

SW London Primary Care Clinical Effectiveness Bulletin

Wandsworth Issue No. 28: March – April 2014

Welcome to this electronic digest of best practice relevant to primary care distributed to all GP practices in South West London. This information is collated from national and local sources, with hyperlinks to the more detailed guidance within each section – simply [control + click] within the sections to follow the links to websites.

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1. South West London Effective Commissioning Initiative (ECI)

The [SW London Effective Commissioning Initiative \(ECI\)](#), is driven by the need to ensure that NHS-funded treatments are effective, evidence-based, provide value for money, and that access to them is equitable across the cluster. This month we showcase another ECI topic:

Hair Depilation

Treatment of severe hirsutism on the facial, neck and/or chest area will be considered if exceptionality is demonstrated and standard treatments have failed.

The methods of hair removal used should be diathermy electrolysis performed by a registered electrologist or, if appropriate, laser in the following circumstances and after all standard treatments have been tried:

- Abnormally located hair-bearing skin following reconstructive surgery.
- Treatment for pilonidal sinuses to reduce recurrence.

NB Please note the restrictions on [laser hair removal](#) in the above ECI criteria. Thus any

application which specifies (for example) severe hirsutism of the face and therefore may be eligible for approval for hair removal by electrolysis would be automatically declined if laser hair removal is specified.

2. Locally approved Guidelines and Care Pathways

Wandsworth Clinical Effectiveness and Medicines Management Group (CEMMAg) has approved a series of documents on the use of [Novel Oral Anticoagulants \(NOACs\)](#) at the meeting in April. These documents are available via the Wandsworth CCG website, and include a position statement, prescribing guidance for each drug, screening and notification of initiation, and transfer of care documents. A prescribing webcast is also available. (NB click on the link above, and scroll down the web page.)

3. NICE Clinical Guidelines & Public Health Guidelines

[Pressure ulcers \(CG179\)](#) (April 14)

This guideline updates and replaces previous NICE guidelines CG29 and CG7. It offers evidence-based advice on the prevention and management of pressure ulcers and rationalises the approaches used for the prevention and management of pressure ulcers. It covers prevention and treatment and applies to all people in NHS care and in care funded by the NHS. Recommendations include methods for identification and risk assessment and the preventive measures that should be applied. Treatment of pressure ulcers includes recommendations on wound care, adjunctive therapies and support surfaces. While there is much clinical expertise and good practice focused on preventing and treating pressure ulcers, it is hoped that this evidence-based guidance will contribute to reducing the number of pressure ulcers nationally through its implementation throughout the NHS.

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Contraceptive services with a focus on young people up to the age of 25 (PH51)

(Mar 2014)

This guidance aims to reduce unwanted pregnancies among young people, up to the age of 25, through improved contraceptive services. Although under-18 conception rates have fallen, England still has one of the highest teen pregnancy rates in Europe. NICE advises commissioners to give all young people access to contraception and advice at convenient locations so no-one is denied services because of where they live.

Recommendations include:

- Providing contraceptive services for young people including emergency contraception and long-acting reversible contraception, and the benefits and side effects
 - after a pregnancy
 - after an abortion
- Providing school and education-based contraceptive services
- Providing emergency contraception: Suitably qualified nurses and pharmacists should be enabled to dispense free oral emergency contraception to young women, through patient group directions (PGDs) and inform young women that an intrauterine device is a more effective form of emergency contraception than the oral method.
- Providing condoms in addition to other methods of contraception

Since 1 April 2013, local authorities have had the mandatory responsibility for commissioning and delivering all community and pharmacy contraceptive services, except for services provided by general practitioners. To support local authorities, NICE has also produced a [Local government public health briefing on contraceptive services \(LGB17\)](#). This is based on the guidance and will help councillors and local authority staff decide which health actions and services are most effective in improving the health of people in their area, while also providing the best value for money.

Needle and syringe programmes (PH52)

(Apr 2014)

This updated guideline makes new recommendations about services for those increasing numbers of people injecting themselves with image and performance enhancing drugs. Conservative estimates suggest almost 60,000 people aged between 16 and 59 in England and Wales have used anabolic steroids in the last year. Needle and syringe programmes have reported rapidly increasing numbers of steroid users attending their services. These programmes aim to stop people sharing potentially contaminated injecting equipment by providing them with sterile needles, syringes and other equipment. They have successfully helped to limit the spread of infectious blood-borne diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis B and C. New or updated recommendations in this guideline include:

- Ensuring services provide users of image or performance enhancing drugs with the equipment they need and at times and in places that meet their needs (e.g. outreach services in gyms or outside normal working hours), and by properly trained staff.
- Development of local, area-wide policies to provide services for young people aged under 18 who inject drugs, aiming to achieve the right balance between protecting the young person and providing them with advice on harm reduction and other services.
- Coordination of services to provide people with injecting equipment where and when they need it.

4. NICE Technology Appraisals and Other Guidance

No.	Title	date
TA307	Colorectal cancer (metastatic) - aflibercept (TA307)	Mar 2014
TA308	Vasculitis (anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated) - rituximab (with glucocorticoids)	Mar 2014

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	(TA308)	
TA309	Lung cancer (non small cell, non squamous) - pemetrexed (TA309)	Apr 2014
TA310	Lung cancer (non small cell, EGFR mutation positive) - afatinib (TA310)	Apr 2014
TA311	Multiple myeloma - bortezomib (induction therapy) (TA311)	Apr 2014

It is possible to access all previous NICE guidance by clicking on the hyperlinks below:

- [Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Public Health Guidance](#)
- [Technology Appraisals](#)
- [Interventional Procedure Guidance](#)
- [Diagnostic Guidance](#)
- [Medical Technologies Guidance](#)
- [Quality Standards](#)

5. Other News and Clinical Effectiveness information sources

[HIV Testing and Self-Testing: answers to frequently asked questions](#)

Public Health England has published frequently asked questions to encourage people who may be affected to take an HIV test.

[NHS England invests £230m to secure world-class GP IT systems](#)

NHS England has outlined plans for how more than £230m in funding will be used to ensure all GP practices across England have high-quality IT systems. An updated operating model for 2014-16, 'Securing Excellence in GP IT Services', lays the foundations for all GP practices to be able to offer online transactions to patients in the future, such as booking appointments, ordering repeat prescriptions and accessing their individual health records online.

[Clinical Knowledge Summaries](#)

Clinical Knowledge Summaries (CKS) service was re-launched by NICE last year. Why not take a look at this quick and easy to use resource?

[Court warns CCG over disagreeing with NICE guidance](#)

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) cannot choose not to follow NICE guidance because they merely disagree with it, even where there is no statutory duty to do so, a court has ruled...

[Update on rising scarlet fever numbers across England](#)

Public Health England (PHE) has reported a continued significant increase in scarlet fever notifications across England with 883 new cases reported from 24 to 30 March: the highest weekly total across all weekly records available since 1982. A total of 5,012 new cases have now been reported since the season began in September 2013, compared to an average of 1,650 cases reported for the same period in the previous 10 years.

[GP and Practice Team bulletin: May 2014](#)

Click here to access NHS England's GP and Practice Team bulletin. This Month's Topics include:

- Providing proactive care and avoiding unplanned admissions for vulnerable people
 - Launch of the Regional Innovation Fund – 1st May 2014
 - Annual Flu Plan 2014/15
 - Dementia Friends campaign
 - Etc....
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[Transforming primary care: safe, proactive, personalised care for those who need it](#)

This guidance sets out plans for more proactive, personalised and joined up care, including the Proactive Care Programme, providing the 800,000 patients with the most

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complex health and care needs with a personal care and support plan; a named accountable GP; a professional to coordinate their care; and same-day telephone consultations. The plan builds on the role of primary care in keeping patients well and independent. It explains how professionals across the healthcare system can work together to transform care to become more proactive and tailored to patients' individual need. And a [Kings Fund blog](#) examining the impact of 'Transforming Primary care'

Have your say!

We welcome your comments and suggestions regarding this regular publication. Please contact any member of the editorial team. Previous editions of this Bulletin can be found at the [SW London Public Health Network](#).

Editorial Team:

Tracy Steadman, Public Health Croydon
Tracy.Steadman@croydon.gov.uk

Alastair Johnston, Public Health Wandsworth
(editor-in-chief for this issue)
AJohnston@wandsworth.gov.uk

Usman Khan, Public Health Richmond,
Usman.Khan@richmond.gov.uk

Livia Royle, Public Health Kingston
Livia.Royle@rbk.kingston.gov.uk