Appendix F

Pharmaceutical Needs Across the Life-course



Potential Pharmaceutical Needs Across the Life-course and the Development of Pharmacy Services

Part 1 - All Ages

The public health issues of dental health and healthy weight extend right across the life-course.

Everyone will experience minor illness at some time of their life, and the pharmacy has been promoted as the 'first port of call'.

A long-term condition may be diagnosed at any age; although more prevalent in later life, the effects are profound on individuals and families at any stage of life.

Sadly, some conditions in childhood may also be life-limiting and so end-of-life care should also be a priority across the life-course.

Age group	Need	Relevant Pharmacy Service/s	
	Dental health	 Sale of dental health aids e.g. toothpaste, floss, mouthwash Advice about sugar-free medicines 	
All ages	Management of long-term conditions	 Screening services Medicines Use Review New Medicines Service Prescription intervention Condition-specific services e.g. inhaler technique Independent prescribing Deprescribing Repeat dispensing service Influenza vaccination Transfer of care between settings 	
	Treatment of minor ailments	Minor ailments services Sale of non-prescription medicines	
	Healthy weight	Weight management	
	End of life care	Palliative therapy services	

Part 2 - Pre-Conception & Pregnancy

Possibly the first time that a previously healthy young woman has interacted with the health services. An anxious time where fertility or an unplanned pregnancy may equally be the issue. A crucial time for making connections and supporting new parents (mothers <u>and</u> fathers). Parental health behaviours have a profound effect on their children (e.g. research on smoking).

There is some research to suggest that once a young woman becomes pregnant, less attention is paid to future unsafe sex and the risk of STI transmission so these are important ongoing messages. The risk of a further quick unplanned pregnancy is also there, so ongoing contraceptive needs should be assessed if this is not desired.

Pregnancy in the context of a long-term condition, especially where potentially teratogenic medicines are being taken (e.g. epilepsies), need specialist advice and the pharmacist can make that link.

Pharmacies sell many pregnancy and early childhood-linked products, so there are many opportunities for contact about broader health issues.

Age group	Need	Relevant Pharmacy Service/s
	Pre-conception health	Sale of folic acid
		Weight management
		Alcohol IBA / referral to services
		Smoking cessation
		Advice for drug misusers – referral to specialist services
		STI testing
Pre-	Pregnancy confirmation	Sale of pregnancy tests
conception		Pregnancy test service
and		Referral to midwife
Pregnancy		STI testing
. rognano,	Effects of long-term medicines taken by the mother	Clinical medication review
		Medicines Use Review
		New Medicines Service
		Prescription Intervention
		Advice for drug misusers – referral to specialist services and supervised consumption
	Vaccination (e.g. whooping cough, influenza)	Vaccination services
	Birth planning	Hire of TENS machines
		Sale of complementary therapies
		Signposting to antenatal classes

Part 3 - Childhood (Birth - 11 years)

An anxious time for new parents. Self-medication for minor ailments, and distinguishing between the minor and major is a new and onerous task. Research has shown that parents can be vague about the correct dosage of basic children's medicines like paracetamol, and that they may not engage with dosage changes as the child grows. Dosing for children who were premature babies should also be calculated carefully.

Having a child diagnosed early with a long-term condition is also stressful, and support from the pharmacist could be appreciated alongside specialist care.

Early health behaviours could set a pattern for life, so healthy teeth and healthy weight are good areas of discussion during this stage.

There is an intensive vaccination schedule associated with childhood, and pharmacy may be able to provide information and encourage uptake.

Parental mental and physical health should also be monitored as the relationship allows.

Pharmacies sell many early childhood-linked products, so there are many opportunities for contact about broader health issues.

Age group	Need	Relevant Pharmacy Service/s	Need across Childhood	Relevant Pharmacy Service/s
	Breastfeeding / Nutrition	 Infant feeding and weaning advice Sale of infant formula Sale of treatments for breastfeeding side-effects Signposting to groups and advice 	Accidental injury	 Medicines disposal Needle exchange Sale of child safety aids Minor ailments services Sale of non-prescription medicines
Birth-12 months	Infant deaths / Stillbirth	Minor ailments service Advice about SIDS (sleeping position, smoking)	Family Smoking	Smoking cessation
	Prematurity	Advice on medicines use in pre-term babies, including non-prescription medicines	Growth and Development Healthy weight (parents)	Signposting to advice Weight management
	Contraceptive advice for mother	 Emergency contraception Contraception advice Sale of condoms 	Parenting support	 Signposting to community resources Advice about non-prescription medicines
	Parental mental health (e.g. postnatal depression)	 Signposting from sale of relevant non-prescription medicines (sleep aids, complementary therapies) Referral to specialist services 	Vaccination	Influenza vaccination servicesTimely boostersSignposting
Preschool Up to 5 years	Sports injuries	Minor ailments servicesSale of non-prescription medicines		
Primary School 5-11 years	Sports injuries	 Minor ailments services Sale of non-prescription medicines 		

Part 4 – Adolescence and Adulthood (12-59 years)

Adolescence – the gateway to healthy adulthood - most young people thrive and take on adult responsibilities but some have more health service needs due to:

- Unintentional Injury (principally road traffic accidents)
- Diagnosis of a long-term condition
- Development/emergence of a mental health problem
- Adoption of health risk behaviours (which often cluster) e.g. smoking, alcohol use, unsafe sex

Young Adulthood – major transitions into work, new relationships and parenthood – but more young adults now stay with parents for longer, and adolescence may be prolonged

Middle Adulthood – consolidation of families, new parenting challenges as children move through adolescence and young adulthood, and middle adult's own health risk behaviours or hereditary risk factors may start to manifest in long-term conditions e.g. high cholesterol, smoking-related disease, hypertension

Age group	Need	Relevant Pharmacy Service/s	Need across Adulthood	Relevant Pharmacy Service/s
	Accidental injury	SignpostingMedicines Use Review (medicines and driving)	Alcohol use	Alcohol IBAReferral to specialist treatmentSignposting and advice
Adolescence 12-19 years	Sports injuries	Minor ailments servicesSale of non-prescription medicines	Drug misuse	Advice and signpostingNeedle exchangeSupervised consumption
	Transfer of responsibility for medicine-taking	 Medicines Use Review (medicines and driving/sport/exams/school etc.) New Medicines Service 	Exercise	Signposting to community resources
	Vaccination	Signposting for boostersHPV vaccination	Mental health	Signposting from sale of relevant non-prescription medicines (sleep)
Young Adulthood 20-35 years	Accidental injury	SignpostingMedicines Use Review (medicines and driving)		aids, complementary therapies)Referral to specialist services
Middle Adulthood	Healthy families	For parents – drug misuse, smoking, alcohol advice	Pregnancy	Sale of pregnancy testsPregnancy test service
36-59 years	Sexual health	 STI testing Contraceptive advice Sale of condoms Erectile dysfunction counselling Menopause counselling 	Smoking	Referral to midwife Smoking cessation
	Cardiovascular risk counselling	Signposting and counselling	Workplace Health	Smoking cessationMinor ailments

Part 5 - Older Adulthood (60+ years)

The chance of managing multiple long-term conditions and polypharmacy increases. The maintenance of independence and continued home living may depend on creating a manageable medication regimen and paying close attention to side-effects (thus e.g. preventing falls). Carers in all settings must be included as partners in care.

Visits to hospital are more likely. End-of-life care is a concern. The ongoing health risks of younger adults, however, like smoking and sexual health should not be ignored.

The challenges of medication administration in care homes are well documented, and pharmacists could provide advice and systems to optimise this.

Age group	Need	Relevant Pharmacy Service/s
Older Adulthood 60+ years	Care home engagement	 Pharmacist advice (medicines storage etc.) Independent prescribing Medicines Use Review Clinical Medication Review
	Carer engagement	Medicines Use Review Clinical Medication Review Signposting to services
	Dementia screening & management	Medicines Use Review Clinical Medication Review Signposting to services
	Falls prevention	Medicines Use Review Clinical Medication Review New Medicine Service
	Maintaining independence	 Home delivery service Hosiery fitting service Sale of incontinence aids Sale of mobility aids Minor ailments service
	Medication adherence	 Home delivery service Compliance aids e.g. Monitored Dosage Systems (care home or community), "aide memoire" etc Medicines Use Review Clinical Medication Review New Medicine Service
	Sexual health	 STI testing Sale of condoms Erectile dysfunction counselling
	Smoking	Smoking cessation
L	Vaccination	Shingles vaccination (70 years old +)

References:

PHE plan of work for children and young people

https://publichealthmatters.blog.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/33/2014/01/life-course-approach.png

Healthy Child Programme 0-5 (DH England, 2009)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/167998/Health_Child_Programme.pdf

National Service Framework for Older People (DH England 2001)

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_407128 3.pdf

National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services (DH England and DfES 2004)

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_409052 3.pdf