

WHAT'S NEW

IN HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN

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

17th April 2020

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Please note:

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

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ADULT SOCIAL CARE

1. Social care for adults aged 18–64 in England

Author: HEALTH FOUNDATION

Date: April 2020

Abstract: People aged 18–64 with learning disabilities, mental health problems, and other social needs are a core part of the social care system. They make up around a third of care users accessing long-term support in England and over half of local authority spending on social care. Focusing on social care for younger adults in England, this analysis explores:

- System context: What does the social care system for younger adults look like?
- Care needs: What care needs do younger adults have and how are these changing?
- System performance: How well does the social care system care for younger adults and their carers?
- Outcomes: What outcomes do younger adults in the social care system and their unpaid carers have?

Policies to improve and reform adult social care will not be successful unless they understand and address the needs of younger adults, who must not be forgotten in the policy debate about social care.

Websites [Health Foundation - Report](#)

2. Adult Social Care: Means-Test Parameters Since 1997

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 15 April 2020

Abstract: This House of Commons Library briefing paper considers how the parameters – such as the capital limits – for the social care means-test have changed since 1997.

Websites [HoC Library - Report](#); [HoC Library - Press Release](#)

3. Developing emotional resilience and wellbeing: a practical guide for social workers

Author: GRANT, L; KINMAN, G

Date: April 2020

Abstract: This guide includes the “competencies” that support emotional resilience, including self-compassion and self-care and having a flexible range of coping skills; how to ensure emotional literacy allows for “appropriate empathy”, rather than being overwhelmed by concern and distress for others; and specific techniques practitioners can try to develop a personal resilience “toolbox” that meets their own needs and

allows them to respond to different situations.

Websites [Community Care - Report](#)

4. Seeing the collective: family arrangements for care at home for older people with dementia

Author: CECI, C

Journal: Ageing & Society Vol: 39 Part: 6: Pages: 1200-1218

Abstract: With the predicted growth in the number of people with dementia living at home across the globe, the need for home-based care is expected to increase. As such, it will be primarily family carers who will provide this crucial support to family members. Designing appropriate support for family carers is thus essential to minimise risks to their health, to prevent premature institutionalisation or poor care for persons with dementia, as well as to sustain the effective functioning of health and social care systems. This paper describes findings from an ethnographic study that was designed to support an analysis of the complexity and materiality of family care arrangements – that is, the significance of the actual physical, technological and institutional elements shaping care-giving situations. The paper describes the arrangements made by one family to show the necessary collectivity of these arrangements, and the consequences of the formal care system's failure to respond to these.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

5. The relativity of theory: applying theories of social psychology to illuminate the causes of the abuse of older people in care homes

Author: MOORE, S.

Journal: Journal of Adult Protection Vol: 21 Part: 2

Abstract: The purpose of this conceptual paper is to explain the evident continuing abuse of adults at risk living in care homes by the staff who should be looking after them. By considering existing theories and research into the reasons why vulnerable adults are abused the paper proposes the relevance of other extant theories on the degradation of moral restraint and dehumanisation of victims, and on the social psychology of intergroup relations, to the perpetration of abuse. The paper demonstrates how theories that explain the psychology of human behaviour in certain circumstances may be usefully applied to the inveterate social problem of the abuse of vulnerable adults living in care homes. The paper offers the opportunity for the reader to consider how these theories of social psychology may be applied to explain and guide remedies to the persistent levels of abuse in English care homes, abuse that continues despite government oversight of care provided to adults who may be at risk by virtue of the activities of the statutory regulator and health and social care commissioners, and the interventions of safeguarding personnel.

Websites [Emerald](#)

6. Influenza in carehome residents: applying a conceptual framework to describe barriers to the implementation of guidance on treatment and prophylaxis

Author: PHIPPS, E

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Early Online

Abstract: The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence and Public Health England have all endorsed the use of antivirals for the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza for care home residents. However, implementing these guidelines in practice is often challenging. This article aims to explore what factors impact the management of care home flu outbreaks in England according to national guidelines and highlight opportunities for change. Qualitative data from notified outbreaks between September 2017 to April 2018 in the South East of England were analyzed, applying the Greenhalgh framework for barriers to guideline implementation. Findings show that there was often a delay in notifying potential outbreaks to Public Health England. Clinicians cited a lack of robust evidence for the use of antivirals and the available guidelines being too unwieldy as reasons for not implementing prescribing guidance. Many high interests and high influence stakeholders are involved in the sometimes complex care pathway, requiring coordinated work and agreement before antivirals can be prescribed. The findings highlight

points in the care pathway that stakeholders can target to improve quality of care and increase the likelihood of national guidance being implemented. The principles described in this article can also be applied to other challenges of translating evidence into practice and cross-organisational working.

Websites [Oxford](#)



CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

7. Trends and Correlates of Youth Violence-Prevention Program Participation, 2002–2016

Author: MILLAN, A

Journal: American Journal of Preventive Medicine Vol: 56 Part: 5: Pages: 680-688

Abstract: Adolescent participation in violence-prevention programming is critical in addressing the nation's elevated rates of youth fighting and violence. However, little is known about the secular trends and correlates of violence-prevention program participation in the U.S. Using national data, the authors examined the year-by-year trends and correlates of participation among American adolescents over a 15-year span. Findings show that youth participation in violence-prevention programs decreased significantly from 16.7% in 2002 to 11.7% in 2016, a 29% relative decrease in participation. A significant declining trend in participation over time was found across all sociodemographic subgroups examined and among youth reporting the use of violence and no use of violence in the past year. Participation among black/African American youth was significantly greater than Hispanic youth who, in turn, had significantly higher participation rates than white youth.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

8. The quality of air outside and inside the home: associations with emotional and behavioural problem scores in early childhood

Author: MIDOUHAS, E

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 406

Abstract: This study explored the role of outdoor air pollution [nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂)] and indoor air quality (measured with damp or condensation and secondhand smoke exposures) at age 9 months in emotional, conduct and hyperactivity problems at age 3 years. Data from 11,625 Millennium Cohort Study children living in England and Wales were modelled using multilevel regression. The study concludes that exposures to damp or condensation and secondhand smoke in the home are likely to be risk factors for child emotional and behavioural problems. Parents should continue to be educated about the dangers of exposing their children to poor air quality at home.

Websites [BioMed](#)



HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

9. Dementia profile: April 2020 data update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 07 April 2020

Abstract: Updated statistics on dementia prevalence, care and mortality, at the national and subnational geographical areas in England. The profile includes the estimated dementia diagnosis rate, which shows the number of people with a formal diagnosis of dementia as a percentage of those estimated to have the disease. A timely diagnosis helps those living with dementia, their carers and healthcare staff to improve health and care outcomes as outlined within the [Prime Minister's challenge on dementia 2020](#).

Websites [PHE](#)



HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

10. Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE): April 2020 update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 07 April 2020

Abstract: Update of Indicators in the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) interactive tool. 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.

Websites [PHE](#)

11. Breast screening for women aged 71 or over

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 09 April 2020

Abstract: Women aged 71 or over do not receive routine breast screening invitations. This leaflet explains that they can still have breast screening if they choose to, by contacting their local breast screening unit. This update includes translated PDF version of the leaflet in 10 languages.

Websites [PHE](#)

12. E-cigarette Use among Young Adults in the U.S.

Author: OLFSON, M

Journal: American Journal of Preventive Medicine Vol: 56 Part: 5: Pages: 655-663

Abstract: Use of e-cigarettes is increasing among young adults in the U.S. Whether e-cigarette use serves as an aid to smoking reduction or cessation among young adults remains a matter of contention. This analysis examines patterns of e-cigarette use in relation to cigarette smoking in a nationally representative sample of U.S. young adults. Findings show that among cigarette smokers, e-cigarette use was associated with higher odds of tobacco use disorder and daily cigarette smoking. Among adults aged 26–35years, e-cigarette use was also associated with heavy cigarette smoking. Among lifetime smokers, e-cigarette use was associated with lower odds of stopping smoking and lower odds of a 50% reduction in cigarettes smoked per day. Only 13.1% of young adults who ever used e-cigarettes reported using them to help stop or quit smoking. In conclusion the

use of e-cigarettes by U.S. young adults, most of which is not intended to help reduce smoking, is related to more rather than less frequent and intensive cigarette smoking.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

13. Mortality Risk Reductions for Replacing Sedentary Time with Physical Activities

Author: REES-PUNIA, E

Journal: American Journal of Preventive Medicine Vol: 56 Part: 5: Pages: 736-741

Abstract: Excess sitting is a risk factor for early mortality. This may be resulting, at least in part, from the displacement of physical activity with sedentary behaviours. The purpose of this observational study was to examine the mortality risk reductions associated with replacing 30minutes/day sitting for an equivalent duration of light or moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA). Participants included 37,924 men and 54,617 women in the Cancer Prevention Study-II Nutrition Cohort. The study findings suggest that the replacement of modest amounts of sitting time with even light physical activity may have the potential to reduce the risk of premature death among less active adults.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

14. A 'Cut-Down-To-Stop' intervention for smokers who find it hard to quit: a qualitative evaluation

Author: ROBINSON, J

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 403

Abstract: English Stop Smoking Services primarily deliver behavioural interventions to support abrupt quit attempts. Recent evidence suggests an alternative approach could be offered to clients involving a more gradual reduction of cigarettes smoked leading to complete abstinence, known as 'Cut Down To Stop' (CDTS). The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of stop smoking practitioners and service users who participated in a pilot study of a CDTS service in London, England. Findings show that service users and practitioners were very positive about their experience with the CDTS intervention. The intervention was found to be an effective way of keeping clients engaged with the service and was felt to increase the likelihood they might quit and/or re-engage in service for future quit attempts. Elements that contributed to the attractiveness of the CDTS intervention included: 1) the trust and empathetic relationship developed between service users, practitioners and their referring primary care provider; 2) time and flexibility for service users to engage in the quitting process at their own pace; 3) setting progressive goals and building service user confidence; 4) the opportunity to experiment with quit smoking medications; and, 5) the on-going contact with the practitioner/service. The findings of this study have the potential to inform decision-making regarding the value of the CDTS approach for the English Stop Smoking Service and cessation services worldwide.

Websites [BioMed](#)

15. Holistic physical exercise training improves physical literacy among physically inactive adults: a pilot intervention study

Author: HOLLER, P

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 393

Abstract: Physical literacy (PL), given as a multidimensional construct, is considered a person's capacity and commitment to a physically active lifestyle. This study investigated the effect of a holistic physical exercise training on PL among physically inactive adults. A non-randomised controlled study was conducted. Thirty-one physically inactive adults in the intervention group participated in a holistic physical exercise training intervention once weekly for 15 weeks. A matched, non-exercising control group (CG) consisted of 30 physically inactive adults. PL, compliance and sociodemographic parameters were measured. PL was evaluated by a questionnaire, covering five domains: physical activity behaviour, attitude towards a physically active lifestyle, exercise motivation, knowledge and self-confidence/self-efficacy. Results find at post-training intervention that the IG showed significant improvements in PL and in the domains physical activity behaviour and exercise self-confidence/self-efficacy, with no changes overserved for the CG regarding PL and those domains. No intervention effect were found for the other three domains, i.e. attitude, knowledge and motivation. Additionally, for the IG baseline BMI was identified to be positively correlated with physical

exercise-induced improvements in PL. The results from this study are very useful for further public health activities, which aim at helping physically inactive adults to adopt a physically active lifestyle as well as for the development of further PL intervention strategies.

Websites [BioMed](#)

16. Advancing public health policy making through research on the political strategies of alcohol industry actors

Author: MCCAMBRIDGE, J

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Early Online

Abstract: Alcohol was a cause of 3 million deaths in 2016, and is the leading risk factor for mortality among people aged 15–49 years worldwide, as well as being responsible for extensive social problems. Effective alcohol policies are urgently needed. There is growing evidence that involvement of alcohol industry actors in policy making results in decisions that favour commercial interests over public health. Alcohol policy lags behind other areas globally, e.g. on obesity or tobacco control, where high level political commitments have already been made, and resourcing and implementation of these commitments at the national level are the key issues to be faced. Controversies about the relationships between alcohol industry and public health actors, such as the recent Drinkaware—Public Health England partnership, to the detriment of public health appear to be perennial. This 'Perspectives' paper argues that such episodes occur because the public health community understands too little about alcohol industry political strategies.

Websites [Oxford](#)

17. Lessons from a publicly funded tier 2 healthy weight programme in Cornwall, UK

Author: WILLIAMS, A.J

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Vol 42: Part 1: Pages: e96–e104

Abstract: The UK has one of the highest prevalence rates of obesity worldwide. Public health departments have a duty to provide some obesity treatment and prevention services. With evidence of effective programmes lacking, this study investigates lessons learned from a healthy weight programme in Cornwall, UK. Data from the 12-week multi-component adult healthy weight management programme were obtained for 2012–2016. Descriptive statistics and statistical tests were used to describe participants' demographics, health status and anthropometric measures to explore the enrolment and retention of the programme as well as the impact. A total of 1872 adults were referred into the programme. Overall, 646 completed the programme and, 48.8% achieved the programme's aim of a >3% reduction in weight. Those who completed and met the programme aim tended to have had healthier outcomes at baseline. In conclusion, for those who engage with the programme the impact can be meaningful. However, <1% of the population of Cornwall with overweight or obesity enrolled in the programme, and those who benefitted most might have been in least need. Providing services that meet the needs of the population is challenging when a variety of services is needed, and the evidence base is poor.

Websites [Oxford](#)

18. Lower attendance rates in BreastScreen Norway among immigrants across all levels of socio-demographic factors: a population-based study

Author: LE, M

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 27: Pages: 229–240

Abstract: Several studies have shown that immigrants attend mammographic screening less frequently than non-immigrants. Studies have also shown that attendance is influenced by socio-demographic factors. This study aimed to describe the relationship between socio-demographic factors and first attendance among immigrant and non-immigrant women invited to BreastScreen Norway. The cohort consisted of 885,979 women invited to BreastScreen Norway for their first time between 1996 and 2015. Findings show that fifty-three percent of immigrants and 76% of non-immigrants attended mammographic screening after their first invitation; immigrants as a whole had lower attendance rates across all socio-demographic factors. However, the association between socio-demographic factors and attendance varied between immigrant groups. For all

immigrants, no recorded education demonstrated the strongest association with non-attendance compared with ≤ 10 years recorded education. Other factors associated with non-attendance were low income, living in Oslo, not being employed and being a recent immigrant. In conclusion, the association between socio-demographic factors and mammographic screening attendance differed between immigrant groups. Further studies and preventive health measures should take into account that considering immigrants as a homogeneous group may lead to less effective interventions.

Websites [Springer](#)



HEALTH PROTECTION

19. CTAD Chlamydia Surveillance System

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 14 April 2020

Abstract: Updated guidance on the collection and reporting of data for CTAD, the surveillance system for all chlamydia tests done in England.

Websites [PHE](#)

20. Adherence to hepatitis A and hepatitis B multi-dose vaccination schedules among adults in the United Kingdom: a retrospective cohort study

Author: JOHNSON, K. D

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 404

Abstract: Timely and complete vaccination with multi-dose schedules is of public health importance, because an incomplete vaccination series may yield suboptimal disease protection. This retrospective cohort study sought to estimate adherence to multi-dose hepatitis vaccination schedules among adults in the United Kingdom (UK). The findings show that adherence and series completion rates for hepatitis A and B vaccines in the UK are low. Identifying, understanding, and addressing barriers to series completion for multi-dose vaccines for adults in real-world settings are needed.

Websites [BioMed](#)



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

21. Quarterly suicide death registrations in England: 2001 to 2018 registrations and Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 provisional data

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 08 April 2020

Abstract: Provisional rate and number of suicide deaths registered in England per quarter. Includes 2001 to 2018 registrations and provisional data for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019. Main points include:

- Provisional data show there were 11.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 people in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 in England, equivalent to 1,413 deaths registered.
- In Quarter 4 2019, there were 17.0 deaths per 100,000 males (1,042 deaths registered) and 5.9 suicide deaths per 100,000 females (371 deaths registered).
- The suicide rate in Quarter 4 2019 (11.3 deaths per 100,000 persons) is the highest observed since the same period in 2001, when the rate was 11.4 deaths per 100,000 people.
- In Quarter 4 2019, the South East saw a significant increase in suicide death registrations (12.8 deaths per 100,000 people) compared with the same period in each year since 2016.

Websites [ONS](#)

22. Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Why Less-Well Off, Middle-Aged Men Don't Get the Support They Need

Author: SAMARITANS

Date: April 2020

Abstract: This report builds upon 2012 research from Samaritans which examined the key risk factors faced by middle aged men and what was needed to address them. This report brings together the findings of the first stage of this research which looks at the challenges less well-off middle aged men faced and the events which lead them to crisis point. It also explored what worked for them when they came into contact with the support services.

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



WIDER DETERMINANTS

23. Modern slavery in the UK: March 2020

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 26 March 2020

Abstract: Modern slavery is a serious crime being committed across the UK in which victims are exploited for someone else's gain. It can take many forms including trafficking of people, forced labour and servitude. Victims are often hidden away, may be unable to leave their situation, or may not come forward because of fear or shame. Because of its hidden nature, producing an accurate measure of prevalence is difficult. Currently, there is no definitive source of data or suitable method available to accurately quantify the number of victims of modern slavery in the UK. Instead, this article brings together a range of available data sources on known victims and cases to provide a better understanding of the extent and nature of this crime.

Websites [ONS](#)

24. Rough sleeping (England)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library
Date: 09 April 2020

Abstract: The 2019 count in England recorded 4,266 rough sleepers, this represents a fall of 9% on 2018 but an increase of 141% on the 2010 count (1,768). This briefing paper provides background information on the causes of rough sleeping and local authorities' duties. The paper covers the Government's approach to meeting its ambition of ending rough sleeping by the end of the current Parliament. A separate paper, Coronavirus: Housing support, covers specific measures in place to assist rough sleepers during the pandemic.

Websites [HoC Library](#)

25. Food Banks in the UK

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library
Date: 15 April 2020

Abstract: **This briefing is about the use of food banks before March 2020.** The data used here is mostly from the Trussell Trust, and so it should be considered incomplete – there are some areas where the Trussell Trust does not operate, but where other services may have delivered food parcels. This briefing has sections on:

- The 2000+ food banks in the UK, of which 1,200 are run by the Trussell Trust and over 800 are independent
- Food parcel distribution statistics including the 19% rise from April 2018 to March 2019 in Trussell Trust figures and the 23% rise in Trussell Trust mid-year statistics for April-September 2019
- Regional data; the North West being the part of the UK where the largest total number of Trussell Trust food parcels are distributed
- Food banks and parcels in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, with Scottish independent food banks being available in addition to Trussell Trust statistics, permitting a more complete picture
- Government introduction of food insecurity indicators, following an announcement made in February 2019
- Other food aid provision, such as meal providers, social supermarkets and initiatives aimed at school children

Websites [HoC Library - Report](#); [HoC Library - Press Release](#)

26. Older adults and violence: an analysis of Domestic Homicide Reviews in England involving adults over 60 years of age

Author: BENBOW, S. M
Journal: Ageing & Society Vol: 39 Part: 6: Pages: 1097-1121

Abstract: Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) are conducted when an individual aged 16 or over appears to have died from violence, abuse or neglect by a person to whom they are related or with whom they are in an intimate relationship or who is a member of the same household. This study submitted Freedom of Information requests to English Local Authorities to identify DHRs where victim, perpetrator or both were aged over 60. Collected Reports and/or Executive Summaries were thematically analysed. Analysis identified four key themes in the context of the key relationship and caring: major mental illness of the perpetrator; drug and/or alcohol abuse; financial issues; and a history of domestic abuse in key or family relationships. Fourteen adult family homicides were studied, 16 intimate partner homicides and five homicide-suicides. Age per se did not emerge as a significant factor in the analysis. Terminology needs to be standardised, and training/education regarding risk assessment needs to be improved in relation to age, myths around ageing/dementia and stresses of caring. Management of mental illness is a key factor. A central repository of DHR Reports accessible for research and subject to regular review would contribute to maximising learning and improving practice.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

27. The association of county-level socioeconomic factors with individual tobacco and alcohol use: a longitudinal study of U.S. adults

Author: HAMAD, R

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 390

Abstract: Place-based factors have been implicated as root causes of socioeconomic disparities in risky health behaviours such as tobacco and alcohol use. Yet few studies examine the effects of county-level socioeconomic characteristics, despite the fact that social and public health policies are often implemented at the county level. This study tested the hypothesis that county-level socioeconomic disadvantage was associated with individual tobacco and alcohol use. The sample included a panel of participants from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. The primary predictors were three time-varying measures of socioeconomic disadvantage in an individual's county of residence: educational attainment, percent unemployment, and per capita income. The results of the study suggest that county-level socioeconomic characteristics may modestly influence tobacco and alcohol use. Future work should examine the effects of specific county policies that might explain these findings.

Websites [BioMed](#)

**OTHER**

28. Adults on probation: health and social care needs assessment

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 07 April 2020

Abstract: This document provides guidance for commissioners about doing a health and social care needs assessment for adults under probation service supervision in the community. It provides a structure for the process, summarises where to find the best available data and gives examples of local practice.

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

29. Not like riding a bike: Why some older people stop using the internet

Author: AGE UK

Date: March 2020

Abstract: In an increasingly digital world, many people cannot imagine life without the internet. However, not only are there 3.4 million people aged 65+ who have never used the internet, but there are also a further half a million older people who have used it in the past but not recently. Age UK carried out a survey through our 'Your Voice Engagement Panel' and then undertook some follow-up interviews to explore this issue in more depth. Age UK interviews with Your Voice panellists who have stopped using the internet show that giving up can be a result of a number of factors which, over time, outweigh the benefits of being online. These include: difficulties in keeping up with changing technology, not having anyone to help when problems arise, health-related issues, lack of interest, and cost. Concern about scams is also a key issue which can be an overriding reason why people stop going online. Some people told them that nothing would encourage them to use the internet again, however among those who would consider starting again, having someone beside them to help was a key factor.

Websites [Age UK - Report](#)

CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

30. Coronavirus (COVID-19) and cancer

Author: CANCER RESEARCH UK

Date: April 2020

- Provides information about coronavirus and cancer for patients and health professionals

Websites [Cancer Research UK](#)

31. Children, domestic abuse and coronavirus

Author: CHILDREN'S COMMISSIONER

Date: 02 April 2020

- A policy briefing on domestic abuse and its effects on children particularly during the coronavirus pandemic.

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

32. Life under lockdown: coronavirus in the UK

Author: KINGS COLLEGE LONDON

Date: 09 April 2020

- New survey of the UK public by King's College London in partnership with Ipsos MORI
- There is strong understanding of the realities of Covid-19 and support for the government's measures – but there also remain widespread misperceptions,
- Many are struggling with life under "lockdown"
- The survey is based on 2,250 interviews with UK residents aged 18-75, and was carried out between 1 and 3 April 2020.

Websites [King's College - Report](#)

33. Online Community Involvement in Covid-19 Research and Outbreak Response: Early Insights from a UK Perspective

Author: IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON

Date: 03 April 2020

- Findings are from online surveys of members of the public, carried out by the Patient Experience Research Centre
- Ineffective communication (including access to information and misinformation) are key concerns for the public
- Vaccine development was considered the most urgent research priority

Websites [ICL](#)

34. Approaches to managing licensing and related issues during the COVID-19 pandemic

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 09 April 2020

- Councils are receiving a large number of requests from licensees, both for advice about how they should be operating their businesses in a safe and legal way, and for support at a time where normal operations have been disrupted and the viability of some businesses has been brought into question.
- Provides a summary of issues councils' licensing teams and others have raised with the Local Government Association (LGA) and outlines how these could be managed
- This information is accurate as of 9th April.

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

35. Survey results: Understanding people's concerns about the mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

Author: ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Date: 15 April 2020

- The AMS, together with the research charity MQ: Transforming Mental Health, are working with researchers and those with lived experience to ensure that mental health is at the heart of research into the impacts of COVID-19.
- This report describes the findings of a consultation undertaken in late March 2020, the week that the Prime Minister announced the UK lockdown in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

36. Supporting older people and people living with dementia during self-isolation

Author: BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Date: 09 April 2020

- Guidance for older people on self-isolation, including on how to remain connected and stay active as much as possible during the pandemic.
- Section on the needs of people living with dementia and memory problems, particularly on how to help them to understand and follow Covid-19 advice.

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