

# **NHS Health Checks Service - Top Tips for Delivery**

### **©** Service Overview Essentials

- Target Population: Ages 40-74 without existing cardiovascular conditions
- Purpose: Early identification and management of CVD risk
- Frequency: Patients recalled every 5 years

## Patient Eligibility – Quick Reference

INCLUDE	EXCLUDE	
<ul> <li>Adults aged 40-74 years</li> <li>No existing cardiovascular conditions</li> <li>Not on high-risk disease registers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)</li> <li>Stroke or TIA</li> <li>Diabetes (any type)</li> <li>Chronic Kidney Disease (stages 3-5)</li> <li>Hypertension</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Atrial fibrillation</li> <li>Heart failure</li> <li>Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD)</li> <li>Familial hypercholesterolaemia</li> <li>Currently on statins for hypercholesterolaemia</li> </ul>

## % Essential Equipment & Setup

#### **Key Equipment Checklist**

- ✓ Blood pressure monitor (MHRA compliant)
- ✓ Cholesterol testing device



- BMI measurement tools (scales, height measure)
- ✓ HbA1c testing device (if specified in service specification)
- ✓ Pulse rhythm check capability (if specified in service specification)

## Must Measure: Cholesterol and HbA1c



Check with

Point of

Care Testing

Check with specification on how to purchase equipment

## Maintenance: Your responsibility for calibration and



## ■ Core Assessment Components

## Essential Measurements:

- Blood Pressure Using calibrated, MHRAcompliant devices
- Pulse Rhythm Check Follow best practice guidance
- 3. BMI Calculation Height, weight, hip/waist ratio
- 4. Blood Tests Total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol
- 5. HbA1c For high diabetes risk patients only

## ? Key Questions to Ask:

- Smoking status
- Physical activity levels (GPPAQ questionnaire)
- Family history (diabetes, premature heart disease)
- Ethnicity
- Postcode (for deprivation scoring)
- Alcohol consumption (Audit C screen)

#### **Special Considerations:**

- Ages 65-74 -> Include dementia awareness discussion
- High Diabetes Risk -> Additional HbA1c testing required



### **®** Risk Assessment & Communication

#### **Communication Best Practices:**

- 1) Use simple, clear language
- 2) Ensure patient understands their risk level
- 3) Involve patient in decision-making
- 4) Obtain informed consent for all interventions
- 5) Provide written action plan

#### **Moderate Risk:**

Enhanced lifestyle support

Low Risk: Lifestyle advice and 5-year recall



High Risk (≥10% 10-year risk): MUST REFER TO GP

## Training & Compliance Requirements

- ☐ Mandatory Training
- ☐ All Staff: Complete "Health Check Mentor" eLearning via OnClick portal (where required as per service specification)
- ☐ Professional Development: Ongoing CPD required
- ☐ Cultural Competency: Ensure culturally appropriate service delivery

## **☒** Service Delivery Strategies

Structured Delivery: Systematic approach to reach targets Opportunistic Checks:

Utilise routine pharmacy visits

Community Outreach:

Work with local workplaces

Appointment Systems:

Flexible scheduling options

Schedule clinics

# 📕 Data Management & Reporting

#### All Claims:

Submit via PharmOutcomes portal

Monthly Payments: Made in arrears



**Quality Control:**Submit IQC and EQA results as required

## Quality Assurance Essentials

1. Internal Quality Control (IQC): Maintain up-to-date processes



5. Record Keeping: Maintain quality control result records

2.External Quality Assurance (EQA):

Register with accredited scheme

**3. POCT Coordinator:** Designate named coordinator

**4. Staff Training:**Only trained staff use POCT equipment





🐇 Common Pitfalls to Avoid		
Eligibility Errors	Equipment Issues	Communication Failures
<ul> <li>Don't include patients with existing CVD conditions</li> <li>Don't forget to check age range (40-74)</li> <li>Don't include patients already on disease registers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Don't purchase equipment without checking the specification</li> <li>Don't neglect calibration and maintenance</li> <li>Don't allow untrained staff to use POCT equipment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Don't use complex medical terminology</li> <li>Don't proceed without informed consent</li> <li>Don't forget to refer highrisk patients (≥10%) to GP</li> </ul>

## 📞 Support & Resources

## **6** Training Support:

- Public Health can offer additional training
- OnClick portal for eLearning modules
- Workforce competency guidance available

# **3** Ongoing Support:

- Public health team
- Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC)
- Performance improvement support available

# E Key Documents:

- NHS Health Check Best Practice Guidance
- NICE Guidance CG 181
- MHRA POCT Guidance
- NHS Health Checks Programme Standards

## Success Tips

- Prepare Your Team: Ensure all staff are trained before service launch.
- Marketing for the service: Promote the service within the pharmacy to target patients, consider how you can promote the service externally.
- Leverage promotional materials: Use posters, leaflets, and digital screens to advertise the service. Emphasise that the check is free and quick. You can order campaign packs from the Campaign Resource Centre.
- Optimise access for patients: Promote a simple booking system but also be prepared to accommodate walkin patients. Highlight the convenience of your pharmacy's location and extended opening hours.
- Use patient reminders: Send SMS, email, or phone reminders to reduce the number of missed appointments.
- Set Up Systems: Establish clear processes for patient flow and data collection.
- Focus on Communication: Invest time in explaining risks clearly to patients.
- Track Performance: Monitor monthly targets and address shortfalls early.
- Maintain Equipment: Regular calibration prevents service disruption.
- Build Relationships: Engage with local GPs and PCNs for effective referral pathways. Highlight how your service supports their goals, such as cardiovascular disease (CVD) prevention. Regularly share positive outcomes to encourage referrals.
- Document Everything: Keep detailed records for audit purposes.
- Stay Updated: Participate in ongoing training and development opportunities.
- Ensure you have a Standard Operating Procedure in place.

Remember: This is a preventive service focused on early identification of cardiovascular risk. Your role is crucial in reducing health inequalities and improving population health outcomes.