



Plan for Pharmaceutical Care Services Delivered by Community Pharmacy 2021

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Executive Summary

The Community Pharmacy Pharmaceutical Care Services Plan (PCSP) 2021 describes current community pharmacy pharmaceutical services across NHS Lothian and, where possible, identifies unmet need and provides recommendations for how these needs might be addressed.

NHS boards are obliged to publish and monitor their pharmaceutical care service plan annually as set out in the NHS (Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Amendment regulations 2011 (SSI 2011/32).

This 2021 update to the plan is aligned to both local and national NHS recovery and redesign plans for 2021-2026. The PCSP is updated annually but the recommendations should be considered in the three-to-five-year strategic planning time frame.

There is good core provision of pharmaceutical services across NHS Lothian with approximately one community pharmacy per 5,000 population. No unmet need is identified with respect to the four core pharmaceutical services which are delivered from 182 pharmacies across NHS Lothian. However, this will continue to be monitored closely at neighbourhood level with new housing developments in several areas.

In addition to the nationally negotiated core pharmaceutical services, there are several additional services that are commissioned to meet specific needs. These are locally negotiated services and not part of the core provision of service and therefore not all pharmacies will provide all additional services, and neither are they obliged to. There may be unmet need with respect to the provision of these services in a particular population or geographical area.

There are sixteen recommendations for the development of pharmaceutical care services included in the plan.

Three priority areas under the recovery and redesign plans are:

a. Medication Care and Review service serial prescribing

All GP practices and community pharmacies are enabled to provide this service. Increasing the use of serial prescribing is likely to reduce medicine waste and time spent on repeat prescribing in general practice.

b. Implementation of the local Care Home Community Pharmacy Service

This will increase pharmaceutical care provided to care homes and reduce medicine waste.

c. Pharmacy First and Pharmacist independent prescribers to support out of hours services and unscheduled care

This may be impacted by the location and number of pharmacies operating at weekends and extended hours in each HSCP. This is often less of an issue for urban areas as there are more pharmacies located in the city but still may necessitate travel at certain times to receive pharmaceutical care at a pharmacy.

Recommendations Summary

Pharmacy Provision

1. 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 involving local pharmaceutical (LAPC) and general practice (LMC) committees.
2. Premises facilities information should be gathered to provide an accurate level of current provision and determination of improvements required to achieve 100% of pharmacies with private consulting area, wheelchair accessibility and an induction hearing loop by 2025
3. 20 minute neighbourhoods, Scottish Government and NHS Lothian sustainability objectives should be considered as part of the process in determining where community pharmacies are sited in the future.

Essential Core Services

4. Based on the number and distribution of pharmacy contracts across each HSCP there should be capacity to meet needs for the Acute Medication Service but further effort is needed to actively progress the Medicine Care and Review service by increasing the number of active GP practices and community pharmacies engaged.
5. As all patients registered with a GP or living in Scotland can access the NHS Pharmacy First Scotland service there is no unmet need in the provision of treatment for common clinical conditions from a community pharmacy as an alternative to a GP practice appointment.

However, unmet need will arise in urgent care provision where pharmacy opening hours do not offer full weekend and extended opening hours in a local area. Local mitigations should be considered by the multidisciplinary teams.

6. Support public awareness of access to Pharmacy First as part of the provision of urgent care through use of national promotional materials.
7. Support the planned opportunities for the community pharmacy smoking cessation service to work closely with specialist Quit Your Way services and Pharmacy Champions to achieve improved quit rates.
8. Support opportunities and new models of delivering additional sexual health services in community pharmacy as detailed in the Scottish Government Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Recovery Plan and the NHS Recovery Plan 2021- 2026.
9. Undertake local assessment of need and potential mitigations where there are limited numbers of pharmacies open late, full and half day Saturday and Sunday opening. This may lead to unmet need in some HSCP localities when NHS Lothians GP Out-of-Hours Service (LUCS) recommend care which is provided by Community Pharmacy
10. Community pharmacy to have access to clinical records to help improve patient care when GP practice is closed and to support pharmacotherapy service element of Medicine Care and Review.

Additional Services

Substance Misuse

11. Key areas to be developed are increasing availability of take-home naloxone from community pharmacy and a test of change of long-acting injectable buprenorphine administration from community pharmacy. Both are desirable to support reducing drug related deaths.
12. Undertake local reviews of injecting equipment and naloxone provision to ensure local needs are being met effectively post pandemic.
13. Injecting equipment provision (IEP) is not a specific pharmacy-only scheme. As pharmacies can often offer longer opening hours than drop-in centers, pharmacy-delivered IEP adds capacity to the harm reduction team.

Palliative Care Services

14. The Palliative Care Service is annually reviewed to ensure best coverage for the population of NHS Lothian by a small number of local experts for provision of palliative care medicines and advice both in and out of hours.

Pharmaceutical Advice to Care Homes

15. Progress implementation of the locally agreed Community Pharmacy Care Home service to increase pharmaceutical care provision and reduce medicine wastage across Health and Social Care Partnerships and NHS Lothian to meet the sustainability action plan.

Immunisation

16. As part of the Vaccine Transformation Programme, Community Pharmacy should be considered in the future development of a range of NHS vaccination services by HSCPs to maintain and improve uptake of vaccinations including:
 - COVID vaccination
 - Flu vaccination
 - Pneumococcal vaccination
 - Shingles vaccination
 - Travel vaccination

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The NHS (Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SSI 2011/32) amended regulations so that NHS Boards are obliged to publish Pharmaceutical Care Services Plans and monitor their plan annually to reflect changes in service provision or service need. A pharmaceutical care services plan will give a summary of pharmaceutical services provided in the area of the Board together with an analysis of where it believes there is a lack of adequate provision or unmet need. While this plan is reviewed and published annually, the delivery of recommendations will form part of the longer term strategic plans for delivery of community pharmacy services under Integrated Joint Board schemes of delegation and Health and Social Care Partnership strategic plans.

1.2 Aim

The primary function of this Pharmaceutical Care Services plan is to describe the pharmaceutical services provided by community pharmacy within the Lothian Health Board area for local population and where possible identify the unmet need for these pharmaceutical services with recommendations to the Health Board as to how these needs should be met. A secondary function of the plan is to inform and engage members of the public, health professionals and planners in respect of the planning and delivery of pharmaceutical services.

1.3 Pharmacy Practices Committee

The Pharmacy Practices Committee (PPC) considers all applications for new Community Pharmacies to open in NHS Lothian.

Regulations set out the procedures which must be followed by applicants who seek to open new Community Pharmacies in Scotland. The [regulations](#) (schedules 3 and 4) set out the statutory arrangements which Health Boards must put in place to receive and respond to such applications for a new community pharmacy. NHS Lothian is required to establish a PPC with representation by professional pharmacists and lay members, chaired by an NHS Board member. The PPC must, first, determine the boundaries of the neighbourhood in which the proposed pharmacy would be located; second, determine whether existing pharmaceutical services in or into that neighborhood are adequate; and thirdly - only if the existing services are deemed inadequate - determine whether it is necessary or desirable to approve the application to establish a new pharmacy. PPCs should have reference to its Board's Pharmaceutical Care Services Plan when considering need for pharmaceutical services within the proposed area. The Pharmaceutical Care Services plan is one of a range of data sources that are available to the PPC to use in assessing need when considering applications to the Pharmaceutical List. The NHS needs of the local community are to be the main determinant of whether an additional community pharmacy or relocation is to be approved.

1.4 NHS Recovery and Redesign Plans

Since the previous NHS Lothian Pharmaceutical Care Service Plan was published the Scottish Government have published the [NHS Recovery Plan](#)

The recovery plan acknowledges that primary and community care services, such as general practice, pharmacy, dentistry and eye care, have been greatly impacted and are under significant pressure due to the COVID pandemic and lockdowns. It also proposes development of new services and roles for community pharmacy as national services to be provided from all pharmacies.

Community pharmacies, acting as the first port of call through the NHS Pharmacy First Scotland Service, will be a key provider in unscheduled care, supporting the recovery of the NHS.

Future community pharmacy public health service plans include the introduction of a new pharmacy woman's health and wellbeing service. This new service will provide greater access to advice, guidance and if appropriate treatments in areas such as conception, contraception and menopause. In the second year of this plan a community pharmacy hospital discharge and medicines reconciliation service to help speed up the process for people being discharged from hospital will be developed. Developing new digital solutions such as ePrescribing and eDispensing will help to make the prescribing process paperless, which will free up capacity for healthcare professionals so that they can see more patients. It will also make it easier for patients to access their medicines quickly and safely.

The NHS Lothian Primary Care Remobilisation plans also mirror this with community pharmacy services a key part of access to urgent care via NHS Pharmacy First Scotland and Pharmacy First Plus. Key local remobilisation priorities for Community Pharmacy also include serial prescribing expansion, contributing to the vaccination transformation programme and implementation of an NHS Lothian care home service level agreement for community pharmacy to include additional pharmaceutical care provision.

Community Pharmacy are also identified for roles in provision of systemic anticancer therapy in the [Recovery and Redesign of Cancer Services Action Plan](#) published in December 2020.

Roles for Community Pharmacy are also included in the [Reset and Rebuild: A Recovery Plan for Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Services](#) document published in August 2021.

[The Medication Assisted Treatment Standards: access, support and choice](#) published in May 2021 in response to rises in drug related deaths support the role of community pharmacy as part of the multiagency and multiprofessional response.

1.5 Sustainability Framework and Action Plan

NHS Lothian has published its [Sustainable Development Framework and Action Plan](#) which states:

Our vision is to be a lead organisation in sustainable health care with all our staff empowered to put sustainable healthcare at the heart of their practice. We will work with our partners and the communities we serve to put in place work practices, procurement systems and preventative interventions to minimise our environmental impact, protect the natural environment and enhance social value so that we are a sustainable service promoting good health and enhancing quality of life.

Pharmaceuticals and medical equipment together comprise half of all procurement emissions for NHS Scotland. Levels of pharmaceuticals can be found in soil and groundwater. Reducing the impact from pharmaceuticals in the environment centres on reducing pharmaceutical waste through regular medication review and improved adherence to prescribed medication putting evidence on environmental sustainability at the heart of the management of pharmaceuticals and prescribing in primary care. Community Pharmacy Medicine Care and Review service along with development of the local care home service with increased pharmaceutical care provide examples which support the framework and action plan to reduce pharmaceutical waste.

1.6 Health and Social Care Partnerships

There are four Integration Joint Boards (IJBs) and associated Health and Social Care Partnerships in the NHS Lothian area. Each partnership area has a unique profile based on geography, demographics and disease prevalence. Identifying unmet needs of communities is complex and should be based on evidence from: Health and Social Care Strategic Plans; Health and Social Care joint strategic needs assessment and integrated impact assessments; Public Health Annual Report; National Clinical strategies. Close working with a range of disciplines and patients within the Health

and Social Care Partnerships and across the wider health system is required. Local knowledge and multidisciplinary expertise will be key to help partnerships identify unmet needs which are specific to a particular locality or population as part of their strategic planning process.

[The Independent Review of Adult Social Care](#) published in 2021 recommends development of a National Care Service. Local planning and delivery of support and services will continue. Under this review, and as part of any development of a national care service, Integration Joint Boards may be reformed to take more responsibility for the planning and delivery of adult social care support.

Reducing health inequalities¹ is a crosscutting theme for all Health and Social Care Partnership service areas and includes equitable access to health services. The location of community pharmacies in all communities can support reduction of inequalities by providing access to the health services they provide for all.

1.6.1 City of Edinburgh

Community Pharmacies	107	Population	527,620
GP Practices	73	Life expectancy Most deprived	Male 71.3
Acute Hospitals	2		Female 77.2
Care Homes	82		Scotland 71.3 76.9

1.6.2 West Lothian

Community Pharmacies	33	Population	183,820
GP Practices	23	Life expectancy Most deprived	Male 74.5
Acute Hospitals	1		Female 78.4
Care Homes	29		Scotland 71.3 76.9

1.6.3 Midlothian

Community Pharmacies	19	Population	93,150
GP Practices	13	Life expectancy Most deprived	Male 74.5
Community Hospital	1		Female 79.7
Care Homes	12		Scotland 71.3 76.9

1.6.4 East Lothian

Community Pharmacies	23	Population	107,900
GP Practices	15	Life expectancy Most deprived	Male 75.0
Community Hospital	3		Female 80.6
Care Homes	19		Scotland 71.3 76.9

¹ unfair and avoidable differences in people's health and wellbeing

2. NHS Lothian Population

To put the pharmaceutical care service in context a brief description of the NHS Lothian population is a useful starting place

2.1 Age and Population

Patients tend to require more medication as they get older. Mothers and babies also tend to have particular needs from the pharmacy ranging from advice to treatment of minor ailments. Lothian Health Board's population will continue to grow. The table 1 shows the change projected in the population of Lothian from 2018 to 2028 in total and by age group.

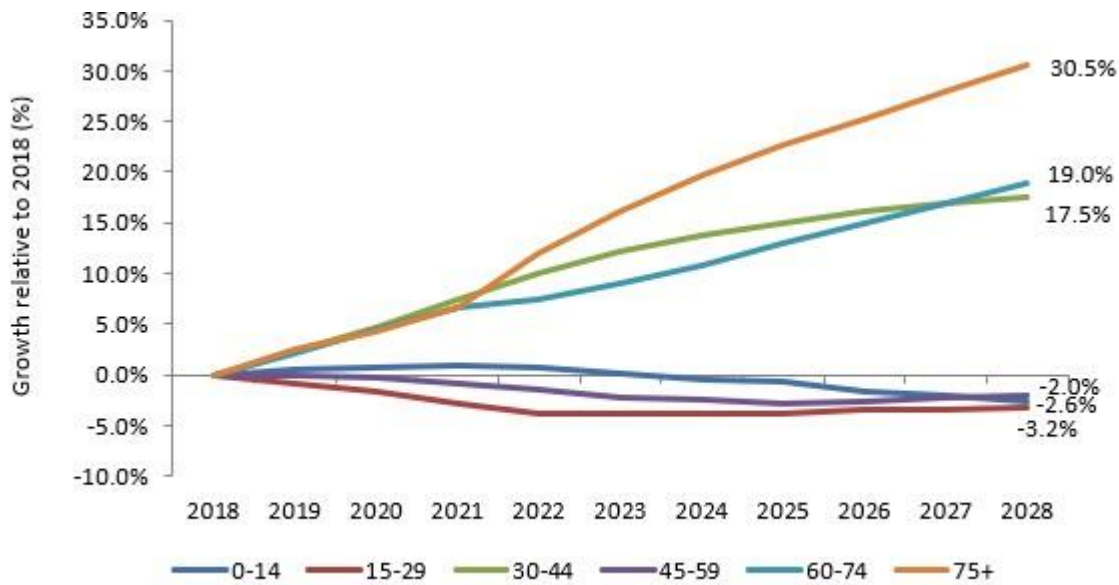
Figures 1a and 1b illustrate the projected population growth by age group from 2018-2028 across Lothian and by local authority areas, respectively.

Table 1: Projected population of Lothian by age (2018-2028)

Age	2018		2028	
	Population	%	Population	%
0-14	142,831	15.9%	139,138	14.5%
15-29	188,121	21.0%	182,163	18.9%
30-44	192,934	21.5%	226,721	23.5%
45-59	179,456	20.0%	175,896	18.3%
60-74	129,505	14.4%	154,108	16.0%
75+	64,923	7.2%	84,719	8.8%
All ages	897,770	100%	962,745	100%

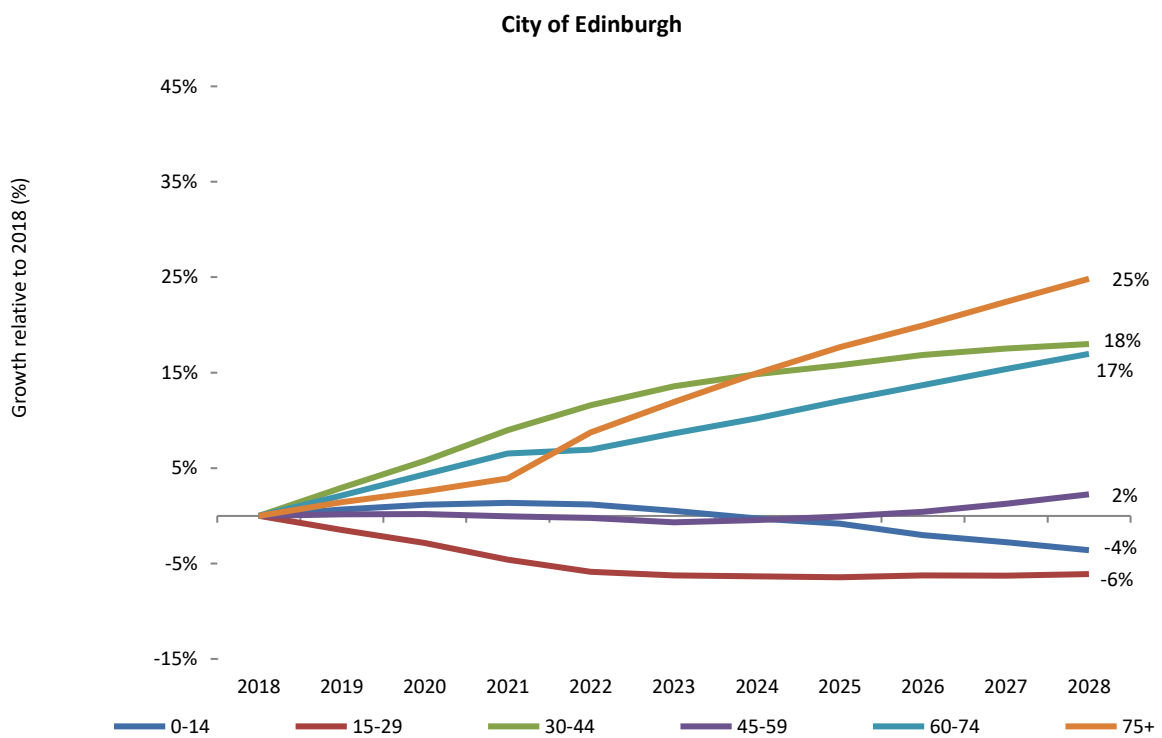
Source: National Records of Scotland (2021) Sub-National Population Projections

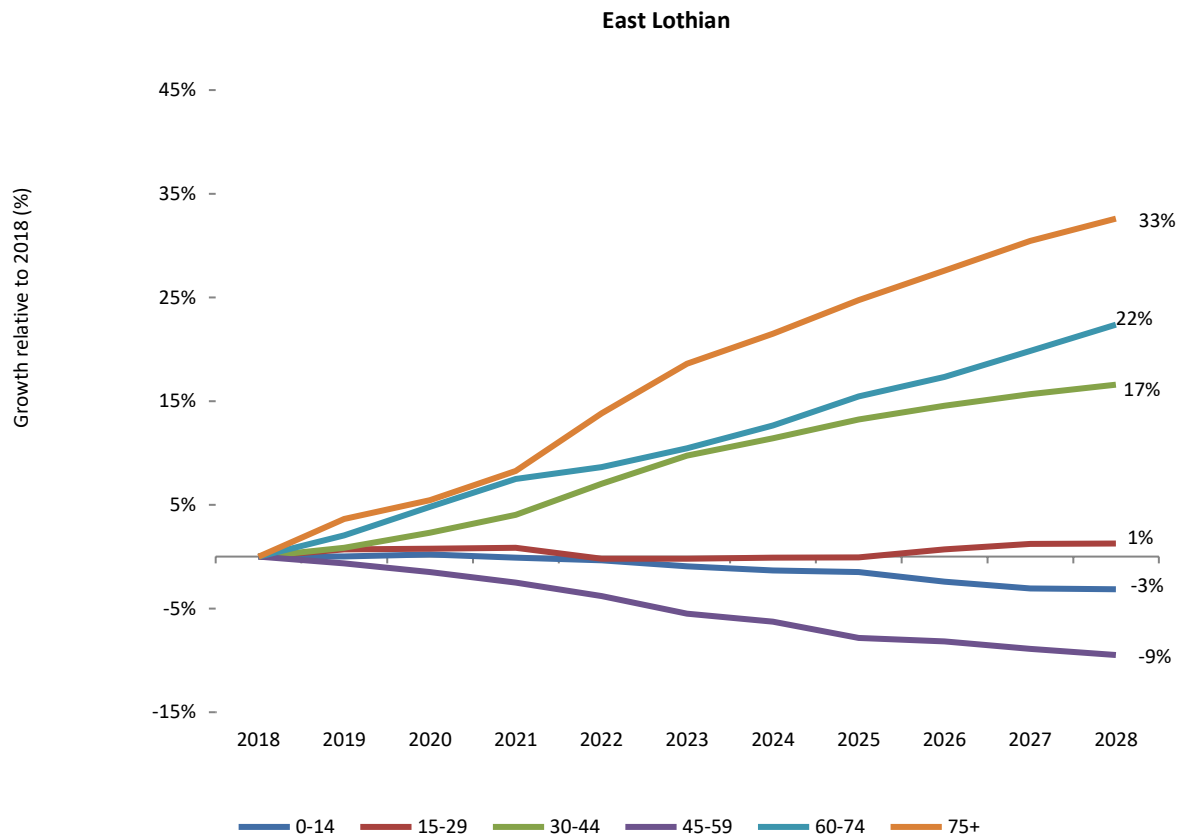
Figure 1a: Projected population growth of Lothian by age (2018-2028)



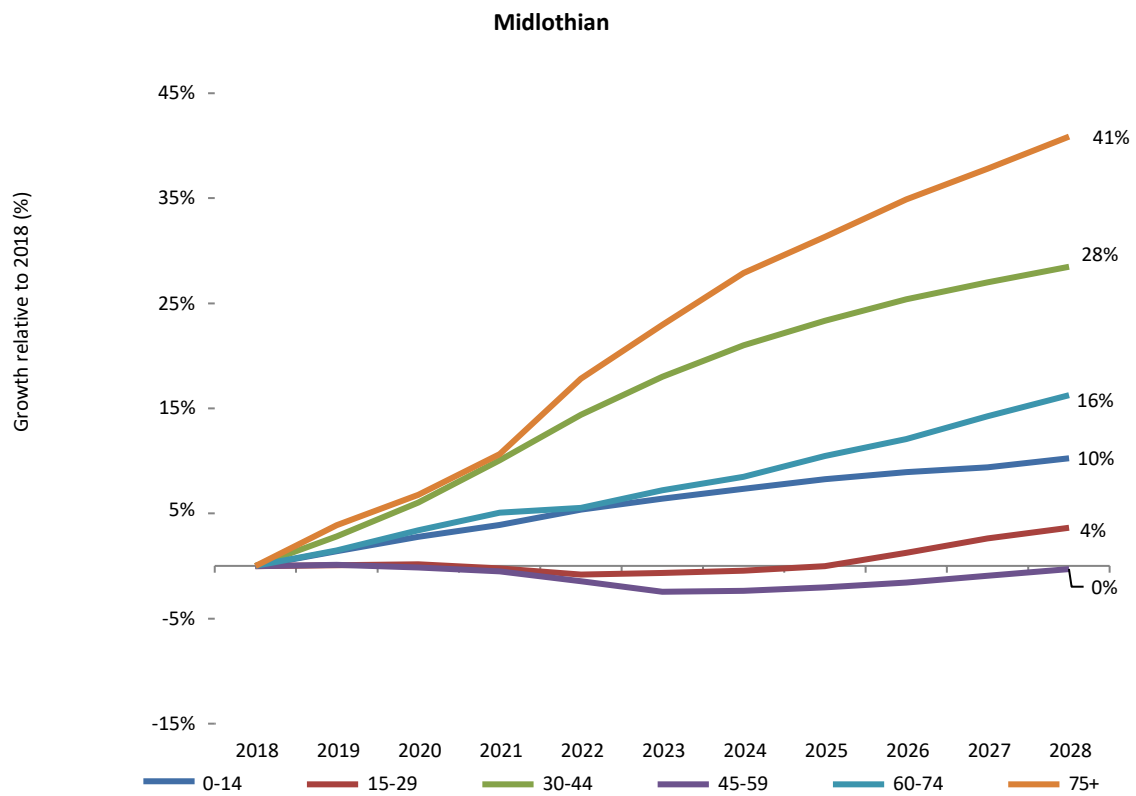
Source: National Records of Scotland (2021) Sub-National Population Projections, 2018-based

Figure 1b: Projected population growth of local authorities by age (2018-2028)

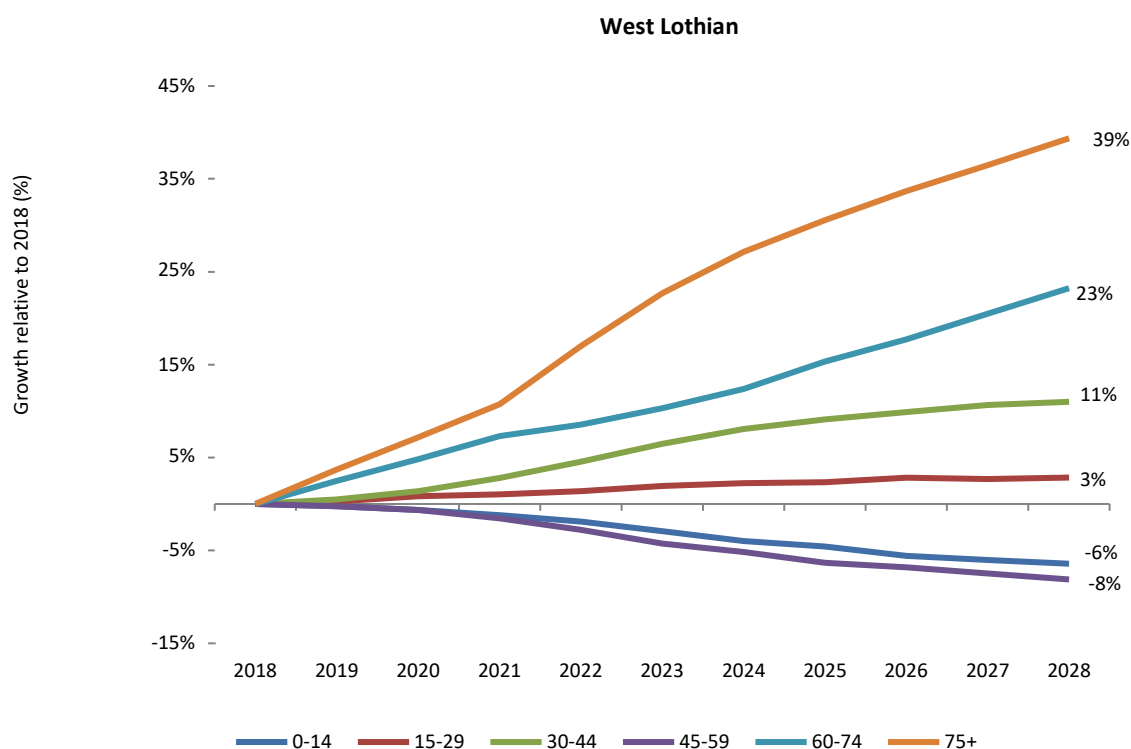




Source: National Records of Scotland (2021) Sub-National Population Projections, 2018-based



Provision of NHS Lothian Community Pharmacy Services

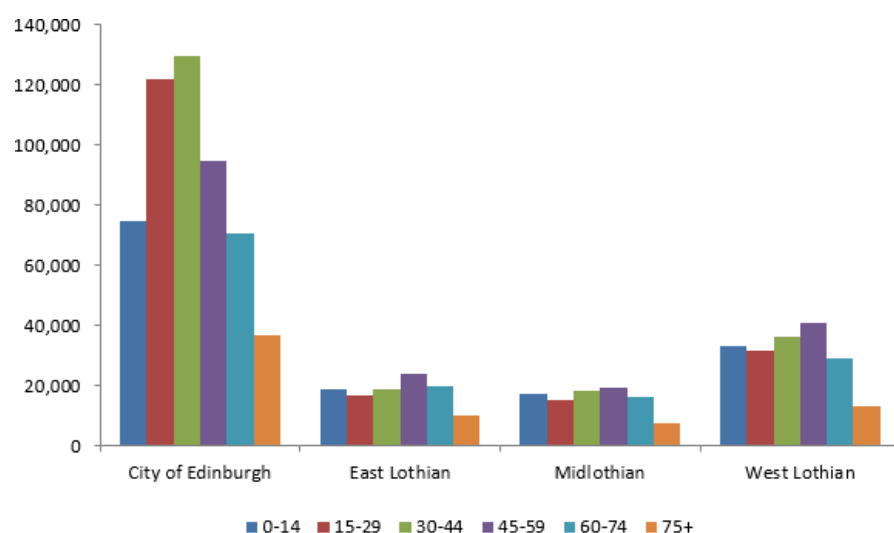


Source: National Records of Scotland (2021) Sub-National Population Projections, 2018-based

Large new housing developments in all areas will require establishment of new primary care services and associated facilities across Lothian. The projected growth in older adults, including particularly strong growth among adults aged 75 and over, will increase the demand for access to primary care services. This older population with multiple conditions will also require increasingly complex support at home from multidisciplinary services. The majority of people over 75 will be on at least one medication and as people get older, they are more at risk from adverse effects of medicines and likely to be on multiple medicines.

Figure 2 gives a view of comparative populations in the council areas relating to Health and Social Care Partnerships in NHS Lothian. Edinburgh has the largest population of the four areas.

Figure 2: Estimated population by age and local authority (mid-2020)

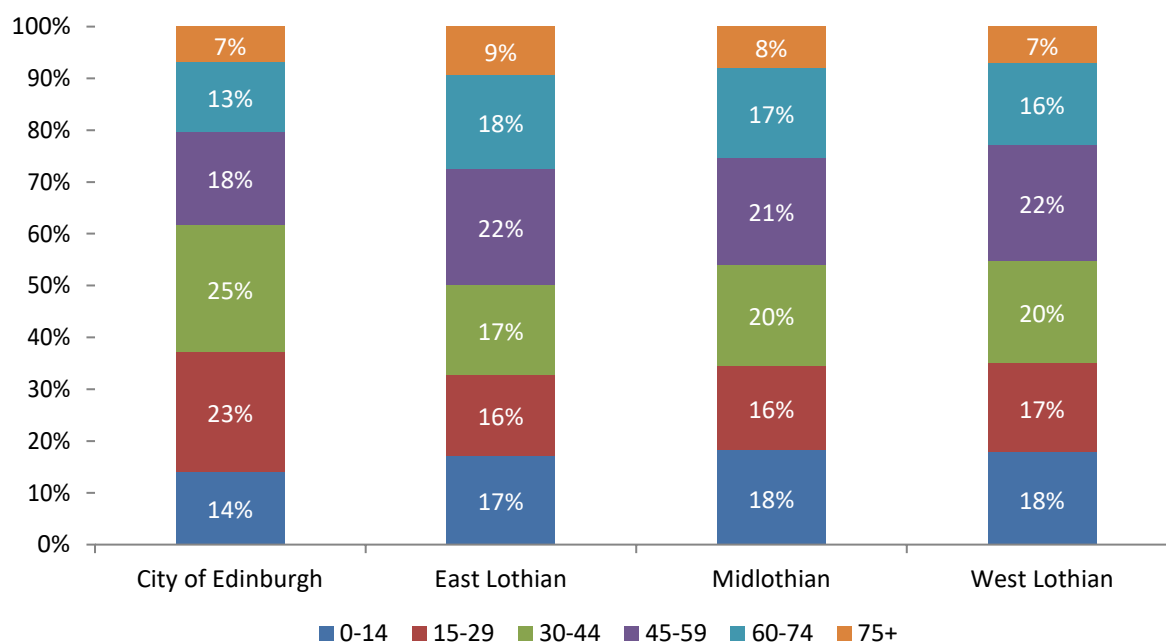


Source: National Records of Scotland (2021) Mid-2020 Population Estimates

Provision of NHS Lothian Community Pharmacy Services

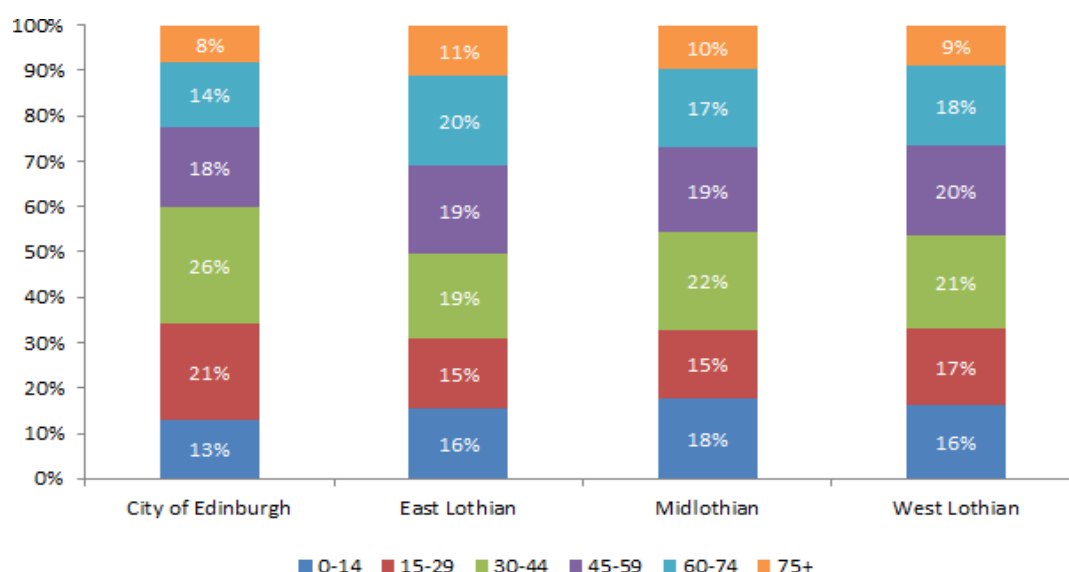
In general, the extremes of age may have need of additional pharmaceutical care input. Figures 3a and 3b looks at the age groups of the population in percentage terms in mid-2020 and the projection to 2028. By 2028 it is notable that the proportions of under 16s and over 75s remain broadly similar in Edinburgh and West Lothian but increase in East Lothian and Midlothian. However, these proportions need to be viewed in absolute terms also. So 2028 projections suggest that there will be an extra 17,000 people aged 75 years and older living in Lothian, many of whom will have complex health and care needs. The decline in working age population also represents a challenge in terms of pharmaceutical and wider health and social care workforce planning.

Figure 3a: Estimated population percentages by age and local authority (mid-2020)



Source: National Records of Scotland (2021) Mid-2020 Population Estimates

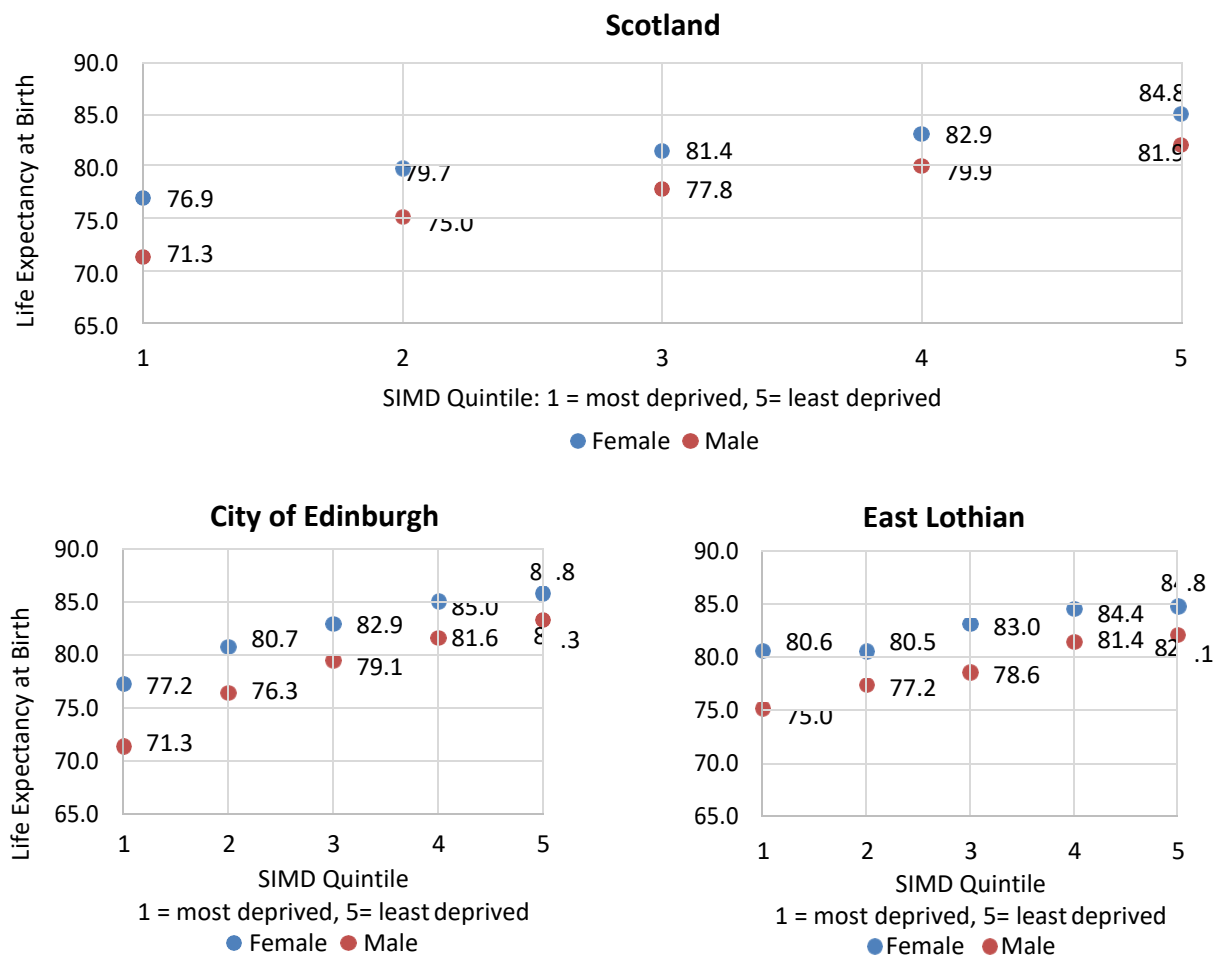
Figure 3b: Estimated population percentages by age and local authority (2028)

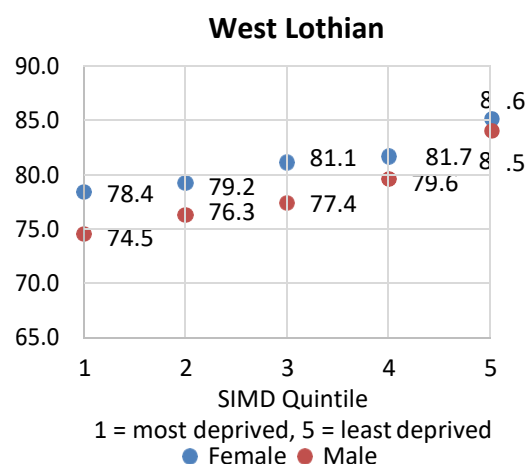
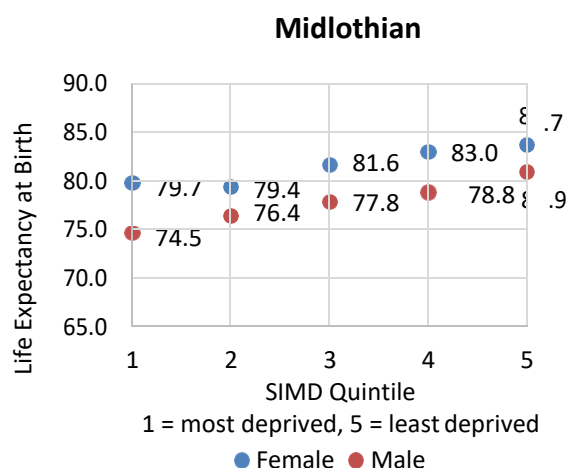


Source: National Records of Scotland (2021) Sub-National Population Projections, 2018-based

Social determinants of health will be a factor in the pharmaceutical needs of the population. Multimorbidity increases with age and for those living in areas of multiple deprivation. This occurs 10-15 years earlier when compared to areas with lower levels of multiple deprivation. People also experience disadvantage through gender, social position, ethnicity, geography, age and disability. Figure 4 illustrates that, within each local authority area, there are considerable inequalities in life expectancy across Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintiles. This is particularly pronounced in the City of Edinburgh, where men living in the most deprived communities live 12 years less, on average, than their counterparts in the least deprived areas. Those health inequalities exist for almost all health indicators.

Figure 4: Life expectancy at birth by sex and deprivation in Scotland and by local authority (2015-2019)





2.2 Ethnicity

Data about ethnicity is somewhat outdated and the delay to the census means it will be some time before a reliable update is available. But there were some clear patterns evident across Lothian in the last census. Table 2 shows that 84% of Scottish residents identified themselves as White Scottish in response to the 2011 census. In East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian, the percentage of residents who identify as White Scottish is comparable with, or marginally higher than, the Scottish average (ranging from 86% - 90%), while the percentage of residents who identify as belonging to ethnic minority groups is comparable to, or lower than, the Scottish average. Conversely, in the City of Edinburgh a smaller percentage of residents identify as White Scottish (70%), while more individuals identify as belonging to other ethnic groups. In particular, 2.7% identify as White Polish, compared to the Scottish average of 1.2%, and 5.5% identify as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British, compared with 2.7% in Scotland as a whole.

Community pharmacy can access NHS Lothian translation services to support patients where English is not the first language. Where there is low health literacy, a range of techniques can be adopted to support patients understand their medicine.

Table 2: Ethnicity of the population in Scotland and by local authority (Census 2011)

Ethnicity	Scotland	City of Edinburgh	East Lothian	Midlothian	West Lothian
White	96.0%	91.7%	98.3%	98.2%	97.6%
White: Scottish	84.0%	70.3%	85.6%	90.0%	87.8%
White: Other British	7.9%	11.8%	9.3%	5.8%	5.8%
White: Polish	1.2%	2.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.9%
White: Irish	1.0%	1.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%
White: Gypsy/Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
White: Other White	1.9%	5.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	2.7%	5.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%
African	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Caribbean or Black	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other ethnic groups	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Source: Scotland's Census (2011) Scottish Council Area 2011 by Ethnicity (Flat) by Term-time Address

3. Description of Pharmaceutical Services in NHS Lothian

3.1 Background

Pharmacists graduate at a Masters level of degree education. Pharmacists can also undertake further additional training to become independent prescribers. This education together with expertise in clinical practice offers the potential for the neighbourhood pharmacist to play a significant role in the assessment and delivery of care. Pharmacy technicians are also a trained and registered workforce within pharmacy. This highly trained workforce should enable pharmacies to be better utilised to meet the needs of patients and improve access to health services to reduce inequalities and improve citizens access to health services.

All pharmacies are required to provide all 4 core pharmaceutical care services

- i. Medication Care and Review
- ii. Acute Medication Service
- iii. Pharmacy First
- iv. Public Health Services.

These services are described in more detail in this document.

There are also locally negotiated service contracts for services that are required in addition to the core services. These may not be available in all community pharmacies as there is no requirement for pharmacies to agree to provide enhanced services.

Integration Joint Boards and Health and Social Care Partnerships can agree which locally negotiated services are required to meet the needs of their populations and how these are delivered as part of the strategic planning process. Consultation and engagement with Community Pharmacy Lothian and the multidisciplinary primary care team will be required in the process to agree provision of appropriate locally negotiated services.

Pharmacies may also provide services which are non NHS commissioned. Not all pharmacies will provide the same non-commissioned services. Non-commissioned services are offered at the discretion of the contractor and are not funded by either NHS Lothian or remunerated as part of Scottish Government arrangements with community pharmacy.

3.2 Summary of Pharmacy Provision in NHS Lothian

Table 3: Community Pharmacies NHS Lothian

Location	Number of community pharmacies	Population (NRS mid 2020 estimates for council areas)	Population per community pharmacy
NHS Lothian	182	912,620	5014
East Lothian	23	107,900	4691
Edinburgh	107	527,620	4931
Midlothian	19	93,150	4902
West Lothian	33	183,820	5570

There is no standard as to the number of population that should be served by a pharmacy. Table 3 shows that there is some difference in the average population served by each pharmacy between the four Health and Social Care Partnerships areas. The Scottish average population served by a

community pharmacy is around 4530. Across Lothian the average population per pharmacy is 10% above the Scottish average. The highest population per pharmacy is seen in West Lothian.

Pharmacy Provision Across Lothian

Maps found in the appendices show pharmacies in relation to population density within each Health and Social Care Partnership area. These illustrate that typically pharmacies are located in the areas of highest density population and the more dense the population the higher number of pharmacies there are. Pharmacies also tend to be near local and main routes of access; this pattern can be seen particularly in the more rural areas of Lothian. This plan uses the 2019 small area population data. When updated in the future in light of the 2022 national census the information will show a change in population density due to the creation and occupation of new housing developments and will assist in the identification of areas where growth in population may have generated of unmet needs.

There can be diverse reasons for a community pharmacy location and the current data identify that a variety of local community pharmacies would appear to exist within NHS Lothian.

3.2.1 Hours of service

Normal hours of service for pharmacies are laid out in the NHS Lothian Hours of Service Scheme under Regulation 11(1) of the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Regulations as:

All places of business on the Pharmaceutical List shall be open for the supply of drugs and prescribed appliances (as the case may be), on the days and at the hours following:

On five full weekdays in the week (less any public holidays in the week).	9am to 6pm (during which time they may be closed for a maximum of one hour in the middle of the day).
On one half weekday (the Early Closing Day as defined in the Shops Act 1950-65).	9am to 1pm.

Additionally, at any other time when a pharmacist's place of business is open for the purpose of supplying drugs or appliances, they shall supply drugs or prescribed appliances which are ordered under the regulations.

This effectively means as a minimum each contracted pharmacy must open between 9am and 6pm on five and a half days per week. There are some variations to these hours depending upon individual circumstances and applications for shorter or longer hours have been made at various times to suit the local situation. Longer hours are at the discretion of the individual pharmacy and not enforceable through regulations. Changes to extended hours provision may impact on provision and availability of additional local services. If pharmaceutical provision is not met within the core hours, mechanisms exist to facilitate provision of pharmaceutical services out with core hours, such as pharmaceutical service rotas. Additional funding may be required to support such extended service provision.

Table 4: Community Pharmacy Opening Hours in NHS Lothian (December 2019)

Location	NHS Lothian	East Lothian	Edinburgh	Midlothian	West Lothian
Number of community pharmacies	182	23	107	19	33
Number of pharmacies open until 6pm	97	11	52	12	22
Number open between 6pm and 10pm weekdays	23	0	17	2	4
Number open on Saturday morning only	88	10	56	9	13
Number open all day Saturday	64	13	24	10	17
Number open Sunday	18	0	13	1	4

Recommendation:

Opening hours outwith core hours are likely to remain fluid and a local process for agreement of any opening hour changes should be retained involving local pharmaceutical (LAPC) and general practice (LMC) committees.

3.2.1.1 Facilities

Most community pharmacies now provide private areas which can be utilised for the provision of services, counselling and advice. These enable patients to have private conversations and to enable confidential services. These areas can be either fully or partially enclosed, reflecting the needs of different patients - for example if they do not like enclosed spaces. In Lothian, 90% of pharmacies currently have either a private area or room where patient confidentiality can be maintained. The majority also have induction loop facility and wheelchair access.

Premises facilities information should be gathered to an accurate level of provision and it is the aspiration of NHS Lothian that all community pharmacies should have a private consulting area, wheelchair accessibility and an induction hearing loop by 2025.

Recommendation:

Premises facilities information should be gathered annually to provide an accurate level of current provision and determination of improvements required to achieve 100% compliance of pharmacies with private consulting area, wheelchair accessibility and an induction hearing loop by 2025.

Table 5 Premises Facilities in NHS Lothian. Numbers of pharmacies with each facility and as a percentage of total pharmacies in the area (December 2019)

Area	FACILITY INDUCTION LOOP	FACILITY WHEELCHAIR ACCESS	FACILITY PRIVATE CONSULTING AREA/ROOM
NHS Lothian	146 (81%)	165 (91%)	165(91%)
East Lothian	20 (87%)	21 (91%)	20 (87%)
Midlothian	16 (84%)	17 (89%)	19 (100%)
Edinburgh	85 (79%)	96 (90%)	98(92%)
West Lothian	25 (78%)	30 (94%)	28 (88%)

3.2.2 Travel time / 20 minute Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods are defined by the communities who live there, and each will have unique expectations of the services and facilities they need. This will also vary depending on the wider area, including topography and landscape, population density, economic status. An important objective of the 20-minute neighbourhood concept is to better align spatial planning (i.e., what is in an area) with transport planning (transport infrastructure), to make it easier for people to walk, cycle and use public transport. This approach needs to be underpinned by ensuring 20-minute neighbourhoods are designed to be inclusive and equitable. Services and amenities may be shared between neighbourhoods, depending on the density of the area. 20-minute neighbourhoods may be difficult to implement in extremely rural villages and public transport options between these villages will be essential. Health services including pharmacy are considered an essential element of a 20 minute neighbourhood. 20-minute neighbourhoods are an opportunity for multi partnership involvement to support reductions in inequalities.

The travelling time of 20 minutes for driving, cycling and walking to a community pharmacy is shown on maps in the appendices for each Health and Social Care Partnership. It can be clearly seen that most city centre pharmacies are within 20 minutes' walk for most of the population and the population in many rural areas are within 20 minutes' drive from their nearest pharmacy. Travel times by public transport can be longer.

Public Transport infrastructure is critical to 20 minute neighbourhoods. Travel times by public transport across NHS Lothian are complex, particularly in rural areas and have not been mapped for this plan. The NHS Lothian area is serviced by an extensive bus network and has some rail connections. The positioning of pharmacies on main routes aids accessibility.

In 2021 the Scottish Government undertook consultation on the Policy for NHS Scotland on the Global Climate Emergency and Sustainable Development and identified the need for action on patient travel. It requires all NHS Scotland bodies to take action to reduce the carbon emissions resulting from travel associated with their activities, including staff and patient travel. Efforts should include actions to reduce the need for travel; actions to increase "active travel"; actions to increase the use of public or community transport to access services.

NHS Lothian supports these aspirations and is developing a Strategic Active and Sustainable Travel Plan Framework consistent with the Scottish Government policy. Decisions on location and provision of pharmacy services should have regard to the Government's and Health Board policies on sustainable development.

Recommendation:

20-minute neighbourhoods and sustainability objectives should be considered as part of the process in determining where community pharmacies are sited in the future.

3.3 Essential (Core) Services for Community Pharmacy

All Scottish community pharmacies offer the core NHS services and these are often complemented by local services which address more specific issues in each Health and Social Care Partnership. Being situated in the heart of local communities, community pharmacists are the most accessible healthcare professionals, making a difference to people's quality of life.

3.3.1 Acute Medication Service

The Acute Medication Service represents the provision of pharmaceutical care services for acute episodes of care and supports the dispensing of prescriptions and any associated counselling and advice.

Prescribing volumes have increased over the last 10 years, with an overall increase of 20% from 11 million items in 2010/11 to 13.2 million items in 2019/20. Figure 5 below shows a year on year increase in the number of prescriptions dispensed in NHS Lothian with some stabilisation in 2018/19 followed by a rise in 2019/20. Population growth in Lothian, increasing multimorbidity, treatability of disease and polypharmacy (defined in the [2018 Polypharmacy Guidance](#) as two or more medicines) along with an ageing population and more people living with long-term conditions are responsible for the increase in prescriptions. The projection of an increasing and ageing population in Lothian and the aspiration for community pharmacies to be a first port of call for many service users suggest that further growth in volumes will occur in future years.

Figure 5 Dispensed Items in NHS Lothian 2010/11 to 2019/20



3.3.2 Medication Care and Review (MCR) / Serial Prescribing

The Medication Care and Review Service is the continuity of pharmaceutical care of patients with long term medical conditions.

The service provides personalised pharmaceutical care by a pharmacist to patients with long term conditions. It is underpinned by a systematic approach to pharmaceutical care in order to improve a patient's understanding of their medicines and to work with the patient to maximise the clinical outcomes from the therapy.

There are three stages to the Medication Care and Review Service:

- **Stage 1** - A patient with a long term condition registers with a pharmacy of their choice.
- **Stage 2** - Pharmacist assessment to identify and prioritise individuals or groups of patients' unmet pharmaceutical care needs'
- **Stage 3** – Serial dispensing for “suitable” patients in partnership with GP practice

Figures 6a and 6b demonstrate the progress being made to increase use of this service. All GP practices and community pharmacies are IT enabled for this service with an increase in those active over the last eighteen months. The average number of dispensed items each month has increased from 7022 items in 2020 to 9616 items in the first six months of 2021.

Overall, the current uptake of the serial prescribing and dispensing element of the MCR service remains low in relation to the total number of GP Practices and Community Pharmacies across Lothian. The Primary Care Pharmacy team are undertaking a quality improvement project aimed at increasing the use of serial prescribing for suitable patients as part of the pharmacotherapy service and COVID 19 response. The available local evidence supports that greater use of this service reduces workload and number of repeat prescriptions required from General Practice.

Active General Practices are defined as those where a chronic medication prescription has been issued. An active community pharmacy is defined as those having made a chronic medication service payment claim.

Active patients represents the number of patients who have had a chronic medication prescription issued by their general practice (GP) and dispensed by their community pharmacy (CP).

New registrations are the number of new registrations started.

Figure 6a – Number of active General Practices (GPs) and active Community Pharmacies (CPs) in the Medication Care and Review Service over 2020/21

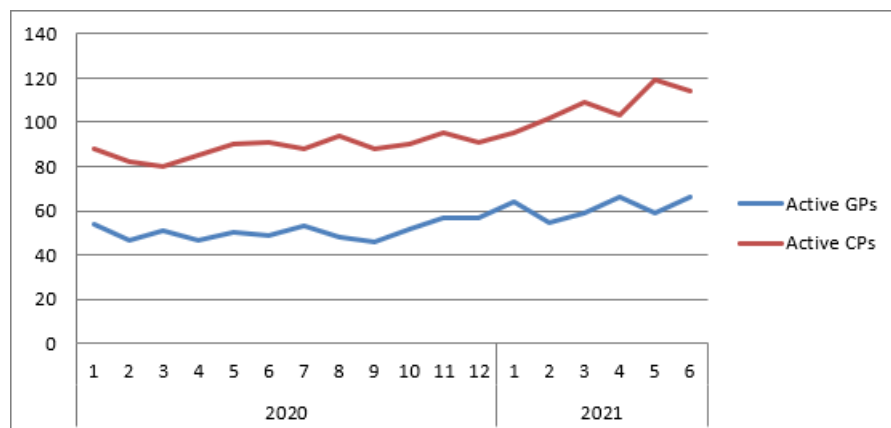
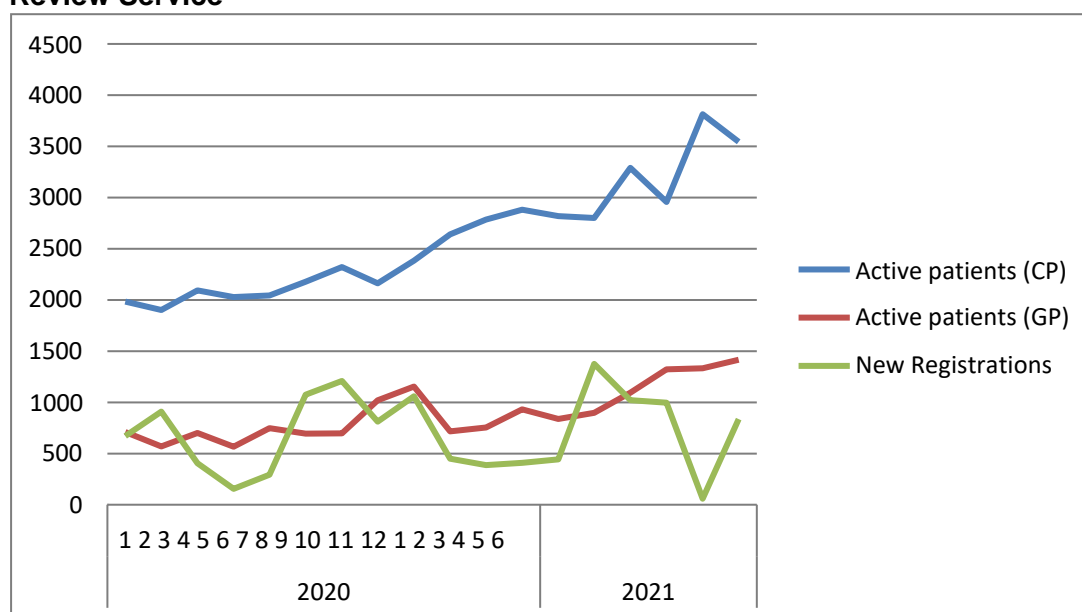


Figure 6b – Number of active patients and new patient registrations to the Medication Care and Review Service



Recommendation:

Based on the number and distribution of pharmacy contracts across each HSCP there should be capacity to meet needs for the Acute Medication Service, but further effort is needed to progress the Medicine Care and Review service by increasing the number of active GP practices and community pharmacies engaged.

3.3.3 NHS Pharmacy First Scotland Service

Provision of the NHS Pharmacy First Scotland Service is important to the NHS Recovery Plan 2021-2026. The Pharmacy First Service launched in July 2020. It aims to support the provision of direct pharmaceutical care for common clinical conditions within the NHS by community pharmacists. The service is available to all individuals who are registered with a GP practice in Scotland or who live in Scotland (there are some exceptions for visitors to Scotland). The Pharmacy First service seeks to encourage people to go to their local community pharmacy for support with minor and acute health conditions thereby and importantly avoiding unnecessary GP and out-of-hours appointments. Lothian Unscheduled Care Service can direct people to seek treatment from a community pharmacy as an alternative to a GP assessments or attendances at Emergency Department.

Under the service, pharmacy teams provide an NHS Pharmacy First Scotland consultation with one of three outcomes: Advice, Treatment or Referral to another healthcare professional if appropriate according to the needs of the individual.

The Pharmacy First Service in Lothian also provides consultation for the following additional common clinical conditions; uncomplicated urinary tract infections in women and impetigo with the addition in 2021 of soft tissue skin infections and shingles. Figures 7a and 7b show outcomes of treatment for minor conditions from August 2020 to May 2021. The average number of episodes of care for all Pharmacy First is 24,563 per month. Figure 7b shows urinary tract infection was the most frequent additional condition for which treatment was provided in the pharmacy and the most frequent condition resulting in GP referral. Additional common clinical conditions will be identified for future inclusion under the Pharmacy First Service for 2022/23.

Figure 7a: NHS Pharmacy First (PF) Outcomes August 2020- May 2021

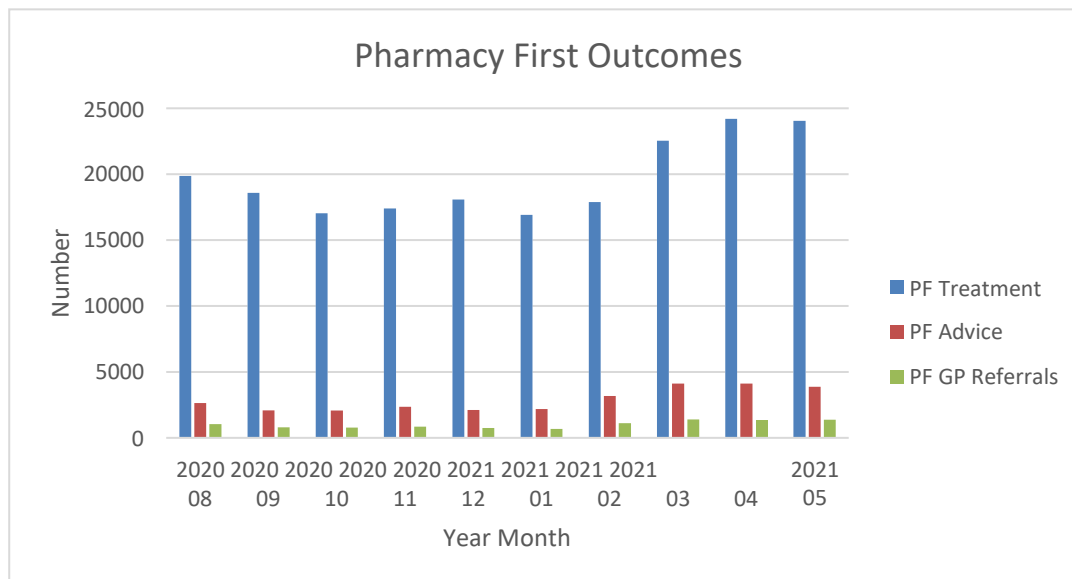
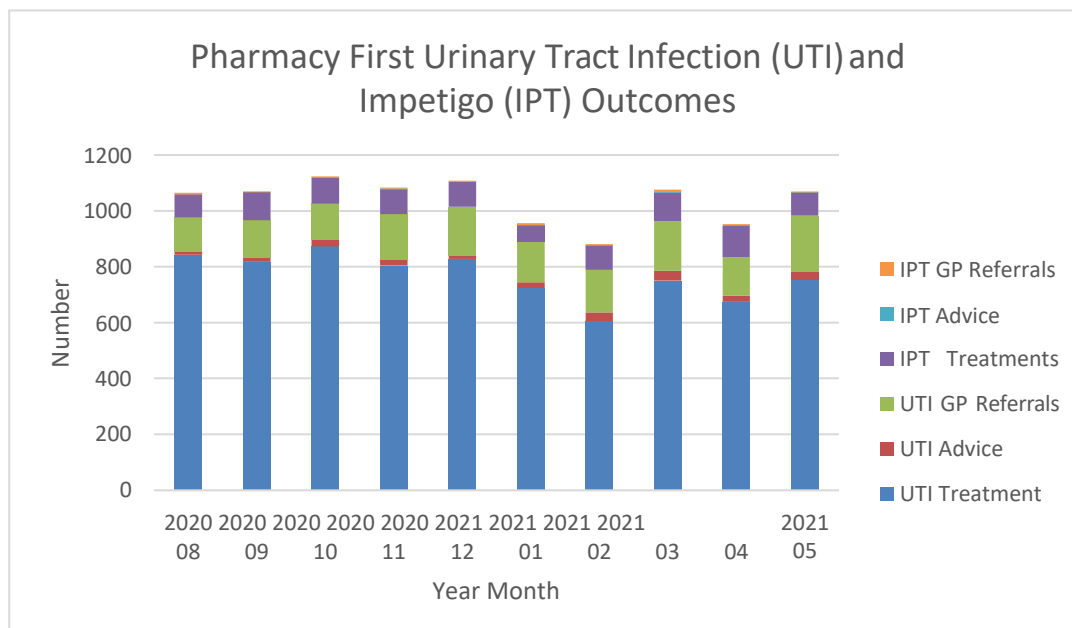


Figure 7b: NHS Pharmacy First Outcomes for UTI and impetigo August 2020- May 2021



Recommendation:

As all patients registered with a GP or living in Scotland can access the NHS Pharmacy First Scotland service, there is no unmet need in the provision of treatment for common clinical conditions from a community pharmacy as an alternative to a GP practice appointment.

Unmet need will arise in urgent care where pharmacy opening hours do not offer full weekend and extended opening hours in a local area. Local mitigations should be considered by the multidisciplinary teams.

Support urgent care through use of national promotional materials for Pharmacy First.

3.3.4 NHS Pharmacy First Plus Service

This new service allows provision of prescription only medicines and alternative products as determined by individual patient need assessed by a Pharmacist Independent Prescriber (PIP). PCA (P)(2020)16 (available [here](#)) outlines the terms for a PIP-led common clinical conditions service to be known as NHS Pharmacy First Plus for which funding has been made available to support appropriately qualified Pharmacist Independent Prescribers from September 2020. The service will be based on the community pharmacy contractor providing a PIP-led service for patients presenting in the community pharmacy with a common clinical condition which is beyond the scope of the standard NHS Pharmacy First Scotland service and would otherwise require onward referral to another healthcare professional. Patient eligibility will mirror the eligibility for the NHS Pharmacy First Scotland service. NHS Lothian is keen to see the expansion of the number of qualified Pharmacist Independent Prescribers.

3.3.5 Public Health Service

Community pharmacists are highly accessible primary care practitioners in terms of location and opening hours including weekend and extended hours in some pharmacies. An appointment is not normally necessary to access services within a pharmacy setting.

The Public Health Service element of the contract has made a significant contribution to areas such as smoking cessation and access to emergency hormonal contraception in addition to health and wellbeing through the national community pharmacy public health poster campaigns.

3.3.5.1 Smoking Cessation Services

Tobacco smoking is the main risk factor for lung cancer, accounting for an estimated 80-90% of cases in developed countries and is linked to other cancers and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).

This community pharmacy service consists of the provision of a smoking cessation service comprising advice, support and supply of either nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) or varenicline over a period of up to 12 weeks, in order to help smokers successfully stop smoking. Varenicline is supplied using a patient group direction (PGD).

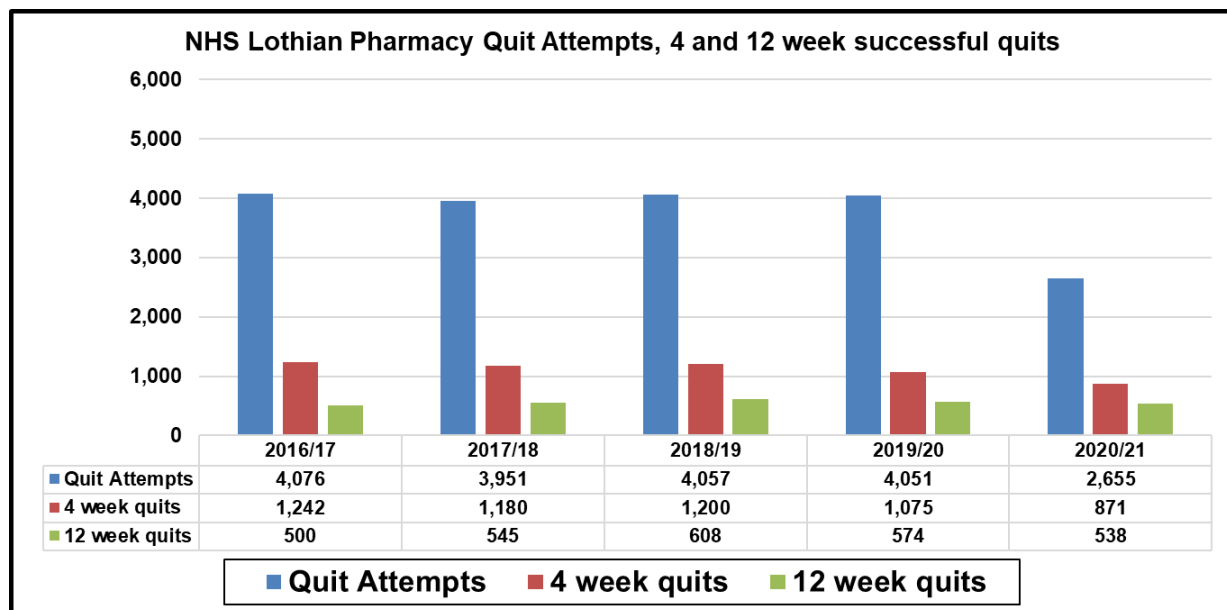
In addition, community pharmacists work with specialist Quit Your Way (QYW) services to supply nicotine replacement products to the specialist QYW service clients diverting this prescription workload away from general practice. Varenicline is provided to specialist QYW service clients on prescription from general practice.

More opportunities for joint working between the specialist QYW service and community pharmacy are in planning for the future to improve overall quit rates across NHS Lothian which support the local delivery plan target. This will ensure that the needs of individuals seeking help to quit smoking are

being met and that community pharmacy in Lothian continue to contribute positively to the Scottish Government strategic goal to reduce smoking prevalence in Scotland to 5% by 2034.

Quit attempts via cessation services across Scotland has seen a slight decline over the past few years. However, performance measured by the national cessation target has declined across NHS Lothian with 12 week quit rates in community pharmacy amongst the lowest in the country. The COVID 19 pandemic restrictions has led to a significant reduction in quit attempts across Scotland of around 40% compared to 2019-20. Figure 8 shows a 40% drop in the number of quit attempts but a similar level of successful outcomes at 12 weeks within community pharmacy. Improving the support for community pharmacy around smoking cessation is a key element of the new Tobacco Control Plan and realignment of resource from specialist services to implement several quality improvement actions is key during 2022-23.

Figure 8: Annual pharmacy quit attempts and 1 month and 3 month quit rates



Recommendation:

Support the planned opportunities for the community pharmacy smoking cessation service to work closely with specialist QYW services and Pharmacy Champions to achieve improved quit rates.

3.3.5.2 Sexual Health Services

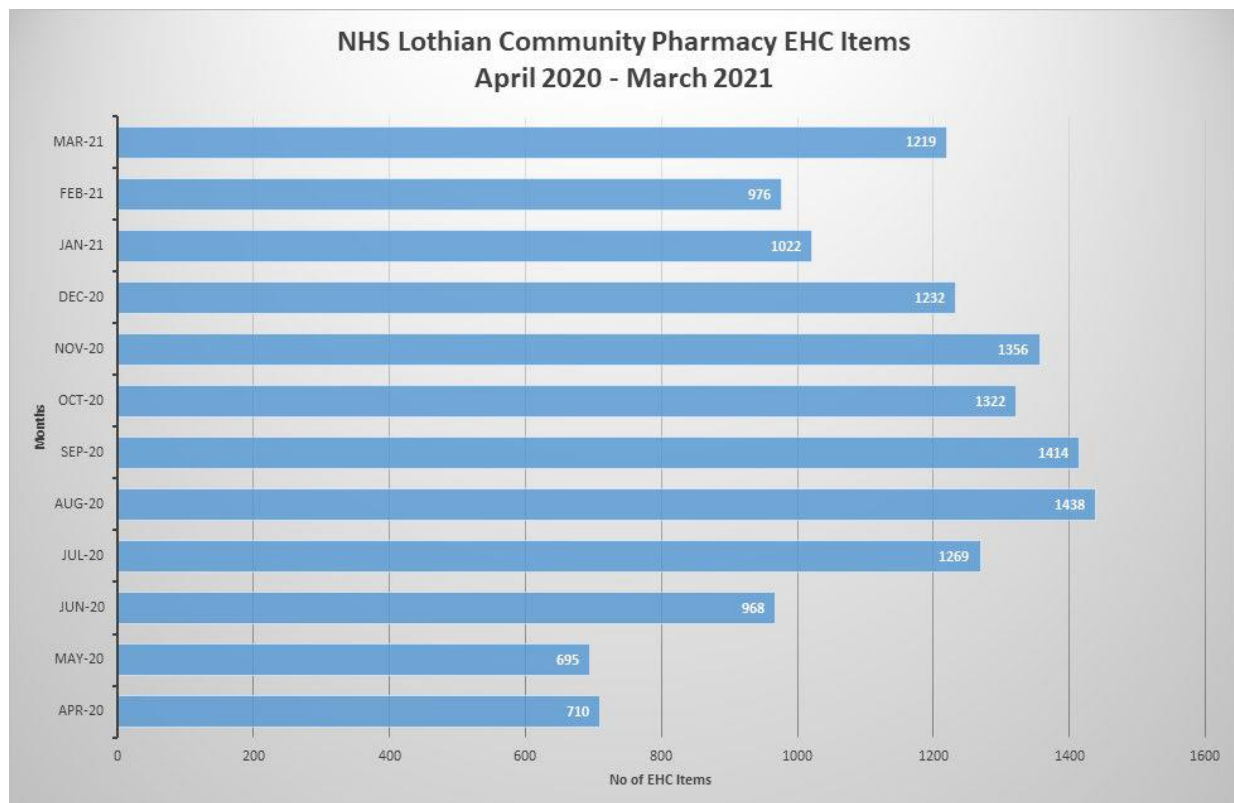
The Sexual Health Service involves consultation on, and supply of emergency hormonal contraception (EHC) to women 13 years and above. Community pharmacists provide emergency hormonal contraception to patients within local communities without the need for an appointment.

Where a pharmacy contractor decides not to supply emergency hormonal contraception, they should give notice in writing to the Health Board and advise the Agency of their decision and ensure prompt referral of patients to another provider who they have reason to believe provides that service. This is the only core service a contractor can opt out of.

In addition, regardless of the pharmacy policy, an individual pharmacist who chooses not to supply emergency hormonal contraceptive on the grounds of religious, moral or ethical reasons must treat the matter professionally, sensitively and advise the client on an alternative local source of supply (such as another pharmacy, GP or sexual health service). The majority of EHC is provided by community pharmacy.

Figure 9 shows that the provision for emergency hormonal contraception was impacted by the two COVID 19 lockdowns. Post lockdown the provision has risen back to a higher level closer to pre-pandemic provision. This demonstrates the continuing demand and need for this service. It is also known from pharmacy level data that there is capacity within the system to meet any increasing demand. The Lothian community pharmacy EHC service includes provision of free condoms provided by the C:Card service as part of every EHC consultation in every pharmacy.

Figure 9: Emergency Hormonal Contraception



The [Scottish Government Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Recovery Plan](#) includes future developments for sexual health services from community pharmacy such as the provision of three months of progesterone only contraception pills as “bridging contraception”. This will become part of

the EHC consultation. The proposed reclassification of some progesterone only contraceptive pills to a Pharmacy medicine will support local and national development of accessible contraceptive services in community pharmacy. The NHS Recovery Plan 2021-2026 will also see the launch of new pharmacy woman's health and wellbeing service covering conception, contraception and menopause.

A locally negotiated service is available which enables community pharmacists in NHS Lothian to provide treatment of patients or partners of patients for chlamydia infection or pelvic inflammatory disease. This service allows for men and women testing positive for chlamydia to take an electronic text 'voucher' to a participating pharmacy. They should be supplied (as per Lothian Formulary guidelines) with a 7 day course of doxycycline as per patient group direction.

Recommendation:

Support opportunities and new models of delivering additional sexual health services in community pharmacy as detailed in the Scottish Government Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Recovery Plan and the NHS Recovery Plan 2021- 2026.

3.3.5.3 Prophylactic Antipyretic (Paracetamol)

Pharmacists provide prophylactic antipyretic (paracetamol) in advance of or following administration of childhood meningitis B vaccination and other childhood vaccinations as clinically appropriate in children under 12 months.

3.3.6 Urgent Care

Community pharmacy is an important access route for people requiring urgent 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 allows the pharmacist to supply the patient with a medicine when their GP is unavailable should the patient have been receiving this medicine on repeat prescription from their GP. The pharmacist must be satisfied that the patient knows exactly which medicine they require and that they have received it previously. Certain medicines are excluded from the list of products that can be provided in this way. To support this pharmacists can now access the Emergency Care Summary for individual patients.

Community Pharmacies can also use Direct Referral to local GP Out of Hours services where the pharmacist feels that the patient does not have a medicines supply issue but requires input from another health professional.

Virtual consultations are also possible via telephone or the Near Me platform in Community Pharmacy.

Recommendation:

- Undertake local assessment of need and potential mitigations where there are limited numbers of pharmacies open late, full and half day Saturday and Sunday opening. This may lead to unmet need in some HSCP localities when NHS Lothian' GP Out-of-Hours Service (LUCS) recommend care which is provided by Community Pharmacy.
- Community pharmacy to have access to clinical records to help improve patient care when GP practice is closed and to support pharmacotherapy service element of Medicine Care and Review. National digital developments are needed to fully support this.

3.4 Additional Services

There are several additional services agreed within NHS Lothian. These are locally negotiated contracts and not all pharmacies participate. It is the responsibility of the NHS Board and Health and Social Care Partnerships to ensure that these additional services meet the needs of the population. This does not mean that the population requires these services equally across NHS Lothian or that it is necessary to provide them from every community pharmacy. The services might also be provided by other agencies and so provision must be looked at in the context of wider healthcare services.

3.4.1 Substance Misuse / Harm Reduction

These services are provided as part of the holistic support that the NHS, social services and third sector offer for people with substance use issues, which may include the use of opioids, stimulants, prescription medications, alcohol and more.

The core of these services is the provision of support to patients in recovery, along with dispensing and/or supervision of substitution therapies.

3.4.1.1 Supervised Self Administration of Methadone

Supervised self-administration of methadone has become a key component of any addiction treatment programme. Supervision can support high risk, chaotic patients as it ensures patients receive only the correct prescribed dose. Overdose from methadone is a real risk and often those receiving methadone continue to use street drugs on top. Supervision ensures that the patient takes the prescribed dose of methadone and it is not being shared, swapped or sold reducing risk to patient and public.

Supervision in community pharmacy allows patients to be treated in their own communities. All 182 pharmacies are able to dispense methadone however a supervised methadone service may not be available in all pharmacies at all times. This is likely in response to demand and not a pharmacy decision. The exact number of pharmacies delivering supervision of methadone is not captured in a formal return within NHS Lothian.

During the COVID pandemic lockdown periods and to support self-isolation, the clinical need and safety of reducing the need for supervised consumption was reviewed for individual patients. Delivery of prescribed methadone supply was also put in place with key support from local Drug and Alcohol Partnerships and third sector volunteers with experience of working with this population in collaboration with community pharmacies. Table 6 shows the growth in the number of methadone supervisions provided from community pharmacy prior to COVID 19. The impact of the COVID pandemic and lockdown restrictions can be seen in the reduced number of supervisions for 2020/21. In Lothian, the Substance Misuse Service and GP prescribers clinically assessed and reduced supervisions and reduced pick up days in the majority of patients to help reduce contacts and maintain social distancing. Some supervisions were maintained for a small group of particularly high risk patients and for new patients.

Table 6 –Dispensing and supervision of methadone 2015/16 to 2020/21

Financial Year	Methadone Supervisions	Total Methadone Dispensings
2015/2016	268,851	750,176
2016/2017	325,521	832,966
2017/2018	331,197	863,406
2018/2019	367,772	899,114
2019/2020	400,930	929,230
2020/2021	171,403	730,078

3.4.1.2 Supervised self-administration of buprenorphine

Buprenorphine is also licensed for the treatment of opioid dependence although methadone remains the predominant treatment in Lothian. The use of either agent is dictated by clinical choice, the two drugs are not interchangeable.

Buprenorphine supervision may be requested by a prescriber in the same way as methadone for the same reasons. The exact number of pharmacies participating in buprenorphine supervision is not known and demand for the service is driven by prescribing practice. Table 7 shows the number of buprenorphine supervisions taking place across NHS Lothian. The impact of the COVID pandemic and lockdown restrictions can be seen in the reduced number of supervisions for 2020/21.

Table 7- Supervision of buprenorphine 2015/16 to 2020/21

Year	Total number of supervisions
2015/2016	40642
2016/2017	43844
2017/2018	57377
2018/2019	56140
2019/2020	60540
2020/2021	24377

Recommendation:

The services provided by pharmacies relating to substance misuse and harm reduction are part of an overall strategy led by the Alcohol and Drug Partnerships. It will be necessary to ensure that service need is addressed within that wider context and funding identified to support any increase in requirements to reflect local population unmet need.

3.4.1.3 Supervised self-administration of disulfiram

The purpose of this service is to increase the contribution that pharmacists make to the pharmaceutical care of patients with alcohol dependency, to help address service gaps, to allow for greater capacity in treatment services and to reduce health inequalities. The service makes an important contribution to the care of patients in maintaining abstinence from alcohol dependence. No information is available for the number of pharmacies offering supervision for disulfiram. Inequalities and gaps still remain in the disulfiram supervision service.

3.4.1.4 Injection Equipment Provision

A total of 19 out of the 182 pharmacies in Lothian (10 Edinburgh City; 4 East and Mid; 5 West Lothian) provide injection equipment to meet the needs of people who currently inject drugs. This contributes to protection of individual and public health, in order to reduce the risks of harm associated with injecting practice and to prevent the spread of blood borne viruses. Ten Edinburgh City Pharmacies also provide naloxone in addition to injecting equipment. Injecting equipment and naloxone is also available in other community based settings such as mobile and pop-up clinics as determined by the respective Drug and Alcohol Partnerships.

The goals of this service are to:

- Provide free sterile injecting equipment and related paraphernalia as agreed locally
- Reduce the rate of sharing and other high risk injecting behaviours
- Provide a facility for safe disposal of used injecting equipment
- Provide information and advice on blood borne viruses, safer injecting, injecting technique, safer drug use
- Provide information on and to signpost and refer clients to drug treatment and other services for people who use drugs, including referral for testing vaccination and treatment for blood borne viruses.

Recommendation:

- Key areas to be developed are increasing availability of take-home naloxone from community pharmacy, a test of change Buprenorphine administration from community pharmacy and detection and treatment of hepatitis C in population who injects drugs. All are desirable to support reducing drug related deaths and harms.
- Undertake local reviews of injecting equipment and naloxone provision to ensure local needs are being met effectively post pandemic.
Injecting equipment provision is not a specific pharmacy only scheme. As pharmacies can often offer longer opening hours than drop in centres pharmacy-delivered IEP adds capacity to the harm reduction team.

3.4.1.5 National and local drivers

In May 2021 the Scottish Government published standards for Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) with multiagency and multi-professional roles identified. Community pharmacies are identified as well placed to deliver scheduled or opportunistic care because they can have very frequent contact with people picking up prescriptions or attending for other reasons.

Areas for potential development working with other stakeholders include distribution of Take Home

Naloxone to increase coverage and reduce the risks of drug related death and Dried Blood Spot Testing to increase access to testing for blood borne viruses such as hepatitis C and access to treatment.

Locality Drug and Alcohol Partnerships provide responses and plans for drug and alcohol issues working with their partners in the NHS, local authority and third sector.

The Drug and Alcohol Partnerships in Edinburgh City and West Lothian have funded projects working with community pharmacy to improve provision of naloxone from some pharmacies in key areas with high levels of drug related deaths and to implement provision of long acting injectable buprenorphine from a community pharmacy as a test of change.

3.4.2 Pharmaceutical Advice to Care Homes

Community pharmacies may apply to NHS Lothian for inclusion in the existing care home scheme. The aim of this scheme is to ensure that all drugs and medicines supplied to the residents of a home are handled, stored and administered correctly.

Community pharmacists are the best placed healthcare professionals to offer this type of advice to care homes. Any pharmacy on the scheme is responsible for providing pharmaceutical advice on the safe handling, storage and correct administration of any drugs and medicines that they supply to the residents of homes to which they are affiliated.

This service would not be expected to be geographically widespread across Lothian but instead correspond to the needs of care homes within their local area. It would not be necessary for a pharmacy providing this service to be located in the same Health and Social Care Partnership or health board as the care home.

There are 110 care homes located in NHS Lothian and of these 64 are currently affiliated with 32 pharmacies to receive pharmaceutical advice.

In reviewing this plan annually, it was identified that the existing service requires to be comprehensively reviewed to incorporate a greater clinical element as well as a focus on medicines waste. Work has been undertaken involving multidisciplinary input to develop a care home service level agreement for local negotiation.

Recommendation:

Progress implementation of the locally agreed Community Pharmacy Care Home Service to increase pharmaceutical care provision and reduce medicine wastage across Health and Social Care Partnerships and NHS Lothian to meet the sustainability action plan.

3.4.3 Palliative Care Network

The Palliative Care Network was launched in November 2000 and was developed in response to concerns expressed in accessing palliative care drugs for patients being cared for at home, particularly out with normal working hours. The scheme follows the framework described in the Scottish Circular MEL (1999)78 for a Community Pharmacy Pharmaceutical Care Model Scheme for Palliative Care and is funded by this initiative. An on-call mechanism for access to palliative care drugs out of normal working hours is provided. Regular review taking into account the geographical spread confirms the utilisation of all pharmacies which are part of the Palliative Care Network.

Patients or their carers are encouraged to continue to use their usual community pharmacy to obtain prescriptions. The community pharmacies participating in the scheme should only be accessed in the following situations:

- During normal working hours, when the patient's usual community pharmacy cannot supply the palliative care drug(s) within the timescale required.
- Out with normal working hours when the patient requires the palliative care drug(s) urgently.

There are now 22 pharmacies taking part in the Palliative Care Network across NHS Lothian with 8 of these pharmacies providing an on-call service to maintain cover 24 hours a day. In order to ensure up to date knowledge relevant to providing pharmaceutical care for the palliative patient, the pharmacist's undertake relevant training and attend the three peer review sessions offered annually.

The aims of the network are to:

- Allow timely access to palliative care drugs for patients being cared for at home.
- Provide information regarding palliative care drugs to patients, carers and other health care professionals.
- Support and maintain the formation of a network of "palliative care" community pharmacies in NHS Lothian and liaise with other health care professionals on palliative care issues.

Achievement of these aims is demonstrated by the number of times the service is accessed urgently and out of hours to help people remain at home (Figure 10) and by the range of people who access the services (Figure 11). The service is responsive to changes in the provision actively recruiting replacements as needed. The figures for both 2019/20 and 2020/21 show a rise in demand compared to the preceding years and may reflect the impact of COVID restrictions.

Figure 10: Palliative Care Network workload

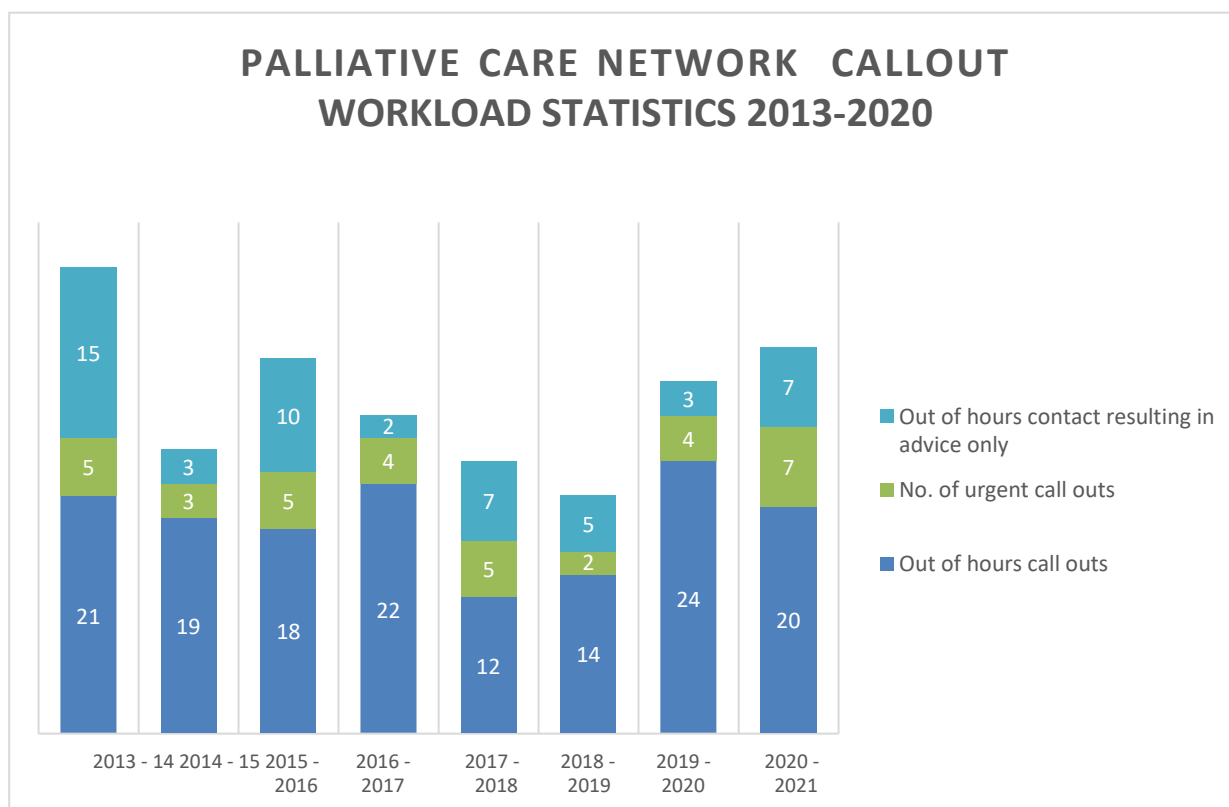
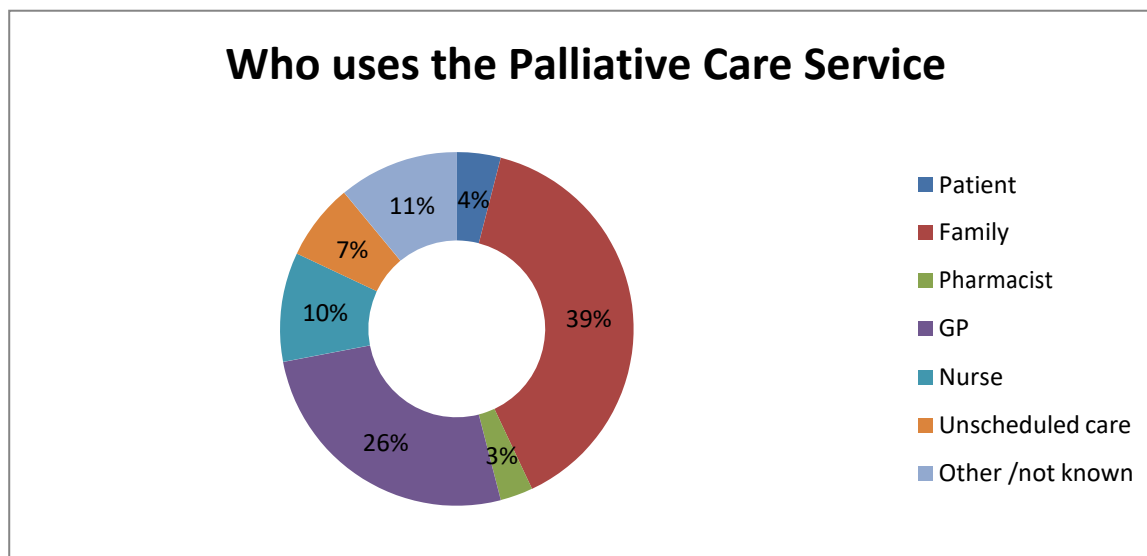


Figure 11: Users of the Palliative Care Network Service



Recommendation:

The Palliative Care Service is annually reviewed to ensure best coverage for the population of NHS Lothian by a small number of local experts for provision of palliative care medicines and advice both in and out of hours.

3.4.4 Tiered Services for medication prescribed by Secondary care

The aim of the service is to provide patients with access to medicines prescribed from the hospital service along with any associated pharmaceutical care support from a local community pharmacy contracted to provide NHS services. The tiers of service attract a fee which reflects the pharmaceutical care and any additional workload aspects which can be involved for the community pharmacy contractor when delivering these services.

Tier 1 – No additional pharmaceutical care required out with the normal dispensing and supply of a new drug to the patient

Tier 2–Those medicines and patients that require enhanced pharmaceutical care over and above that contracted for within the national arrangements.

Tier 3 – Those services that currently are provided for via homecare or might form part of a hospital at home solution where such services are being devised. Medicines and regimens in this tier would be those that require a significant level of pharmaceutical care beyond that traditionally provided by community pharmacy teams.

3.4.4.1 Systemic Anticancer Therapy (SACT)

Tier 1 services provided include enzalutamide and abiraterone for treatment of prostate cancer. Prescribing is initiated and monitored by the specialist team. For each patient receiving treatment under this service agreement, a contractor will receive an agreed annual payment.

3.4.4.2 Pharmaceutical Care of Patients Requiring Support with Adherence to Complex Medication Regimes- Hepatitis C

This tier 2 service provides antiviral treatment for hepatitis C.

The specific objectives of the service providing pharmaceutical care to patients receiving treatment for hepatitis C are:

- to improve the clinical outcomes achieved by patients prescribed these medicines, especially preventing treatment defaults and poor adherence to treatment courses.
- to shorten the patient journey to one that can be accomplished by the majority of patients and avoid loss to follow-up
- to ensure close clinical monitoring for patients directly affected

Since June 2015 over 1000 patients have commenced treatment supplied through community pharmacy in NHS Lothian. To date >90% of patients have obtained a cure. This is clearly significant for the individual patient in terms of improving health outcomes but also contributes to reducing the burden of infection within local communities and contributes to the goal of elimination of HCV. Prescribing is initiated by the specialist team. The specialist service will contact the community pharmacy nominated by the patient and will provide information and guidance to enable the community pharmacist to provide pharmaceutical care to the patient.

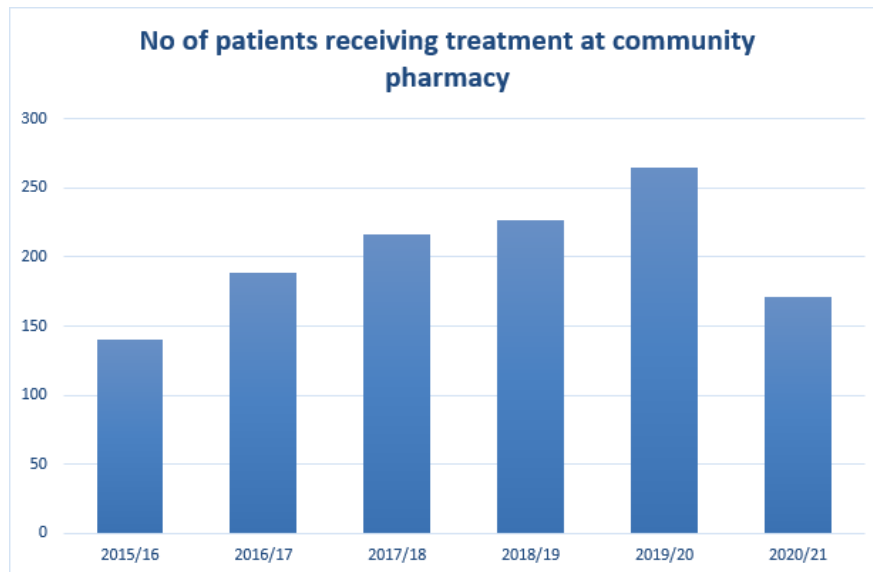
Contractors are required to complete a Service Level Agreement. Figure 24 shows the number of patients accessing treatment via community pharmacy. The impact of COVID 19 is seen from the decrease in number of patients being able to access this service due to a reduced capacity and reduced ability to test/identify patients as well as reduced capacity to see patients for treatment.

Patients have credited the pharmacy service with being key to the success of their treatment.

Community Pharmacists comments on the service:

I find the Hep C service very satisfying to deliver - it makes use of community pharmacy's position in people's communities. It also develops our relationship with a group of patients with multiple pharmaceutical care needs. It allows two sides of the pharmacy team to work in synergy - community and hospital. I find it very fulfilling to be involved in delivering this life changing treatment here in our pharmacy

Figure 12: Hepatitis C service



3.4.5 Gluten Free Food Service

From August 2015 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of either Coeliac Disease or Dermatitis Herpetiformis have been able to self-manage their gluten free prescription with the help of community pharmacy and Dietetic Services. Gluten free foods are essential to these patients to avoid future complications of their disease. Patients on the Gluten Free Foods Service are provided with an allocation of gluten free units by their GP when they register for the pharmacy service. This system allows the patient more variation in their diet as the service allows them to make changes to their gluten-free order on a monthly basis. As part of the Gluten Free Food Service, community pharmacists are also required to undertake and record a Pharmacy Annual Health Check with adult patients receiving this service to discuss the patients concerns and refer to an appropriate healthcare professional if needed. Patients may opt out of the health check. The Community Pharmacy Gluten-Free Food Service forms part of the wider Modernising Patient Pathways for Coeliac Disease Test of Change.

3.4.6 Medicine Administration Record Charts

Community pharmacists in Edinburgh and Midlothian HSCPs support Health and Social Care Partnership care workers by providing medicines administration record charts for service users assessed at level 3; unable to administer prescribed medicines themselves with or without prompt. Care workers document on the medicines administration record chart the administration of prescribed medicines to the service user. This service supports people to live in their own homes for as long as possible and protects the safety and wellbeing of service users while safeguarding care workers in Health and Social Care Partnership. More than 400 service users are assessed at level 3 within Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership. The community pharmacies involved provide the medicines administration record chart as an additional service under contract with the Health and Social Care Partnership.

3.4.7 Quality Improvement

Circular PCA(P) (2016)15, issued in September 2016, first introduced Quality Improvement as a key focus of the Community Pharmacy Funding Arrangement. Circular PCA (P) (2018) 2 issued in March 2018 advised community pharmacy contractors and NHS Boards of initiatives to continue to strengthen and raise the profile of Quality Improvement activity within community pharmacy. The QI component of the Community Pharmacy Funding Arrangement continues as outlined in PCA (P) (2021)5 from April to August 2021 will support the implementation and training requirements for additional clinical conditions added to the NHS Pharmacy First Scotland service and Public Health Service – Bridging Contraception and from September 2021 activities will support the refresh work on Medicines: Care and Review. This will be subject to any changes in policy priorities.

3.4.8 Sharps and Medicines Waste

There is a Service Level Agreement (SLA) which acts as a contract between NHS Lothian and the community pharmacy contractor and commits the contractor to provide the services as defined by a Prescribed Medicines and Sharps Waste Disposal Service to patients in Lothian. This has been agreed on an annual basis subject to negotiation with Community Pharmacy Lothian. Participating pharmacy contractors are required to accept medicine and sharps waste in appropriate bins from patients being treated at or in a homely setting for uplift and disposal by NHS Lothian if they have signed the SLA.

3.4.9 Vaccination Services

Community pharmacies across the four health and care partnerships took part in two successful NHS influenza vaccination service pilots: 2019/20 and 2020/21 flu seasons. Patient feedback from the first pilot showed participating pharmacies had a very high satisfaction rating from patients using the service. During the 2020/21 pilot more than 20,000 NHS flu vaccinations were delivered by community pharmacy in Lothian. This will be built on for the 2021/22 flu season with pharmacies offering 50,000 NHS flu vaccination to those unable to easily access other clinic sites.

As part of the Inclusive COVID 19 Vaccination work stream, four pharmacies were selected as a test of change demonstration. Selection was based on unvaccinated substance misuse client numbers and low local provision for people who had missed or been unable to take the opportunity to be vaccinated at other vaccination sites.

Recommendation:

As part of the Vaccine Transformation Programme, Community Pharmacy should be considered in the future development of a range of NHS vaccination services by HSCPs to maintain and improve uptake of immunisation including:

- COVID vaccination
- Flu vaccination
- Pneumococcal vaccination
- Shingles vaccination
- Travel vaccination

4. Non Commissioned Services

Non-commissioned services are services that are not funded by the NHS, being neither part of the core pharmacy contract or part of the additional services agreement. They are out with the control of the Board and the decision to provide these services lies directly with community pharmacy

contractors. Some of these services will be provided free of charge to patients, while others will have a cost associated with them.

4.1 Collection and delivery service

Pharmacies can provide a collection service for prescriptions from GP Practices and many provide a delivery service, delivering medication to patients. In some cases, delivery is limited to a specific distance from the pharmacy or to certain days of the week. Those pharmacies who do not offer an official delivery service do often deliver medication to their regular patients when requested to do so in an emergency. Pharmacies may charge patients for this service. A time limited funded COVID 19 Community Pharmacy medicine delivery service for those most at risk was put in place in 2021 as described in [PCA\(P\) 2021\(1\)](#). This was continued until 30th April 2021 after which normal arrangements for this service resumed.

4.2 Dementia Friendly Services

With a growing number of older people with memory problems, one Lothian Pharmacy has developed a dementia friendly toolkit and established themselves as a Dementia Friendly Pharmacy offering their services tailored to meet the needs of dementia patients, their family and carers. They provide access to a resource folder with details of local services such as a Dementia Cafe. A patient focused approach shapes the patient journey.

An example of how the patient's journey may now look:

A woman who presents in the pharmacy regularly and is the main carer for her disabled husband appeared to be getting more confused about her medicines. She was often in the pharmacy two to three times a day. We arrange for her to be assessed for a dosette box which has reduced the number of medicines in the house and gives her a set day to attend. The whole team know how to help her find what she is looking for in the pharmacy. Her condition has recently deteriorated, and we were able to phone her CPN to discuss this and through liaising with her family her care package has been increased. This lady is still able to live in her own home and remain in her community.

4.3 Continence Care

Community pharmacies across Lothian work with the Continence Care Service to dispense urinary continence supplies to patients. Pharmacies receive orders via a secure nhs.scot e-mail account from the Continence Care Service, order, dispense and supply the products to patients. There are over 2,500 patients registered on this service across Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian. The West Lothian service has over 900 patients registered for the service.

4.4 Other Non-Commissioned Services offered throughout Lothian

Pharmacies throughout Lothian currently offer non-commissioned services such as those in the list below. Some offer a variety of services, others do not offer any of these services.

Blood glucose checks
Blood pressure checks
Cholesterol checks
Asthma management
Weight management

Private Flu vaccination
Private Travel Clinics
Stoma appliance supply
Compliance aid

5. Recommendations Summary

Pharmacy Provision

1. 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 involving local pharmaceutical (LAPC) and general practice (LMC) committees.
2. Premises facilities information should be gathered to provide an accurate level of current provision and determination of improvements required to achieve 100% of pharmacies with private consulting area, wheelchair accessibility and an induction hearing loop by 2025
3. 20 minute neighbourhoods, Scottish Government and NHS Lothian sustainability objectives should be considered as part of the process in determining where community pharmacies are sited in the future.

Essential Core Services

4. Based on the number and distribution of pharmacy contracts across each HSCP there should be capacity to meet needs for the Acute Medication Service but further effort is needed to actively progress the Medicine Care and Review service by increasing the number of active GP practices and community pharmacies engaged.
5. As all patients registered with a GP or living in Scotland can access the NHS Pharmacy First Scotland service there is no unmet need in the provision of treatment for common clinical conditions from a community pharmacy as an alternative to a GP practice appointment.

However, unmet need will arise in urgent care provision where pharmacy opening hours do not offer full weekend and extended opening hours in a local area. Local mitigations should be considered by the multidisciplinary teams.

6. Support public awareness of access to Pharmacy First as part of the provision of urgent care through use of national promotional materials.
7. Support the planned opportunities for the community pharmacy smoking cessation service to work closely with specialist Quit Your Way services and Pharmacy Champions to achieve improved quit rates.
8. Support opportunities and new models of delivering additional sexual health services in community pharmacy as detailed in the Scottish Government Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Recovery Plan and the NHS Recovery Plan 2021- 2026.
9. Undertake local assessment of need and potential mitigations where there are limited numbers of pharmacies open late, full and half day Saturday and Sunday opening. This may lead to unmet need in some HSCP localities when NHS Lothians GP Out-of-Hours Service (LUCS) recommend care which is provided by Community Pharmacy
10. Community pharmacy to have access to clinical records to help improve patient care when GP practice is closed and to support pharmacotherapy service element of Medicine Care and Review.

Additional Services

Substance Misuse

11. Key areas to be developed are increasing availability of take-home naloxone from community pharmacy and a test of change of long-acting injectable buprenorphine administration from community pharmacy. Both are desirable to support reducing drug related deaths.
12. Undertake local reviews of injecting equipment and naloxone provision to ensure local needs are being met effectively post pandemic.
13. Injecting equipment provision (IEP) is not a specific pharmacy-only scheme. As pharmacies can often offer longer opening hours than drop-in centers, pharmacy- delivered IEP adds capacity to the harm reduction team.

Palliative Care Services

14. The Palliative Care Service is annually reviewed to ensure best coverage for the population of NHS Lothian by a small number of local experts for provision of palliative care medicines and advice both in and out of hours.

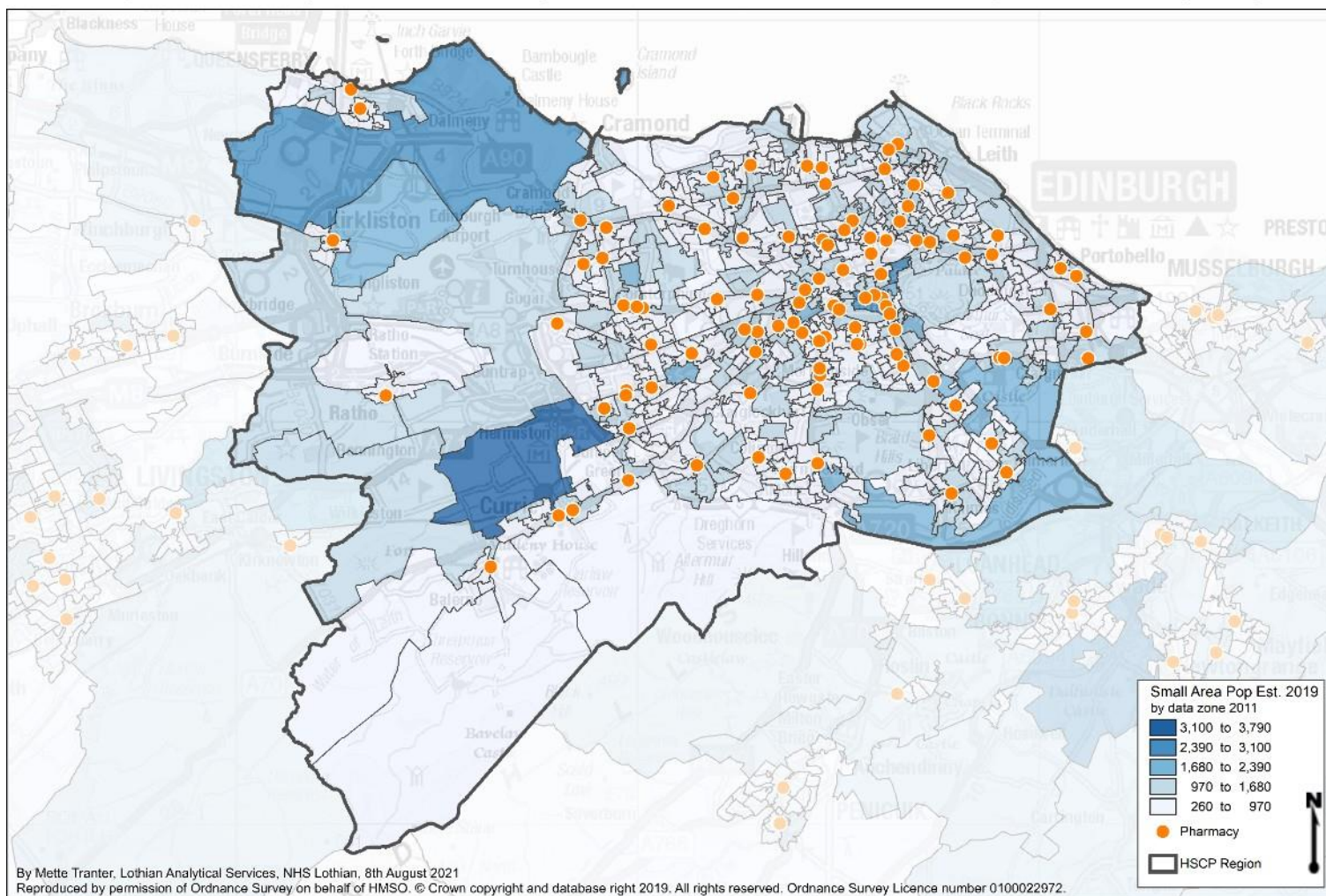
Pharmaceutical Advice to Care Homes

15. Progress implementation of the locally agreed Community Pharmacy Care Home service to increase pharmaceutical care provision and reduce medicine wastage across Health and Social Care Partnerships and NHS Lothian to meet the sustainability action plan.

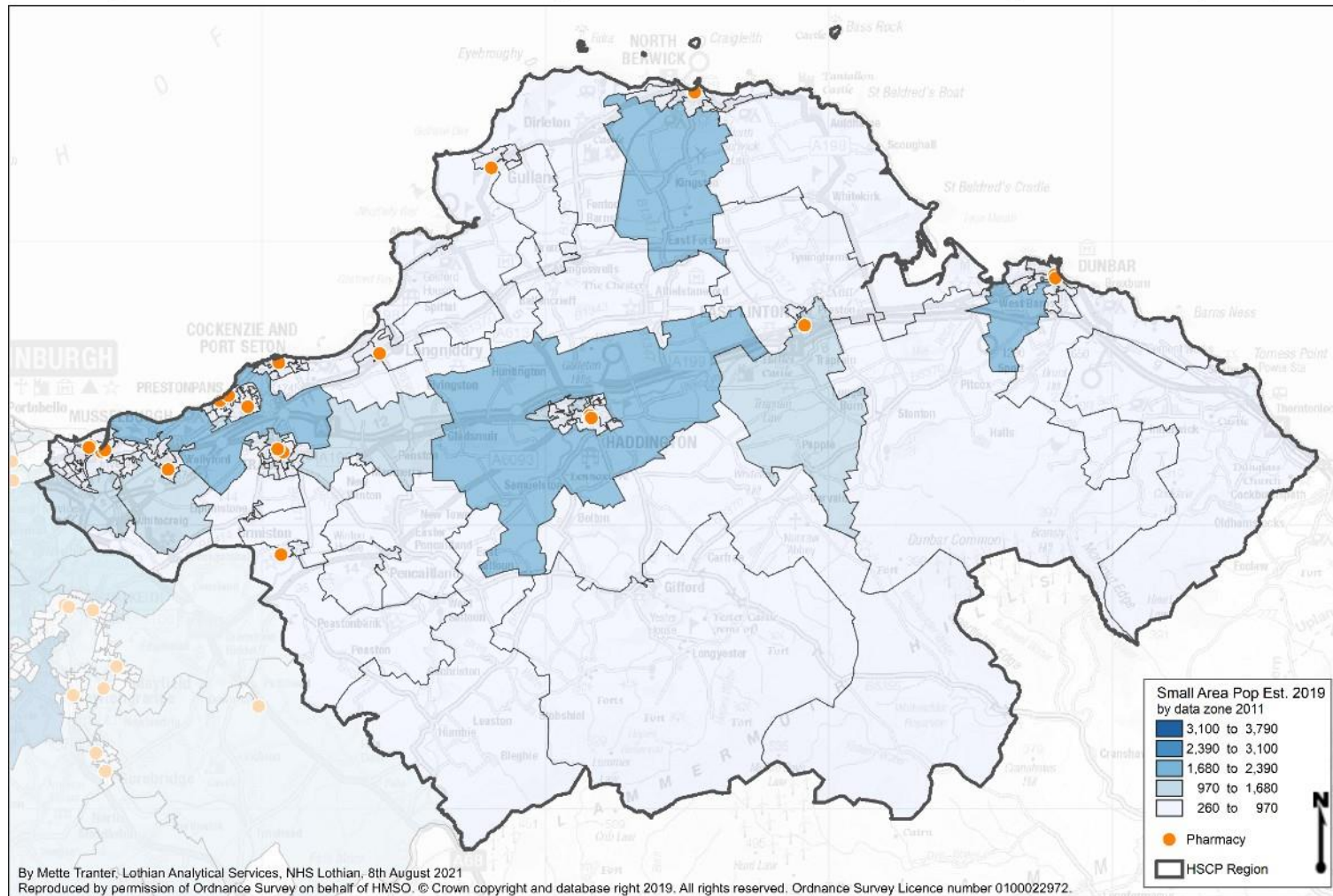
Immunisation

16. As part of the Vaccine Transformation Programme, Community Pharmacy should be considered in the future development of a range of NHS vaccination services by HSCPs to maintain and improve uptake of vaccinations including:
 - COVID vaccination
 - Flu vaccination
 - Pneumococcal vaccination
 - Shingles vaccination
 - Travel vaccination

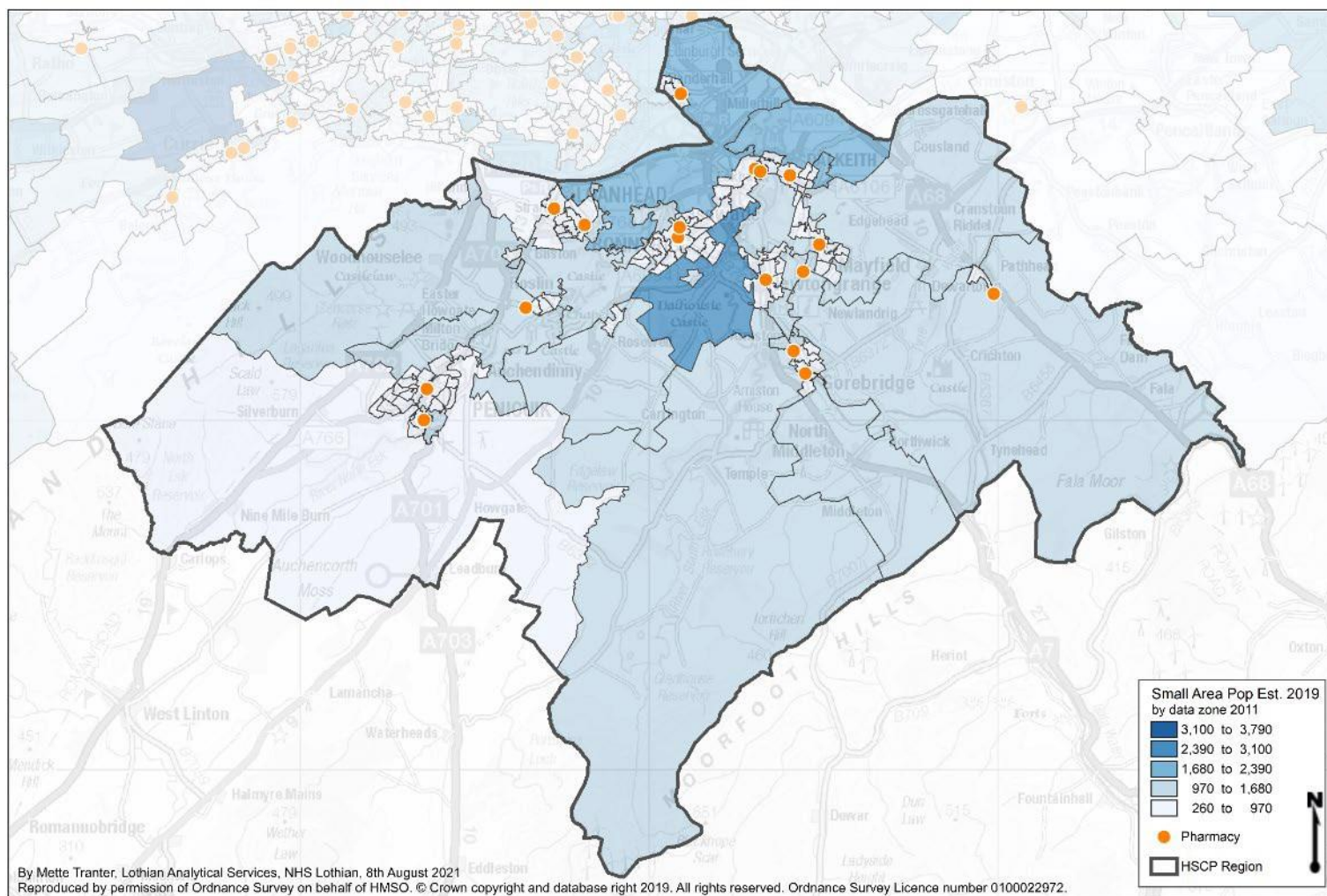
Map of Edinburgh HSCP showing Pharmacies and Small Area Pop. Estimates (2019)



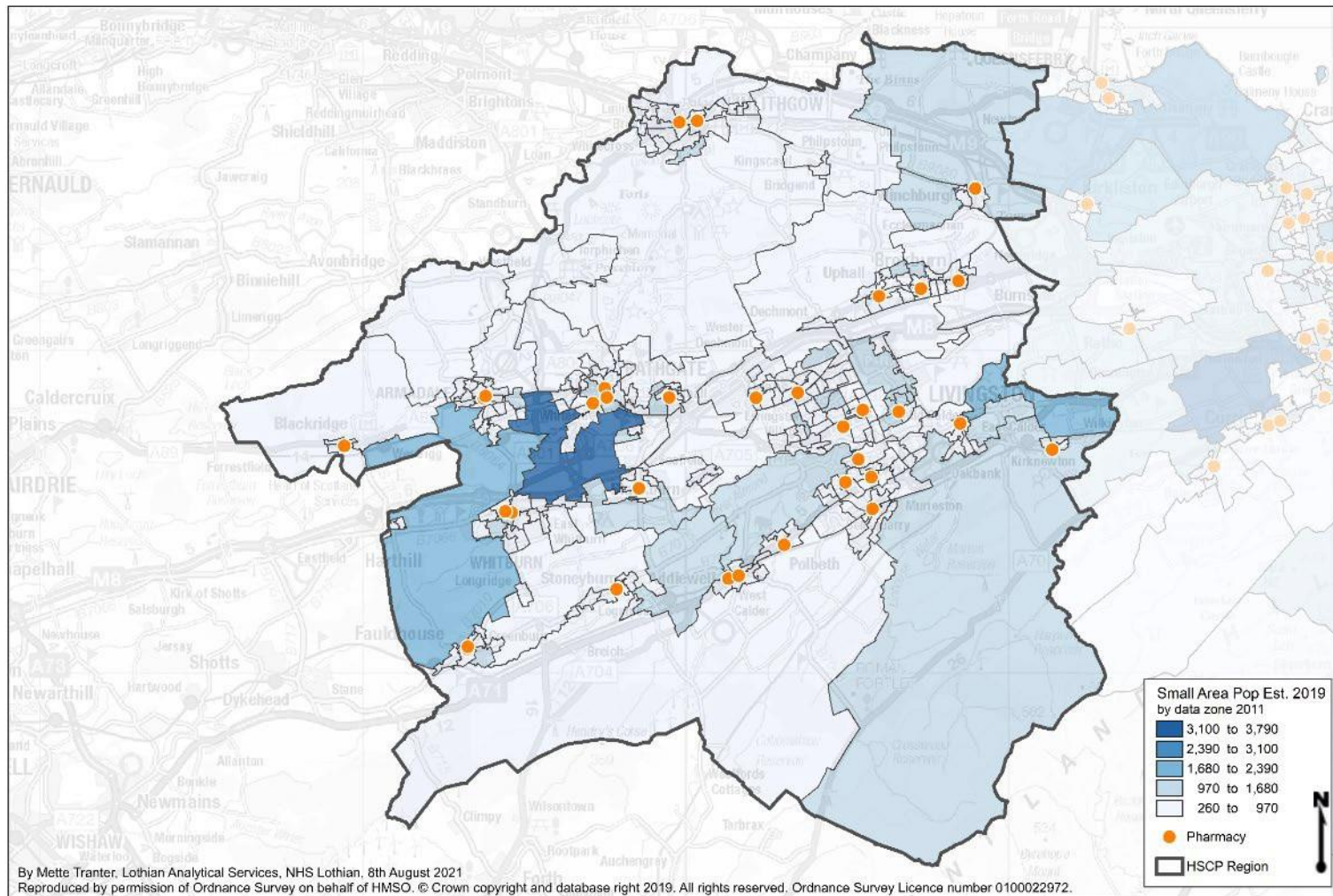
Map of East Lothian HSCP showing Pharmacies and Small Area Pop. Estimates (2019)



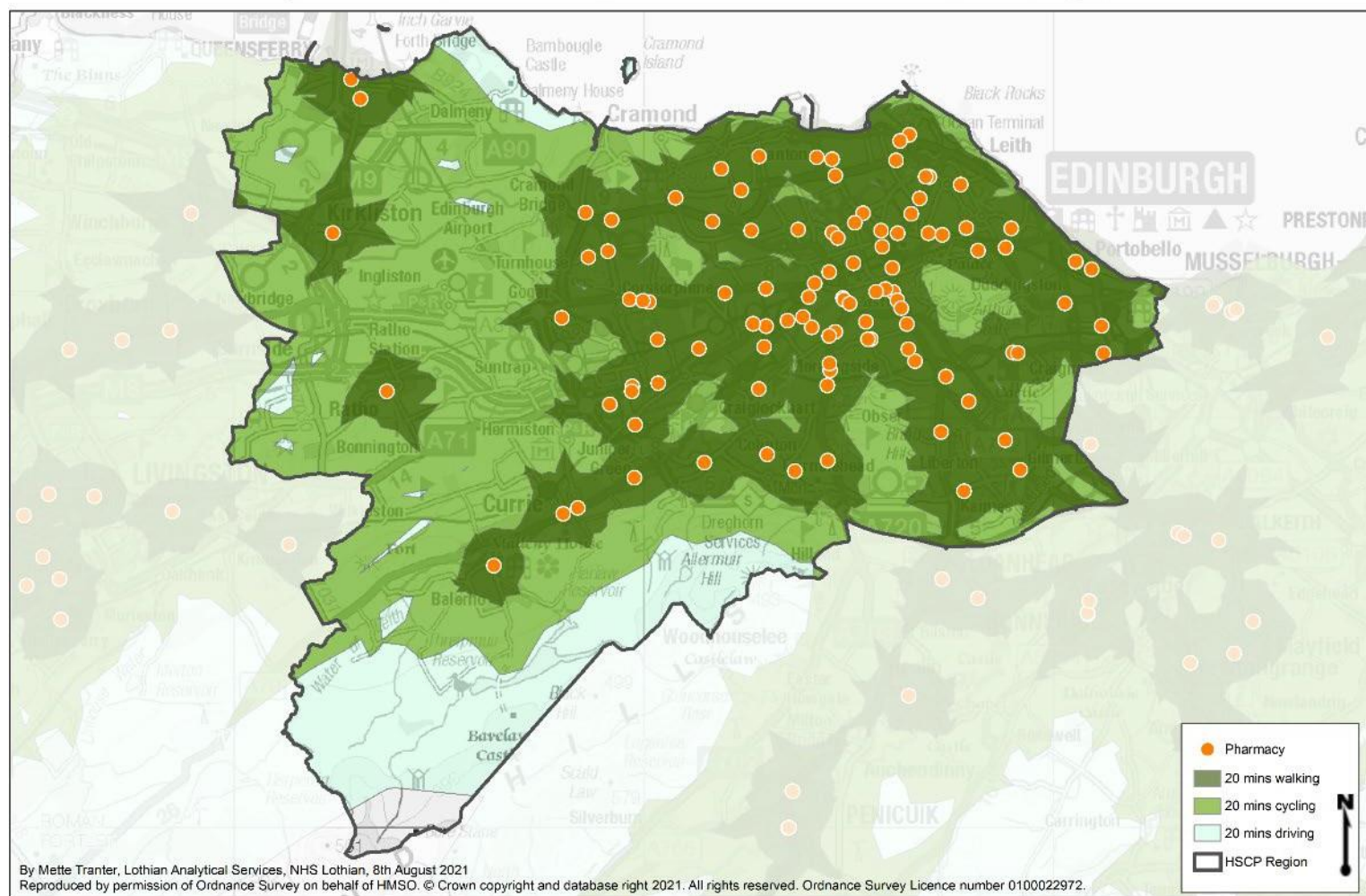
Map of Midlothian HSCP showing Pharmacies and Small Area Pop. Estimates (2019)



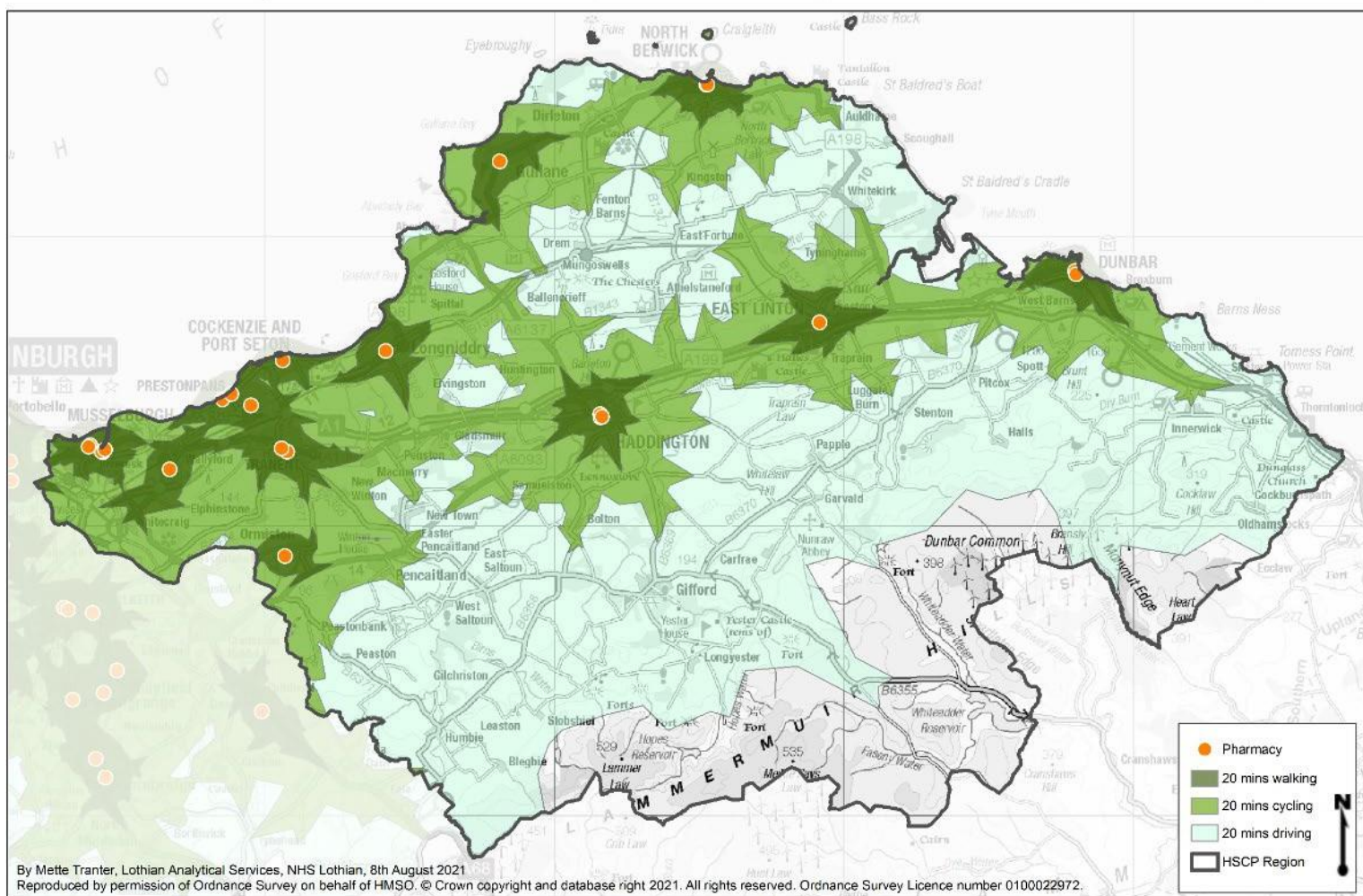
Map of West Lothian HSCP showing Pharmacies and Small Area Pop. Estimates (2019)



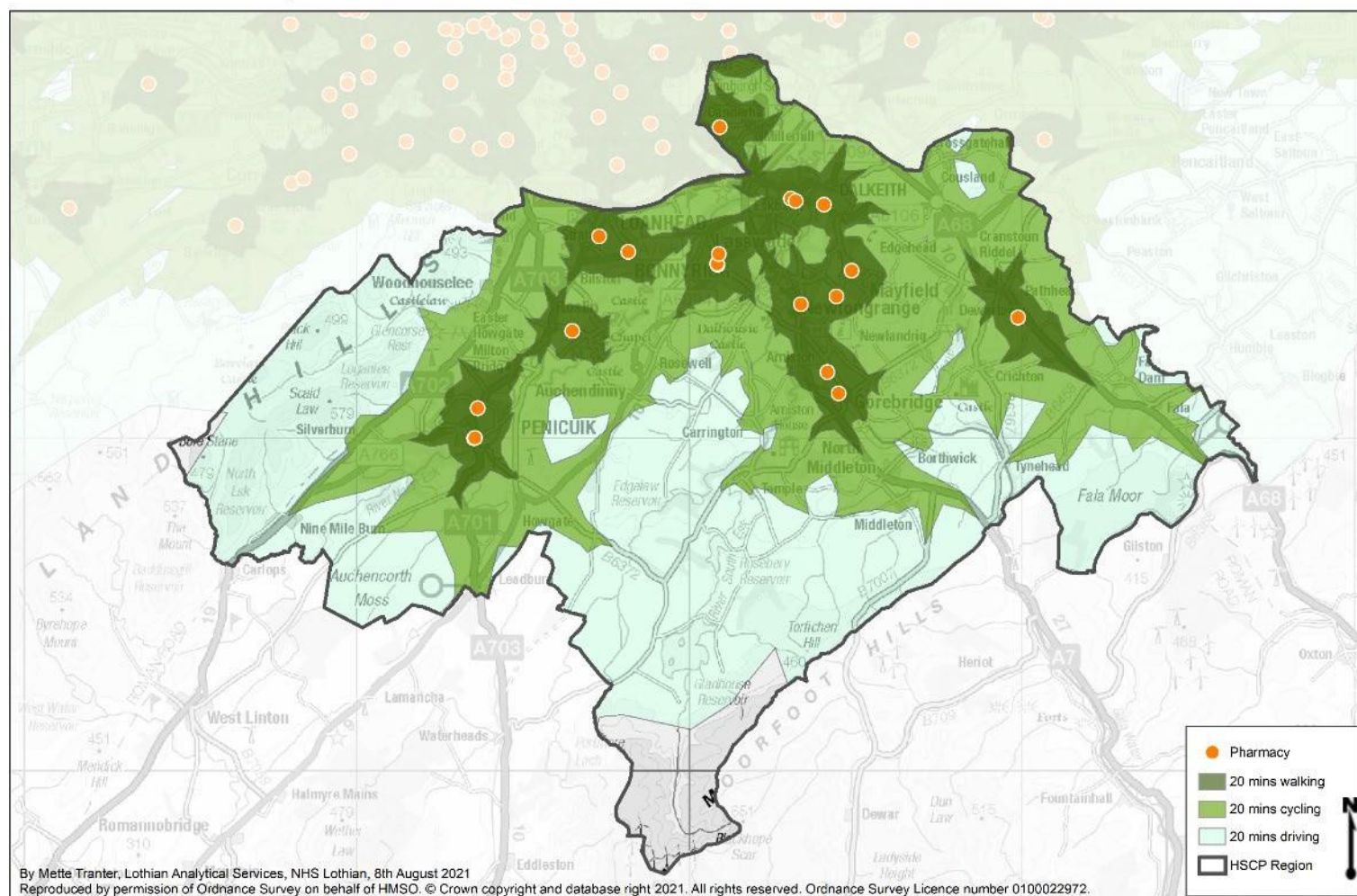
Map Showing Travel Time (isochrones) from Pharmacies in Edinburgh (HSCP) area



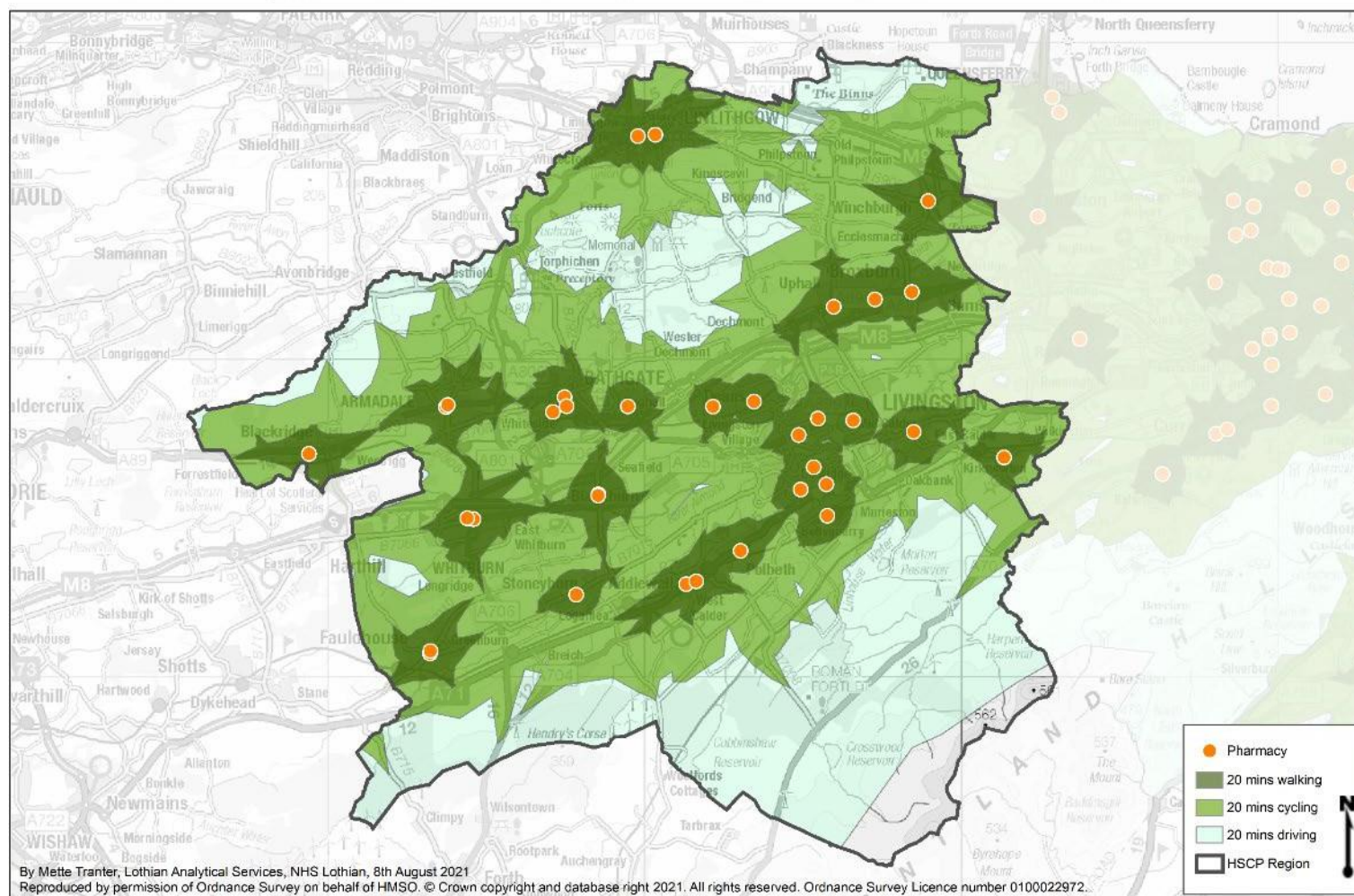
Map Showing Travel Time (isochrones) from Pharmacies in East Lothian (HSCP) area



Map Showing Travel Time (isochrones) from Pharmacies in Midlothian (HSCP) area



Map Showing Travel Time (isochrones) from Pharmacies in West Lothian (HSCP) area



Appendix 2 Provision of NHS Lothian Community Pharmacy Services

East Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2011	East Lothian E	AITKEN PHARMACY LTD	67 HIGH STREET DUNBAR EAST Lothian	EH42 1EW		NO	NO	NO
2034	East Lothian E	BOOTS	36 HIGHSTREET HADDINGTON EAST Lothian	EH41 3EE		NO	NO	YES
2036	East Lothian W	BOOTS	164 HIGH STREET MUSSELBURGH EAST Lothian	EH21 7DZ		NO	YES	NO
2037	East Lothian E	BOOTS	80 HIGHSTREET NORTH BERWICK EAST Lothian	EH39 4HF		NO	NO	NO
2067	East Lothian W	WELL	ORMISTON MEDICAL CENTRE TYNEMOUNT ROAD ORMISTON EAST Lothian	EH35 5AB		NO	NO	NO
2069	East Lothian W	WELL	42 LINKS ROAD PORT SETON EAST Lothian	EH32 0EA		NO	NO	NO
2070	East Lothian W	WELL	115 HIGH STREET TRANENT EAST Lothian	EH33 1LW		NO	NO	YES

Appendix 2 Provision of NHS Lothian Community Pharmacy Services

East Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2170	East Lothian W	WELL	123 NORTH HIGH STREET MUSSELBURGH EAST LoTHIAN	EH21 6JE		YES	NO	NO
2369	East Lothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	49-51 HIGH STREET TRANENT EAST LoTHIAN	EH33 1LN		NO	NO	NO
2400	East Lothian W	BOOTS	106 NORTH HIGH STREET MUSSELBURGH EAST LoTHIAN	EH21 6AS		NO	NO	NO
2409	East Lothian W	WELL	176 HIGH STREET PRESTONPANS EAST LoTHIAN	EH32 9AZ		NO	NO	NO
2425	East Lothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	25 HIGH STREET DUNBAR EAST LoTHIAN	EH42 1EN		NO	NO	NO
2433	East Lothian W	PRESTONLINKS PHARMACY	65C HIGH STREET PRESTONPANS EAST LoTHIAN	EH32 9AF		NO	YES	NO
2479	East Lothian E	LINTON PHARMACY	1 THE SQUARE EAST LINTON EAST LoTHIAN	EH40 3AD		NO	NO	NO
2482	East Lothian E	MARKET STREET PHARMACY	22 MARKET STREET HADDINGTON EAST LoTHIAN	EH41 3JE		NO	YES	NO

Appendix 2 Provision of NHS Lothian Community Pharmacy Services

East Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2513	East Lothian W	BANKTON PHARMACY	HAWTHORN ROAD PRESTONPANS EAST LoTHIAN	EH32 9QW		YES	NO	NO
2518	East Lothian W	LONGNIDDRY PHARMACY	LINKS ROAD LONGNIDDRY EAST LoTHIAN	EH32 0NH		NO	NO	NO
2525	East Lothian E	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	20 HIGH STREET HADDINGTON EAST LoTHIAN	EH41 3ES		YES	NO	NO
2527	East Lothian W	GORDONS CHEMISTS	105 HIGH STEET MUSSELBURGH EAST LoTHIAN	EH21 7DA		NO	NO	NO
2529	East Lothian E	NORTH BERWICK PHARMACY	66 HIGH STREET NORTH BERWICK EAST LoTHIAN	EH39 4HF		NO	NO	NO
2540	East Lothian W	WALLYFORD PHARMACY	121 SALTER'S ROAD WALLYFORD	EH21 8AQ		NO	YES	NO
2541	East Lothian E	GULLANE PHARMACY	7 ROSEBERY PLACE GULLANE EAST LoTHIAN	EH31 2AN		NO	NO	NO

Appendix 2 Provision of NHS Lothian Community Pharmacy Services

East Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2563	East Lothian W	M&D GREEN - ESKSIDE PHARMACY	165 HIGH STREET MUSSELBURGH EAST Lothian	EH21 7DE		NO	YES	NO

Midlothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2022	Midlothian E	BOOTS	17-19 HIGH STREET DALKEITH MIDLOTHIAN	EH22 1JB		NO	NO	NO
2226	Midlothian E	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	18/20 WOODBURN AVENUE DALKEITH MIDLOTHIAN	EH22 2BP		NO	NO	NO
2370	Midlothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	32-34 HIGH STREET BONNYRIGG MIDLOTHIAN	EH19 2AA		NO	YES	NO
2371	Midlothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	17 ESKDAILL COURT DALKEITH MIDLOTHIAN	EH22 1AG		NO	YES	NO
2372	Midlothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	105 HUNTERFIELD ROAD GOREBRIDGE MIDLOTHIAN	EH23 4TS		NO	NO	NO
2373	Midlothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	35 MAIN STREET GOREBRIDGE MIDLOTHIAN	EH23 4BX		NO	NO	NO
2374	Midlothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	123/125 MAIN STREET NEWTONGRANGE MIDLOTHIAN	EH22 4PS		NO	YES	NO

Midlothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2375	Midlothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	2 BOGWOOD COURT MAYFIELD MIDLOTHIAN	EH22 5DG		NO	NO	NO
2376	Midlothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	44a JOHN STREET PENICUIK MIDLOTHIAN	EH26 8AB		NO	NO	NO
2426	Midlothian E	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	71 NEWTON CHURCH ROAD DANDERHALL MIDLOTHIAN	EH22 1LX		NO	NO	NO
2445	Midlothian W	ROWLANDS PHARMACY	48 HIGH STREET BONNYRIGG MIDLOTHIAN	EH19 2AB		NO	NO	NO
2447	Midlothian W	ROWLANDS PHARMACY	27 JOHN STREET PENICUIK MIDLOTHIAN	EH26 8HN		NO	NO	YES
2448	Midlothian W	ROWLANDS PHARMACY	22 EDINBURGH ROAD PENICUIK MIDLOTHIAN	EH26 8NW		NO	NO	NO
2450	Midlothian W	ROWLANDS PHARMACY	55 CLERK STREET LOANHEAD MIDLOTHIAN	EH20 9RE		YES	NO	NO

Midlothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2454	Midlothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	NEWBATTLE MEDICAL PRACTICE MAYFIELD DALKEITH	EH22 4AA		NO	NO	NO
2523	Midlothian E	PATHHEAD PHARMACY	210 MAIN STREET PATHHEAD	EH37 5PP		NO	NO	NO
2542	Midlothian W	COHEN CHEMIST	BONNYRIGG HEALTH CENTRE BONNYRIGG MIDLOTHIAN	EH19 2ET		NO	NO	NO
2554	Midlothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	STRAITON MAINS STRAITON MIDLOTHIAN	EH20 9PW	0800-1900	NO	NO	YES
2558	Midlothian W	ROSLIN PHARMACY	122 PENICUIK ROAD ROSLIN PENICUIK MIDLOTHIAN	EH 25 9NT		NO	NO	NO
2450	Midlothian W	ROWLANDS PHARMACY	55 CLERK STREET LOANHEAD MIDLOTHIAN	EH20 9RE		YES	NO	NO
2454	Midlothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	NEWBATTLE MEDICAL PRACTICE MAYFIELD DALKEITH	EH22 4AA		NO	NO	NO

Midlothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2523	Midlothian E	PATHHEAD PHARMACY	210 MAIN STREET PATHHEAD	EH37 5PP		NO	NO	NO
2542	Midlothian W	COHEN CHEMIST	BONNYRIGG HEALTH CENTRE BONNYRIGG MIDLOTHIAN	EH19 2ET		NO	NO	NO
2554	Midlothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	STRAITON MAINS STRAITON MIDLOTHIAN	EH20 9PW	0800-1900	NO	NO	YES
2558	Midlothian W	ROSLIN PHARMACY	122 PENICUIK ROAD ROSLIN	EH25 9NT		NO	NO	NO

West Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2020	West Lothian W	BOOTS	26-30 GEORGE STREET BATHGATE WEST LoTHIAN	EH48 1PW		NO	YES	NO
2021	West Lothian E	BOOTS	Units 8-9 ARGYLE COURT 114 EAST MAIN STREET BROXBURN WEST LoTHIAN	EH52 5EQ		NO	NO	NO
2035	West Lothian E	BOOTS	ALMONDVALE CENTRE LIVINGSTON WEST LoTHIAN	EH54 6HR	0930-1800	NO	YES	NO
2169	West Lothian W	WELL	2 MAIN STREET FAULDHOUSE WEST LoTHIAN	EH47 9JA		NO	NO	NO
2227	West Lothian E	LINDSAY GILMOUR CHEMIST &	173 MAIN STREET EAST CALDER WEST LoTHIAN	EH53 0EL		NO	NO	NO

West Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2239	West Lothian W	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	HEALTH CENTRE BURNGRANGE WEST CALDER	EH55 8EJ		YES	YES	YES
2307	West Lothian W	BOOTS	7-9 SYCAMORE WALK BLACKBURN WEST Lothian	EH47 7LQ		NO	NO	NO
2308	West Lothian E	BOOTS	12 THE MALL - CRAIGSHILL LIVINGSTON WEST Lothian	EH54 5ED		NO	NO	NO
2309	West Lothian W	BOOTS	12 WEST MAIN STREET WHITBURN WEST Lothian	EH47 0QZ		NO	NO	NO
2310	West Lothian W	BOOTS	WHITBURN HEALTH CENTRE 1 WEAVER'S LANE WHITBURN WEST Lothian	EH47 0SD		NO	NO	NO

West Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2351	West Lothian E	BOOTS	72-74 HIGH STREET LINLITHGOW WEST Lothian	EH49 7AQ		NO	NO	NO
2377	West Lothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	BATHGATE PRIMARY CARE CENTRE BATHGATE WEST Lothian	EH48 2SS		NO	NO	NO
2378	West Lothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	25 KING STREET BATHGATE WEST Lothian	EH48 1AZ	1200-1600	NO	NO	NO
2394	West Lothian E	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	5 CANAL ROAD WINCHBURGH WEST Lothian	EH52 6FD		NO	NO	NO
2429	West Lothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	STRATHBROCK CENTRE BROXBURN WEST Lothian	EH52 5LH		NO	NO	NO
2430	West Lothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	157 NIGEL RISE - DEDRIDGE LIVINGSTON WEST Lothian	EH54 6LX		YES	NO	NO

West Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2431	West Lothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	286 HIGH STREET LINLITHGOW WEST LoTHIAN	EH49 7ER		YES	NO	YES
2432	West Lothian W	LLOYDS PHARMACY	21 WEST MAIN STREET ARMADALE WEST LoTHIAN	EH48 3PZ		NO	YES	NO
2436	West Lothian W	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	34 MAIN STREET WEST CALDER WEST LoTHIAN	EH55 8DR		NO	NO	NO
2452	West Lothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	MURIESTON MEDICAL PRACTICE HAMILTON SQUARE LIVINGSTON	EH54 9JZ		NO	YES	NO
2457	West Lothian E	OMNICARE PHARMACY	6 MAIN STREET DEANS LIVINGSTON	EH54 8DF		YES	YES	YES
2463	West Lothian E	MORRISONS PHARMACY	DEDRIDGE ROAD NORTH LIVINGSTON WEST LoTHIAN	EH54 6DB	1000-1800	NO	NO	YES

West Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2464	West Lothian E	MORRISONS PHARMACY	CARMONDEAN CENTRE LIVINGSTON WEST LoTHIAN	EH54 8PT	1000-1700	NO	NO	NO
2484	West Lothian W	STONEYBURN PHARMACY	67 MAIN STREET STONEYBURN WEST LoTHIAN	EH47 8BY		NO	NO	NO
2491	West Lothian W	WELL	F'HOUSE P'SHIP CENTRE LANRIGG ROAD FAULDHOUSE	EH47 9JD		NO	NO	YES
2498	West Lothian W	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	103 CHAPELTON DRIVE POLBETH	EH55 8SQ		NO	NO	NO
2501	West Lothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	HOWDEN HEALTH CENTRE LIVINGSTON WEST LoTHIAN	EH54 6TP		NO	NO	NO
2515	West Lothian W	DUNAMIS PHARMACY	27 ELIZABETH DRIVE BOGHALL WEST LoTHIAN	EH48 1SJ		YES	NO	NO

West Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2519	West Lothian W	BLACKRIDGE PHARMACY	22 MAIN STREET BLACKRIDGE WEST LoTHIAN	EH48 3SH		NO	NO	NO
2520	West Lothian E	LADYWELL PHARMACY	45 FERNBANK LADYWELL LIVINGSTON WEST LoTHIAN	EH54 6DT		NO	NO	NO
2521	West Lothian E	OMNICARE PHARMACY	23 -25 WEST MAIN STREET UPHALL	EH52 5DN		NO	NO	NO
2524	West Lothian W	GORDONS CHEMISTS	7 NORTH STREET ARMADALE	EH48 3QB		NO	NO	YES
2543	West Lothian E	KIRKNEWTON PHARMACY	24 MAIN STREET KIRKNEWTON	EH27 8AH		NO		NO
2561	West Lothian W	BLACKBURN PHARMACY	2 SYCAMORE WALK BLACKBURN ROAD FAULDHOUSE	EH47 7LH	0900-1600			

West Lothian								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2498	West Lothian W	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	103 CHAPELTON DRIVE POLBETH	EH55 8SQ		NO	NO	NO
2501	West Lothian E	LLOYDS PHARMACY	HOWDEN HEALTH CENTRE LIVINGSTON WEST LoTHIAN	EH54 6TP		NO	NO	NO
2515	West Lothian W	DUNAMIS PHARMACY	27 ELIZABETH DRIVE BOGHALL WEST LoTHIAN	EH48 1SJ		YES	NO	NO
2519	West Lothian W	BLACKRIDGE PHARMACY	22 MAIN STREET BLACKRIDGE WEST LoTHIAN	EH48 3SH		NO	NO	NO
2520	West Lothian E	LADYWELL PHARMACY	45 FERNBANK LADYWELL LIVINGSTON WEST LoTHIAN	EH54 6DT		NO	NO	NO
2521	West Lothian E	OMNICARE PHARMACY	23 -25 WEST MAIN STREET UPHALL	EH52 5DN		NO	NO	NO

West Lothian								
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2524	West Lothian W	GORDONS CHEMISTS	7 NORTH STREET ARMADALE	EH48 3QB		NO	NO	YES
2543	West Lothian E	KIRKNEWTON PHARMACY	24 MAIN STREET KIRKNEWTON	EH27 8AH		NO		NO
2561	West Lothian W	BLACKBURN PHARMACY	2 SYCAMORE WALK BLACKBURN	EH47 7LH	0900-1600			

Edinburgh North								
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2027	Edinburgh NE	BOOTS	42 NEW KIRKGATE EDINBURGH	EH6 6AA		NO	NO	NO
2028	Edinburgh NE	BOOTS	174 PORTOBELLO HIGH ST EDINBURGH	EH15 1EX		NO	NO	NO
2032	Edinburgh NW	BOOTS	129 ST JOHN'S ROAD EDINBURGH	EH12 7SB		NO	NO	NO
2175	Edinburgh NE	NUCHEM	173 PIERSFIELD TERRACE EDINBURGH	EH8 7BT		NO	YES	NO
2229	Edinburgh NW	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	228-230 CREWE ROAD NORTH EDINBURGH	EH5 2NS		YES	NO	NO
2231	Edinburgh NE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	11 ELM ROW EDINBURGH	EH7 4AA		NO	NO	NO
2232	Edinburgh NE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	257A LEITH WALK EDINBURGH	EH6 8NY		YES	NO	NO
2304	Edinburgh NE	LLOYDS PHARMACY	3-5 DUKE STREET EDINBURGH	EH6 6AE		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh North								
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2320	Edinburgh NW	BOOTS	UNIT 10 GYLE SHOPPING CENTRE EDINBURGH	EH12 9JS	0900-1830	NO	NO	YES
2338	Edinburgh NE	TESCO INSTORE PHARMACY	7 BROUGHTON ROAD EDINBURGH	EH7 4EW	1000-1700	NO	NO	NO
2360	Edinburgh NW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	115 CORSTORPHINE ROAD EDINBURGH	EH12 5PZ		NO	NO	NO
2361	Edinburgh NE	LLOYDS PHARMACY	6-7 CRIGHTON PLACE EDINBURGH	EH7 4NZ		NO	NO	NO
2362	Edinburgh NW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	7-9 DEANHAUGH STREET EDINBURGH	EH4 1LU		NO	YES	NO
2365	Edinburgh NW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	6 MACMILLAN SQUARE EDINBURGH	EH4 4AB		NO	NO	NO
2379	Edinburgh NW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	UNIT 33 THE LOAN SOUTH QUEENSFERRY	EH30 9SD		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh North								
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2380	Edinburgh NW	BOOTS	58-60 MAIN STREET DAVIDSON'S MAINS EDINBURGH	EH4 5AA		NO	NO	NO
2381	Edinburgh NW	BOOTS	151 COMELY BANK ROAD EDINBURGH	EH4 1BH		NO	YES	NO
2396	Edinburgh NE	BOOTS	UNIT 1 FORT RETAIL PARK NEWCRAIGHALL EDINBURGH	EH15 3HS	0900-1830	NO	NO	YES
2398	Edinburgh NW	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	22 HILLHOUSE ROAD BLACKHALL EDINBURGH	EH4 2AG		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh North								
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2399	Edinburgh NE	BOOTS	123 FERRY ROAD EDINBURGH	EH6 4ET		NO	NO	NO
2413	Edinburgh NE	ASDA PHARMACY	100 THE JEWEL BRUNSTANE EDINBURGH	EH15 3AR	0900-1800	NO	NO	NO
2417	Edinburgh NW	ROWLANDS PHARMACY	5A FEATHER HALL AVENUE EDINBURGH	EH12 7TG		NO	NO	YES
2438	Edinburgh NW	BOOTS	24 SOUTH GROATHILL AVENUE CRAIGLEITH RETAIL PARK EDINBURGH	EH4 2LN	1000-1800	NO	NO	NO
2441	Edinburgh NW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	2 FERRYBURN SOUTH	EH30 9QS		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh North								
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			QUEENSFERRY EDINBURGH					
2444	Edinburgh NE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	6 MILTON ROAD WEST EDINBURGH	EH15 1LF		NO	NO	NO
2455	Edinburgh NE	BOOTS	29-31 PARSON'S GREEN TERRACE	EH8 7AF		NO	NO	NO
2456	Edinburgh NW	WELL	38 MAIN STREET KIRKLISTON	EH29 9AA		NO	NO	NO
2458	Edinburgh NE	BOOTS	UNIT 22 OCEAN TERMINAL OCEAN DRIVE EDINBURGH	EH6 6JJ	1000-1800	NO	NO	YES
2465	Edinburgh NW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	BUGHTLIN MARKET EAST CRAIGS EDINBURGH	EH12 8XP		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh North								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2470	Edinburgh NE	WELL	1 RESTALRI G ROAD EDINBURGH	EH6 8BB		NO	NO	NO
2471	Edinburgh NE	WELL	100 CRAIGEN TINNY ROAD EDINBURGH	EH7 6RN		NO	NO	NO
2472	Edinburgh NW	WELL	114-116 GRANTON ROAD EDINBURGH	EH5 3RE		NO	NO	NO
2473	Edinburgh NE	WELL	12A LOCHEND ROAD SOUTH EDINBURGH	EH7 6BP		NO	NO	NO
2499	Edinburgh NW	CARRICK KNOWE PHARMACY	146 SAUGHTON ROAD NORTH EDINBURGH	EH12 7DS		NO	NO	NO
2508	Edinburgh NW	OMNICARE PHARMACY	38 DUART CRESCENT EDINBURGH	EH4 7JP		NO	YES	NO
2510	Edinburgh NW	OMNICARE PHARMACY	Unit 4 527 QUEENSFERRY RD EDINBURGH	EH4 7QD		NO	YES	YES

Edinburgh North								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2514	Edinburgh NW	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	9-11 ROSEBURN TERRACE EDINBURGH	EH12 5NG		NO	NO	NO
2516	Edinburgh NW	BARNTON PHARMACY	195 WHITEHOUSE ROAD EDINBURGH	EH4 6BU		NO	NO	
2517	Edinburgh NW	STOCKBRIDGE PHARMACY	35-37 NORTH WEST CIRCUS PLACE	EH3 6TW		NO	NO	NO
2528	Edinburgh NE	LEITH PHARMACY	7 GREAT JUNCTION STREET LEITH EDINBURGH	EH6 5HX		NO	NO	NO
2531	Edinburgh NW	DEARS PHARMACY	645 FERRY ROAD EDINBURGH	EH4 2TX		NO	NO	NO
2532	Edinburgh NE	DEARS PHARMACY	92-96 EASTER ROAD EDINBURGH	EH7 5RQ		NO	YES	NO
2538	Edinburgh NW	CORSTORPHINE PHARMACY	159 ST JOHN'S ROAD EDINBURGH	EH12 7SD		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh North								
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2545	Edinburgh NW	RIGHTDOS E PHARMACY	6 EYRE PLACE EDINBURGH	EH3 5EP		NO	YES	NO
2550	Edinburgh NE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	96 NIDDRIE MAINS RD EDINBURGH	EH16 4DT		NO	NO	YES
2551	Edinburgh NE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	58-60 NIDDRIE MAINS ROAD EDINBURGH	EH16 4BG		YES	NO	NO
2553	Edinburgh NE	LLOYDS PHARMACY	MEADOWBANK RETAIL PARK MORAY PARK EDINBURGH	EH7 5TS	1000-1900	NO	NO	NO
2555	Edinburgh NW	L E HARTLEY CHEMIST	37 SOUTH TRINITY ROAD EDINBURGH	EH5 3PN		NO	NO	NO
2556	Edinburgh NW	EDINBURGH PHARMACY	5 MONTAGUE TERRACE	EH3 5QX		NO	NO	NO
2557	Edinburgh NE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	332 PORTOBELLO HIGH ST EDINBURGH	EH15 2DA		NO	YES	NO

Edinburgh North								
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2560	Edinburgh NE	WOOTON PHARMACY	168 PORTOBELLO HIGH STREET EDINBURGH	EH15 1EX		NO	NO	NO
2562	Edinburgh NE	CLARK CHEMIST	1 LINDSAY ROAD EDINBURGH	EH6 4EP		NO	NO	NO
2550	Edinburgh NE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	96 NIDDRIE MAINS RD EDINBURGH	EH16 4DT		NO	NO	YES

Edinburgh South								
Contractor code	HSCP LOCALITY	PHARMACY NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	SUNDAY HOURS	NEEDLE EXCHANGE (local service)	NURSING HOME ADVICE (local service)	PALLIATIVE CARE NETWORK (local service)
2023	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	14 CAMERON TOLL CENTRE 6 LADY ROAD EDINBURGH	EH16 5PB	0930-1730	NO	NO	NO
2026	Edinburgh SW	BOOTS	230-232 GORGIE ROAD EDINBURGH	EH11 2PN		NO	NO	NO
2029	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	101-103 PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH	EH2 3AD	1000-1800	NO	NO	NO
2030	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	46-48 SHANDWICK PLACE EDINBURGH	EH2 4SA	1030-1700	YES	NO	YES
2031	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	121-127 St JAMES CRESCENT EDINBURGH	EH1 3AD	1000-1800	NO	NO	NO
2033	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	16-20 EARL GREY STREET EDINBURGH	EH3 9BN		NO	NO	NO
2105	Edinburgh SE	SOUTHSIDE PHARMACY	79 NICOLSON STREET EDINBURGH	EH8 9BZ		NO	NO	NO
2186	Edinburgh SW	COLINTON PHARMACY	46A BRIDGE RD EDINBURGH	EH13 0LQ		NO	NO	NO
2225	Edinburgh SW	LINDSAY GILMOUR CHEMIST &	2 PENTLAND VIEW COURT CURRIE EDINBURGH	EH14 5NP		NO	NO	NO
2243	Edinburgh SW	COLINTON MAINS PHARMACY	84 COLINTON MAINS DRIVE EDINBURGH	EH13 9BJ		NO	NO	YES

Edinburgh South								
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2247	Edinburgh SE	BRISTO SQUARE PHARMACY	UNIVERSITY OF ED'BURGH 6 BRISTO SQUARE EDINBURGH	EH8 9AL		NO	NO	NO
2254	Edinburgh SE	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	2 BEAUFORT ROAD EDINBURGH	EH9 1AG		NO	NO	NO
2268	Edinburgh SW	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	536 LANARK ROAD JUNIPER GREEN EDINBURGH	EH14 5DJ		NO	NO	NO
2283	Edinburgh SW	SIGHTHILL HEALTH CENTRE	SIGHTHILL HEALTH CENTRE CALDER ROAD EDINBURGH	EH11 4AU		NO	NO	NO
2313	Edinburgh SW	CALDER PHARMACY	18 CALDER PARK SIGHTHILL EDINBURGH	EH11 4JN		NO	NO	NO
2332	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	28-30 NEWINGTON ROAD EDINBURGH	EH9 1QS		NO	NO	NO
2335	Edinburgh SW	BOOTS	10A BUCKSTONE TERRACE EDINBURGH	EH10 6PZ		NO	NO	NO
2339	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	207-209 MORNINGSIDE ROAD EDINBURGH	EH10 4QT		NO	NO	NO
2343	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	6 ST PATRICK STREET EDINBURGH	EH8 9HB		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh South								
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2344	Edinburgh SE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	18-20 COMISTON ROAD EDINBURGH	EH10 5QE		NO	YES	NO
2358	Edinburgh SE	LLOYDS PHARMACY	129 BRUNTSFIELD PLACE EDINBURGH	EH10 4EQ	1200-1600	NO	NO	NO
2363	Edinburgh SE	LLOYDS PHARMACY	2 FERNIEHILL ROAD EDINBURGH	EH17 7AB		YES	NO	NO
2368	Edinburgh SW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	26 WESTER HAILES CRESCENT SHOPPING CENTRE EDINBURGH	EH14 2SW		YES	NO	NO
2383	Edinburgh SE	BOOTS	32 WEST MAITLAND STREET EDINBURGH	EH12 5DX		NO	NO	NO
2395	Edinburgh SW	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	24 MAIN STREET BALERNO EDINBURGH	EH14 7EH		NO	NO	NO
2397	Edinburgh SW	POLWARTH PHARMACY	10 POLWARTH GARDENS EDINBURGH	EH11 1LW		NO	YES	NO
2405	Edinburgh SE	PATON & FINLAY	177 BRUNTSFIELD PLACE EDINBURGH	EH10 4DG		NO	NO	NO
2442	Edinburgh SE	OMNICARE PHARMACY	2 HOME STREET EDINBURGH	EH3 9LY		NO	YES	NO
2449	Edinburgh SE	LINDSAY & GILMOUR CHEMIST	37 MOREDUN PARK ROAD EDINBURGH	EH17 7ES		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh South								
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2453	Edinburgh SE	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	45 FORREST ROAD EDINBURGH	EH1 2QP		NO	YES	NO
2475	Edinburgh SW	WELL	4 STENHOUSE CROSS EDINBURGH	EH11 3JY		NO	NO	NO
2476	Edinburgh SE	WELL	55A MAYFIELD ROAD EDINBURGH	EH9 3AA		NO	NO	NO
2478	Edinburgh SE	MORNINGSIDE PHARMACY	153 MORNINGSIDE ROAD EDINBURGH	EH10 4AX		NO	NO	NO
2480	Edinburgh SE	MARCHMONT PHARMACY	26 MARCHMONT ROAD EDINBURGH	EH9 1HZ		NO	YES	YES
2481	Edinburgh SE	WM KING & SON	142 MARCHMONT ROAD EDINBURGH	EH9 1AQ		NO	NO	NO
2490	Edinburgh SE	GORDONS CHEMISTS	1 GRACEMOUNT DRIVE EDINBURGH	EH16 6RR		NO	YES	YES
2495	Edinburgh SE	NEWINGTON PHARMACY	46-48 CLERK STREET EDINBURGH	EH8 9JB		YES	NO	YES
2496	Edinburgh SE	OMNICARE PHARMACY	160 CAUSEWAYSIDE EDINBURGH	EH9 1PR		NO	YES	NO
2497	Edinburgh SE	RIGHT MEDICINE PHARMACY	67 HIGH STREET EDINBURGH	EH1 1SR		NO	NO	NO

Edinburgh South								
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2500	Edinburgh SW	APPLE PHARMACY	65 DALRY ROAD EDINBURGH	EH11 2BZ		NO	YES	NO
2502	Edinburgh SW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	162 LANARK ROAD WEST CURRIE EDINBURGH	EH14 5NY		NO	NO	NO
2503	Edinburgh SW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	483A CALDER ROAD EDINBURGH	EH11 4AW		NO	NO	NO
2507	Edinburgh SE	OMNICARE PHARMACY	102 WALTER SCOTT AVENUE EDINBURGH	EH16 5RL		YES	YES	NO
2509	Edinburgh SW	OMNICARE PHARMACY	3 ARDMILLAN TERRACE EDINBURGH	EH11 2JN		YES	YES	NO
2511	Edinburgh SW	CRAIGLOCKHART PHARMACY	2 CRAIGLOCKHART RD N EDINBURGH	EH14 1BU		NO	NO	NO
2522	Edinburgh SW	LINDSAY GILMOUR CHEMIST &	107 SLATEFORD ROAD EDINBURGH	EH11 1QY		NO	NO	NO
2526	Edinburgh SE	FLEMING CHEMIST	131 LIBERTON BRAE EDINBURGH	EH16 6LD		NO	NO	NO
2533	Edinburgh SW	DEARS PHARMACY	7 OXGANGS BROADWAY EDINBURGH	EH13 9LQ		NO	NO	NO
2534	Edinburgh SW	MACKINNON PHARMACY	291 CALDER ROAD EDINBURGH	EH11 4RH		YES	NO	NO

Edinburgh South								
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2539	Edinburgh SE	CLEAR PHARMACY	26 BROUGHAM PLACE EDINBURGH	EH3 9JU		NO	NO	NO
2549	Edinburgh SW	LLOYDS PHARMACY	SAINSBURYS,39 WESTFIELD ROAD,EDINBURGH,EH1 1 2QW	EH11 2NB	1000-1400	NO	NO	NO
2552	Edinburgh SW	RATHO PHARMACY	64 NORTH ST RATHO EDINBURGH	EH28 8RR		NO	NO	NO
2559	Edinburgh SW	FOUNTAINBRIDGE PHARMACY	179 DUNDEE STREET EDINBURGH	EH11 1BY		NO	NO	NO
2564	Edinburgh SE	BROUGHTON PHARMACY	105 BROUGHTON STREET EDINBURGH	EH1 3RZ		NO	YES	NO

