharmacies. This funding also enables a community pharmacist to join the network group to inform future education and training requirements.

2.3.6 Services Commissioned By NHS Fife

2.3.6.1 Just in Case Programme

A 'Just in Case - JIC' programme is delivered from community pharmacies. Such a programme has been advocated by the Scottish Government through '*Living and Dying Well - a national action plan for palliative and end of life care in Scotland*'. The NHS Fife Action Plan contains as part of action 6: '*To identify if there are areas or circumstances within NHS Fife where the use of 'Just in Case' boxes would improve the accessibility of medicines likely to prevent hospital admissions*'. JIC relies

on appropriate anticipatory prescribing which forms part of wider anticipatory care planning processes.

The programme was developed with the NHS Fife Palliative Care Guidelines Group and the Network of Palliative Care Community Pharmacy Development Group. The programme uses the already established Fife Network of Palliative Care Community Pharmacies to work closely with the patient's Primary Care team to monitor the supply of boxes and the medicines contained therein.

Avoidable hospital admissions and GP out of hours calls are being prevented. Where a JIC box is issued and subsequently used, 99% of patients were found to be able to remain in their preferred place of care i.e. home. Feedback from both health professionals and patients and their families are that having the JIC at home is greatly reassuring. This successful scheme has now been extended to make it available to all patients at the end of life e.g. heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

2.3.6.2 Pharmacist Led Warfarin Clinics (Anticoagulant Monitoring)

Pharmacist led warfarin clinics have been available in Dunfermline in Fife following a successful pilot and evaluation in 2001. The service was created to improve the management of the increased number of warfarin patients and the corresponding increase in the number of International Normalised Ratio (INR) monitoring episodes. Four Pharmacies are now involved in this service; all in the Dunfermline area, which involves managing patient appointments, extracting bloods, measuring and interpreting INR results, modifying warfarin dose if required, discussion of the result and the factors affecting the result. Scheduling of next appointments are then made and if necessary referral or discussion with GP or secondary care. The service is sub-contracted by certain GP practices to these community pharmacies.

2.3.6.3 Community Pharmacy Pain Network

In order to address waiting times, the Pain Specialist Pharmacy team developed a proposal to form a community pharmacist pain network. This proposal was supported by the Local Medical Committee (LMC). Around the same time, a short-life working group (SLWG) was established to consider what the clinical priorities for pharmacist prescribing in community pharmacy might be. The SLWG agreed that a pilot community pharmacy pain network had the potential to both address waiting times for patients and to support those pharmacists yet to become active prescribers.

A training package was developed supported by specialist pain pharmacists. Each community pharmacist was also allocated a "buddy" specialist pharmacist. A service specification outlining the roles and

responsibilities for individuals within the service has been developed together with a competency framework to support the community pharmacists. Six community pharmacists participated in an initial pilot and have subsequently been supported to deliver pain clinics. An evaluation found that patients were highly satisfied with the service and that the service also had the potential to reduce medicine costs. Further data collection and analysis is currently underway in order to inform service improvement.

2.3.6.4 Gluten Free Foods Service

Following a pilot in April 2014 the Community Pharmacy Service was introduced in October 2015 enabling patients to obtain gluten free foods directly from a local pharmacy. NHS Fife has developed a Gluten Free Food Formulary and a patient leaflet is available. Only diagnosed patients with coeliac disease and/or dermatitis herpetiformis will be allowed to access this service, and will be given an agreed allocation of Gluten Free units. Patients will be able to choose which staple foods they require from the Fife Gluten Free Formulary.

Pharmacists are required to register patients, complete a Pharmacy Care Record (PCR) and carry out an initial and thereafter an annual check on patients using this service. All 85 NHS Fife community pharmacies have signed up to this service. Alternatively patients can choose to remain with their GP practice to collect their prescription for gluten free foods.

2.3.6.5 Prescribed Sharps Disposal Service

A new Prescribed Sharps Disposal Service was launched across NHS Fife in February 2015. All 85 local pharmacies are taking part in this new service. Patients take their full (sealed) sharps bin to their local pharmacy and exchange it for a new one.

The main driver for the development of the service was the risk to patients, staff and the public articulated by Fife Council, Healthcare Environment Inspectorate (HEI) and NHS Fife Health Board.

Prescribed sharps are used by anyone who uses a needle to inject prescribed medication or who self test e.g. for blood sugar levels. The service enables safe and easy access to special plastic sharps containers for patients to store the used sharps in their home before returning them to a community pharmacy for safe disposal.

It is important for sharps to be disposed of safely, as inappropriate disposal creates a risk of accidental needle-stick injuries to pharmacy staff, waste management staff and to patients and members of the public. The new service provides:

- Patients with a safe and convenient route for the disposal of sharps.

- Reduces the amount of sharps stored in patients' homes, by providing a convenient route for disposal, thus reducing the risk of accidental needle-stick injuries.
- Reduces the environmental damage caused by inappropriate disposal methods for sharps.

2.4 Community Pharmacy Services - Unscheduled Care

Unscheduled care can be described as:

“NHS care which cannot reasonably be foreseen or planned in advance of contact with the relevant healthcare professional, or is care which, unavoidably, is out with the core working period of NHS Scotland. It follows that such demand can occur at any time and that services to meet this demand must be available 24 hours a day.”

In the past the largest group of patients requiring unscheduled care tended to use one of the following routes:

- an urgent appointment with their GP
- advice from NHS 24
- referral to the Out of Hours service via NHS 24

More recently service developments in community pharmacy have led to pharmacies becoming an important access route for people requiring unscheduled care particularly over weekends and public holidays. One of the tools available to pharmacists is the National Patient Group Direction for the Urgent Supply of Repeat Medicines and Appliances. This service was initiated nationally in December 2005. Community Pharmacies can also use Direct Referral to local Out of Hours services where the pharmacist feels that the patient does not have a medicines supply issue.

Table 24 lists the number of prescriptions (CPUS) issued for urgent supply of repeat medicines via this PGD over the last 7 financial years.

Table 24 - Number of prescriptions (form type CPUS) issued for urgent supply over last 7 financial years

Financial year	Number of urgent supply prescriptions
2014-15	18,940
2013-14	15,916
2012-13	13,628
2011-12	12,148
2010-11	11,431
2009-10	10,331
2008-09	7,948

2.5 Community Pharmacy Services - Accessibility of Pharmaceutical Services

2.5.1 Travel times to community pharmacies

Previous national research has indicated that 86% of the population are within 20 minutes travelling time of their pharmacy and 44% are within 10 minutes. This data also showed that 47% of respondents travelled by car and 42% walked. The majority (83%) started and ended their journey at home with only 8% travelling from their place of work. Another UK wide survey showed that 56% of respondents were a short walk away from a pharmacy with an additional 22% further than a short walk but less than one mile. The respondents in this survey reported a mean distance of travel of 0.8 miles to a pharmacy.

The distance the population live from a pharmacy has been calculated for Fife. The information shows similar results to the research findings above. The distance from the pharmacy and the percentage of the population living within this distance are shown in the table below.

Table 25: Percentages of the Fife population living within various distances of their nearest pharmacy

Distance population live from their nearest pharmacy	Percentage of population living within the distance
Quarter of a mile of Pharmacy	28.4%
Half a mile of pharmacy	65.8%
Within one mile of pharmacy	88.5%
Within 2 miles of pharmacy	96.6%
Within 4 miles of pharmacy	99.8%
Within 6 miles of pharmacy	100%

1. Populations are 2014 estimates at data zone level (2011 configuration) for Fife
2. Distances are "as the crow flies" straight line distances, not travel time
3. Distances are calculated from the grid reference of Fife pharmacies via the postcode and the mean value of the grid references for postcode within a data zone

The information above shows that 88.5% of the Fife population lives within 1 mile of their nearest pharmacy. It cannot be assumed that the population will necessarily use the nearest pharmacy but location has been shown to be critical in the access to pharmaceutical services. It should be noted that NHS Fife is the third most densely populated of all Scottish Health Boards.

Survey results as part of the Office of Fair Trade review of the control of entry regulation and retail pharmacy services in the UK demonstrated that 89% of people found the location of their pharmacy easy to get to from home. Convenience of the pharmacy location is related to the distance required to travel to the pharmacy by the population that they serve.

2.5.2 Hours of service

Pharmacies provide opening hours that must cover 9.00am to 5.30pm on 5 days of the week in which they can be closed for 1 hour during the middle of the day and offer one day per week of an 9am to 1pm opening (NHS Fife General Pharmaceutical Services: Hours of Service Scheme). In summary this shows that each contracted pharmacy must be open five and a half days per week. There are some local variations on these hours that have been agreed by the NHS Board based on local circumstances to suit the requirements at individual locations.

Several pharmacies have extended hours to 6pm and many offer a service on Saturday and some on Sundays. See table 26 below for a summary of the hours of service of community pharmacies in Fife.

Table 26: Summary of the hours of service of community pharmacies in Fife (December 2015)

	Open less than 5 full days per week	Open only 5 full days per week	Open only 5½ days per week	Open up to 6 full days per week	Open 7 days per week	Number of community pharmacies
Total	1	10 (5*)	44	22	8	85

*The numbers in brackets indicate the pharmacies that are open 4½ days during Monday to Friday & half day Saturday

In September 2010 a NHS Fife Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment of Out of Hours Community Pharmacy Provision on Sundays included a benchmarking exercise which showed the NHS Fife provision of pharmaceutical services on a Sunday to be at least in line with, if not more generous than other similar NHS Board areas i.e. most health board areas have fewer Sunday opening pharmacies per head of the population than Fife.

It should also be noted that the 8 community pharmacies that do open on a Sunday are located in the same areas/towns as the NHS Fife Primary Care Emergency Service (PCES) where prescriptions on a Sunday will be generated from.

2.6 Community Pharmacy - General Services Financial Report Summary

A summary of the budgets in financial year 2015/16 for the general services within community pharmacies is listed in appendix 2.

2.7 Future developments of Pharmaceutical Care Services

The Scottish Government publication - *Prescription for Excellence - A Vision & Action Plan for the right pharmaceutical care through integrated partnerships and innovation* – September 2013 (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/Policy/Prescription-for-Excellence>) states that

Pharmaceutical Care Services in NHS Fife 2016/17 (April 2016)

Pharmaceutical Care Services Plans will be central to how NHS Scotland plans, provides & delivers pharmaceutical care & medicines to its communities. Prescription for Excellence places a clear emphasis on delivery of pharmaceutical care in the community from both pharmacy premises & away from those premises. This change in emphasis needs to be reflected in PCS Plans with appropriate assessment of pharmaceutical care needs.

The PCS Report of 2016/17 has included Locality profiles for the first time (see Appendix 1) for each of the seven Localities within the Health & Social Care Partnership. The Levenmouth Locality has more detailed information on the services provided by the community pharmacies in this Locality as an example of how PCS Reports will develop in the future.

Further national development work is currently underway which will improve methodologies to allow future PCS Plans to be delivered in the context of Prescription for Excellence, Health & Social Care Integration and the amendments to the Control of Entry Regulations.

3 Description of General Medical Service Provision in NHS Fife

See web link below for details of the 58 GP practices in NHS Fife at April 2015 that provide General Medical Services (additional services & enhanced services are also noted)

<http://www.nhsfife.org/nhs/index.cfm?fuseaction=publication.pop&pubID=1B6D9E8E-A31C-50E0-CD260D2371D607C2>

Appendix 1 shows two maps of NHS Fife; as East & West Divisions of the new Health & Social Care Partnership with all the GP practices & community pharmacies denoted. The relationship between pharmaceutical and medical services is strong in NHS Fife and the location of GP practices has historically played a significant influence over the geographical location of community pharmacies.

At February 2016 there is one GP practice that currently provides dispensing services. This is the Auchtermuchty/Strathmiglo practice - dispensing services are provided from the Strathmiglo surgery each morning (Monday to Friday; 8.30am -12.00pm) plus from 4.00pm to 5.30pm on Thursdays.

4 Analysis of Pharmaceutical Needs within NHS Fife with Recommendations to Meet Identified Under Provision

Information on both the health of the population of Fife and the services currently provided by community pharmacies has been detailed in the previous sections of the report. This has allowed adequate information to be considered to contemplate what the implications of this are for the future of the community pharmacy service within NHS Fife.

It would appear that overall there are no identified gaps in provision of pharmaceutical services in NHS Fife. These services are well distributed across the region and meet the access needs of the vast majority of the population, with no large gaps being identified. In addition the report has not identified unmet need for new community pharmacies across Fife, although the need for the services delivered through existing pharmacies may require ongoing scrutiny.

New services introduced in 2015 such as the Prescribed Sharps Disposal Service (February 2015) & the Prophylactic Paracetamol following MenB vaccine service (October 2015) ensure that the provision of pharmaceutical services continues to evolve to meet the requirements of the population.

4.1 Number of community pharmacies

There are 85 contracted community pharmacies in NHS Fife. These are well distributed across the region & appear to meet the access needs of the vast majority of the population. Since 2009, there have been seven new community pharmacy contracts awarded in NHS Fife; one in each of the seven Localities.

4.2 Hours of service

There would appear to be no under provision in terms of opening hours for NHS Fife. For example there are eight community pharmacies that open seven days a week; three in Kirkcaldy, two each in Dunfermline & St Andrews & one in Glenrothes. Opening hours out with core hours are likely to remain fluid and a local process for agreement of any opening hour changes should be retained.

4.3 Pharmacy workforce

The formation of the Community Pharmacy Pain Network has provided an opportunity for pharmacists who are independent prescribers to utilize this qualification in order to provide pharmaceutical care, reduce waiting times & reduce medicine costs. Future opportunities will present for pharmacists who are independent prescribers e.g. to work as clinical pharmacists within GP practices.

4.4 Community Pharmacy services - core services

4.4.1 The Minor Ailment Service

The number of MAS dispensed items across NHS Fife has increased over a 4 year period when three six month periods in 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015 were examined.

4.4.2 The Public Health Services

The Community Pharmacy Stop Smoking Service - The community pharmacy service contributes significantly to the NHS Fife smoking cessation HEAT 6 target, for example for calendar year 2014 62% of all MDS quit attempts made in Fife came from the community pharmacy stop smoking service (with 38% via non-pharmacy services).

Sexual Health (EHC) Service - In October 2015 the national service specification was revised & updated; changes included mandatory continuing professional development for pharmacists plus the option of another drug, ulipristal; as an alternative to levonorgestrel for EHC.

4.4.3 Chronic Medication Service

Work to complete implementation of CMS is progressing in line with Scottish Government timescales. The number of CMS registered patients within NHS Fife is also in line with neighbouring Health Boards.

4.5 Community Pharmacy services - additional services

The Additional Services developed under the Community Pharmacy Contract have developed robustly and make a fundamental contribution to the health of the population. Locally agreed services have been developed across the region according to the priorities of NHS Fife and the assessed needs of local communities. An example of this is the Prescribed Sharps Disposal Service which was introduced in February 2015 & is available from all NHS Fife community pharmacies (see section 2.3.6.8 for further information.)

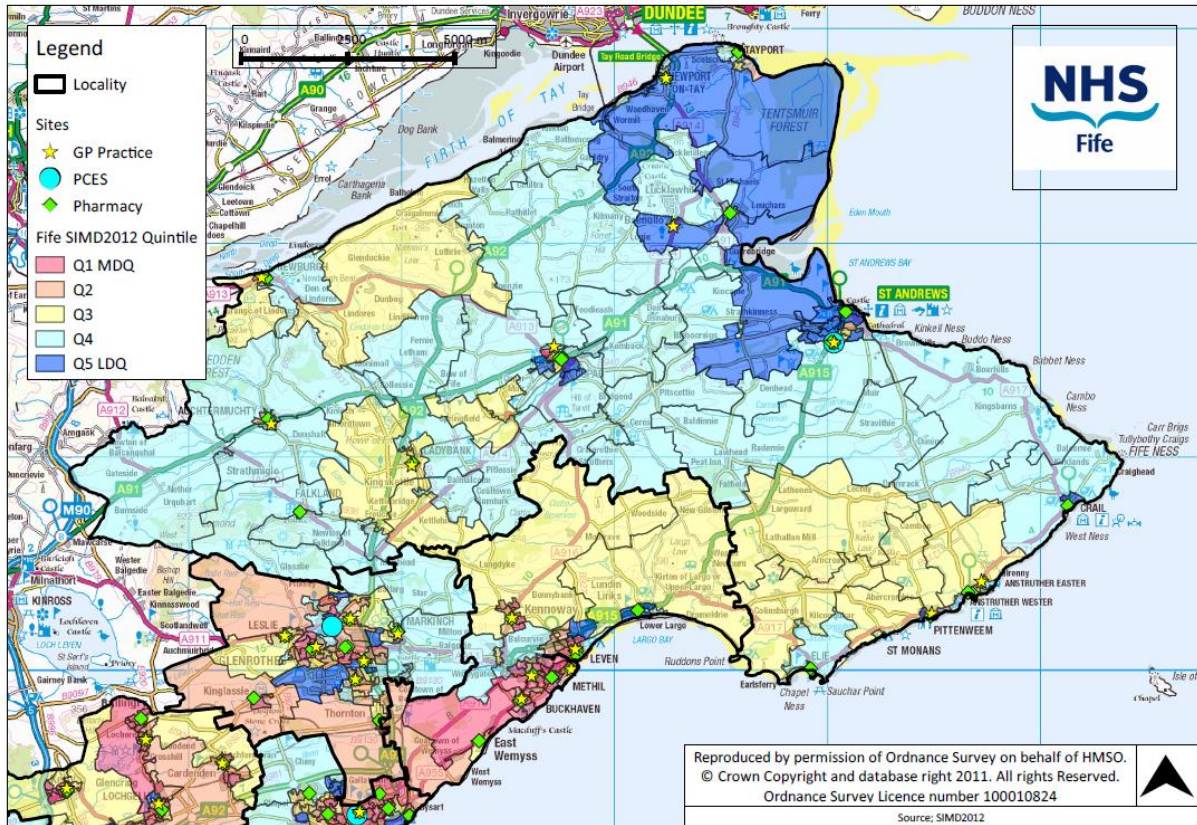
Several community pharmacy services are negotiated at a local level and there is potential to review each of those on an ongoing basis to ensure that the services delivered still meet the needs of the local population.

4.5.1 Substance misuse

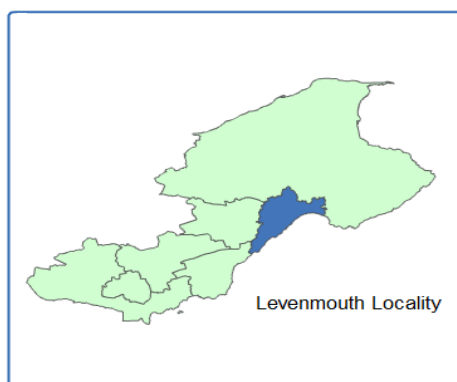
There would appear to be no current evidence of unmet need for the supervised methadone & buprenorphine services. The services provided by pharmacies relating to substance misuse are part of an overall strategy led by the Drug and Alcohol Action Team and services require to be addressed within that wider context and appropriate funding identified to support any increase in demand.

Appendix 1 - NHS Fife Locality Profiles

Appendix 1a - Map of East Division of Health & Social Care Partnership by SIMD quintiles



Appendix 1b - Levenmouth Locality Profile



Demography

	Levenmouth Locality	Fife	Scotland
Population	Source: National Records of Scotland (formerly General Register Office Scotland)		
Total Population (2013)	37,695	366,910	5,327,700
% aged 0-15 (Children) (2013)	17.2	17.5	17.1
% aged 16-64 (Working Age) (2013)	62.3	63.7	65.1
% aged 65+ (Pensionable Age) (2013)	20.5	18.8	17.8
Ethnicity	Source: 2011 Census		
% White Scottish (2011)	93	86	84
% White: Other (2011)	6.1	11.9	12.1
% Asian (2011)	0.9	1.6	2.7
% Other Minority Ethnic Group (2011)	0.5	0.8	1.3
General Health	Source: 2011 Census		
% Very Good Health (2011)	46	51	53
% Good Health (2011)	31	31	30
% Fair Health (2011)	16	13	12
% Bad Health (2011)	6	4	4
% Very Bad Health (2011)	2	1	1
Long term condition or disabilities	Source: 2011 Census		
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Lot (2011)	13	10	10
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Little (2011)	12	11	10
% No Health Limitation of Activities (2011)	75	80	80
Birth rates	Source: ISD, NHS Fife		
Birth Rate per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 (2013)	61	56	54
Number of births (2013)	409	3,872	56,014
Death rates	Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics		
All cause mortality rate per 1000 population all ages (2013)	12	11	10
Number of deaths registered in the calendar year (2013)	432	3,845	54,700
Child Poverty	Source: DWP, Child Poverty Estimates		
% children (under 16) in poverty (2013)	27	19	18
% of the population SIMD employment deprived	Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation		
% population SIMD employment deprived (2012)	19	13	13
% of the population SIMD income deprived			
% population SIMD income deprived (2012)	20	13	13
Fuel Poverty	Source: Based Scottish Government data analysis by Changeworks		
Total Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	4,868	39,777	N/A
Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	28	25	N/A

Pharmacies in the Levenmouth Locality - 10

Pharmacy Name	Address	Postcode
Boots the Chemists	47 High Street, Leven	KY8 4NE
T W Buchanan	30 Commercial Road, Leven	KY8 4LD
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	Merlin Crescent, Muiredge, Buckhaven	KY8 1HJ
Well	303 Wellesley Road, Methil	KY8 3BS
Lloyds Pharmacy	19 Bishops Court, Kennoway	KY8 5LA
Boots the Chemists	Ajax Way, Methil	KY8 3RS
Leven Pharmacy	12-14 Commercial Road, Leven	KY8 4LD
C Buchanan	345 Methilhaven Road, Methil	KY8 3HR
Lundin Links Pharmacy	2 Emsdorf Street, Lundin Links	KY8 6AB
East Wemyss Pharmacy	Unit 2, 21 Main Road, East Wemyss	KY1 4RE

GP Practices in the Levenmouth Locality - 7

GP Practice
21257 - Dr McLaren & Partners, Leven
20108 - Muiredge Surgery, Buckhaven
21505 - Methilhaven Surgery, Methil
21510 - The Cannons Practice, Methil
21276 - Drs Page, McDonald & Stevenson, Leven
20856 - Kennoway Medical Group, Kennoway
21281 - Airlie Medical Practice, Leven

- There are 7 GP Practices within the Levenmouth Locality
- The 10 Pharmacies dispensed 97% of **all** GP10 prescriptions written by the 7 GP Practices

Breakdown of all prescriptions sent to the ten Pharmacies within Levenmouth Locality

GP Practice	% Share
21257 - Dr McLaren & Partners, Leven	21%
20108 - Muiredge Surgery, Buckhaven	19%
21505 - Methilhaven Surgery, Methil	16%
21510 - The Cannons Practice, Methil	11%
21276 - Drs Page, McDonald & Stevenson, Leven	10%
20856 - Kennoway Medical Group, Kennoway	10%
21281 - Airlie Medical Practice, Leven	8%
Other Prescribers	5%

General Prescribing Data

Patients and Pharmacies

A total of 10 Pharmacies provide services within Levenmouth Locality

Pharmaceutical Care Services in NHS Fife 2016/17 (April 2016)

- The vast majority of prescriptions presented at the Pharmacies (99.8%) originated from Prescribers in NHS Fife.
- 33,105 unique patients presented prescriptions In 12 months ending 31st October 2015
- The age distribution of these 33,105 unique patients were;
 - 18% aged between 0-17
 - 59% aged between 18 to 64
 - 23% aged 65 & older
- 84% of Patients presented a minimum of 2 prescription forms

Prescriptions

Breakdown of prescription types presented (year ending October 2015)

Form Type Code	Minor Ailments	Urgent Supply	GP10	Stock Order	Nurses Form	Pharmacist Form	Dental	Hospital	Addiction Services
Percentage:	1.85%	1.03%	93.33%	0.36%	2.18%	0.08%	0.42%	0.31%	0.44%

Breakdown of all prescription items by therapeutic Area (BNF Chapter)

BNF Chapter Description	Percentage:
Central Nervous System	24%
Cardiovascular System	23%
Gastro-intestinal System	10%
Endocrine System	8%
Respiratory System	9%
Infections	5%
Skin	5%
Musculoskeletal & Joint Diseases	4%
Nutrition and blood	4%
Obstetrics, Gynae+Urinary Tract Disorders	3%
Appliances	2%
Ear, Nose And Oropharynx	2%
Eye	2%
Other Chapters	1%

- 791,393 Items were dispensed between all 10 Pharmacies
 - 77 Patients presented prescriptions originating from PCES (Out of Hours service)

Polypharmacy

- 9,716 patients received prescriptions for medicines in 5 or more distinct therapeutic (BNF Chapters)
 - 8,246 (84.87% n=9,716) patients received prescriptions for 5 or more distinct therapeutic (BNF Chapters) where NONE of the prescriptions were for a High Risk Medicine
 - 1470 patients received prescriptions for 5 or more distinct therapeutic areas (BNF Chapters) where at least **one** medicine was considered High Risk.
- 688 patient received prescriptions for medicines in 10 or more distinct therapeutic areas (BNF Chapters)

Pharmaceutical Care Services in NHS Fife 2016/17 (April 2016)

- 24 (3.49% n= 688) patients received prescriptions for medicines in 10 or more distinct therapeutic areas (BNF Chapters) where NONE of the prescriptions were for a High Risk Medicine
- 664 patients received prescriptions for 10 at least one medicine was considered High Risk.

Core Services

Minor Ailment Service

- There were 6,601 patients registered for Minor Ailments Service at the End of October 2015
 - This generated a monthly total for October 2015 of 1,135 prescriptions.
 - There were 616 registrations terminated for various reasons.
- A total of 14,641 (1.85%) of prescriptions processed for 12 months ending October 2015 were for the Minor ailments Service.

Acute Medications service

For the month of October 2015

- Collectively for all 10 Pharmacies Total No of Priced AMS Items (Items on GP10 Forms where PSD has captured the barcode) was 60,238.

Chronic Medication Service

No of Patients Registered in October 2015	No of Registrations Ended in October 2015	No of Assessments	Total Number of patients registered by end of October 2015	Total Assessments done by end of October 2015
151	34	42	2,453	2,322

New Medicine Interventions

- 145 Patients had Single Interventions recorded in the month of January 2016
- 9 Patients had 2 Interventions recorded in the month of January 2016
- 3 Patients had 3 or More interventions recorded in the month of January 2016

High Risk Medicines

Patients with 2 or more forms	Number of unique patients(Per drug)	No of Prescriptions (Items)
AZATHIOPRINE	74	478
LITHIUM	24	227
METHOTREXATE	250	1750
WARFARIN SODIUM	579	5998
Sum:	927	8453

Please Note some individual patients may have been prescribed more than one high risk medicine.

Public Health Service

2079 prescription items were written within the Public Health Service in 12 months ending 31st October 2015.

Service	Number of prescription items
Emergency Hormonal Contraceptive	276
Smoking Cessation	1,803

Smoking Cessation quit attempt/success rate data for financial year 14/15

- Total number of quit attempts - 400
- Successful quits at 1 moth follow up - 160
- Successful quits at 3 moth follow up - 88

Gluten Free Food Service

For the Year ending 31st October 2015 gluten free scripts and origin of prescription as below.

- CPUS (Pharmacy) scripts = 1856
- GP10 (GP surgery) scripts = 51

Locally Negotiated Services

Care Homes

Community Pharmacies may provide advice on safe storage and administration of drugs and medicines to those residential and nursing homes wishing to receive such advice

- 339 Patients were recorded as being care home residents in 12 months ending October 2015
 - 281 patients (83%) with multiple prescription forms (2 or more)
 - 98% of care home prescriptions processed were for Patients with multiple(2 or more) prescriptions in 12 months ending October 2015

Injection Equipment

There are 2 pharmacies within Levenmouth Locality which are Fife Community Pharmacy Injection Equipment providers.

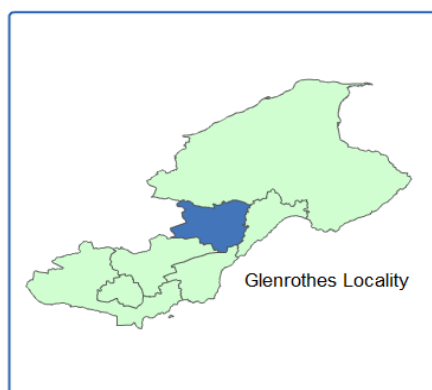
Pharmacy Name	Address	Postcode
Boots the Chemists	47 High Street, Leven	KY8 4NE
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	Merlin Crescent, Muiredge, Buckhaven	KY8 1HJ

Palliative Care - Just in Case boxes

There are 2 pharmacies within Levenmouth Locality which are Part or the Fife Network of Palliative Care.

Pharmacy Name	Address	Postcode
T W Buchanan	30 Commercial Road, Leven	KY8 4LD
C Buchanan	345 Methilhaven Road, Methil	KY8 3HR

Appendix 1c - Glenrothes Locality Profile



Demography

	Glenrothes Locality	Fife	Scotland
Population	Source: National Records of Scotland (formerly General Register Office Scotland)		
Total Population (2013)	50,701	366,910	5,327,700
% aged 0-15 (Children) (2013)	18.4	17.5	17.1
% aged 16-64 (Working Age) (2013)	63.4	63.7	65.1
% aged 65+ (Pensionable Age) (2013)	18.3	18.8	17.8
Ethnicity	Source: 2011 Census		
% White Scottish (2011)	90	86	84
% White: Other (2011)	8.2	11.9	12.1
% Asian (2011)	1.5	1.6	2.7
% Other Minority Ethnic Group (2011)	0.5	0.8	1.3
General Health	Source: 2011 Census		
% Very Good Health (2011)	49	51	53
% Good Health (2011)	32	31	30
% Fair Health (2011)	13	13	12
% Bad Health (2011)	4	4	4
% Very Bad Health (2011)	1	1	1
Long term condition or disabilities	Source: 2011 Census		
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Lot (2011)	10	10	10
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Little (2011)	11	11	10
% No Health Limitation of Activities (2011)	79	80	80
Birth rates	Source: ISD, NHS Fife		
Birth Rate per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 (2013)	62	56	54
Number of births (2013)	575	3,872	56,014
Death rates	Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics		
All cause mortality rate per 1000 population all ages (2013)	10	11	10
Number of deaths registered in the calendar year (2013)	496	3,845	54,700
Child Poverty	Source: DWP, Child Poverty Estimates		
% children (under 16) in poverty (2013)	22	19	18
% of the population SIMD employment deprived	Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation		
% population SIMD employment deprived (2012)	15	13	13
% of the population SIMD income deprived			
% population SIMD income deprived (2012)	16	13	13
Fuel Poverty	Source: Based Scottish Government data analysis by Changeworks		
Total Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	5,005	39,777	N/A
Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	23	25	N/A

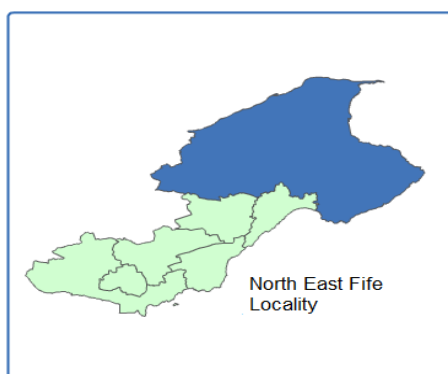
Pharmacies in the Glenrothes Locality - 10

Pharmacy Name	Address	Postcode
Boots the Chemists	14 Lyon Square, Glenrothes	KY7 5NR
Cadham Pharmacy	8 Cadham Centre, Glenrothes	KY7 6RU
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	Cos Lane, Woodside Road, Glenrothes	KY7 4AQ
Lloyds Pharmacy	Unit 6, Minto Place, Glenrothes	KY6 1PD
Lloyds Pharmacy	Leslie Medical Practice, Anderson Drive, Leslie	KY6 3LQ
W Davidson	76 Main Street, Thornton	KY1 4AG
Superdrug Pharmacy	10 Falkland Gate, Kingdom Centre, Glenrothes	KY7 5NS
Dears Pharmacy	3 Glamis Centre, Glenrothes	KY7 4RH
Markinch Pharmacy	53 High Street, Markinch	KY7 6DQ
Lomond Pharmacy	50 Main Street, Kinglassie	KY5 0XA

GP Practices in the Glenrothes Locality - 7

GP Practice
20606 - The Lomond Practice, Glenrothes
20611 - North Glen Medical Practice, Glenrothes
20630 - The Glenwood Practice, Glenrothes
20659 - Cos Lane Surgery, Glenrothes
20663 - Rothes Medical Practice, Glenrothes
21153 - Leslie Medical Practice, Leslie
21454 - Markinch Medical Practice, Markinch

Appendix 1d - North East Fife Locality Profile



Demography

	North East Fife Locality	Fife	Scotland
Population	Source: National Records of Scotland (formerly General Register Office Scotland)		
Total Population (2013)	73,461	366,910	5,327,700
% aged 0-15 (Children) (2013)	14.4	17.5	17.1
% aged 16-64 (Working Age) (2013)	64.7	63.7	65.1
% aged 65+ (Pensionable Age) (2013)	20.9	18.8	17.8
Ethnicity	Source: 2011 Census		
% White Scottish (2011)	74	86	84
% White: Other (2011)	22.7	11.9	12.1
% Asian (2011)	2.4	1.6	2.7
% Other Minority Ethnic Group (2011)	1.3	0.8	1.3
General Health	Source: 2011 Census		
% Very Good Health (2011)	55	51	53
% Good Health (2011)	30	31	30
% Fair Health (2011)	11	13	12
% Bad Health (2011)	3	4	4
% Very Bad Health (2011)	1	1	1
Long term condition or disabilities	Source: 2011 Census		
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Lot (2011)	7	10	10
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Little (2011)	10	11	10
% No Health Limitation of Activities (2011)	82	80	80
Birth rates	Source: ISD, NHS Fife		
Birth Rate per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 (2013)	40	56	54
Number of births (2013)	596	3,872	56,014
Death rates	Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics		
All cause mortality rate per 1000 population all ages (2013)	11	11	10
Number of deaths registered in the calendar year (2013)	789	3,845	54,700
Child Poverty	Source: DWP, Child Poverty Estimates		
% children (under 16) in poverty (2013)	11	19	18
% of the population SIMD employment deprived	Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation		
% population SIMD employment deprived (2012)	6	13	13
% of the population SIMD income deprived			
% population SIMD income deprived (2012)	7	13	13
Fuel Poverty	Source: Based Scottish Government data analysis by Changeworks		
Total Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	8,475	39,777	N/A
Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	28	25	N/A

Pharmaceutical Care Services in NHS Fife 2016/17 (April 2016)

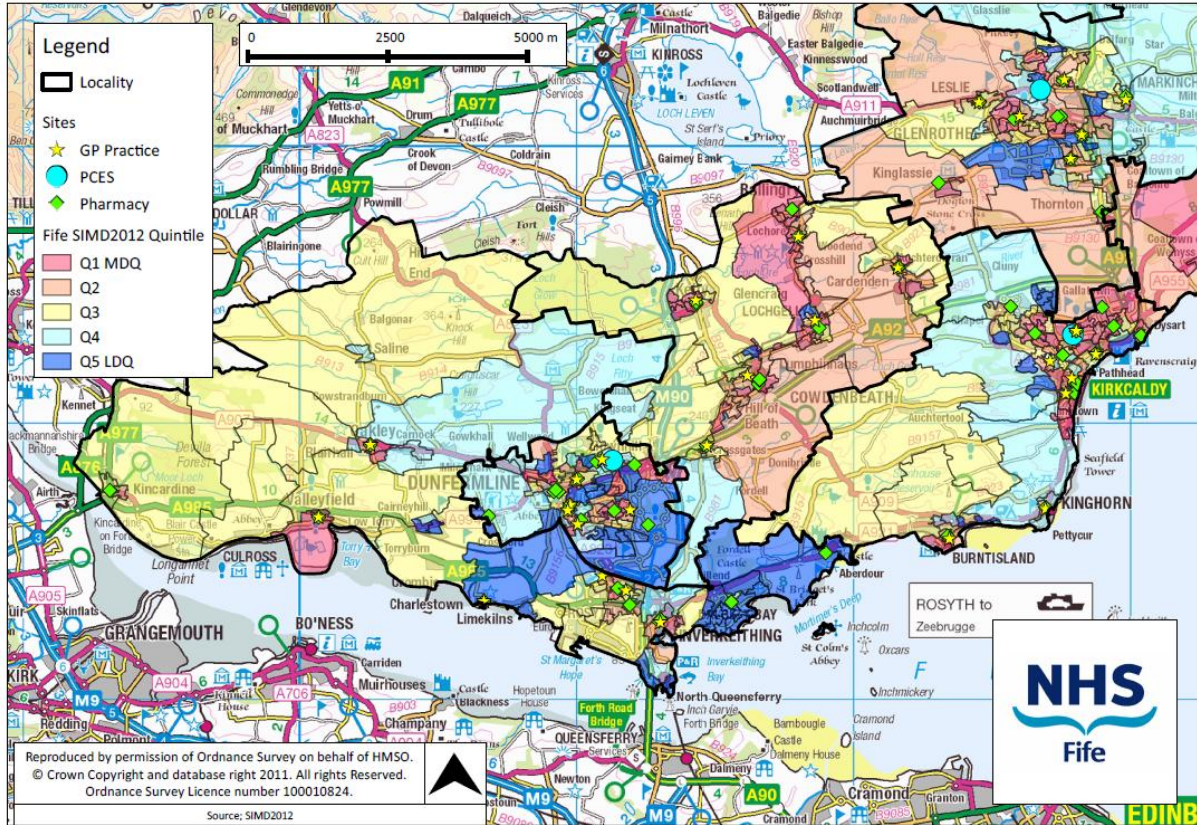
Pharmacies in the North East Fife Locality - 18

Pharmacy	Address	Postcode
Boots the Chemists	2-6 St Catherine Street, Cupar	KY15 4BT
W Davidsons	40 High Street, Newburgh	KY14 6AQ
Lloyds Pharmacy	19 Crossgate, Cupar	KY15 5HA
Boots the Chemists	113-119 Market Street, St Andrews	KY16 9PE
W Davidsons	30 Commercial Road, Ladybank	KY15 7JS
Pittenweem Pharmacy	7 Market Place, Pittenweem	KY10 2PH
Rowlands	45-47 Bonnygate, Cupar	KY15 4BY
Rowlands	42 High Street, Auchtermuchty	KY14 7AP
Rowlands	Tayview Medical Practice, 16 Victoria Street, Newport on Tay	DD6 8DJ
East Neuk Pharmacy	23 Rodger Street, Anstruther	KY10 3DU
Wm Morrison	45 Largo Road, St Andrews	KY16 8PJ
Lomond Pharmacy	The Stables, Back Wynd, Falkland	KY15 7BX
Leuchars Pharmacy	The Post Office, 14 Main Street, Leuchars	KY16 0HN
T & K Brown	31/32 Shore Street, Anstruther	KY10 3AQ
Lloyds Pharmacy	St Andrews Community Hospital, Largo Road, St Andrews	KY16 8AR
Crail Pharmacy	18-20 High Street, Crail	KY10 3TE
W Davidsons	42 High Street, Elie	KY9 1DB
Rowlands	32 Castle Street, Tayport	DD6 9AF

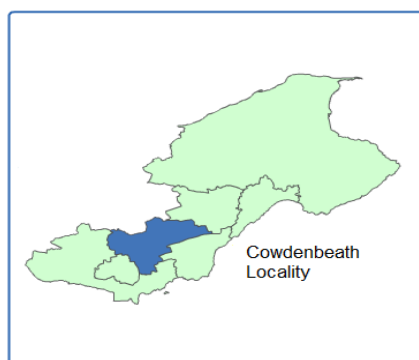
GP Practices in the North East Fife Locality - 12

GP Practice
20004 - Anstruther Medical Practice, Anstruther
20057 - Auchtermuchty Practice, Auchtermuchty
20409 - Eden Villa Practice, Cupar
20413 - Bank Street Medical Group, Cupar
21101 - Howe of Fife Surgery, Ladybank
21204 - Pitcairn Practice, Leuchars & Balmullo
21558 - Newburgh Surgery, Newburgh
21609 - Tayview Medical Practice, Newport-on-Tay
21736 - Dr Kyle & Partners, Pittenweem
21806 - Strathcairn Medical Practice, St Andrews
21811 - Feddinch Medical Practice, St Andrews
21825 - Blackfriars Medical Practice, St Andrews

Appendix 1e - Map of West Division of Health & Social Care Partnership by SIMD quintiles



Appendix 1f - Cowdenbeath Locality Profile



Demography

	Cowdenbeath Locality	Fife	Scotland
Population	Source: National Records of Scotland (formerly General Register Office Scotland)		
Total Population (2013)	40,498	366,910	5,327,700
% aged 0-15 (Children) (2013)	18.3	17.5	17.1
% aged 16-64 (Working Age) (2013)	63.3	63.7	65.1
% aged 65+ (Pensionable Age) (2013)	18.3	18.8	17.8
Ethnicity	Source: 2011 Census		
% White Scottish (2011)	94	86	84
% White: Other (2011)	5.1	11.9	12.1
% Asian (2011)	0.7	1.6	2.7
% Other Minority Ethnic Group (2011)	0.4	0.8	1.3
General Health	Source: 2011 Census		
% Very Good Health (2011)	46	51	53
% Good Health (2011)	31	31	30
% Fair Health (2011)	16	13	12
% Bad Health (2011)	6	4	4
% Very Bad Health (2011)	2	1	1
Long term condition or disabilities	Source: 2011 Census		
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Lot (2011)	13	10	10
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Little (2011)	12	11	10
% No Health Limitation of Activities (2011)	75	80	80
Birth rates	Source: ISD, NHS Fife		
Birth Rate per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 (2013)	62	56	54
Number of births (2013)	472	3,872	56,014
Death rates	Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics		
All cause mortality rate per 1000 population all ages (2013)	12	11	10
Number of deaths registered in the calendar year (2013)	495	3,845	54,700
Child Poverty	Source: DWP, Child Poverty Estimates		
% children (under 16) in poverty (2013)	26	19	18
% of the population SIMD employment deprived	Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation		
% population SIMD employment deprived (2012)	19	13	13
% of the population SIMD income deprived			
% population SIMD income deprived (2012)	18	13	13
Fuel Poverty	Source: Based Scottish Government data analysis by Changeworks		
Total Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	4,682	39,777	N/A
Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	26	25	N/A

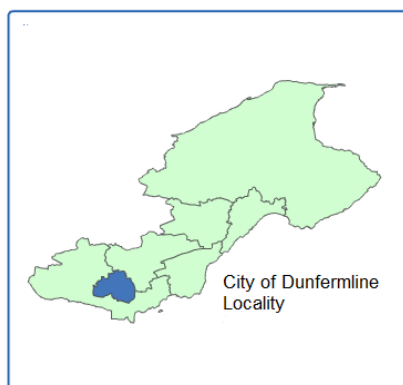
Pharmacies in the Cowdenbeath Locality - 12

Pharmacy Name	Address	Postcode
B Johnston	191 Station Road, Cardenden	KY5 0BN
Well	39 Main Street, Kelty	KY4 0AA
Rosewell Pharmacy	60 Loch Leven Road, Lochore	KY5 8DA
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	187 Station Road, Cardenden	KY5 0BN
Well	92 Main Street, Crossgates	KY4 8DF
Boots the Chemist	High Street, Cowdenbeath	KY4 9QW
Dears Pharmacy	60 Main Street, Kelty	KY4 0AE
Rosewell Pharmacy	4 Bank Street, Lochgelly	KY5 9QQ
Gordon's Pharmacy	20 Broad Street, Cowdenbeath	KY4 8HY
Well	66 Bank Street, Lochgelly	KY5 9QN
Rosewell Pharmacy	12 Benarty Square, Ballingry	KY5 8NR
Wm Morrisons	Units 1/2 Raith Centre, Cowdenbeath	KY4 8PB

GP Practices in the Cowdenbeath Locality - 9

GP Practice
20254 - Wallsgreen Medical Practice, Cardenden
20305 - Cowdenbeath Surgery
20358 - Crossgates Medical Practice
20803 - Kelty Medical Practice
21346 - Drs Cattnach, Martins Da Silva & Thompson, Lochgelly
21384 - Dr Mckean & Partners, Lochgelly
21421 - Benarty Medical Practice, Lochore
21435 - Lochgelly Medical Group
21440 - Dr K Thompson, Lochgelly

Appendix 1g - City of Dunfermline Locality Profile



Demography

	City of Dunfermline Locality	Fife	Scotland
Population	Source: National Records of Scotland (formerly General Register Office Scotland)		
Total Population (2013)	54,712	366,910	5,327,700
% aged 0-15 (Children) (2013)	19.4	17.5	17.1
% aged 16-64 (Working Age) (2013)	64.9	63.7	65.1
% aged 65+ (Pensionable Age) (2013)	15.7	18.8	17.8
Ethnicity	Source: 2011 Census		
% White Scottish (2011)	86	86	84
% White: Other (2011)	11	11.9	12.1
% Asian (2011)	1.7	1.6	2.7
% Other Minority Ethnic Group (2011)	0.8	0.8	1.3
General Health	Source: 2011 Census		
% Very Good Health (2011)	55	51	53
% Good Health (2011)	30	31	30
% Fair Health (2011)	11	13	12
% Bad Health (2011)	3	4	4
% Very Bad Health (2011)	1	1	1
Long term condition or disabilities	Source: 2011 Census		
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Lot (2011)	8	10	10
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Little (2011)	9	11	10
% No Health Limitation of Activities (2011)	83	80	80
Birth rates	Source: ISD, NHS Fife		
Birth Rate per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 (2013)	59	56	54
Number of births (2013)	637	3,872	56,014
Death rates	Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics		
All cause mortality rate per 1000 population all ages (2013)	9	11	10
Number of deaths registered in the calendar year (2013)	471	3,845	54,700
Child Poverty	Source: DWP, Child Poverty Estimates		
% children (under 16) in poverty (2013)	13	19	18
% of the population SIMD employment deprived	Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation		
% population SIMD employment deprived (2012)	11	13	13
% of the population SIMD income deprived			
% population SIMD income deprived (2012)	11	13	13
Fuel Poverty	Source: Based Scottish Government data analysis by Changeworks		
Total Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	4,899	39,777	N/A
Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	24	25	N/A

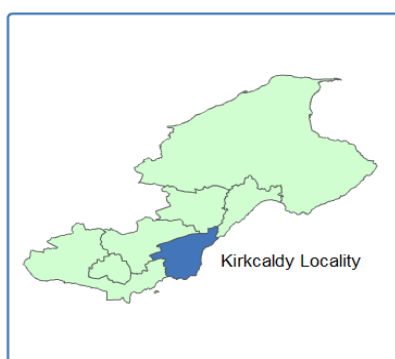
Pharmacies in the City of Dunfermline Locality - 12

Pharmacy Name	Address	Postcode
Boots the Chemists	Unit 2, Kingsgate Centre, Dunfermline	KY12 7QU
J B B Dick	24 East Port, Dunfermline	KY12 7JB
Well	3 Abbey View, Dunfermline	KY11 4HA
Well	1 St Andrews Street, Dunfermline	KY11 4QG
Asda Pharmacy	Halbeath Road Retail Park, Dunfermline	KY11 4LP
Lloyds Pharmacy	43 Bellyeoman Road, Dunfermilne	KY12 0AE
Alderston Pharmacy	6 Alderston Drive, Dunfermline	KY12 0XU
Lloyds Pharmacy	Unit 6 Block 1, Turnstone Road, Dunfermline	KY11 8JZ
Well	18-20 Douglas Street, Dunfermline	KY12 7EB
Well	Elliot Street, Dunfermline	KY11 4TF
Fisher Pharmacy	85 Woodmill Street, Dunfermline	KY11 4JN
Crossford Pharmacy	61 Main Street, Crossford	KY12 8NN

GP Practices in the City of Dunfermline Locality - 6

GP Practice
20451 - Nethertown Surgery, Dunfermline
20466 - New Park Medical Practice, Dunfermline
20471 - Hospital Hill Surgery, Dunfermline
20485 - Millhill Surgery, Dunfermline
20490 - Bellyeoman Surgery, Dunfermline
20502 - Linburn Road Health Centre, Dunfermline

Appendix 1h - Kirkcaldy Locality Profile



Demography

	Kirkcaldy Locality	Fife	Scotland
Population	Source: National Records of Scotland (formerly General Register Office Scotland)		
Total Population (2013)	59,795	366,910	5,327,700
% aged 0-15 (Children) (2013)	18	17.5	17.1
% aged 16-64 (Working Age) (2013)	62.6	63.7	65.1
% aged 65+ (Pensionable Age) (2013)	19.4	18.8	17.8
Ethnicity	Source: 2011 Census		
% White Scottish (2011)	87	86	84
% White: Other (2011)	9.7	11.9	12.1
% Asian (2011)	1.9	1.6	2.7
% Other Minority Ethnic Group (2011)	1	0.8	1.3
General Health	Source: 2011 Census		
% Very Good Health (2011)	49	51	53
% Good Health (2011)	32	31	30
% Fair Health (2011)	14	13	12
% Bad Health (2011)	4	4	4
% Very Bad Health (2011)	1	1	1
Long term condition or disabilities	Source: 2011 Census		
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Lot (2011)	10	10	10
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Little (2011)	11	11	10
% No Health Limitation of Activities (2011)	79	80	80
Birth rates	Source: ISD, NHS Fife		
Birth Rate per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 (2013)	64	56	54
Number of births (2013)	705	3,872	56,014
Death rates	Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics		
All cause mortality rate per 1000 population all ages (2013)	12	11	10
Number of deaths registered in the calendar year (2013)	706	3,845	54,700
Child Poverty	Source: DWP, Child Poverty Estimates		
% children (under 16) in poverty (2013)	22	19	18
% of the population SIMD employment deprived	Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation		
% population SIMD employment deprived (2012)	14	13	13
% of the population SIMD income deprived			
% population SIMD income deprived (2012)	16	13	13
Fuel Poverty	Source: Based Scottish Government data analysis by Changeworks		
Total Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	7,276	39,777	N/A
Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	26	25	N/A

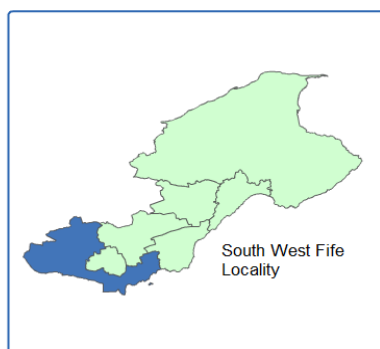
Pharmacies in the Kirkcaldy Locality - 13

Pharmacy Name	Address	Postcode
Boots the Chemists	116-120 High Street, Kirkcaldy	KY1 1NQ
Lloyds Pharmacy	239 High Street, Burntisland	KY3 9AQ
Lloyds Pharmacy	18 High Street, Kirkcaldy	KY1 1LU
Lloyds Pharmacy	1 The Postings, Hill Street, Kirkcaldy	KY1 1HN
Lloyds Pharmacy	63 High Street, Kinghorn	KY3 9UW
Lloyds Pharmacy	28 Mid Street, Kirkcaldy	KY1 2PN
Lloyds Pharmacy	222 Dunearn Drive, Kirkcaldy	KY2 6LE
Asda Pharmacy	Asda Superstore, Carberry Road, Kirkcaldy	KY1 3NG
Boots the Chemists	Unit 11, Fife Central Retail Park Chapel Level, Kirkcaldy	KY2 6QL
Lloyds Pharmacy	2 Viceroy Street, Kirkcaldy	KY2 5HT
Lloyds Pharmacy	Health Centre, Whyteman's Brae, Kirkcaldy	KY1 2NA
St Clairs Pharmacy	233 St Clair Street, Kirkcaldy	KY1 2BY
Dysart Pharmacy	Unit 21, High Street, Dysart	KY1 2UG

GP Practices in the Kirkcaldy Locality - 12

GP Practice
20151 - Drs Bandularatne, Mcgourty, Rees & Wheal, Burntisland
20170 - Dr Hitchcock's Practice, Burntisland
20184 - The Ramsay Practice, Burntisland
20907 - Kinghorn Medical Practice
20950 - Nicol Street Surgery, Kirkcaldy
20964 - Dr Anderson & Partners, Kirkcaldy
20979 - Bennoch Medical Centre, Kirkcaldy
20983 - St Brycedale Surgery, Kirkcaldy
20998 - Path House Medical Practice, Kirkcaldy
21007 - Drs Dixon, Duggan, Egerton, Flynn & Mccrickard, Kirkcaldy
21011 - Drs Mitchell, Morris & Fordyce, Kirkcaldy
21026 - Dr C M Macglone, Kirkcaldy

Appendix 1i - South West Fife Locality Profile



Demography

	South West Fife Locality	Fife	Scotland
Population	Source: National Records of Scotland (formerly General Register Office Scotland)		
Total Population (2013)	50,048	366,910	5,327,700
% aged 0-15 (Children) (2013)	18	17.5	17.1
% aged 16-64 (Working Age) (2013)	63.9	63.7	65.1
% aged 65+ (Pensionable Age) (2013)	18.1	18.8	17.8
Ethnicity	Source: 2011 Census		
% White Scottish (2011)	85	86	84
% White: Other (2011)	13.6	11.9	12.1
% Asian (2011)	1	1.6	2.7
% Other Minority Ethnic Group (2011)	0.6	0.8	1.3
General Health	Source: 2011 Census		
% Very Good Health (2011)	52	51	53
% Good Health (2011)	31	31	30
% Fair Health (2011)	12	13	12
% Bad Health (2011)	4	4	4
% Very Bad Health (2011)	1	1	1
Long term condition or disabilities	Source: 2011 Census		
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Lot (2011)	8	10	10
% Health Problem Limits Activities a Little (2011)	10	11	10
% No Health Limitation of Activities (2011)	81	80	80
Birth rates	Source: ISD, NHS Fife		
Birth Rate per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 (2013)	54	56	54
Number of births (2013)	478	3,872	56,014
Death rates	Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics		
All cause mortality rate per 1000 population all ages (2013)	9	11	10
Number of deaths registered in the calendar year (2013)	456	3,845	54,700
Child Poverty	Source: DWP, Child Poverty Estimates		
% children (under 16) in poverty (2013)	15	19	18
% of the population SIMD employment deprived	Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation		
% population SIMD employment deprived (2012)	11	13	13
% of the population SIMD income deprived			
% population SIMD income deprived (2012)	11	13	13
Fuel Poverty	Source: Based Scottish Government data analysis by Changeworks		
Total Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	4,571	39,777	N/A
Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty (2011)	21	25	N/A

Pharmacies in the South West Fife Locality - 10

Pharmacy	Address	Postcode
Well	31 High Street, Kincardine	FK10 4RJ
Well	Castlandhill Road, Rosyth	KY11 2PZ
Lindsay & Gilmour	51 High Street, Inverkeithing	KY11 1NL
Lindsay & Gilmour	8 High Street, Inverkeithing	KY11 1NN
High Valleyfield Pharmacy	Chapel Street, High Valleyfield	KY12 8SJ
Rowlands	12 Bay Centre, Regent's Way, Dalgety Bay	KY11 9YD
Oakley Pharmacy	14 Wardlaw Way, Oakley	KY12 9QH
Rowlands	6 Queens Buildings, Queensferry Road, Rosyth	KY11 2RA
Charlestown Pharmacy	Charlestown Medical Practice, 1a Main Road, Charlestown	KY11 3ED
Aberdour Pharmacy	30 High Street, Aberdour	KY3 0SW

GP Practices in the South West Fife Locality - 7

GP Practice
20729 - Valleyfield Medical Practice
20752 - Inverkeithing Medical Group
21308 - Dr Chan, Charlestown
21651 - Inzievar Medical Practice, Oakley
21666 - Drs Boggon & Halford, Oakley
21755 - Primrose Lane Medical Centre, Rosyth
21760 - Park Road Practice, Rosyth

Appendix 2 - General Pharmacy Services Financial Report Summary (Financial Year 2015/16)

1. Non Cash Pharmacy Payments

Account Name	Financial Year Budget - £
Chemist Remuneration	3,566,000
Minor Ailment Service	1,020,000
Public Health Service	250,000
Dispensing Pool	5,027,542
Additional Fees	95,000
Establishment	1,764,000
Chronic Medication Service	0
Model Schemes Palliative Care	0
Total £	11,722,024

2. Pharmacy Additional Services

Service Name	Financial Year Budget - £
Methadone Prescribing Fees	703,097
Oxygen Services*	5,000*
Model Schemes Palliative Care	28,900
Pharm Adv to Resid Homes	15,000
Rota System Services	2,000
Sharps Service	42,500
Collection/Delivery-Ph	3,800
Total £	800,297

*This budget is for contingency supplies.

** Moved to IEP Service

3. New General Pharmacy Services

Account Name	Financial Year Budget - £
Stoma Payments	582,000

Appendix 3 - Glossary of acronyms & other terms

AMS - Acute Medication Service - one of the core services in community pharmacies

CMS – Chronic Medication Service - one of the core services in community pharmacies

CPSSS - Community Pharmacy Stop Smoking Service

CPUS - Community pharmacy prescriptions; can be used in the following instances;

- CPUS - for urgent supply of medicines
- CPUS NRT - for the stop smoking service
- CPUS EHC - for the emergency hormonal contraception service

EHC - Emergency hormonal contraception - one of the PHS core services in community pharmacies

GP10 - Prescription issued by GP

GP10N - Prescription issued by a nurse working in primary care e.g. GP practice

IEP – Injecting Equipment Provision

JIC - Just in Case

MAS - Minor Ailment Service - one of the core services in community pharmacies

MDS – Minimum data set – a form used in the community pharmacy stop smoking service to capture four week quit attempt data.

NRT - Nicotine replacement therapy.

PCES - NHS Fife Primary Care Emergency Service, which provide the out of hour's service in four sites in Fife

PCR – Pharmacy Care Record – an on-line tool used in the Chronic Medication Service

PCS - Pharmaceutical Care Service(s)

PHS – Public Health Services - one of the core services in community pharmacies

Q – Quintile; (MDQ – Most deprived Quintile; LDQ – Least Deprived Quintile)

SIMD - Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation – a classification based on a range of health & social factors which bands populations into the most or least deprived areas

SHeS – Scottish Health Survey (in Fife 2008-2011 results)