

w/c 30th November 2020

Produced by Health Evidence Matters

Public Health England

Learning from local authorities with downward trends in childhood obesity

This report, a set of practice examples researched by University College London and an executive summary by Public Health England, identifies common approaches being implemented by local authorities that had a small but significant 10-year downward trend in childhood obesity. The findings show the value of engagement with and integration of the National Child Measurement Programme and the importance of addressing health inequalities, with 76 per cent of local authorities having a focus on deprivation.

[Details](#)

Mitigation of risks of Covid-19 in occupational settings with a focus on ethnic minority groups

This consensus statement, produced in collaboration with the Health and Safety Executive and the Faculty of Occupational Medicine, provides guidance on how to mitigate the risks of Covid-19 in the workplace, particularly for ethnic minority groups.

[Details](#)

Public Health England publishes COVID-19 vaccine guidance for health and social care workers

There is a new chapter in Immunisation against infectious disease (the Green Book) and the new training and information materials have been designed to help train and inform the workforce who will deliver the COVID-19 vaccine

[Details](#)

Review of interventions to improve outdoor air quality and public health

This paper reviews the evidence for practical interventions to reduce harm from outdoor air pollution, stratified by their health and economic impact. The focus of the review was on those actions available to local authorities and, where appropriate, the national actions needed to support them. The paper is accompanied by a guide to help local authorities to use the evidence to choose or plan interventions to tackle air pollution.

[Details](#)

Substance misuse treatment for adults: statistics 2019 to 2020

The number of adults in contact with drug and alcohol services between April 2019 and March 2020 (270,705) was similar to the previous year (268,251). Over half (52%) were there for problems with opiates, which remains the largest substance group, followed by alcohol (28%).

[Details](#)

Flu vaccine uptake among people aged 65+ on track to be highest on record

Three-quarters of those aged 65 and over in England have received the free vaccine so far this year. From 1 December, 50 to 64 years olds will also be eligible for a free vaccine. Uptake is also the highest it has ever been in 2 and 3 year olds, at 47.6% and 49.4%, data published by Public Health England shows.

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As part of this year's expanded NHS flu vaccination programme, children in Year 7 have been offered the vaccine for the first time this year. Uptake in this year is higher than all other school groups, with more than a quarter (158,748) of Year 7 children vaccinated by the end of October.

[Details](#)

Vitamin D supplementation during winter: PHE and NICE statement

Statement from Public Health England (PHE) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) on vitamin D supplementation during winter.

[Details](#)

COVID-19 vaccination programme

Documents relating to the new coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccination programme.

[Details](#)

COVID-19: vaccinator training recommendations

Guidance on coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccination training to support healthcare workers involved in delivering the programme.

[Details](#)

Vaccine update: issue 314, November 2020

Amongst topics in this edition are the expansion of the HPV programme to 12-13 year old boys, detail on vaccines for the 2020-21 children's flu programme and vaccine prioritisation criteria in light of current shortage of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine.

[Details](#)

Department of Health and Social Care

Staying mentally well: winter plan 2020 to 2021

The government's plans to support people's wellbeing and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic this winter.

This plan sets out the support that will be in place in the immediate term to help support individuals to stay well during the second wave of the coronavirus and winter months ahead.

[Details](#)

Open consultation: Home use of both pills for early medical abortion

During the pandemic, the government put in place a temporary measure enabling women and girls to take both pills for early medical abortion in their own homes up to 10 weeks' gestation. The government is now seeking views on whether or not to make the temporary measure permanent.

[Details](#)

Government asks MHRA to evaluate Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine

The government has formally requested the Agency to assess the suitability of the vaccine for temporary supply, as soon as the company submits the necessary safety, quality and efficacy data. The UK will be one of first countries in world to receive the vaccine, if authorised.

AstraZeneca is expecting to have up to 4 million doses ready for the UK by the end of the year and 40 million by the end of March 2021.

Earlier this week, the University of Oxford and AstraZeneca published their interim efficacy results, which indicated the vaccine was at least 70% effective in protecting individuals from COVID-19. This

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rose to 90% effective when administered as half a dose, followed by a full dose – rather than 2 full doses. AstraZeneca said it was amending its study in the US following the accidental discovery that the vaccine appeared to perform best when a half dose was given followed by a full one, rather than two full doses.

[Details](#)

UK government secures additional 2 million doses of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine

The UK now has access to a total of 357 million doses of vaccines from 7 different developers.

[Details](#)

At-risk groups to receive free winter supply of vitamin D

2.7 million vulnerable individuals in England to be offered free winter supply of vitamin D by the government.

[Details](#)

[Vitamin D supplements: how to take them safely](#)

Government Office for Science

Latest R number and growth rate

Last updated on Friday 27 November 2020.

Latest R number range for the UK

0.9-1.0

Latest growth rate range for the UK

-2% to 0%

[Details](#)

Independent SAGE

Safer winter celebrations and festivities

This brief report provides advice for making winter celebrations safer for oneself, one's family and the community. It provides practical suggestions for alternative ways of celebrating which do not involve indoor mixing of households. However, should the state of the pandemic allow indoor mixing, it also provides a number of proposals for guiding and supporting people to make their homes safer during the celebration period and beyond

[Details](#)

Issues and recommendations concerning COVID-19 vaccine rollout

Report identifies some of the key determinants of the most effective use of these vaccines in the future and presents some preliminary recommendations.

[Details](#)

An Urgent Plan for Safer Schools

Independent SAGE and the EAGLE research group for education, have published a guidance note for safer schools following consultations with headteachers, teachers, local authority officials, representatives of academy trusts, and parents. Its particular focus is England, but it may have some wider relevance where infection is high. It does not aim to provide a comprehensive set of advice but concentrates on key problems.

This report invites schools to assess and call for the resources they need to operate safely, and for a strengthening of established public health services including the local level. It calls on government to provide adequate support, whilst recognising the need for flexibility at a local and school level in response to fast changing situations.

The key measures include advice on distancing, ventilation, face coverings, bubbles, self-isolation, testing and many other important features of school life during Covid-19.

[Details](#)

NHS England

COVID-19 vaccination deployment strategy and operational readiness

This letter sets out what support the NHS and Government will provide nationally, and what is expected to be delivered locally. Subject to Joint Committee for Vaccinations and Immunisation and MHRA authorisation, first phase of vaccine deployment will be undertaken by NHS Trusts.

[Details](#)

COVID-19 vaccination programme 2020/21 – Outcome of General Practice site designation process and next steps

This letter to approved nominations for sites to deliver COVID-19 vaccinations outlines more information about the next steps that need to be undertaken, including confirmation of CCG and PCN leads, estimate of workforce capacity and vaccine usage, and CQC registration.

[Details](#)

COVID-19 vaccination programme FAQs

NHS England has created a dedicated space on FutureNHS web platform for the national rollout of the vaccination programme.

Log in or sign up to find key documents, a discussion forum and upcoming and previous webinars. NHS England has added some useful FAQs to the space, with the most up to date answers to common questions around eligible cohorts, appointment bookings, preparation for the vaccinations and more.

[Details](#)

CCG annual assessment 2019/20

This annual assessment rates each of the 191 CCGs in England in 2019/20 in one of four categories: outstanding (22 CCGs), good (104 CCGs), requires improvement (56 CCGs), or inadequate (9 CCGs).

[Details](#)

Potentially revolutionary blood test that detects more than 50 cancers

An innovative blood test that may spot more than 50 types of cancer will be piloted by the NHS in a world-leading programme.

The Galleri blood test, developed by GRAIL, can detect early stage cancers through a simple blood test, and will be piloted with 165,000 patients in a deal struck by NHS England. Research on patients with signs of cancer has already found that the test, which checks for molecular changes, can identify many types that are difficult to diagnose early, such as head and neck, ovarian, pancreatic, oesophageal and some blood cancers.

[Details](#)

Research and analysis from academic journals – non-coronavirus-related

JAMA: Behavioral Counseling Interventions to Promote a Healthy Diet and Physical Activity for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Adults With Cardiovascular Risk Factors: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement

Guidance from the US perspective makes recommendations on behavioural and dietary advice for cardiovascular disease prevention. Interventions are usually intensive, with multiple contacts that include either individual or group sessions over extended periods.

[Full text](#)

[Evidence review facilitating the production of these recommendations](#)

British Journal of General Practice: The impact of multimorbidity on health care costs and utilisation: a systematic review of the UK literature

Review (17 studies) found multimorbidity (MM) linked to increased total costs, hospital costs, care transition costs, primary care use, dental care use, emergency department use & hospitalisations. Several studies showed high cost of depression and of hospitalisation linked to MM

[Abstract](#)

BMJ: Treatment interventions to maintain abstinence from alcohol in primary care: systematic review and network meta-analysis

In this analysis (64 trials), the only intervention associated with increased probability of abstinence and moderate certainty evidence was acamprosate (OR 1.86, 95% CI 1.49 to 2.33; absolute probability of 38%). More evidence from high quality RCTs is needed.

[Full text](#)

Heart: Weight loss through lifestyle changes: impact in the primary prevention of cardiovascular diseases

Review discusses how much weight loss is required for the primary prevention of CVD, to experience clinically significant changes in CVD risk factors and the lifestyle changes required to achieve and maintain a clinically meaningful weight loss.

[Abstract](#)

Research and analysis from academic journals and preprints – coronavirus-related

Oxford University: Oxford University breakthrough on global COVID-19 vaccine

Preliminary phase III data (n>24,000; 131 Covid-19 cases) suggest ChAdOx1 nCoV-2019 vaccine is 70.4% effective, with 90% efficacy if administered at half dose then full dose, or 62% efficacy if administered in 2 full doses. A reduction in asymptomatic infections also observed.

Additional findings include the following:

- There were no hospitalised or severe cases in anyone who received the vaccine.
- The vaccine can be easily administered in existing healthcare systems, stored at 'fridge temperature' (2-8 °C) and distributed using existing logistics.
- Large scale manufacturing ongoing in over 10 countries to support equitable global access.

According to the [BBC](#), Oxford's manufacturing partner, AstraZeneca, is preparing to make three billion doses worldwide.

The Oxford vaccine, at a price of around £3, also costs far less than Pfizer's (around £15) or Moderna's (£25) vaccines.

[Details](#)

[BMJ news article](#)

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Warwick University: Does contact tracing work? Quasi-experimental evidence from an Excel error in England

Data from the Excel debacle were analysed in a quasi-experiment to determine whether places where no contacts were traced had higher levels of infections. Estimates imply that, for every case that was not traced, there were an additional 25 cases down the line. The authors advised caution about the estimate that a lack of contact-tracing lead to a 120k infections as it is a very uncertain point estimate. However, the paper does show that that testing/contact tracing/isolation probably prevents cases in the future

[Full text](#)

BMJ: Infection fatality risk for SARS-CoV-2 in community dwelling population of Spain: nationwide seroepidemiological study

Study (n=61,098) reported overall infection fatality risk was 0.8% (19,228 of 2.3m infected) for confirmed covid-19 deaths and 1.1% (24,778 of 2.3m) for excess deaths, which is greater than that reported for other common respiratory diseases, such as seasonal influenza

[Full text](#)

JAMA Internal Medicine: Estimated SARS-CoV-2 Seroprevalence in the US as of September 2020

Cross sectional study in 52 US jurisdictions (177,919 specimens) found the estimated percentage of persons in a jurisdiction with detectable SARS-CoV-2 antibodies ranged from 1% to 23%. Over 4 sampling periods, fewer than 10% of people had detectable SARS-CoV-2 antibodies.

A related editorial laments that the data suggest, unlike the 1918 pandemic, achieving herd immunity through natural infections will take years of painful sacrifice that are tallied in numerous deaths, severe long-term health sequelae, and widespread economic disruption and hardship. It is hoped that safe and effective vaccines will help avoid the consequences of naturally developing herd immunity to COVID-19, as they have reliably done for so many other respiratory viruses.

[Full text](#)

[Editorial](#)

Annals of Internal Medicine: Probability of Success and Timelines for the Development of Vaccines for Emerging and Reemerged Viral Infectious Diseases

Analysis noted success probabilities and timelines varied widely across different vaccine types and diseases, but if a SARS-CoV-2 vaccine is licensed within 18 months of start of pandemic, it will mark an unprecedented achievement for non-influenza viral vaccine development.

[Full text](#)

JAMA: Older Adults and the Mental Health Effects of COVID-19

This Viewpoint summarises evidence suggesting that older adults as a group may be more resilient to the anxiety, depression, and stress-related mental health disorders characteristic of younger populations during the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Full text](#)

The Lancet Respiratory Medicine: Herd immunity for COVID-19

Article provides a summary of the differing scientific opinions with respect to lockdowns to control the COVID-19 pandemic. e.g. Great Barrington Declaration stating lockdowns are causing a devastating effect on public health, and the John Snow Memorandum defending restrictions.

[Full text](#)

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BMJ Feature: Will covid-19 vaccines be cost effective—and does it matter?

This Feature notes it remains to be seen whether the first Covid-19 vaccines are cost effective. However, taking into account the costs associated with current pandemic measures (estimated at around £193bn), they will probably be deemed a “good buy

[Full text](#)

BMJ Feature: Covid-19: What Sweden taught Scandinavia for the second wave

BMJ Feature notes that with a second wave sweeping through Europe and countries struggling to balance economic recovery with ongoing pandemic measures, Scandinavia as a whole seems to be taking the lessons of Sweden, both good and the bad, to heart.

[Full text](#)

BMJ Editor’s Choice: The curious case of the Danish mask study

The trial of a trial by social media.

The trial is inconclusive rather than negative, and it points to a likely benefit of mask wearing to the wearer—it did not examine the wider potential benefit of reduced spread of infection to others. However – social media had already reported “Masks do not work”.

[Full text](#)

BMJ news: Covid-19: What do we know about the late stage vaccine candidates?

Phase III trials of three COVID-19 vaccine candidates have reported positive early unpublished results. This article summarises data so far of the University of Oxford and AstraZeneca vaccine, Pfizer and BioNTech vaccine and Moderna and US National Institutes of Health vaccine.

[Full text](#)

Imperial College London

REACT-1 round 7 interim report: fall in prevalence of swab-positivity in England during national lockdown

Run alongside pollster Ipsos MORI, the Imperial study involved testing a random sample of people for coronavirus, whether or not they had symptoms.

Findings based on swabbing more than 100,000 people between 13-24 November indicate that an estimated 0.96% of England’s population has the virus, or around 1 in 100 people. This is roughly a 30% drop in the number of infections compared with previous findings, where more than 1 in 80 or 1.3% of people had the virus as of 2nd November. The reproduction (R) rate had fallen to 0.88. Before that, cases were accelerating - doubling every nine days when the study last reported at the end of October.

[Full text](#)

[DHSC report](#)

Report 38 - SARS-CoV-2 setting-specific transmission rates: a systematic review and meta-analysis

In a global analysis of where SARS-CoV-2 transmission takes place, households show the highest transmission rates.

Other findings:

- The chance of an asymptomatic infected person infecting a close contact was 3.5% (95% CI: 0.0%-6.4%), which was approximately a quarter of the 12.8% (95% CI: 8.9%-16.7%) chance for symptomatic infected person infecting a close contact.

- Households show the highest transmission rates among indoor settings compared to other settings such as social gatherings, travel, healthcare, workplace and casual close contacts.
- Prolonged contact in households and in settings with familiar close contacts increases the potential for transmission of SARS-CoV-2.
- The chance of one household member infecting another is significantly higher when the duration of household exposure is more than 5 days compared to 5 days or less
- Chance of passing on infection in households (the secondary attack rate) estimated to be 21.1% (95% CI: 17.4%-24.8%)
- The average number of people one infected person will infect in the household (the reproduction number) estimated to be 0.96 (95% CI: 0.67-1.32)

[Details](#)

Report 37 - Children's role in the COVID-19 pandemic: as systematic review of susceptibility, severity, and transmissibility

This review of 128 studies published early in the epidemic indicate that most children experience mild COVID-19 disease or do not show any symptoms. The majority of studies were based on children who were tested as contacts of COVID-19 patients. Pooled analysis (29 studies) showed that 3.8% of children experienced severe or critical symptoms. Most children however experienced mild COVID-19 disease and 21% of children were infected but did not show symptoms

[Details](#)

NIHR Dissemination Centre

NIHR Alert: The Vanguard programme to integrate health and social care achieved some of its aims but took time to show an effect

Expert commentary is provided for research which found a 4.2% reduction in emergency admissions in care home residents in Vanguard sites over a 3 year period. It is however unclear as to the best way of integrating services or what factors lead to successful integration.

[Details](#)

Biospace Inc.

Comparing COVID-19 Vaccines: Timelines, Types and Prices

A summary is provided of the top COVID-19 vaccine candidates, Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, AstraZeneca-University of Oxford, Johnson & Johnson, and Russia's Sputnik V Vaccine.

[Details](#)

Office for National Statistics

Weekly deaths involving COVID-19 reach highest since May

- There were 2,466 deaths involving COVID-19 registered in England and Wales in the week ending 13 November 2020, the highest weekly figure since the week ending 22 May 2020
- By region, the highest number of COVID-19 deaths was reported in the North West (615 deaths), followed by Yorkshire and the Humber (450)
- Of the total deaths registered in England and Wales in the week to 13 November, one in five (20.1%) involved COVID-19.
- An estimated 6.9% of the population in England would have tested positive for antibodies to the coronavirus (COVID-19) in October 2020

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- The proportion of people estimated to carry antibodies in Wales and Northern Ireland was lower than in England, at 4.1% and 2.1% respectively

Around 1 in 15 people in England tested positive for COVID-19 antibodies in October

The latest analysis from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (CIS) shows substantial variation in the proportion of people who tested positive for COVID-19 antibodies in different English regions. In London, more than 10% of the population would have tested positive for antibodies in October, compared with just over 3% of people in the South West.

[Details](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey: UK, 26 November 2020

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has published its regular weekly release analysing results from the COVID-19 Infection Survey. This week's analysis is based on over 712,000 tests gathered from across the UK over the last six weeks.

- The number of people with the coronavirus (COVID-19) in England appears to be levelling off, with 633,000 (or 1 in 85) people estimated to have had COVID-19 in the most recent week (15 to 21 November 2020)
- Positivity rates have decreased in Wales and Northern Ireland from their October peaks – they now stand at 1 in 185 and 1 in 145 people, respectively
- Rates have increased in Scotland, with 1 in 115 people estimated to have had the virus over the last week

[Details](#)

COVID-19 infections in England begin to level off, but deaths are still rising (published 27 November 2020)

Since late August 2020, coronavirus (COVID-19) infections, hospitalisations and deaths have all been rising in England.

However, in the most recent week (week ending 22 November), infections have shown signs of levelling off, while the COVID-19 hospital admission rate has fallen for the first time since early September.

Deaths involving COVID-19 continued to rise in the week to 13 November.

[Details](#)

World Health Organization

WHO 2020 Guidelines on Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour

New guidelines provide recommendations on the amount and types of physical activity for various age groups, pregnant and post-partum women, and people living with chronic conditions or disabilities. The 2020 WHO guidelines are built on a much larger evidence base than the 2010 guidelines,² and include some major developments

[Details](#) and [The Lancet Comment](#)

Association of Directors of Public Health

Joint Statement: Targeted Community Testing

Statement released with FPH calling for a properly resourced system led by local intelligence which supports communities and is targeted at areas where COVID-19 can spread quickly and harm the most vulnerable

[Details](#)

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Local Government Association

Over 200 councils launch local contract tracing schemes

LGA response to news that 200 local contact tracing partnerships having been set up across England to work with NHS Test and Trace, with another 100 in the process of being implemented

[Details](#)

Spending Review

HM Treasury: Spending Review 2020

The Spending Review 2020 prioritises funding to support the government's response to Covid-19, invest in the UK's recovery and deliver on promises to the British people. It sets departmental budgets for 2021-22 and devolved administrations' block grants for the same period.

[Details](#)

The Health Foundation: Spending Review 2020: priorities for the NHS, social care and the nation's health

This analysis highlights the scale of funding increases needed to meet the demands of Covid-19, make the improvements to services laid out in the NHS long-term plan, fix social care and secure the nation's health for the long term. It warns that the government risks losing sight of the action needed now to shore up the future of health and care post Covid.

[Details](#)

Association of Directors of Public Health (ADPH): Levelling up' public health at the 2020 Spending Review

The ADPH, along with 49 other organisations called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a levelling up of public health funding in the upcoming spending review in the face of the worst public health crisis of our time.

[Details](#)

RSPH: Response to the Spending Review

Another missed opportunity for public health

[Details](#)

ADPH: Statement: Response to the Spending Review

It is completely incomprehensible that the Government is not increasing the public health grant.

[Details](#)

King's Fund: Response to the Spending Review

Implications for health and social care

[Details](#)

Nuffield Trust

Do tiers fall with better test and trace?

With tiered restrictions in England returning shortly, this chart of the week looks at the relationship between the effectiveness of contract tracing in a local area and the tier that area was in before the

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November lockdown – and concludes that the public deserves a clear and urgent assessment on the cost effectiveness of the test and trace programme.

[Details](#)

Care Quality Commission

Designated settings for COVID-19 patients leaving hospital

CQC is working with the DHSC, local authorities and individual care providers to provide assurance of safe and high-quality care in designated settings, which are part of a scheme to allow people with a COVID-positive test result to be discharged safely from hospitals.

[Details](#)

The King's Fund

Social prescribing and NHS facilities: how could the NHS better use its facilities to support social prescribing, holistic care and community resilience?

The NHS long-term plan has pledged to refer at least 900,000 people to social prescribing by 2023/24 to help improve people's wellbeing; the fitter, healthier and more socially connected people are, the less likely it is they'll need to access local GP or other health professionals. This research, based on a survey conducted with more than 2,000 people in England, shows that there's also a strong appetite from the public for these services.

[Details](#)

International Long Term Care Policy Network

The Covid-19 long-term care situation in England

This report, co-authored by researchers from organisations including The King's Fund, the Nuffield Trust and The Health Foundation, provides an overview of the impact of Covid-19 so far on people who use and provide long-term care in England, and of the policy and practice measures adopted to mitigate its impact. It finds that the initial policy responses did not adequately consider the social care sector and that the pandemic has laid bare longstanding problems in the long-term care system in England.

[Details](#)

Nuffield Foundation

How are the lives of families with young children changing? The changing face of early childhood in the UK

This evidence review reveals the extent of changes to family life in the UK over the past 20 years and highlights how these changes are experienced unequally across the population. The report argues that, without understanding family life today, the policies and initiatives that seek to address other key areas of society – education, the economy, physical health and mental health – will falter.

[Details](#)

House of Commons Library

Coronavirus: support for rough sleepers

This briefing paper outlines the measures taken in England to support rough sleepers, and those at risk of rough sleeping, during the coronavirus outbreak. It discusses the impact of these measures and stakeholder comment.

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House of Commons Public Accounts Committee

Covid-19: supply of ventilators

This report recognises the achievement and the hard work, collaboration and commitment of individuals across both the public sector and UK industry. However, it argues that the UK government lost a month because it was 'underprepared and reacted slowly' to the shortage of mechanical ventilators. It concludes that there was no plan in place to source additional critical care equipment needed in the event of an emergency.

[Details](#)

NHS Digital

Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England April 2020 to June 2020

During this quarter, 58% of people quit successfully (self-reported), and 49% of pregnant women setting a quit date were successful.

[Details](#)

Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery: England Quarter 2, 2020-21

Provisional data show 9.9% of mothers were smokers at the time of delivery, an increase of 0.1% from the previous quarter (9.8%), and above the national ambition of 6% or less. Data over the Covid-19 period should however be interpreted with care.

[Details](#)

The Health Foundation

Managing uncertainty

This analysis explores the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health care spending; stating it has already led to significant costs for the NHS in 2020/21, with increased spending of at least £34.9bn – almost 24% of the planned health budget this year.

[Details](#)

NHS Confederation

The future of integrated care in England

With the government expected to introduce new primary legislation affecting the NHS over the coming year, NHS leaders have set out the factors they believe should be central to a new framework for integrated care systems in this report which summarises feedback from a six-month engagement process. The report argues that joint working across health and care should be embedded in law and encouraged through a new statutory duty for all providers, commissioners and other partners in local systems.

[Details](#)

Care Quality Commission

Community mental health survey 2020

Findings of this report include people consistently reporting poor experiences of NHS community mental health services, with few positive results. For example, poor experiences were reported for crisis care, accessing care, and involvement.

[Details](#)

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Philips UK

Reducing healthcare inequalities and enhancing the NHS

Amongst other points, a key finding of this paper is that the challenges posed to the NHS during the pandemic show the need for the rapid acceleration of community diagnostic hubs to tackle healthcare inequalities and alleviate pressures on the healthcare system.

[Details](#)

Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS)

ADASS autumn survey 2020

This survey of councils across England has found sharp increases in requests for help from people being discharged from hospital, fleeing from domestic abuse, or losing their regular support from unpaid carers who are themselves at breaking point.

[Details](#)

Housing LIN

Finding our own way home: a 'big conversation'

This report, jointly written by the Housing LIN and Learning Disability England, outlines the key results from research conducted into the housing opportunities and blockages for people with a learning disability and/or autism.

[Details](#)

Carers UK

Unseen and undervalued: the value of unpaid care provided to date during the Covid-19 pandemic

This report finds that with every day of the Covid-19 pandemic that passes, unpaid carers are saving the UK state £530 million in the care they provide. Carers UK is calling on the government to provide additional support for carers over winter and ensure those caring for more than 50 hours a week get access to a funded break.

[Details](#)