



Ministry of Health Library

Grey Matter

A Collection of Recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government Reports

Issue 48, 2017, August

Welcome to Grey Matter, the Ministry of Health Library's Grey Literature Bulletin. In each issue, we provide access to a selection of the most recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government reports that are relevant to the health context. The goal of this newsletter is to facilitate access to material that may be more difficult to locate (in contrast to journal articles and the news media). Information is arranged by topic, allowing readers to quickly hone in on their key areas of interest. Email library@moh.govt.nz to subscribe.

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Family Violence

[Domestic and family violence and parenting: mixed method insights into impact and support needs - final report](#)

“The Domestic and Family Violence and Parenting program is an extensive mixed method project that examines the impact of inter-parental conflict (IPC) and domestic and family violence (DFV) on parenting and parent–child relationships. It makes a unique contribution by bringing together evidence on a diversity of Australian populations, life-course stages, and experiences of IPC and DFV. The research captures the experiences and impacts on fathers, mothers, and children at varying ages and stages of development and independence.” *Source: Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety*

[The Child, Youth and Family Review : a commentary on prevention](#)

“This report by social work academic Dr. Emily Keddell focuses on one aspect of the recent reforms: the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Keddell highlights the points of tension between the way that child abuse is defined throughout the review process, the details of the proposed reforms, and the design of child protection systems.” *Source: Auckland University of Technology*

[Fathers who use violence : options for safe practice where there is ongoing contact with children](#)

“This paper responds to a challenge that has continued to frustrate workers attempting to intervene to support women and children living with DFV. The challenge that arises when women and children may not be in a position to separate from their abusive and violent partners, and when women and children's wellbeing and safety may not be enhanced by separation. In particular, this paper is focused on fathers who use violence and whether there are strategies that engage and address the issues for children, women and men who are continuing to live with DFV.” *Source: Australian Institute of Family Studies*

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Health Information & Research

[Evaluating Complex Health Interventions: A Guide to Rigorous Research Designs](#)

“This guide provides a range of approaches that could be used to enhance the rigor of evaluations thus improving the quality of the evidence upon which decisions are made and ultimately improving the public’s health.” *Source: Academy Health*

[Preparing for Future Products of Biotechnology](#)

“Preparing for Future Products of Biotechnology analyzes the future landscape of biotechnology products and seeks to inform forthcoming policy making. This report identifies potential new risks and frameworks for risk assessment and areas in which the risks or lack of risks relating to the products of biotechnology are well understood.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Integrating Clinical Research into Epidemic Response: The Ebola Experience](#)

“Integrating Clinical Research into Epidemic Response: The Ebola Experience assesses the value of the clinical trials held during the 2014–2015 epidemic and makes recommendations about how the conduct of trials could be improved in the context of a future international emerging or re-emerging infectious disease events.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Real-World Evidence Generation and Evaluation of Therapeutics: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“In October 2016, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine held a workshop to facilitate dialogue among stakeholders about the opportunities and challenges for incorporating real-world evidence into all stages in the process for the generation and evaluation of therapeutics. Participants explored unmet stakeholder needs and opportunities to generate new kinds of evidence that meet those needs. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Partitioned survival analysis for decision modelling in health care: A critical review](#)

“Cost-effectiveness analyses informing NICE appraisals use a wide range of modelling approaches. Most of these have been subject to detailed discussion within the economic evaluation literature. This has not been the case for one approach, partitioned survival analysis, which is now used in a significant proportion of appraisals. The objective of this Technical Support Document (TSD) is to describe and critique this approach as a decision modelling tool in order to assist different stakeholders in determining its appropriateness as a modelling approach and basis for informing policy decisions.” *Source: NICE Decision Support Unit*

[Data Governance Australia \(DGA\) draft code of practice](#)

“Data Governance Australia is developing a Code of Practice as part of an on-going effort to set leading industry standards, promote a culture of best practice, and to drive innovation by increasing consumer confidence and trust in the data practices of organisations.” *Source: Data Governance Australia*

[Advancing the Science to Improve Population Health: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine hosted a workshop to explore the basic and translational research needs for population health science, and to discuss specific research priorities and actions to foster population health improvement. The workshop was designed to provide frameworks for understanding population health research and its role in shaping and having an effect on population health, identify individual and institutional facilitators and challenges regarding the production, communication, and use of research for population health improvement, and identify key areas for future research critical to the advancement of population health improvement. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Your Data: Better Security, Better Choice, Better Care](#)

“Better use of information and data has the potential to transform health and care for everyone. However, organisations’ resilience to cyber threats and the unimpeded, safe and secure flow of appropriate information and data across the health and social care system are critical to improving outcomes for all.” *Source: Department of Health*

[Mapping out the obstacles of free movement of electronic health records in the EU in the light of single digital market](#)

“This report is a summary of a study conducted in Estonian that analyses various obstacles of free movement of data across the EU and in the Member States to suggest recommendations to overcome the obstacles. Five Member States are chosen to have a better understanding of the diversity of eHealth systems being used in the EU. The chosen

Member States were Finland, Germany, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom (England) (with Estonian eHealth system being used as a point of comparison).” *Source: KPMG Baltics*

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Integrated Care

Health and social care celebrating wellbeing: a selection of case studies

“This publication provides examples of positive joint working between health and social care and the third sector. The examples show how integrated working has improved the well-being of individuals since the introduction of the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014. The anonymised case studies cover different service areas and client groups from across Wales.” *Source: ADSS Cymru, Welsh NHS Confederation*

Rebooting health and social care integration: an agenda for more person centred care

“This report finds that the health and social care integration agenda has a future but it is dependent on moving away from notions of structural integration and reliance on central policy direction. It concludes that the issue of funding and financial sustainability is critical but can only be influenced locally. The authors also believe that health and social care integration can create new value locally, but it must build on its most important point of consensus; greater person centred care.” *Source: Localis (UK)*

Progress Along the Pathway for Transforming Regional Health: A Pulse Check on Multi-Sector Partnerships

“Multi-sector partnerships play an increasingly significant role in the movement to improve health, equity, and economic prosperity. These partnerships recognize that many of our most pressing challenges defy sector boundaries, and cannot be effectively addressed by any one institution alone. Progress Along the Pathway to Health System Transformation: A Pulse Check on Multi-Sector Partnerships is the only survey of its kind to ask leaders across the U.S. what their partnerships do, how they finance their work, and how their groups have been developing over time.” *Source: ReThink Health*

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Equity

Pasifika People in New Zealand: How are we doing?

“This report provides a current statistical overview of Pacific peoples in New Zealand. It provides demographic and background data on the current state of Pacific participation in the areas of education, health, employment, income, housing, leadership, culture and community participation.” *Source: Pasifika Futures Limited*

Disruptive Innovation in Medicaid Non-Emergency Transportation

“The availability of reliable transportation is critical to health outcomes, particularly for low-income Americans with chronic health conditions. When lack of transportation impedes medical treatment, chronic conditions can be exacerbated and potentially lead to increased use of emergency medical services. Medicaid’s non-emergency medical transportation (NEMT) benefit seeks to fill in transportation gaps and guarantee timely and medically

appropriate transportation. NEMT benefits are available for individuals who lack reliable or affordable access to transportation, or who need accommodations for physical or mental disabilities.” *Source: Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc.*

[Breaking the dependency cycle: How health inequalities of vulnerable families can be tackled in Western Europe](#)

“[This] study reveals how health inequalities hold back all generations, from early childhood to old age. Offering a host of case studies, it recommends a life-cycle approach to vulnerable families – with governments and providers urged to break down organisational barriers and collectively face up to challenges.” *Source: Deloitte*

[Food Insecurity and the Role of Hospitals](#)

“This guide discusses the link between food insecurity and health issues, including chronic illness and child development, and the role of hospitals in identifying food-insecure individuals and households to help address this determinant of health. Hospitals and health systems can screen patients for food insecurity and partner with community organizations to offer programs and resources that increase access to healthy foods and raise awareness of the issue in the community.” *Source: American Hospital Association*

[Citizenship and Health: What role can citizenship play in the social determinants of health?](#)

“What role can citizenship play in the social determinants of health? Research shows that becoming a citizen has important economic and social benefits that could result in positive health outcomes for individuals and society. These positive health outcomes are at play through a few key social determinants of health. They work through income, employment, and working conditions because the majority of immigrants to Canada are economic class immigrants. But they also work through social inclusion and cohesion, because once here, community connections, language, accessible services, discrimination, racism and other factors all play into whether someone can maintain good health and thrive.” *Source: Wellesley Institute*

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Public Health

[Spatial planning for health: an evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places](#)

“The aim of the project was to develop a series of practical diagrams that illustrate the linkages, and strength of evidence, between spatial planning and health based on the findings from an umbrella literature review of the impacts of the built environment on health.” *Source: Public Health England*

[Antimicrobial Resistance and and causes of non-prudent use of antibiotics in human medicine in the EU](#)

“Reasons for imprudent use of antibiotics include lack of knowledge by the patient, lack of knowledge by pharmacists, pharmacists consenting to sell antibiotics without a prescription - particularly when there is patient pressure, and healthcare providers dispensing whole packages of antibiotics where there are pills left over once a patient has finished the

prescribed course. It was also found that pharmacists in smaller pharmacies seem more likely to dispense antibiotics without a prescription.” *Source: European Commission*

[WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2017: Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies](#)

“WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2017: Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies is the sixth in a series of WHO reports that tracks the status of the tobacco epidemic and interventions to combat it.” *Source: WHO*

[A National Strategy for the Elimination of Hepatitis B and C: Phase Two Report](#)

“The world now has the tools to prevent hepatitis B and cure hepatitis C. Perfect vaccination could eradicate HBV, but it would take two generations at least. In the meantime, there is no cure for the millions of people already infected. Conversely, there is no vaccine for HCV, but new direct-acting antivirals can cure 95 percent of chronic infections, though these drugs are unlikely to reach all chronically-infected people anytime soon. This report, the second of two, builds off the conclusions of the first report and outlines a strategy for hepatitis reduction over time and specific actions to achieve them.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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Cancer

[The C word: how we react to cancer today](#)

“The report explores people’s experiences when receiving a cancer diagnosis and how best to support patients following diagnosis.” *Source: Macmillan Cancer Support*

[Implementation of Lung Cancer Screening: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“In recognition of the substantial challenges to developing effective lung cancer screening programs in clinical practice, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine held a workshop in June 2016. At the workshop, experts described the current evidence base for lung cancer screening, the current challenges of implementation, and opportunities to overcome them. Workshop participants also explored capacity and access issues; best practices for screening programs; assessment of patient outcomes, quality, and value in lung cancer screening; and research needs that could improve implementation efforts. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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Genetics

[Generation Genome](#)

“[This] report identifies the opportunities that advances in genomic technology can deliver for clinical practice and public health: the genomic dream.” *Source: Department of Health (UK)*

[Human Genome Editing: Science, Ethics, and Governance](#)

“Human Genome Editing considers important questions about the human application of genome editing including: balancing potential benefits with unintended risks, governing the

use of genome editing, incorporating societal values into clinical applications and policy decisions, and respecting the inevitable differences across nations and cultures that will shape how and whether to use these new technologies. This report proposes criteria for heritable germline editing, provides conclusions on the crucial need for public education and engagement, and presents 7 general principles for the governance of human genome editing.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Enabling Precision Medicine: The Role of Genetics in Clinical Drug Development: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“Those involved in the drug development process face challenges of efficiency and overall sustainability due in part to high research costs, lengthy development timelines, and late-stage drug failures. Novel clinical trial designs that enroll participants based on their genetics represent a potentially disruptive change that could improve patient outcomes, reduce costs associated with drug development, and further realize the goals of precision medicine.”

Source: National Academies Press

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Substance Use & Addiction

[Bridging the gap: Young people and substance use](#)

“The aim of this resource is to increase the knowledge and confidence of those working alongside young people in the primary care environment (including youth workers, school counsellors and others in youth focussed practice) to address issues related to alcohol and other substance use. This resource may also be useful as a training tool for clinicians in specialist alcohol and other drug (AOD) services who provide training to youth workers in the primary care environment. *Source: Matua Rakī*

[Drug consumption rooms: an overview of provision and evidence](#)

“Supervised drug consumption facilities, where illicit drugs can be used under the supervision of trained staff, have been operating in Europe for the last three decades. These facilities primarily aim to reduce the acute risks of disease transmission through unhygienic injecting, prevent drug-related overdose deaths and connect high-risk drug users with addiction treatment and other health and social services.” *Source: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction*

[How electronic gambling machines work: EGM structural characteristics](#)

“The purpose of this paper is to provide policy makers, regulators and others with information about key design characteristics of electronic gambling machines (EGMs). These characteristics include auditory and visual cues, “game maths”, and price and prize structure. They also include elements in the games that render them attractive to EGM users, and which appear to be associated with the establishment of persistent game utilisation or addiction. It is hoped that a better understanding of these characteristics will help policy makers and regulators to frame policies and interventions that will reduce harm to gamblers from EGM use.” *Source: Australian Gambling Research Centre*

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Workforce

[IHI Framework for Improving Joy in Work](#)

“This white paper is intended to serve as a guide for health care organizations to engage in a participative process where leaders ask colleagues at all levels of the organization, “What matters to you?” — enabling them to better understand the barriers to joy in work, and co-create meaningful, high-leverage strategies to address these issues.” *Source: Institute for Healthcare Improvement* *sign up for free account to download

[Review of pharmacy remuneration and regulation: interim report](#)

“The vision underpinning this interim report is for an integrated and sustainable community pharmacy sector, which is adaptive to the inevitable changes in health care given Australia’s ageing population, rapid advances in technology and ongoing Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) reform.” *Source: Department of Health (Australia)*

[Analysis of Minor Ailments Services in England](#)

“Following a review of minor ailment service (MAS) service specifications and other associated documents, PSNC has conducted an analysis on the different MAS commissioned across England.” *Source: Pharmaceutical Services Negotiation Committee*

[Strengths-based social work practice with adults](#)

“This report from the workshop extends the call to action around strengths-based social work practice and captures the key points and comments from the group discussions with summaries of the presentations. The intention is that it will be used to inform work on the development of an overarching practice framework and more detailed implementation/support tools.” *Source: Department of Health (UK)*

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Mental Health & Wellbeing

[Values Informed Practice](#)

Values informed practice is a resource for individual learners, teams, educators, supervisors, clinical and operational leaders. Informed by Let’s get real values, it takes a deeper look into turning awareness and knowledge into practice. Values informed practice is about recognising people’s values and understanding how to work with them. The ultimate aim is to enable better ways of working and better outcomes for people accessing services, their whānau - and for people working in services. *Source: Te Pou*

[Networks of advocacy & influence: peer mentors in beyondblue's mental health forums](#)

“Through analysis of forums and in-depth interviews with Community Champions – peer mentors who provide crucial support networks within the forums – this report focusses on the crucial work and clear impact of key peer mentors who operate as ‘intermediaries’, bridging a gap between professional mental health or organisational moderators, and the day to day support needs of those dealing with mental illness.” *Source: Swinburne Social Innovation Research Institute*

[Quality improvement in mental health](#)

“This report describes the quality improvement journey of three mental health organisations (two in England and one in Singapore). It provides key insights and lessons for others considering embarking on a similar journey.” *Source: King’s Fund*

[Fit for the future: Boosting resilience in the face of uncertainty](#)

“Resilience underpins the security of our wellbeing. Boosting household resilience in the face of uncertainty will help ensure we are fit for the future.” *Source: Deloitte*

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Quality & Safety

[Engaging Patients in Patient Safety: A Canadian Guide](#)

“This extensive resource, based on evidence and leading practices, helps patients and families, patient partners, providers, and leaders work together more effectively to improve patient safety. Working collaboratively, we can more proactively identify risks, better support those involved in an incident, and help prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future. Together we can shape safe, high-quality care delivery, co-design safer care systems, and continuously improve to keep patients safe.” *Source: Canadian Patient Safety Institute*

[Support and safety hubs: statewide concept](#)

“The Support and Safety Hub Statewide Concept outlines the role the hubs will have in [the] long-term plan to end family violence in Victoria. The concept has been developed in collaboration with victim survivors, industry experts and members of the wider community, with Aboriginal self-determination being a guiding principle in the design process.” *Source: Government of Victoria*

[Measurement and Monitoring of Safety Framework](#)

“In The measurement and monitoring of safety, Charles Vincent and colleagues from Imperial College London propose a new framework to help find the elusive answer to the question – how safe is care today?” *Source: Health Foundation (UK)*

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Health Systems, Costs, & Reform

[Health System Improvement Guide: Folau I Lagi-Ma – Journey to Wellness](#)

“Folau I Lagi-Ma is an innovative project which integrates occupational therapy and peer support into Mangere Health Centre, a primary care practice in Counties Manukau, to deliver better care to people living with long-term conditions.” *Source: Ko Awatea*

[Mirror, Mirror 2017: International Comparison Reflects Flaws and Opportunities for Better U.S. Health Care](#)

“This report uses recent data to compare health care system performance in the U.S. with that of 10 other high-income countries [including New Zealand] and considers the different approaches to health care organization and delivery that can contribute to top performance. We based our analysis on 72 indicators that measure performance in five domains important

to policymakers, providers, patients, and the public: Care Process, Access, Administrative Efficiency, Equity, and Health Care Outcomes.” *Source: Commonwealth Fund*

[Decommissioning health care: identifying best practice through primary and secondary research – a prospective mixed-methods study](#)

“Making the most of NHS resources requires investment in new services as well as stopping services that do not give the best benefits to patients. However, reducing, replacing or removing health care (referred to here as decommissioning) is difficult to achieve. Our project aimed to provide evidence-based advice on this topic.” *Source: National Institute for Health Research*

[Strategizing national health in the 21st century: a handbook](#)

“This handbook is designed as a resource for providing up-to-date and practical guidance on national health planning and strategizing for health. It establishes a set of best practices to support strategic plans for health and represents the wealth of experience accumulated by WHO on national health policies, strategies and plans (NHPSPs).” *Source: WHO*

[Learning from Scotland’s NHS](#)

“This report looks at Scotland’s unique health care system, and explores how other parts of the UK might be able to learn from it.” *Source: Nuffield Trust*

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Health of Older People

[Seniors in Transition: Exploring Pathways Across the Care Continuum](#)

“This report and its companion products focus on seniors in the publicly funded continuing care system. The report investigates a number of analytical questions to help understand the care paths of seniors over time through the continuing care system.” *Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information*

[Scotland's national dementia strategy 2017-2020](#)

“This is Scotland’s third national dementia strategy. It builds on the progress over the last ten years in transforming services and improving outcomes for people with dementia, their families and carers. Setting out 21 new commitments, the strategy provides a framework for further action to ensure the realisation of a shared vision where people with dementia and those who care for them have access to timely, skilled and well-coordinated support from diagnosis to end of life which helps achieve the outcomes that matter to them.” *Source: Scottish Government*

[Ageing well at home: measuring the impact of community care for older people](#)

“In the face of the economic and demographic pressures associated with an ageing population, how can we know whether the support we call community care meets the needs of those who depend on it? How can we know what is effective and how can care be best provided? In the increasingly competitive environment of aged care in Australasia, how can consumers, providers and funders be sure that the care support and services delivered is both efficient and makes a positive difference?” *Source: Australian Health Services Research Institute*

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Primary Care

[The Impact of Primary Care Practice Transformation on Cost, Quality, and Utilization](#)

“As this year’s evidence report reaffirms, the Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) has demonstrated improved outcomes in terms of quality, cost and utilization, but not uniformly. It also confirms important lessons for payers and policymakers: like any form of evolution, meaningful transformation takes time, is dynamic in nature, and displays considerable variations in quality, cost and utilization outcomes. The evidence also reveals some concrete modifications to the initial model, learned from best practice PCMHs over the past 10 years, which have improved primary care and its outcomes. For example, it is quite clear that team-based interventions, including case management, and having a usual source of care have positively impacted the patient experience.” *Source: Milbank Memorial Fund*

[A guide to programme options that support self-management and the patient, clinician and service activators that enable them](#)

“Ko Awatea has published a guide to enabling self-management support which describes programme options to deliver this type of support and the patient, clinician and service activators that enable these options. The guide, Enabling self-management support, is based on learning from Ko Awatea’s Manaaki Hauora – Supporting Wellness campaign, which aimed to provide self-management support for people living with long-term conditions in Counties Manukau.” *Source: Ko Awatea*

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Nutrition, Physical Activity, & Obesity

[The Challenge of Treating Obesity and Overweight: Proceedings of a Workshop—in Brief](#)

“The workshop discussions covered treatments for obesity, overweight, and severe obesity in adults and children; emerging treatment opportunities; the development of a workforce for obesity treatments; payment and policy considerations; and promising ways to move forward.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Obesity Update 2017](#)

“In the last few years, new policy strategies devised to fight obesity have emerged. This Obesity Update focusses on a selection of those, specifically at communication policies aimed to tackle obesity, in particular by improving nutrient information displayed on food labels, using social and new media to sensitise the population, or by regulating the marketing of food products. Better communication helps empower people to make healthier choices. However, comprehensive policy packages, including not only communication but also broader regulatory and fiscal policies, are needed to tackle obesity effectively.” *Source: OECD*

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Disability & Social Care

[Reasonable, necessary and valued: pricing disability services for quality support and decent jobs](#)

“This report examines the prospects for quality services and decent jobs under Australia's National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).” *Source: Social Policy Research Centre (UNSW)*

[State of Caring 2017](#)

“Carers UK carries out an annual survey of carers to collect evidence on a whole range of issues affecting carers' lives. This year over 7,000 people shared their views and experiences on what life is like for carers in 2017.” *Source: Carers UK*

[Advancing Care: Research with Care Homes](#)

“This review reports on three themes relating to the care of older people in care homes: Living well – maintaining good health and quality of life, ageing well – managing long term conditions associated with ageing, and dying well – ensuring a good quality end of life.” *Source: National Institute for Health Research*

[The Role of the Arts and Culture in Social Care](#)

“The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Arts, Health and Wellbeing (APPGAHW) has undertaken a major Inquiry into the role of the arts in health and wellbeing, with which the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) has been involved. The Inquiry yielded a substantial report – Creative Health: The Arts for Health and Wellbeing – providing strong evidence that creative and cultural activities can have a positive impact on people's health and wellbeing.” *Source: All-Party Parliamentary Group on Arts, Health and Wellbeing*

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