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Bwletin Ymwybyddiaeth Gyfredol Tachwedd 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.

Adaptation and implementation of WHO's multisectoral accountability framework to end TB: operational guidance. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373901/9789240081079-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

The Operational guidance on adaptation and implementation of WHO's Multisectoral Accountability Framework to end TB (MAF-TB) provides practical advice on key approaches and interventions needed to establish the MAF-TB at the national (and local) levels with concrete country examples, best practices and case studies under each suggested approach and interventions.

Chief Medical Officer's annual report 2023. Health in an ageing society. Witty, C. London: HM Government; 2023.

URL: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65562ff2d03a8d000d07faa6/chief-medical-officers-annual-report-2023-web-accessible.pdf>

This report is about improving quality of life rather than longevity. The fact that people are living longer compared to a century ago is a triumph of medicine and public health. It is something to celebrate, but alongside this we have a responsibility in medicine, government and wider society to plan to ensure that older age is as healthy, independent and enjoyable as possible into the future. This report does not aim to advise on how to extend life further, although this may be a positive side-effect of some of the interventions discussed if undertaken systematically. Rather, the focus is on how to maximise the independence, and minimise the time in ill health, between people in England reaching older age and the end of their life.

Congenital Anomaly Register & Information Service for Wales. CARIS review 2022. Data from 1998 to 2022. Public Health Wales. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2023.

URL: <https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/congenital-anomaly-register-and-information-service-caris-review-of-2022/>

This annual report includes the prevalence rates of key congenital anomalies and rare diseases in Wales, with a focus on abdominal congenital anomalies that affect nutrition. The updated prevalence rates includes the Official Statistics release of 2022 data.

Global tuberculosis report 2023. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373828/9789240083851-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

The 2023 edition of the report is based primarily on data gathered by WHO from national ministries of health in annual rounds of data collection. In 2023, 192 countries and areas (out of 215) with more than 99% of the world's population and TB cases reported data.

Health workers with bloodborne viruses (BBV), and TB clearance. Welsh Government. Cardiff: WG; 2023.

URL: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2023-11/whc.2023.035english.pdf>

Welsh Health Circular for practitioners on Tuberculosis and blood borne viruses.

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2023 – 2022 data. Joint Infectious Diseases Unit. Geneva: WHO; 2023.

URL: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/374425/9789289060462-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

This report presents HIV/AIDS surveillance data for 2022, a year marked by increased population movements across Europe that have had an impact on HIV trends, particularly in European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) countries.

Nine major challenges facing health and care in England. Dunn, P; Ewbank, L; Alderwick, H. London: Health Foundation ; 2023.

URL: https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/pdf/2023-11/NESTA_Foundational_Facts_9_Major_Challenges_Facing_Health_Final.pdf

We highlight nine trends that represent some of the major challenges facing any new government on health and care – focusing primarily on the NHS, social care and public health services in England. We then draw together some of the implications for policymakers. We produced this work for Nesta's UK 2040 Options project, which is looking at the defining issues facing the country ahead of the next general election.

Promoting healthier food and drink. A good practice guide for physical activity leaders and sports coaches. Public Health Agency. Belfast: Public Health Agency; 2023.

URL: <https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/Promoting%20healthier%20food%20and%20drink%20good%20practice%20guide%20booklet%201023%20FINAL.pdf>

This guide aims to provide physical activity leaders and sports coaches with advice on healthier food and drink options in settings where physical activity or sport is taking place or is promoted.

Suspected acute respiratory infection in over 16s: assessment at first presentation and initial management. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. London: NICE; 2023.

URL: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng237/resources/suspected-acute-respiratory-infection-in-over-16s-assessment-at-first-presentation-and-initial-management-pdf-66143901172165>

This guideline covers assessment of people aged 16 and over with symptoms and signs of acute respiratory infection (bacterial or viral) at first remote or in-person contact with NHS services. It also covers the initial management of any infections. It aims to support healthcare practitioners in making sure that people's treatment follows the best care pathway. It forms part of a suite of work on virtual wards being undertaken by NICE.

Tackling health inequalities on NHS waiting lists: learning from local case studies. Robertson, R; Blythe, N; Jefferies, D. London: KF; 2023.

URL: https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-11/Tackling_Health_Inequalities_In_Waiting_Lists_Report_0.pdf

Between December 2022 and June 2023, The King's Fund undertook qualitative case studies about the implementation of this policy in three NHS trusts and their main integrated care boards (ICBs), and interviewed a range of other people about using artificial intelligence (AI) to help prioritise care. They also reviewed literature, NHS board papers and national waiting times data. Their aim was to understand how the policy was being interpreted and implemented locally, and to extract learning from this.

The economic cost of health inequalities in England. Catherall, R. Oxford: Oxera; 2023.

URL: <https://www.oxera.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/The-Economic-Cost-of-Health-Inequalities-FINAL-REPORT-2.pdf>

This report focuses on a subset of those costs—the costs of lost productive capacity due to health inequalities that result in avoidable deaths. Avoidable deaths are defined as all deaths that arise from conditions that could have been prevented through effective public health and primary intervention or treated through timely and effective health-care interventions. If costs from other effects of health inequalities were included, these estimates would be substantially higher still. Our analysis reveals that the scale and nature of this challenge has increased substantially following the COVID-19 pandemic and there are risks that this trend will continue to rise in the coming years with a permanent scarring effect on the economy. This provides a justification for government to evaluate its policy and targeting of health, education and wider social policy spending to ensure it reflects the scale and the nature of the future needs of our economy. While further analysis will be needed to estimate the cost of implementing policies that reduce health inequalities, our estimates of costs that can be saved through such policies suggest that there is strong potential for such interventions to offer value for money.

The newborn and infant physical examination Cymru. Welsh Government. Cardiff: WG; 2023.

URL: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/pdf_-_versions/2023/11/5/1700224598/newborn_-_and_-_infant-physical-examination_-_cymru-whc2023040.pdf

New guidelines and standards for the newborn and infant physical examinations for health boards.

Transforming health and wellbeing services through population health management. NHS Confederation. London: NHS Confederation; 2023.

URL: <https://www.nhsconfed.org/system/files/2023-11/Transformation-and-equitable-resource-allocation.pdf>

This report explores four case studies where population health and population health management approaches have been developed in recent years and show demonstrable benefits.

UK armed forces veterans, health and unpaid care, England and Wales: Census 2021. Knipe, E; Hookway, E. London: ONS; 2023.

URL: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/armedforcescommunity/articles/ukarmedforcesveteranshealthandunpaidcareenglandandwales/census2021/pdf>

This report covers UK armed forces veterans and their family members, from Census 2021. The data includes self-reported general health, disability and unpaid care by personal characteristics.

Unlocking local action on clean air. Singer Hobbs, M; Marix Evans, L; Frost, S. London: IPPR; 2023.

URL: <https://www.ippr.org/files/2023-11/unlocking-local-action-on-clean-air-nov23.pdf>

This report looks at improving air quality. Those who suffer the most from air pollution are people living on the lowest incomes, in deprived areas and from minoritised communities, so improving air quality offers an opportunity to tackle these inequalities. But improving air quality can deliver many other benefits, including supporting people to live more active lives, creating more green spaces and people-friendly streets in our towns and cities, saving the UK economy billions of pounds, and reducing carbon emissions. Across local and national government there is a need for greater ambition and urgency around air quality. Insights from councils that are leading the way with ambitious action to improve air quality suggested that adopting bold targets can help galvanise action.

Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence: annual progress report 2022 to 2023. Welsh Government. Cardiff: WG; 2023.

URL: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/pdf-versions/2023/11/1/1699284356/violence-against-women-domestic-abuse-and-sexual-violence-annual-progress-report-2022-2023.pdf>

This report focuses on progress the Welsh Government has made in the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 and is aligned to the objectives set out in the National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) 2022 to 2026.

What do technology and AI mean for the future of work in health care? Moulds, A; Horton, T. London: Health Foundation; 2023.

URL: <https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/what-do-technology-and-ai-mean-for-the-future-of-work-in-health-care>

This report looks at how/if technology and AI will have an impact on people working in health care.

What we know about the UK's working-age health challenge. Atwell, S; et al. London: Health Foundation ; 2023.

URL: <https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/what-we-know-about-the-uk-s-working-age-health-challenge>

More working-age people in the UK are living with long-term health conditions than ever before. For many, poor health means not being able to work. There are currently more than 2.6 million working-age people who are out of the labour market due to long-term sickness, with sharp increases since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to putting many more people at risk of poverty and worsening health, according to the [Office for Budget Responsibility](#).

Working conditions and sustainable work. Psychosocial risks to workers' well-being: Lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic. Szekér, L; et al. Luxembourg: Eurofound; 2023.

URL: <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2023-11/ef23001en.pdf>

Psychosocial risks represent a major challenge to the health and well-being of workers in the EU. While the COVID-19 pandemic intensified some of these risks, it also increased awareness of them among policymakers. Using data from the European Working Conditions Telephone Survey 2021 and building on a theoretical model that differentiates between job stressors and job resources, this report examines key psychosocial risks in the workplace and their impact on health. It also assesses job characteristics that could help to protect workers' health and well-being in post-pandemic workplaces. While the prevalence of psychosocial risks varies across the Member States, work-life interference and work intensity are the most widespread risks in the EU, and the prevalence of the latter increased during the pandemic. Job stressors such as adverse social behaviour and job insecurity continue to be experienced by a significant proportion of workers in the EU. Although resources are available to combat some risks, these may not be sufficient, and preventive policies need to be implemented to prevent risks from arising in the first place.