WHAT'S NEW
IN HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE — FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN

KEEPING YOU UP TO DATE WITH ALL THE LATEST RESEARCH AND GUIDANCE IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE WE COLLATE IT SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO

29th March 2019

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Please note:

Research articles and guidance are selected in accordance with agreed inclusion/exclusion criteria. This is available on request and will be reviewed regularly. In brief, research is taken only from peer-reviewed, generic public health journals; guidance is taken only from reputable national organisations such as NICE, SCIE and SIGN

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ADULT SOCIAL CARE

1. Productive healthy ageing: interventions for quality of life

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 19 March 2019

Abstract: This document lists interventions that can be made by pharmacy teams, to help older people to lead more independent lives and improve their health. The document includes interventions based around:

- preventing falls
- dementia
- physical inactivity
- social isolation, and loneliness
- malnutrition

In addition to pharmacy teams, the guidance can be consulted by pharmaceutical and medical committees, local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and local NHS England teams.

Websites PHE

2. Care home performance across England March 2019

Author: INDEPENDENT AGE
Date: 06 March 2019

Abstract: This briefing assesses the state of care home performance across England and looks at what is being done to tackle poor performance. It follows on from work conducted in 2017 and 2018. Independent Age have used publicly available CQC inspection data (taken from January 2019) to work out a total figure for the percentage of care homes in each local authority that are rated either "Inadequate" or "Requires Improvement". Using research from the last two years we have tracked which areas have demonstrated improvement and which have worsened. The briefing also outlines how Independent Age as an organisation want to see care home quality develop and what factors are key to ensuring that care home quality does improve.

Websites Independent Age

3. National framework for NHS continuing healthcare and NHS-funded nursing care

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE
Date: 11 March 2019

Abstract: This updated guidance sets out the principles and processes of the national framework for NHS continuing healthcare and NHS-funded nursing care.

Websites DHSC

4. Living longer: caring in later working life

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS
Date: 15 March 2019

Abstract: As the UK population gets older, an increasing number of workers are providing care towards the end of their working life for family members. One in four older female workers, and one in eight older male workers, have caring responsibilities. This article looks at the differences between men and women who work and care, and how who is being cared for drives the number of hours a carer provides and their ability to work.

Websites ONS

5. Home to the unknown: Getting hospital discharge right

Author: BRITISH RED CROSS
Date: March 2019

Abstract: This report focuses on the British Red Cross research about patients' experience of discharge from hospital and their transition from hospital to home. It is based on ethnographic-style interviews at home with 28 people across the United Kingdom who had recently been discharged after an unplanned stay in hospital without social care, as well as conversations with their carers. The research found that: -

- People are sometimes returned to homes inappropriate for their recovery, with no hot water or heating. Others with changing mobility needs reported struggling with a step up to a front door, or felt unable to get upstairs to the toilet.
- Considerable variation in discharge practices and measurement of outcomes can have an impact both on patient experience and on clinicians' ability to understand the impact of discharge on recovery.
- Without appropriate support and communication throughout their journey through hospital and home again, people can feel unequipped and ill prepared to support their own recovery
- The report sets out recommendations from the British Red Cross

Websites Press Release; Report

6. Chief Social Worker for Adults' annual report: 2018 to 2019

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE
Date: 19 March 2019

Abstract: The Chief Social Worker for Adults in England, Lyn Romeo, sets out progress in improving the education, training and practice of social work with adults.

Websites DHSC

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

7. NewFilters to manage the impact of social media on young people's mental health and wellbeing

Author: All Party Parliamentary Group on Social Media and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing
Date: March 2019

Abstract: This is the first national Inquiry specifically examining the impact of social media on the mental health and wellbeing of young people, which ran from April 2018 to January 2019. The report explores the

positive and negative health impacts of social media, as well as putting forward recommendations to protect young social media users from potential health harms. Key findings include:

- Four in five (80%) of the UK public believe tighter regulation is needed to address the impact of social media on the health and wellbeing of young people.
- Almost two thirds (63%) of young people reported social media to be a good source of health information.
- However, children who spend more than three hours a day using social media are twice as likely to display symptoms of mental ill health.
- Pressure to conform to beauty standards perpetuated and praised online can encourage harmful behaviours to achieve "results", including body shame and disordered eating, with 46% of girls compared to 38% of all young people reporting social media has a negative impacted on their self-esteem.

Websites Report; Press Release

8. On The Sidelines: The Economic and Personal Cost of Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence

Author: HESTIA
Date: 05 March 2019

Abstract: New analysis from charity Pro Bono Economics, carried out for charity Hestia, highlights the potential personal and financial cost of children exposed to severe domestic violence who are not given support to overcome their trauma. Around 500,000 children in the UK today have been exposed to severe domestic violence. More than 1 million children each year are exposed to domestic abuse and more than half of those who experience domestic abuse as a child will go on to be a victim in adulthood.

Websites HESTIA

9. The EIF Guidebook

Author: EARLY INTERVENTION FOUNDATION
Date: 21 February 2019

Abstract: The EIF Guidebook provides information about early intervention programmes that have been evaluated and shown to improve outcomes for children and young people. The Guidebook also provides a wealth of information about the specific outcomes a programme has been shown to improve, how the programme works, how it is delivered, and the conditions or resources that can make a programme more likely to be effective. Please also see the explanatory leaflet.

Websites EIF - guidebook; EIF - Leaflet

10. Breaking the cycle of youth violence

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
Date: 04 March 2019

Abstract: Violent crimes, such as murders and gun and knife crime, account for around one per cent of all crime. But the impact of them on society is huge in terms of lives and communities destroyed. So it is concerning that in recent years the number of these offences being reported have started to rise in England and Wales. This trend is at least partly due to the county lines phenomenon in which drug-selling gangs from major urban areas such as London, Birmingham and Liverpool exploit children, young people and vulnerable adults to commit crimes and supply drugs to markets elsewhere. Councils have had to prioritise protecting the most vulnerable in recent years and are well aware of the growing number of children in care or young people with mental health problems who are particularly susceptible to exploitation by these criminal networks. As the case studies in this report show, councils are stepping up to the challenge. There are universal interventions that target whole populations, such as Liverpool's work with secondary schools across the city.

Other projects are more targeted, helping those young people who are beginning to fall into a life of crime.

Websites LGA

11. Hospital tooth extractions of 0 to 19 year olds

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 06 March 2019

Abstract: This spreadsheet provides data from the Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) dataset starting from 2011 to 2018. This includes inpatient care figures from National Health Service (NHS) hospitals across England. The latest data from academic year 2017 to 2018 shows:

- 7% (59,314) of hospital episodes of 0 to 19 year olds involved dental extractions
- Dental extraction is the most common reason for 6 to 10 year olds to be admitted to hospital
- 65% of these extractions are recorded as being required because of decay

Dental decay has reduced in recent years but is still a problem that causes pain, infection, lack of sleep and time off work or school. It also costs a lot to treat in general dental practices and hospitals. Some communities are far more affected than others.

Websites PHE

12. 2019 child health profiles

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 05 March 2019

Abstract: The child health profiles provide an overview of child health and wellbeing, in each local area in England. The profiles can be used to:

- understand the needs of local communities
- improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people
- reduce health inequalities

The child health profiles are intended for use by local government and health service professionals.

Websites PHE

13. Briefing about the work of the National FGM Centre (NFGMC)

Author: NATIONAL FGM CENTRE
Date: 07 March 2019

Abstract: The National FGM Centre works with local authorities and communities to keep children and young people safe from female genital mutilation (FGM), breast flattening and child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB). Through their work they aim to: prevent new cases; protect children and young people; support those affected by FGM and other harmful practices; and partner with local organisations to deliver services and continuously learn about and improve our approach. The NFGMC is a partnership between Barnardo's and the Local Government Association, funded by the Department for Education.

Websites NFGMC

14. Social care questionnaires 2018: what children and young people told Ofsted

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Ofsted
Date: 27 February 2019

Abstract: Ofsted uses questionnaires to capture views about social care settings, including children's homes, boarding schools and living with foster carers and adopters. Ofsted uses the responses, along with other

information like previous inspection findings or concerns, to decide when to inspect and how to focus inspections. The questionnaires sent out in 2018 differed slightly from previous years. The number of questions asked were reduced and focused on the most important things Ofsted wanted to know about. The questions were thematic and more consistent across all the groups addressed.

Websites Ofsted

15. Knife crime: safeguarding children and young people in education

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Ofsted
Date: 12 March 2019

Abstract: Ofsted carried out a research project in 29 schools, colleges and pupil referral units (PRUs) in London. The research looked at 3 broad questions: What are schools, colleges and PRUs in London doing to safeguard children and learners from knife crime while on school premises? How are schools, colleges and PRUs in London giving children the knowledge and skills to stay safer in their local communities? How are exclusions being used when children bring knives to school? This report sets out our findings and recommendations

Websites Ofsted

16. Social care commentary: using models of practice successfully

Author: STANLEY, Y
Date: 26 February 2019

Abstract: Yvette Stanley, Ofsted's National Director for Social Care, reflects on the success factors in different models of practice that local authorities use when working with children and families.

Websites Ofsted

17. Childhood Circumstances and Young Adulthood Outcomes: The Role of Mothers' Financial Problems

Author: BARAZZETTA, M
Date: March 2019

Abstract: Using data from the UK Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children this report considers the cognitive and non-cognitive consequences on young adults of growing up with a mother who reported experiencing major financial problems. The report shows that early childhood financial problems are associated with worse adolescent cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes, controlling for both income and a set of standard variables, and in value-added models controlling for children's earlier age-5 outcomes. The estimated effect of financial problems is almost always larger in size than that of income. Around one-quarter to one-half of the effect of financial problems on the non-cognitive outcomes seems to transit through mother's mental health.

Websites Report - CfEP

18. Transforming children's services

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts
Date: 22 March 2019

Abstract: This report looks at the current pressures on children's social care and what the Department of Education has been doing to make the quality or finances of these services sustainable. The report concludes that the Department for Education has not done enough and requires a step-change in the understanding of pressures, the reduction of unnecessary variation between areas in their social care activities and the costs of providing them, and greater pace in its work with struggling local authorities.

Websites Report; Public Accounts Committee - News

19. National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 to 2020: findings

Author: MINISTRY OF HOUSING, COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Date: 19 March 2019

Abstract: Troubled Families is a programme of targeted intervention for families with multiple problems, including crime, anti-social behaviour, truancy, unemployment, mental health problems and domestic abuse. The Troubled Families Programme 2015-20 aims to: improve outcomes for families; transform local services and provide savings for the taxpayer. The national evaluation of the programme looks at how well the programme is achieving those aims. This is the fourth evaluation update and it brings together findings from the latest analysis of national and local datasets, a cost benefit analysis, case study research, staff survey research and follow up family survey.

Websites Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

20. Children living with parents in emotional distress: 2019 update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 19 March 2019

Abstract: These reports provides information on the proportion of children living with at least one parent reporting symptoms of emotional distress, by family type and work status. This update shows that for the period 2016 to 2017 in England:

- around 1 in 3 children lived with at least 1 parent reporting symptoms of emotional distress
- over 1 in 5 children lived with a mother reporting symptoms of emotional distress
- around 1 in 8 children lived with a father reporting symptoms of emotional distress
- 1 in 28 children lived with both a mother and father reporting symptoms of emotional distress
- there was an increase in the proportion of children living with parents in emotional distress for all indicators compared to data reported between 2015 and 2016
- children were more likely to live with a parent reporting symptoms of emotional distress if both parents are out of work

Websites PHE

21. Nowhere to Turn: Strengthening the safety net for children and families facing crisis

Author: PORTER, I
Date: March 2019

Abstract: This report shows how the vital safety net for children and families facing crisis has deteriorated over recent years following Government funding cuts. This has left parents struggling to afford the basics and risks more families falling into debt. The report found that the number of successful applications for crisis support from national or local government has plummeted by 75 percent since the Government devolved responsibility to councils in 2013. Funding available for emergency financial support in England fell from around £267 million in 2010/11 to £129.6 million in 2017/18. The report states that the Government uses the next spending review to make sure that each council gets sufficient dedicated funding to be spent on crisis support.

Websites Report - The Children's Society

22. State of Children's Rights 2018

Author: ROSA, G
Date: March 2019

Abstract: This annual report takes a look back at the past year to assess how well the government is respecting children's rights. The report finds little evidence of progress on children's rights issues over the past year on important issues such as child homelessness, rising school exclusions and how children are treated by the police. However there are positive examples of government action to improve children's rights highlighted in the report, for example, steps taken to better safeguard children in care and those with mental health issues. The report finds that there is still a long way to go to achieve the positive vision of childhood set out in the UNCRC back in 1989.

Websites Report; Press Release - Children's Rights Alliance

23. Children of Prisoners: Fixing a broken system

Author: KINCAID, S
Date: March 2019

Abstract: Every local authority has a responsibility to protect and promote the welfare of children in need in its area. However, children who have a parent in custody are not regarded as vulnerable by definition of their parent's incarceration. They are an invisible group. A significant body of research demonstrates that children of prisoners are at risk of significantly worse outcomes than children not affected by parental imprisonment including an increased risk of mental health issues, and of being involved in the criminal justice system themselves in later life. The research, includes new modelling using up to date prison population records, has shown that there are 312,000 incidents per year of a child losing a parent to custody in England and Wales, 17,000 of which as a result of mothers being sent to prison. This revised estimate is a significant increase from the previously used figure of 200,000. However, with no formal process in place to systematically identify the children of prisoners, there is actually no central record of who these children are. Crest is calling on the Government to ensure that children in this situation do not remain invisible, and sets out 7 recommendations.

Websites Report; Summary; Press Release - Crest

24. Pupils and their parents or carers: omnibus survey

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Department for Education
Date: 14 March 2019

Abstract: The Department for Education (DfE) have published updated (wave 5) findings from research on pupils and their parents or carers and responses to questions asked in the survey. DfE gathered data from: pupils aged 11 to 17 who attend state-funded secondary schools in England and pupils' parents or carers. The topics covered in the survey include:

- parental involvement in pupils' learning
- changes to the school day
- mental health and wellbeing
- changes at school
- plans for the future
- bullying
- life outside of studies
- pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)

Websites DfE

25. National Child Measurement Programme: a conversation framework for talking to parents

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 27 March 2019

Abstract: A conversation framework for talking to parents about the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP). Guidance and resources for school nurses, their teams and other professionals running the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).

Websites PHE

COMMISSIONING AND ECONOMICS

26. Diabetes outcomes versus expenditure (DOVE) in local populations

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 05 March 2019

Abstract: Healthcare professionals can use the Diabetes outcomes versus expenditure (DOVE) tool to explore the relationship between spending on diabetes treatment and local clinical outcomes for patients. This can help with planning and commissioning local services. The tool, published by Public Health England, includes clinical outcomes from the National Diabetes Audit (NDA) and Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), and prescribing data from NHS Digital. This update adds 'Briefing for the Diabetes Outcomes Versus Expenditure (DOVE) tool: summary of results 2013 to 2018'.

Websites PHE

27. Exploring variations in the opportunity cost cost-effectiveness threshold by clinical area: Results from a feasibility study in England

Author: OFFICE OF HEALTH ECONOMICS
Date: 20 March 2019

Abstract: Estimating a cost-effectiveness threshold reflecting the opportunity cost of adopting a new technology in a health system is not easy. This report provides empirical evidence on the relationship between health outcomes and health expenditures in England. Results suggest that setting a cost-effectiveness criterion for NICE may not be capable of being synthesised using scientific methods alone, but involve political judgements.

Websites Press Release

28. Health economics: evidence resource

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 20 March 2019

Abstract: This updated health economic evidence resource (HEER) tool shows the main cost-effectiveness and return on investment evidence on activities in the public health grant. Each piece of evidence is summarised across over 20 criteria to provide details on how the results were created and to highlight the inputs and assumptions used in the original studies. This allows users to understand the relevance and apply the evidence

to their local setting. The HEER brings together recent economic evidence from the literature, which is commonly used and has been quality assured by Public Health England.

Websites PHE

29. Spend and outcome tool (SPOT)

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 20 March 2019

Abstract: An updated overview of spend and outcomes in local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs), for public health teams and commissioners.

Websites PHE

HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

30. Cancer services profiles

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 05 March 2019

Abstract: The cancer services profiles have been updated with data for Two Week Wait conversion rate metrics for the 2017 to 2018 financial year. All other indicators for the cancer services profile for 2018 were released on 4 December 2018.These profiles present data at GP, Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and national level on:

- cancer incidence and screening
- Two Week Wait (TWW) referrals
- diagnostic services
- emergency presentations and admissions

The cancer services profiles have been designed to support commissioners and health professionals to assess the impact of cancer on their local population and make decisions about services.

Website PHE

31. Neurology data and analysis: a guide for health professionals

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 06 March 2019

Abstract: Public Health England (PHE) brings together and analyses data on neurological conditions from across the health and care system and produces resources to help improve services and outcomes. This updated guidance is for commissioners, public health professionals and others involved in the local planning and provision of services that support people with neurological conditions. It should support them to use these resources to make or influence decisions about local services and interventions.

Websites PHE

32. NHS Waiting Times for Elective and Cancer Treatment

Author: NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE
Date: 22 March 2019

Abstract: While the NHS has increased the number of people it treats each year, the percentage of patients treated within waiting time standards continues to get worse for both elective (non-urgent care) and cancer treatment, and the waiting list for elective care continues to grow, according to this report. The NAO has found that while increased demand and funding constraints affect the entire system, other factors that are linked to declining waiting time performance include NHS staff shortages for diagnostic services, a lack of available beds and pressure on trusts from emergency care. Waiting time performance varies significantly across England. In 2017-18, the number of patients waiting less than 18 weeks for their elective care varied between 75% and 96% across clinical commissioning groups (CCGs). For cancer, between October and December 2018, the percentage of patients treated within 62 days following a GP referral differed across CCGs from 59% to 93%. The NAO recommends that NHS England and NHS Improvement should set out how they will address declining waiting time performance. They should also do research to better understand variations in performance, the impact of delays on patients and how performance is related to hospital capacity constraints such as bed capacity, and its links to other variables such as staff numbers and theatre usage.

Websites Report; Press Release

HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

33. Social prescribing: applying All Our Health

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 05 March 2019

Abstract: Social prescribing sometimes referred to as community referral is a means of enabling GPs, nurses and other primary care professionals to refer people to a range of local, non-clinical services. Recognising that people's health is determined primarily by a range of social, economic and environmental factors, social prescribing seeks to address people's needs in a holistic way. It also aims to support individuals to take greater control of their own health. Social prescribing schemes can involve a variety of activities which are typically provided by voluntary and community sector organisations. Examples include volunteering, arts activities, group learning, gardening, befriending, cookery, healthy eating advice and a range of sports. This guide will help front-line health and care staff use their trusted relationships with patients, families and communities to promote the benefits of social prescribing.

Websites PHE

34. Oral care and people with learning disabilities

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 06 March 2019

Abstract: Good oral health is an important factor in people's general health and quality of life. The evidence shows that people with learning disabilities have poorer oral health and more problems in accessing dental services than people in the general population. People with learning disabilities may need additional help with their oral care and support to get good dental treatment because of cognitive, physical and behavioural factors. This guidance signposts resources that can be used to support people with learning disabilities with

their oral care. There are strategies that can be used to help reduce anxiety and better prepare people for dental treatment, such as desensitisation. There is a need for training and education for people with learning disabilities, their family carers and supporters and dental professionals and this report gives examples of how this can be done.

Websites PHE; Easy Read Summary

35. NHS Screening Programmes in England: 2017 to 2018

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 08 March 2019

Abstract: NHS population screening programmes deliver important public health improvements. This report focuses on some of the highlights and covers the screening programmes in England. The report finds that between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, the NHS screening programmes screened 3.2 million women for cervical abnormalities, 2.6 million people for bowel cancer, 2.2 million people for diabetic eye disease, 2.1 million women for breast cancer, 660,000 pregnant women for a fetal anomaly, infectious diseases and genetic disorders, and more than 640,000 babies for 15 conditions, including sickle cell disease and cystic fibrosis.

Websites PHE

36. National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS): outcome monitoring forms and process

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 14 March 2019

Abstract: Public Health England (PHE) collects information about users of alcohol and drug misuse services. This includes the outcomes of treatment. Keyworkers can use the treatment outcomes profile as a clinical tool to support the treatment planning process. It can help structure conversations with patients and set treatment goals. This data has been updated to include 'Treatment outcomes profile' and 'Treatment outcomes profile (secure setting)'.

Websites PHE

37. Adult oral health: applying All Our Health

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 11 March 2019

Abstract: Examples and interventions to improve dental health for adults by helping people to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities.

Websites PHE

38. A Changing Landscape: Stop Smoking Services and Tobacco Control in England

Author: CANCER RESEARCH UK; ASH
Date: 15 March 2019

Abstract: ASH and Cancer Research UK have published the 5th annual report on local tobacco control. The report found:

- 44% of local authorities no longer have a specialist stop smoking service open to all smokers in their area (56% continue to provide a universal specialist service with a further 9% targeting their specialist support to groups of smokers such as pregnant women and people with a mental health condition).

- Local councils who retained a specialist model had higher rates of quitting than those with less specialist support.
- Over 100,000 smokers no longer have access to any local authority commissioned support to quit smoking across 3% of local authorities that have cut all provision.

ASH and CRUK call for the Government to properly and sustainably fund public health and local authorities to coordinate their tobacco control efforts with other partners to deliver the best possible support.

Websites Cancer Research UK; ASH

39. Health matters: tobacco and alcohol CQUIN

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 21 March 2019

Abstract: This resource makes the case for why NHS providers should implement the 'Screening and brief advice for tobacco and alcohol use in inpatient settings' CQUIN. This revised guidance contains updated statistics and reflects changes to the 'Screening and brief advice for tobacco and alcohol use in inpatient settings' CQUIN, to be operating in 2019 to 2020.

Websites PHE

40. Exploring public attitudes towards the new Faster Diagnosis Standard for cancer: a focus group study with the UK public

Author: PIANO, M
Journal: British Journal of General Practice Vol: Part: Pages: Early online

Abstract: The Faster Diagnosis Standard (FDS) is to be introduced in England in 2020. This standard is a new policy in which patients should have cancer ruled out or diagnosed within 28 days of referral. This study aims to explore public attitudes towards the FDS within the context of their recent referral experiences. Participants aged >50 years without a current cancer diagnosis who had completed certain diagnostic tests, for example, ultrasound, and received results within the last 6 months were recruited. Age, education, and sex were evenly distributed across groups through purposive sampling. Findings show that the largest cause of concern was the waiting process for obtaining test results. Most had experienced swift referral, and it was difficult for participants to understand how the new standard could impact upon time progressing through the system. Responsibility for meeting the standard was also a concern: participants did not see their own behaviours as a form of involvement. The GP's role was conceptualised by patients as communicating about their referral, establishing patients' preferences for information, and continued involvement at each stage of the referral process. The standard legitimised chasing for test results, but 28 days was considered too long. In conclusion, patients should be asked what they would like to know about their referral. GPs should be more transparent about the referral process and the potential for a lack of clarity around next steps.

Websites BJGP

HEALTH PROTECTION

41. Hepatitis E: symptoms, transmission, prevention, treatment

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 08 March 2019

Abstract: Public Health England has updated guidance on the symptoms, means of transmission, best means of prevention and treatment of hepatitis E to include data for 2017 and 2018.

Websites PHE

42. Cochlear implants for children and adults with severe to profound deafness

Author: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE
Date: 07 March 2019

Abstract: This technology appraisal guidance, from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), has been updated after a review of the criteria for defining severe to profound deafness and for assessing adequate benefit from acoustic hearing aids set out in recommendation 1.5. See section 4.4 of the guidance for further details. Currently around 1,260 people in England receive cochlear implants each year. These updated recommendations could lead to a 70% increase in that number, to 2,150 people, once a steady state is reached in 2024/25.

Websites NICE

43. Improving outdoor air quality and health: review of interventions

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 11 March 2019

Abstract: Public Health England (PHE) was commissioned by the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) to review the evidence for practical interventions to reduce harm from outdoor air pollution, stratified by their health and economic impact. The focus of the review was on those actions available to local authorities and, where appropriate, the national actions needed to support them. PHE commissioned 5 rapid evidence assessments that focused on vehicles and fuels, spatial planning, industry, agriculture, and people's behaviour and sought evaluations that made direct links between actions and consequent health and health economic outcomes. This report provides local practitioners and policy-makers with an indication of the broad range of interventions that can be used to address different problems, and which of those interventions may be worth considering further due to their potential health benefits. The report outlines principles for strategies and the future design and evaluation of interventions.

Websites PHE

44. Meningococcal disease: guidance on public health management

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 08 March 2019

Abstract: Updated advice for health protection professionals on the management of meningococcal disease in the UK. This update provides revised communication templates.

Websites PHE

45. Pharmacy offer for sexual health, reproductive health and HIV

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 25 March 2019

Abstract: This resource discusses the capacity and capability of pharmacy teams, in both the primary and community sector, to provide consistent and high quality sexual and reproductive health services. It aims to help commissioners and providers further embed pharmacy into key sexual health (SH), reproductive health (RH) and HIV work streams to:

- improve delivery of sexual and reproductive health, and HIV services through pharmacies
- increase public access to sexual and reproductive health and HIV services
- help reduce inequalities within the community
- improve sexual health
- reduce the burden on other health services

It is recognised that not all pharmacies will deliver all of the public health interventions discussed in this resource. Commissioners will commission services that are appropriate for local need and will specify the skill set required to deliver specified services.

Websites [PHE](#)

MATERNITY AND INFANTS

46. **Intrapartum care for women with existing medical conditions or obstetric complications and their babies**

Author: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE
Date: March 2019

Abstract: This guideline covers care during labour and birth for women who need extra support because they have a medical condition or complications in their current or previous pregnancy. The guideline also covers women who have had no antenatal care. It aims to improve experiences and outcomes for women and their babies.

Websites [NICE](#)

47. **Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery, England - Quarter 3, 2018-19**

Author: NHS DIGITAL
Date: 07 March 2019

Abstract: Smoking during pregnancy can cause serious pregnancy- related health problems. These include complications during labour and increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, still birth, low birth-weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy. This data collection is designed to provide a measure of the prevalence of smoking among women at the time of giving birth at a local level. The report finds that 10.5% of pregnant women were known to be smokers at the time of delivery during quarter 3 of 2018/19. The current national ambition is to achieve a level of 6% or less by 2022.

Websites [NHS Digital](#)

48. **Child and maternal health data and intelligence: guide for health professionals**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 12 March 2019

Abstract: Public Health England (PHE) collects and analyses available child and maternal health data and produces intelligence resources to help with improving services and outcomes. This updated guidance supports commissioners, service planners and other healthcare professionals with using these resources to make or influence decisions about services that improve the health of children, young people and pregnant

women. This update include added information on the 'Pregnancy and early life: reducing stillbirth and infant death' planning tool.

Websites PHE

49. Drinking in pregnancy: lasting effects of low-level alcohol use?

Author: EASEY, K
Date: 14 March 2019

Abstract: Drinking large amounts of alcohol during pregnancy is linked to Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), and negative outcomes such as premature birth and an increase in the risk of miscarriage. However, less is known about the effects of low to moderate alcohol use during pregnancy on offspring outcomes after birth, and even less for mental health outcomes in the child, particularly internalising disorders such as depression. In this guest post for Alcohol Policy UK, Kayleigh Easey a PhD student and member of the Tobacco and Alcohol Research Group at the School of Psychological Science at the University of Bristol, takes a look at a recent systematic review investigating effects of parental alcohol use and offspring mental health.

Websites Alcohol Policy UK; Systematic Review - Drug and Alcohol Dependence

50. Health visiting: giving children the best start in life

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
Date: 21 March 2019

Abstract: The health visiting service plays a crucial role in giving children the best start in life and councils have embraced the opportunity to make a difference in this key development stage. The impact of this early support cannot be underestimated. It builds resilience, encourages healthy lifestyles and aids social and emotional development. Health visitors lead on the delivery of the government's healthy child programme for children aged 0 to five, working alongside other health and social care colleagues, including family nurse partnership teams, nursery nurses and other specialist health professionals.

Websites LGA

51. Implementing handovers and huddles: a framework for practice in maternity units

Author: NHS IMPROVEMENT
Date: March 2019

Abstract: This framework provides a structure for maternity units to create and develop their own approach to effectively communicating clinical data and transferring key safety information. It describes the difference between handovers and huddles, the benefits of effective clinical handovers and the role of huddles in promoting safety. It is intended as a good practice guide for healthcare professionals involved in the care of pregnant women and their infants, regardless of the nature of the unit they work in or whether it is in the community or a hospital. It recognises that each unit will have its own culture and ways of working.

Websites Report

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

52. Suicide and self-harm in Britain: researching risk and resilience

Author: NATCEN SOCIAL RESEARCH
Date: February 2019

Abstract: This study informs self-harm and suicide prevention work through survey analysis and consultation with people with lived experience. The main aim of this study was to raise awareness of surveys that could be used to inform self-harm and suicide prevention work. The authors asked:

What UK survey datasets are available for research?

- What aspects of people's lives are associated with self-harm and attempted suicide?
- How do statistical findings resonate with people's lived experience? What implications do they see?

Survey analyses revealed that risk factors for self-harm are wide ranging and include:

Mental health

- Physical health and health behaviours
- Social relationships
- Stressful events
- Employment and financial circumstances
- Identity and demographics.

Websites [Report](); [Press Release]()

53. Psychological Therapies: reports on the use of IAPT services, England - December 2018 final, including reports on the IAPT pilots and quarter 3 2018-19 data

Author: NHS DIGITAL
Date: 14 March 2019

Abstract: IAPT is run by the NHS in England and offers NICE-approved therapies for treating people with depression or anxiety. This statistical release makes available the most recent Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) monthly and quarterly data, including activity, waiting times, and outcomes such as recovery. This release also includes reports from the IAPT integrated health pilot and the IAPT Employment Adviser pilot. Alongside this month's publication are supplementary analyses, covering the financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18, that aim to capture additional measures of waiting times that can occur in an IAPT referral pathway.

Websites [NHS Digital]()

54. NICEimpact Mental Health

Author: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE
Date: March 2019

Abstract: One in 4 adults experiences a mental health condition in any given year, and mental health conditions are the largest single cause of disability in the UK. This report considers how NICE's evidence-based guidance can contribute to improvements in the care of people with mental health conditions.

Websites [Report]()

55. World Happiness Report 2019

Author: HELLIWELL, J. F.
Date: 20 March 2019

Abstract: The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness that ranks 156 countries by how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be. This year's World Happiness Report focuses

on happiness and the community: how happiness has evolved over the past dozen years, with a focus on the technologies, social norms, conflicts and government policies that have driven those changes.

Websites Sustainable Development Solutions Network

56. Outcomes for mental health services: what really matters?

Author: COLLINS, B
Date: 27 March 2019

Abstract: Through a series of over 100 conversations with people actively involved in mental health services in England including current and former service users, the report highlights how frameworks for measuring outcomes are often too narrowly focused on clinical outcomes. Whilst recovery-based frameworks are trying to widen this, neither fully captures what really matters to people. The report challenges those in mental health to find a consensus on the outcomes that matter to people with mental health problems.

Websites Report - King's Fund

WIDER DETERMINANTS

57. The Heart of the Issue: Organ Donation in London's Ethnic Minority Communities

Author: LONDON ASSEMBLY HEALTH COMMITTEE
Date: 18 March 2019

Abstract: Organ donation is an important issue that has a potential to affect everyone in society, Currently, Black, Asian, Mixed and other ethnic minority (BAME) patients often wait longer than White patients to receive vital organ transplants.

- Last year, Asian patients waited almost 3 years for a lung transplant, while White patients waited around 9 months
- Last year, Black & Asian patients waited about 6 months longer than White patients for a kidney transplants

Longer waiting times for BAME patients are a direct consequence of two things: High demand for organ transplants amongst BAME communities, and low consent rates and low opt-in registrations to the organ donor register. This survey looks into attitudes towards organ donation within BAME communities.

Websites Report; Press Release

58. National LGBT Survey 2017: Healthcare amongst lesbian and bisexual women

Author: GOVERNMENT EQUALITIES OFFICE
Date: 15 March 2019

Abstract: Using data from the National LGBT Survey 2017, this report examines differences in disclosure of sexual orientation to healthcare providers and experience of healthcare among different groups of lesbian and bisexual women. The report presents key findings on healthcare amongst different groups of lesbian and bisexual women who responded to the survey, looking in detail at disclosing sexual orientation to healthcare providers, accessing and using mental health services, sexual health services and gender identity services. The

analysis uses multivariate models to control for socio-demographic characteristics such as age, education level, income and region

Websites Government Equalities Office

59. Strategy to end violence against women and girls: 2016 to 2020

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Home Office
Date: 07 March 2019

Abstract: The ending violence against women and girls strategy: 2016 to 2020 provides an overview of the wide range of actions the government is taking over a period of four years to end violence against women and girls. It was launched on 8 March 2016. This refreshed strategy was published to re-affirm commitments to tackling violence against women and children. The refreshed strategy sets out additional actions to strengthen our response through to 2020. The action plan update provides detail of progress made against the actions set out in the 2016 strategy. Alongside the refreshed strategy, the Home Office have published a position statement on male victims of crimes considered in the ending violence against women and girls strategy. This outlines the government's recognition of and commitment to male victims of these crimes.

Websites Home Office

60. Homelessness kills: Study finds third of homeless people die from treatable conditions

Author: BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM
Date: 11 March 2019

Abstract: The findings the final count from the Bureau of Investigative Journalisms' Dying Homeless project shows an average of 11 homeless people a week have died in the UK in the last 18 months. Nearly a third of homeless people die from treatable conditions, meaning hundreds of deaths could potentially have been prevented, a major new study shows. While many might assume hypothermia or drug and alcohol overdoses kill the majority of homeless people, this latest research by UCL shows that in fact most homeless people die from illnesses. Nearly a third of the deaths explored by UCL were from treatable illnesses like tuberculosis, pneumonia or gastric ulcers which could potentially have improved with the right medical care. The research by University College London (UCL), which was exclusively shared with the Bureau, also shows that homeless people are much more likely to die from certain conditions than even the poorest people who have a place to live.

The results of the research have been published in Wellcome Open Research.

Websites Bureau of Investigative Journalism

61. No room at the inn: How easy is it for nomadic Gypsies and Travellers to access primary care?

Author: SWEENEY, S
Date: 20 March 2019

Abstract: Friends Families and Travellers released the findings of a mystery shopping exercise in which they contacted 50 GP practices posing as a patient wishing to register who didn't have a fixed address or proof of identity and found that almost half of practices would not register them. Despite this, every GP practice was rated 'good' or 'outstanding' by the Care Quality Commission for their work with 'People whose circumstances may make them vulnerable'. Whilst the piece of research focusses on the experiences of over 80,000 nomadic Gypsies and Travellers in England, this is not a problem unique to Gypsies and Travellers. Groups experiencing similar problems include asylum seekers and refugees, people in contact with the criminal justice system, homeless people, vulnerable migrants and people fleeing from domestic violence. The report calls on the Department of Health and Social Care to set up a taskforce to lead the delivery of the recommendations outlined in the report so that nobody is ever wrongfully denied access to healthcare again.

Websites [Report](#); [Press Release](#)

62. Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking: National Referral Mechanism Statistics Annual Report 2018

Author: NATIONAL CRIME AGENCY
Date: 20 March 2019

Abstract: This end of year summary report from the National Referral Mechanism shows that the number of potential victims of trafficking and modern slavery reported to the authorities has risen by more than 80 per cent in two years. It shows that in 2018 6993 potential victims were referred into the system, up from 5142 in 2017, and 3804 in 2016. Potential victims from 130 different countries were identified, and for the second consecutive year British citizens made up the largest nationality (1,625), with Albanians (947) and Vietnamese (702) second and third. The number of British citizens reported was almost double the number from 2017, while the numbers of minors referred increased by 48 per cent. Both increases were driven by the numbers referred for labour exploitation, which includes those exploited for criminal purposes by 'County Lines' gangs.

Websites [Report](#); [Press Release](#)

63. National survey of prison dental services 2017 to 2018

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 20 March 2019

Abstract: This report presents the findings of a national survey in 2017 to 2018 of adult prison dental services across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Understanding the challenges prison dental services are currently facing is vital when making improvements. Partners should consider the recommendations and agree actions and responsibilities, so that users of prison dental services receive high quality equitable care.

Websites [PHE](#)

64. Service provision for older homeless people with memory problems: a mixed-methods study

Author: MANTHORPE, J
Journal: Health Services and Delivery Research Vol: 7

Abstract: Early or timely recognition of dementia is a key policy goal of the National Dementia Strategy. However, older people who are homeless are not considered in this policy and practice imperative, despite their high risk of developing dementia. This 24-month study was designed to (1) determine the prevalence of memory problems among hostel-dwelling homeless older people and the extent to which staff are aware of these problems; (2) identify help and support received, current care and support pathways; (3) explore quality of life among older homeless people with memory problems; (4) investigate service costs for older homeless people with memory problems, compared with services costs for those without; and (5) identify unmet needs or gaps in services. Findings show that overall, the general system of memory assessment for this group was found to be difficult to access and not patient-centred. Older people living in hostels are likely to have several long-term conditions including mental health needs, which remain largely unacknowledged. Participants frequently reported experiences of declining abilities and hostel staff were often undertaking substantial care for residents. The study concludes that no other study and no policy acknowledges hostels as 'dementia communities' or questions the appropriateness of hostel accommodation for people with dementia. Given the declining number of hostels in England, the limits of NHS engagement with this sector and growing homelessness, this group of people with dementia are under-recognised and excluded from other initiatives. A longitudinal study could follow hostel dwellers and outcomes. Ways of improving clinical assessment, record-keeping and treatment could be investigated. A dementia diagnosis could trigger sustained care co-ordination for this vulnerable group.

Websites [NIHR](#)

OTHER

65. Measuring national well-being: international comparisons, 2019

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS
Date: 06 March 2019

Abstract: This article explores how the UK is faring in important areas of well-being compared with the member states of the European Union (EU) and the member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Main points include:-

- Overall, personal well-being levels have improved in the UK, as have mental well-being scores – the latter increasing by 4.6 percentage points between 2011 and 2016 to 63.2%, close to the EU-28 average of 64.0%.
- The proportion of people in the UK reporting feeling close to those in their neighbourhood increased by 3.6 percentage points to 62.0% between 2011 and 2016, compared with an average decrease of 4.0 percentage points across the EU-28 to 63.0%.
- In the UK, 14.1% of people reported struggling to make ends meet in 2017, below the EU-28 average of 21.6%, and one-fifth reported that they were "very satisfied" with their household income in 2018, above the EU-28 average.
- In the UK, people had a lower level of trust in the EU in 2018 than the average across the 28 countries of the EU (30.0% and 42.0% respectively).
- In 2017, 9.6% of the UK's total primary energy supply came from renewable sources; this proportion has increased year-on-year since 2010, but it is still below the OECD average (10.2%).
- In the UK, health and social security (33.0%) and housing (22.0%) were the most important concerns; while across the EU-28, the most frequently cited issues in 2018 were unemployment (25.0%) and health and social security (23.0%).

Websites ONS

66. Nudges for social good: practical tips and learning from the LGA's behavioural insights programme

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
Date: 12 March 2019

Abstract: Understanding why a person will act in a certain way is called a behavioural insight. These insights can be used to design a temporary change or 'nudge' in a service in order to encourage people to act in a different way. Councils are increasingly looking to apply behavioural insights to improve service delivery. To support council innovation, a behavioural insights programme was designed and delivered to understand how behavioural science can be used to improve outcomes from local government services. This document is a summary of the top ten lessons that learnt throughout the LGA behavioural insights programme.

Websites LGA

67. Quality in public health: a shared responsibility

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 21 March 2019

Abstract: This is a new framework for England that aims to raise quality in public health services and functions. This is the first such framework for public health, and has been developed by the Public Health System Group with support from important partners across the public health system including from local government and the NHS.

Websites PHE

68. Local authority area data profiles

Author: CARE QUALITY COMMISSION
Date: 21 March 2019

Abstract: The local authority area data profiles bring together data to give an indication of how different services work together, providing a picture of the health and social care system in each local authority area. The updated data profiles draw on analysis of CQC data as well as nationally collected and published data collections and include information on the quality, provision and staffing of health and social care services. This spring 2019 update includes new and updated data on areas such as delayed transfers of care, costs of adult social care, and A&E attendances. The profiles focus on the care pathway for people aged 65 or over living in these areas and were created to help CQC carry out its local system reviews in 2017/18.

Websites Profiles; Press Release

69. Public health transformation six years on: partnerships and prevention

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
Date: 21 March 2019

Abstract: It is six years since public health transferred to local government and with each successive Local Government Association (LGA) annual report we see how public health is becoming an increasingly effective and vital part of local government, both leading and supporting the aims to develop healthy, prosperous and inclusive communities and environments. A theme identified in this annual report is that having built a sound foundation of services that have been effectively reshaped and recommissioned, public health is able to give more time to developing partnerships. Key partnerships for upper-tier councils are with districts and boroughs, many of which are now extremely proactive in shaping their work to promote health.

Websites Report; Press Release

70. Prioritising prevention for population health

Author: BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Date: March 2019

Abstract: This policy paper contains a suggested framework for a cross-government approach to prioritising population health. The framework outlines four areas to consider: addressing the social determinants that influence health; increased and sustained funding for public health; prioritising prevention through the health service; and effective regulation to tackle key drivers of ill-health.

Websites Report; BMA Publications