



Ministry of Health Library

# Grey Matter

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

Issue 62, 2018, October

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](mailto:library@moh.govt.nz) to subscribe.

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### **Health Systems, Costs, & Reforms**

#### **[Crossing the Global Quality Chasm: Improving Health Care Worldwide](#)**

“Crossing the Global Quality Chasm emphasizes the organization and delivery of safe and effective care at the patient/provider interface. This study explores issues of access to services and commodities, effectiveness, safety, efficiency, and equity. Focusing on front line service delivery that can directly impact health outcomes for individuals and populations,

this book will be an essential guide for key stakeholders, governments, donors, health systems, and others involved in health care.” *Source: National Academies Press*

### **Continuity and coordination of care**

“This practice brief on the continuity and coordination of care addresses the conditions and ongoing relationships needed to support seamless interactions among multiple providers within interdisciplinary teams and/or across care settings and/or sectors.” *Source: World Health Organization*

### **Reducing Unwarranted Variation: Increasing the Value of Care**

“Expanding precision medicine calls for reducing unwarranted variation. This has been on the radar of providers, payers, and policymakers for over 40 years. The Economist Intelligence Unit summarized recent literature to find out if identifying and implementing processes to reduce this variation leads to increased value of care.” *Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit*

### **Rethinking outpatient services: Learning from an interactive workshop**

“The Nuffield Trust held an event in collaboration with NHS Improvement to hear from health leaders across the country who have made significant changes to their outpatient services. The work reveals there are big opportunities to improve the design of many elements of outpatient services – including referral processes, how follow-up appointments are made, and clinic design. In some cases, there is also cause to challenge whether the services need to be delivered in their current form.” *Source: Nuffield Trust (UK)*

### **Health in Australia: a quick guide - August 2018 update**

“This updated guide provides an overview of Australia’s complex health system: what governments do, the role of private health insurance, how much we spend on health care, how Australian health outcomes compare internationally, the health care workforce and links to further information and resources.” *Source: Parliamentary Library (Australia)*

### **Private provision of publicly funded health care: the economics of ownership**

“This briefing aims to improve understanding of how economics can or cannot help to resolve the question of whether the private ownership of health care provision is good or bad. The economics literature that informs this overview includes: the theory of the organisation of production; theories of behaviour and motivation and the role of incentives and payments in influencing decisions.” *Source: Office of Health Economics (UK)*

### **A year of integrated care systems: reviewing the journey so far**

“Where once the primary purpose of the health and care system was to provide episodic treatment for acute illness, it now needs to deliver joined-up support for growing numbers of older people and people living with long-term conditions. To meet this challenge, the NHS and its partners must break down barriers between services and give greater priority to promoting population health and wellbeing.” *Source: The King’s Fund*

### **Prevention before cure: securing the long-term sustainability of the NHS**

“This briefing argues that the long-term sustainability of the NHS depends on an evidence-based and adequately resourced approach to the prevention of physical and mental ill health.” *Source: British Medical Association*

### [Impact of the Care Quality Commission on provider performance: room for improvement?](#)

“This report summarises findings from the first major evaluation of the Care Quality Commission’s (CQC) approach to inspecting and rating health and social care providers, which was introduced in 2013. The King’s Fund and Alliance Manchester Business School have developed a new framework that outlines eight ways in which regulation can affect provider performance, to help regulators, providers and policymakers understand the impact of regulation.” *Source: King’s Fund*

### [Making the economic case for investing in health systems: What is the evidence that health systems advance economic and fiscal objectives?](#)

“This brief seeks to support health-policy-makers by framing available evidence and structuring arguments in a way that is likely to resonate with finance-policy-makers to help health-policy-makers secure a ‘fair hearing’ in governmental debates about public spending. To that end, the evidence and arguments presented in this brief are centred around the key objectives of the finance ministries in the WHO European Region as found in their mission statements and reflected in their policies: (1) stewardship of government funds; (2) macroeconomic growth; (3) societal well-being; and (3) fiscal sustainability.” *Source: World Health Organization*

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## **Health Research, Technology, & Innovation**

### [The Spread Challenge](#)

“[The Health Foundation] set out to investigate not the factors affecting the uptake of innovations in health care, but the factors affecting their successful uptake. [They] do this in several ways, reviewing the literature on this problem, drawing out lessons from Health Foundation projects and evaluations, and also interviewing key actors – innovators and adopters, who provide vital insights from the front line of health care, as well as expert stakeholders involved in supporting scaling and spread.” *Source: The Health Foundation*

### [Q: The Journey So Far](#)

“Q is an ambitious initiative, designed to support and connect those leading change efforts and to enable a more joined-up approach to health and care sector improvement in the UK. In 2015, in response to a recommendation in the Berwick Report, the Health Foundation worked with 231 people involved in improving health and care to understand what would help them to accelerate their work. Q is the result of this process.” *Source: Health Foundation*

### [Seven principles for public engagement in science and innovation policymaking](#)

“Research and innovation into global challenges will affect all of our lives and yet the people involved in designing, funding and regulating these technologies come from remarkably similar backgrounds. This guide draws on the observations and learnings of Nesta's Inclusive Innovation team, exploring why public involvement is essential and sharing seven key principles that could form the basis of a new model of public engagement in decision-making about research, technology and innovation.” *Source: Nesta (UK)*

### [Artificial intelligence \(AI\) in health](#)

“The RCP's position statement on artificial intelligence (AI) in health urges industry to address real-world challenges, doctors to appraise the technology and regulators to develop guidance and evaluation methods.” *Source: Royal College of Physicians (UK)*

### [Qualitative research in healthcare: modern methods, clear translation - a white paper](#)

“This White Paper aims to shine a light on how qualitative methods are being used in health services and medical research contexts, and how they might be used more effectively. It aims to fire the reader's imagination by revealing the scope of qualitative methods across a range of studies, and the impact of qualitative methods on research outcomes and healthcare practices.” *Source: Australian Institute of Health Innovation*

### [How do we ensure that innovation in health service delivery and organization is implemented, sustained and spread?](#)

“Countries in Europe are experimenting with innovative ways of organizing and delivering health care to better meet people's increasingly diverse health and care needs. In practice, it has been difficult to translate necessary change into large-scale, sustainable and effective strategies. Implementing innovations is complex and there is a need to better understand the key factors that support the successful introduction of service innovation, from adoption to sustaining, spreading and scaling.” *Source: World Health Organization*

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## **Mental Health & Addiction**

### [Effectiveness of E-Mental Health Approaches:Rapid review](#)

“This rapid review summarises the current evidence for e-mental health approaches in responding to mild to moderate mental health issues, particularly depression and anxiety. Findings indicate the most common platforms for e-mental health approaches are computerised and internet based interventions, particularly those based on cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). E-mental health approaches using mobile or smartphone applications and game-based interventions are also discussed.” *Source: Te Pou (New Zealand)*

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

“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. Published by the Health Promotion Agency, Te Kaveinga is the first in-depth analysis of Pacific mental health using a nationally representative dataset since Te Rau Hinengaro, New Zealand's last Mental Health Survey.” *Source: Le Va (New Zealand)*

### [Serving Adults with Serious Mental Illness in the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly: Promising Practices](#)

“Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) organizations now serve a greater number of older adults with serious mental illness (SMI) than ever before, and increasingly include behavioral health providers in their care teams to meet the complex needs of this population. This brief highlights promising practices for assessment, care planning, and care coordination for older adults with SMI drawn from PACE programs, Medicare Advantage

Special Needs Plans, and Medicaid plans.” *Source: Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc. (US)*

### **[Social influences on gamblers by risk group: an egocentric social network analysis](#)**

“The research aimed to map the social networks of low- and moderate-risk gamblers, in terms of their gambling and other potentially risky behaviours, such as alcohol consumption. It sought to understand whether the social networks of low-risk and moderate-risk gamblers differ to those of non-gamblers, non-problem gamblers and problem gamblers.” *Source: Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation (Australia)*

### **[Understanding recovery from a family perspective: A survey of life in recovery for families](#)**

“For family members, recovery is experienced in two senses. They observe the journey of the recovering drinker; however, they also embark on their own journey of change as a consequence of their experiences. The work presented here attempts to describe both aspects.” *Source: Alcohol Research UK*

### **[National Communications Charter: a unified approach to mental health and suicide prevention](#)**

“The National Communications Charter (The Charter) is a resource and uniting document for people in the mental health and suicide prevention sectors, government, business and community groups. The Charter is designed to guide the way we talk about mental health, social and emotional wellbeing, mental ill-health and suicide prevention, with each other and the community. The Charter serves as a formal commitment to working together and developing better structures and processes for collaboration.” *Source: Everymind (Australia)*

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## **Primary Care**

### **[Snakes & ladders: the journey to primary care integration](#)**

“A strong primary health care system is fundamental to increasing efficiency, reducing hospitalisations, lowering health inequalities and ultimately improving health outcomes for all Australians. The recommendations in this report outline the right settings for system change, critical to transform our health system and strengthen consumer-centred health services.” *Source: George Institute for Global Health*

### **[Taking Stock: Primary Care Innovation](#)**

“This report takes stock of primary care innovation in New Zealand. It is based on a synthesis of available research, supplemented by [the author’s] analysis of insights from key stakeholders.” *Source: Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand)*

### **[Reducing emergency admissions: unlocking the potential of people to better manage their long-term conditions](#)**

“In this briefing, [the authors] assess the evidence for the effectiveness of a range of approaches the NHS could use more often to support patients to manage their health conditions. These include: health coaching, self-management support through apps, social

prescribing initiatives and peer support including via online communities.” *Source: Health Foundation (UK)*

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## **Child & Youth Wellbeing**

### **[Ngā Kōrero Hauora o Ngā Taiohi: A community powered report on conversations with 1,000 young people about wellbeing](#)**

“This report gathers more than a thousand young New Zealanders’ voices and views about wellbeing. These young people speak from their own experience, but their collective perspectives paint an incredibly hopeful picture of a more peaceful, participatory and inclusive Aotearoa for all its people.” *Source: Ara Taiohi and ActionStation*

### **[Social media, young people and mental health](#)**

“This briefing paper offers a brief scan of the latest evidence on the impact of social media on young people’s wellbeing, both negative and positive. It seeks to understand what constitutes ‘problematic’ social media use, including addiction, jealousy and ‘fear of missing out’, as well as looking at how social media can positively impact on wellbeing.” *Source: Centre for Mental Health*

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## **Family Violence**

### **[Understanding domestic violence incidents using crime script analysis](#)**

“Finding ways to reduce repeat domestic violence requires an understanding of both violent relationships and what happens during violent incidents. The current study uses crime script analysis to describe incidents of men’s violence against women. The results provide new insights into the situational factors present when arguments escalate to violence.” *Source: Australian Institute of Criminology*

### **[Exploring the relationship between women’s experiences of intimate partner violence and their self-harm, suicidal thoughts, and suicide events](#)**

“The study showed a strong link between domestic abuse and self-harm, with the aim of increasing knowledge of women’s experiences of being both suicidal and a victim of intimate partner violence. It also sought to identify better ways of responding to those women.” *Source: Women’s Refuge (New Zealand)*

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## **Medicines & Pharmacy**

### **[Medicines reimbursement policies in Europe](#)**

“The new WHO report “Medicines reimbursement policies in Europe” examines the various policies that increase access to affordable medicines. Based on direct data collection from 45 of the 53 countries in the WHO European Region, it showcases diverse national practices and aims to identify key aspects of policy frameworks that protect vulnerable groups from unaffordable out-of-pocket payments for medicines.” *Source: World Health Organization*

### [Community pharmacies: promoting health and wellbeing](#)

“This guidance covers how community pharmacies can help maintain and improve people’s physical and mental health and wellbeing, including those with a long-term condition. It aims to encourage more people to use community pharmacies by integrating them within existing health and care pathways, and by ensuring they offer standard services and a consistent approach. This new approach will require a collaborative approach from individual pharmacies and their representatives, local authorities and other commissioners.” *Source: NICE (UK)*

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## **Equity**

### [Wealth Matters for Health Equity](#)

“Substantial evidence links greater wealth with better health. Longitudinal studies have documented strong, pervasive links between income and multiple health indicators across the life span. Although the relationship between wealth and health has been less frequently studied, a growing body of evidence reveals that greater levels of wealth also predict better health outcomes.” *Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*

### [Early Childhood Is Critical to Health Equity](#)

“The first few years of life are crucial in establishing a child’s path toward—or away from—health and well-being across the entire lifespan. This report, produced in partnership with the University of California, San Francisco, examines some of the barriers to health equity that begin early in life, and promising strategies for overcoming them.” *Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*

### [Farming Women On Their Wellbeing](#)

“In early 2018, Farmstrong commissioned research to better understand the wellbeing needs of farming women and identify the things they see would make the most difference to improving their wellbeing. The research also asked about: the wellbeing topics of most interest to women, the best communication channels to use and the link between wellbeing and injury. This document is a summary of the research findings.” *Source: Farmstrong*

### [Facilitators to accessing primary and preventive care for immigrants and refugees in Canada](#)

“This literature review summarizes key Canadian evidence in facilitating access to primary and preventive health care for immigrants and refugees. The results highlight the effectiveness of interprofessional and team-based care models in serving immigrant and refugee populations, the importance of peer-based support to address social, cultural and language barriers and leveraging the networks of community-based organizations that serve these diverse populations for outreach and system navigation.” *Source: Wellesley Institute*

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## **Disability & Social Care**

### [A strength-based program for adolescents with autism](#)

“This research report examines the features that should be included in strength-based programs in order to deliver the most effective outcomes for young people living with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).” *Source: Curtin University (Australia)*

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## **Cancer**

### **[Analysis of cancer outcomes and screening behaviour of cancer screening programs in Australia](#)**

“This report presents the first results from an Australian-first project, combining data from BreastScreen Australia, the National Cervical Screening Program, the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program, the Australian Cancer Database, the National Death Index, and the National HPV (human papillomavirus) Vaccination Program Register.” *Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*

### **[Patient Access to Oncologic Imaging and Pathology Expertise and Technologies: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)**

“To examine opportunities to improve cancer diagnosis and care, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine developed a two-workshop series. The first workshop, held on February 12–13, 2018, in Washington, DC, focused on potential strategies to ensure that patients have access to appropriate expertise and technologies in oncologic pathology and imaging to inform their cancer diagnosis and treatment planning, as well as assessment of treatment response and surveillance. This publication chronicles the presentations and discussions at the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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## **Health of Older People**

### **[Planning and preparing for later life](#)**

“This review focuses on planning for later life (age 60 and over) from mid-life (age 40-60) onwards. It concludes that planning ahead, including saving for retirement, taking actions to maintain and improve health and working out whether homes might need adaptations in the future, could make it more likely that we achieve a good later life.” *Source: Centre for Ageing Better (UK)*

### **[All the lonely people: loneliness in later life](#)**

“This report presents new evidence about what we at Age UK know about loneliness amongst people aged 50 and over, what increases the chances of people experiencing loneliness and how best to help those older people who are persistently lonely. Our focus throughout is on the need for approaches to reducing loneliness to be tailored to the circumstances of the individual.” *Source: Age UK*

### **[World Alzheimer report 2018: the state of the art of dementia research: new frontiers](#)**

“The World Alzheimer Report 2018, released today, addresses key questions in dementia research, relating to: basic science, diagnosis, drug discovery, risk reduction, epidemiology

and care. Find out what the leading lights in dementia research globally have to say.”  
*Source: Alzheimer’s Disease International*

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## **Drug & Alcohol Use**

### **Global status report on alcohol and health 2018**

“WHO’s Global status report on alcohol and health 2018 presents a comprehensive picture of alcohol consumption and the disease burden attributable to alcohol worldwide by WHO regions and World Bank income groups. It also describes what countries are doing to reduce this burden.” *Source: WHO*

### **The longitudinal patterns of alcohol use in older New Zealanders**

“Massey University and the University of Auckland were funded through HPA’s Research Investments for Priorities in Alcohol (RIPA) to look at the role of alcohol in older people’s lives, patterns of alcohol use, and how the drinking patterns of older New Zealanders compare with other countries. They did this using 10 years of longitudinal data from the New Zealand Health, Work and Retirement Longitudinal Study (NZHWR).” *Source: Health Promotion Agency (New Zealand)*

### **Applying behavioural insights to change alcohol-related behaviour among young New Zealanders**

“This research investigated which type of online public health message was most effective in reducing self-reported alcohol consumption in young New Zealanders (aged between 18 and 25 years).” *Source: Health Promotion Agency (New Zealand)*

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