



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

The Screening & Immunisation Team

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Who are we?

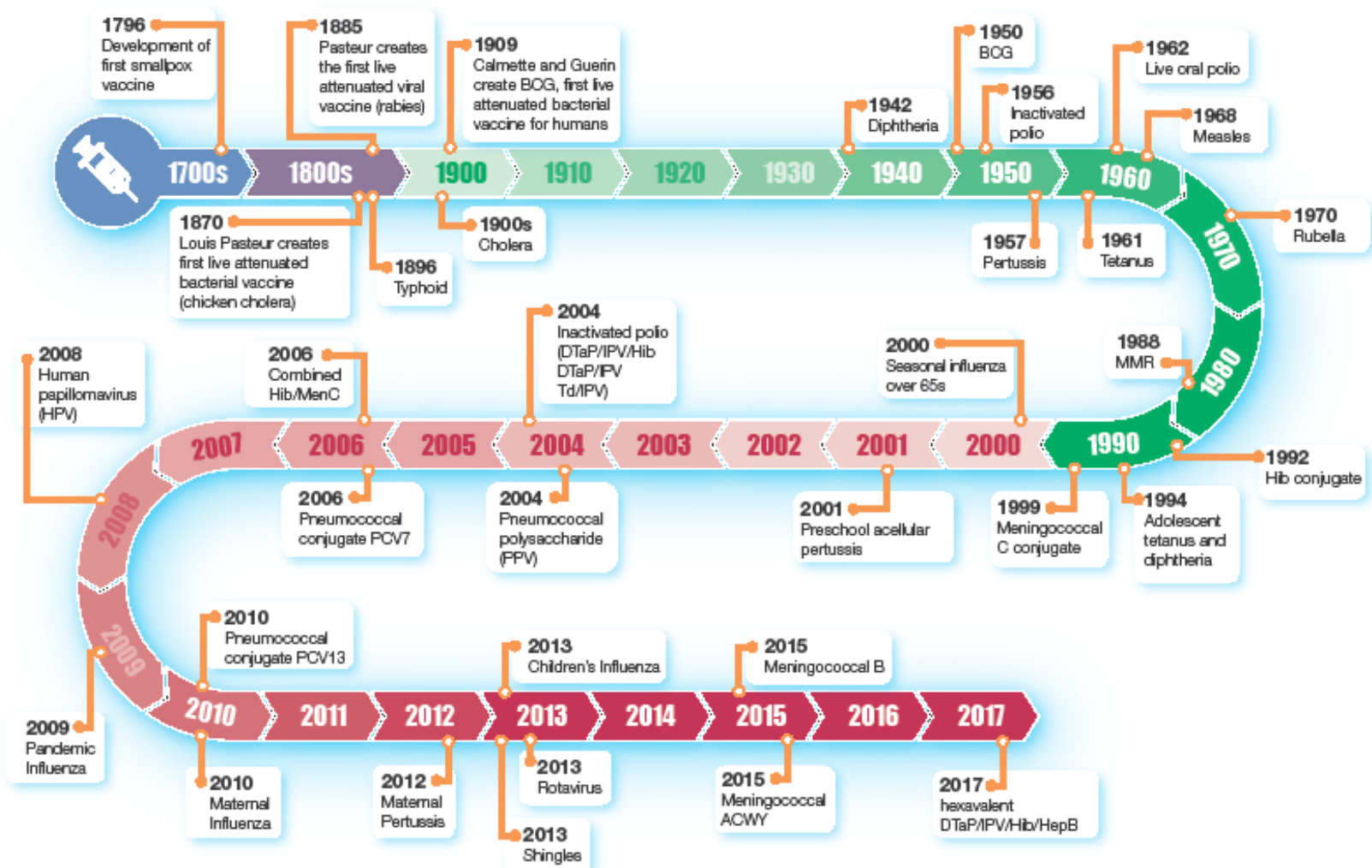
- Employed by Public Health England;
- Embedded in NHS England;
- Three teams covering a Yorks and Humber footprint
- Supporting the commissioning of Section 7a



What is Section 7a?

- Vaccination and immunisation
- Breast Cancer Screening
- Bowel Cancer/ Bowel Scope Screening
- Cervical Screening
- AAA (Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm) Screening
- Diabetic Eye Screening
- Antenatal and Newborn Screening :
 1. NHS fetal anomaly screening programme (FASP)
 2. NHS infectious diseases in pregnancy screening (IDPS) programme
 3. NHS newborn and infant physical examination (NIPE) screening programme
 4. NHS newborn blood spot (NBS) screening programme
 5. NHS newborn hearing screening programme (NHSP)
 6. NHS sickle cell and thalassaemia (SCT) screening programme

Historical vaccine development and introduction of routine vaccine programmes in the UK

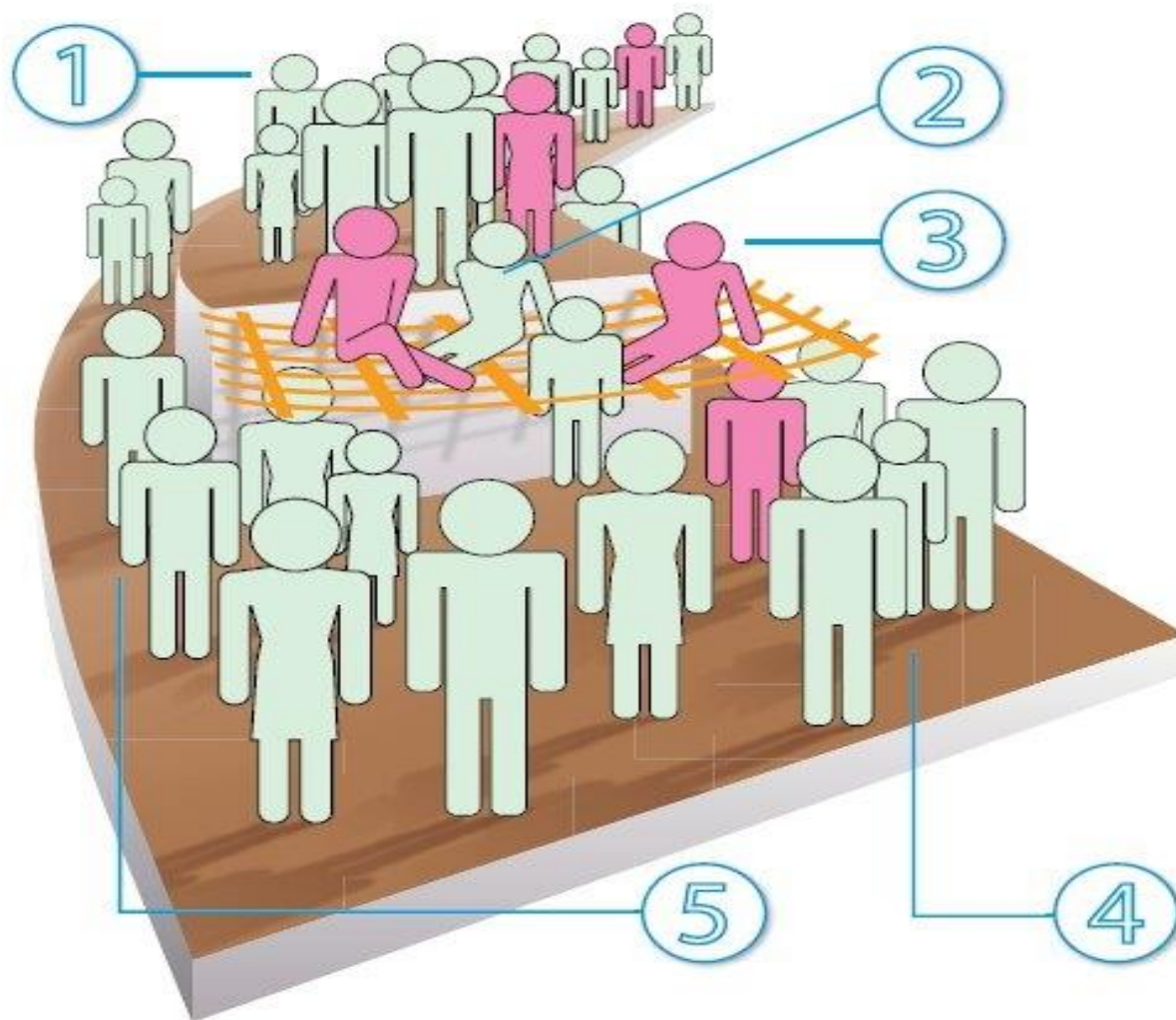


What is screening?

Screening is a process of identifying apparently healthy people who may be at increased risk of a disease or condition.

They can then be offered information, further tests and appropriate treatment to reduce their risk and/or any complications arising from the disease or condition.

The screening process.....



1. These people are offered the screening test

2. These people have decided to have the screening test

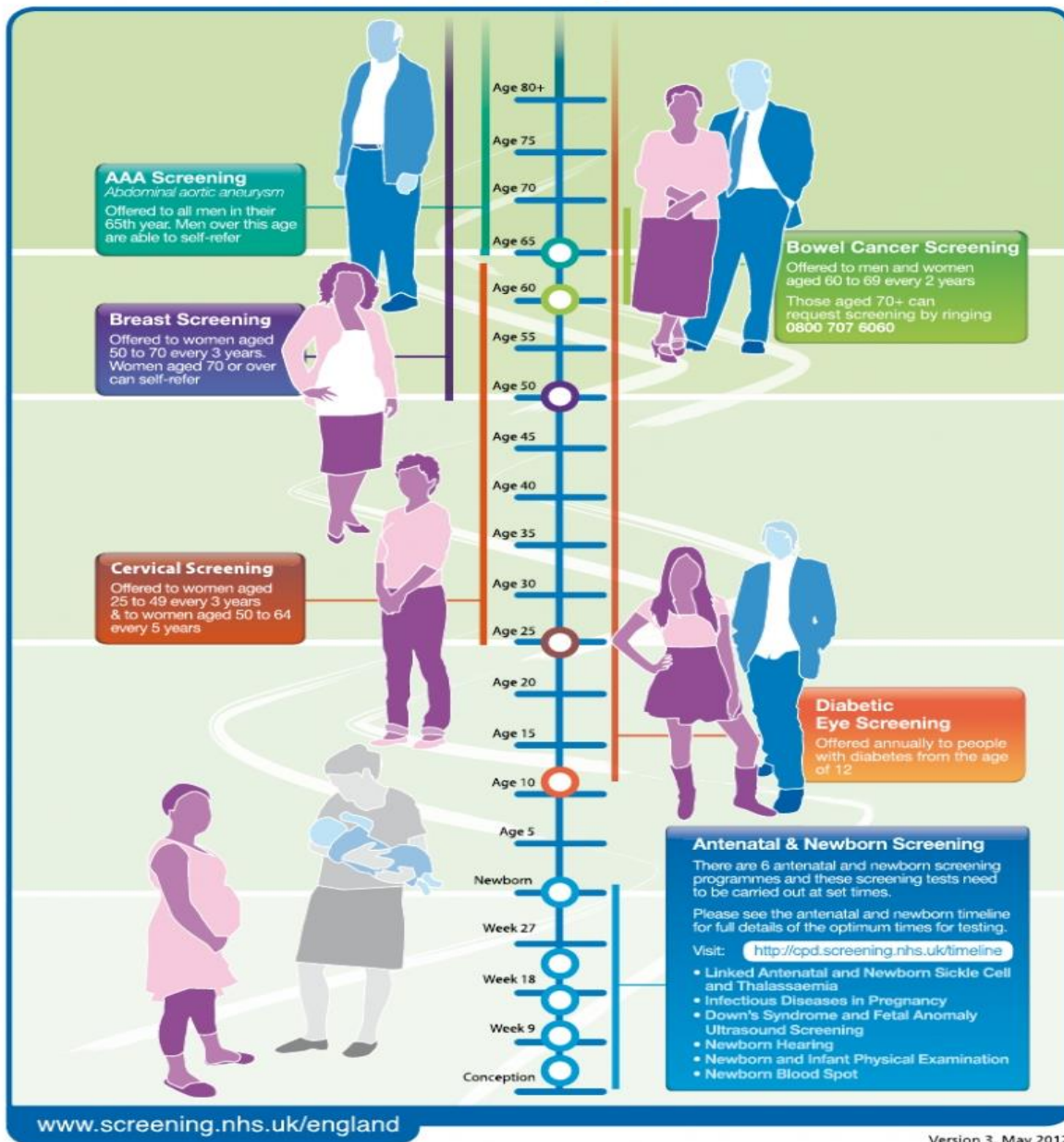
3. People caught in the screening sieve have been identified as possibly having the condition being screened for and will therefore be offered further investigations

(only the people in pink actually have the condition and have been correctly identified, the others are unaffected by the condition and are termed false positive results)

4. These people have not been picked out as high risk by the screening test so will not go on to further tests or investigations. This does not mean they have no risk but have the same risks as the rest of the population.

(the person in pink does have the condition being screened for and has slipped through the screening net unidentified – this is termed a 'false negative result')

5. Some people may decide not to have the screening test

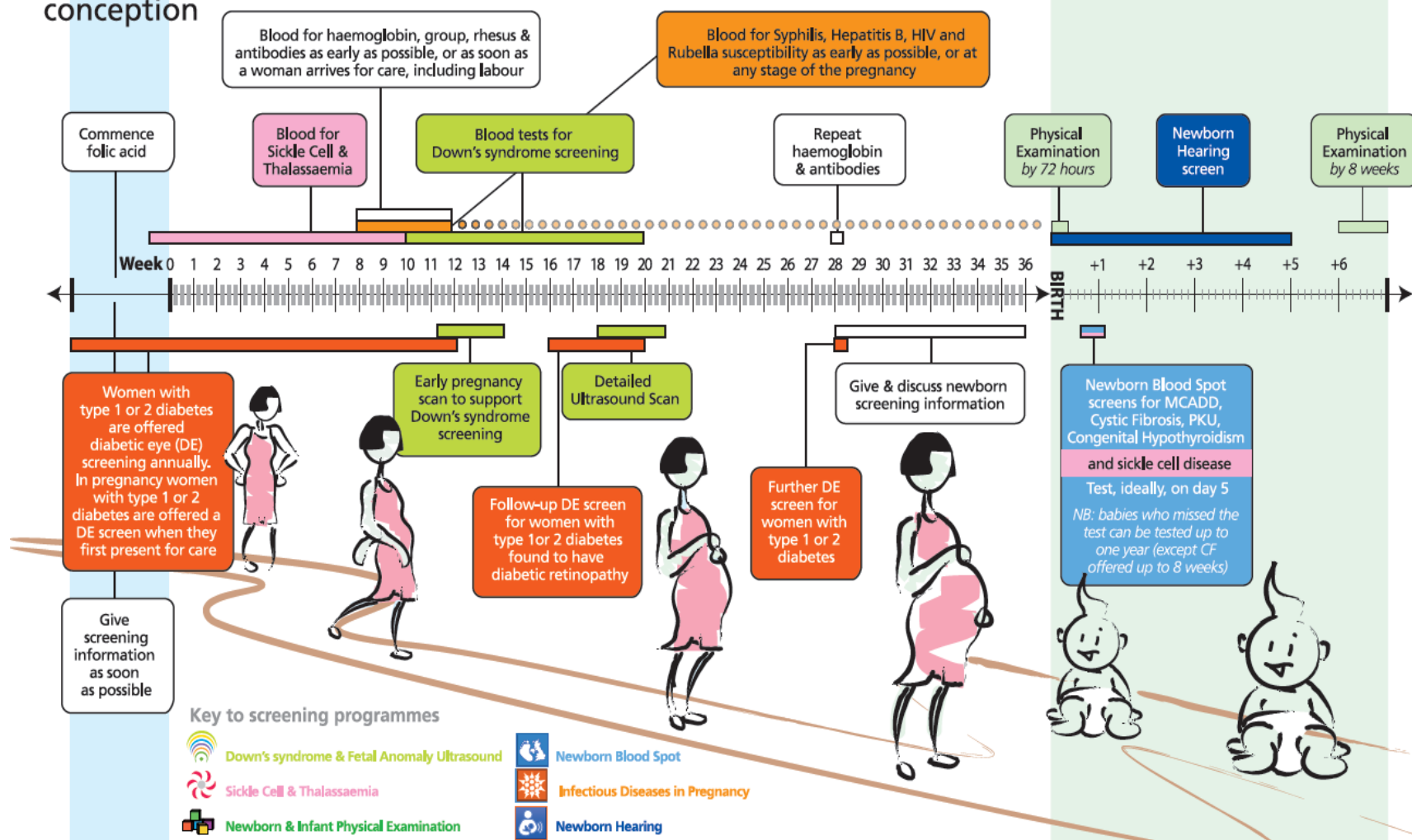


Women and their families should understand the purpose of all tests before they are taken

Pre-conception

Antenatal

Newborn

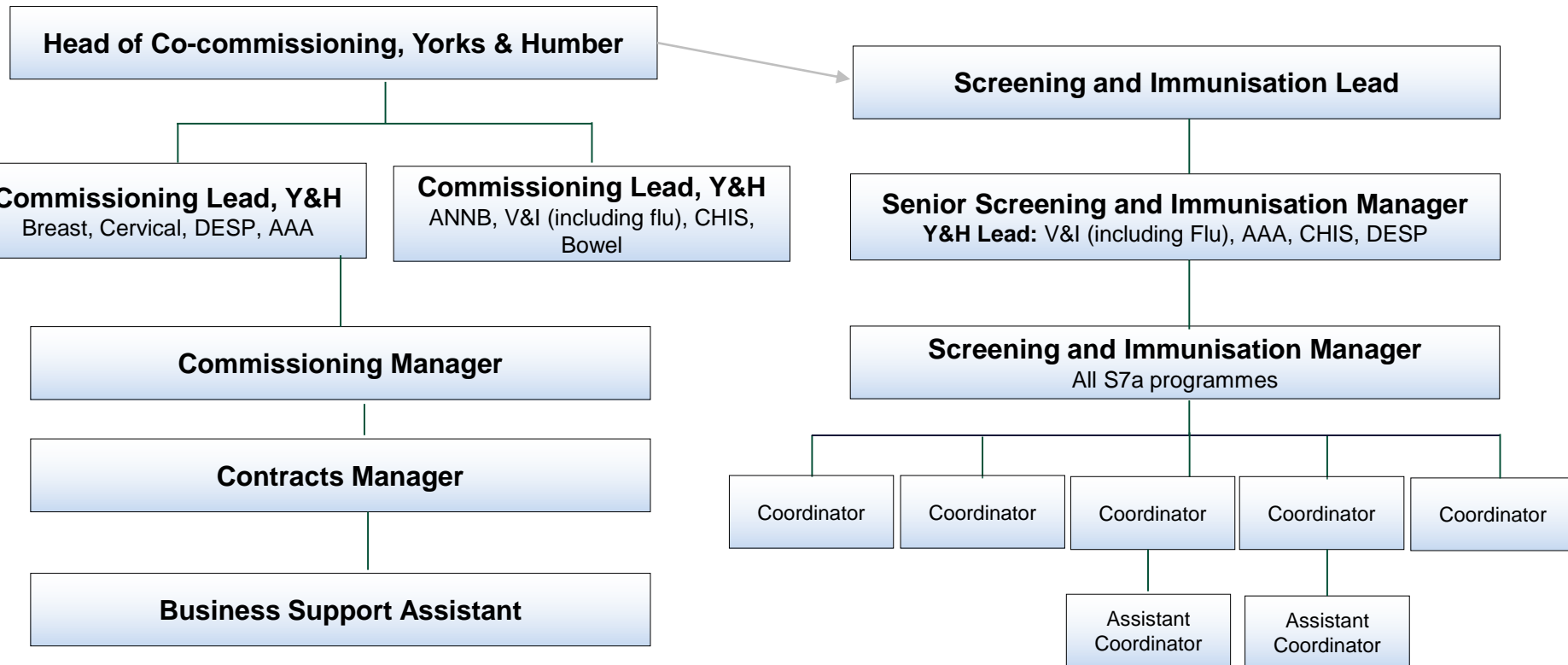


Antenatal and Newborn Screening Timeline – optimum times for testing

Screening Timeline Version 6, May 2012

www.screening.nhs.uk

Team Structure

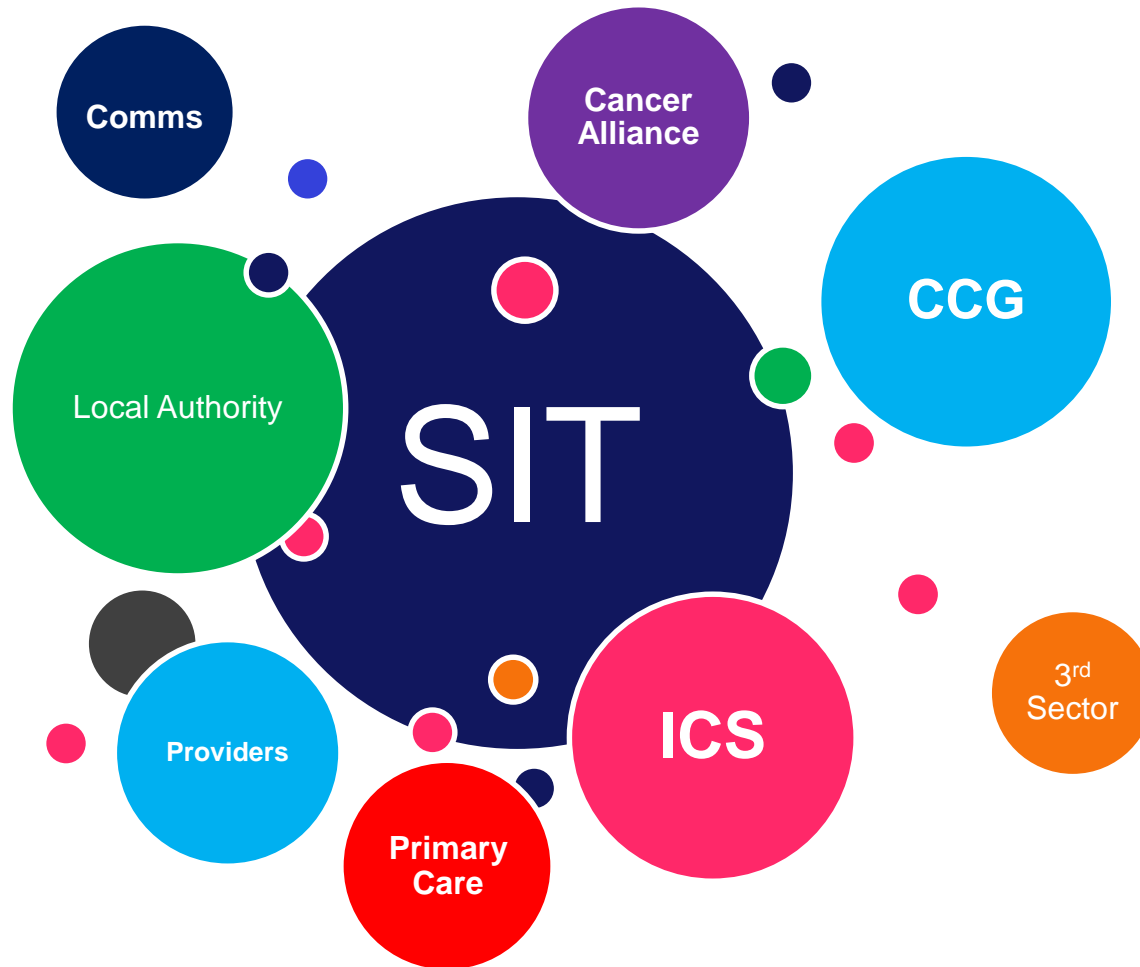


What do we do?

The SIT provides public health support, advice, and expertise to NHS England Public Health commissioning

- Support procurement;
- Work with providers to improve services and patient pathways;
- Work to identify and reduce health inequalities;
- Link into the wider system to support improvement;
- Work closely with local authorities, GPs, CCGs, and third sector.

Relationships



What have we achieved?

Implementation of missing imms subcontract in Barnsley

Large numbers of children identified as 'not brought' for primary imms. Created backlogs and put additional pressure on appointments in primary care. SIC worked closely with local stakeholders. Health visitors now visit previously not brought children in their homes. Led to drastic reduction in numbers on missing imms list

Screening KPIs in CCG quality contract in Rotherham

KPIs for diabetic eye screening and prenatal pertussis vaccination included in Rotherham CCG's quality contract with primary care. Great work by place-based SIC to drive this forward and work collaboratively with CCG.

Screening 'walk throughs' produced to raise awareness

Working with the comms and engagement team, place-based SICs produced patient focussed videos of diabetic eye and AAA screening:

<https://youtu.be/-UJTB9JcvYo>

<https://youtu.be/Vxgbdmi11is>

Any questions

