

Figure 3.4: GPs and practice staff

Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<p>Year-round planning</p> <p><i>All year</i></p> <p>Be aware of emergency planning measures relevant to general practice. www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/gov/egpr</p> <p>Promote flu immunisation to both staff and patients.</p> <p>Ensure GPs and staff are aware of local services to improve warmth in the home.</p> <p>Consider training on seasonal weather and the identification of vulnerable individuals to help staff be more aware of the effects of cold weather on health; those groups of patients likely to be most vulnerable, and how they can signpost patients on to other services.</p> <p>Consider utilisation of tools to aid systematic identification of vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>Consider using opportunistic approaches to signpost appropriate patients to other services when they present for other reasons. For example, flu jab clinics can be an opportunity to promote core public health messages with vulnerable individuals.</p>	<p>Winter preparedness and action</p> <p><i>1 November to 31 March</i></p> <p>Staff training should include a specific session on the CWP and cold weather resilience where required, relevant and appropriate to local conditions.</p> <p>Consider how you can promote key public health messages in the surgery. For example, take advantage of clinical contacts to reinforce public health messages about cold weather and cold homes on health.</p> <p>Get a flu jab to help protect you and your patients</p> <p>Consider using a cold weather scenario as a table-top exercise to test your business continuity arrangements.</p> <p>Be aware of systems to refer patients to appropriate services from other agencies.</p> <p>When making home visits, be aware of the room temperature in the household, and if required, know how to advise on levels that are of concern and as necessary, to signpost to other services.</p> <p>Consider using Keep Warm, Keep Well booklet for up-to-date information and advice for patients.</p>	<p>Severe winter weather is forecast - Alert and readiness</p> <p><i>Mean temperatures of 2°C and/or widespread ice and heavy snow is predicted with 60% confidence</i></p> <p>Take advantage of clinical contacts to reinforce public health messages about cold weather and cold homes on health.</p> <p>When prioritising visits, consider vulnerability to cold as a factor in decision making.</p>	<p>Severe weather action</p> <p><i>Mean temperatures of 2°C and/or widespread ice and heavy snow</i></p> <p>Be aware of a possible surge in demand in the days following a cold spell.</p> <p>Ensure that staff are aware of cold weather risks and are able to advise patients appropriately.</p>	<p>Major incident – Emergency response</p> <p><i>Central government will declare a level 4 alert in the event of severe or prolonged cold weather affecting sectors other than health.</i></p> <p>Continue actions as per level 3 unless advised to the contrary</p>

ⁱ Note: Individual practices will wish to consider the activities noted above; however these should ideally occur throughout a locality. As such they may be organised by practices collectively, organised by NHS England primary care commissioners, or they could be based within an individual practice.