

# 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

21<sup>st</sup> June 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. Medicines in health and adult social care: Learning from risks and sharing good practice for better outcomes
2. Supporting carers in general practice: a framework of quality markers
3. Getting carers connected
4. Carers
5. Carers' breaks: guidance for commissioners and providers

### CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

---

6. Rare Jewels Specialised parent-infant relationship teams in the UK
7. We need to talk: Access to speech and language therapy
8. Children in need of help and protection: data and analysis
9. Local authority interactive tool (LAIT)
10. Child and infant mortality in England and Wales: 2017
11. Advocacy for children: Children and young people's advocacy in England
12. Finding Help: Children, young people and families navigating the system to get the mental health support they need
13. Statutory Funding For Children's Hospice and Palliative Care Charities in England 2018/19
14. Back pain, mental health and substance use are associated in adolescents

### COMMISSIONING AND ECONOMICS

---

15. Assurance Engagement of the Mental Health Investment Standard – briefing for Clinical Commissioning Groups
16. Commissioning guidance for fertility treatment

## HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

---

17. A data-driven approach to cancer care
18. NHS waiting times for elective and cancer treatment

## HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

---

19. Alcohol's harm to others
20. Bowel cancer screening: programme overview
21. Cervical screening: cytology reporting failsafe
22. NHS Health Check quarterly statistics: June 2019
23. Cardiovascular disease prevention: applying All Our Health
24. Adult obesity: applying All Our Health
25. Social prescribing: applying All Our Health
26. Ageing cohort of drug users
27. Association between electronic cigarette use and myocardial infarction
28. The effect of chronic disease warning statements on alcohol-related health beliefs and consumption intentions among at-risk drinkers
29. Physical activity and exercise in adults with type 1 diabetes: understanding their needs using a person-centered approach
30. A review of the impact of physical activity mass media campaigns on low compared to high socioeconomic groups
31. Associations of intention to undertake physical activity among community dwelling British South Asian adults aged 60 years and over: a cross-sectional study
32. Why smokers avoid cigarette pack risk messages: Two randomized clinical trials in the United States
33. The effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of plant sterol or stanol-enriched functional foods as a primary prevention strategy for people with cardiovascular disease risk in England: a modeling study

## HEALTH PROTECTION

---

34. UK and international immunisation schedules comparison tool
35. Measles: post-exposure prophylaxis
36. Holidaymakers urged to put MMR checks top of any travel plans

## MATERNITY AND INFANTS

---

37. Healthy beginnings: applying All Our Health
38. Social support and maternal mental health at 4 months and 1 year postpartum: analysis from the All Our Families cohort
39. Ethnic variation in unexplained deaths in infancy, including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), England and Wales 2006–2012: national birth cohort study using routine data
40. Vaccination against pertussis and influenza in pregnancy: a qualitative study of barriers and facilitators

## MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

---

41. Ignoring the Alarms follow-up: Too many avoidable deaths from eating disorders

## WIDER DETERMINANTS

---

42. Persistent poverty in the UK and EU: 2017
43. Environmental health inequalities in Europe: Second assessment report
44. LGiU Homelessness Commission 2019: Final report
45. Beyond the NHS: Addressing the root causes of poor health
46. The association of sleep with neighbourhood physical and social environment
47. Inequalities in hip fracture incidence are greatest in the North of England: regional analysis of the effects of social deprivation on hip fracture incidence across England

## OTHER

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48. In Plain Sight: Workplace bullying in charities and the implications for leadership
49. Death in people aged 75 years and older in England in 2017
50. Investing in The NHS long term plan

### 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. Medicines in health and adult social care: Learning from risks and sharing good practice for better outcomes

Author: CARE QUALITY COMMISSION

Date: 06 June 2019

Abstract: This report describes lessons for better medicines optimisation across health and social care providers and the positive impact of involving pharmacy professionals in health and social care settings.

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

### 2. Supporting carers in general practice: a framework of quality markers

Author: NHS ENGLAND

Date: 11 June 2019

Abstract: This document offers a series of practical ideas that have been developed in partnership with carers, primary care teams and other key stakeholders. Collectively, these provide a framework for improving how

general practice can better identify and support carers of all ages.

Websites [NHS England](#)

### 3. Getting carers connected

Author: CARERS UK

Date: 07 June 2019

Abstract: This report was released for Carers Week 2019, which was the 10th -16th June. Getting Carers Connected compares carers' experience of loneliness and well-being compared with the rest of the population. Findings also suggest that the numbers of adults providing unpaid care could be significantly higher than previously thought.

Websites [Carers UK](#)

### 4. Carers

Author: UK House of Commons Library

Date: 12 June 2019

Abstract: This House of Commons Library briefing paper provides information about the number of carers in the UK and the issues they face. It also explains the rights, benefits and support available to carers as well as current and previous Government policy on caring.

Websites [House of Commons Library](#)

### 5. Carers' breaks: guidance for commissioners and providers

Author: SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE

Date: June 2019

Abstract: This guidance is for commissioners, providers and others involved in the planning, shaping and delivery of support for adult carers, primarily in England. It will be of interest to commissioners within local authorities (including public health), clinical commissioning groups (CCGs), NHS trusts and mental health trusts. It will also be of interest to a wide range of providers – including those from the voluntary, community, private and public sectors, not just those already providing carers' breaks.

Websites [SCIE](#)



## CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

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### 6. Rare Jewels Specialised parent-infant relationship teams in the UK

Author: HOGG, S

Date: 10 June 2019

Abstract: This report explains what specialised parent-infant relationship teams are, and why they matter. It contains the most up-to-date analysis of provision across the four nations of the UK. Specialised parent-infant

teams work at multiple levels, as experts, champions and providers of specialised care. They to enable local systems to offer effective, high-quality prevention and early intervention to give every baby the best start in life. This research could find only 27 of these teams in the whole of the UK. But their value is being realised, and an increasing number of commissioners are funding new services - despite the difficult economic climate. Most babies in the UK live in an area where there is no parent-infant team. This report calls for specialised parent-infant relationship teams available across the UK by 2030, able to support all families who need them.

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

## 7. We need to talk: Access to speech and language therapy

Author: CHILDREN'S COMMISSIONER

Date: June 2019

Abstract: This report looks for the first time at spending on speech and language therapy services (SLT) for children across the country to help identify where children who need support are falling through the gaps. This information was previously hidden – there is no publicly available, reliable information about what is being spent, and there is no single body to hold to account for that spending. The Previous research has shown that children with poor vocabulary skills are twice as likely to be unemployed when they grow up, and over 60% of children in Young Offender Institutions have communication difficulties. While nearly one in five children are starting their school lives lacking the expected communication skills, the report reveals a 'postcode lottery' of spending, with huge variations across different areas. This risks children waiting months to be seen, or never receiving support at all. The Children's Commissioner makes a number of recommendations for improving SLT provision so that children who need it can access support quickly, wherever they live.

Websites [Children's Commissioner - Report](#); [Children's Commissioner - Press Release](#)

## 8. Children in need of help and protection: data and analysis

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Department for Education

Date: 16 June 2019

Abstract: The Department for Education (DfE) released new data and analysis on children in need. A range of DfE data sources and linked several datasets have been used for the first time. It will be of interest to those working in services for children in need and those engaging with the [children in need review](#). The analysis offers insights into children in need including:

- the characteristics of children in need
- overlaps with other disadvantages such as special educational needs
- the experiences of children in need through social care and school
- outcomes from the early years through education and into adulthood

Children in need are a legally defined group of children, assessed by social workers as needing help and protection as a result of risks to their development or health, or who are disabled.

Websites [DfE - Release](#); [DfE - Report](#)

## 9. Local authority interactive tool (LAIT)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Department for Education

Date: 14 June 2019

Abstract: An interactive spreadsheet for comparing data about children and young people across all local authorities in England. This update includes an updated LAIT tool and version log.

Websites [DfE](#)

### 10. Child and infant mortality in England and Wales: 2017

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 17 June 2019

Abstract: Stillbirths, infant and childhood deaths occurring annually in England and Wales, and associated risk factors. Main points include:

- There were 2,636 infant deaths (aged under 1 year) that occurred in England and Wales in 2017, a decrease of 0.6% compared with 2,651 in 2016.
- There were also fewer live births in England and Wales in 2017 and this meant the infant mortality rate increased to 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 3.8 in 2016.
- The infant mortality rate decreased from 12.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980 to a record low of 3.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014; since then it has increased to 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017.
- The infant mortality rate was highest in the most deprived areas of England at 5.2 deaths per 1,000 live births and lowest in the least deprived areas at 2.7 deaths per 1,000 live births; rates in both areas have decreased compared with 2008 but the rate in the most deprived areas has decreased more, by 23.5%.
- The infant mortality rate was highest among low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams) at 34.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017, an increase of 5.8% from 2016.

Websites [ONS](#)

### 11. Advocacy for children: Children and young people's advocacy in England

Author: CHILDREN'S COMMISSIONER

Date: 13 June 2019

Abstract: This report intends both to take stock of advocacy provided by local authorities three years on and to highlight ongoing issues observed by the Children's Commissioner's [Help at Hand](#) service, which provides advice and help to children in care. This research is not a complete review of advocacy provision in England, rather it is intended to contribute to ongoing work to promote support for effective advocacy and to ensure that children and young people receive a good service wherever they are. While many people can act as a child's advocate by helping them to have their voice heard, this report focuses on independent, professional advocacy, to which children and young people are entitled by law and statutory guidance.

Websites [Children's Commissioner - Report](#)

### 12. Finding Help: Children, young people and families navigating the system to get the mental health support they need

Author: RAINER, C

Date: June 2019

Abstract: This briefing explores the processes children, young people and their parents/carers go through when they decide they need support with the mental and emotional challenges they are experiencing.

Websites [Children's Society](#)

### 13. Statutory Funding For Children's Hospice and Palliative Care Charities in England 2018/19

Author: TOGETHER FOR SHORT LIVES

Date: 19 June 2019

Abstract: This survey of 27 children's hospices in England shows that NHS and local council cuts are hitting lifeline care for seriously ill children. The report calls on NHS England to keep its promise to protect the

Children's Hospice Grant – and go further by increasing it to £25 million per year.

Websites [Together for Short Lives - Report](#); [Together for Short Lives - News](#)

#### **14. Back pain, mental health and substance use are associated in adolescents**

Author: KAMPER, S

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Early online

Abstract: During adolescence, prevalence of pain and health risk factors such as smoking, alcohol use and poor mental health all rise sharply. The aim of this study was to describe the relationship between back pain and health risk factors in adolescents. Data was collected from ~2500 and 3900 children. Findings show that larger proportions of children smoked or drank alcohol within each strata of increasing pain frequency. The trend with anxiety and depression was less clear, although there was a marked difference between the children that reported no pain, and pain more frequently. The study concludes that two large, independent samples show adolescents that experience back pain more frequently are also more likely to smoke, drink alcohol and report feelings of anxiety and depression. Pain appears to be part of the picture of general health risk in adolescents.

Websites [Oxford](#)



### **COMMISSIONING AND ECONOMICS**

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#### **15. Assurance Engagement of the Mental Health Investment Standard – briefing for Clinical Commissioning Groups**

Author: NHS ENGLAND

Date: 14 June 2019

Abstract: This document outlines how the validation process should be commissioned and carried out for CCGs to validate their 2018/19 year-end position on meeting the Mental Health Investment Standard (MHIS).

Websites [NHS England](#)

#### **16. Commissioning guidance for fertility treatment**

Author: HUMAN FERTILISATION & EMBRYOLOGY AUTHORITY

Date: June 2019

Abstract: This guidance is intended for clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) to support them in commissioning fertility services for their local population and implementing the NICE guidelines on fertility treatment.

Websites [HFEA - Report](#); [HFEA - News](#)



## HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

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### 17. A data-driven approach to cancer care

Author: REFORM

Date: 10 June 2019

Abstract: This Reformer Thoughts brings together healthcare experts to discuss the potential of a data-driven approach to cancer care. The articles show how data are currently shaping the delivery of cancer care, how to gain the most from the data that are currently available and how to maximise the potential of this data in the future.

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

### 18. NHS waiting times for elective and cancer treatment

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts

Date: 05 June 2019

Abstract: The NHS treats more and more people each year, and patients have a right to expect to receive treatment within the timescales set out by the NHS Constitution. The report finds that the percentage of patients treated within waiting times standards continues to get worse for both elective (non-urgent care) and cancer treatment, with less than half of NHS trusts and foundation trusts (trusts) meeting the 18-week waiting times standard for elective treatment, and only 38% meet the 62-day standard from referral to treatment for cancer patients.

Websites [Report](#); [PAC - News](#)



## HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

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### 19. Alcohol's harm to others

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 12 June 2019

Abstract: There's a lot of evidence about the relationship between alcohol consumption and harm experienced by drinkers such as ill health, disability and death. But there is less evidence to bring together what we know about the detrimental effects alcohol has on people other than drinkers, such as being a victim alcohol-related crime, family breakdown, child abuse and needing support from the police and healthcare services. This review aims to describe these harms to others from existing surveys published in countries which are members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Websites [PHE](#)



**20. Bowel cancer screening: programme overview**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 12 June 2019

Abstract: Updated information on the programme, including commissioning, quality assurance, education and training. This update includes information on the new faecal immunochemical test (FIT) kit.

Websites [PHE](#)

**21. Cervical screening: cytology reporting failsafe**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 17 June 2019

Abstract: Commissioners, providers and healthcare professionals should use these guidelines to help avoid and manage errors or missed screens. This guidance updates and replaces guidance from 2018 to reflect implementation of the primary HPV screening pathway.

Websites [PHE](#)

**22. NHS Health Check quarterly statistics: June 2019**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 13 June 2019

Abstract: Number of NHS health checks offered and uptake each quarter, for the year to date and over 5 years April 2014 to March 2019. This update contains data from 152 local authorities for January to March 2019 (quarter 4 for 2018 to 2019) and cumulative data from 1 April 2014 to March 2019.

Websites [PHE](#)

**23. Cardiovascular disease prevention: applying All Our Health**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 17 June 2019

Abstract: Updated evidence and guidance to help healthcare professionals to prevent heart attacks, strokes and dementia and to improve cardiovascular health. This update includes an added link to cardiovascular disease prevention e-learning resource.

Websites [PHE](#)

**24. Adult obesity: applying All Our Health**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 17 June 2019

Abstract: Updated evidence and guidance for healthcare professionals, to help people change their eating and activity habits. This updated includes an added link to adult obesity e-learning resource.

Websites [PHE](#)

**25. Social prescribing: applying All Our Health**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 17 June 2019

Abstract: Updated information and guidance for health and care professionals on how to promote social prescribing in their practice. This update provides an added link to e-learning resource for social prescribing.

Websites [PHE](#)

## 26. Ageing cohort of drug users

Author: ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE MISUSE OF DRUGS

Date: 14 June 2019

Abstract: The past decade has seen a shift in the age profile of those seeking treatment for drug use. An ageing cohort, who have survived lengthy histories of heavy drug use, now account for an increasing portion of the treatment group in the UK and Europe. This report from the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) explores the specific issues for older people with a drug problem focusing on those who have had a drug problem for an extended period of time. It describes the health and social care needs of this population, and identifies effective services responses and best practice.

Websites [ACMD](#)

## 27. Association between electronic cigarette use and myocardial infarction

Author: ALZHRANI, T

Journal: American Journal of Preventive Medicine Vol: 55 Part: 4: Pages: 455-461

Abstract: Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are promoted as a less risky alternative to conventional cigarettes and have grown in popularity. Experimental and clinical evidence suggests that they could increase the risk of myocardial infarction. The National Health Interview Surveys of 2014 and 2016 were used to examine the cross-sectional association between e-cigarette use (never, former, some days, daily) and cigarette smoking (same categories) and myocardial infarction in a single logistic regression model that also included demographics (age, gender, BMI) and health characteristics (hypertension, diabetes, and hypercholesterolemia) using logistic regression. Data were collected in 2014 and 2016 and analysed in 2017 and 2018. The study concludes that daily e-cigarette use, adjusted for smoking conventional cigarettes as well as other risk factors, is associated with increased risk of myocardial infarction.

Websites [AJPM](#)

## 28. The effect of chronic disease warning statements on alcohol-related health beliefs and consumption intentions among at-risk drinkers

Author: Jongenelis, M

Journal: Health Education Research Vol: 33 Part: 5 Pages: 351–360

Abstract: Informing drinkers of the health risks associated with alcohol consumption via warning statements located on alcohol products can increase their capacity to make healthier choices. This study assessed whether exposing at-risk drinkers to warning statements relating to specific chronic diseases increases the extent to which alcohol is believed to be a risk factor for those diseases and influences consumption intentions. Significant increases in the extent to which alcohol was believed to be a risk factor for diabetes, heart disease, mental illness and cancer were found. With the exception of the liver damage and heart disease statements, exposure to each statement was associated with a significant reduction in consumption intentions. Warning statements advising of the specific chronic diseases associated with alcohol consumption can produce favourable changes in drinking intentions among at-risk drinkers.

Websites [Oxford](#)

**29. Physical activity and exercise in adults with type 1 diabetes: understanding their needs using a person-centered approach**

Author: KIME,N

Journal: Health Education Research Vol: 33 Part: 5 Pages: 375–388

Abstract: Physical activity is a key component in the management of diabetes, but most people do not engage in recommended levels of physical activity. The aim of this study is to investigate the needs of adults with Type 1 diabetes (T1D) around physical activity and the challenges they face. The findings suggest that adults with T1D find it difficult to manage their diabetes and physical activity and decision-making is based on trial and error with minimal input from healthcare professionals. Participants want more information to enable them to manage their diabetes and physical activity effectively. Adults with T1D face unique challenges in relation to physical activity. Participants reported key determinants for being active. Research is needed to understand how physical activity promotion is best developed for those with T1D and the preparedness of healthcare professionals for delivering guidance to adults with T1D.

Websites [Oxford](#)

**30. A review of the impact of physical activity mass media campaigns on low compared to high socioeconomic groups**

Author: THOMAS, M.

Journal: Health Education Research Vol: 33 Part: 5: Pages: 429–446

Abstract: Physical inactivity is a major contributor to non-communicable disease and people of low socioeconomic status (SES) are more likely to be insufficiently active. Physical activity mass media campaigns aim to increase physical activity participation, but little is known about their impact on low SES groups. This study reviewed the published literature from 1990 to June 2016 to identify reports of physical activity mass media campaigns. Evaluation/study design, target population, campaign outcomes assessed, SES measures used were documented and the results of the SES comparisons were analyzed. The review found that physical activity mass media campaigns have mostly equitable or better impacts for low SES groups, but to reduce inequalities these campaigns need to be maximally effective for low SES population

Websites [Oxford](#)

**31. Associations of intention to undertake physical activity among community dwelling British South Asian adults aged 60 years and over: a cross-sectional study**

Author: HOME, M

Journal: Public Health Vol: 162: Pages: 1-8

Abstract: High prevalence of sedentary behaviour is seen in most immigrant groups in Western countries, particularly in those from the Indian subcontinent. The primary objective of this study was to determine the sociocognitive associations with intention to undertake physical activity (PA) among separate groups of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi older adults aged  $\geq 60$  years in the North West of England, UK. Associations were seen in beliefs about PA and the amount of PA undertaken. Attitude was correlated with intention and amount of PA undertaken. Subjective norm was correlated with intention to undertake PA. Between-group differences were seen between (1) Indian and Pakistani group's in subjective norm; (2) all ethnicities in intention to undertake PA; and (3) in the amount and attitude to undertaking PA between men and women. Comorbidity was associated with beliefs about PA uptake. In conclusion, subgroup differences between Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi older adults in subjective norm and intention to undertaking PA highlight the importance of tailoring interventions to accommodate for subgroup differences when developing culturally appropriate PA interventions aimed at increasing uptake and adherence.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

**32. Why smokers avoid cigarette pack risk messages: Two randomized clinical trials in the United States**

Author: HALL, M

Journal: Social Science & Medicine Vol: 213: Pages: 165-172

**Abstract:** This study explored why smokers avoid cigarette pack risk messages in two large trials. Findings show that intervention messages led to greater message avoidance in both trials. In Trial 1, intervention messages elicited greater negative affect, which in turn was associated with greater avoidance. In contrast, reactance explained only a small part of the effect in Trial 1. Similarly, in Trial 2, intervention messages elicited greater negative affect, which was associated with more avoidance reactance did not explain any of the effect. In both trials, avoidance was associated with more forgoing or butting out of cigarettes. The study concludes that smokers may avoid cigarette pack risk messages because they evoke aversive types of emotion. These studies add to a growing body of evidence that, in the context of cigarette pack messages, avoidance is not a form of defensive processing but instead a sign of *deeper* processing.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

### **33. The effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of plant sterol or stanol-enriched functional foods as a primary prevention strategy for people with cardiovascular disease risk in England: a modeling study**

Author: YANG, W

Journal: The European Journal of Health Economics Vol: 19 Part: 7: Pages: 909–922

**Abstract:** This study appraises the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of consumption of plant sterol-enriched margarine-type spreads for the prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in people with hypercholesterolemia in England, compared to a normal diet. The study found that daily consumption of enriched spread reduces CVD risks more for men and older age groups. Assuming 50% compliance, 69 CVD events per 10,000 men and 40 CVD events per 10,000 women would be saved over 20 years. If the NHS pays the excess cost of enriched spreads, for the high-cholesterol group, the probability of enriched spreads being cost-effective is 100% for men aged over 64 years and women over 74, at £20,000/QALY threshold. Probabilities of cost-effectiveness are lower at younger ages, with mildly elevated cholesterol and over a 10-year time horizon. If consumers bear the full cost of enriched spreads, NHS savings arise from reduced CVD events.

Websites [Springer](#)



## **HEALTH PROTECTION**

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### **34. UK and international immunisation schedules comparison tool**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 14 June 2019

**Abstract:** This tool is intended to help staff in general practice to:

- ascertain what vaccines individuals moving to England from abroad have received
- record those vaccines in their IT system

It contains, for each of the 20 countries individuals most commonly immigrate to the UK from, the vaccinations schedule, the name of the diseases/vaccines in the local language and, where available the vaccines used in the countries of origin.

Websites [PHE](#)

**35. Measles: post-exposure prophylaxis**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 17 June 2019

Abstract: This updated guidance summarises the evidence for the effectiveness of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for measles and provides advice on the assessment for PEP for high risk groups, in the following order of priority: immunosuppressed individuals and pregnant women and infants

Websites [PHE](#)

**36. Holidaymakers urged to put MMR checks top of any travel plans**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 21 June 2019

Abstract: PHE and travel industry call on holidaymakers and other travellers to check their MMR vaccinations are up-to-date, as measles outbreaks continue across Europe. The disease is still endemic in many countries around the world including Europe, with France, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Germany among the countries reporting the highest case counts according to the European Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (ECDC). PHE data published at the end of May showed that measles remains a threat to the UK population, with 231 cases confirmed in England in the first quarter of 2019. The number of cases confirmed in England has been rising since 2018, with many linked to importations from Europe.

Websites [PHE - Press Release](#)

**MATERNITY AND INFANTS**

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**37. Healthy beginnings: applying All Our Health**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND  
Date: 17 June 2019

Abstract: Updated evidence and guidance to help healthcare professionals provide early intervention for children and reduce long term health and social costs. This update includes an added link to healthy beginnings e-learning resource.

Websites [PHE](#)

**38. Social support and maternal mental health at 4 months and 1 year postpartum: analysis from the All Our Families cohort**

Author: HETHERINGTON, E  
Journal: Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health Vol: 72

Abstract: Low social support is consistently associated with postpartum depression. Previous studies do not always control for previous mental health and do not consider what type of support (tangible, emotional, informational or positive social interaction) is most important. The objectives of this study are: to examine if low social support contributes to subsequent risk of depressive or anxiety symptoms and to determine which type of support is most important. The study concludes that group prenatal care, prenatal education and peer

support programmes have the potential to improve social support. Prenatal interventions studies are needed to confirm these findings in higher risk groups.

Websites [BMJ](#)

### **39. Ethnic variation in unexplained deaths in infancy, including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), England and Wales 2006–2012: national birth cohort study using routine data**

Author: KROLL, M

Journal: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health Vol: 72

Abstract: Unexplained deaths in infancy comprise 'sudden infant death syndrome' (SIDS) and deaths without ascertained cause. They are typically sleep-related, perhaps triggered by unsafe sleep environments. Preterm birth may increase risk, and varies with ethnicity. This study aimed to compare ethnic-specific rates of unexplained infant death, explore sociodemographic explanations for ethnic variation, and examine the role of preterm birth. The study concludes that there was substantial ethnic disparity in risk of unexplained infant death exists in England and Wales. Apparently not attributable to preterm birth or area deprivation, this may reflect cultural differences in infant care. Further research into infant-care practices in low-risk ethnic groups might enable more effective prevention of such deaths in the general population.

Websites [BMJ](#)

### **40. Vaccination against pertussis and influenza in pregnancy: a qualitative study of barriers and facilitators**

Author: MAISA, A

Journal: Public Health Vol: 162: 111-117

Abstract: Influenza and [pertussis vaccination](#) programmes have been in place for pregnant women in the UK since 2009 and 2012, respectively. In 2015, vaccine uptake rates were 55% for influenza and 63% for pertussis in Northern Ireland. A qualitative study was conducted with the aim of learning about the views of pregnant women and identifying potential barriers to vaccination in pregnancy. Six key themes were identified: *Information and knowledge; the influence of others, acceptance and trust, fear and distrust, responsibility for the baby, accessing vaccination*. Multiple appointments, lack of childcare, time off work and having responsibility to organise vaccination hindered some participants from getting immunised. Some women were willing to be vaccinated but did not recall being offered vaccination or were not sufficiently motivated to make arrangements themselves. Healthcare professionals appear to have a vital influential role in pregnant women's decisions about vaccination. Involving midwives and improving convenience of vaccination access may increase uptake. Strategies to develop interventions should address the aforementioned barriers to meet the pregnant women's needs.

Websites [Science Direct](#)



## **MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING**

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### **41. Ignoring the Alarms follow-up: Too many avoidable deaths from eating disorders**

Author: House of Commons Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee

Date: 11 June 2019

Abstract: In December 2017, the Parliamentary and Health Services Ombudsman (PHSO) published its report Ignoring the alarms: How NHS eating disorder services are failing patients and presented it to Parliament. In 'Ignoring the alarms', the PHSO set out three cases that it investigated which illustrated significant failings in

eating disorder services and serious issues that required national attention. The report made five wider recommendations relating to: the training of doctors and other medical professionals; the quality and availability of adult services, and the transition from child to adult services; improving coordination when more than one service is involved; using training to address gaps in provision of eating disorder specialists; and improving investigation and learning, in particular from serious incident investigations. This report examines what progress had been made on each of the PHSO's recommendations. This inquiry concludes that further action needs to be taken under each of the report's recommendations.

Websites [HoC Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee](#)



## WIDER DETERMINANTS

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### 42. Persistent poverty in the UK and EU: 2017

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 06 June 2019

Abstract: Comparisons of persistent poverty between UK and other EU countries. Main points include: -

- In the UK, 7.8% of the population were in persistent poverty, equivalent to roughly 4.7 million people; persistent poverty is defined as experiencing relative low income both in the current year and at least two out of the three preceding years.
- Persistent poverty rates in the UK in 2017 are comparable with levels in 2008, while Eurostat reported an estimated increase of 2.6 percentage points for the European Union (EU) over this period to 11.3%.
- Out of the 28 EU member states, the UK had the 12th highest poverty rate in 2017, but only the 20th highest persistent poverty rate; this reflects that in the UK, for those experiencing relative low income, it is more likely to be for a shorter period of time.
- An estimated 2.4 million working people were in poverty in 2017, of which 31% also experienced in-work poverty in 2016

Websites [ONS](#)

### 43. Environmental health inequalities in Europe: Second assessment report

Author: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION Regional Office for Europe

Date: June 2019

Abstract: Environmental conditions are a major determinant of health and well-being, but they are not shared equally across the population. Higher levels of environmental risk are often found in disadvantaged population subgroups. This assessment report considers the distribution of environmental risks and injuries within countries and shows that unequal environmental conditions, risk exposures and related health outcomes affect citizens daily in all settings where people live, work and spend their time. The report documents the magnitude of environmental health inequalities within countries through 19 inequality indicators on urban, housing and working conditions, basic services and injuries. The results call for more environmental and intersectoral action to identify and protect those who already carry a disproportionate environmental burden. Addressing inequalities in environmental risk will help to mitigate health inequalities and contribute to fairer and more socially cohesive societies.

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

#### **44. LGiU Homelessness Commission 2019: Final report**

Author: WALKER, A  
Date: 20 June 2019

Abstract: The Local Government Information Unit (LGiU) has launched the final report from the Local Government Homelessness Commission (LGHC), a year-long initiative set up to investigate how councils can fulfil their obligation to prevent homelessness. In the report, the LGHC argues that a comprehensive housing and homelessness strategy is desperately needed to address the underlying causes of homelessness and give councils the powers and resources they need to carry out their duties. Commissioners concluded that the recent dramatic rise in homelessness across the UK is a result of national policy failure. Rough sleeping is just the tip of the iceberg. Tackling homelessness and addressing its causes is a long-term project that needs to draw on partners and organisations from across the public sector and cannot be solved by reactive homelessness services alone.

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

#### **45. Beyond the NHS: Addressing the root causes of poor health**

Author: BAMFORD, S.M  
Date: June 2019

Abstract: This final report in the Centre for Progressive Policy's (CPP) year long inquiry into the future of health and social care in England argues a radical change of direction is required and focuses on how to develop and deliver a social model of health. From poor-quality housing to knife crime, from skills' deprivation to in-work poverty and homelessness, CPP argues that the greatest socioeconomic challenges of our time are also our greatest health challenges.

Websites [Centre for Progressive Policy](#)

#### **46. The association of sleep with neighbourhood physical and social environment**

Author: HUNTER, J  
Journal: Public Health Vol: 162: 126-134

Abstract: While sleep is critical for good health, it remains a major public health concern because millions of individuals do not obtain a sufficient amount of sleep at night to reap proper health benefits. In this study, 18 empirical articles on environmental factors that promote sleep loss were analyzed and synthesized according to the study type, exposure measures, outcome measures, methodology, and findings. Data from the literature demonstrate that neighborhood airplane, roadway, and rail noise pollution; air pollution from ozone and particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>); and, to some extent, ambient light, interfere with residents' ability to fall asleep, stay asleep, and wake feeling rested. There is also some evidence that neighborhood green space, walkability, safety, built environment, and other social characteristics, such as neighborhood disorder and ability to trust one's neighbors, dramatically impact residents' sleep. This article provides a critical assessment of the multidimensional relationship between neighborhood physical and social characteristics and sleep, addresses major methodological concerns that limit current empirical knowledge, and suggests steps to shape future research.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

#### **47. Inequalities in hip fracture incidence are greatest in the North of England: regional analysis of the effects of social deprivation on hip fracture incidence across England**

Author: BHIMJIYANI, A  
Journal: Public Health Vol: 162: Pages: 25-31



**Abstract:** Hip fracture risk varies by geography and by levels of deprivation. This study examined the effect of local area-level deprivation on hip fracture incidence across nine regions in England, using 14 years of hospital data, to determine whether inequalities in hip fracture incidence rates vary across geographic regions in England. The study concludes that regional variation in hip fracture incidence exists across England, with the greatest absolute burden of incident hip fractures observed in the North East for both men and women. Across local areas in North England, absolute and relative inequalities in hip fracture incidence were greater than in other regions. The findings highlight the need for improved fracture prevention programmes that aim to reduce regional and social inequalities in hip fracture incidence.

Websites [Science Direct](#)



## OTHER

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### **48. In Plain Sight: Workplace bullying in charities and the implications for leadership**

Author: FITZPATRICK, R.

Date: June 2019

**Abstract:** This report reveals the emotional harm caused to people experiencing bullying in the charity workplace and makes six recommendations to create safer systems, processes and cultures. 524 self-selected people who experienced bullying participated in an online survey and researchers also conducted 20 in-depth interviews. All examples of bullying took place in registered charities in England and Wales within the last five years. The research focused on the impact of the bullying, who was responsible for it and the responses by organisations and regulators to reports of bullying.

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

### **49. Death in people aged 75 years and older in England in 2017**

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 14 June 2019

**Abstract:** This analysis details the number of deaths amongst people aged 75 and older, using data from the Annual mortality extract, Office for National Statistics (ONS), © Crown copyright 2019. This bulletin provides information of number of deaths by:

- age
- sex
- cause of death
- place of death
- deprivation

The supporting data provides the underlying data summaries used for all the tables and figures in the document. This is the first in the 'death and end of life care' report series from the National End of Life Care Intelligence Network at Public Health England.

Websites [PHE](#)

### **50. Investing in The NHS long term plan**

Author: CHARLESWORTH, A

Date: 18 June 2019

Abstract: This briefing analyses the challenges now facing health and social care and looks at the implications of the plan for activity levels and workforce in the NHS in England. It sets out funding scenarios for areas of health spending outside NHS England's budget (including NHS workforce, capital investment, the prevention agenda and adult social care) and examines the potential impact on wider public spending. The findings of the analysis are supported by a separate [survey of NHS front-line leaders](#) carried out by NHS Confederation.

Websites [Press Release](#); [Briefing](#); [Survey](#)