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Bwletin Ymwybyddiaeth Gyfredol Rhagfyr 2023

Cynhyrchir y bwletin ymwybyddiaeth cyfredol hwn gan dîm Gwasanaeth Tystiolaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae'r ffocws ar lenyddiaeth lwyd* a dewisir eitemau o chwilio gwefannau amrywiaeth o sefydliadau yn y DU, detholiad o ffynonellau Ewropeaidd a Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd. Y nod yw tynnu sylw at ddogfennau a gwybodaeth allweddol sydd newydd eu cyhoeddi sy'n berthnasol i iechyd y cyhoedd. Dylid anfon ymholiadau am y bwletin hwn at: evidence.service@wales.nhs.uk

Nid yw cynnwys eitemau yn y bwletin hwn yn gymeradwyaeth.

* Mae llenyddiaeth lwyd yn cyfeirio at ddeunydd ymchwil cyhoeddedig a heb ei gyhoeddi nad yw ar gael yn fasnachol, h.y. heb ei gyhoeddi mewn cyfnodolion neu wedi'i fynegeo gan gronfeydd data llyfryddol.

A checklist for respiratory pathogen pandemic preparedness planning. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/374876/9789240084513-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

This checklist is an operational tool to help national authorities develop or revise national respiratory pathogen (inclusive of influenza and coronaviruses) pandemic preparedness plans. It presents suggested priority actions that countries can take now in order to be better prepared for a pandemic. It is in-line with the Preparedness and resilience for emerging threats (PRET) approach ([web link](#)) and in conjunction with *PRET module 1: planning for respiratory pathogen pandemics* ([web link](#)).

Adult substance misuse treatment statistics 2022 to 2023: report. Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. London: OHID; 2023.

URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/substance-misuse-treatment-for-adults-statistics-2022-to-2023/adult-substance-misuse-treatment-statistics-2022-to-2023-report>

Statistics on alcohol and drug misuse treatment for adults from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS).

Annual report. Financial year ended 31 December 2022. Institute of Public Health. Dublin: IPH; 2023.

URL: <https://publichealth.ie/sites/default/files/resources/IPH-ANNUAL-REPORT-2022-ONLINE.pdf>

The Institute of Public Health (IPH) has published an annual report for 2022, providing an overview of work completed or commenced during the year.

Bold action or slow decay? The state of NHS dentistry and future policy actions. Williams, W; Fisher, E; Edwards, N. London: Nuffield Trust; 2023.

URL: https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-12/Nuffield%20Trust%20-%20NHS%20dentistry%20policy%20briefing_WEB_1.pdf

NHS-funded dental services in England are in near-terminal decline: nearly six million fewer courses of NHS dental treatment were provided last year than in the pre-pandemic year; funding in 2021/22 was over £500m lower in real terms than in 2014/15; and there are widespread problems in accessing a dentist. So what is to be done? This major new policy briefing proposes a series of short-term actions relating to appointment recall intervals, commissioning and the workforce. It also sets out two approaches for longer-term action, which involve improving the current dental model or adjusting the NHS offer.

Can people afford to pay for health care? Evidence on financial protection in 40 countries in Europe. World Health Organization. Copenhagen: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/374504/9789289060660-eng.pdf?sequence=2>

This report summarizes the findings of a new study of financial protection in 40 countries in Europe, including the whole of the European Union, in 2019 or the latest available year before COVID-19. It finds that out-of-pocket payments lead to financial hardship and unmet need in every country in the study and are consistently most likely to affect households in the poorest fifth of the population. Financial hardship is largely driven by out-of-pocket payments for outpatient medicines, medical products and dental care – services that are commonly delivered or managed in primary care settings – indicating significant gaps in the coverage of primary care in many countries. The report identifies five coverage policy choices that countries should avoid because they undermine financial protection, equity, efficiency and resilience. It also identifies policy choices that have strengthened financial protection in countries with a low incidence of financial hardship and unmet need.

Climate noise. The intersections between climate change and noise pollution. European Public Health Alliance. Brussels: EPHA; 2023.

URL: https://epha.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/epha_2023_the_-intersections_-between_-climate_-change_-and_-noise_-pollution.pdf

COVID-19 and flu: inequalities in emergency hospital admission rates. Her Majesty's Government. London: HM Government; 2023.

URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-and-flu-inequalities-in-emergency-hospital-admission-rates>

This report looks at inequalities in emergency hospital admission rates for influenza and COVID-19 in England, between September 2022 and February 2023. The report forms part of the UK Health Security Agency's (UKHSA) strategy to achieve more equitable health outcomes by identifying and monitoring existing inequalities in key winter-associated infectious diseases that are potentially able to be prevented. Inequalities are considered in the contexts of deprivation level (Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintiles) and ethnic group, adjusting for age differences between groups. This report is based on surveillance work from winter 2022 to 2023. This analysis does not control for other underlying factors that may drive differences between groups, such as vaccination, the prevalence of pre-existing health conditions, or other contributing factors.

Delayed Discharges in NHS Scotland. Annual summary of occupied bed days and census figures: Data to March 2023 (Planned revision). Public Health Scotland. Edinburgh: Public Health Scotland; 2023.

URL: https://www.publichealthscotland.scot/media/24207/2023_12_12_delayeddischarges-annual-report.pdf

This release by Public Health Scotland (PHS) presents a summary of delayed discharge information across NHS Scotland up to March 2023. This is a planned revision of the 27 June 2023 release to include updated data on the proportion of all hospital beds occupied by delayed discharges to 2022/23 and discharges from hospital.

Destitution in the UK 2023. Fitzpatrick, S; et al. York: JRF; 2023.

URL: <https://jrf-jrht-brand.frontify.com/api/asset/eyJjbGllbnRJZCI6ImNsaWVudC1tenFieWtsc2Z0ZHpoN3V3IiwiaWQiOiJlU0NzIsInRpbWVzdGFtcCI6MTcwMDU2MzI0MiwidmVyc2lvbiI6MTY5OTk2MzIxMn0:joeph-rowntree-foundation:stthOLCrT53wIecsrlkoAMmY-4f0l-fXyy1mCmekBc/download>

Focusing on those using crisis services, this report paints a picture of destitution across the United Kingdom (UK) in 2022 and 2023. Drawing on a survey of destitute service users in 2022 and interviews with a sample of destitute respondents and stakeholders, it provides a unique insight into how people have been unable to afford to meet their basic physical needs to stay warm, dry, clean and fed. It represents the fourth iteration of studies in our Destitution in the UK series.

Doing more for less? A mixed-methods analysis of the experience of primary care networks in socioeconomically deprived areas. Beech, J; et al. London: Health Foundation; 2023.

URL: https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/upload/publications/2023/Doing%20more%20for%20less_FINAL_WEB.pdf

For this research, the authors aimed to answer the following questions:

1. How might the design of the current PCN contract and associated policies help or hinder PCNs in areas of high deprivation?
2. Is there evidence of inequities in the distribution of PCN payments and successful recruitment of the PCN workforce?
3. What is the experience of operating a PCN in an area of high deprivation?

Engagement with the tobacco industry: Guidance for local government. Local Government Association. London: LGA ; 2023.

URL: https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/engagement_-tobacco-industry-guidance-local-government#publication

This publication sets out how local councils can manage interaction with the tobacco industry, in line with the requirements of article 5.3 of the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and in accordance with the WHO Guidelines for implementation of article 5.3.

Future surveillance for epidemic and pandemic diseases. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/374992/9789240080959-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

This report reflects the input and advice on future surveillance of leading experts with different skills, worldviews and experiences who share a commitment to better prepare for future infectious hazards. It charts a course towards future surveillance and collaborative action.

Global status report on road safety 2023. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/375016/9789240086517-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

The *Global status report on road safety 2023* shows that the number of annual road traffic deaths has fallen slightly to 1.19 million. The report shows that efforts to improve road safety are having an impact, and that significant reductions in road traffic deaths can be made if proven measures are applied. Despite this, the price paid for mobility remains too high. Road traffic injuries remain the leading killer of children and young people aged 5-29 years. More than half of fatalities occur among pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists, in particular those living in low and middle-income countries. Urgent action is needed if the global goal of at least halving road traffic deaths and injuries by the year 2030 is to be achieved.

Guiding principles for recovering, building resiliency, and strengthening of immunization in 2022 and beyond. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/364944/9789240052772-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

In November 2020, WHO published guiding principles on immunization activities during the COVID-19 pandemic and other times of severe disruption. This document of guiding principles complements the 2020 document and similarly incorporates the IA2030 principles of being people-centred, country-owned, partnership-based and data-guided. These guiding principles intend to support countries in their decision-making and actions regarding immunization recovery, resiliency, and strengthening of immunization programmes in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including COVID-19 vaccination introduction and scale-up, and support efforts toward pandemic preparedness and building global health security.

Holding us back: tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy food and drink - Advocating for a coherent health policy approach. Action on Smoking and Health. London: ASH; 2023.

URL: <https://ash.org.uk/uploads/Holding-us-back-report.pdf>

More consistency is needed in how health-harming businesses are allowed to influence public health policy. Too often business is able to delay, weaken or stop policies that would reduce consumption of health-harming products because of their commercial interests. Preventing ill health must be seen as an important public good to be invested in. Long term, stable funding is needed to put in place transformative changes that will protect our communities from health-harming products.

How to achieve an economy of wellbeing with the support of the European Semester? EuroHealthNet. Brussels: EuroHealthNet; 2023.

URL: https://eurohealthnet.eu/wp-content/uploads/publications/2023/231207_semesterarticle.pdf

The paper describes the concept of a wellbeing economy and explains the European Semester and how it has evolved more in this direction. It considers and sets out the following recommendations on how to strengthen the European Semester process to achieve economies that generate greater wellbeing for all.

Integrated care partnerships: driving the future vision for health and care. An in-depth look at the role of integrated care partnerships and what lies ahead. Perrin, I; Morley, A; Langham, O. London: NHS Confederation ; 2023.

URL: https://www.nhsconfed.org/system/files/2023_12/ICPs-Driving-future-vision-for-health-care_0.pdf

This publication is based on data collected through desk research and semi-structured interviews with 20 leaders from across ICSs, including ICP chairs, ICB chairs and chief executives, directors of strategy and partnerships, directors of public health and other local government officers from across the country. We conducted analysis of the results of the interviews and ran two roundtables with voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) partners and organisations that represent patients and the public to hear their views on the role and future of ICPs.

Living conditions and quality of life. Intergenerational inequalities: How to close the gaps? Leončikas, T; Nivakoski, S. Brussels: Eurofound; 2023.

URL: <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2023-12/ef22025en.pdf>

This report examines some of the intergenerational social trends that either were persistent or changed considerably over the last decade and a half, sometimes contrary to expectations. It focuses on significant developments that have received somewhat less attention in policy planning in the areas of income, housing, work and employment, and health. The intention is to develop a clearer sense of the direction of social change and bring medium- and long-term perspectives into policy thinking.

Modelling for the smokefree generation policy. Her Majesty's Government. London: HM Government; 2023.

URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smokefree-generation-policy-modelling-report/modelling-for-the-smokefree-generation-policy>

This report explains the methodology and data used for the Markov model that they constructed to model the effects of the smokefree generation policy for the command paper [Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation](#). The modelling is for England only and focuses on the 14 to 30 age group, given the primary aim is to further reduce the number of young people taking up smoking (the 'instigation rate').

Noncommunicable diseases and climate change: report of an expert meeting, Bonn, Germany, 1–2 December 2022. World Health Organization. Copenhagen: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/372048/WHO-EURO-2023-7816-47584-70047-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

The WHO European Office for the Prevention and Control of NCDs and the Centre for Environment and Health held an expert meeting to map the co-benefits of linking NCD prevention and climate change, guided by experts from across the Region. The meeting was an opportunity to explore wider areas of work for this emerging programme. This report summarizes the presentations and discussions.

Sexual Health Assessment of Practices and Experiences (SHAPE): questionnaire and implementation considerations. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/reproductive-health/sexual-health/who-hrp-sexual-practices-questionnaire.pdf?sfvrsn=df88f59f_3

The Sexual Health Assessment of Practices and Experiences (SHAPE) questionnaire includes a set of priority questions related to sexual practices, behaviours and health-related outcomes that are relevant and comprehensible to the general population. The questionnaire is a combination of interviewer-administered and self-administered modules, intended to be used across diverse global contexts, with the goal of improving the ability of researchers to collect and compare relevant data on sexual practices and sexual health-related outcomes across countries. The questionnaire is preceded by information on its development, content (including intended use, population, and modality), and suggestions on how to adapt and implement it. This resource does not provide guidance on sampling or data analysis.

State of ageing 2023. Centre for Ageing Better. London: Community Fund; 2023.

URL: <https://ageing-better.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-11/State-of-Ageing-2023-summary.pdf>

This summary report and accompanying chapters shine a light on the growth in size and diversity of older age groups and the many ways in which the older population is changing. It highlights stark inequalities, and the need for urgent action to stop them growing rapidly over the coming decades. Such action would enable millions more of us to age well – rather than facing a retirement of financial insecurity and poor health.

Tuberculosis in Wales. Annual report. Data to the end of 2022. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust ; 2023.

URL: <https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/tuberculosis-in-wales-annual-report-data-to-the-end-of-2022/>

This report provides an epidemiological overview of tuberculosis (TB) in Wales. It includes data on newly diagnosed TB cases reported through the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System (NTBS). The report also includes Whole Genome Sequencing data provided by UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), and supplemented using NTBS, to describe clusters of TB infection within Wales. The report is aimed at health professionals, policy makers, criminal justice, third sector agencies and academia.

UK contribution to international development: Mitigating the impact of climate change on developing nations. House of Lords. London: House of Lords; 2023.

URL: <https://lordslibrary.parliament.uk/uk-contribution-to-international-development-mitigating-the-impact-of-climate-change-on-developing-nations/>

The UK government spent £12.79bn in official development assistance in 2022. A portion of this support was focused on mitigating the impact of climate change on developing countries, including through measures outlined in the government's international development white paper and through contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's green climate fund. However, some stakeholders have called on the government to provide further support, particularly in relation to its spending commitments.

Wall-to-wall support: joining up public services and housing for vulnerable children, young people and families. Phillips, A; Bush, L; Walcott, S. London: Demos; 2023.

URL: https://demos.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Wall-to-Wall-Support_Report.pdf

This report argues that public services need to be more effectively joined up. It finds that a lack of joined-up public services is costing government up to £4.3 billion every year. These costs are a direct result of additional use of government services, such as housing or health, by young people and families who did not access adequate support or early help when they needed it.

What's driving increasing length of stay in hospitals since 2019? Mooney, A; et al. London: Health Foundation; 2023.

URL: <https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/what-s-driving-increasing-length-of-stay-in-hospitals-since-2019>

Although our findings indicate that COVID-19 was a driver of the increased average length of stay, it did not account for all of the increase. This suggests that wider system factors, including patient flow through the hospital, contributed to the increased average length of stay. Patient flow may be constrained by bed capacity, leaving the system vulnerable to shocks and struggling to reduce the waiting. This analysis highlights the need to ensure the NHS is able to continue dealing with the demands of COVID19 without reducing admissions as well as the need to better understand the wider factors driving decreases in productivity so that bottlenecks can be identified, and appropriate solutions implemented.