

Government Guidance

[COVID-19: notification to GPs and NHS England to share information](#)

Notification to GPs and NHS England that they should share information to support efforts against coronavirus (COVID-19).

[Consultant-led treatment: right to start within 18 weeks](#)

The rules for ensuring patients' referral to treatment (RTT) waiting time, for consultant-led treatment, is fair and consistent within an 18-week period.

[National framework for NHS continuing healthcare and NHS-funded nursing care \(easy read\)](#)

Easy read version of the national framework for NHS continuing healthcare and NHS-funded nursing care.

[Improving experience of care: A shared commitment for those working in health and care systems](#)

This document is developed by the National Quality Board and builds on the previous Improving experiences of care document, providing an updated view of improving experience of care for those working in health and care systems and partnerships, including within NHS providers.

[Health and justice framework for integration 2022-2025: Improving lives – reducing inequality](#)

This framework sets out the direction of travel and national priorities which will inform the development of integrated health and justice services across England. It has been informed by the views and experiences of people with lived experience, partner organisations, providers and our own team.

[Working definition of trauma-informed practice](#)

Guidance providing a working definition of trauma-informed practice for practitioners working in the health and care sector.

[Improving Roma health: a guide for health and care professionals](#)

Supporting health and care professionals to improve services by better understanding the health outcomes that some people in the Roma community face.

Standards

[Core information standard V2.0](#)

The core information standard defines a set of information that can potentially be shared between systems in different sites and settings, among professionals and people using services. Version 1.0 of the standard was produced following consultation with more than 1,500 individuals and organisations through online and face-to-face workshops and a survey. In January 2021, PRSB was commissioned by NHSX to update the core information standard from a conceptual information model to a logical model.

Toolkits

[WHO launches toolkit to tackle misinformation](#)

PIF director Sophie Randall discusses a new WHO toolkit for tackling misinformation in non-communicable disease which features the PIF TICK as a case study.

Reports

[Bereavement is everyone's business](#)

Bereavement is everyone's business shows how bereavement impacts us all. From dealing with complicated administration, to coping with financial and housing insecurity, ...plus the challenges of returning to work or school after a bereavement, being bereaved throws up challenges in every area of life.

[Understanding 'Early Exiters': The case for a Healthy Ageing Workforce Strategy](#)

Compared to before the pandemic, there are over 100,000 more people aged 50-64 who are no longer in work because of a long-term health condition. The UK is an outlier in this regard: it is the only high-income country which has seen a sustained rise in economic inactivity among this age group since the start of the pandemic.

Statistics

[Child development outcomes at 2 to 2 and a half years: annual data 2021 to 2022](#)

Annual datasets for local authority metrics on outcomes for children at 2 to 2 and a half years as measured by the Ages and Stages Questionnaire 3 (ASQ-3).

[Wider Determinants of Health: November 2022 update](#)

Update of data on the individual, social and environmental factors which influence the health of the population and impact on inequalities in health.

Research

[Supporting family and friends: how can research help carers?](#)

Approximately 6.5 million people across the UK are carers. That means 1 in 8 adults are caring for family members or friends. These individuals are unpaid, but they dedicate their time to supporting someone who needs help in their daily life. Some might not even think of themselves as carers. They are simply doing what they can to help a loved one. The relationships between carers and the people they care for varies. Carers might be looking after their child, spouse, parent, neighbour or a friend.

Study

[Support for healthy breastfeeding mothers with healthy term babies](#)

There is extensive evidence of important health risks for infants and mothers related to not breastfeeding. In 2003, the World Health Organization recommended that infants be breastfed exclusively until six months of age, with breastfeeding continuing as an important part of the infant's diet until at least two years of age. However, current breastfeeding rates in many countries do not reflect this recommendation.

Briefings

[Place-based partnerships explained](#)

Place-based partnerships are collaborative arrangements between organisations responsible for arranging and delivering health and care services and others with a role in improving health and wellbeing. They are a key building block of the integrated care systems (ICSs) recently established across England and play an important role in co-ordinating local services and driving improvements in population health.

Frameworks

[A new framework for understanding older adults' loneliness](#)

Researchers from the Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience (IoPPN) at King's College London have created an innovative framework, titled the Social Relationship Expectations (SRE) Framework, to explain the mechanisms behind loneliness in older adults and inform future research on interventions.

Survey data

[End of life care](#)

We look at trends in the quality of end of life care.

[Obesity](#)

We look at how the proportion of the population who are overweight and obese has changed over time.

Websites

[NICE and health inequalities](#)

Health inequalities are differences in health across the population, and between different groups in society, that are systematic, unfair and avoidable. They are caused by the conditions in which we are born, live, work and grow. These conditions influence our opportunities for good mental and physical health.

Blog Posts

[The power of self-management to target gaps in chronic disease care](#)

The time of healthcare professionals is limited, but systems often rely on them as the principal means to help patients with chronic diseases. Ben Hargreaves finds Partha Kar, an advisor to the UK's NHS, advocating a different approach – one where patients take the lead.

[The NHS is not alone this winter](#)

Louise Ansari, national director of Healthwatch England, highlights the role the community can play in helping an NHS under severe pressure.

[Developing the collaborative habit](#)

How partners within systems can collaborate to better support the communities they serve.

[Joining the dots for population health](#)

Population health is one of the top priorities for [integrated care systems](#), the [NHS](#), us at [The King's Fund](#), at [a global level](#) and increasingly for anyone in health and care who recognises that many of the current challenges facing the health and care system in England are often linked to the lack of earlier and more concerted focus on population health.

News

[Latest obesity figures for England show a strong link between children living with obesity and deprivation](#)

The prevalence of reception-aged children living with obesity in England during 2021-22 was over twice as high in the most deprived areas (13.6%) than in the least deprived areas (6.2%).

[MPs, Lords and over 50 organisations and experts write to the Prime Minister calling for an independent review on alcohol harm](#)

High levels of alcohol consumption lead to unacceptable harm across the UK, beneath which hide many personal tragedies. Alcohol is the leading risk factor for death, ill-health, and disability amongst 15-49-year-olds. It causes more working years of life lost than the ten most common cancers combined. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation to crisis point, with deaths from alcohol rising to an all-time high.

[Public health underspend starves England's most deprived areas of vital services](#)

[Analysis](#) published today by the Health Foundation reveals that the public health grant has been cut by 24% on a real-terms per capita basis since 2015/16. The cut falls more heavily on those living in the most deprived areas of England, who also tend to have poorer health. For example, in Blackpool – the most deprived local authority in the country – the per capita cut to the public health grant has been one of the largest at £42 per person per year.

[Long COVID: how lost connections between nerve cells in the brain may explain cognitive symptoms](#)

For a portion of people who get COVID, symptoms continue for months or even years after the initial infection. This is commonly referred to as “long COVID”. Some people with long COVID complain of “brain fog”, which includes a wide variety of cognitive symptoms affecting memory, concentration, sleep and speech. There’s also growing concern about findings that people who have had COVID are at increased risk of developing brain disorders, such as dementia.