

From the Chief Pharmaceutical Officer
Professor Cathy Harrison



FOR ACTION

Chief Operating Officer, Strategic Planning and Performance Group (*for onward transmission to relevant staff*)

Chief Executive, Business Services Organisation (*for onward transmission to relevant staff*)

Assistant Director of Integrated Care, Head of Pharmacy and Medicines Management, SPPG (*for onward distribution to Community Pharmacies*).

Head of General Medical Services, SPPG (*for onward distribution to GP Practices*)

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Dear Colleagues,

SERIOUS SHORTAGE PROTOCOL EXTENSIONS –ESTRADOT® 25MCG PATCHES AND ESTRADOT® 50MCG PATCHES

Serious shortage protocols (SSPs) under the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (HMRs) are an additional tool to manage and mitigate medicines shortages. An SSP enables community pharmacists to supply a specified medicine in accordance with a protocol rather than a prescription, without needing to seek authorisation from the prescriber, saving time for patients, pharmacists and prescribers. They are used in the case of a serious shortage, where a medicine would be likely to be out of stock for some time, and if, in the opinion of ministers, it would help manage the supply situation.

I am writing to inform you that in light of ongoing supply concerns across the UK regarding the availability of **Estradot® 25mcg patches** and **Estradot® 50mcg patches** a decision has been made to further extend the duration of two current SSPs, [SSP082](#) and [SSP079](#) to enable community pharmacists in Northern Ireland to supply the alternative products named under these protocols.

These SSPs issued by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and authorised by the Secretary of State on behalf of the four UK nations will now expire on **Friday 10 October 2025**.

Pharmacists should refer to the latest version of SSPs which are available on the Business Services Organisation (BSO) dedicated page on its website:

<https://bso.hscni.net/directorates/operations/family-practitioner-services/pharmacy/contractor-information/drug-tariff-and-related-materials/serious-shortage-protocols-ssps/>.

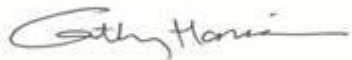
Should the quantity on the prescription be unclear, the pharmacist should consult with the patient and use their professional skill and judgement to decide whether it is reasonable and appropriate to substitute the patient's prescribed order for a supply under these SSPs. Pharmacists should refer to the relevant Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) and Patient Information Leaflets (PIL) to inform these decisions. The patient/carer will also need to agree to the supply under the SSP.

If a patient/carer declines to receive the medicine under these protocols, the pharmacist should use their professional judgement to determine if other courses of action are appropriate whilst taking into consideration wider supply issues. If this does not address their concerns, the patient/carer should be referred back to their prescriber for advice.

Action Required

All relevant staff should be made aware of these SSP extensions. I would ask the SPPG to bring this information to the attention of GP Practices and Community Pharmacists directly.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cathy Harrison', written in a cursive style.

Professor Cathy Harrison
Chief Pharmaceutical Officer