

The complexity of making sustainable decisions with our patients

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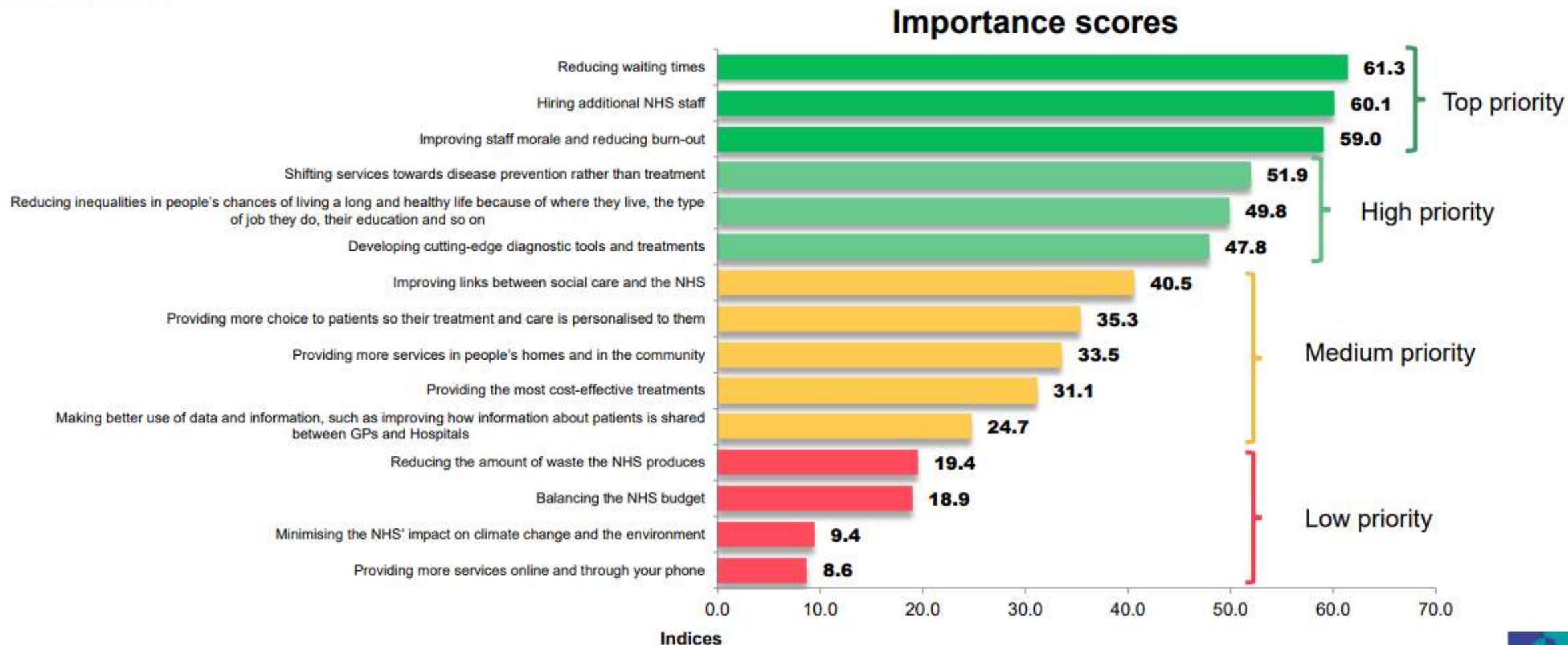
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Most of the public think that the world's climate is changing, with many recognising that climate change is a global emergency and is caused by human activity (Ipsos Mori, 2021)

- People from ethnic minority backgrounds are significantly less likely to agree that the world's climate is changing (84% vs 91% from a white ethnic background).
- Those aged 55 and over are all more likely than younger people to say climate change does not pose much threat, or any threat at all, to the health of themselves, their family or UK citizens.

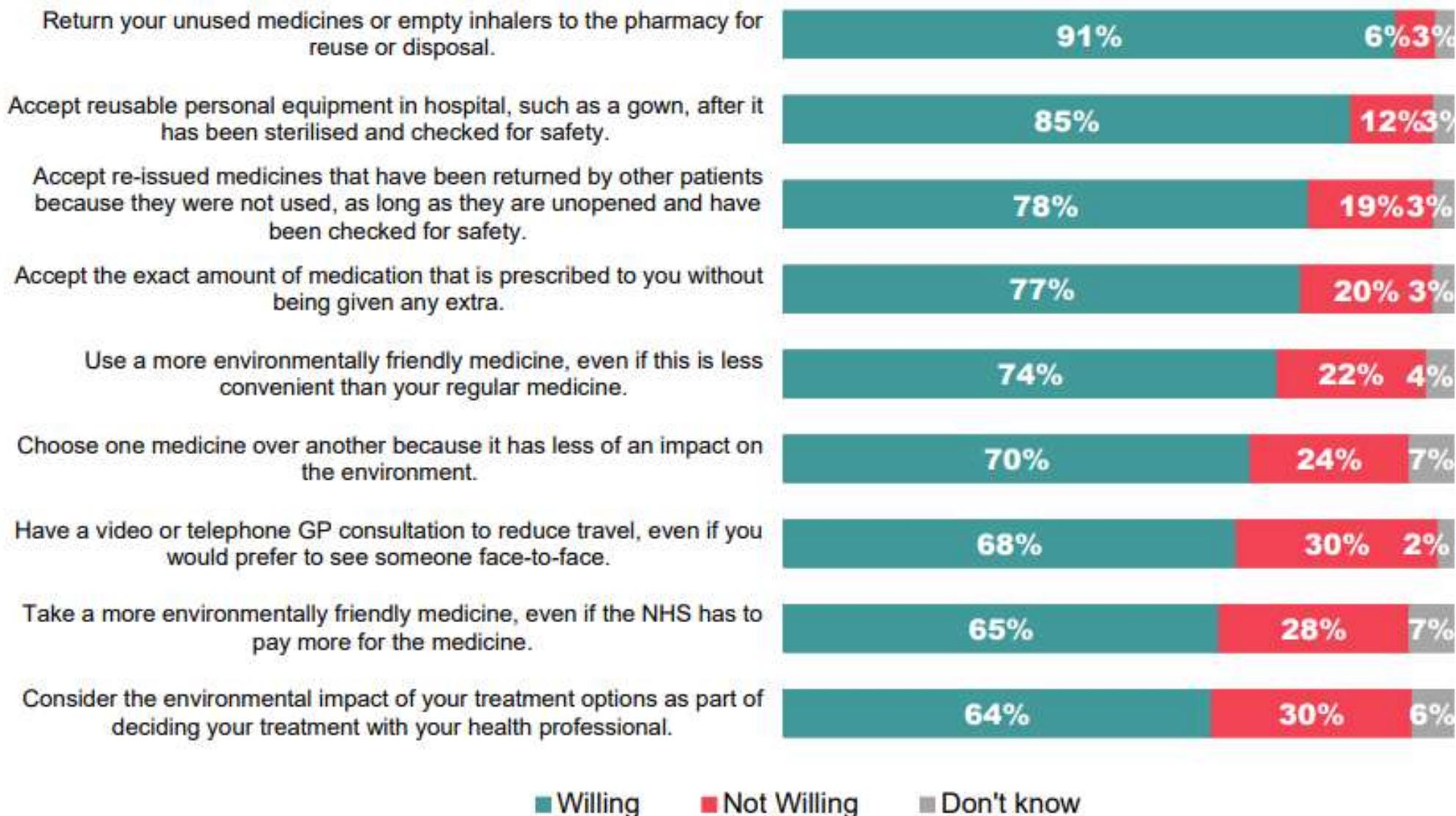
The NHS minimising its impact on climate change and the environment is ranked 14th of the 15 considerations – waiting times, staff numbers and staff morale are the public’s top priorities as the NHS delivers services over the next 10 years

Q. Of these, which do you think is the most/least important for the NHS to prioritise when delivering services over the next ten years?



Base: All participants n=1858. Conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK between 22nd July and 28th July 2021

Q. How willing would you be, if at all, to personally do each of the following to help the NHS reduce its emissions and be more environmentally friendly?



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Taking the three activities that people are most unwilling to take to help the NHS reduce its impact on the environment, there are a number of demographic and attitudinal factors driving this opposition

Have a video or telephone GP consultation to reduce travel, even if you would prefer to see someone face-to-face

Opposition to this is highest among:

- Those **aged 55 and over** (40% vs 30% overall)
- Linked to this, those **not working full-time** (35%, vs 23% of those who are)
- Those who **do not have degrees** (33%, compared with 24% of those who do)
- **Small employers and those self-employed** (43%) and those working in **lower supervisory and technical occupations** (41%, compared with 30% overall)
- **Conservative voters** (36% vs 30% overall)

Consider the environmental impact of your treatment options as part of deciding your treatment with your health professional

Opposition to this is highest among:

- Those **aged 65 and over** (34% vs 30% overall)
- Those working in **lower supervisory and technical occupations** (40%, compared with 30% overall)
- **Conservative voters** and those who say they **would not vote** (both 42%, vs 30% overall)
- People who **do not work in the NHS and do not have close family or friends who do** (33% compared with 26% of those who do)

Take a more environmentally friendly medicine, even if the NHS has to pay more for the medicine

Opposition to this is highest among:

- Those aged **65-74** (38% vs 28% overall)
- People from **white ethnic backgrounds** (29%, vs 24% of those from ethnic minority backgrounds)
- **Small employers and those self-employed** (43% vs 28% overall)
- **Conservative voters** (36%) and those who say they **would not vote** (40%, vs 28% overall)
- People who **do not work in the NHS and do not have close family or friends who do** (31% compared with 25% of those who do)

For both measures, **those with fewer environmental sympathies are more likely to be in opposition**. This includes those who are less concerned about climate change or its threat to health, are less environmentally conscious and accepting of climate change, and who do not think the NHS has a responsibility to minimise its impact on climate change and oppose the net zero policy.

Promoting
healthy
living



Nature and health



Active travel



Over diagnosis and over- testing



Waste management



Prescribing and deprescribing



Department
of Health &
Social Care

Good for you, good for us, good for everybody

**A plan to reduce overprescribing to make patient care
better and safer, support the NHS, and reduce carbon
emissions**

Published 22 September 2021

Inhalers

contribute 3-4% of
the NHS carbon
footprint

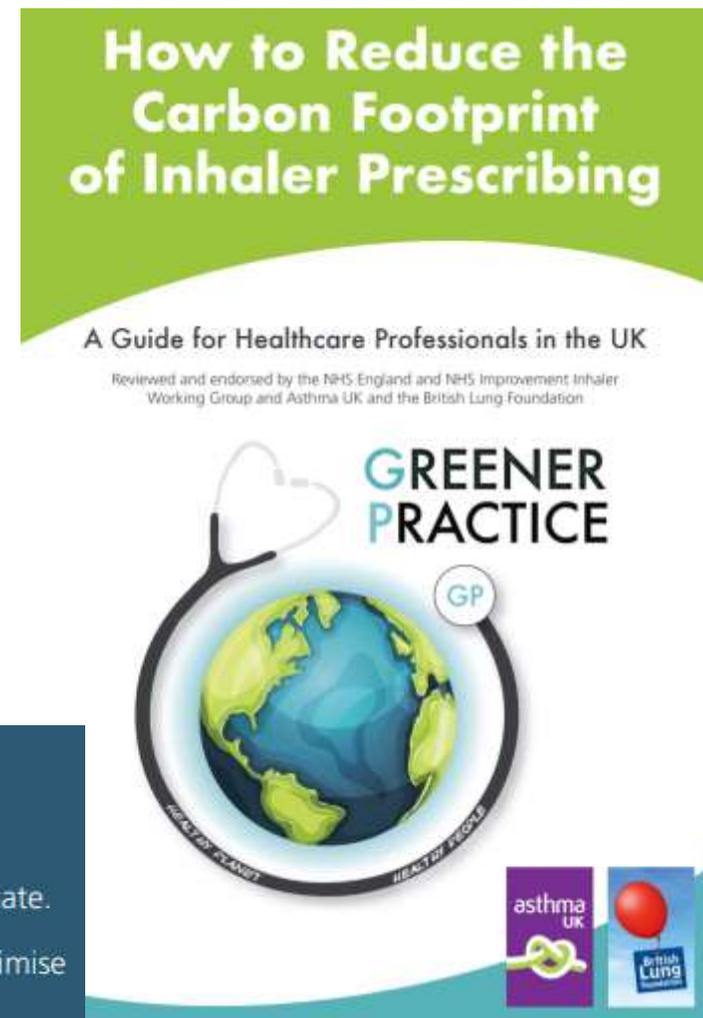


- 1 Introduction and recommendations
- 2 Explanation of recommendations
- 3 Frequently asked questions
- 4 Tables of inhalers by carbon footprint
- 5 Reference

www.greenerpractice.co.uk

To reduce the carbon footprint of inhaler prescribing:

- 1 Optimise asthma and COPD care following national guidelines.
- 2 Offer dry powder inhalers or soft mist inhalers as first choice when clinically appropriate.
- 3 If pMDIs are needed for an individual then chose brand and regime with care to minimise carbon footprint.
- 4 Ask patients to return all used or unwanted inhalers to community pharmacies or dispensaries for disposal by incineration or re-cycling.





One night in hospital due to an exacerbation
has an equivalent carbon impact to
5 Ventolin Evohalers or
200 Ventolin Accuhalers



Thanks for joining
us today

Julia, Lucy, Lucy & Andre