



KnowledgeShare

NHS information support for evidence-based practice

Alert 109

Resources published in May/June 2021

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Integrated care systems: opportunities and challenges

Integrated care systems (ICSs) now cover all areas of the country and will soon be established as statutory bodies with major responsibilities for NHS planning and funding. Several recent reports look into different aspects of ICSs and the issues to be considered going forward.

The King's Fund explores [the development of place-based partnerships](#) within three systems and sets out a series of principles to help guide local health and care leaders in effective local implementation.

The NHS Confederation looks at [the role of primary care in integrated care systems](#), setting out five key requirements primary care members want to see in the development of ICS structures, governance and, most importantly, culture. It also gives its members' views on formal [provider collaboratives](#) (one or more providers operating across places within an ICS), which are expected to be a key element of ICS delivery.

The Good Governance Institute clarifies what is meant by provider collaboratives, and offers a ['How to' guide](#) on how to set one up. GGI has also published a report on [the relationship between the adult social care sector and ICSs](#). It argues that opportunities for reform and renewed engagement between adult social care, the NHS and ICSs must be taken to put the sector on a firmer footing.

KNOWLEDGESHARE Team

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NICE – COVID-19 Rapid Guideline

COVID-19 rapid guideline: managing COVID-19

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng191

NICE – Guideline

Heavy menstrual bleeding: assessment and management

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng88

Atrial fibrillation: diagnosis and management

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng196

Shared decision making

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng197

Acne vulgaris: management

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng198

Epilepsies: diagnosis and management

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg137

Headaches in over 12s: diagnosis and management

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg150

Autism spectrum disorder in under 19s: support and management

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg170

NICE - Technology Appraisals

Tafamidis for treating transthyretin amyloidosis with cardiomyopathy

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta696

Andexanet alfa for reversing anticoagulation from apixaban or rivaroxaban

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta697

Ravulizumab for treating paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta698

Ofatumumab for treating relapsing multiple sclerosis

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta699

Selinexor with low-dose dexamethasone for treating refractory multiple myeloma (terminated appraisal)

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta700

Crisaborole for treating mild to moderate atopic dermatitis in people 2 years and older (terminated appraisal)

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta701

Ibrutinib with obinutuzumab for untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia and small lymphocytic lymphoma (terminated appraisal)

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta702

Ibrutinib with rituximab for untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (terminated appraisal)

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta703

Trastuzumab deruxtecan for treating HER2-positive unresectable or metastatic breast cancer after 2 or more anti-HER2 therapies

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta704

Atezolizumab monotherapy for untreated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta705

Ozanimod for treating relapsing–remitting multiple sclerosis

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta706

Nivolumab for previously treated unresectable advanced or recurrent oesophageal cancer

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta707

Budesonide orodispersible tablet for inducing remission of eosinophilic oesophagitis

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta708

Pembrolizumab for untreated metastatic colorectal cancer with high microsatellite instability or mismatch repair deficiency

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta709

All NICE guidance is available from the NICE web site: www.nice.org.uk.

Support and resources to maximise uptake and use of evidence and guidance:

<https://www.nice.org.uk/about/what-we-do/into-practice>

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Ravulizumab for treating atypical haemolytic uraemic syndrome

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta710

NICE - Interventional Procedures

Permanent His-bundle pacemaker implantation for treating heart failure

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg694

Ex-situ machine perfusion for extracorporeal preservation of lungs (ex-vivo lung perfusion) for transplant

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg695

Transvaginal laser therapy for stress urinary incontinence

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg696

Transvaginal laser therapy for urogenital atrophy

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg697

Electrohydraulic lithotripsy for difficult-to-treat bile duct stones

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg698

Laser lithotripsy for difficult-to-treat bile duct stones

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg699

Percutaneous insertion of a closure device to repair a paravalvular leak around a replaced mitral or aortic valve

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg700

NICE - Medical technologies Guidance

Parafricta Bootees and Undergarments to reduce skin breakdown in people with or at risk of pressure ulcers

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mtg20

HeartFlow FFRCT for estimating fractional flow reserve from coronary CT angiography

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mtg32

UroLift for treating lower urinary tract symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mtg58

Plus Sutures for preventing surgical site infection

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mtg59

Patient Safety

Guideline

[Emerging concerns protocol.](#)

Care Quality Commission (CQC); 2021.

<https://www.cqc.org.uk/publications/themed-work/emerging-concerns-protocol>

[The protocol provides a process for health and social care regulators to share information that may indicate risks to people using services, their carers, families or professionals. It aims to strengthen existing arrangements, providing a clear mechanism for raising concerns.]

Professional Development

[National patient safety syllabus 2.0.](#)

Health Education England (HEE); 2021.

<https://www.hee.nhs.uk/our-work/patient-safety>

[Written by the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges and commissioned by HEE, the new National Patient Safety Syllabus outlines a new approach to patient safety emphasising a proactive approach to identifying risks to safe care while also including systems thinking and human factors. The syllabus applies to all NHS employees and will result in all NHS employees receiving enhanced patient safety training.]

Managing and Leading People

Guideline

[Protect home workers.](#)

Health and Safety Executive (HSE); 2021.

Full instructions to register for an NHS OpenAthens username and password at:

<http://bit.ly/athensreg>

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/workers/home.htm>

[If you have people working from home as a result of the pandemic, HSE has advice that will help you protect them. Employers have the same health and safety responsibilities for home workers as for any other workers.]

Report

[Workforce burnout and resilience in the NHS and social care.](#)

House of Commons Health and Social Care Committee; 2021.

<https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/81/health-and-social-care-committee/news/155698/overhaul-needed-to-tackle-nhs-and-social-care-workforce-burnout-emergency/>

[This report finds that workforce burnout across the NHS and social care has reached an emergency level and poses a risk to the future functioning of both services. Only a total overhaul of workforce planning can provide a solution. Available funding was the driver behind planning, rather than the level of demand and staffing capacity needed to service it.]

Toolkit

[International recruitment toolkit.](#)

NHS Employers; 2021.

<https://www.nhsemployers.org/case-studies-and-resources/2021/06/international-recruitment-toolkit>

[This toolkit is for colleagues involved in leading and delivering international recruitment in the NHS. It aims to encourage and enable good practices and processes for the recruitment of international staff across a wide range of professions.]

[New Roles in Primary Care National Toolkit.](#)

e-Learning for Healthcare (e-LfH); 2021.

<https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/programmes/new-roles-in-primary-care/>

[This toolkit has been developed to enable Primary and Community Care Training Hubs to work collaboratively with Primary Care Networks (PCNs) towards the development of the Primary Care workforce, as outlined in the GP Contract.]

Finance and Procurement

Report

[Adult social care markets.](#)

Public Accounts Committee; 2021.

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5802/cmselect/cmpubacc/252/25202.htm>

[This report concludes that while there have been many White Papers, Green Papers, consultations, independent reviews and commissions promised by governments of all political persuasions, reform has not yet occurred. It welcomes the short-term support to help providers through Covid-19 but urges the government to set out plans for long-term funding and improvements to the social care workforce.]

[Devolved public services: The NHS, schools, and social care in the four nations.](#)

Institute for Government; 2021.

<https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/publications/devolved-public-services>

[Since their creation in 1999, the devolved governments have chosen to fund and run public services in very different ways. While the way they also choose to compile data is a real obstacle to comparison, this report reveals the extent to which public service performance has diverged across the UK from 1999 to the start of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.]

Toolkit

[Corporate services productivity toolkit.](#)

NHS England; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/corporate-services-productivity-toolkit/>

[A toolkit of 'how to' guides and templates to help NHS providers implement their corporate services transformation and to enable the NHS to share best practice. Includes guidance around governance, MoU, commercial options, purpose and design principles.]

Managing Knowledge and Information

Guideline

[Data saves lives: reshaping health and social care with data \(draft\).](#)

Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC); 2021.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/data-saves-lives-reshaping-health-and-social-care-with-data-draft/>

[The draft strategy sets out ambitious plans to harness the potential of data in health and care, while maintaining the highest standards of privacy and ethics.]

Report

[2020-21: A year in the life of the NHS AI Lab.](#)

NHSX; 2021.

<https://www.nhsx.nhs.uk/ai-lab/about-the-nhs-ai-lab/2020-21-a-year-in-the-life-of-the-nhs-ai-lab/>

[The NHS AI Lab was set up to make the most of the potential of AI technologies to transform health and adult social care. Despite Covid-19, this past year has brought about great opportunities as well as challenges for the use of AI in health and care. This report is a review of the progress made by the NHS AI Lab during 2020.]

[Admin matters: the impact of NHS administration on patient care.](#)

The King's Fund; 2021.

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/admin-matters-nhs-patient-care>

[The strategic direction of health and care in England will raise new questions about how admin systems need to work. Addressing the legacy of Covid-19 on population health, harnessing the opportunities of technology to support new care models, and more fully integrating health and care services will all place a premium on robust, user-friendly admin systems. High-quality NHS admin will not be sufficient on its own to meet these challenges, but it will be a necessary component.]

[Ethnicity coding in English health service datasets.](#)

Nuffield Trust; 2021.

<https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/research/ethnicity-coding-in-english-health-service-datasets>

[The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted ethnic disparities in health care and outcomes in England, but data on the ethnicities of patients remains poor. This report looks at the quality and consistency of ethnicity coding within health datasets and calls on NHS England to provide new guidance for health service providers and GPs.]

[Patients and machines: does technology help or hinder empathy and person-centred care?](#)

The Health Foundation; 2021.

<https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/charts-and-infographics/patients-and-machines-does-technology-help-or-hinder-empathy>

[The results suggest that, to get technology-enabled care right, policymakers and practitioners will need to: engage with the public and NHS workforce to inform decisions about how best to develop and deploy technology; co-design new approaches with patients and staff to ensure they are tailored to user needs and preferences; and allow for differentiated approaches, taking into account who technology works for and when, and ensuring alternative options are available where feasible.]

[Switched on: How do we get the best out of automation and AI in health care?](#)

The Health Foundation; 2021.

<https://www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/switched-on>

[This report offers in-depth analysis into the challenges and potential presented by automation and AI in health care and highlights wider implications for the future, setting out considerations for policymakers and the NHS. As well as describing some of the most promising areas of application of automation and AI to health care, the report also explores the challenges, constraints and practical considerations for making the most of automation and AI.]

Patient and Carer Experience

Guideline

[Good communications with patients waiting for care, 25 May 2021, Version 2.](#)

NHS England; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/good-communication-with-patients/>

[The challenge COVID-19 poses means that clear, concise and timely communication with patients is more critical

than ever. This guidance, and these supporting documents, present providers with core principles that will help deliver personalised, patient-centred communications to patients who are waiting for care.]

Report

[Breaks or breakdown: Carers Week 2021 report.](#)

Carers Week; 2021.

www.carersweek.org/about-carers-week/latest-news/posts-folder/2021/june/breaks-or-breakdown-new-report/

[This survey found that carers lost, on average, 25 hours of support a month they previously had from services or family and friends before the pandemic. It also reveals that 72 per cent of carers have not had any breaks from their caring role at all. It calls on the UK government to provide £1.2 billion funding for unpaid carers' breaks, so that those providing upwards of 50 hours of care are able to take time off for their own health and wellbeing.]

Service Design and Commissioning

Guideline

[Shared decision making.](#)

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE); 2021.

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng197>

[This guideline covers how to make shared decision making part of everyday care in all healthcare settings. It promotes ways for healthcare professionals and people using services to work together to make decisions about treatment and care. It includes recommendations on training, communicating risks, benefits and consequences, using decision aids, and how to embed shared decision making in organisational culture and practices.]

Report

[Communities and health.](#)

The King's Fund; 2021.

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/communities-and-health>

[The role of communities in improving population health is receiving increasing, and long overdue, attention in health policy and practice. This piece gives an overview of the different approaches to working with communities for health. This explainer was originally published in February 2018. It was updated on 5 May 2021.]

[Developing place-based partnerships: The foundation of effective integrated care systems.](#)

The King's Fund; 2021.

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/place-based-partnerships-integrated-care-systems>

[The report concludes by considering the implications of the King's Fund findings for Integrated care systems (ICs) as they establish themselves and clarify their roles and structures, and for national bodies and regional teams as they approach the next stages of policy development and support for integrated care.]

[If not now, when? The long overdue promise of social care reform.](#)

The Health Foundation; 2021.

<https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/blogs/if-not-now-when>

[The adult social care system in England needs fundamental reform to make it fit for the 21st century. A cap on care costs should be one part of this new system. But a more comprehensive package of reform and investment is also needed to move social care beyond the legacy of the Poor Law and create a system that genuinely supports people to live with dignity and promotes their wellbeing – not just protects people from harm.]

[Levelling up general practice in England: What should government prioritise?](#)

The Health Foundation; 2020.

<https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/levelling-up-general-practice-in-england>

[People living in socioeconomically deprived areas have the greatest health needs, but general practice is underfunded and 'under-doctored' in areas of high deprivation. The new long read from the Health Foundation sets out the case for why the government's levelling up agenda must include levelling up within general practice.]

[LSE–Lancet Commission on the future of the NHS: re-laying the foundations for an equitable and efficient health and care service after COVID-19.](#)

London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); 2021.

<https://www.lse.ac.uk/health-policy/research/LSE-Lancet-Commission>

[Reporting after three years, the Commission describes how although the NHS is internationally held up as a

leading example of universal health care, the health of the UK population lags behind that of other high-income countries. Their report makes seven core recommendations, setting out a long-term vision for the NHS that relays the foundations for a better, fairer health and care service.]

Provider collaboratives – time to build.

Good Governance Institute; 2021.

<https://www.good-governance.org.uk/blog-post/provider-collaboratives-time-to-build/>

[NHSE/I envisages collaboratives of acute, mental health and ambulance providers at ICS to allow them to operate at scale, deliver specialist care effectively and provide equal access. This guide clarifies what is meant by provider collaborative, explains the benefits and a “How to” guide on how to set up a provider collaborative.]

Provider collaboratives: opportunities and challenges.

NHS Confederation; 2021.

<https://www.nhsconfed.org/publications/provider-collaboratives>

[This briefing sets out NHS Confederation view on provider collaboratives. It describes what they are, explores the background to provider collaborative models, details the experiences of our members and highlights the opportunities and challenges of this new requirement.]

Restoring primary care: ten key priorities.

NHS Confederation; 2021.

<https://www.nhsconfed.org/resources/2021/05/restoring-primary-care-ten-key-priorities>

[NHS Confederation has been talking to members in primary care about the challenges of recovery and what needs to be in place to deliver services safely and sustainably.]

The Government's White Paper proposals for the reform of Health and Social Care.

Health and Social Care Committee; 2021.

<https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/81/health-and-social-care-committee/news/155158/government-reforms-could-improve-care-services-for-patients/>

[The inquiry into the government's proposed reforms to health and social care, set out in the White Paper 'Integration and Innovation: working together to improve health and social care', is supportive of the proposals, subject to accountability mechanisms on the safety and quality of care being built into legislation.]

The most expensive breakfast in history: Revisiting the Wanless review 20 years on.

The Health Foundation; 2021.

<https://www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/revisiting-the-Wanless-review>

[In this study, Nicholas Timmins looks back on the Wanless review and explores its impact in the short and long term. Drawing on insights from interviews with many of the key people involved at the time, the report highlights lessons from the original review that could be applied today. These historic issues are even more important to understand as we look towards recovery from COVID-19, and as the UK faces a backlog of unmet demand for NHS care.]

The relationship between the adult social care sector and ICSs: time for action?

Good Governance Institute; 2021

[good-governance.org.uk/services/the-relationship-between-the-adult-social-care-sector-and-icss-time-for-action/](https://www.good-governance.org.uk/services/the-relationship-between-the-adult-social-care-sector-and-icss-time-for-action/)

[This paper brings together GGI's thinking around some of the key pieces of policy pertaining to the adult social care sector, as well as the learning from a series of interviews and a roundtable that GGI convened with ICS (integrated care systems) independent chairs, policy-makers and adult social care providers.]

The role of primary care in integrated care systems.

NHS Confederation; 2021.

<https://www.nhsconfed.org/publications/role-primary-care-integrated-care-systems>

[This report sets out the views of primary care members on the underpinning principles needed for strong primary care involvement at system and place.]

What happened to English NHS hospital activity during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS); 2021.

<https://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/15432>

[This briefing uses administrative hospital data from across the NHS in England to describe how the use of inpatient (elective and emergency) and outpatient hospital care in 2020 compared with that in the previous year. It shows how overall levels of care changed in the period after the start of the pandemic, and examines how changes in activity varied across regions and clinical specialties. It also looks at how these patterns differ across patient age, ethnicity and local area deprivation.]

Quality Improvement

Guideline

National Quality Board position statement on quality in integrated care systems.

National Quality Board; 2021.

www.england.nhs.uk/publication/national-quality-board-position-statement-on-quality-in-integrated-care-systems/

[The National Quality Board (NQB) has issued a Position Statement for those working in health and care systems. Endorsed by Lord Darzi, the Position Statement emphasises the importance of prioritizing the delivery of high-quality care at this crucial time of transition and sets out some core principles and consistent operational requirements for quality oversight in systems.]

National Quality Board: shared commitment to quality.

National Quality Board; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/national-quality-board-shared-commitment-to-quality/>

[The National Quality Board (NQB) has refreshed its Shared Commitment to Quality to support those working in health and care systems. The publication provides a nationally-agreed definition of quality and a vision for how quality can be effectively delivered through ICSs. The refresh has been developed in collaboration with systems and people with lived experience and has a stronger focus on population health and health inequalities.]

Report

A new strategy for the changing world of health and social care - CQC's strategy from 2021.

Care Quality Commission (CQC); 2021.

www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/our-strategy-plans/new-strategy-changing-world-health-social-care-cqcs-strategy-2021

[CQC sets out its ambitions under four themes: people and communities, smarter regulation, safety through learning, and accelerating improvement.]

Clinically led review of urgent and emergency care standards: measuring performance in a transformed system, version 1, 26 May 2021.

NHS England; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/clinically-led-review-of-urgent-and-emergency-care-standards-measuring-performance-in-a-transformed-system/>

[The NHS National Medical Director was asked to review the current NHS access standards to ensure they measure what matters most to patients and clinically. In December 2020, the recommendations from the clinically led review of NHS access standards for urgent and emergency care were published for consultation alongside the strategy for transforming urgent and emergency care provision. This document summarises the responses to the consultation and next steps.]

Urgent and emergency care: Trends in the quality.

Quality Watch; 2021.

<https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/news-item/urgent-and-emergency-care>

[In this indicator update, QualityWatch look at trends in the quality of urgent and emergency care both before and during the pandemic. They also look at measures of other parts of the health system which affect urgent care services. Timely and effective community care can minimise potentially preventable emergency admissions, reducing pressure on urgent care services, and higher hospital bed occupancy is associated with delays in emergency departments.]

Using targets to improve public services.

Institute for Government; 2021.

<https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/publications/targets-public-services>

[The government has added new targets to existing ones across key public services such as the NHS, schools and the police, which it hopes will improve performance in those services hit by the Covid-19 crisis. But this report reveals the way that targets have been used for easy wins, have ignored important issues and manipulated data.]

Whole System Quality: A Unified Approach to Building Responsive, Resilient Health Care Systems.

Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI); 2021.

<http://www.ihl.org/resources/Pages/IHIWhitePapers/whole-system-quality.aspx>

[This paper describes a more holistic approach to quality management. Through a process of rigorous learning, health care organizations can design resilient and responsive management systems to continuously deliver services that reliably and sustainably meet the evolving needs of patients, populations and communities – in times of both stability and crisis.]

Toolkit

[Quality improvement made simple: What everyone should know about health care quality improvement](#)

Health Foundation; 2021.

<https://www.health.org.uk/publications/quality-improvement-made-simple>

[This guide focuses on quality improvement, which involves the use of a systematic and coordinated approach to solving a problem using specific methods and tools with the aim of bringing about a measurable improvement within a health care setting.]

Report

[The Future of UK Clinical Research Delivery: 2021 to 2022 implementation plan.](#)

Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC); 2021.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-future-of-uk-clinical-research-delivery-2021-to-2022-implementation-plan/>

[The implementation plan sets out the steps we will take during 2021 to 2022 to achieve our vision for the future of clinical research delivery.]

Health Facility Environment

Guideline

[Estates technical guidance.](#)

NHS England; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/estates/>

[These technical guidance documents bring together all documents relating to health building notes (HBNs) and Health technical memoranda (HTMs) as well as any miscellaneous NHS estates related technical guidance.]

[National standards of healthcare cleanliness 2021.](#)

NHS England; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/national-standards-of-healthcare-cleanliness-2021/>

[The National Standards of Healthcare Cleanliness 2021 encompass all cleaning tasks throughout the NHS regardless of which department is responsible for it. They are based around: being easy to use; freedom within a framework; fit for the future; efficacy of the cleaning process; cleanliness which provides assurance; and transparency of results.]

Innovation

Evidence-Based Summary

[Building the evidence base for tech innovation in adult social care.](#)

Institute of Public Care, Oxford Brookes University; 2021.

<https://ipc.brookes.ac.uk/publications/building-the-evidence-base-for-tech-innovation-in-adult-social-care>

[A rapid evidence review to identify progress and barriers to digital technology adoption and scalability across the adult social care sector. Part of work to understand the adoption and scalability of technology innovation in the adult social care sector.]

Report

[Review of spread and adoption approaches across the AHSN Network.](#)

AHSN Network; 2021.

<https://www.ahsnnetwork.com/in-depth-review-of-spread-and-adoption-approaches-published-by-ahsn-network>

[This review, which identifies the different approaches used across the 15 AHSNs within the Network, highlights the complexity of spread work; the diversity of approaches; the influential factors; and provides recommendations for the future.]

Public Health

Guideline

[Communicating with patients about COVID-19 vaccination: evidence-based guidance for effective conversations to promote COVID-19 vaccine uptake \(2021\).](#)

World Health Organization (WHO); 2021.

<https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-emergencies/coronavirus-covid-19/publications-and-technical-guidance/2021/communicating-with-patients-about-covid-19-vaccination-evidence-based-guidance-for-effective-conversations-to-promote-covid-19-vaccine-uptake-2021>

[This training module is designed to equip health workers (HWs) with knowledge, skills, confidence and resources to help them in their role to recommend the COVID-19 vaccine. It is tailored to specific patient positions on vaccination and provides a structured approach to assist HWs with interpersonal communication during COVID-19 vaccination consultations.]

Report

[Mental health policy in England.](#)

House of Commons Library; 2021.

<https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-7547/>

[This briefing examines the Coronavirus Act 2020 and the potential impact on human rights. It also looks at the impact of the pandemic on population mental health, including for specific groups such as BAME communities. It briefly sets out resources to support population mental health and wellbeing during the pandemic, including specific mental health support for the health and social care workforce.]

[Mental health in the COVID-19 pandemic: Recommendations for prevention.](#)

Mental Health Foundation (MHF); 2021.

<https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/coronavirus/pandemic-recommendations-prevention>

[The COVID-19 pandemic represents an immense challenge to UK society. In this paper we recommend policy interventions that are specific, practical and evidence-informed. People's mental health is being affected by social distancing measures and their economic consequences. Furthermore, the mental health effects are falling unequally across society, with people in some social groups bearing much more of the mental health burden than others.]

[Society Watch 2021: Mental health - Should we be worried?](#)

National Centre for Social Research; 2021.

<https://www.natcen.ac.uk/our-research/research/society-watch-2021>

[This report provides an overview of the public's mental health and how it is affecting people's lives, although it does not aspire to be a comprehensive record because of the scale of research now being undertaken. It also provides new, previously unpublished, analysis by NatCen from the Understanding Society longitudinal study showing the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on the public's financial and mental health.]

[VacciNation: exploring vaccine confidence with people from African, Bangladeshi, Caribbean and Pakistani backgrounds living in England.](#)

Healthwatch; 2021.

<https://www.healthwatch.co.uk/report/2021-06-07/vaccination-exploring-vaccine-confidence>

[This report, produced together with Traverse, explores vaccination confidence among people from African, Bangladeshi, Caribbean and Pakistani backgrounds living in the UK. Its research uncovered five ways to increase public confidence: allow for agency; independence of institutions; focus on transparency; localise the approach; and address ambiguity.]

Toolkit

[COVID-19 Health Inequalities Monitoring in England Tool \(CHIME\).](#)

Public Health England (PHE); 2021.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-health-inequalities-monitoring-in-england-tool-chime>

[A national monitoring tool that will bring together data monitoring the direct impacts of COVID-19 on health inequalities. The CHIME tool brings together data relating to the direct impacts of COVID-19, such as on mortality rates and hospital admissions. By presenting inequality breakdowns, including by age, sex, ethnic group, level of deprivation and region, the tool provides a single point of access.]

Evidence hub: What drives health inequalities? Data, insights and analysis exploring how the circumstances in which we live shape our health.

The Health Foundation; 2021.

<https://www.health.org.uk/evidence-hub>

[The evidence hub brings together a wide range of data and insight to explore. The topics have been selected broadly based on the eight key determinants listed in the What makes us healthy? quick guide. They are based on the wider determinants of health – the social, cultural, political, economic, commercial and environmental factors that shape the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age.]

Systematic Review**Living systematic review of mental health in COVID-19.**

The DEPRESSD Project; 2021.

<https://www.depressd.ca/covid-19-mental-health>

[Living systematic reviews are continually updated and provide ongoing access to results via online publication. The objectives of this planned review are to evaluate (1) changes in mental health symptoms among the same participants from pre-COVID or across delineated events during COVID-19; (2) factors associated with levels or changes in symptoms during COVID-19, and (3) the effect of interventions on mental health symptoms during COVID-19.]



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