

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

12th June 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. Carers

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 09 June 2020

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 [HoC Library - Report](#)

2. Adult Social Care Data and Cyber Security Programme Report 2019-20

Author: INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC CARE

Date: June 2020

Abstract: The adult social care sector is adopting technology to support care delivery. To implement the outcomes of the national cyber security strategy the Digital Social Care partners, LGA, NHS Digital and NHSX worked with IPC to raise awareness across councils and adult social care providers of the importance of data and cyber security – and of what they can do to adopt appropriate safeguards. This report summarises learning from the programme, identifies the key risks that provider services face and the extent to which recommendations in the 2018/19 programme report have been implemented.

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

3. The perspectives of people with dementia on day and respite services: a qualitative interview study

Author: O'SHEA, E

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early Online

Abstract: Respite services have traditionally been viewed as services for carers mainly. Perhaps as a result, the perspectives of people with dementia have been largely ignored. This study considers these perspectives in relation to day and respite services. Convenience sampling was employed and semi-structured interviews were conducted with six community-dwelling people with dementia. The findings suggest that day services were more acceptable than residential respite, though some people would prefer home-based models, if available. In conclusion, an implementation gap may still persist regarding person-centred care in some respite services, based on the perspectives of people with dementia. Delivering the vision for care outlined here would require greater flexibility in service provision, more resources and more one-on-one staff–client time. The fundamental shift in thinking required by some staff relies on us supporting them to develop a greater self- and shared cultural-awareness around dementia.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

4. After the care journey: exploring the experiences of family carers of people living with dementia

Author: JAMESON, S

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early Online

Abstract: While the burden of caring for people living with dementia has been well documented, considerably less is known about how carers transition into post-care life. This study aimed to understand the experiences of primary family care-givers of people with dementia after the person with dementia has died. A specific focus of the research was understanding the barriers to transitioning into a positive post-care life, and facilitators that help sustain carers as they move forward after their care journey has ended. A number of factors that can act as barriers or facilitators to transition for carers were identified. Contextualising loss, restructuring identity, psychological health issues and the influence of social attitudes seemed to have a strong influence on carer outcomes. The findings highlight the need for further systematic social and informational support for carers to moderate post-care trajectories and improve carer transition.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

5. Childlessness and upward intergenerational support: cross-national evidence from 11 European countries

Author: PESANDO, L

Journal: Ageing & Society Vol: 39 Part: 6: Pages: 1219-1254

Abstract: Childless individuals are often depicted as 'selfish' as they opt out of raising children in favour of investing resources in themselves. Yet no research has investigated whether this claim holds in domains of social life such as intergenerational family support. This article examines differences between childless and non-childless individuals in the provision of financial, practical and emotional transfers to their elderly parents. Results support the idea that the childless are more prone to provide upward support than individuals with children. Specifically, estimates from multivariate logistic regression and propensity score specifications suggest that, *ceteris paribus*, childless adults are about 20–40 per cent more likely to provide support to their parents, with the association driven by transfers to elderly mothers. These findings enrich the literature on childlessness and ageing, and support the view that researchers and policy makers should take into more consideration not only what childless people receive or need in old age, but also what they provide as middle-aged adults.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

6. Prevalence of depression and burden among informal care-givers of people with dementia: a meta-analysis

Author: COLLINS, R

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early Online

Abstract: This meta-analysis examined the prevalence of depression and burden among informal care-givers of people with dementia (PwD) and compared the prevalence of depression between male and female, and spousal and non-spousal, care-givers. The quality of studies was evaluated and moderator variables explored. A search of six electronic databases was conducted from the first available date to the 31 October 2017. Inclusion criteria involved observational studies on the prevalence of burden or depression among informal care-givers of PwD. Depression prevalence estimates differed according to the instrument used and the continent where the study was conducted. The odds of having depression were almost one and a half times higher in female compared to male care-givers. No significant difference was observed between spouses and non-spouses. Most studies had a medium risk of bias. Results suggest a great need within this population for interventions that are effective at reducing burden and depressive symptoms. It therefore appears imperative for dementia services that are not providing such interventions to do so.

Websites [Cambridge](#)



CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

7. Everyday life situations in which mothers experience difficulty stimulating healthy energy balance-related behavior in their school-age children: a focus group study

Author: RUITER, E

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 701

Abstract: Parental support is an important element in overweight prevention programs for children. The purpose of this study was to examine everyday life situations in which mothers encounter difficulties encouraging healthy energy balance-related behaviour in their school-age children. Twenty-seven difficult everyday life situations were identified in 14 settings. The five most frequently reported situations were a daily

struggle regarding eating vegetables, eating breakfast on time before going to school, eating candy and snacks between meals, and spending excessive time watching television and using the computer. A perceived loss of parental control, the inability to establish rules and the failure to consistently enforce those rules were the most commonly cited reasons for why the mothers experience these situations as being difficult. These five difficult situations were used as the input for developing a web-based parenting program designed to prevent children from becoming overweight.

Websites [BioMed](#)

8. A positive approach to adolescent sexual health promotion: a qualitative evaluation of key stakeholder perceptions of the Australian Positive Adolescent Sexual Health (PASH) Conference

Author: CROCKER, B

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 681

Abstract: Positive youth development (PYD) models are effective in improving adolescent sexual health. Adolescent programs including peer educators, parents and the wider community also demonstrate effectiveness in improving sexual health outcomes. An innovative Positive Adolescent Sexual Health (PASH) Conference model has been introduced in Northern NSW, Australia. It takes a positive and holistic approach to sexual health education. This study provides an introductory evaluation of the PASH Conference and identifies areas for increased effectiveness. It is intended as an early piece of research to inform future evaluations and to provide introductory information for public health educators.

Websites [BioMed](#)

9. School Meals and Food Poverty: Children's Views, Parents' Perspectives and the Role of School

Author: CARDOSO, S

Journal: Children & Society Vol: 33 Part: 6: Pages: 572-586

Abstract: This paper addresses the importance of school meals in balancing food budgets and diets among 45 low-income families in Portugal. Drawing on interviews with both parents and children (aged 11–15 years) the paper found that children's views on the quality of school meals affect their willingness to eat at school and heighten parental concerns with health, food and resources. For parents, school meals are crucial to ensure children's dietary variety and balancing tight food budgets. Schools' role in food poverty alleviation is also critically addressed, contributing to current and future sociological studies of children, school meals and food poverty.

Websites [Wiley](#)

10. Influence of school-based nutrition education program on healthy eating literacy and healthy food choice among primary school children

Author: JUNG, T

Journal: International Journal of Health Promotion and Education Vol: 57: Part: 2: Pages: 67-81

Abstract: This study examines the effectiveness of a school-based healthy eating intervention program, the Healthy Highway Program, for improving healthy eating knowledge and healthy food choice behaviour among elementary school students. Adopting the key aspects of social cognitive theory into the healthy eating promotion strategies at school, the program helped students raise the value of good health and nutrition, identify the benefits of adopting healthy eating patterns, develop practical skills for reading food labels and make healthy food choices through observation and hand-on experiences. After intervention, based on pretest–posttest design, statistically significant more students improved their healthy eating literacy by telling 'healthy (green light) and unhealthy (red light)' foods among their daily food choices. Continuing positive intervention effects were found at the school lunch food choice behaviour too. The positive findings of the present study can be attributed to the effective program design and curriculum content as well as to the educational workshops organized for teachers who volunteered to implement the Healthy Highway Programs into their classroom curricula.

Websites [Taylor & Francis](#)

11. Health inequalities, risky behaviours and protective factors in adolescents: an analysis of secondary survey data from the UK

Author: CURRIE, K

Journal: Public Health Vol: 170: Pages: 133-139

Abstract: Adolescents are at risk of developing detrimental health behaviours that will affect their adult health. The aim of this study was to estimate prevalence of health risk behaviours (HRB), comparing young people (12–18 years old) in Wiltshire (UK) who are vulnerable (looked after children, special education needs and disabilities, young carers and military dependents) to those who are not vulnerable and assess whether these behaviours are associated with protective factors (e.g. friendship groups). In total, 900 vulnerable young people were compared with 3229 non-vulnerable young people. Findings show that vulnerable young people have a higher prevalence of smoking tobacco, using cannabis and self-harming monthly or more compared with the rest of the Wiltshire adolescent population. Whilst vulnerable young people have many shared protective factors with non-vulnerable young people, there are also differences between the two groups. The study concludes that our attention should focus on developing protective factors that promote health and well-being, not solely delivering specialist interventions targeted at specific risks. Further consideration should be given to identifying and promoting protective factors specifically for vulnerable people as they have higher levels of HRB and experience protective factors differently.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

12. Self-rated health and health-related quality of life are related with adolescents' healthy lifestyle

Author: MARQUES, A

Journal: Public Health Vol: 170: Pages: 89-94

Abstract: Self-rated health (SRH) and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) are related with health outcomes. It is expected that these constructs are also associated with healthy behaviours. This observational, cross-sectional study sought to analyse the associations between a healthy lifestyle composite score and SRH and HRQoL among adolescents. Findings show that adolescents with a healthy lifestyle had significantly better SRH and higher HRQoL than those who were not engaged in all healthy behaviours. In conclusion, healthy lifestyle (composed of physical activity, sleep at least 8–9 h/night, daily consumption of fruit and vegetables, spend <2 h daily in screen-based behaviours, never drink and never smoke) is related to SRH and HRQoL. Promoting a comprehensive approach to these behaviours is a public health strategy to be considered when aiming to improve health, in general, and SRH and HRQoL, in particular.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

**COMMISSIONING AND ECONOMICS**

13. Sexual and reproductive health: return on investment tool

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 04 June 2020

Abstract: The return on investment (ROI) tool quantifies the costs and benefits associated with a range of sexual and reproductive health interventions. The tool focuses on young people (aged 15 to 24). It allows users to estimate the impact commissioning different services would have on population health and cost savings for local authorities, the NHS and wider government. The tool can be set to focus on the national level or in users' local area (region, local authority or clinical commissioning group). The report is designed as a companion guide to users of the tool. It provides instructions for users and details about the evidence and methodology

underlying the tool and its limitations.

Websites [PHE](#)



HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

14. Prevention in the age of information: Public education for better health

Author: INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

Date: 02 June 2020

Abstract: Tackling preventable illness must remain a top priority for the government in the 2020s. Over half of the disease burden in England is deemed preventable, with one in five deaths attributed to causes that could have been avoided. After many years of improvement, progress has stalled on reducing the number of people suffering from preventable illness. Moreover, compared to other high-income countries, we underperform on this metric. The government is in the process of renewing its focus on prevention. This report finds that it is opportunity to deliver a paradigm shift in preventative health policy in the UK and embed public education as a major tool for driving better health. The report begins to sets out how this can be achieved.

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

15. Living longer, but in better or worse health? (2020)

Author: EUROPEAN OBSERVATORY ON HEALTH SYSTEMS AND POLICIES

Date: June 2020

Abstract: This policy brief explores available information on the health and disability of older people in Europe and how it relates to increases in life expectancy. It considers the main theories on health and ageing, explores the latest evidence on health and disability measures, and considers policy options to support healthy and active ageing. The policy brief argues that the health of older people is best captured by measures of disability or functional impairment. Studies using such measures have found different trends in different countries, with vast differences in the health of older people across and within countries. One overarching finding is that later cohorts of older people have much better cognitive functioning than earlier cohorts. The policy brief concludes that health systems can be important contributors to increases in life expectancies, decreases in severe disability, and better coping and functioning with chronic disease.

Websites [EOHSP - Policy Brief](#); [EOHSP - Press Release](#)

16. Estimated number of adults who are morbidly obese in England

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 08 June 2020

Abstract: This document shows the estimated number of adults who are morbidly obese in England by age, sex, ethnic group, and deprivation quintile.

Websites [PHE](#)

17. Access to health care for older people with intellectual disability: a modelling study to explore the cost-effectiveness of health checks

Author: BAUER, A

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 706

Abstract: Whilst people with intellectual disability grow older, evidence has emerged internationally about the largely unmet health needs of this specific ageing population. Health checks have been implemented in some countries to address those health inequalities. As part of a national guideline for this population this study sought to explore the likely cost-effectiveness of annual health checks in England. The study concludes that whilst findings need to be considered with caution as the model was exploratory in that it was based on assumptions to overcome evidence gaps, they suggest that the way health systems deliver care for vulnerable populations might need to be re-examined. The work was carried out as part of a national guideline and informed recommendations about system changes to achieve more equal health care provisions.

Websites [BioMed](#)

18. Time spent being sedentary: an emerging risk factor for poor health

Author: SALMAN, D

Journal: British Journal of General Practice Vol: 69 Part: 683: Pages: 278-279

Abstract: Sedentary time (ST), or time being physically inactive, is an important risk factor for all-cause mortality and a range of diseases including cardiovascular disease and cancer. It has a global impact on mortality comparable with tobacco use and obesity. Replacing ST with light physical activity (PA) leads to improvements in insulin sensitivity and plasma lipid profiles that are not replicated by simply adding bouts of moderate or vigorous physical activity to a sedentary lifestyle, indicating that being sedentary may trigger a distinct disease process. The UK has high rates of physical inactivity and performs poorly when compared internationally. Unfortunately, recent evidence suggests that there is poor awareness of the availability and use of physical activity guidance in primary care. Additionally, there is little current understanding as to what constitutes 'being sedentary' and of the mechanisms by which physical activity or inactivity impact on health and disease.

Websites [BJGP](#)

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

Author: PIANO, M

Journal: British Journal of General Practice Vol: 69 Part: 683: Pages: e413-e421

Abstract: The Faster Diagnosis Standard (FDS) is to be introduced in England in 2020. This standard is a new policy in which patients should have cancer ruled out or diagnosed within 28 days of referral. The aim was to explore public attitudes towards the FDS within the context of their recent referral experiences. Participants aged 50 years without a current cancer diagnosis, who had completed certain diagnostic tests, for example, ultrasound, and received results within the last 6 months were recruited. Age, education, and sex were evenly distributed across groups through purposive sampling. The largest cause of concern was the waiting process for obtaining test results. Patients should be asked what they would like to know about their referral. GPs should be more transparent about the referral process and the potential for a lack of clarity around next step.

Websites [BJGP](#)

20. Role of lifestyle behaviours in the ethnic pattern of poor health outcomes in Leicester, England: analysis of a survey data set

Author: CHATTOPADHYAY, K

Journal: Public Health Vol: 170: Pages: 122-128

Abstract: In this cross-sectional study, mediation analyses were conducted to explore the contribution of lifestyle behaviours in the ethnic pattern of poor health outcomes in Leicester, England. The study used data on 1959 participants from the Leicester Health and Well-being Survey (2015). Lifestyle behaviours were

physical activity, diet, smoking and alcohol drinking. Poor health outcomes were the presence of long-term illness and poor self-reported health. Findings show that poor health outcomes were less common in Black and Minority Ethnic groups (BMEs) than Whites. Smoking was less common in BMEs than Whites. Poor health outcomes were more common in ex-smokers and current smokers than never smokers. Health outcomes were associated with smoking even after adjusting for ethnicity. The association of ethnicity and health outcomes reduced after adjusting for smoking, suggesting that the effect was mediated by smoking.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

21. Accessing National Health Service Stop Smoking Services in the UK: a COM-B analysis of barriers and facilitators perceived by smokers, ex-smokers and stop smoking advisors

Author: KWAH, K

Journal: Public Health Vol: 171: Pages: 123-130

Abstract: Smokers who access free National Health Service (NHS) Stop Smoking Services (SSS) in the UK are four times more likely to stop smoking, yet uptake of the services has been in decline in recent years. Evidence was collated to explore the beliefs of smokers, ex-smokers and Stop Smoking Advisors (SSAs) about SSS and the barriers and facilitators to access. A range of practical and psychological or belief-based barriers and facilitators to accessing SSS were identified within all the components of the COM-B model, aside from physical capability, for example; 'Psychological capability', such as lack of understanding about what the service offers; 'Reflective motivation', such as lack of confidence in service efficacy; and 'Social opportunity', such as recommendations from healthcare professionals to attend. Suggestions and consideration on how future tobacco control intervention and public health messages can address these components are reported. Public health interventions and campaigns may benefit from focussing on addressing the well-known perceived barriers and facilitators smokers experience, in particular focussing on the components of the COM-B that have been identified as being important to increase the uptake of SSS.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

22. Walking groups for women with breast cancer: Mobilising therapeutic assemblages of walk, talk and place

Author: Ireland, Jillian

Journal: Social Science & Medicine Vol: 231: Pages: 38-46

Abstract: Walking is widely accepted as a safe and effective method of promoting rehabilitation and a return to physical activity after a cancer diagnosis. This study considers the therapeutic qualities of landscape in relation to understanding women's recovery from breast cancer, and considers the supportive and therapeutic benefits that walking groups might contribute to their wellbeing through a study of a volunteer-led walking group intervention for women living with and beyond breast cancer (Best Foot Forward). The study found that the combination of walking and talking enabled conversations to roam freely between topics and individuals, encouraging everyday and cancer-related conversation that created a form of 'shoulder-to-shoulder support' that might not occur in sedentary supportive care settings. Walking interviews pointed to three facets of the outdoor landscape – as un/natural, dis/placed and im/mobile – that walkers felt imbued it with therapeutic qualities. In conclusion, beyond the physical benefits that walking brings, it is the complex assemblage of walking and talking in combination with the fluid navigation between multiple spaces that mobilises a therapeutic assemblage that promotes wellbeing in people living with and beyond breast cancer.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

23. Beyond "Move More": Feeling the Rhythms of physical activity in mid and later-life

Author: Phoenix, C

Journal: Social Science & Medicine Vol: 231: Pages: 47-54

Abstract: The last two decades have seen growing unease regarding the negative health consequences of increasing levels of physical inactivity, both in the UK and further afield. This paper draws on the concept of rhythm, to provide an original contribution in response to recent calls to rethink existing approaches to physical activity in mid-life and beyond. It draws from three qualitative data sets from separate studies

exploring health, wellbeing and ageing (two in the context of chronic health conditions and sensory impairments). In doing so, the paper offers alternative insight into how people avail themselves to, and experience motion and stillness during these life stages.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

24. Effective age-gating for online alcohol sales

Author: ALCOHOL CHANGE UK

Date: 09 June 2020

Abstract: In principle, the sale of alcohol to under 18s online is prohibited by law. However, the implementation of measures to prevent such purchases varies widely amongst different retailers. Current online methods of age verification are largely ineffectual. This report makes five specific recommendations (in regard to the online purchase of alcohol by under 18s).

Websites [Alcohol Change - Report](#); [Alcohol Change - Press Release](#) Health protection



HEALTH PROTECTION

25. Pre-school vaccinations: guide to vaccinations from 2 to 5 years

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 08 June 2020

Abstract: This updated promotional material provides details of immunisations for children between 2 and 5 years, before they start school.

Websites [PHE](#)

26. Influenza vaccine: ovalbumin content

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 10 June 2020

Abstract: Data on the ovalbumin content of the influenza vaccines for the 2020 to 2021 flu season.

Websites [PHE](#)

27. Did school characteristics affect the uptake of meningococcal quadrivalent vaccine in Greater Manchester, United Kingdom?

Author: FLETCHER, R

Journal: Public Health Vol: 171: Pages: 24-30

Abstract: The objective of this ecological cross-sectional study was to assess if school characteristics were associated with the uptake of the meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY) vaccine in Greater Manchester in 2017/18. Data was analysed on all 129 schools in seven local authorities in Greater Manchester from the Department for Education and from local child health information systems to determine whether school characteristics, including school type and Ofsted effectiveness score, were associated with vaccine uptake.

Single-variable and multivariable analysis was undertaken and considered key interactions. The study concludes that uptake rates of the MenACWY vaccine were associated with all five school characteristics considered. Effectiveness scores for schools had the largest association with vaccine uptake, with poorer schools having lower uptake. These characteristics should be used by vaccination providers to prioritise their interventions to increase immunisation rates.

Websites [Science Direct](#)



MATERNITY AND INFANTS

28. The maternal health behaviours of non-Irish nationals during pregnancy and the effect of time living in Ireland

Author: PALMER, R

Journal: Public Health Vol: 170: Pages: 95-102

Abstract: Maternal health behaviours (MHBs) can influence pregnancy outcomes. Despite efforts internationally to encourage positive MHBs, women often fail to comply with pregnancy guidelines. This cross-sectional study is an analysis of the Growing Up in Ireland infant cohort, a nationally representative longitudinal study. The findings show an association between time spent in Ireland and increased alcohol consumption prevalence. Those living in Ireland for ≤ 5 years were 60.8% less likely to consume alcohol during pregnancy and 29.3% less likely to take folic acid before conception. Those who smoked during pregnancy were 98.6% more likely to consume alcohol and those who consumed alcohol were 95.2% more likely to smoke during pregnancy. These findings are of relevance for policy and intervention planning to optimise pregnancy outcomes among non-nationals.

Websites [Science Direct](#), Maternity & infants



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

29. Understanding dementia in ethnically diverse groups: a qualitative study from Norway

Author: SAGBAKKEN, M

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early Online

Abstract: As the number of older immigrants in Europe rises, dementia within minority ethnic populations warrants attention as a significant public health problem. Through interviews and focus groups with older immigrants, relatives of immigrants with dementia and health personnel, this study explored the perceptions of dementia among ethnically diverse groups in Norway. The findings show that many interpret symptoms such as memory loss and disorientation as a natural part of ageing. Others consider dementia symptoms to have a psycho-social origin, deriving from social isolation. Some describe symptoms as an expression of a potentially transient sign of madness, while others point to destiny and God's will, representing basic and unalterable causes. However, another pattern of perception includes viewing dementia as a potentially transient physical illness, including a belief in a medical cure. By investigating how people with dementia and their families understand and manage the condition, one may facilitate access to relevant and adapted

information. Furthermore, by exploring how people relate to their illness, health personnel may challenge explanatory models that create unrealistic expectations of cure, as well as models that, due to stigma or normalisation of symptoms, prevent the use of public care.

Websites [Cambridge](#)



WIDER DETERMINANTS

30. Residential eviction predicts initiation of or relapse into crystal methamphetamine use among people who inject drugs: a prospective cohort study

Author: DAMON, W

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 41: Part: 1: Pages: 36–45

Abstract: Reports of increasing methamphetamine use among vulnerable populations may be attributed in part to the adaptive use of stimulants in response to the loss of stable housing through residential eviction. This study employed multivariable recurrent event extended Cox regression to examine the independent association between recent evictions and initiation of or relapse into crystal methamphetamine use among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada enrolled in two prospective cohort studies. In a multivariable analysis, eviction remained independently associated with methamphetamine initiation or relapse. Findings demonstrate the need to secure tenancies for drug-using populations to reduce harms.

Websites [Oxford](#)

31. The moderating effect of childhood disadvantage on the associations between smoking and occupational exposure and lung function; a cross sectional analysis of the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS)

Author: CARNEY, C

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 960

Abstract: Lung function is lower in people with disadvantaged socio-economic position (SEP) and is associated with hazardous health behaviours and exposures. The associations are likely to be interactive, for example, exposure to socially patterned environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in childhood is associated with an increased effect of smoking in adulthood. This study tests whether disadvantaged childhood SEP moderates smoking, physical activity, obesity, occupational exposures, ETS and air pollution's associations with lung function. The findings suggest that disadvantaged SEP in childhood may make people's lung function more susceptible to the negative effects of smoking and occupational exposures in adulthood. This is important as those most likely to encounter these exposures are at greater risk to their effects. Policy to alleviate this inequality requires intervention in health behaviours through public health campaigns and in occupational health via health and safety legislation.

Websites [BioMed](#)

32. Built environment correlates of walking for recreation or exercise

Author: ALIYAS, Z

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 27: Pages: 349-356

Abstract: Walking is known as the most common type of physical activity that may be influenced by the built environment, which in turn may affect the health of residents. The study aimed at investigating the relationship of the built environment to exercise and recreational walking in residential neighbourhoods.

Findings show that considering the participants' gender, the appealing characteristics of built environment were more likely to increase walking activity among females than males. The association between walking patterns and environmental factors was different between male and female residents. In addition, the correlations between walking behaviour and some other socio-demographic factors were determined. In conclusion, the study suggests that urban planners and designers as well as public health promoters need to highly consider the contribution of built environment variables in neighbourhoods as well as socio-demographic variables to promote walking behaviour changes among the adult population.

Websites [Springer](#)



OTHER

33. Medical use of cannabis

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library
Date: 28 May 2020

Abstract: This briefing provides an overview on the recent change in the law and debate on medicinal cannabis products.

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

34. How to enhance the integration of primary care and public health? Approaches, facilitating factors and policy options

Author: European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies
Date: June 2020

Abstract: This policy brief explores how primary care and public health can be brought together to improve the health of patients and populations. It describes the types of initiatives that have been undertaken; provides examples of such initiatives in Europe and beyond; and summarizes the factors that can help to enhance or hinder the integration of primary care and public health.

Websites [EOHSP - Policy Brief](#); [EOHSP - Press Release](#) Other? Health improvement?

CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

35. Children in Lockdown: What Coronavirus means for UK Children

Author: UNICEF
Date: May 2020

- This briefing paper lays out the complex issues facing children and their rights, and the multi-layered way in which the coronavirus presents a growing crisis for the worst affected families.

Websites [Unicef - Briefing](#)

36. Accessing support: the role of the voluntary and community sector during COVID-19

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 02 June 2020

- The purpose of this document is to provide councils and their community and voluntary sector partners with a briefing on the role and contribution of the community and voluntary sector and the use of volunteers in local and national responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

37. The Health Foundation COVID-19 Survey: A report of survey findings on public attitudes towards a potential smartphone app to 'track and trace' Coronavirus outbreaks

Author: HEALTH FOUNDATION

Date: 03 June 2020

- This report contains polling data from Ipsos MORI that reveals the UK public's awareness of and attitudes towards the planned smartphone app. It warns that the government's delayed contact tracing app has the potential to exacerbate existing health inequalities, leaving some people at greater risk of Covid-19 than others.

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

38. Spotlight on... The impact of COVID-19 on mental health trusts in the NHS

Author: NHS PROVIDERS

Date: 03 June 2020

- This briefing sets out the immediate challenge of COVID-19 for mental health trusts, how the sector has responded and what is needed to navigate the next phase.

Websites [NHS Providers - Briefing](#)

39. BAME Women and Covid-19: Research Evidence

Author: FAWCETT SOCIETY

Date: 08 June 2020

- This analysis reveals the pressure on BAME women during the coronavirus lockdown.
- 43% of disabled or retired BAME women and 48% BAME men say that they had lost government support compared with 13% of white women and 21% white men in the same group.
- Over half (51%) of disabled or retired BAME women also said they were not sure where to turn to for help compared with 1 in 5 (19%) of white women.

This is despite the fact that BAME people have been found to be more at risk during the pandemic.

Websites [Fawcett Society - Briefing](#); [Fawcett Society - Press Release](#)

40. Covid-19 Rapid Summary: Modelling the Pandemic

Author: UNITED KINGDOM, House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology

Date: 08 June 2020

- The House of Lords Science and Technology Committee are producing rapid summaries of oral evidence sessions, aimed at providing the public with the latest information on the science of COVID-19.
- In this session they spoke to experts about the epidemiological models that have contributed to the pandemic response in the UK, and about approaches for future stages of the pandemic.

Websites [House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology](#)

41. Carers Week 2020 Research Report: The rise in the number of unpaid carers during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak

Author: CARERS UK

Date: 08 June 2020

- Carers Week carried out polling with YouGov to revisit how many people are caring in the UK.
- Findings show an estimated 4.5 million people in the UK have become unpaid carers as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- This is on top of the 9.1 million unpaid carers who were already caring before the outbreak, bringing the total to 13.6 million.
- The six charities supporting Carers Week - Carers UK, Age UK, Carers Trust, Motor Neurone Disease Association, Oxfam GB and Rethink Mental Illness – are calling on the UK Government to recognise and raise awareness of the role unpaid carers are playing during the pandemic and ensure they are supported through it, and beyond.

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

42. Health and Wellbeing Boards reset tool: To support HWB chairs move into the next stage of COVID-19

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 04 June 2020

- The LGA has developed this simple tool to support Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) chairs/chairmen move into the next stage of COVID-19.

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

43. Getting the NHS back on track: planning for the next phase of COVID-19

Author: NHS CONFEDERATION

Date: 06 June 2020

- This report outlines the key challenges that local organisations will face over the coming months.
- It also suggests some changes in policy and practice that will be required as the NHS prepares to restart a wide range of services either paused or stopped when the pandemic struck.

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

44. Resident satisfaction with councils' response to COVID-19

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 05 June 2020

- This report outlines the results of a Local Government Association (LGA) public poll on resident satisfaction with councils' response to COVID-19.

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

45. What Covid-19 means for young apprentices

Author: CHILDREN'S COMMISSIONER

Date: 02 June 2020

- This briefing gives an overview of the major challenges during the pandemic with insights from current apprentices, as well as mapping out some of the harmful domino effects facing future cohorts.

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

46. The need for summer scheme support in response to Covid-19

Author: CHILDREN'S COMMISSIONER

Date: 09 June 2020

- The Children's Commissioner is concerned that the wider impact on children of school closures is not being given enough attention. As well as losing out on formal academic learning, children are losing the ability to learn: the social, emotional and cognitive skills.

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

47. Coronavirus and loneliness, Great Britain: 3 April to 3 May 2020

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 08 June 2020

- Analysis of loneliness in Great Britain during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey.
- Analysis explores who is reporting feeling lonely, what their lived experience is and how they are coping. This release uses four waves of survey results covering 3 April to 3 May 2020.

Websites [ONS](#), coronavirus

48. COVID-19: the impact on the human rights of older people

Author: AGE UK

Date: May 2020

- This report looks at the impact COVID 19 has on the human rights of older people
- Age UK state that it is vital that the government takes a proactive, but proportionate and balanced, approach to the risk this virus poses to our older population. And in doing so, it must ensure that the older population's specific vulnerability to this virus does not fuel ageist narratives or perceptions in society.

Websites [Age UK - Report](#)

49. Supporting young people and parents: the impact of Covid-19 on adolescents, parenting and neglect

Author: CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

Date: June 2020

- This briefing explores the challenges that adolescents and their parents face during the Covid-19 pandemic. It offers advice for professionals on how to reduce the likelihood of neglect occurring or to mitigate its effects and includes recommendations for national and local decision makers around prevention and responses to adolescent neglect.

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

50. COVID-19 and inequalities

Author: INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

Date: 11 June 2020

- The purpose of this report is to bring together what has emerged so far about the impacts of the crisis on inequalities across several key domains of life and, in doing so, to make a few overarching points.

Websites [Institute for Fiscal Studies - Report](#); [Institute for Fiscal Studies - Press Release](#)

51. Readyng the NHS and adult social care in England for COVID-19

Author: NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

Date: 12 June 2020

- This report sets out the facts about government's progress in preparing the NHS and adult social care in England for the COVID-19 outbreak

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

52. The mental health effects of the first two months of lockdown and social distancing during the Covid-19 pandemic in the UK

Author: INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

Date: 10 June 2020

- This report looks at the impact of Covid-19 on mental health.
- Findings show that mental health in the UK has worsened substantially as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, by 8.1% on average and by much more for young adults and for women which are groups that already had lower levels of mental health before Covid-19.

Websites [Institute for Fiscal Studies - Report](#); [Institute for Fiscal Studies - Press Release](#)