

# Stay well:

## Your guide to local health services in Ealing

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Tips on staying well  
and how to use your NHS

- Health and wellbeing tips
- Services near you
- Useful contact details



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**Stay well in Ealing**

[www.healthyealing.com](http://www.healthyealing.com)

# Stay well: in Ealing

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## Staying well with self-care



There are many illnesses and injuries that can be treated at home with simple self-care. Self-care can also help you avoid getting sick in the first place.

- ✓ **Self-care is...** about having the confidence, support and information to take control of your own health and wellbeing.
- ✗ **Self-care is not...** about managing entirely on your own with no help. Lots of self-care support is available through the NHS.

**Tip 1: Make sure you have a well-stocked medicine cabinet at home to help you with pain relief and minor injuries.**

There's no need to panic if you have a minor cut, a headache, a cough or cold, or a splinter. You can treat these things quickly and easily in the comfort of your own home as long as you are prepared.

Useful items to keep in your first aid kit or medicine cabinet include:

- ✓ **Paracetamol and aspirin** (for headaches and other pain)
- ✓ **Decongestants** (for stuffy noses)
- ✓ **Antacids** (for indigestion and heartburn)
- ✓ **Antiseptic creams** (for minor cuts or grazes)
- ✓ **Bandages and plasters** (for minor injuries)
- ✓ **Clean tweezers** (for taking out splinters)
- ✓ **A thermometer**

**Do not give aspirin to children under 16 unless instructed to by a specialist, for example after heart surgery.**

## Tip 2: Stay well, eat well

### Food and drink

Most of us eat too much salt, too much sugar, too much fat, and not enough fibre. Give yourself the best chance of fighting off illness by eating plenty of fruit and vegetables, and drinking lots of water.

Caffeinated drinks, sugary drinks (including fizzy drinks, fruit juices and smoothies), and alcoholic drinks should be consumed in moderation. Drinking too many of these can have a negative impact on your health.

### Smokefree Ealing

- ✓ Offers a free six-week programme and stop smoking medications on prescription.
- ✓ Developed by experts and ex-smokers, the programme is delivered by professionals who know what it's like to quit smoking.
- ✓ Advice, support and encouragement to help stop smoking for good.

The service is commissioned by Ealing Council and housed by West London Mental Health Trust (WLMHT).

Trained pharmacists located all across the borough provide the stop smoking programme on a one-to-one basis. GP surgeries also have trained Stop Smoking Advisors.

Smokefree Ealing one-to-one clinics and group clinics are run by specialist teams.

Contact details: 0800 876 6683 or 0208 579 8622, [oneyouealing@nhs.net](mailto:oneyouealing@nhs.net) or visit <http://oneyouealing.org>



### Alcohol

Men should not regularly drink more than 3-4 units of alcohol a day. Women should not regularly drink more than 2-3 units a day. If you've had a heavy drinking session, avoid alcohol for 48 hours.

If alcohol is having a negative impact on your life or the life of somebody you know, there is lots of support available. If you are unsure whether your drinking is harmful, ask yourself:

- ! Do you always feel the need to have a drink?
- ! Do you often end up drinking more than you planned?
- ! Do you ever get into trouble as a result of your alcohol use?
- ! Do people warn you about the amount of alcohol you drink?

If you answer yes to any of these questions it is a good idea to speak to your GP. Alternatively you can phone the national alcohol helpline Drinkline in confidence on 0300 123 1110 weekdays 9am - 8pm, weekends 11am-4pm or visit [www.drinkaware.co.uk/alcohol-support-services](http://www.drinkaware.co.uk/alcohol-support-services)

### Recovery Intervention Service Ealing (RISE)

RISE offers services for adults challenged by the use of drugs or alcohol.

For more information you can telephone RISE on 0800 195 8100 or contact them via [www.ealing.gov.uk/info/201202/healthy\\_lifestyles/1846/drugs\\_and\\_alcohol](http://www.ealing.gov.uk/info/201202/healthy_lifestyles/1846/drugs_and_alcohol)

### One You Ealing

You can also visit the One You Ealing website for diet, alcohol, and other healthy lifestyle tips: <http://oneyouealing.org>



## Tip 3: Self-care is for the whole family

### Vaccinations for babies and children

Vaccinations for children start as early as two months old. It is important for all children to be vaccinated but it is especially vital for children born prematurely because they are more likely to have a weakened immune system.

Your GP should tell you what your baby needs, but for your reference the NHS has an official vaccination schedule which you can view online here [www.nhs.uk/Conditions/vaccinations](http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/vaccinations) or you can ask your family GP for a copy.

If you're not sure whether your child has had all the vaccinations they need, ask your GP or practice nurse to find out for you. It may be possible to "catch up" later in life. If you're going to be away from the GP surgery when a vaccination is due, talk to your doctor. It may be possible to arrange for vaccination at a different location.

### Paracetamol for children

Paracetamol can be given to children over two months old for pain and fever. Check with your pharmacist when you buy it, and read the label.

### Ibuprofen for children

Ibuprofen can be given for pain and fever in children of three months and over who weigh more than 5kg (11lbs) but if your child has asthma you should not give them ibuprofen unless a doctor has specifically recommended it.

**Giving the wrong dose to your child is highly dangerous.**



### Flu vaccinations

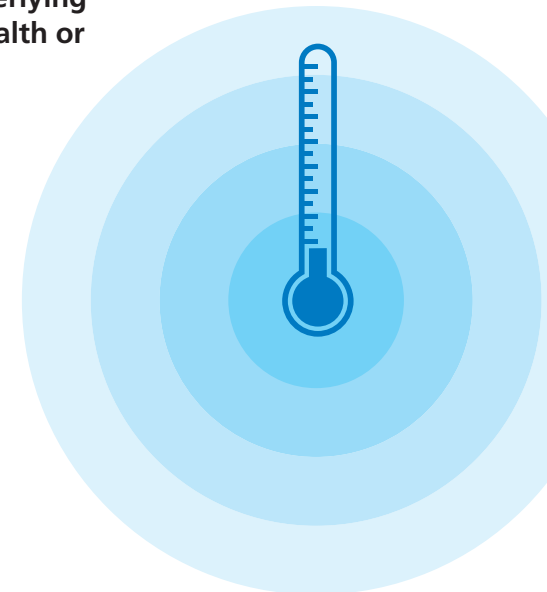
When the weather is cold it is particularly important for certain groups to get their flu vaccination. Flu can turn serious very quickly for high risk groups and in some extreme cases it can even be fatal.

You are eligible for a free vaccination if you are:

- ✓ **Over 65**
- ✓ **Pregnant**
- ✓ **Living with an underlying health condition (particularly long-term heart or lung disease)**
- ✓ **Living with a weakened immune system**
- ✓ **A child who was aged two, three or four on the 31<sup>st</sup> of the preceding August of the same year**
- ✓ **A child in school year 1, 2 or 3**
- ✓ **A carer for someone with an underlying health condition or a frontline health or social care worker**

Children will receive their vaccination as a nasal spray. The nasal spray is quick, painless, and effective.

Adults can get the vaccine via their GP, or, alternatively, at many local pharmacies.





## Keep warm, keep well

It is important to keep your house warm, at least 18 degrees celsius (64.4 degrees fahrenheit) if you or anyone staying with you is over 65. Keeping warm helps reduce risk of cold and flu, heart attacks, strokes, pneumonia and even depression.

Visit: [www.nhs.uk/Livewell/winterhealth](http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/winterhealth) for more information about keeping warm.

## NHS Health Checks

The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent:

- ✓ Heart disease
- ✓ Stroke
- ✓ Diabetes
- ✓ Kidney disease
- ✓ Certain types of dementia



Everyone between the ages of 40 and 74, who has not already been diagnosed with one of these conditions or has certain risk factors, will be invited (once every five years) to have a check to assess their risk, as well as receive support and advice to help reduce or manage that risk.

You do not need to do anything as your GP will contact you to arrange your NHS Health Check, but if you think you are eligible and have not yet been invited for an NHS Health Check, you can contact your GP.

Visit: <http://oneyouhealing.org/checking> or email [oneyouhealing@nhs.net](mailto:oneyouhealing@nhs.net) for more information.

## Shingles

Shingles is a rash caused by the same virus that causes chickenpox. The virus causes an infection of a nerve and the skin around it, which leads to painful blistering.

Early symptoms include:

- ✓ A headache
- ✓ Burning, tingling, numb or itchy skin
- ✓ A high temperature or fever

As the condition grows more severe you may experience a dull, burning pain or short stabbing pains. The shingles rash is likely to appear at first as red blotches on your skin which slowly turn into itchy blisters.

You are at high risk of shingles if you:

- ✓ Are over 65
- ✓ Are stressed
- ✓ Have a weakened immune system for example from medication, from pregnancy, or from an existing condition such as HIV/AIDS

If you are worried about contracting shingles you should make an appointment with your GP. They will be able to give you a diagnosis and advise you on the right treatment.

**If you are aged between 70 and 80 you may be entitled to a shingles vaccination free on the NHS. Ask at your GP practice.**





## Dementia

The early signs of dementia can seem very much like ordinary behaviour at first, as they can be very mild and easily overlooked. However, getting help early on makes a huge difference to care and treatment options for dementia, so if you are worried about yourself or someone else, make an appointment with your GP straight away.

The main symptoms of dementia are issues with:

- ✓ **Memory loss**
- ✓ **Thinking speed**
- ✓ **Mental agility**
- ✓ **Language**
- ✓ **Understanding**
- ✓ **Judgement**

If you are caring for someone who has already been diagnosed with dementia, it is important to pay even more attention than usual to their environment, as they may become less aware of things like temperature, hygiene, and safety.

Make sure:

- ✓ **Their home is heated to 18 degrees celsius (64.4 degrees fahrenheit)**
- ✓ **They can easily access the toilet**
- ✓ **They have comfortable warm clothes which do not present the potential for confusion such as complicated buttons, ties, or zips**

There is lots of useful information about dementia online.

Visit [www.healthyealing.com/dementia.html](http://www.healthyealing.com/dementia.html) or contact your GP.



## Stroke

If you suspect someone may have had a stroke, don't panic, but do act **F.A.S.T.**

The acronym **F.A.S.T** will help you remember how to tell if someone has had a stroke and what steps to take if so.

**Face** – Has their face fallen on one side? Can they smile and control facial muscles?

**Arms** – Can they raise both arms and keep them there?

**Speech** – Is their speech slurred?

**Time** – Time to call **999** if you spot any of these warning signs.

Visit the NHS Act Fast – Stroke website for more information:

[www.nhs.uk/actfast/](http://www.nhs.uk/actfast/)

If you are still not sure whether somebody needs emergency care, call **111** to speak to our trained staff. There is more information about **111** on page 13.



## Tip 4: Wellbeing matters

Your mental wellbeing is important. Here are some ways to take care of your wellbeing – **whether you have a diagnosed mental illness or not.**

- ✓ **Keep active – but relax! Make time regularly to play sport, jog or walk, learn a language, play an instrument, practice yoga, read a book, or spend time with a pet.**
- ✓ **Take a break! If you are overwhelmed by tasks, chores, or social contact, allow yourself some time out to slow the pace.**
- ✓ **Express yourself! Keeping a journal and talking out loud to people you trust will help to stop unwanted thoughts and feelings from building up inside you.**
- ✓ **If you do experience mental illness, try to recognise patterns and make a note of early signs that you may be becoming unwell, such as difficulty sleeping, or feeling more irritable than usual.**

Go to page 16 for mental health and wellbeing services near you.

## Tip 5: Fresh air and exercise is vital

Exercise is important for making your muscles and bones stronger, for keeping your heart healthy, for staying warm, and for reducing stress or low moods.

- ✓ **Adults need to be active for at least 150 minutes each week (just over 20 minutes a day)**
- ✓ **Children aged five to 16 need to be active for at least 60 minutes each day**
- ✓ **Children under five need three hours of activity a day**

For suggestions about fun ways to get active, visit the NHS Change4Life website: [www.nhs.uk/change4life](http://www.nhs.uk/change4life)

## NHS 111



### What is NHS 111?

111 is a free telephone number which is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The line is staffed with trained medical advisers. They will ask you some questions then direct you to the right service for your need.

### When should I call 111?

You should call 111 if you are unwell and unsure about what care you need.

The experts on the line will also be able to tell you where to go to get the right care, transfer your call to the right service, and in some cases they will be able to book an out of hours appointment with a GP.

See page 14 for more information about GP services in your area.

## Pharmacy

Your local pharmacist, or chemist, is highly trained. They can offer advice and suggest medicines or treatments for many common problems such as headaches, stomach problems, coughs, and colds.

Some pharmacists can also give out flu vaccinations.

See page 7 for more information about flu.

Other services available from your local pharmacist include:

- ✓ **Emergency contraception, pregnancy testing, and other sexual health services**
- ✓ **Stop smoking services**
- ✓ **Supervised drug administration and needle exchange**
- ✓ **Repeat prescriptions**
- ✓ **Minor Ailments Service (diagnosis and supply of medicines if appropriate)**





## GPs

**GPs (General Practitioners) have more contact with patients than any other service in the NHS.**

GPs have access to your medical records so they can see all your health needs. When you see your GP they can:

- ✓ **Provide advice on physical and mental health problems**
- ✓ **Provide diagnosis and treatment for a range of conditions**
- ✓ **Help you with long-term care**
- ✓ **Arrange referrals to hospital specialists, community-based services, or other GPs when necessary**

You will find that many additional services, previously provided only in a hospital setting, can now be delivered by a GP, which means you don't need to go to hospital for care such as blood tests, wound care, and some diabetes treatments. Your own GP may provide this care at their own practice site or they may refer to you to another site.

### Registering with a GP

It is very important to be registered with a GP.

Make sure you are registered with a GP so that you can make an appointment in future if you need to.

Being registered with a GP also means you can get referred to specialist hospital and community treatment if you need it.

For more information on how to register, you can visit [www.healthyealing.com/about-ealing.html](http://www.healthyealing.com/about-ealing.html)

## Evening and weekend opening in Ealing

If you feel unwell when your GP is closed you should call **NHS 111** for medical help and advice. If the trained 111 adviser thinks you need a weekend or evening appointment you may be referred to a local GP practice.

You do not have to be registered with the practice, and using the service will not affect your registration with your own GP.





# Mental health services



## What is mental health?

We all have mental health, and we all need to take care of our mental wellbeing. As many as one in four people will experience some form of mental ill-health at some point in their lives. It might come as a one-off reaction to a life event – for example grief, after bereavement – it might come as a common mental illness like anxiety or depression, and it might be a more complex condition such as schizophrenia.

## Getting help

If you need to speak to someone about your mental health, the best place to start is with your GP. They can offer you initial advice on how to deal with any symptoms you are experiencing and talk to you about available treatment or support services in your area.

Your GP has access to your medical records which means they will be able to coordinate your care by taking account of all factors before making any diagnosis or referrals. Diet, sleeping habits, pregnancy, stress, drug and alcohol use, and physical health are just some of the external factors that can impact upon your mental health. By talking to your GP first about your mental health they will be able to make sure your mental health and physical health both get treated together, as a whole.

## Talking therapies in Ealing

The Ealing IAPT (improving access to psychological therapies) service is for adults who need support with common mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and stress.

Patients can access the service by asking your GP to make a referral, or you can self refer by contacting the service directly on **020 3313 5660**.

You do not need to be registered with an Ealing GP to use the Ealing IAPT service, but you can refer yourself without telling your GP that you have done so if you prefer.

We have therapists who speak a number of languages including Urdu, Punjabi, Polish, Hindi, French and Spanish and we can also arrange an interpreter if required.

Visit [www.ealingiapt.nhs.uk](http://www.ealingiapt.nhs.uk) for more information.

## Mental health services for children and young people

CAMHS stands for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services. It is an NHS service providing mental health care for children and young people.

If you, your child, or somebody you care for is under 18 and struggling to cope with difficult aspects of life such as family changes or school pressures, they may be referred to CAMHS for support.

Common problems that result in referral to CAMHS include:

- ✓ **Depression**
- ✓ **Self-harm**
- ✓ **Violent or anti-social behaviour**
- ✓ **Eating disorders**
- ✓ **Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)**
- ✓ **Severe sleep problems**
- ✓ **Anxieties and phobias**

## Mind

The charity Mind also provides a wide range of local services and provides support to people with mental health conditions.

Ealing and Hounslow Mind can be contacted on **020 8571 7454** or via email [info@mind-eh.org.uk](mailto:info@mind-eh.org.uk).

## Emergencies

For help in a mental health crisis, you can call West London Mental Health NHS Trust on **030 0123 4244**, 24 hours a day.

If you or somebody else is in immediate life-threatening danger you can ring **999**.

# Maternity services

When you find out you are pregnant, contact your GP or a midwife straight away. Your first appointment with a specialist doctor (obstetrician) or a midwife may not happen until you are around 12 weeks pregnant but it is sensible to begin planning as early as possible to make sure all your needs and preferences are taken into account.

- 1 *Hammersmith & Fulham*
- 2 *Kensington & Chelsea*
- 3 *City of Westminster*

## Northwick Park Hospital

Maternity Department  
Watford Road, Harrow, HA1 3UJ  
020 8869 5252  
[www.lnwh.nhs.uk](http://www.lnwh.nhs.uk)

## Hillingdon Hospital

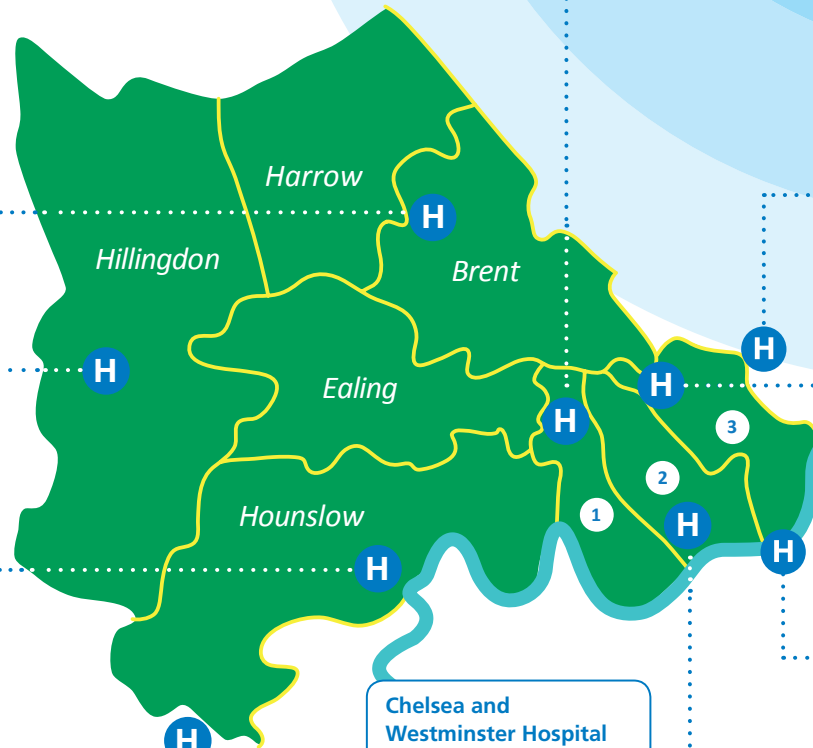
Maternity Department  
Pield Heath Road, Uxbridge,  
Middlesex, UB8 3NN  
01895 279471  
[www.thh.nhs.uk](http://www.thh.nhs.uk)

## West Middlesex University Hospital

Maternity Department  
Twickenham Road, Isleworth,  
Middlesex TW7 6AF  
020 8321 5007 / 6420  
[www.westmidmaternity.org.uk](http://www.westmidmaternity.org.uk)

## St Peters Hospital

Guildford Road, Chertsey,  
Surrey, KT16 0PZ  
01932 872000  
[www.asph-maternity.org](http://www.asph-maternity.org)



## Chelsea and Westminster Hospital

Maternity Department  
369 Fulham Road,  
London, SW10 9NH  
020 3315 6000  
[www.chelwest.nhs.uk](http://www.chelwest.nhs.uk)



## Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital

Maternity Department  
150 Du Cane Road,  
London, W12 0HS  
020 3312 6135  
[www.imperial.nhs.uk](http://www.imperial.nhs.uk)

## University College London

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Wing  
25 Grafton Way  
London, WC1E 6DB  
020 3447 9400  
[www.uclh.nhs.uk/maternity](http://www.uclh.nhs.uk/maternity)

## St Mary's Hospital

Maternity Department  
Praed Street, Paddington,  
London, W2 1NY  
020 3312 6135  
[www.imperial.nhs.uk](http://www.imperial.nhs.uk)

## St Thomas' Hospital

Westminster Bridge Road  
London SE1 7EH  
020 7188 7188  
[www.guysandstthomas.nhs.uk/our-services](http://www.guysandstthomas.nhs.uk/our-services)

## Your choices

In North West London there are six hospitals where you can give birth:

- Chelsea and Westminster
- Hillingdon
- Northwick Park
- Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea
- St Mary's
- West Middlesex

Women can also choose to have their postnatal care either at home, in hospital, or in health and children's centres near where they live.

## How to book

You can be referred to any of our maternity units by your GP, or you can complete a referral form on the individual hospital websites, which are listed above.

For more information to help you make your choice of where you want to give birth, you can look on each hospital website or speak to your midwife or GP.

If your first choice maternity unit is fully booked, someone will contact you to help you book at another unit.

## Patient Online



In addition to the usual face-to-face services, GPs in North West London now provide their patients with online access to the following services:

- ✓ **Booking appointments**
- ✓ **Repeat prescriptions**
- ✓ **Access to GP records** (currently summary information only)

To use this service you need to request a registration letter from your GP. The registration letter contains the details you can enter into the secure online interface to create an account.

For further information about Patient Online go to:

[www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/pe/patient-online/about-theprog/po-public/](http://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/pe/patient-online/about-theprog/po-public/)

## Dental care

It is strongly recommended that you have a regular dentist. Children should be registered with a dentist by their first birthday.

Having a regular NHS dentist means you can get regular dental check-ups, treatment and advice. They can also provide information and advice specific to your needs on what to do if you need dental care out of hours.

If you need urgent out of hours dental care, you can contact NHS 111 or visit [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk) and search for 'dentist'. They can give you details of out of hours dental services in your area.

See page 3 for information on how to treat pain and minor problems at home.



## Walk-in centres

NHS walk-in centres (WICs) offer convenient access to a range of treatments. WICs deal with minor illnesses and injuries and are usually nurse-led.

These include:

- ✓ **infections and rashes**
- ✓ **emergency contraception and advice**
- ✓ **vomiting and diarrhoea**
- ✓ **blood pressure checks**
- ✓ **stitches (sutures)**
- ✓ **dressing care**

You do not need an appointment to attend a WIC. WICs are not designed for treating long-term conditions or immediately life-threatening problems. (See map on pages 23-24).



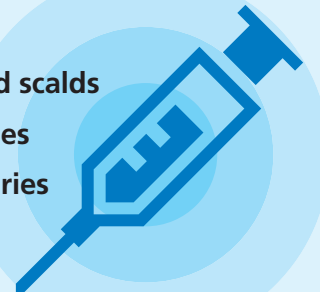
## Urgent care centres

Urgent care centres (UCCs) are for minor illnesses or injuries which require immediate care but are not emergencies nor serious enough to require a visit to the A&E department.

Most UCCs are based at a hospital site and you do not require an appointment to use the service. (See map on pages 23-24).

UCCs can treat:

- ✓ **sprains and strains**
- ✓ **minor broken bones**
- ✓ **minor wound infections**
- ✓ **injuries to the back, shoulder and chest**
- ✓ **minor burns and scalds**
- ✓ **minor eye injuries**
- ✓ **minor head injuries**

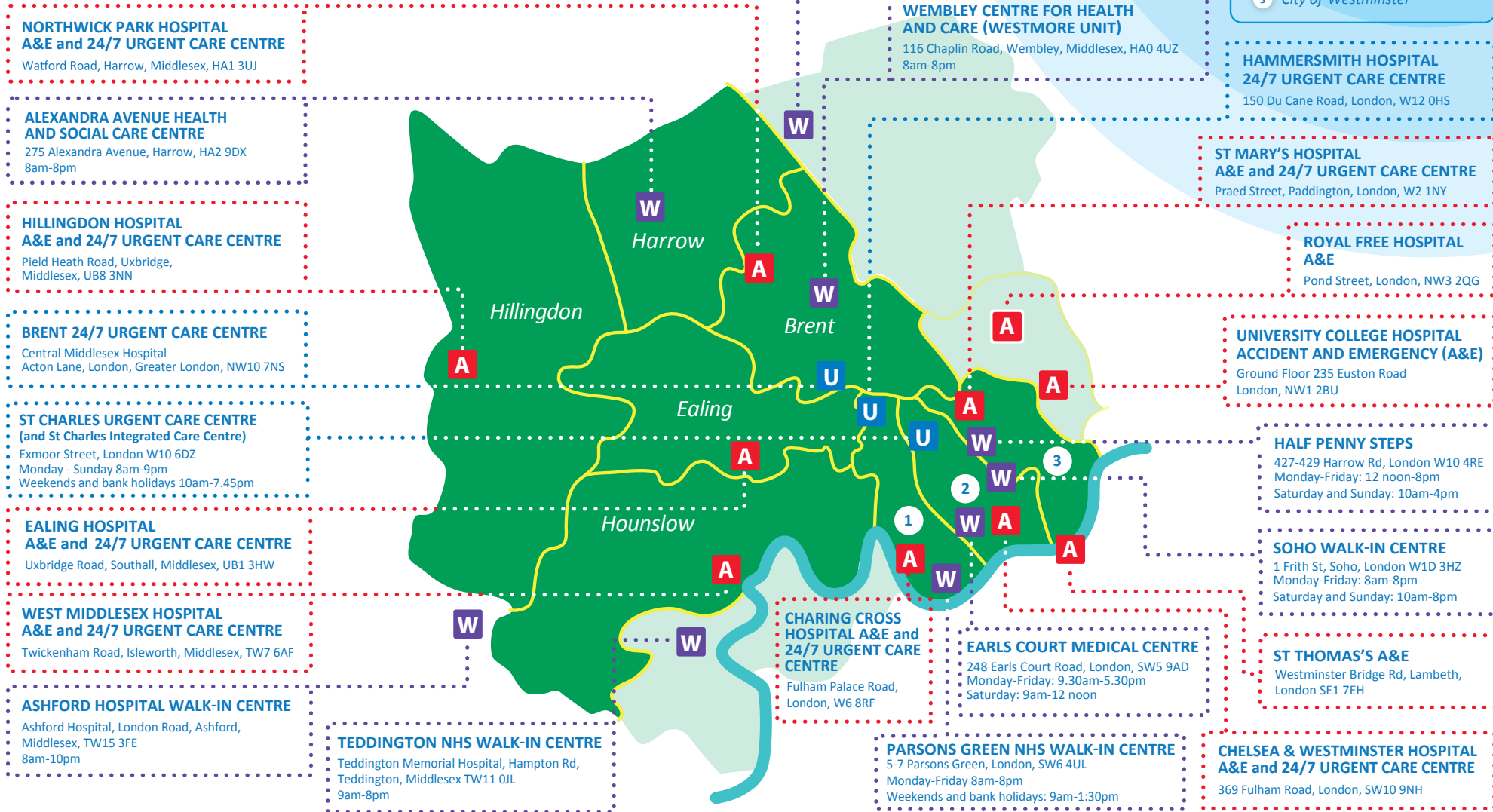


# Map of urgent and emergency care

Below you will find a map showing the urgent care centres, hospitals, and walk-in centres available across North West London.

**A** A&E and Urgent Care Centre  
**U** Urgent Care Centre  
**W** Walk-In Centres

1 Hammersmith & Fulham  
 2 Kensington & Chelsea  
 3 City of Westminster



## Accident and Emergency (A&E)

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The A&E at hospital is for people with serious or life-threatening illnesses and injuries, which can include:

- ✓ **Loss of consciousness**
- ✓ **Persistent, severe chest pain**
- ✓ **Breathing difficulties and choking**
- ✓ **Severe bleeding that cannot be stopped**
- ✓ **Having fits**
- ✓ **Severe broken bones or burns**

In A&E you will be seen by specialist doctors and nurses ready to treat those with serious or life-threatening injuries and illnesses.



### **In an emergency, dial 999**

An ambulance crew will start treating you as soon as they arrive so you may not need to go to A&E. If you do need to go to A&E after attention from the ambulance crew, they will take you to the right hospital to ensure you get the best possible treatment.



## Get involved

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Want to get involved in shaping local health services with Ealing CCG?

### **Contact Ealing CCG**

Call: 020 8280 8080

Email us: [eccg@nhs.net](mailto:eccg@nhs.net)

Write to us:  
NHS Ealing Clinical Commissioning Group,  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Northwest Claw, Perceval House,  
14/16 Uxbridge Road, Ealing W5 2HL

Web: [www.ealingccg.nhs.uk](http://www.ealingccg.nhs.uk)



@staywellnwl



@EalingCCG

### **Patient Participation Groups**

You can get involved in shaping local health services by joining a Patient Participation Group (PPG). Your registered practice should have one. Find out how to join by asking your practice.

### **Healthwatch Ealing**

Healthwatch Ealing represents patients and carers in Ealing. If you live in Ealing or are registered with an Ealing GP you can join.

Call: 020 8280 2276

Web: [www.healthwatchealing.co.uk](http://www.healthwatchealing.co.uk)





# Quick guide to health services and resources

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## Staying Well in Ealing

For resources, links and information about staying well in Ealing.

[www.healthyealing.com](http://www.healthyealing.com)

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## One You Ealing

Find out about One You services including NHS health checks, health walks, health trainers, and stop smoking support at <http://oneyouealing.org>

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## Health Information for Young People

[www.nhsgo.uk](http://www.nhsgo.uk)

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## NHS Choices

NHS Choices provides videos, articles and tools on health, lifestyle and how to make the most of NHS and social care services in England.

[www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)

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## Winter Health

For information on how to stay well in winter and where to find your nearest pharmacy and GP.

[www.nhs.uk/staywell](http://www.nhs.uk/staywell)

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## Self-care

A lot of common illnesses can be treated at home by using over-the-counter medicine and getting plenty of rest. Keep the medicine cabinet stocked to deal with minor conditions. See page 3.

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## NHS 111

Call NHS 111 when you need help quickly but it's not an emergency. NHS 111 is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is free to call from landlines or mobile phones. See page 13.

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## Pharmacy

Your pharmacist can provide over-the-counter medication for everyday ailments such as coughs and colds, as well as pain relief for headache, stomach ache and earache. See page 13.

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## GP surgery

If it's continued for a while or you are worried, contact your GP. If your practice is closed you can call NHS 111. See page 14-15.

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## Walk-In centre

NHS walk-in centres are usually nurse-led and deal with minor illnesses and injuries such as infections, rashes and blood pressure checks. See page 21 and map on pages 22-23.

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## Urgent care centre

Urgent care centres are usually located on a hospital site and staffed by GPs and nurses. They treat conditions which require immediate care, but are not serious or life threatening emergencies. See page 21 and map on pages 22-23.

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## Mental Health Emergencies

In a mental health emergency, you can call West London Mental Health NHS Trust on 0300 1234 244, 24 hours a day. See page 16.

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## Accident and Emergency (A&E)

The A&E department is for people with serious or life-threatening illnesses or injuries. See page 24.

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**It's not a 999 emergency,  
but you need medical help fast.**



**The NHS  
non-emergency  
number**