



Ministry of Health Library

Grey Matter

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

Issue 59, 2018, July

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 identify their key areas of interest. Email library@moh.govt.nz to subscribe.

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Health Systems, Costs, & Reform

[Better health and care for all: a 10-point plan for the 2020s](#)

"This final report of the Lord Darzi Review puts forward a 10-point plan to achieve this, as well as a 10-point offer to the public which sets out what the health and care system will be able to offer if this plan for investment and reform is adopted. Together, these chart a path towards a healthier, more prosperous decade ahead and will ensure that we will be

celebrating the NHS's century of service to the British people in 30 years' time." *Source: Institute for Public Policy Research (UK)*

[The Scottish Improvement Journey - A Nationwide Approach to Improvement](#)

"This paper shares the story of the Scottish Improvement Journey, starting with its innovative beginnings, encompassing 50 years of clinical audit and various improvement programmes, then focusing on the introduction of the world's first national patient safety programme, and exploring the spread of quality improvement into new social policy areas such as children's services, education, and justice." *Source: Scottish Government*

[Horizontal or vertical: which way to integrate? - approaches to community services integration and consequences for emergency hospital activity](#)

"The Transforming Community Services required PCTs to decide how they organised the community health services they delivered; vertically integrate with an acute trust, horizontally integrate with a mental health trust, or set up a stand-alone community trust or Community Interest Company? This report explores the impact this choice had on the level and growth in emergency hospital use in older people and considers the wider implications for the NHS as it develops new models of care and integrated care systems." *Source: The Strategy Unit (UK)*

[A recipe for action: using wider evidence for a healthier UK](#)

"A collection of essays exploring why we need trans-disciplinary approaches to improve the public's health." *Source: Health Foundation (UK)*

[Integrated care: organisations, partnerships and systems](#)

"As health spending across the developed world looks set to consume an increasing share of GDP in the years ahead, integrated care provides a way of getting more value out of the resources we put in and a better experience for those who use services. There have been positive early signs from the new care models about the benefits more integrated health and care services can bring to patients." *Source: House of Commons Health and Social Care Committee (UK)*

[Redesigning care delivery: building the team around the patient](#)

"This case study looks at the work of Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (Chesterfield Royal) in using new models of care to overcome workforce supply challenges." *Source: NHS Employers (UK)*

[We Need To Talk About Integration](#)

"The contributions to this anthology represent a wide spectrum of views and encompass perspectives from people who access services and unpaid carers, as well as representatives from academia, the public, third and independent sectors." *Source: Alliance Scotland*

[Review of key attributes of high-performing person-centred healthcare organisations](#)

"Nous's analysis drew on the published and grey literature, broader organisational performance principles, site visits and consultations with a diverse selection of health services in Australia and internationally. Nous sought to understand how person-centred care could be achieved by all organisations rather than focusing on high-profile, well known exemplars of person-centred care." *Source: Nous Group (Australia)*

[Risk and reward sharing for NHS integrated care systems](#)

“Risk and reward sharing is a key feature of the policy agenda for Accountable Care Organisations in the US and Integrated Care Systems in England. It is a simple and attractive concept, offering a commissioner the opportunity to co-opt and incentivise a provider to moderate growth in healthcare demand by sharing in the savings or cost over-runs. Risk and reward sharing can be seen as an end in itself, or as step in the journey towards capitated budgets and the full transfer of financial risk to providers.” *Source: The Strategy Unit (UK)*

[Taking the value-based agenda forward: the five essential components of value-based approaches to health and care](#)

“Against a backdrop of financial pressures, growing demand for services and the quest for transformation of local services, the concept of value in the health and care system is one which has gained increasing prominence over recent years. This paper explores how we can spread the adoption of value-based healthcare across all parts of the system and ensure that we maximise the benefits for those who use NHS and wider services.” *Source: NHS Confederation (UK)*

[Cost, context and decisions in Health Economics and cost-effectiveness analysis](#)

“Cost in health economics is necessarily associated with a decision. It varies according to the context of that decision: whether about inputs or outputs, the alternatives, its timing, the nature of the commitment to following a decision, who the decision maker is, and the constraints and discretion limiting or liberating the decision maker. Distinctions between short/long runs and between fixed/variable inputs are matters of choice, not technology, and are similarly context-dependent. Costs are not harms or negative consequences. Whether ‘clinically unrelated’ future costs and benefits should be counted in current decisions also depends on context. The costs of entire health programmes are context-dependent, relating to planned rates of activity, volumes and timings.” *Source: Centre for Health Economics (UK)*

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Health of Older People

[Dementia-friendly rural communities guide](#)

“[This] new rural communities guide is designed to help all types of rural communities increase awareness of dementia and become more dementia-friendly.” *Source: Alzheimer’s Society (UK)*

[That Age Old Question](#)

“The overall aim of our research is to assess, analyse, and understand the ageist attitudes that undermine the wellbeing of older people.” *Source: Royal Society for Public Health (UK)*

[Aging and Disability - Beyond Stereotypes to Inclusion: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“Research has shown that when exposed to negative images of aging, older persons demonstrate poor physical and cognitive performance and function, while those who are exposed to positive images of aging (or who have positive self-perceptions of aging) demonstrate better performance and function. Furthermore, an individual’s expectations about and perceptions of aging can predict future health outcomes. To better understand

how stereotypes affect older adults and individuals with disabilities, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, with support from AARP, convened a public workshop on October 10, 2017. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Advancing care, advancing years: improving cancer treatment and care for an ageing population](#)

“This report presents research commissioned by Cancer Research UK (CRUK) and conducted by the University of Birmingham’s Health Services Management Centre and ICF International, which sought to understand the specific needs of older patients, and to explore the process of clinical decision-making for older people with cancer across the UK.” *Source: Cancer Research UK*

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Research, Technology, & Innovation

[Digital change in health and social care](#)

“This report shares practical learning from a series of case studies where significant large-scale digital change is happening.” *Source: King’s Fund (UK)*

[Citizen science: crowdsourcing for research](#)

“Crowdsourcing draws on a large pool of people to gather inputs such as ideas, funding or labour. It can be used in citizen science research projects, where ‘citizens’ – usually members of the public – provide inputs and valuable contributions despite not being formally trained experts in the topic of study. This learning report provides a practical overview of the use of crowdsourcing in scientific research projects.” *Source: The Healthcare Improvement Studies Institute (UK)*

[Measuring wellbeing inequality: What are the appropriate indicators of wellbeing inequality?](#)

“This working paper presents research commissioned by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and carried out by the New Economics Foundation (NEF) in collaboration with the What Works Centre for Well-being. NEF was tasked with exploring the strengths and weaknesses of different measures of wellbeing inequality and to make a recommendation of a measure which could be reported by the ONS alongside mean wellbeing.” *Source: New Economics Foundation*

[Blockchain technology](#)

“This paper discusses the new technology known as the 'blockchain'. It aims to demystify the blockchain by explaining how it works, outlining current and potential uses, as well as noting the potential risks and challenges this technology may pose to policymakers.” *Source: NSW Parliamentary Research Service (Australia)*

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Health Workforce

[2017 general practice workforce survey: Part one](#)

“This is one of two reports from The Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners’ (the College’s) 2017 workforce survey. It updates information on the demographics of general practice and highlights the changing nature of the general practitioner (GP) workforce.” *Source: Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners*

[2017 general practice workforce survey: Part two](#)

“[The] second report... looks at GP income, the compliance pressures on GPs, patient access issues (in particular, closed books, vacancies and foregone and deferred GP visits due to cost).” *Source: Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners*

[Innovative models of general practice](#)

“In this report, the authors look at innovative models of general practice from the UK and other countries and identify key design features we believe will be important in designing effective GP services in the future.” *Source: The King’s Fund*

[Applying Community Organizing Principles to Restore Joy in Work](#)

“Community organizing is a set of collaborative leadership practices designed to enable a community of diverse actors to mobilize toward a common goal, according to long-time organizer and Harvard Kennedy School faculty member Marshall Ganz. In this view, community organizing is a tool for building the capacity of people to work together to create change. Here are four lessons learned from community organizing to nurture joy in the health care workforce.” *NEJM Catalyst*

[When tragedy strikes: Reflections on the NHS response to the Manchester Arena bombing and Grenfell Tower fire](#)

“More than 100 people were killed in the terrorist incidents and the fire that tore through Grenfell Tower, with hundreds more needing physical or emotional care and support. NHS staff were praised for running towards danger to help those caught up in the attacks, and for their acts of bravery. Frontline NHS responders, professionals, managers and the whole range of NHS staff, together with the other emergency services, acted quickly and effectively to provide treatment and care. Good planning held the health service in good stead. To support NHS organisations with planning for major incidents, the NHS Confederation has conducted a series of interviews to capture the learning from the health service’s response to the harrowing events of 2017.” *Source: NHS Confederation (UK)*

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Public & Global Health

[Monitoring Report 2017 - How's Auckland Doing?](#)

“Health, local government, transport agencies and iwi in Healthy Auckland Together have been galvanised by a need to change our city. This is [a] snapshot of whether our neighbourhoods encourage good eating and physical movement every day. [The] report looks at a range of indicators, from obesity rates and decay in children’s teeth to how active we are. These show us what’s changing, and whether this bodes well for our individual and collective wellbeing.” *Source: Healthy Auckland Together*

[Time to Deliver: Report of the WHO Independent High-Level Commission on Noncommunicable Diseases](#)

“Despite the many proven interventions and commitments to combat NCDs, progress has been slow and uneven globally. The WHO Independent High-level Commission on NCDs was convened by the WHO Director-General in October 2017 to advise him on how countries can accelerate progress. The Commission’s report includes six key recommendations.” *Source: WHO*

[WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco smoking 2000-2025 Second edition](#)

“The report presents the prevalence of both smoking and smokeless tobacco use. Trends are presented only for the prevalence of tobacco smoking. After reviewing data on smokeless tobacco use, WHO concluded that there are still not enough data available to estimate global trends in smokeless tobacco use. This report, however, presents the level of smokeless tobacco use by the population aged ≥ 15 years and among children aged 13–15 years, derived from the latest available national surveys.” *Source: WHO*

[The role of cities in improving population health: international insights](#)

“[The] research found that although there is wide variation between cities in terms of governance arrangements, powers and resources, there are also some common themes. One is that improving population health depends on co-ordinated action at multiple levels and ensuring that decisions in areas such as housing, employment and transport planning all have a positive impact on health. This city-wide co-ordination requires effective leadership, robust governance, and adequate investment in central programme management.” *Source: King’s Fund (UK)*

[Informing Environmental Health Decisions Through Data Integration](#)

“Integrating large quantities of data from multiple, disparate sources can create new opportunities to understand complex environmental health questions. Currently, efforts are under way to develop methods to reliably integrate data from sources or designed experiments that are not traditionally used in environmental health research, such as electronic health records (EHRs), geospatial datasets, and crowd-based sources.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[The Promise of Genome Editing Tools to Advance Environmental Health Research](#)

“Advances in genome editing - the process for making precise additions, deletions, and alterations of DNA and RNA - have opened the door for studying biological mechanisms of health and disease. On January 10-11, 2018, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's Standing Committee on Emerging Science for Environmental Health Decisions held a 2-day workshop to explore what role genome and epigenome editing tools could play in advancing environmental health research and decision-making. This publication highlights the presentation and discussion of the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Urbanization and Slums - Infectious Diseases in the Built Environment: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“The urban built environment is a prime setting for microbial transmission, because just as cities serve as hubs for migration and international travel, components of the urban built

environment serve as hubs that drive the transmission of infectious disease pathogens. The risk of infectious diseases for many people living in slums is further compounded by their poverty and their surrounding physical and social environment, which is often overcrowded, is prone to physical hazards, and lacks adequate or secure housing and basic infrastructure, including water, sanitation, or hygiene services.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[The State of Resilience - A Leadership Forum and Community Workshop: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“Over the past decade, resilience has gained significant traction across the nation and innovative programs are showing exciting progress in building resilient communities. For communities to be prepared for future extreme weather and climate events, as well as the chronic daily stressors, the momentum of implementing and taking action to build community resilience should continue to be fostered and expanded.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Exploring Lessons Learned from Partnerships to Improve Global Health and Safety - Workshop in Brief](#)

“Drawing on relevant perspectives from both the private and public sectors, the Forum on Public–Private Partnerships for Global Health and Safety (PPP Forum) held a workshop on November 18–19, 2014, to explore motivations, challenges, and lessons learned during four stages of partnerships: engagement, formation, operations, and knowledge management. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Exploring Partnership Governance in Global Health: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“Solving the world’s health challenges requires multidisciplinary collaborations that bring together the talents, experiences, resources, and ideas from multiple sectors. These collaborations in global health frequently occur through public–private partnerships (PPPs) in which public and private parties share risks, responsibilities, and decision-making processes with the objective of collectively and more effectively addressing a common goal. However, these numerous stakeholders bring varying strengths and resources to global health partnerships, but they also bring their own organizational cultures, regulations, and expectations. Managing partnerships among them is complex and requires intentional and thoughtful governance.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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Nutrition, Physical Activity, & Obesity

[Global Action Plan on Physical Activity](#)

“The new WHO global action plan to promote physical activity responds to the requests by countries for updated guidance, and a framework of effective and feasible policy actions to increase physical activity at all levels. It also responds to requests for global leadership and stronger regional and national coordination, and the need for a whole-of-society response to achieve a paradigm shift in both supporting and valuing all people being regularly active, according to ability and across the life course.” *Source: WHO*

[Childhood obesity: Time for action](#)

“This report outlines...key areas which demand attention as a matter of urgency by the Government.” *Source: House of Commons Health Committee (UK)*

[Advancing Obesity Solutions Through Investments in the Built Environment: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“The built environment—the physical world made up of the homes, buildings, streets, and infrastructure within which people live, work, and play—underwent changes during the 20th and 21st centuries that contributed to a sharp decline in physical activity and affected access to healthy foods. Those developments contributed in turn to the weight gain observed among Americans in recent decades. Many believe, therefore, that policies and practices that affect the built environment could affect obesity rates in the United States and improve the health of Americans.” *Source: National Academies Press*

[Healthy Weight Interventions for the Interpregnancy Period: A Rapid Review](#)

“Lifestyle interventions for postpartum women are effective at modestly reducing body weight. Shorter interventions (i.e., three to six months), combined diet and physical activity interventions, and interventions that include self-monitoring, result in the greatest weight loss in postpartum women.” *Source: Peel Public Health (Canada)*

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Social Care

[Beyond 18: The longitudinal study on leaving care - Wave 1 research report: Transition planning and preparation](#)

“Beyond 18: The Longitudinal Study on Leaving Care (“Beyond 18”) was commissioned by the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to increase understanding of the factors associated with successful transitions from out-of-home care.” *Source: Australian Institute of Family Studies*

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Child, Youth, & Family

[Building Blocks: Building the foundations for implementing the Children’s Convention in Aotearoa](#)

“This report focuses on what the UN calls the General Measures of Implementation or the steps governments are expected to take in order to enable the implementation of the Children’s Convention. *Source: Children’s Commission*

[Listening to our future: early findings from the Health Foundation’s Young People’s Future Health Inquiry](#)

“The Health Foundation’s Young People’s Future Health Inquiry is a first-of-its-kind research and engagement project that aims to build an understanding of the influences affecting the future health of young people.” *Source: Health Foundation (UK)*

[The social determinants of young people’s health](#)

“This paper provides an overview of evidence on the social determinants of young people’s health. Drawing on a model of social determinants that includes money and resources, living conditions, family factors, peers and social groups, education and work and worklessness, [the authors] ask (a) what is known about the most important social determinants of health in the 12-24 age group and (b) what proportions of today’s young people experience the kinds of social disadvantage we know are associated with poorer health outcomes? Social determinants are particularly powerful at times of transition, and the ages 12-24 are defined by transitions in a range of different biological, psychological and social domains.” *Source: Health Foundation (UK)*

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Mental Health

[Trauma-informed care literature scan](#)

“A broad scan of the literature about trauma-informed care was undertaken to better understand evidence-based approaches to trauma-informed service delivery and workforce responsiveness, and factors supporting implementation. This report describes why using a trauma-informed approach is important, what it involves, and how organisations can implement it.” *Source: Te Pou*

[Te Kaveinga - Mental health and wellbeing of Pacific peoples: Report](#)

“Te Kaveinga presents results from the New Zealand Mental Health Monitor and the Health and Lifestyles Survey related to the mental health and wellbeing of Pacific peoples. Overall, the findings show that Pacific peoples report high levels of wellbeing and family wellbeing, and are well connected socially and culturally. The findings also tell us that Pacific adults experience psychological distress at higher levels than non-Pacific adults. This report also examines diversity in the Pacific population, and presents findings that indicate differences in mental health outcomes for some multi-ethnic Pacific people, and in cultural connectedness for some Pacific subgroups.” *Source: New Zealand Health Promotion Agency*

[Evaluation of mental health e-Learning modules for New Zealand Police: Report](#)

“The research evaluates the three mental health e-Learning modules delivered to New Zealand Police. The evaluation began in late 2016 when the modules became available for staff to access through the New Zealand Police human resources management (HR) system. The report provides a summary of the three e-Learning modules, and a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the attitudinal and behavioural change strands that the modules contain.” *Source: New Zealand Health Promotion Agency*

[Child mental health: a time for innovation](#)

“Child mental health has long been marginalised in policy and funding discussions. This Policy Brief identifies an urgent need to change this paradigm and formulate a comprehensive, sustainable and evidence-informed plan to effectively promote and improve the mental health of children and the adults they become.” *Source: Centre for Community Child Health (Australia)*

[A Review of Apps and Websites for Promoting Mental Wellbeing: Findings and Initial Recommendations for Design](#)

“Mental wellbeing is the combination of feeling good and functioning well. Digital technology widens the opportunities for promoting mental wellbeing, particularly among those young people for whom technology is an ordinary part of life. This paper presents an initial review of publicly available apps and websites that have a primary purpose of promoting mental wellbeing.” *Source: Glasgow School of Art (Scotland)*

[Overview of Approaches to Address Bullying and Cyberbullying](#)

“Bullying and cyberbullying are recognized globally as complex and serious problems that have significant negative health and social impacts. Prevention and intervention approaches that seek to address these problems can have an impact on the short- and long-term effects of bullying/cyberbullying others and/or experiencing victimization.” *Source: Public Safety Canada*

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Drug & Alcohol Use

[Alcohol and other drug outcome measure \(ADOM\): Report four](#)

“The report focuses on people reporting alcohol as their primary substance of concern, as well as people reporting any alcohol use.” *Source: Te Pou*

[Fentanils and synthetic cannabinoids: driving greater complexity into the drug situation — an update from the EU Early Warning System](#)

“In this update from the EU Early Warning System, the EMCDDA aims to provide insights into what is happening with new psychoactive substances in Europe, based on data from the agency’s early warning and risk-assessment activities. This report covers the period from January 2016 until December 2017.” *Source: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction*

[Pharmaceutical drug misuse](#)

“The misuse of pharmaceutical drugs is a major public health issue in Australia, as highlighted by parliamentary, government and coroner reports. The NSW Coroner’s Court is currently examining this issue as part of an inquest into the unrelated opioid overdose deaths of six people in 2016. There are fears that Australia could be heading down the same path as the United States, where prescription drug misuse has been described as an epidemic.” *Source: NSW Parliamentary Research Service (Australia)*

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Oral Health

[‘Baby Teeth Matter’: Insights and impacts of the 2016/2017 Oral Health campaign](#)

“The Health Promotion Agency, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, delivered a national marketing campaign ‘Baby Teeth Matter’ to improve the oral health of children under five years. This ran between November 2016 and April 2017, and again from October to December 2017. This report summarises research undertaken after the October to December 2017 campaign to provide insights on attitudes and behaviour related to oral

health hygiene and impacts related to the campaign.” Source: New Zealand Health Promotion Agency

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