

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

4th October 2019

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Please note:

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

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

1. Facts about carers 2019

Author: CARERS UK

Date: 21 August 2019

Abstract: [Facts about carers 2019](#) is a Carers UK digest and analysis of all the major research and statistics about carers in the UK. This briefing covers:

- Who are carers?
- How many people are carers?
- Number of hours of care provided
- Valuing carers
- Carer demographics
- What kind of care do carers provide?
- Who do they care for?
- The impact of caring

Websites [Carers UK](#)

2. Adult Social Care Funding (England)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 30 September 2019

Abstract: This Commons Library briefing paper examines the key funding pressures facing adult social care services in England and evidence of the impacts of these pressures on social care and health services. The paper explains the additional short-term, ring-fenced funding that has been committed to adult social care between 2016/17 and 2020/21, and outlines concerns about a social care funding gap and financial uncertainty in the future.

Websites [HoC - Report](#)

3. Spousal care-giving arrangements in Europe. The role of gender, socio-economic status and the welfare state

Author: BERTOGG, A

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early online

Abstract: Spouses (and partners) are the most important source of care in old age. Informal care for frail spouses is provided by both sexes and across all socio-economic backgrounds and welfare policy contexts. There are, however, interesting differences as to whether spouses care alone, receive informal support from other family members or formal support from professional helpers, or outsource the care of their spouse completely. The present article contributes to the literature by differentiating between solo spousal care-giving and shared or outsourced care-giving arrangements, as well as between formal and informal care support. The results show that men have a higher propensity to share care-giving than women, albeit only with informal supporters. As expected, welfare policy plays a role insofar as higher expenditure on Cash-for-Care schemes encourage informally outsourced care-giving arrangements, whereas Care-in-Kind reduce the likelihood for informally shared or outsourced care-giving arrangements. Moreover, the influence of these welfare policy measures differs between individuals of different socio-economic status but not between men and women.

Websites [Cambridge Journals](#)



CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

4. Encouraging healthier 'out of home' food provision

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 20 September 2019

Abstract: This updated toolkit supports local councils and independent food businesses in helping children and families to choose healthier food. It is part of PHE's approach to dealing with obesity. The 'Healthier catering guidance for different types of businesses' provides tips for business on how to provide and promote healthier food and drink for children and families and reflects the latest [government dietary recommendations for sugars](#).

Websites [PHE](#)

5. Child death review: statutory and operational guidance (England)

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Date: 20 September 2019

Abstract: This updated guidance sets out the full process that follows the death of a child who is normally resident in England. It builds on the statutory requirements set out in [Working together to safeguard children](#) and clarifies how individual professionals and organisations across all sectors involved in the child death review should contribute to reviews.

Websites [DHSC](#)

6. Impact Report 2019

Author: CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

Date: September 2019

Abstract: The Children's Society impact report for 2018/19 highlights their work across the country to change things for the young people with whom they work. The impact is the sustainable change that young people see as a result of their work. This means change in themselves, in their families and their communities, and in the

systems with which they interact. Ultimately, the impact the Children's Society seek is that young people have safe, stable, healthy, and positive lives, where they have less exposure to harmful risk, are resilient, and have the resources they need to thrive.

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

7. No Place At Home: APPG inquiry into children missing from out of area placements

Author: The All Party Parliamentary Group for Runaway and Missing Children and Adults

Date: September 2019

Abstract: Last year over 100,000 children were in care of English local authorities at any point during the year. The number of children who become looked after is growing every year as is the number of children who go missing from their care placements. The APPG Inquiries in 2012 and 2016 presented evidence that children who go missing from care were not receiving the support they need to keep them safe. In March 2019 the APPG launched a new inquiry into children going missing from out of area placements, aiming to explore what further changes are needed to make children in care safer and to explore where practice on the ground is falling short of what is recommended in national guidance. This report publishes the findings.

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

8. Reducing the risk of violent and aggressive behaviours: A quick guide for registered managers of mental health services for young people

Author: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE; SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE

Date: September 2019

Abstract: This is quick guide for registered managers of mental health services for young people. To help reduce the risk of violent and aggressive behaviours, and avoid the use of restrictive interventions wherever possible, staff should have training specific to working with young people. Training should include a focus on de-escalation and cover: the early signs of agitation, irritation, anger and aggression.

Websites [NICE](#)

9. The social determinants of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth suicidality in England: a mixed methods study

Author: McDERMOTT, E

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 244-251

Abstract: Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) youth have a higher risk of suicidality and self-harm than heterosexual youth populations but little is known about the underlying mechanisms. The aim of this study was to investigate the social determinants of this mental health inequality. A two-stage sequential mixed method study was conducted. Firstly, 29 semi-structured interviews with LGBT youth (aged 13–25 years old) were completed. Five social determinants explained suicidal risk: (i) homophobia, biphobia or transphobia; (ii) sexual and gender norms; (iii) managing sexual and gender identities across multiple life domains; (iv) being unable to talk; (v) other life crises. Public health universal interventions that tackle bullying and discrimination in schools, and selected interventions that provide specific LGBT youth mental health support could reduce LGBT mental health inequalities in youth suicidality.

Websites [Oxford](#)

10. Positive association between sugar consumption and dental decay prevalence independent of oral hygiene in pre-school children: a longitudinal prospective study

Author: Skafida, V

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 275-283

Abstract: This study explores how the longitudinal cumulative and combined effects of dietary habits and oral hygiene habits relate to dental decay in very young children. Findings show that compared to mainly eating meals, children who snacked all day but had no real meals had a higher chance of dental decay. There was an incremental association between a decreasing frequency of toothbrushing at age 2 and higher chances of dental decay at age 5. Among children eating sweets or chocolate more frequently (once/day or more), toothbrushing more often reduced the chance of decay. Compared to mothers in managerial and professional occupations, those who had never worked had children with a much higher chance of decay. In conclusion, this study has shown that toothbrushing can only in part attenuate the association between snacking and long term sugar consumption on dental decay outcomes in children under 5.

Websites [Oxford](#)



HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

11. Palliative and end of life care profiles: October 2019 data update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 01 October 2019

Abstract: The profiles provide an overview of palliative and end of life care in England at various geographies. The data update for October 2019 includes one indicator with refreshed 2008 to 2016 data and new 2017 data for clinical commissioning groups (CCGs):

- Percentage of people dying in care homes who were temporary residents

The profiles are designed to improve the availability and accessibility of information for local government and health services to improve care at end of life. The data is presented in an interactive tool that allows users to view and analyse it.

Websites [PHE](#)

12. How many people have sickle cell disease in the UK?

Author: DORMANDY, E

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 291-295

Abstract: Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) is now one of the most common serious genetic condition in England. There is no reliable estimate of the total number of people living with SCD in the UK, to support commissioners and providers of services for people with SCD. This study aims to obtain reliable data on the total number of people living with SCD in the UK in 2016. Information was requested from all national databases known to hold information on the number of people living with SCD in the UK. The information from each data source was first reviewed to estimate likely inaccuracies and then combined to provide a best estimate of people living with SCD in the UK. In conclusion, this process indicated there are about 14000 people living with SCD in the UK. This is equivalent to 1 in 4600 people.

Websites [Oxford](#)



HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

13. Sugar reduction: progress between 2015 and 2018

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 20 September 2019

Abstract: This report includes a detailed assessment of progress by the food industry, between 2015 and 2018, towards meeting the 20% reduction ambition by 2020 for the sugar reduction programme. It assesses progress:

- in reducing sugar and calories, in product categories included in the programme
- by retailers and manufacturers
- in the out of home sector
- for drinks covered by the Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL) including an assessment by socio-economic status
- by individual businesses, and in top-selling products in each category

The report also includes case studies supplied by the food industry.

Website [PHE](#)

14. Cervical screening: leaflet for women considering screening

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 20 September 2019

Abstract: This leaflet is sent to all women invited for NHS cervical screening. This updated has added translated documents in 10 languages.

Websites [PHE](#)

15. Immersive and addictive technologies

Author: House of Commons Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Committee

Date: 12 September 2019

Abstract: Social media is fundamentally changing the way we interact and communicate with each other. This report considers the latest evidence in the battle being waged for our attention. Technologies like social media and many forms of video games are designed to stimulate users and reward them for spending as much time on them as possible. This report calls upon games companies to accept responsibility for addictive gaming disorders, protect their players from potential harms due to excessive play-time and spending, and along with social media companies introduce more effective age verification tools for users.

Websites [HoC](#)

16. Stoptober 2018 campaign evaluation

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 03 October 2019

Abstract: Stoptober is a major annual event to encourage smokers to quit for 28 days in October - with the aim

of stopping smoking permanently. These documents measure the impact of Stoptober 2018.

Websites [Public Health England](#)

17. ACMD ageing cohort of drug users report: government response

Author: ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE MISUSE OF DRUGS

Date: 03 October 2019

Abstract: This document sets out the government's response to the recommendations made in the ACMD report '[Ageing cohort of drug users](#)'. The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) sought contributions from the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish administrations and co-ordinated responses to the report. Officials from each of the 4 nations have reviewed the council's advice and set out work underway to address the recommendations.

Websites [ACMD](#)

18. Controlling alcohol availability through local policy: an observational study to evaluate Cumulative Impact Zones in a London borough

Author: SHARPE, C

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 260-268

Abstract: Cumulative impact zones (CIZs) are a discretionary policy lever available to local government, used to restrict the availability of alcohol in areas deemed already saturated. Despite little evidence of their effect, over 200 such zones have been introduced. This study explores the impact of three CIZs on the licensing of venues in the London Borough of Southwark. Results show that in one area tested, CIZ implementation was associated with 119% more licence applications than control areas and 133% more licences granted. No significant effect was found for the other two areas. CIZs were found to have no discernible effect on the relative proportion of licence applications receiving objections. In conclusion, CIZs are proposed as a key lever to limit alcohol availability in areas of high outlet density. We found no evidence that CIZ establishment reduced the number of successful applications in Southwark.

Websites [Oxford](#)

19. Active commuting is associated with a lower risk of obesity, diabetes and metabolic syndrome in Chilean adults

Author: STEELL, L

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 508-516

Abstract: There is limited evidence on how active commuting is associated with health benefits in developing countries. The aim of this study was to investigate the associations between active commuting and markers of adiposity and cardiometabolic risk in the Chilean adult population. The main finding of this study is that a 30 min increase in active commuting is associated with lower odds for BMI > 25.0 kg. Similarly, the odds for central obesity was 0.87. Similar associations were found for type 2 diabetes (T2D) and metabolic syndrome. The study concludes that active commuting is associated with lower adiposity and a healthier metabolic profile including lower risk for obesity, diabetes and metabolic syndrome.

Websites [Oxford](#)

20. Higher levels of self-reported sitting time is associated with higher risk of type 2 diabetes independent of physical activity in Chile

Author: DIAZ-MARTINEZ, X

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 501-597

Abstract: Sitting behaviours have increased markedly during the last two decades in Chile. However, their associations with health outcomes such as diabetes have not been reported. Therefore, the aim of this study

was to investigate the independent association of self-reported sitting time with diabetes-related markers and diabetes prevalence in Chile. Findings show that the odds ratio for type 2 diabetes (T2D) was 1.10 and 1.08 per 1 h increase in sitting time in men and women, respectively, independent of age, education, smoking, BMI and total PA. Overall, prevalence of T2D was 10.2 and 17.2% in individuals classified in the lowest and highest categories of sitting time, respectively. No significant associations were found between sitting time and glucose or HbA1c. In conclusion, sitting time is positively associated with diabetes risk, independent of socio-demographic, obesity and PA levels, in the Chilean population.

Websites [Oxford](#)

21. Tobacco exposure and sleep disturbance in 498 208 UK Biobank participants

Author: BOAKYE, D

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part:3: Pages: 517-526

Abstract: The prevalence of sleep disturbance is high and increasing. The study investigated whether active, former and passive smoking were associated with sleep disturbance. Multivariable multinomial and logistic regression models were used to examine the associations between smoking and sleep disturbance. Findings show that long-sleep duration (>9 h) was more common among current smokers than never smokers, especially heavy (>20/day) smokers. Former heavy (>20/day) smokers were also more likely to report short (<6 h) sleep duration, long-sleep duration and sleeplessness than never smokers. Among never smokers, those who lived with more than one smoker had higher odds of long-sleep duration than those not cohabitating with a smoker. In conclusion, active and passive exposure to high levels of tobacco smoke are associated with sleep disturbance. Existing global tobacco control interventions need to be enforced.

Websites [Oxford](#)

22. The impact of restricting the use of e-cigarettes in public places: a systematic review

Author: CANN, K

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 533-539

Abstract: This article explored whether restrictions on using e-cigarettes in public places deter smokers from switching to e-cigarettes for harm reduction purposes. Secondary objectives looked at the ability to use e-cigarettes in public places as a reason for use and attitudes towards this among smokers. Twelve studies estimated the proportion of smokers citing the ability to use e-cigarettes in public places as a reason for use; estimates varied considerably but were typically higher for smokers than never smokers and lower for former than current smokers. Smokers were significantly more likely to support the use of e-cigarettes in public places than never smokers and former smokers significantly less likely to support their use than current smokers. There is a gap in the evidence base on whether restrictions on e-cigarettes in public places would deter smokers from switching for harm reduction purposes.

Websites [Oxford](#)

23. Alcohol consumption and risk of common cancers: evidence from a cohort of adults from the UK

Author: BETTS, G

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 540-548

Abstract: Recent guidelines from the UK recommend that men and women should drink no more than 14 units of alcohol per week. This recommendation takes into account the link between alcohol and several cancers; however, there is a dearth of high quality evidence from the UK to support this. Alcohol consumption using a detailed diary was obtained from 8670 adults representative of the UK population in 1984/5, with follow-up data from cancer registries until 2009. Findings show that units per week on a typical basis, fitted as a linear term, was associated with breast cancer in women and lung cancer in men. Increased risks of lung and colorectal cancer were seen in men at 15–28 units/week along with higher levels of consumption. Some findings differed by alcohol type. In conclusion, overall, alcohol consumption of 15–28 units/week may be harmful in men with respect to common cancers. A linear association between alcohol consumption and risk of breast cancer was observed in women.

Websites [Oxford](#)



HEALTH PROTECTION

24. Contained or contagious? The future of infectious disease in ageing societies

Author: INTERNATIONAL LONGEVITY CENTRE

Date: September 2019

Abstract: This report argues that although we've made huge strides in combatting infectious disease, through improvements in hygiene and sanitation, clean water and preventative health interventions such as vaccinations, there is no room for complacency. Recent decades have seen renewed infectious disease pandemics. A number of risk factors are currently increasing the likelihood of future outbreaks: these include complacency around vaccination uptake, lack of awareness of the risks of infectious disease, anti-microbial resistance, climate change and global population migration. The report urges policymakers across the world to do more to adequately prepare for the growing risk of future pandemics.

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

25. Flu vaccination: who should have it this winter and why

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 23 September 2019

Abstract: This information explains to patients how they can help protect themselves and their children against flu this coming winter. It includes information for children, eligible adults and pregnant women, and explains why it's very important that people at increased risk from flu or who care for someone vulnerable to have their free vaccination every year. This update includes the addition of new translated version of the document.

Websites [PHE](#)

26. Weekly national flu reports: 2018 to 2019 season

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 27 September 2019

Abstract: National influenza reports, tracking seasonal flu and other seasonal respiratory illnesses in the UK. The latest report is for the 26th September 2019.

Websites [PHE](#)

27. Local health and social care responses to implementing the national cold weather plan

Author: HEFFERNAN, C

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 461-466

Abstract: The Cold Weather Plan (CWP) for England was launched by the Department of Health in 2011 to prevent avoidable harm to health by cold weather by enabling individuals to prepare and respond appropriately. This study sought the views of local decision makers involved in the implementation of the CWP in the winter of 2012/13 to establish the effects of the CWP on local planning. It was part of a multi-

component independent evaluation of the CWP. Ten LA areas were purposively sampled which varied in level of deprivation and urbanism. Fifty-two semi-structured interviews were held with health and social care managers involved in local planning. The CWP was welcomed by local health and social care managers, and improved proactive winter preparedness. Areas for improvement include better integration with general practice, and targeting resources at socially isolated individuals in cold homes with specific interventions aimed at reducing social isolation and building community resilience.

Websites [Oxford Journals](#)



MATERNITY AND INFANTS

28. Mental health and the journey to parenthood

Author: HEALTHWATCH

Date: 09 September 2019

Abstract: The arrival of a new baby is a major life event for any family. It can be joyful, exciting, overwhelming and challenging all at once, so it's essential that parents get all the support they need to help them form strong bonds with their children and help lay the foundations for a healthy, happy life for all involved. This report explores the experiences of 1,738 women with diagnosed or undiagnosed mental health problems during the journey to parenthood. It also explores the mental health experiences of people who have struggled to conceive or lost a baby as well as the support available to partners.

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

29. NICEimpact: Maternity and Neonatal Care

Author: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

Date: 26 September 2019

Abstract: This report focuses on how NICE's evidence-based guidance contributes to improvements in maternity and neonatal care. It finds that if all maternity units applied NICE's recommendations on twin and triplet pregnancies, such as labelling the foetuses during scans so they can be told apart and monitored closely for complications, it could lead to 634 fewer emergency caesarean sections and 1,308 fewer neonatal admissions in England, per year. This could mean preventing around one in ten neonatal admissions of babies from multiple births in the UK each year.

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

30. The Early Notification scheme progress report: collaboration and improved experience for families

Author: NHS RESOLUTION

Date: September 2019

Abstract: NHS Resolution has reported on the first year of its innovative scheme to drive improvements in maternity and neonatal services and to ensure that families are better supported whose babies suffer rare, but tragic, avoidable brain injuries at birth. The report makes six recommendations to support the clinical issues identified in the research covering topics such as the response to families when there is a poor outcome at birth, monitoring the foetal heart rate in labour, and raising awareness of the risks relating to impacted foetal head, hyponatraemia and neonatal resuscitation.

Websites [NHS Resolution - Report](#); [NHS Resolution - Press Release](#)

31. Life after Loss: An Economic Evaluation of Specialist Counselling after Baby Loss

Author: O' SHEA, N

Date: 03 October 2019

Abstract: This report provides an economic evaluation of the baby loss charity Petals, which provides counselling to women who have experienced the death of a baby and their partners. The evaluation calculates that national provision of counselling to 4,822 mothers would cost £3.17m per annum, which would create a national safety-net of support to help parents at this immensely difficult time. No such service currently operates across England and Wales. The report highlights that specialist baby loss counselling is inexpensive, effective and reduces government expenditure. This is a rare instance where fiscal prudence and compassion converge.

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

32. Maternal anaemia and folate intake in early pregnancy

Author: O'MALLEY, E.G.

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 40 Part: 3: Pages: 296-302

Abstract: The World Health Organization recommends that women take 400 µg of folate supplementation daily throughout pregnancy. This study examined the relationship between total folate intake from the diet and supplements at the first prenatal visit and haematological indices at this visit and subsequently. Findings show that of the 502 women studied, 97.5% had inadequate total dietary folate intake at the first visit, but, 98.2% were taking folic acid (FA) supplementation. Only 1.8% had anaemia at their first visit (with no case of macrocytosis). Subsequently, 212 women had a further Hb sample in the third trimester and 8.5% were anaemic and 43.4% were anaemic postnatally. There was a relationship between the development of anaemia postnatally and lower RBC folate levels at the first visit. The study concludes that in a country where FA food fortification remains voluntary, these findings support the recommendation that women should start FA supplementation before pregnancy and continue FA after the first trimester.

Websites [Oxford](#)



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

33. A new approach to complex needs Primary Care Psychological Medicine First year evaluation

Author: CENTRE FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Date: September 2019

Abstract: The Primary Care Psychological Medicine service is a psychological treatment service working in GP surgeries in Nottingham. The service offers psychological interventions to people who have high levels of unexplained or persistent physical symptoms of illness. Persistent physical symptoms can be painful, life-limiting and distressing. This can mean multiple GP appointments, outpatient visits and emergencies. This report identifies the impact the PCPM service has made after its first full year of operation. It finds that the service reduces the use of GP, outpatient and emergency department services in one year by more than its own staff costs. By helping people to manage their symptoms, it can bring about tangible improvements in

health which mean people need less help from the NHS, both while they are being treated and afterwards. A new approach to complex needs concludes that Primary Care Networks could benefit from setting up similar services in local areas across the country so that fewer people miss out on the support they need close to home.

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

34. The community mental health framework for adults and older adults

Author: NHS ENGLAND

Date: 29 September 2019

Abstract: The Community Mental Health Framework describes how the Long Term Plan's vision for a place-based community mental health model can be realised, and how community services should modernise to offer whole-person, whole-population health approaches, aligned with the new Primary Care Networks.

Websites [NHS England - Report](#); [NHS England - Press Release](#)



WIDER DETERMINANTS

35. Creating healthy places: perspectives from NHS England's Healthy New Towns programme

Author: KING'S FUND

Date: 26 September 2019

Abstract: These essays highlight a number of themes, including the value of taking a place-based approach to population health, the need for specific action on health inequalities, the importance of working closely with communities and the potential to use new places as a test bed for integrated care. The report concludes that there is significant potential to improve population health through place-making and community development. It also stresses the need for the NHS to be closely involved in major housing developments and regeneration programmes in order to improve health and care outcomes.

Websites [King's Fund](#)

36. Health matters: rough sleeping

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 30 September 2019

Abstract: This edition of Health Matters focuses on the scale of rough sleeping in England, the causes and consequences of rough sleeping (including the links with poor physical and mental health, prevention and effective interventions) and relevant calls to action.

Websites [PHE](#) Wi

37. Councillor guide to tackling modern slavery

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 18 September 2019

Abstract: In 2017, the LGA published the first guidance for councils on the various roles they can play in tackling the scourge of modern slavery. This follow up guidance is targeted specifically at councillors, and highlights the specific role that individual councillors can play in raising awareness of the issue and embedding work to tackle slavery within councils.

Websites [LGA](#); [LGA - Report](#)

38. Tackling modern slavery: council case studies

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 18 September 2019

Abstract: In 2017, the LGA published the first [guidance](#) for councils on the various roles they can play in tackling the scourge of modern slavery. This follow up document comprises a set of case studies from councils up and down the country, highlighting some of the good work already taking place to tackle modern slavery. It has been published alongside a guide for councillors setting out the individual role they can play on this issue.

Websites [LGA](#); [LGA - Report](#)

39. Wider Determinants of Health: October 2019 update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 01 October 2019

Abstract: Update of data on the individual, social and environmental factors which influence the health of the population and impact on inequalities in health. This tool brings together available indicators at England and local authority levels on the wider determinants of health with links to further resources. This update contains:

- new data for 5 indicators already released in other Fingertips profiles
- an update of 14 existing indicators to add new data

Websites [PHE](#)



OTHER

40. Creating healthy lives: A whole-government approach to long-term investment in the nation's health

Author: ELWELL-SUTTON, T

Date: September 2019

Abstract: The health of the population is one of any nation's greatest assets. Life expectancy in the UK has been stalling since 2011, and there is an 18-year gap in healthy life expectancy between the least and most socioeconomically deprived populations. This publication makes the case for an ambitious, whole-government approach to long-term investment in the nation's health. The report recommends five shifts in the government's overall approach to achieving this aim and outlines how investment can be rebalanced towards areas of spending that maintain and improve health, such as early years services, housing and social security.

Websites [Health Foundation - Report](#); [Health Foundation - Press Release](#)

41. The NHS's recommendations to Government and Parliament for an NHS Bill

Author: NHS ENGLAND; NHS IMPROVEMENT

Date: September 2019

Abstract: The NHS Long Term Plan included suggested changes to the law to help implement the Plan. In Spring, NHS staff, partner organisations and interested members of the public were invited to give their views on our proposals. This document provides the NHS response to the views it received during engagement and sets out its recommendations to Government and Parliament for an NHS Bill. This Bill could help deliver improved patient care by removing barriers and promoting collaboration between NHS organisations and their partners.

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