

# 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 COLLABORATE IT SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO

15<sup>th</sup> February 2019

Please click on links below to take you to relevant sections or articles

Use Ctrl-Home to return to the contents

## ADULT SOCIAL CARE

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1. Assistive technology research and development work: 2017 to 2018
2. Juggling work and unpaid care: A growing issue
3. Age UK's Personalised Integrated Care Programme: Evaluation of impact on hospital activity
4. A Care Home Coordination Centre (CHCC) for care home support
5. Trends in the use of care among people aged 65–85 with cognitive impairment in the Netherlands

## CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

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6. Support for children with life-limiting and life-threatening conditions and their families
7. SIGN 156: Children and young people exposed prenatally to alcohol
8. What works and why: Centre launches new Evidence Store
9. Child development outcomes at 2 to 2 and a half years: 2018 to 2019
10. Impact of social media and screen-use on young people's health
11. Childhood obesity: time for action report – government response
12. State of the Nation's Foster Care 2019
13. Tackling disadvantage in the early years
14. Skipping School: Invisible Children
15. Influenza-like illness (ILI): managing outbreaks in schools
16. UK CMO commentary on screen time and social media map of reviews
17. Don't be left in the dark: children and young people's mental health
18. Links between deprivation and risk of violence-related injury: a qualitative study to identify potential causal mechanisms

## COMMISSIONING AND ECONOMICS

---

19. Local government spending
20. Improving government planning and spending

## HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

---

21. End of Life Care Profiles: February 2019 update
22. Health matters: preventing cardiovascular disease

## HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

---

23. Talking about cancer
24. Fermented (yogurt) drinks: supplementary report to Sugar Reduction: achieving the 20%
25. Breast screening: guidance for clinical nurse specialists
26. Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening: 2017 to 2018 data
27. Smoking prevalence in young adults aged 18 to 34 years
28. Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England April 2018 to September 2018
29. Review of national cancer screening programmes in England
30. Local Alcohol Profiles for England: February 2019 data update
31. Statistics on Alcohol, England 2019
32. CleaR local tobacco control assessment
33. Diabetic eye screening: cohort management
34. Effect of breakfast on weight and energy intake: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials
35. Immediate effects of a brief intervention to prevent alcohol and medication interactions among older adults
36. Understanding women's stories about drinking: implications for health interventions
37. Corporate sponsorship of physical activity promotion programmes: part of the solution or part of the problem?
38. Is popular radio a source of exposure to alcohol references in mid to later life? A content analysis
39. Factors influencing the decision to attend screening for cancer in the UK: a meta-ethnography of qualitative research

## HEALTH PROTECTION

---

40. Passive remediation of Radon in UK homes
41. Malaria prevention guidelines for travellers from the UK
42. UK One Health Report: antibiotic use and antibiotic resistance in animals and humans
43. Meningococcal ACWY immunisation programme: vaccine coverage estimates
44. School leaver booster (Td/IPV): vaccine coverage estimates
45. Measles in Europe: record number of both sick and immunized
46. Weekly national flu reports: 2018 to 2019 season
47. Tuberculosis in England: quarterly reports
48. Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)

49. Tracking and responding to an outbreak of tuberculosis using MIRU-VNTR genotyping and whole genome sequencing as epidemiological tools
50. Efficacy and safety of statin therapy in older people

## MATERNITY AND INFANTS

---

51. Supporting fathers in early parenthood
52. Health visitor service delivery metrics: 2018 to 2019
53. Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks after birth: 2018 to 2019 quarterly data
54. Breastfeeding and dental health
55. Congenital heart disease: description in brief

## MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

---

56. Suicide prevention profile: February 2019 update
57. Body-weight and psychological well-being in the UK general population

## WIDER DETERMINANTS

---

58. Going the Extra Mile: a project to help those furthest from work
59. Rough sleeping in England: autumn 2018
60. A collaborative resolution to build a healthier society
61. Measuring ageing: An introduction to the Ageing Better Measures Framework
62. The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2018
63. Homicide in England and Wales: year ending March 2018
64. State-level income inequality and meeting physical activity guidelines; differential associations among US men and women
65. Health impact, and economic value, of meeting housing quality standards: a retrospective longitudinal data linkage study

## OTHER

---

66. Governance and accountability for integrated health and care
67. Dental epidemiology toolkit for local authorities
68. Participation: its impact on services and the people who use them
69. Dental prescribing dashboard 2018
70. Shaping healthy places: exploring the district council role in health
71. Improving the public's health: local government delivers
72. Personal and economic well-being, UK: July to September 2018

### 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

Follow the weblinks provided to access abstracts or where available, full text articles. Sometimes full text articles are only available via an Athens account.

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## ADULT SOCIAL CARE

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### 1. Assistive technology research and development work: 2017 to 2018

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Date: 05 February 2019

Abstract: Report on government-funded research to improve equipment for disabled and older people for 2017 to 2018. The annual report for 2017 to 2018 sets out government-funded projects supporting the development, introduction and evaluation of assistive technology. These projects can help increase the independence or wellbeing of disabled and older people.

Websites [DHSC](#)

### 2. Juggling work and unpaid care: A growing issue

Author: CARERS UK

Date: 05 February 2019

Abstract: This report reveals that 2.6 million have quit their job to care for a loved one who is older, disabled or seriously ill, with nearly half a million (468,000) leaving their job in the last two years alone - more than 600 people a day. This is a 12 per cent increase since Carers UK and YouGov polled the public in 2013. The findings also show that more people are caring than previously thought, with almost 5 million workers now juggling their paid job with caring – a dramatic rise compared with Census 2011 figures of 3 million. The research emphasises the need for UK employers to support the rapidly increasing number of staff with caring responsibilities to stay in the workforce.

Websites [Carers UK - Report](#); [Carers UK - Press Release](#)

### 3. Age UK's Personalised Integrated Care Programme: Evaluation of impact on hospital activity

Author: GEORGHIU, T.

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: Age UK's Personalised Integrated Care Programme (PICP) is a scheme that aims to improve the lives of older people through practical support, underpinned by a change in the way that the health and care system works together for these people locally. The scheme is targeted at older people who are deemed to be at risk of a future emergency admission. Age UK commissioned the Nuffield Trust to determine whether the programme has been able to reduce cost pressures on health and care systems and whether there has been any impact on the levels of hospital use of the older people referred to Age UK's programme.

Websites [Nuffield Trust](#); [Nuffield Trust - Press Release](#)

### 4. A Care Home Coordination Centre (CHCC) for care home support

Author: NHS ENGLAND

Date: 07 February 2019

**Abstract:** The Advanced Nurse Practitioner at North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare NHS Trust led on the development and implementation of a new Care Home Coordination Centre (CHCC) to support people living in care homes to remain in their homes where safe and appropriate to so do. This clinical pathway redesign is resulting in reduced hospital attendance and admission and supporting people to be seen at home. This case study is published by NHS England in The Atlas of Shared Learning.

Websites [NHS England](#)

## 5. Trends in the use of care among people aged 65–85 with cognitive impairment in the Netherlands

Author: AALTONEN, M

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early online

**Abstract:** Observation of long-term trends within countries is needed to increase insight into how policy initiatives are reflected in the use of care over time in addition to individual determinants of care use. In the past decades, Dutch care policies have favoured homecare and reduced the availability of institutional care which extended the care responsibilities of formal and informal care-givers at home. This study investigates the changes in the use of informal and formal homecare, community services and residential care among cognitively impaired older adults over time in the Netherlands. Findings show that the use of informal care and residential care decreased while the use of formal homecare and community services remained the same. Simultaneously, the proportion of those who did not use the studied care types increased. The contribution of partners in informal care decreased. Informal care and formal homecare use increasingly became complementary services. The findings suggest that the decreases in informal care and residential care have not been replaced by other types of care, as reflected in the increased number of persons receiving no care. Care policies should not rely excessively on the availability of informal help and should guarantee adequate formal help, especially for those in high need.

Websites [Cambridge Journals](#)



## CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

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### 6. Support for children with life-limiting and life-threatening conditions and their families

Author: UK House of Commons Library

Date: 28 January 2019

**Abstract:** On 29 January 2019, there was a Westminster Hall debate about Support for children with life-limiting and life-threatening conditions and their families. This debate pack contains a Library summary of the issues, relevant reports, press and parliamentary coverage, and links to further reading. The paper looks at health services in England, principally palliative care, and outlines local authorities' duties towards 'children in need.' Links to guidelines in the devolved administrations is also provided.

Websites [House of Commons Library](#); [Report](#)

### 7. SIGN 156: Children and young people exposed prenatally to alcohol

Author: SCOTTISH INTERCOLLEGIATE GUIDELINES NETWORK

Date: January 2019

Abstract: In Scotland, alcohol consumption in women of childbearing age is common and is recognised as a significant public health issue. It is estimated that approximately 3.2% of babies born in the UK are affected by foetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), which is three to four times the rate of autism, meaning that as many as 172,000 people could be affected by the disorder in Scotland. A recent study in Glasgow studied the meconium of newborn babies and found that 42% of samples showed evidence of the mother having consumed alcohol during pregnancy, with 15% of those pregnancies exposed to very high levels of alcohol. This guideline provides evidence-based recommendations on measurement of alcohol consumption in pregnancy and consensus-based recommendations on:

- identification of children at risk of FASD
- criteria for diagnosis and use of FASD as a descriptor
- the medical assessment
- physical examination
- sentinel facial features
- neurodevelopmental assessment
- the multidisciplinary assessment team
- special considerations in the neurodevelopmental assessment
- management and follow up of children and young people affected by PAE.

Websites [SIGN - Report](#); [SIGN - Summary](#); [Alcohol Policy UK](#)

## 8. What works and why: Centre launches new Evidence Store

Author: WHAT WORKS FOR CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: The What Works Centre for Children's Social Care has launched its new store of evidence for social care professionals about how effective different interventions are so that they can make informed decisions in policy making and service design. The store looks at how the specific intervention works, in what contexts, and also what is known about how to implement them. It has launched with 11 summaries on a range of interventions and practice areas, including Foster and kinship care support, Family Drug and Alcohol Courts, Sexual abuse recovery, Prevention of child mental illness, Solution-focused Brief Therapy, Kinship Care, Intensive Family Preservation, and Mellow Parenting programmes. The range of resources available through this new tool will grow as the Centre further develops to covers more and more ground.

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

## 9. Child development outcomes at 2 to 2 and a half years: 2018 to 2019

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: Updated quarterly and annual local authority metrics on outcomes for children at 2 to 2 and a half years as measured by the Ages and Stages Questionnaire 3 (ASQ-3). Local authority commissioners and health professionals can use these resources to track to what extent children aged 2 to 2 and a half years in their local area are achieving the expected levels of development. The data is collected from the health visitor reviews completed at 2 to 2 and a half years using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire 3 (ASQ-3). Public Health England (PHE) collects the data, which is submitted by local authorities on a voluntary basis. The latest update includes statistical commentary and data for 'Quarter 2, 2018 to 2019'.

Websites [PHE](#)

## 10. Impact of social media and screen-use on young people's health

Author: UNITED KINGDOM HOUSE OF COMMONS, Science and Technology Committee

Date: 31 January 2019

**Abstract:** This report highlights the benefits of social media, while also revealing the potential risks children face when accessing social media. Figures produced by Ofcom indicate that 70% of 12–15-year olds have a profile on a social media, while the OECD reports that 94.8% of 15-year olds in the UK used social media sites before or after school. Our inquiry examined whether the growing use of social media, and screens, among children was healthy or harmful, the evidence base for such claims, and whether any new measures or controls were required. The report concludes that social media companies must be subject to a legal duty of care to help protect young people's health and wellbeing when accessing their sites.

Websites [Science and Technology Committee](#)

### **11. Childhood obesity: time for action report – government response**

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Date: 30 January 2019

**Abstract:** This command paper sets out the government's response to the conclusions and recommendations in the [Health and Social Care Select Committee's report 'Childhood obesity: Time for action'](#). The committee's report covered the following areas:

- a whole systems approach
- marketing and advertising
- price promotions
- early years and schools
- takeaways
- fiscal measures
- labelling
- support for children living with obesity

The government's response addresses each of these areas.

Websites [DHSC](#)

### **12. State of the Nation's Foster Care 2019**

Author: THE FOSTERING NETWORK

Date: February 2019

**Abstract:** In 2018 The Fostering Network gathered the views of foster carers through our State of the Nation survey, which is conducted every two years to find out what key issues need to be addressed. Three-quarters of looked after children in the UK are cared for by foster families. This means that improving the outcomes for children in care must start with improving the practical and financial support for foster carers who play such a vital role in transforming children's lives. The survey, which took place in the summer of 2018, covered key practice and workforce issues such as placement stability, training and support for carers, and status and authority of the workforce. In total, 4,037 foster carers across the UK took our survey. The messages are clear: foster carers feel that there is a lack of support, training, respect and remuneration. The report includes many recommendations for governments, fostering services and placing authorities.

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

### **13. Tackling disadvantage in the early years**

Author: House of Commons Education Committee

Date: 29 January 2019

**Abstract:** There seems to be little strategic direction to Government policy on early years—the life chances strategy was never published, the Government's social mobility action plan did not fully address the role played by the early years, and the Government's flagship 30 hours childcare policy appears to be entrenching

disadvantage. This report addresses what the Education Committee considers to be the two key areas affecting children's life chances: quality early years education and a strong home learning environment.

Websites [House of Commons Education Committee](#)

#### **14. Skipping School: Invisible Children**

Author: CHILDREN'S COMMISSIONER

Date: 04 February 2019

Abstract: This report from Anne Longfield, the Children's Commissioner for England shines a light on the increasing number of children who are being educated at home. In 2018 there were almost 60,000 children in England being home educated, but as parents do not have to register home-educated children there could be as many as 80,000. The report notes that while there are many parents who make a positive philosophical choice to educate their children at home, and do an excellent job, this is not always the case. There are children in England receiving no school education. The families of some feel they have no choice but to home-educate and are struggling without help. Other children are 'off-grid', invisible to local authorities. The Commissioner is now calling for a compulsory home education register; strengthened measures to tackle off-rolling; advice and support for children and families; greater oversight of children and decisive action against unregistered schools

Websites [Children's Commissioner](#)

#### **15. Influenza-like illness (ILI): managing outbreaks in schools**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 01 February 2019

Abstract: Guidance for local PHE Centre health protection teams about assessing and managing outbreaks of influenza-like illness (ILI) in schools including:

- preparedness measures
- investigation of outbreaks
- response measures

Websites [PHE](#)

#### **16. UK CMO commentary on screen time and social media map of reviews**

Author: CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

Date: 07 February 2019

Abstract: In 2018, the UK Chief Medical Officers (CMOs) commissioned independent researchers at the [EPPI-Centre](#), Social Science Research Unit, UCL Institute of Education, University College London to map published research on screen time, social media, and children and young people's mental health. They were commissioned through the NIHR Policy Research Programme. This research is published in [Screen-based activities and children and young people's mental health and psychosocial wellbeing: a systematic map of reviews](#). The UK Chief Medical Officers have also published a commentary on this work. This includes their advice for parents and carers, and their recommendations for other stakeholders

Websites [CMO](#)

#### **17. Don't be left in the dark: children and young people's mental health**

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 04 February 2019

Abstract: At least one in eight children and young people are affected by mental health problems, and the unreported figures are likely to be even higher. Young people are increasingly struggling with problems like anxiety, depression and self-harm, with nearly 19,000 young people admitted to hospital after harming themselves in 2015 - a 14 per cent rise over three years. We are also just beginning to understand how the increasing prevalence of social media in young people's lives is negatively impacting their emotional health. This short guide provides an overview of the challenges facing mental health and wellbeing services for children and young people.

Websites [LGA](#)

### **18. Links between deprivation and risk of violence-related injury: a qualitative study to identify potential causal mechanisms**

Author: PAGE, N

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 2: Pages: e59–e65

Abstract: Deprivation has been shown to have a greater effect on risk of violent injury among adolescent girls than boys, but the mechanisms underlying this association have not been identified. In this qualitative study designed to identify causal mechanisms, focus groups involving girls aged 14–16 years attending secondary schools in South Wales, UK, were convened. Schools were recruited based on a measure of area-level deprivation. Discussions were audio-recorded and transcripts analysed thematically. Findings show that girls from more deprived areas tended not to participate in organized activities, obtained alcohol from multiple sources, consumed alcoholic drinks of varying strengths in both supervised and unsupervised settings, and tended not to feel trusted by their parents; this led to poor adolescent–parent communication. Girls from less deprived areas tended to participate in organized activities, obtain alcohol from parents, consume low strength alcohol in supervised settings, and have a trusting and communicative relationship with their parents. In conclusion, deprivation may increase risk of adolescent girls sustaining violence-related injury by increasing their time spent in unsupervised environments, with alcohol and without parental knowledge.

Websites [Oxford](#)



## **COMMISSIONING AND ECONOMICS**

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### **19. Local government spending**

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts

Date: 06 February 2019

Abstract: This report finds that local authority finances continue to deteriorate amid rising demand for vital services. The Public Accounts Committee is dismayed by the Government's view of what it constitutes as sustainability in the sector. The report finds that short-term cash injections are not good value and Government must instead plan for the future.

Websites [House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts](#); [Report](#)

### **20. Improving government planning and spending**

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Public Accounts Committee

Date: 08 February 2019

Abstract: Progress on improving government's planning and spending framework is an ongoing challenge for the Treasury and the Cabinet Office, although some progress has been made since this Committee last reported in 2016. However, the report expresses concerns that planning and spending are treated as disparate. They found compelling evidence that departments are not incentivised to plan for the longer-term, and they are repeatedly over-optimistic when planning for what they can deliver, by when and for how much. The report states that unless action is taken to correct these issues, the government's long-standing problems of short-term thinking, sticking-plaster funding and cost-shunting will persist, resulting in poorer quality, less sustainable and joined-up services.

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



## HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

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### 21. End of Life Care Profiles: February 2019 update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 05 February 2019

Abstract: The end of life care profiles data update for February 2019 has been published by Public Health England (PHE). The profiles provide a snapshot overview of end of life care across England. They are intended to help local government and health services to improve care at the end of life. This update shows:

- in 2018 in England there were 10.1 care home beds for every 100 people aged 75 years and older - the trend over the last 5 years is decreasing
- in 2018 in England there were 4.9 nursing home beds for every 100 people aged 75 years and older - the trend over the last 5 years is decreasing
- in 2018 there were 459,385 beds in care homes of which 220,033 were in nursing home beds

Websites [PHE](#)

### 22. Health matters: preventing cardiovascular disease

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 14 February 2019

Abstract: A professional resource on improving the detection and treatment of the high-risk conditions atrial fibrillation, high blood pressure and high cholesterol.

Websites [PHE](#)



## HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

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**23. Talking about cancer**

Author: MACMILLAN CANCER SUPPORT  
Date: 28 January 2019

Abstract: It can be hard to talk about cancer. MacMillan have produced information and support for people who have cancer and for those affected by cancer. It also provides information on support groups and other organisations to talk to.

Websites [MacMillan](#)

**24. Fermented (yogurt) drinks: supplementary report to Sugar Reduction: achieving the 20%**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 29 January 2019

Abstract: The Fermented (yogurt) drinks report is a supplementary report covering the yogurts and fromage frais category of the sugar reduction programme and provides supplementary guidelines to Sugar Reduction: achieving the 20%. This report presents reduction and reformulation guidelines for all sectors of the food and drinks industry on how to achieve a 20% sugar reduction across the fermented (yogurt) drinks category.

Websites [PHE](#)

**25. Breast screening: guidance for clinical nurse specialists**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 28 January 2019

Abstract: This sets out the standards of practice for clinical nurse specialists working in the NHS breast screening programme. This publication details:

- the role of the clinical nurse specialist (CNS) in breast screening
- arrangements for quality assurance
- a protocol for assessing performance
- information on the nursing extended role and advanced practitioner role

Websites [PHE](#)

**26. Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening: 2017 to 2018 data**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: 2017 to 2018 data tables and reports for the local abdominal aortic aneurysm screening programmes in England.

Websites [PHE](#)

**27. Smoking prevalence in young adults aged 18 to 34 years**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: This document shows trends in smoking prevalence calculated from the Annual Population Survey for young adults age 18 to 34 years, by sex and region. Further breakdowns of smoking prevalence by deprivation decile (England only) and socio-economic status (for England and each region) are included for the White ethnic group. It is published as an addition to PHE's official statistics on smoking prevalence.

Websites [PHE](#)

### **28. Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England April 2018 to September 2018**

Author: NHS DIGITAL

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: This quarterly report presents results from the monitoring of the NHS Stop Smoking Services in England during the period April 2018 to September 2018. This report includes information on the number of people setting a quit date and the number who successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up. It also presents in depth analyses of the key measures of the service including pregnant women, breakdowns by ethnic group and type of pharmacotherapy received. The results are provided at national, regional and local authority levels.

Websites [NHS Digital](#)

### **29. Review of national cancer screening programmes in England**

Author: NHS ENGLAND

Date: 07 February 2019

Abstract: This document provide details, including the terms of reference, for the review of national cancer screening programmes in England.

Websites [NHS England](#)

### **30. Local Alcohol Profiles for England: February 2019 data update**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 05 February 2019

Abstract: Public Health England (PHE) has published an update to Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE). The aim of the profile is to provide information for local government, health organisations, commissioners and other agencies to monitor the impact of alcohol on local communities, and to monitor the services and initiatives that have been put in place to prevent and reduce the harmful impact of alcohol. This release includes an update of 13 alcohol-specific and alcohol-related hospital admissions indicators and further data breakdowns by age group and condition.

Websites [PHE](#)

### **31. Statistics on Alcohol, England 2019**

Author: NHS DIGITAL

Date: 05 February 2019

Abstract: This statistical report presents a range of information on alcohol use and misuse by adults and children drawn together from a variety of sources for England unless otherwise stated. Key facts include:

- 21% adults (16+) drank more than 14 units of alcohol per week, of which 28% are men and 14% are women.
- 337,870 hospital admissions in 2017/18 primarily due to alcohol consumption (narrow measure). 5,843 alcohol-specific deaths in 2017, which is 6% higher than 2016 and an increase of 16% on 2007.

Websites [NHS Digital](#)

**32. CLeaR local tobacco control assessment**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 13 February 2019

Abstract: Updated guidance for local authorities, public health bodies and the NHS on using 'deep dive' self-assessment tools to improve their tobacco control work. This update has added Illicit Tobacco deep dive tool and updated CLeaR improvement model self-assessment tool to version 2.1.

Websites [PHE](#)

**33. Diabetic eye screening: cohort management**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 06 February 2019

Abstract: This updated guidance explains the management of the cohort (people on the programme register) for the NHS diabetic eye screening (DES) programme.

Websites [PHE](#)

**34. Effect of breakfast on weight and energy intake: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials**

Author: SIEVERT, K

Journal: British Medical Journal Vol: 364 Part: I42

Abstract: This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to examine the effect of regular breakfast consumption on weight change and energy intake in people living in high income countries. Of 13 included trials, seven examined the effect of eating breakfast on weight change, and 10 examined the effect on energy intake. This study concludes that the addition of breakfast might not be a good strategy for weight loss, regardless of established breakfast habit. Caution is needed when recommending breakfast for weight loss in adults, as it could have the opposite effect. Further randomised controlled trials of high quality are needed to examine the role of breakfast eating in the approach to weight management.

Websites [BMJ](#)

**35. Immediate effects of a brief intervention to prevent alcohol and medication interactions among older adults**

Author: ZANJANI, F

Journal: Health Education Research Vol: 33 Part: 4: Pages: 261-270

Abstract: Risk of experiencing alcohol and medication interactions (AMI) is significant among older adults due to the substantial prevalence of alcohol and medication use in this segment of the population. Given the lack of community-level AMI prevention interventions for older adults, this study aimed to examine the immediate effects of a brief, pharmacy-based intervention to prevent AMI among older adults, as well as assess differential effects by past-month drinking status. Findings support immediate, positive intervention effects on AMI awareness, intentions and perceived importance of AMI messaging. Changes from pre to post-test did not differ by drinking status, but participants who consumed alcohol were less likely than non-drinkers to recognize the potential consequential severity of alcohol and medication interactions at both time points. Recommendations and future research to prevent AMI are discussed.

Websites [Oxford Press](#)

**36. Understanding women's stories about drinking: implications for health interventions**

Author: YANG, Y

Journal: Health Education Research Vol: 33 Part: 4: Pages: 271-279

**Abstract:** Alcohol consumption poses significant health and safety risks to women. Understanding why women drink and how they experience drinking is the first step in creating efficacious interventions and effective social support programs. Presented here is a qualitative study examining stories women told about drinking on a blog: [drinkingdiariesk.com](http://drinkingdiariesk.com). Women constructed their relationships with alcohol in different life stages, conforming to or rebelling against traditional gender roles. The narratives about drinking among young women and older women were inflicted with adultism and ageism. Practically, this study pointed out the specific stereotypes surrounding younger and older women with a drinking problem, which could inform future intervention campaigns about women's drinking.

Websites [Oxford](#)

### **37. Corporate sponsorship of physical activity promotion programmes: part of the solution or part of the problem?**

Author: JANE, B

Journal: *Journal of Public Health* Vol: 40 Part: 2: Pages: 279–288

**Abstract:** Parklives is a programme intended to raise levels of physical activity across the UK, funded by Coca-Cola GB and delivered in association with Local Authorities and other organizations. Such public-private partnerships have been advocated by many however critics suggest that the conflict between stakeholder motives is too great. This study conducted a content analysis of twitter content related to the ParkLives physical activity programme. Images and text were analysed from two separate weeks, one from the school vacation period and one during school term time. The study concludes that the sponsorship of a physical activity promotion campaign can allow a corporation to target its marketing at children and gain access to health-related policy development networks. This study reinforces the need for independent evaluation of all potential impacts of such a partnership and calls on those responsible for community health to fully consider the ethical implications of such relationships.

Websites [Oxford](#)

### **38. Is popular radio a source of exposure to alcohol references in mid to later life? A content analysis**

Author: HAIGHTON, C

Journal: *Journal of Public Health* Vol: 40 Part: 2: Pages: e82–e90

**Abstract:** There is concern around alcohol consumption in mid to later life yet little understanding about what influences this behaviour. No previous research has explored the extent to which adults in mid to later life may be exposed to alcohol references in the media. This project aimed to determine the frequency of alcohol references on radio stations with a high proportion of listeners in mid to later life. Findings show that alcohol references occur frequently, but vary by time of year and type of radio station. When alcohol is mentioned its consumption is portrayed as the norm, without negative consequences. On three commercial stations, the majority of mentions came from advertising, whereas on BBC Radio 2 nearly all references were talk-based. All adverts for direct promotion of alcohol were by supermarkets. Alcohol was frequently associated with celebrations, socializing or something to consume for its own sake. The study concludes that adults in the age group 55–64 may be exposed to references to alcohol that could serve to reinforce norms of consumption of alcohol and promote purchases of cheap alcohol.

Websites [Oxford](#)

### **39. Factors influencing the decision to attend screening for cancer in the UK: a meta-ethnography of qualitative research**

Author: YOUNG, B

Journal: *Journal of Public Health* Vol: 40 Part: 2: Pages: 315–339

**Abstract:** This review aimed to better understand experiences of being invited to cancer screening and associated decision-making. Qualitative evidence explaining UK cancer screening attendance decisions was systematically identified. Data were extracted and meta-ethnography used to identify shared themes, synthesize findings and generate higher level interpretations. Thirty-four studies met inclusion criteria. They related to uptake of breast, cervical, colorectal, prostate, ovarian and lung cancer screening. Three primary

themes emerged from the synthesis. 'Relationships with the health service' shaped decisions, influenced by trust, compliance with power, resistance to control or surveillance and perceived failures to meet cultural, religious and language needs. 'Fear of cancer screening' was both a motivator and barrier in different ways and to varying degrees. Strategies to negotiate moderate fear levels were evident. 'Experiences of risk' included the creation of alternative personal risk discourses and the use of screening as a coping strategy, influenced by disease beliefs and feelings of health and wellness. The findings highlight the importance of the provider–patient relationship in screening uptake and enrich our understanding of how fear and risk are experienced and negotiated. This knowledge can help promote uptake and improve the effectiveness of cancer screening.

Websites [Oxford](#)



## HEALTH PROTECTION

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### 40. Passive remediation of Radon in UK homes

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: Information about remediation extracted from the UK national radon database maintained by Public Health England. This document contains data on standard 3 month duration measurements of radon:

- in the house before and after remediation
- the type of remediation deployed
- characteristics of the property

The information will be used to update guidance for householders and other radon stakeholders.

Websites [PHE](#)

### 41. Malaria prevention guidelines for travellers from the UK

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: These guidelines are updated and reissued every year for UK travellers and for healthcare workers who advise travellers. The Advisory Committee on Malaria Prevention (ACMP) prophylaxis guidelines are for UK-based visitors to malaria-endemic areas, and may not be appropriate for use by people who live in endemic areas. These guidelines deal with malaria, but malaria prevention is only one aspect of pre-travel advice. An overall risk-assessment-based package of travel health advice should be provided to the traveller.

Websites [PHE](#)

### 42. UK One Health Report: antibiotic use and antibiotic resistance in animals and humans

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND; FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY; VETERINARY MEDICINES DIRECTORATE

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: A joint report on antibiotic use in animals and humans and antibiotic resistance in the UK between 2013 and 2017. The second UK One-Health Report is a cross-government initiative that brings together UK data (2013-2017), on antibiotic resistance in key bacteria that are common to animals and humans, and isolated in meat at retail. The report also includes details on amount of antibiotics sold for use in animals and antibiotics prescribed to humans.

Websites [PHE](#), [FSA](#), [VMD](#)

#### **43. Meningococcal ACWY immunisation programme: vaccine coverage estimates**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 25 January 2019

Abstract: Updated vaccine coverage data estimates and commentary relating to the national Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY) immunisation programme.

Websites [PHE](#)

#### **44. School leaver booster (Td/IPV): vaccine coverage estimates**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 25 January 2019

Abstract: Annual reports from the national school leaver booster (tetanus, diphtheria and polio, Td/IPV) vaccination programme for adolescents.

Websites [PHE](#)

#### **45. Measles in Europe: record number of both sick and immunized**

Author: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION Regional Office for Europe

Date: 07 February 2019

Abstract: More children in the WHO European Region are being vaccinated against measles than ever before; but progress has been uneven between and within countries, leaving increasing clusters of susceptible individuals unprotected, and resulting in a record number of people affected by the virus in 2018. In light of measles data for the year 2018, WHO urges European countries to target their interventions to those places and groups where immunization gaps persist.

Websites [WHO](#)

#### **46. Weekly national flu reports: 2018 to 2019 season**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 07 February 2019

Abstract: Public Health England publishes national influenza reports tracking seasonal flu and other seasonal respiratory diseases in the UK.

- During week 05 influenza continued to circulate in the community with activity indicators at Low intensity.
- The impact of flu on healthcare services is at High impact for hospitalisations and ICU/HDU influenza admissions.
- Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 is the dominant circulating subtype.

Websites [PHE](#)

#### **47. Tuberculosis in England: quarterly reports**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 04 February 2019

**Abstract:** These reports present quarterly data on TB case notifications and key TB indicators made to the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system (ETS) by nurses, physicians, microbiologists and surveillance officers in England. Although data for the latest quarters are provisional and subject to revision, quarterly figures are released for the purpose of providing timely figures to inform the ongoing work to implement the Collaborative TB Strategy for England 2015 to 2020.

Websites [PHE](#)

#### **48. Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: February 2019

**Abstract:** MERS-CoV is a viral respiratory disease. It is a new strain of coronavirus first identified by the Netherlands in 2012. Symptoms include fever and cough that progress to a severe pneumonia causing shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. Public Health England has published two updated documents into the MERS-CoV: clinical management and guidance collection:

[MERS-CoV risk assessment](#)

[MERS-CoV: public health investigation and management of close contacts of confirmed cases](#)

Websites [PHE](#)

#### **49. Tracking and responding to an outbreak of tuberculosis using MIRU-VNTR genotyping and whole genome sequencing as epidemiological tools**

Author: BLACK, A.T

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 2: Pages: e66–e73

**Abstract:** This study describes an outbreak that contributed to a near doubling of the incidence of tuberculosis in Southampton, UK. It examines the importance of 24 locus mycobacterial interspersed repetitive unit variable number tandem repeat (MIRU-VNTR) genotyping in its identification and management and the role of whole genome sequencing (WGS) in tracing the spread of the strain. Overall, 25 patients fulfilled the case definition. No cases with this MIRU-VNTR genotype had been detected in the UK previously. Connections were found between all cases through household contacts or social venues including a football club, Internet cafe and barber's shop. Public health actions included extended contact tracing, venue screening and TB awareness-raising. The outbreak resulted in a high rate of transmission and high incidence of clinical disease among contacts. In conclusion, this outbreak illustrates the value of combining active case-finding with prospective MIRU-VNTR genotyping to identify settings to undertake public health action. In addition WGS revealed that the VNTR-defined cluster was a single outbreak and that active TB transmission not reactivation was responsible for this outbreak in non-UK born individuals.

Websites [Oxford](#)

#### **50. Efficacy and safety of statin therapy in older people**

Author: Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' Collaboration

Journal: Lancet Vol: 393 Part: Pages: 407-415

**Abstract:** Statin therapy has been shown to reduce major vascular events and vascular mortality in a wide range of individuals, but there is uncertainty about its efficacy and safety among older people. A meta-analysis of data from all large statin trials was undertaken to compare the effects of statin therapy at different ages. The study concludes that statin therapy produces significant reductions in major vascular events irrespective of age, but there is less direct evidence of benefit among patients older than 75 years who do not already have evidence of occlusive vascular disease. This limitation is now being addressed by further trials.

Websites [Lancet](#)



## MATERNITY AND INFANTS

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### 51. Supporting fathers in early parenthood

Author: House of Commons Library

Date: 29 January 2019

Abstract: A Westminster Hall debate on Support for fathers in early parenthood took place on 30 January 2019. The House of Commons Library produced a debate pack for this debate. Debate packs are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identifies relevant briefings and useful documents

Websites [House of Commons Library](#); [Report](#)

### 52. Health visitor service delivery metrics: 2018 to 2019

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: Updated quarterly and annual datasets and commentary for local authority health visits to pregnant women, children and their families during pregnancy and early childhood. Local authority commissioners and health professionals can use these resources to track how many pregnant women, children and families in their local area have received health promoting reviews at particular points during pregnancy and childhood. The data and commentaries also show variation at a local, regional and national level. This can help with planning, commissioning and improving local services. This update has added statistical commentary and data for 'Quarter 2, 2018 to 2019'.

Websites [PHE](#)

### 53. Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks after birth: 2018 to 2019 quarterly data

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: Quarterly experimental statistics on breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks after birth for 2018 to 2019. Information is presented at local authority of residence, PHE Centre and England level. The latest publication relates to quarter 2 of 2018 to 2019 (January 2019 release). Public Health England (PHE) collects the data through an interim reporting system set up to collect health visiting activity data at a local authority resident level. Data is submitted by local authorities on a voluntary basis.

Websites [PHE](#)

### 54. Breastfeeding and dental health

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: This updated evidence summary and infographic for dental teams and healthcare professionals provides information on the dental and general health benefits of breastfeeding for the first year of life.

Websites [PHE](#)

### 55. Congenital heart disease: description in brief

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: This publication explains congenital heart disease, a condition screened for using an ultrasound scan as part of the NHS fetal anomaly screening programme (FASP). The document explains:

- what the condition is
- how common it is
- how it is diagnosed and confirmed
- what treatment is available
- what the outlook for the baby is
- what happens next
- how likely it is to happen in future pregnancy
- where more support and information is available

Websites [PHE](#)



## MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

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### 56. Suicide prevention profile: February 2019 update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 05 February 2019

Abstract: The suicide prevention profile has been produced to help develop understanding at a local level and support an intelligence-driven approach to suicide prevention. It provides planners, providers and stakeholders with the means to profile their area and benchmark against similar populations.

Websites [PHE](#)

### 57. Body-weight and psychological well-being in the UK general population

Author: ARCHANGELIDI, O

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 2: Pages: 245–252

Abstract: While the consequences of body weight for physical health are well explored, the evidence for psychological well-being is less straightforward. An instrumental variable approach is used to address the endogenous relationship between body weight and well-being in the UK general population. Data from the Health Survey for England (2003, 2004 and 2006) is used to fit linear and ordered probit instrument variable models for a sample of 13 862 individuals, with frequent white meat consumption instrumenting for body-weight. Non-linearities in the relationship, robustness to weak instruments and relaxation of strict exogeneity assumption are further examined. Accounting for endogeneity and conditional on health a protective effect on well-being is observed. A unit increase in body mass index (BMI) improves General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) by 0.17 points and reduces the probability of reporting very low GHQ by 2.5%. Empirical testing showed

that the instrument performs well, with increased meat consumption adding 0.58 points to ones' BMI. In conclusion the study presents support for the jolly-fat hypothesis, however, caution is recommended in drawing inferences. Further research needs to resolve the mixed findings in the literature.

Websites [Oxford](#)



## WIDER DETERMINANTS

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### 58. Going the Extra Mile: a project to help those furthest from work

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: The 'Going the Extra Mile' (GEM) project is a partnership of approximately 70 community organisations, managed by Gloucestershire Gateway Trust on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council. It aims to help individuals within Gloucestershire who are facing multiple barriers to employment, and who are furthest from the labour market. The aim is to build confidence, overcome barriers and help people move towards education, employment or training. It does this by tailoring programmes to every individual, through a personalised action plan offering dedicated and specialised help, guidance and support

Websites [PHE](#)

### 59. Rough sleeping in England: autumn 2018

Author: MINISTRY OF HOUSING, COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: Annual statistical release about the number of people sleeping rough in local authorities across England. This release provides information for autumn 2018 on the single night snapshot of rough sleeping that is taken annually in England using street counts, evidence-based estimates, and estimates informed by spotlight street counts. Local authorities decide on the best method to use, to assess the number of people sleeping rough in their area. All local authorities assessed rough sleeping on a single night between 1 October and 30 November 2018.

Websites [Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government](#)

### 60. A collaborative resolution to build a healthier society

Author: HEALTH FOUNDATION

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: The Health Foundation have been working in partnership over the last year and a half with nine other organisations to set up a collaboration to raise awareness in the UK of the evidence on the social determinants of health and what can be done to address them. In November 2018, the Health Foundation's board agreed to invest up to £15m in the collaboration over the next seven years to help deliver the ambition they had been co-created over the 18 months. The Collaboration for Wellbeing and Health is part of wider work to promote healthy lives for all a core part of the Foundation's new strategy for 2019 to 2021. The Collaboration aims to build on the existing work and evidence to create the conditions for people to live healthier lives by addressing the social determinants of health. It brings together a range of organisations from different sectors based on the premise that a complex issue such as creating a healthier society, with multiple, interrelated moving parts,

requires joined up action. It is informed by Collective Impact, which is an established cross-sector approach to addressing large-scale, complex social issues.

The Collaboration for Wellbeing and Health is made up of:

- Local Government Association (LGA)
- The National Lottery Community Fund
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- Institute for Health Equity
- New Philanthropy Capital (NPC)
- What Works Wellbeing
- People's Health Trust
- Race Equality Foundation
- RSPH
- The Health Foundation

Websites [Health Foundation](#)

### **61. Measuring ageing: An introduction to the Ageing Better Measures Framework**

Author: CENTRE FOR BETTER AGEING

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: The Centre for Better Ageing has developed a compendium of 63 measures, survey scales and their associated data sources looking at outcomes at the individual level related to ageing and later life. The Ageing Better Measures Framework (ABMF) aims to help individuals and organisations working in this area to access and utilise some of the most high-quality measures, scales and data sources looking at outcomes at the individual level. It is intended as an accessible tool for anyone who is interested in ageing-related data or evaluation of ageing-related activities.

Websites [CBA](#)

### **62. The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2018**

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 07 February 2019

Abstract: A summary of violent crime from the year ending March 2018 Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime. Over the last two decades the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has shown long-term reductions in estimates of violent crime. Victimization rates decreased from 4.7% of adults being a victim of violent crime in 1995 to 1.7% in the year ending March 2018. However, over the last four years levels of violent crime measured by the CSEW have remained fairly flat, indicating a change in the previous downward trend. While the overall level of violent crime showed no change compared with the previous year, there is evidence of increases in some lower-volume, higher-harm violent offences recorded by the police. The number of homicides recorded by the police showed a fourth consecutive annual rise in the year ending March 2018, following a long-term decline. Police recorded crime and NHS data have also indicated rises in the number of offences involving knives or sharp instruments over the last four years. These offences tend to be concentrated in London and other metropolitan areas.

Websites [ONS](#)

### **63. Homicide in England and Wales: year ending March 2018**

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 07 February 2019

Abstract: Analyses of information held within the Home Office Homicide Index, which contains detailed record-

level information about each homicide recorded by police in England and Wales. There were 726 homicides in the year ending March 2018, 20 more (3% increase) than in the previous year. However, recent trends in homicide are affected by the recording of exceptional incidents with multiple victims such as the terrorist attacks in London and Manchester, and events at Hillsborough in 1989. If these are excluded, then the number of homicides increased by 89, or 15%, from 606 to 695. The number of homicides was the highest since the year ending March 2008, when 729 were recorded. There were 285 homicides where the method of killing was by a knife or sharp instrument, the highest number since the Home Office Homicide Index began in 1946. The rise in homicide seen in recent years has been most pronounced in male victims and those in younger age groups. There were 12 offences of homicide per million population, and the homicide rate for males (17 per million population) was just over double that for females (8 per million population). As in previous years, women were far more likely than men to be killed by partners or ex-partners (33% of female victims compared with 1% of male victims), and men were more likely than women to be killed by friends or acquaintances (25% of male victims compared with 7% of female victims).

Websites [ONS](#)

#### **64. State-level income inequality and meeting physical activity guidelines; differential associations among US men and women**

Author: Pabayo, R

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 2: Pages: 229-236

Abstract: Previous work has identified a relationship between income inequality and risk for obesity and heart attack. This study investigated the relationship between state-level income inequality and physical activity among US adults. Findings show that in comparison to males, females were significantly more likely to report being physically inactive, and less likely to meet aerobic activity requirements, meet strengthening activities, and meet overall physical activity recommendations. Cross-level Gini  $\times$  sex interactions indicated that income inequality was associated with increased odds for participating in no physical activity, decreased odds in participating in strengthening physical activity, aerobic activity, and in meeting overall physical activity recommendations among women only. The study concludes that future studies are needed to identify mechanisms in which income inequality leads to physical activity behavior among US women.

Websites [Oxford](#)

#### **65. Health impact, and economic value, of meeting housing quality standards: a retrospective longitudinal data linkage study**

Author: RODGERS, S.E

Journal: Public Health Research Vol: 6 Part: 8

Abstract: Poor-quality housing adversely affects residents' health but there is a paucity of high-quality evidence to support this. This research investigated the health impact of bringing housing to a national quality standard. A natural experiment of improvements to housing quality were analysed using repeated measures of health-care utilisation and economic outcomes at an individual person level. The main outcome measures include emergency hospital admissions for cardiorespiratory conditions and injuries. Primary health-care utilisation for respiratory and common mental health disorders, emergency department injury attendances and health-care utilisation costs. Findings show that residents aged  $\geq 60$  years living in homes in which electrical systems were upgraded were associated with 39% fewer admissions than those living in homes in which they were not. Reduced admissions were also associated with windows and doors, wall insulation and gardens and estates for those living in homes in which these co-intervention were upgraded. There were no associations of change in emergency admissions with upgrading heating, loft insulation, kitchens or bathrooms. In conclusion, this complex interdisciplinary study found that hospital admissions could be avoided through improving housing quality standards.

Websites [NIHR](#)



## OTHER

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### 66. Governance and accountability for integrated health and care

Author: NHS CLINICAL COMMISSIONERS

Date: January 2019

Abstract: Increasingly local systems are coming together to deliver integrated approaches to health and social care. This explainer for the NHS and local authorities outlines some of the key governance and accountability challenges that these organisations may face when seeking to work more collaboratively and potential solutions. We also highlight some of the key enablers from those systems that have already progressed on this journey and what they need to go further.

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

### 67. Dental epidemiology toolkit for local authorities

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: This toolkit provides guidance and advice for local authorities as commissioners and users of surveys to inform oral health improvement. The document contains:

- an overview of the dental epidemiology survey process for local authorities
- the many uses of survey data through examples
- advice on the variations of survey sampling for local requirements
- tools for procurement and contract management

The toolkit supports local authorities with regard to the Public Health England Dental Public Health Epidemiology programme.

Websites [PHE](#)

### 68. Participation: its impact on services and the people who use them

Author: McMILLAN, R

Date: 31 January 2019

Abstract: This report looks at the impact of using participation approaches within health and social care. The use of the term 'participation' throughout this report refers to instances where people who use services (PWUS), carers and relatives of those who use services and the general public, have been involved in developing health and social care at service and strategic levels. The impact of participation at the individual level, such as shared decision-making, is not discussed in this report. The services reviewed include health, primary social care and the third sector. The findings show that the impact of using participation approaches within health and social care was positive overall where most reported either health or economic outcomes, and only a small number of projects reported social outcomes. Generally, it appears that co-production methods such as peer support, volunteering and co-delivery of services were beneficial, particularly for more efficient use of services and cost savings. Furthermore, most of the evidence available for the impact of participation is in the health sector.

Websites [IRISS](#)

**69. Dental prescribing dashboard 2018**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 January 2019

Abstract: This dashboard is designed for dental public health consultants and local dental networks. It aims to help identification of outlying activities and trends that could improve best practice for prescribing among primary care dentists. Analysis is based on data from the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) information services database and includes prescriptions submitted by pharmacy contractors and dispensing doctors in England. The data covers prescribing and dispensing data from October 2015 to March 2018 (quarterly) and April 2017 to March 2018 (monthly). There are 4 reporting measures included:

- overall prescribing
- antibiotic prescribing
- fluoride prescribing
- prescribing of the top 3 antibacterial items

Websites [PHE](#)

**70. Shaping healthy places: exploring the district council role in health**

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 07 February 2019

Abstract: In Victorian times, local government pioneered and introduced the provision of clean water, universal education, parks and open spaces, decent public housing, food inspection and the detection and treatment of infectious diseases. In the twenty-first century, local government are building new partnerships and taking on a critical leadership role in improving the public's health. The modern day health challenges are significant. One in five children in Year 6 are overweight or obese. Most people will reach a retirement age with a disability. Sick days cost our economy £14 billion a year. Long-term conditions account for 70 per cent of hospital bed days. The country faces a rising tide of need, as people live longer but spend more of those years in ill-health, largely because of preventable chronic diseases. This publication presents case study examples showing how district councils have improved the health of their local areas.

Websites [LGA](#)

**71. Improving the public's health: local government delivers**

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 06 February 2019

Abstract: Good public health, drawing imaginatively on all of local government's functions, can make a real, large-scale difference to: promoting the independence of people with long-term chronic conditions; preventing ill health and therefore to reducing pressures on social care and the NHS; improving people's lives and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities. The data presented in this publication demonstrates that the local authority delivery of public health is effective, accountable, efficient and offers great value for money. The changes to public health over the last six years should be seen as an exemplar of public sector reform.

Websites [LGA](#)

**72. Personal and economic well-being, UK: July to September 2018**

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 04 February 2019

Abstract: The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has brought together its data on both personal and economic well-being to give a fuller picture on the well-being of UK households. Some of the main points include:

- In the latest quarter, economic indicators such as income and spending continue to increase, however, longer term, there is a slowdown of household conditions, also seen in a levelling off of people's personal well-being and people's perception of the future has been worsening.
- In Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2018, there was an increase in real household disposable income per head, up 0.7% compared with a year ago, alongside similar rises in earnings, employment and household spending and improved anxiety ratings.
- Since the end of 2017, improvements have levelled off in average happiness, life satisfaction and worthwhile ratings, similar to recent trends in net household financial wealth and household disposable income per head.

Websites [ONS](#)