

w/c 7th December 2020

Produced by Health Evidence Matters

Public Health England

Covid-19 vaccination programme: information for healthcare practitioners

This document about the Covid-19 vaccination programme is intended for health care staff involved in delivering the programme. It includes detailed information on: the background of the programme; the vaccines (as they become available); vaccine recommendations and eligibility; contra-indications and precautions; and vaccine administration issues. An update provides specific information about the storage and preparation of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 mRNA vaccine, which has been authorised in the UK for temporary supply (page 3)

[Details](#)

Covid-19 vaccinator competency assessment tool

This document has been developed to support the training and assessment of health care workers involved in delivering the Covid-19 vaccine programme.

[Details](#)

Childhood flu programme 2020-2021: information for healthcare practitioners - update

The update includes clarification that children <9 yrs who are household contacts of shielded or immunocompromised patients who have never received any flu vaccine should be offered two doses of flu vaccine with a minimum of a four-week interval.

[Details](#)

Flu vaccination: information about the extended programme

Vaccinations are continuing to be offered to those in priority groups, but those aged 50-64 yrs old, regardless of whether they have a health condition, will be invited to GP surgeries for the vaccine or can have it administered by any pharmacy offering NHS flu vaccinations.

[Details](#)

Inactivated influenza vaccine: information for healthcare practitioners - update

Additional information is included, covering additional detail on the expansion of the flu vaccination programme to 50 to 64 year olds, and information about the recombinant quadrivalent influenza vaccine Flublok and its authorisation for temporary supply under regulation 174.

[Details](#)

Prevention Concordat for Better Mental Health

Resources from the Prevention Concordat for Better Mental Health programme to help local areas with prevention planning arrangements.

Originally published 30 August 2017, this has been updated

[Details](#)

[Prevention Concordat for Better Mental Health: consensus statement](#)

Caveat: Content of these briefings has not been critically appraised! Apply your appraisal skills to articles referenced!
Health Evidence Matters provides clinical and public health evidence reviews and training in evidence-based practice skills.

Professor Duncan Selbie elected head of global public health network

Professor Duncan Selbie, founding Chief Executive of Public Health England, has been elected as the next president of the IANPHI.

[Details](#)

Public Health Matters: The roles of the MHRA and JCVI in COVID-19 vaccines

Blog outlines roles of MHRA and JCVI

[Details](#)

[Public Health England – Statistics at PHE](#)

Department of Health and Social Care

The health, economic and social effects of COVID-19 and the tiered approach

Sets out the evidence and analysis in relation to coronavirus (COVID-19) and the health, economic and social effects of the government's tiered approach.

[Details](#)

Community testing to help lift restrictions in highest tiers

Areas in tier 3 are invited to apply for support for community testing to detect asymptomatic cases and drive down transmission. Local areas will be asked to consider incentives to encourage people to take part in order to detect as many cases as possible.

[Details](#)

UK authorises Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

The Government has accepted a recommendation from the MHRA to approve Pfizer-BioNTech's COVID-19 vaccine for use. The MHRA were satisfied that the vaccine has met its strict standards of safety, quality and effectiveness.

[Details](#)

BMJ news

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) have finalised their recommendations on priority groups for vaccination today, which will be updated following consideration of Phase III safety and efficacy data on other COVID-19 vaccines.

All evidence indicates that the best option for preventing morbidity and mortality in the initial phase of the programme is to directly protect persons most at risk of morbidity and mortality. The highest priority population are residents in a care home for older adults and their carers, followed by all those 80 years of age and over, and frontline health and social care workers.

[JCVI Priority groups for coronavirus \(COVID-19\) vaccination](#)

Annex A: COVID-19 vaccine and health inequalities: considerations for prioritisation and implementation

The purpose of this independent report is to consider the impact on and implications for health inequalities in the prioritisation of Covid-19 vaccines when they are introduced in the context of initial supply constraints. This paper expands on the considerations informing the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) interim advice on priority groups for Covid-19 vaccine, which is intended to support the government in planning the vaccine programme, and it offers further considerations for its implementation

[Details](#)

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Accessing government-secured flu vaccines: guidance for GPs

This guidance has been updated to reflect current vaccine availability. If GP practices need further stock, they should now order Adjuvanted Trivalent Influenza Vaccine (aTIV) for those >65 years old or QIVc (cell-grown quadrivalent influenza vaccine) for those <65 years old.

[Details](#)

Government to add COVID-19 to Vaccine Damage Payments Scheme

The scheme provides a lump sum (currently £120,000) to individuals who have in extremely rare circumstances experienced harm due to receiving a government-recommended vaccine. The eligibility criteria will be amended to ensure adults administered a Covid-19 vaccine are covered

[Details](#)

Over half a million people taking part in pioneering COVID-19 research

637,379 participants from across the UK have now taken part in public health research into the effects of, and treatment for, COVID-19 in just over 8 months.

[Details](#)

Additional COVID-19 local authority enforcement powers

Additional powers for local authorities to enforce COVID-secure regulations.

[Details](#)

More than one million cases reached by NHS Test and Trace

Contact tracers have now successfully reached more than one million people who have tested positive. The proportion of contacts reached by the service increases from 60.5% to 72.5%

[Details](#)

Better Care Fund: policy statement 2020 to 2021

This document confirms how local authorities and CCGs should proceed with finalising plans and pooling agreements for funding under the Better Care Fund in 2020 to 2021, and sets out the national conditions for the Fund.

[Details](#)

Independent SAGE

Winter-Spring Universities Transitions in the Context of SARS-CoV-2

Independent SAGE maintains its position to keep universities open safely by maximising remote learning except for practice-based courses – in addition to reducing the risks of transmission in enclosed indoor spaces until Easter 2021. This report set out the reasons why and considers January in more detail in Section 3.

[Details](#)

Government Office for Science

Latest R number and growth rate

Last updated on Friday 4 December 2020.

Latest R number range for the UK: 0.8-1.0

Latest growth rate range for the UK: -3% to -1% per day

[Details](#)

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MHRA

Regulatory approval of Pfizer / BioNTech vaccine for COVID-19

The MHRA has published information for healthcare professionals and for UK recipients on the Pfizer / BioNTech Covid-19 vaccine, that has been authorised for temporary supply in the UK. A full list of ingredients is available (there are no components of animal origin).

[Details](#)

NHS England

Urgent preparing for community pharmacy to contribute to a potential COVID-19 vaccination programme

NHS England and NHS Improvement (NHSE&I) have published several documents for community pharmacy contractors considering whether they may be able to participate by operating a vaccination site, where this is agreed by NHSE&I.

[Full text](#)

Integrating care: next steps to building strong and effective integrated care systems across England

This document gives details of NHS England's proposals for a more effective and responsive care system across England. It sets out how NHS organisations, local councils, frontline professionals and others will join forces in an integrated care system (ICS) in every part of England from April 2021. Patients, NHS staff, partner organisations and interested members of the public are asked to submit their views on the proposals. The closing date for responses to the consultation is Friday 8 January 2021.

[Details](#)

Enhanced Service Specification: COVID-19 vaccination programme 2020/21

This Specification will be offered to all GP practices and will not be capable of amendment by CCGs. It provides GP practices with sufficient information to commence planning whilst also noting that requirements and timescales will be subject to change.

The Specification should be read alongside the published letter on COVID-19 vaccination programme 2020/21 – next steps. NHS England will shortly publish an Indicative Collaboration Agreement, which the Specification requires to be in place as well as an updated Reference Guide. It is expected that PCN designated sites will be able to deliver at least 1000 vaccinations per week.

[Specification](#)

[Letter](#)

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

NIHR: Vaccine effectiveness of live attenuated and trivalent inactivated influenza vaccination in 2010/11 to 2015/16: the SIVE II record linkage study

Study (n=1.25 million) found the live attenuated vaccine was safe and effective in children. The trivalent vaccine was safe and significantly effective in most seasons for 18-64yr olds, but the effectiveness in people aged ≥65yrs was only statistically significant in 1 season.

[Full text](#)

NIHR: Nicotine replacement treatment, e-cigarettes and an online behavioural intervention to reduce relapse in recent ex-smokers: a multinational four-arm RCT

This study failed to find any benefit for combining nicotine replacement/electronic cigarettes and a behavioural intervention over each intervention alone; however, it was not sufficiently powered due to recruitment difficulties.

[Full text](#)

Thorax: COVID-19 public health measures: a reduction in hospital admissions for COPD exacerbations

This analysis of data from a single centre reports a reduction in hospital admission rates for acute COPD exacerbations and exacerbations associated with respiratory tract infections that coincided with introduction of public health measures to reduce Covid-19 transmission.

[Full text](#)

BMJ: Cancer risk in individuals with major birth defects: large Nordic population based case-control study among children, adolescents, and adults

Study (62 295 cancer cases; 724 542 controls, born between 1967 and 2014) note that the increased risk of cancer in individuals with birth defects (3.5% vs. 2.2%; OR 1.74; 99% CI, 1.63-1.84) persisted into adulthood, both for non-chromosomal and chromosomal anomalies.

[Full text](#)

BMJ: Red meat intake and risk of coronary heart disease among US men: prospective cohort study

Study (n=43 272) found that total, unprocessed, and processed red meat intake were each associated with a modestly higher risk of CHD and substituting high quality plant foods such as legumes, nuts, or soy for red meat might reduce the risk of CHD.

[Full text](#)

The Lancet: The case for an HIV cure and how to get there

In light of the increasing global burden of new HIV infections and growing financial requirements, this viewpoint discusses the need for the global health community to accelerate development and delivery of an HIV cure to complement existing prevention modalities.

[Full text](#)

The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change

No country is immune from the health harms of climate change – as the Covid-19 pandemic offers a glimpse of future disruptions to lives and livelihoods.

[Full text](#)

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

Nat Commun: Post-lockdown SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid screening in nearly ten million residents of Wuhan, China.

Review of a city-wide SARS-CoV-2 screening programme after lockdown (n=9,899,828) found no positive tests amongst 1,174 close contacts of 300 asymptomatic cases, suggesting that asymptomatic cases may be less infectious.

The researchers said that their findings did not show that the virus couldn't be passed on by asymptomatic carriers, and they didn't suggest that their findings were generalisable. Strict measures—such as mask wearing, hand washing, social distancing, and lockdown—were successful in reducing the

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virulence of SARS-CoV-2 in Wuhan and asymptomatic people in Wuhan may have low viral loads. This means that the finding cannot be applied to countries where outbreaks have not been successfully brought under control

[Full text](#)

Thorax: Patient outcomes after hospitalisation with COVID-19 and implications for follow-up: results from a prospective UK cohort

This observational study of patients hospitalised with Covid-19 (n=110) found 74% attending a follow-up clinic had persistent symptoms (e.g. breathlessness, fatigue) and limitations in physical ability, but test abnormalities were less frequent (35%).

[Full text](#)

NEJM: Durability of Responses after SARS-CoV-2 mRNA-1273 Vaccination

Follow-up from a Phase 1 study of a messenger RNA Covid-19 vaccine shows levels of binding and neutralising antibodies declined over time in 34 adults who received two 100mcg doses, but remained elevated in all participants 3 months after the booster dose.

An ongoing Phase III study of this vaccine recently reported a 94.5% efficacy rate in an interim analysis. Based on this, the European CHMP initiated a rolling review in November.

[Full text](#)

Annals of Internal Medicine: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in COVID-19–Related Infections, Hospitalizations, and Deaths: A Systematic Review

Review of 52 studies found African American/Black and Hispanic people experience disproportionately higher rates of COVID infection and COVID related mortality but similar rates of case fatality. Differences in health care access and exposure risk may be driving this.

[Full text](#)

Diabetes Care: COVID-19 Severity Is Tripled in the Diabetes Community: A Prospective Analysis of the Pandemic's Impact in Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes

Study (n=6,138 type 1, 40 type 2, & 273 without diabetes [DB]) found DB status independently increases adverse impacts of COVID-19 and potentially modifiable factors (e.g. HbA1c) had significant but modest impact vs. comparatively static factors (e.g. race) in type 1 DB.

[Full text](#)

The Lancet Public Health: Detecting COVID-19 infection hotspots in England using large-scale self-reported data from a mobile application: a prospective, observational study

Study utilising modelling of longitudinal, self-reported data from users of the COVID Symptom Study app in England between March 24, and Sept 29, 2020 found method could help to detect rapid case increases in regions where government testing provision is lower.

[Full text](#)

JAMA: Hospital-Acquired SARS-CoV-2 Infection: Lessons for Public Health

Viewpoint reviews the rare incidence of nosocomial SARS-CoV-2 infection and discusses ways it can be minimised, including use of surgical masks, proper ventilation, physical distancing, eye protection, regular testing, and the availability of sick leave for health care workers.

[Full text](#)

British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology: Racing to immunity: Journey to a COVID-19 vaccine and lessons for the future

This review covers some of the primary challenges and public responses to COVID-19 vaccine trials, and considers what this can mean for the future. It aims to facilitate a more thorough understanding of the extensive COVID-19 clinical testing vaccine landscape as it unfolds.

[Full text](#)

CDSR Editorial: Policy makers must act on incomplete evidence in responding to COVID-19

Editorial highlights the rapid reviews Cochrane has performed on the effectiveness of behavioural public health measures for reducing COVID-19 infection. None have been able to find robust, high-quality evidence thus far.

The editorial also states that lack of evidence of effectiveness is not evidence that the interventions are ineffective, and that waiting for strong evidence is a recipe for paralysis. Public health officials therefore must take measured gambles, based on circumstantial evidence from the reviewed studies and other sources.

[Full text](#)

The Lancet: Fragmented health systems in COVID-19: rectifying the misalignment between global health security and universal health coverage

This Health Policy paper compares three types of health systems in their response to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and synthesises four essential recommendations (i.e. integration, financing, resilience, and equity) for a more sustainable future.

[Full text](#)

The Lancet: Is NHS Test and Trace exacerbating COVID-19 inequalities?

A letter containing analysis of data indicating that those living in deprived areas are less likely to be contacted by Test and Trace

[Full text](#)

BMJ editorial: Vaccinating the UK against covid-19

This editorial discusses the logistics of mass vaccination noting that since primary care is at the heart of the UK's covid-19 vaccination strategy, the government should take immediate steps to reduce pressures e.g., suspending appraisals, revalidation, and CQC inspections.

[Full text](#)

BMJ news: Covid-19: Concerns persist about purpose, ethics, and effect of rapid testing in Liverpool

The government is hailing Liverpool's testing pilot as a great success and plans to offer rapid lateral flow tests to other areas with high rates of covid-19. But the scheme raises more questions than answers

[Full text](#)

BMJ Opinion: A call for equitable distribution of covid-19 vaccines

As the UK approves the Pfizer BioNTech vaccine, these authors call for an inclusive approach to vaccine allocation

[Full text](#)

Reuters Health

Moderna to seek U.S. and EU authorisation for its COVID-19 vaccine following final results

Final results detail the Moderna vaccine has 94% efficacy (11 of 196 volunteers who contracted COVID-19 in the study had received the vaccine). It was also 100% effective in preventing severe cases (all of the 30 severe cases reported in the study were in the placebo group).

Moderna plans to start a new trial to test the vaccine in adolescents before the end of the year, followed by another in younger volunteers early in 2021.

[Details](#)

[BMJ news](#)

European CDC

Risk of COVID-19 transmission related to the end-of-year festive season

Findings in this report suggest that the UK can expect a third wave of Covid-19 hospitalisations in mid/late February as a result of seasonal relaxation of Covid-19 control measures.

[Details](#)

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Infections and deaths

COVID-19 deaths rise for 11th week in a row, but at a slower rate (1 December 2020)

There were 2,697 deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) in England and Wales in the week ending 20 November 2020, the highest weekly figure since the week ending 15 May 2020.

The latest increase in COVID-19 mortality was the 11th in succession, but the rise of 231 deaths compared with the previous week was the smallest in six weeks.

By region, the highest number of COVID-19 deaths was reported in the North West (629 deaths), followed by Yorkshire and The Humber (481). In total, there were 12,535 deaths across England and Wales in the week ending 20 November 2020, of which 21.5% involved COVID-19.

Total deaths in the latest week remained higher than normal for this time of year, with hospitals, care homes and private homes all recording deaths in excess of the five-year average.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) positivity rates decreasing in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland (4 December 2020)

The number of people with the coronavirus (COVID-19) in England appears to be decreasing, with 521,300 people estimated to have had COVID-19 in the most recent week (22 to 28 November 2020). This equates to 1 in 105 people.

Younger age groups still most likely to test positive for the coronavirus (4 December 2020)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) infections and hospital admission rates decreased in the week ending 29 November 2020. Deaths are continuing to rise but at a slower rate than earlier in November.

According to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (CIS), the proportion of people testing positive for the coronavirus has decreased in all age groups over the last week. School-age children and young adults remain the age groups with the highest positivity rates.

Even though more young people have been infected in recent weeks, hospital admissions and deaths involving COVID-19 are highest among those aged over 65 years.

In the week ending 29 November, hospital admission rates decreased for all age groups above 14 years old. Nevertheless, the rates for people aged over 85 years were more than 36 times higher than for those between 15 and 44 years, at 137.2 per 100,000 people.

[Details](#)

Developing the Health Index for England

In 2018, Dame Sally Davies, then Chief Medical Officer, called for an official index on England's health. Her aim was to ensure that "health is recognised and treated as one of our nation's primary assets...alongside GDP and the Measuring National Well-being programme." As consultation on the proposed index gets under way, this blog explains the development work ONS has undertaken so far and what the provisional findings show.

[Details](#)

HIV Commission

How England will end new cases of HIV: final report & recommendations

The HIV Commission is an independent process to find the path to ending new HIV transmissions and HIV-attributed deaths in England by 2030. Its report sets out 20 achievable and evidence-based actions that need to be taken if this goal is to be met. The commission has called on the UK government to end new HIV transmissions by 2030 and normalise HIV testing wherever blood is taken, including at GP surgeries, screening appointments, and in emergency departments.

[Details](#)

Nuffield Trust

Chart of the week: Weekly deaths once again exceeding 20-year average during pandemic's second wave

Historic trends in weekly mortality show that the second Covid-19 wave is impacting on the number of weekly deaths in a way not seen at this time of year for decades. Taking account of changes in the population, the total deaths so far this year are the highest in the last 20 years.

[Details](#)

What impact has Covid-19 had on mental health services?

Blog discusses what the pandemic has meant for mental health services – and argues they may feel its effects for a long time. The blog was published alongside updated mental health indicators.

[Details](#)

The Health Foundation

Improving the nation's health: the future of the public health system in England

In light of the impact of the pandemic and the government's decision to abolish Public Health England (PHE), this briefing explores what needs to be put in place to make progress on the government's commitments to improve the nation's health. It looks at the role the government can play in improving the nation's health before examining how England might transition to a new public health system and what the main priorities for any new system should be.

[Details](#)

Technical report: the impact of Extensive Care Service and Enhanced Primary Care in Fylde Coast - findings from the Improvement Analytics Unit

This briefing finds evidence that multidisciplinary teams may increase emergency hospital activity, at least in the short term. It evaluates two integrated team initiatives developed in the Fylde Coast NHS vanguard: the Extensive Care Service (ECS) and Enhanced Primary Care (EPC). Both use risk stratification to help identify adults with complex chronic care needs who are at risk of hospitalisation. The analysis

has found that neither model of care reduced hospital activity during the period analysed, but it could not conclude that the higher levels of activity were a direct causal effect of ECS or EPC.

[Details](#)

UCL Institute of Education

Household composition, couples' relationship quality, and social support during lockdown Initial findings from the COVID-19 Survey in Five National Longitudinal Studies

Briefing describes changes in household living arrangements, the changes in the quality of romantic relationships, relationships with family and friends, as well as the extent of social support among four generations during the national lockdown, in May 2020.

[Details](#)

Local Government Association (LGA)

The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (All Tiers) Regulations 2020: Enforcement advice for local authorities

This note provides guidance on the interpretation of the key issues within The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (All Tiers) (England) Regulations 2020 (referred to as 'the regulations') and in particular the Tier 2 'High Alert' restrictions. New tiered restrictions come into effect on Wednesday 2 December and are due to be in place until 2 February 2021.

[Details](#)

UK All Parliamentary Group on Obesity

Future of Obesity Services Report

Recommendations include:

- The Government should continue to promote its 'Better Health' campaign and should build on this with a public information campaign about the range of support options, including treatment, available for people with obesity with a focus on overall health both in the short and long term.
- The Government should establish a cross-Departmental delivery panel to oversee the implementation of obesity policy, including a 'whole-systems' approach, and to measure and report on the success of these policies on obesity outcomes.
- The Government should commission research into the links between socioeconomic deprivation, ethnicity and obesity, consulting with experts and designing tailored strategies to reduce obesity in underserved communities based on its findings.
- Integrated Care Systems should be mandated to develop an obesity prevention and treatment strategy for their population, strengthening existing services and sharing best practice across the network.
- The Government should provide clear national guidance on obesity treatment pathways and commissioning responsibilities and set a minimum standard for treatment at a local level. Furthermore, key incentives should be developed and put in place for implementation of the local obesity strategy and execution of services to change overall population health.

[Details](#)

Homeshare UK

How Homeshare schemes can help NHS deliver improved outcomes for older people

Homeshare schemes enable householders who want to live independently in their own home (usually older people or adults with support needs or disabilities), to share their home with homesharers, who are often younger people, who can assist with shopping, cooking and more.

[Details](#)

Royal College of Midwives (RCM)

Supporting midwives to address the needs of women experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage

Midwives can be extraordinarily effective in identifying needs and advocating for vulnerable women during their pregnancy, but their effectiveness is often hampered by a lack of resources and professional support. This must be addressed if midwives are to give women experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage the level of integrated support they need, to lessen the risk to them and their babies. In this position statement, the RCM calls on all UK NHS bodies to adopt its five-point plan to improve these women's outcomes.

[Details](#)

Care Quality Commission

Monitoring the Mental Health Act in 2019/20: the Mental Health Act in the Covid-19 pandemic

Monitoring the Mental Health Act is the CQC's annual report on the use of the Mental Health Act (MHA). It looks at how providers are caring for patients, and whether patients' rights are being protected. This year's annual report puts a specific focus on the impact that the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic has had on patients detained under the MHA, and on the services that care for and treat them.

[Details](#)

Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse in healthcare contexts

This report finds that health care practitioners abused their positions of trust and authority to sexually abuse children under the guise of medical procedures. Based on the accounts of 109 victims and survivors who came forward to the Truth Project, the report analyses experiences of abuse across a wide range of health care settings from the 1960s to the 2000s. The report provides an insight into the role of health care in victims' and survivors' lives, revealing that for many participants, their health care needs related to the physical, psychological and sexual abuse they had suffered.

[Details](#)

Royal Foundation

State of the nation: understanding public attitudes to the early years

The insights contained within this report highlight the need to help people understand the importance of the early years. The report suggests that parents and carers need more support and advice to ensure good mental health and wellbeing as they raise young children.

[Details](#)

RAND Europe

Vertical integration of GP practices with acute hospitals in England and Wales: rapid evaluation

In several locations across England and Wales, NHS organisations responsible for managing acute hospitals have also taken over the running of primary care medical practices. This report, commissioned by the National Institute for Health Research and undertaken together with the Health Services Management Centre at the University of Birmingham and the Health Services Research Group at the University of Cambridge, evaluates what has led to this kind of vertical integration in England and Wales, how it has been implemented, and with what consequences.

[Details](#)

Professional Record Standards Body (PRSB)

Digital health and Covid-19: a PRSB consultation

This report examines the digital transformation of health and care services during the pandemic and recommends how the system can use the lessons from Covid-19 to advance digital change, while maintaining safety and prioritising citizens' needs. The report is based on consultation with more than 100 PRSB members and partners including the Royal Colleges, social care system leaders, health care providers, patient groups, regulators and others.

[Details](#)

Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE)

Updated guidance: Delivering safe, face-to-face adult day care

As the restrictions of lockdown are eased, this guide aims to support day care managers, social workers, commissioners and providers, to restart or continue activities. It is focused on community-based day services, day centres (with and without personal care), including specialised day centre environments, and those with outdoor spaces.

[Details](#)

SCIE strategy for 2020-23

Learn more about SCIE's strategy for the years ahead, including our purpose, values, key principles and objectives.

[Details](#)

Social Care Wales

A strategic approach to social care data in Wales: report on the discovery phase

This is a discovery report, produced in response to a requirement to scope the development of a data strategy to support social services and social care in Wales. This report, following a rapid review of the existing data landscape, ambitions, challenges and opportunities, outlines a suggested approach to developing a national data strategy for social care.

[Details](#)