



Stomping on Inequalities: Bridging The Gap

Lucy Wilson

Lead Pharmacist, Eston Primary Care Network

Steve Storey

Lead Interface Pharmacist

Your hosts:

- Lucy Wilson
- Lead Pharmacist, Normanby Medical Centre and Eston PCN



- Steve Storey
- Lead Interface Pharmacist, CNTW
- Learning Disabilities and Serious Mental Illness – Primary Care



Objectives

- Introduction to STOMP/STAMP
- Outline inequalities experienced by people with learning disabilities and/or autism
- Case discussion
- How can we do our bit?



STOMP?



STOMP/STAMP

- Stopping Over Medication of People with a learning disability, autism or both
- Supporting Treatment and Appropriate Medication in Paediatrics



STOMP
Pharmacist?



£500

How many people living in the UK have a diagnosed Learning Disability?

A:

B:

C:

D:



£500

How many people living in the UK have a diagnosed Learning Disability?

A: 1 million

B:

C:

D:



£500

How many people living in the UK have a diagnosed Learning Disability?

A: 1 million

B: 1.5 million

C:

D:



£500

How many people living in the UK have a diagnosed Learning Disability?

A: 1 million

B: 1.5 million

C: 3 million

D:



£500

How many people living in the UK have a diagnosed Learning Disability?

A: 1 million

B: 1.5 million

C: 3 million

D: 5 million



£500

How many people living in the UK have a diagnosed Learning Disability?

B: 1.5 million

D: 5 million

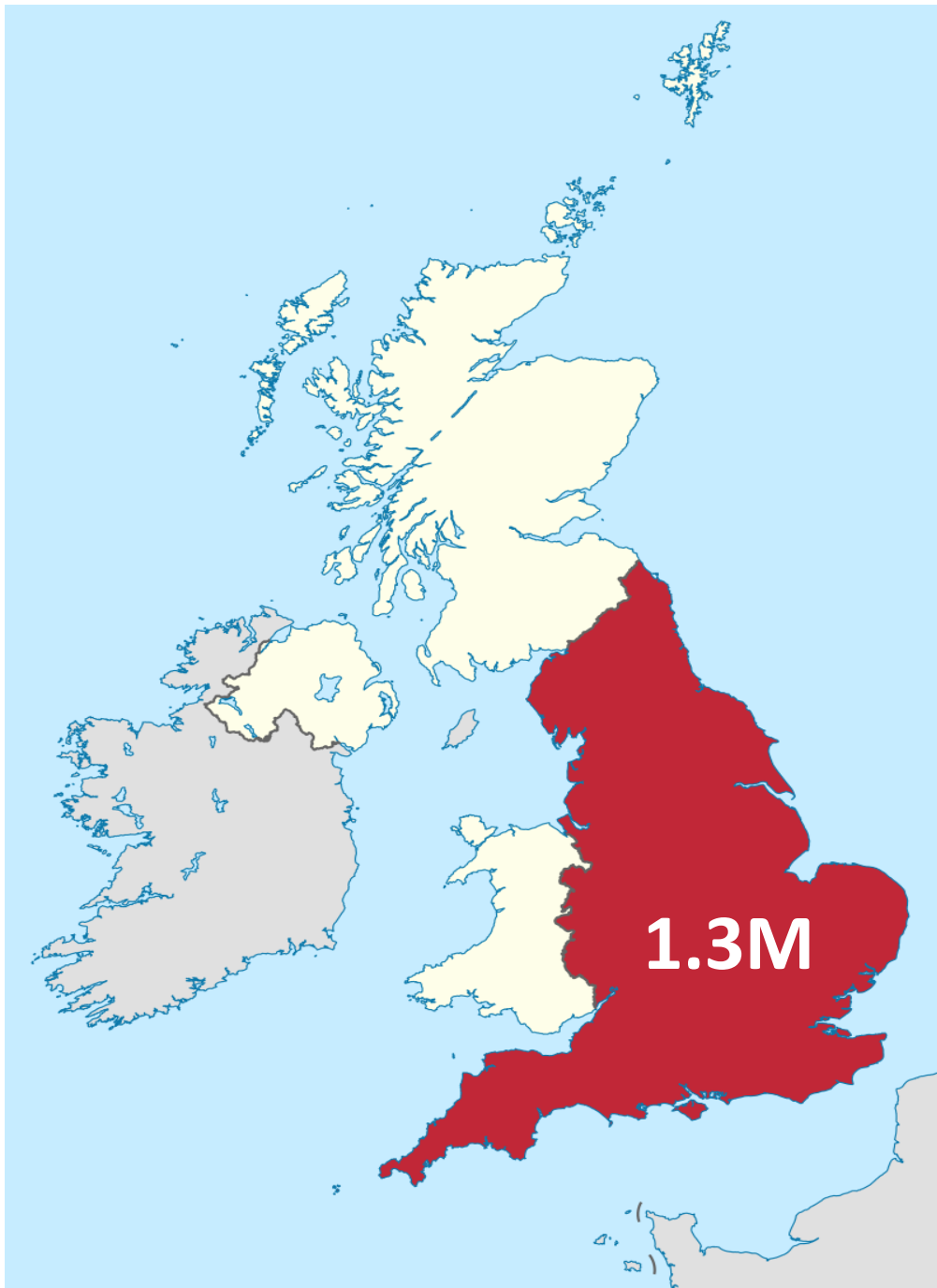


£500

How many people living in the UK have a diagnosed Learning Disability?

B: 1.5 million

D: 5 million





£5000

What is the average life expectancy of a British man with a learning disability?

A:

B:

C:

D:



£5000

What is the average life expectancy of a British man with a learning disability?

A: 50

B:

C:

D:



£5000

What is the average life expectancy of a British man with a learning disability?

A: 50

B: 55

C:

D:



£5000

What is the average life expectancy of a British man with a learning disability?

A: 50

B: 55

C: 60

D:



£5000

What is the average life expectancy of a British man with a learning disability?

A: 50

B: 55

C: 60

D: 65



£5000

What is the average life expectancy of a British man with a learning disability?

A: 50

B: 55

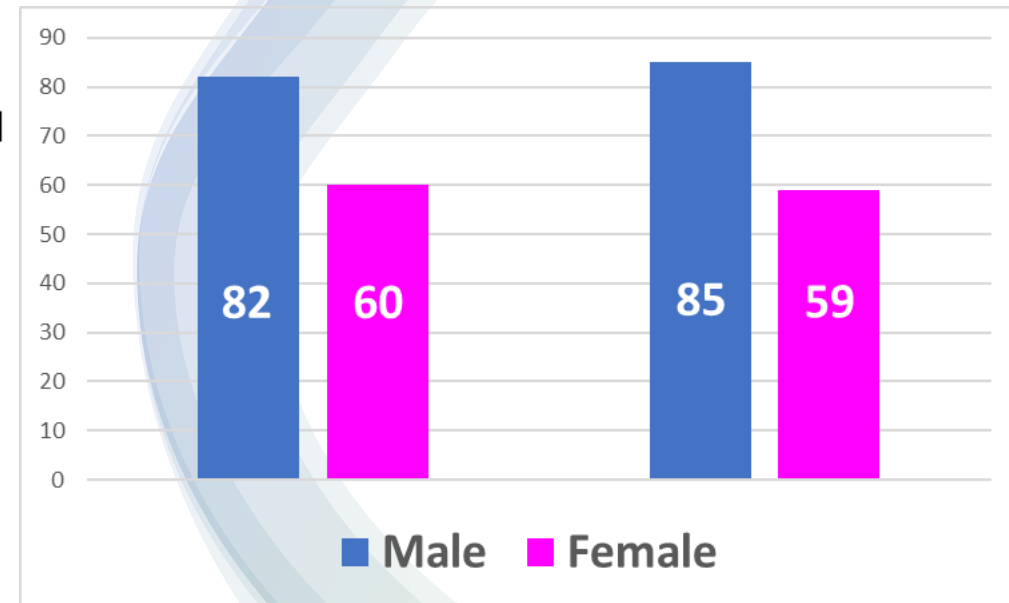
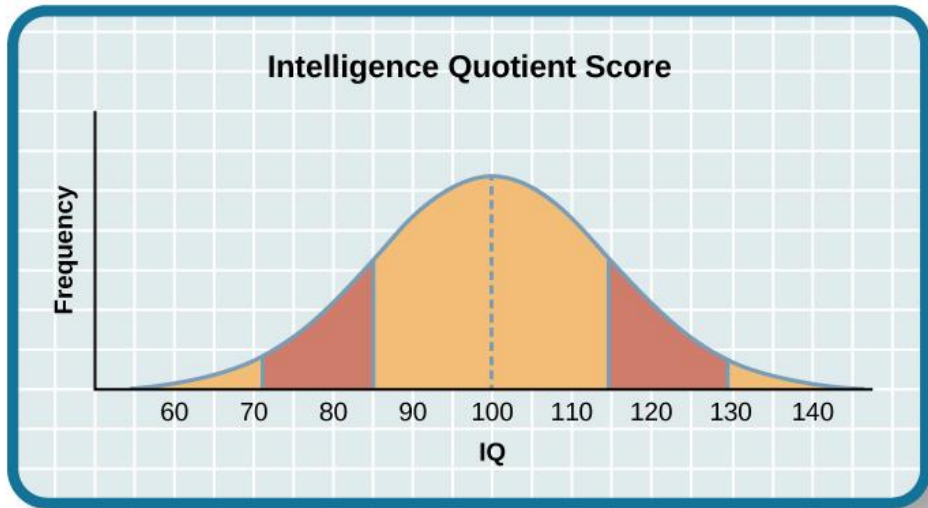
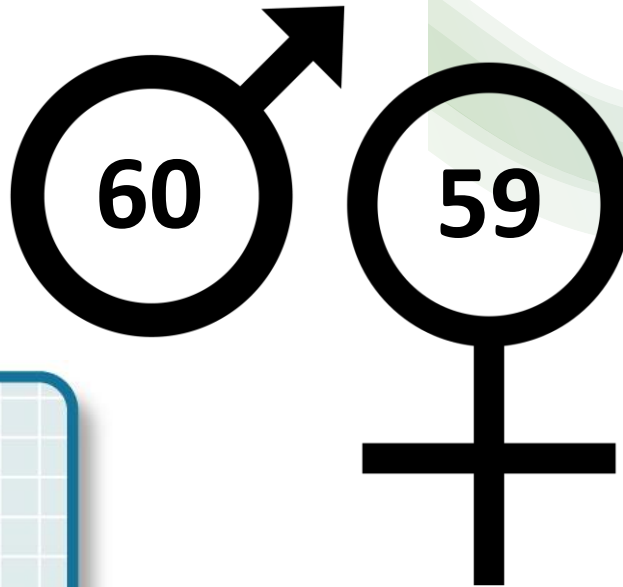
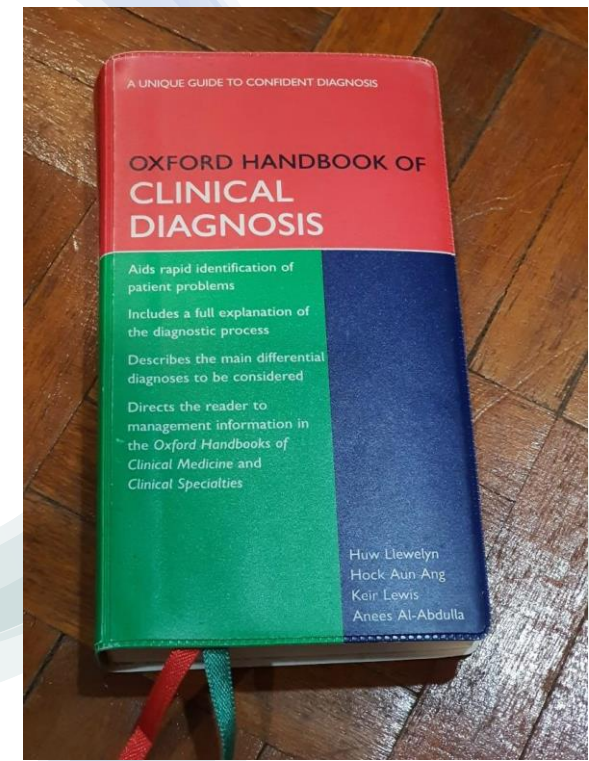
C: 60

D: 65

Median age of death for different levels of impairment



Source: University of Bristol North Fly Centre for Disability Studies, 2019



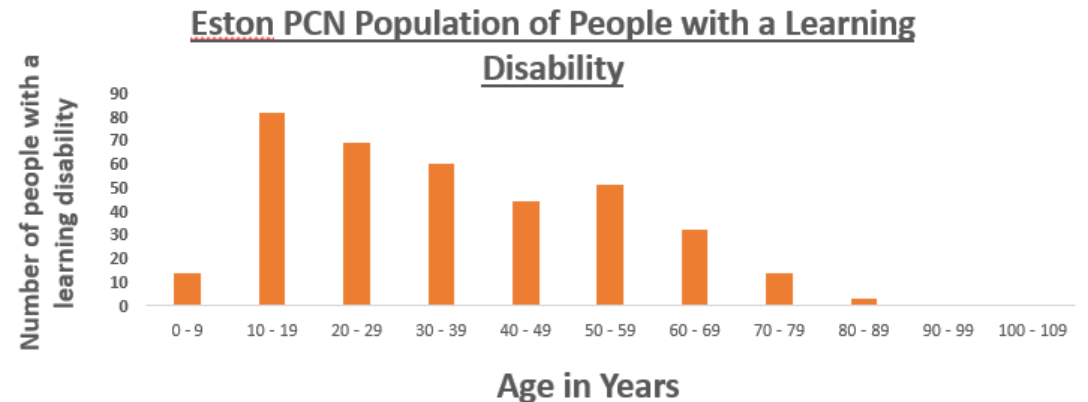
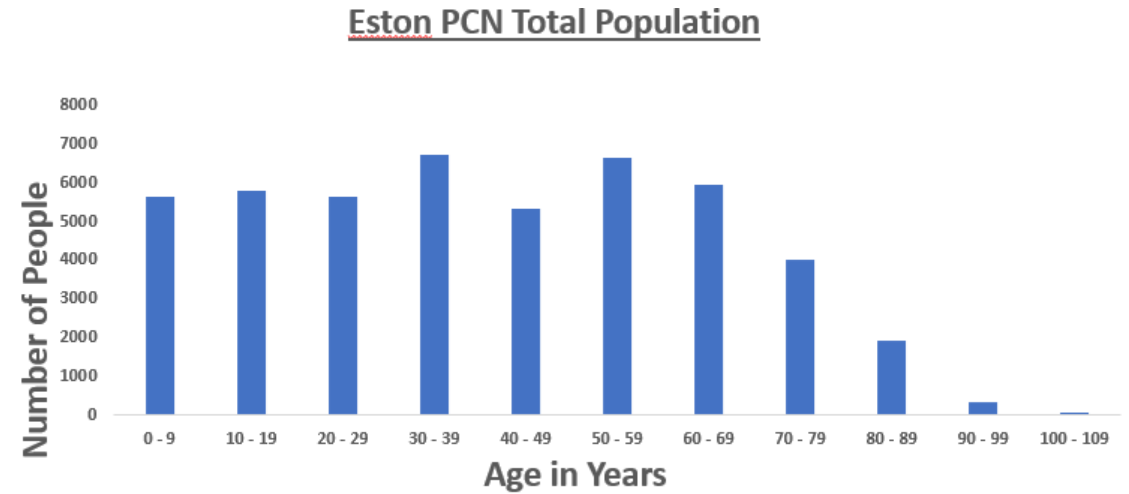
Some local numbers.....

- 47,000
- 76
- 52, 64, 60, 81, 50, 22

13% of Eston population is aged 70 or older

ONLY

4.6% of people in Eston with a Learning disability are over 70 years old





\$ 250000

64 y/o with dizziness, generally out-of-sorts for a week...
Which of the following medications is most likely to be causative?

A:

B:

C:

D:



\$ 250000

64 y/o with dizziness, generally out-of-sorts for a week...
Which of the following medications is most likely to be causative?

A: Haloperidol

B:

C:

D:



\$ 250000

64 y/o with dizziness, generally out-of-sorts for a week...
Which of the following medications is most likely to be causative?

A: Haloperidol

B: Bendroflumethiazide

C:

D:



\$ 250000

64 y/o with dizziness, generally out-of-sorts for a week...
Which of the following medications is most likely to be causative?

A: Haloperidol

B: Bendroflumethiazide

C: Bisacodyl

D:



\$ 250000

64 y/o with dizziness, generally out-of-sorts for a week...
Which of the following medications is most likely to be causative?

A: Haloperidol

B: Bendroflumethiazide

C: Bisacodyl

D: Phenytoin



\$ 250000

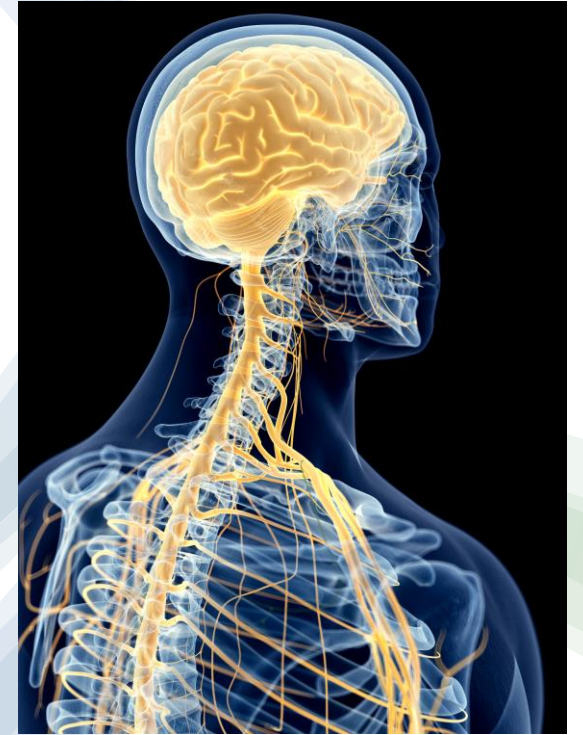
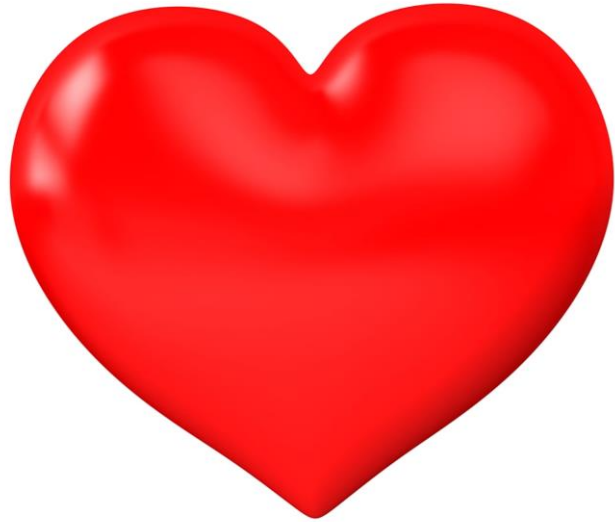
64 y/o with dizziness, generally out-of-sorts for a week...
Which of the following medications is most likely to be causative?

A: Haloperidol

B: Bendroflumethiazide

C: Bisacodyl

D: Phenytoin



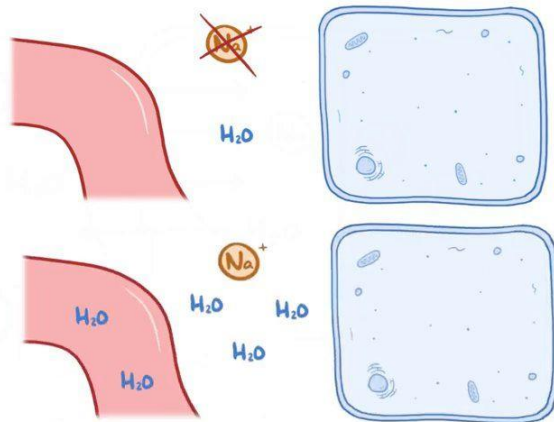
HYPONATREMIA

* LOW CONCENTRATION *

* LOSING MORE SODIUM than WATER

OR

* GAINING MORE WATER than SODIUM





£1,000,000

A decision has been made to undertake a STOMP approach.
Which of the following is a priority?

A:

B:

C:

D:



£1,000,000

A decision has been made to undertake a STOMP approach.
Which of the following is a priority?

A: Physical health
monitoring

B:

C:

D:



£1,000,000

A decision has been made to undertake a STOMP approach.
Which of the following is a priority?

A: Physical health monitoring

B: Mental health review

C:

D:



£1,000,000

A decision has been made to undertake a STOMP approach.
Which of the following is a priority?

A: Physical health monitoring

B: Mental health review

C: Medication review

D:



£1,000,000

A decision has been made to undertake a STOMP approach.
Which of the following is a priority?

A: Physical health monitoring

B: Mental health review

C: Medication review

D: Positive behavioural support



£1,000,000

A decision has been made to undertake a STOMP approach.
Which of the following is a priority?

A. Physical health monitoring

B. Mental health review

C. Medication review

D. Positive behavioural support

**PHONE
A
FRIEND**



What now?

- What could you do in your locality?
- How can you influence change?
- Who do you have in your locality? Be careful not to duplicate but can you form a support network?
- Can you share knowledge and resources with other members of the healthcare team?
- Keep everyone informed of progress & celebrate successes keeping this work high profile!