COVID-19 recovery

July 10th 2020

**Title:** Restoration and recovery of stroke services during the COVID-19 pandemic

British Association of Stroke Physicians | July 2020

Restoration and recovery of stroke services during the COVID-19 pandemic assesses the impact of rapid changes made across the whole stroke pathway – including community services – at the peak of the pandemic, outlining new ways of working which have been beneficial for both patients and staff and should be continued and extended. It also aims to highlight those changes which now need a closer look and prevent a return to less effective ways of working.

Full document: [Restoration and recovery of stroke services during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yUpTpcjbMog02l5aGy4hWIB1Er5r_tHu/view?usp=sharing)

**Title:** Majority of children no longer need to shield

Department of Health and Social Care | 6th July 2020

The majority of children currently considered extremely clinical vulnerable to coronavirus will be able to be removed from the shielded patient list, the government has confirmed in the latest shielding guidance.

* Evidence from paediatric clinicians shows COVID-19 poses a low risk to children and young people
* Majority of children currently shielding to be told by their doctor they will not need to do so in the future
* Only a small group of children with certain medical conditions are likely to be advised to shield if shielding needs to be reintroduced in the future

Full detail: [Majority of children no longer need to shield](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/majority-of-children-no-longer-need-to-shield)

Related: [COVID-19: guidance on shielding and protecting people defined on medical grounds as extremely vulnerable](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19) | updated 7th July

**TITLE:** GENERAL PRACTICE IN THE POST COVID WORLD

Royal College of General Practitioners | 7th July 2020

A permanent reduction in red tape and bureaucracy to give GPs the time they need to manage the aftermath of COVID-19 at a community level is one of the calls in a new Royal College of GPs’ report looking at how the pandemic will shape the future of general practice.

The report makes the case that throughout the pandemic, general practice has shown it functions well with fewer bureaucratic processes, such as contractual and regulatory compliance activities. While it recognises the need for regulation and other processes to ensure patient safety and quality of care, the College says there also needs to be a shift to a ‘higher trust’ model that gives GPs more time to deliver patient care.

Full report: [General practice in the post Covid world: Challenges and opportunities for general practice](https://www.rcgp.org.uk/-/media/Files/News/2020/general-practice-post-covid-rcgp.ashx?la=en)

RCGP press release: [RCGP calls for less arduous regulation and more trust in the profession post-COVID](https://www.rcgp.org.uk/about-us/news/2020/july/rcgp-calls-for-less-arduous-regulation-and-more-trust-post-covid.aspx)

**TITLE**: NHS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

House of Commons Public Accounts Committee | 8th July 2020

This report expresses concerns about widely reported shortages of personal protective equipment for clinical and care workers during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic and says Government is still not treating this with sufficient urgency.

It argues that the NHS needs a coherent plan for how it will function after the peak of the Covid-19 crisis with regard to issues such as workforce shortages, capital investment strategies, and tackling trust deficits.

Full report: [NHS capital expenditure and financial management](https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/1779/documents/17455/default/)

See also: [Committee demands detailed plan for PPE from DHSC within 2 months, ahead of potential second Covid wave](https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/127/public-accounts-committee/news/147246/committee-demands-detailed-plan-for-ppe-from-dhsc-within-2-months-ahead-of-potential-second-covid-wave/)

**Title:** The post-pandemic future for city centre office space

The Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine | 6th July 2020

One of the few advantages to flow from the current worldwide health crisis is the dramatic reduction in harmful emissions, partly as a result of so many people being forced to work from home rather than travel into city centre workplaces. Not only has this led to a significant environmental benefit, but also many are reporting the social benefits of a better work-life balance as a result of being able to spend more time with their household members and families, or exercising, and less time commuting. Thus, two of the pillars of urban sustainability are being supported, but currently this is at a terrible economic cost.

The question posed here is whether a model can be envisaged for the future, in a post-pandemic world, whereby the environmental and social benefits outlined above are maintained, but economic sustainability also becomes a possibility. We are considering this purely in the context of the urban office market, rather than any other sectors of the property market or economy.

Verdict:

* Working from home has environmental and social benefits
* Offices are still needed for innovation, collaboration, learning and networking though
* Smaller, local offices could reduce commuting and promote more inclusive workplaces
* This productivity opportunity would then provide economic benefits as well.

Full detail: [The post-pandemic future for city centre office space](https://www.cebm.net/covid-19/the-post-pandemic-future-for-city-centre-office-space/)

**Title:** NHS to launch ground breaking online COVID-19 rehab service

NHS England | 5th July 2020

Tens of thousands of people who are suffering long-term effects of coronavirus will benefit from a revolutionary on-demand recovery service. Nurses and physiotherapists will be on hand to reply to patients’ needs either online or over the phone as part of the service.

The new ‘Your COVID Recovery’ service forms part of NHS plans to expand access to COVID-19 rehabilitation treatments for those who have survived the virus but still have problems with breathing, mental health problems or other complications.

Full detail: [NHS to launch ground breaking online COVID-19 rehab service](https://www.england.nhs.uk/2020/07/nhs-to-launch-ground-breaking-online-covid-19-rehab-service/)

**TITLE:** NHS MUST PLAY ITS PART IN THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY TOO

HSJ | 6th July 2020

While the recovery and rebuilding of our places and communities will be a long and daunting process, this article suggests our public services, and particularly the NHS, have an increasingly important role to play in aligning population health with wealth.

The article outlines five early steps local NHS and social care organisations can take to play a leading role in place-based economic and social recovery and reset.

Full detail: [NHS must play its part in the economic recovery too](https://www.hsj.co.uk/policy-and-regulation/nhs-must-play-its-part-in-the-economic-recovery-too/7027975.article?mkt_tok=eyJpIjoiWmpNNE5XSm1aVFl5TldFeCIsInQiOiJNOXJ6VjZ6ejRjZVZyNlRBR2w4YzVZMWZUbUtaYVNGWWRCQXNPM2lNTVR1WVhnQWxrZWxlMWZYUXhScWhqQllGUjhDbUtJbHFsSnlLY1dGKzlWeDdJNjRLMlFGaVJCWjRDZlJsWXJFQ0dFQTlWQjhoNDFLTUZ0N05nV2xUTXV0RiJ9)

**Title**: THE MANCHESTER BRIEFING ON COVID-19: INTERNATIONAL LESSONS FOR LOCAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT RECOVERY AND RENEWAL

Alliance MBS | Week beginning 29th June 2020

The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19 is aimed at those who plan and implement recovery from COVID-19, including government emergency planners and resilience officers. Each week the briefing brings together international lessons and examples which may prompt your thinking on the recovery from COVID-19, as well as other information from a range of sources and a focus on one key topic.

This week has a focus on “Economic response and recovery” and provides lessons from across the world, including:

• Developing local digital platforms to support the ‘lockdown economy'

• Implications of COVID-19 on modern slavery risks in supply chains

• The burden that a focus on the environment and sustainability can put on vulnerable people, especially during lockdown

• Also provided is a case study of “Localised ‘Smart Lockdowns’”.

Full detail: [The Manchester Briefing on COVID-19](https://www.communigator.co.uk/login/Instances/uomhumscommslz/Documents/themanchesterbriefingoncovid-19b13-wb29thjune2020.pdf?gator_td=5Ug%2f9rR9tl5lcgwEoE%2bZ2gKw4JqrjchUiTTsnL5APYulvcFU7n9vFHNjZjqY2SqYWIsYqqPw%2bBTPBHf42ij0NmEDhIwmkTJjb71vV7KX6j%2f9W%2bwP9c9YDPik45lmXdj6LBTpVhgucxzJBsVlMxlDqw%3d%3d)

**Title**: Are we all in this together? Longitudinal assessment of cumulative adversities by socioeconomic position in the first 3 weeks of lockdown in the UK

Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health | June 2020

Despite media claims that coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is uniting societies and countries in shared experience, there has been concern that the pandemic is in fact exposing and widening existing inequalities within societies. Data have shown these differences for cases and fatalities, but data on other types of adversities are lacking. Therefore, this study explored the changing patterns of adversity relating to the COVID-19 pandemic by socioeconomic position (SEP) during the early weeks of lockdown in the UK.

The study concludes that there were clear inequalities in adverse experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic in the early weeks of lockdown in the UK. Results suggest that measures taken to try to reduce such adverse events did not go far enough in tackling inequality.

Full paper: [Are we all in this together? Longitudinal assessment of cumulative adversities by socioeconomic position in the first 3 weeks of lockdown in the UK](https://jech.bmj.com/content/jech/early/2020/06/16/jech-2020-214475.full.pdf)

**Title**: Is the lockdown important to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic? Effects on psychology, environment and economy-perspective

Annals of Medicine and Surgery | Volume 56, August 2020, Pages 38-42

* The study examines the impact of lockdown (curfew) on the spread of Covid-19 pandemic.
* The correlation tests are used for data analysis.
* This study offers initial evidence that the COVID-19 pandemic can be suppressed by a lockdown.
* This study assesses the effects of lockdown on psychological, environmental and economy.

Full paper: [Is the lockdown important to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic? Effects on psychology, environment and economy-perspective](https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S2049080120301485?token=11020EFB538F92762B8317E06451EFF61A06382C749F340B490344DC87185C668D471491BBFFD4A9D48279F723D3291D)

**Title**: Personalized recovery of severe COVID19: Rehabilitation from the perspective of patient needs

European Journal of Clinical Investigation | 19th June 2020

After long‐term hospitalization or ICU treatment, COVID‐19 patients are severe functionally impaired. They experience not only physical weakness but may also suffer from problems on the pulmonary, physical, psychosocial and cognitive domain. These domains interact, and the impact on participation varies between patients. Therefore, aftercare should be customized to the patient individual needs. In this article, we present a patient‐centred model to tailor treatment in the view of the Dutch healthcare system. This model can be helpful to determine the appropriate treatment for each patient at the right time in the right setting.

Full paper: [Personalized recovery of severe COVID19: Rehabilitation from the perspective of patient needs](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/eci.13325)

**Title:** How are changes to employment and finances impacting mental health during lockdown?

The Health Foundation | 25th June 2020

* This analysis explores how changes in people’s economic circumstances relate to their mental health during the early lockdown period. It uses data collected in a YouGov survey of 6,005 respondents between 6 and 11 May.
* In the early lockdown period survey results show that, overall, people of working age (18–65) were more concerned about their own or their family’s mental health (62%) and physical health (65%) than they were before the outbreak began. And people were more concerned about these than their household finances (48%).
* People experiencing a worsening in their family’s finances during lockdown were more likely to be highly or very highly concerned with their family’s mental and physical health than when finances had stayed the same or improved.
* 46% of respondents were found to have poor mental health. This was more common among young people (aged 18–24), women, single people and renters. While these patterns pre-date the current crisis, other research suggests greater deterioration in mental health for young people and women relative to other groups since lockdown.
* Regardless of income, the likelihood of poor mental health was higher if families had experienced a deterioration of their finances during lockdown or expected one in the next 3 months. However, in the poorest 20% of families almost three-quarters (72%) reporting a worse financial position had poor mental health, compared to around half (48%) in the richest 20%.
* People who were still working or had been furloughed were less likely to report poor mental health than those who had lost their jobs since lockdown. Retaining a job through being furloughed may have helped prevent a rise in unemployment-related mental health problems. Given the negative health consequences of unemployment, the government should be ready to extend the furlough scheme as necessary to prevent a sharp rise in unemployment. This could better protect household incomes and ultimately our nation’s health.

Full detail: [How are changes to employment and finances impacting mental health during lockdown?](https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/charts-and-infographics/how-are-changes-to-employment-and-finances-impacting-mental-health-during-lockdown)

**Title**: A rapid review of the impact of quarantine and restricted environments on children’s play and health outcomes

PsyArXiv (pre-print) | 26th May 2020

In the wake of the current COVID-19 health crisis, there is uncertainty and concern about the impact this pandemic will have on children’s health and educational outcomes.

Play is a fundamental part of childhood and can be integral to children’s health in moments of crisis. Due to severe lockdown regulations around the world, typical play experiences have needed to adapt to school and playground closures, changes to peer interactions, and social distancing.

The authors undertook a rapid literature review of the impact of quarantine, isolation, or other restrictive environments on children’s play and whether play may mitigate the adverse effects of such restrictions. Here they present these findings from the literature followed by recommendations for further research that may better support children in this and future moments of crisis.

Full detail: [A rapid review of the impact of quarantine and restricted environments on children’s play and health outcomes](https://psyarxiv.com/p6qxt)

**Title:** The psychological impact of COVID-19 on the mental health in the general population

QJM: An International Journal of Medicine | 30th June 2020

As a result of the emergence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection in the Chinese city of Wuhan, a situation of socio-economic crisis and profound psychological distress rapidly occurred worldwide.

Various psychological problems and important consequences in terms of mental health including stress, anxiety, depression, frustration, uncertainty during COVID-19 outbreak emerged progressively.

This work aimed to comprehensively review the current literature about the impact of COVID-19 infection on the mental health in the general population. The psychological impact of quarantine related to COVID-19 infection has been additionally documented together with the most relevant psychological reactions in the general population related to COVID-19 outbreak. The role of risk and protective factors against the potential to develop psychiatric disorders in vulnerable individuals has been addressed as well.

Full detail: [The psychological impact of COVID-19 on the mental health in the general population](https://academic.oup.com/qjmed/article/doi/10.1093/qjmed/hcaa201/5860841)

**Title**: Impact of easing COVID-19 lockdown restrictions on domestic violence and abuse

Social Care Institute for Excellence | July 2020

SCIE has developed this quick guide to provide practical ideas for social care professionals about the impact on domestic violence and abuse as lockdown eases.

Full detail[: Impact of easing COVID-19 lockdown restrictions on domestic violence and abuse](https://www.scie.org.uk/care-providers/coronavirus-covid-19/safeguarding/easing-lockdown-domestic-violence)

**Title**: Coronavirus: Returning to work

House of Commons Library | 6th July 2020

This Commons Library Briefing Paper discusses issues relating to returning to work following the publication of the Government's Covid-19 recovery plan. It provides an overview of relevant health and safety law and a discussion of recent Government guidance on working safely in the context of Covid-19.

Full report: [Coronavirus: Returning to work](http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-8916/CBP-8916.pdf)

**Title**: Learning from lockdown. How can we build a healthier future post-COVID-19?

The Health Foundation | 7th July 2020

Many of the actions taken to mitigate the impact of the pandemic have been ‘emergency’ measures and are unlikely to continue without wider societal consensus. However, the pandemic has forced some very different ways of working and precipitated changes in people’s appreciation of the disadvantages many in our society face. As the emergency measures recede there is a chance to reflect on which of the many changes should be sustained to build a better future and address some of the inequalities exposed.

Full report: [Learning from lockdown. How can we build a healthier future post-COVID-19?](https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-07/Learning%20from%20lockdown%201.pdf)

**Title**: Major study into long-term health effects of COVID-19 launched in the UK

National Institute for Health Research | 5th July 2020

The Health and Social Care Secretary has announced the launch of a major £8.4 million research study into the long-term health effects of COVID-19 on hospitalised patients, which has been funded by the NIHR and UK Research and Innovation. The researchers hope their findings will support the search for treatments for COVID-19 and the development of care pathways that will help patients recover as fully as possible after having experienced the disease.

The [Post-Hospitalisation COVID-19 Study (PHOSP-COVID)](http://www.phosp.org/), led by the NIHR Leicester Biomedical Research Centre, will draw on expertise from a consortium of leading researchers and doctors from across the UK to assess the impact of COVID-19 on patient health and recovery.

This includes looking at possible ways to help improve the mental health of patients hospitalised with coronavirus, and how individual characteristics influence recovery, such as gender or ethnicity.

Full detail: [Major study into long-term health effects of COVID-19 launched in the UK](https://www.nihr.ac.uk/news/major-study-into-long-term-health-effects-of-covid-19-launched-in-the-uk/25200)

**Title:** Coronavirus: The divergence of mental health experiences during the pandemic

Mental Health Foundation | 9th July 2020

This briefing reports findings from the Coronavirus: Mental Health in the Pandemic study as of the fifth wave of data collection carried out between 18th and 22nd June. The study is led by the Mental Health Foundation, in collaboration with the University of Cambridge, Swansea University, the University of Strathclyde and Queen’s University Belfast.

While most people will exit the pandemic with good mental health, the findings of the study clearly suggest that the benefits of exiting the lockdown measures will not be enjoyed equally by all.

Divergence of experience presents a big policy challenge as there are many different groups, areas, impacts and experiences to consider. This huge variety of individual and group identities is difficult to capture in research and it is challenging to produce nuanced policy recommendations that recognise all these different experiences and their effects.  A recovery response needs to take a holistic approach that addresses social, systemic and structural inequalities rather than placing the onus on the individual.

Full detail: [Coronavirus: The divergence of mental health experiences during the pandemic](https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/coronavirus/divergence-mental-health-experiences-during-pandemic)

**Title**: How has lockdown affected general practice and where do we go from here?

Nuffield Trust | 8th July 2020

The last few months have seen huge changes in general practice. Analysing new data, Jonathan Spencer and Camille Oung of the Nuffield Trust assess what has changed during lockdown, and what it might mean for the future.

Full comment piece: [How has lockdown affected general practice and where do we go from here?](https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/news-item/how-has-lockdown-affected-general-practice-and-where-do-we-go-from-here)

**Title**: COVID-19 and people experiencing homelessness: challenges and mitigation strategies

CMAJ | 29th June 2020

* Individuals experiencing homelessness are at increased risk of infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 owing to their lack of safe housing and are also at higher risk of severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), given the high prevalence of risk factors in homeless populations.
* People experiencing homelessness often find it difficult to adhere to public health directives such as physical distancing, isolation and quarantine because of shelter conditions and other challenges.
* Several cities and regions have taken measures to provide spaces for people experiencing homelessness, to ensure physical distancing, isolation or quarantine; however, service providers must focus on building relationships and rapport, and take a trauma-informed approach to care, to persuade individuals to follow advice.
* Closure of regular services may put people experiencing homelessness at risk of other harms, such as those related to unsafe substance use and intimate partner violence.
* The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of housing as a social determinant of health and raises the question of whether current approaches to addressing homelessness should be re-evaluated.

Full paper: [COVID-19 and people experiencing homelessness: challenges and mitigation strategies](https://www.cmaj.ca/content/cmaj/192/26/E716.full.pdf)

**Title**: Mapping public health responses with attitude networks: the emergence of opinion‐based groups in the UK’s early COVID‐19 response phase

British Journal of Social Psychology | 4th July 2020

Partisan patterns of compliance with public health measures are a feature of early COVID‐19 responses. In many cases, these differences in behaviour relate to pre‐existing group identities. However, in times of rapid societal change, novel opinion‐based groups can emerge and provide a new basis for partisan identification and divergent collective behaviour.

Here, we use network methods to map the emergence of opposing opinion‐based groups and assess their implications for public health behaviour. In a longitudinal study, we tracked public health attitudes and self‐reported behaviour in a sample of UK participants over four time points.

Network visualisation reveal a rift in attitudinal alignment over time and the genesis of two distinct groups characterised by trust, or distrust, in science. These groups also diverge in public health behaviour. In a brief follow‐up study, we find that this opinion polarization partially reflects underlying societal divides. We discuss implications for opinion‐based group research and public health campaigns.

Full paper: [Mapping public health responses with attitude networks: the emergence of opinion‐based groups in the UK’s early COVID‐19 response phase](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/bjso.12396)

**Title**: Emerging evidence on health inequalities and COVID-19: June 2020

The Health Foundation | 3rd July 2020

In early May, a Health Foundation long read asked whether the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic could be a watershed moment for health inequalities. Since then, we have been rounding up the emerging evidence about the unequal impact of the virus and the wider governmental and societal response.

As the period of lockdown continued through June we learned more about these unequal impacts. Here, we give an overview of some of this emerging evidence. While the progressive lifting of lockdown measures began during June, much of the evidence presented reflects the period of full lockdown and the early stages of restrictions being eased.

Full detail[: Emerging evidence on health inequalities and COVID-19: June 2020](https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/blogs/emerging-evidence-on-health-inequalities-and-covid-19-june-2020)

**Title**: WHAT IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PATIENTS RECOVERING FROM THE DISEASE WHO NEED REHABILITATION?

National Health Library and Knowledge Service | Evidence Team | 5th June 2020

There is limited data on the psychological impact of COVID-19 on patients recovering from the disease 2. Available studies so far list reduced sleep quality, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as the main symptoms.

Evidence from previous SARS and MERS epidemics support this pattern, as do studies looking at survivors of critical illness. Follow-up data in these patient groups reported symptoms of anxiety, depression, and PTSD ranging from 15% to 44%. One recent multi-centre Chinese study found self-reported PTSD symptoms in 96% of recovered COVID-19 patients. Data from the SARS outbreak show that stress and other psychiatric symptoms persisted long term.

In COVID-19, a small number of randomised controlled trials have been undertaken on: an internet-based intervention for depression and anxiety; progressive muscle relaxation for anxiety and sleep quality; and effects of respiratory rehabilitation on psychological function in elderly patients. These studies showed positive results but patient numbers were small and benefits were mild.

Surveillance for psychopathology will be important in the recovery and rehabilitation phases. Recommendations are to anticipate a high prevalence of depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms, and to provide comprehensive and timely management. Particular consideration is required for those with pre-morbid psychiatric illness, healthcare workers, and those who have been treated in Intensive Care.

Full document: [What is the psychological impact of COVID-19 on patients recovering from the disease who need rehabilitation?](https://hselibrary.ie/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Evidence-Summary-COVID-19-Psychological-Impact-Rehabilitation.pdf)

**Title**: Beyond COVID-19: A Whole of Health Look at Impacts During the Pandemic Response

Center for Global Development | July 2020

Substantial evidence has emerged relating to the potential magnitude of the indirect health effects of the coronavirus pandemic. We know, from previous crises and outbreaks (e.g., the Ebola outbreak), that indirect health effects are significant and could outweigh the direct toll from the disease itself.

This paper provides an overview of the lessons learned from previous outbreaks and economic crises in relation to indirect health effects as well as a framework for adopting a whole of health approach to the COVID response.

This framework articulates indirect health impacts around four distinct but interrelated sets of impacts: economic, environmental, health systems, and social/behavioural. We apply this framework to discuss what is known already on the indirect health impacts of COVID-19.

Full document: [Beyond COVID-19: A Whole of Health Look at Impacts During the Pandemic Response](https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/PP177-Beyond-COVID-scoping-paper.pdf)

**Title**: Psychological insights for cancer services recovery planning

The British Psychological Society | 8th July 2020

Like all in our society and our colleagues in health services, psychological care specialists in cancer and palliative care have been trying to make sense of our recent experiences of the pandemic and to anticipate and prepare for what might come next for patients and ourselves.

This document is for healthcare professionals working in psychological services for people with cancer or receiving palliative care, who are preparing for the ‘next normal’.

Full guidance: [Psychological insights for cancer services recovery planning](https://www.bps.org.uk/sites/www.bps.org.uk/files/Policy/Policy%20-%20Files/Psychological%20insights%20for%20cancer%20services%20recovery%20planning.pdf)

We

[TRFT Library & Knowledge Service](https://www.trftlibraryknowledge.com/) aim to bring together the latest guidelines, research and news on Covid-19 through our [Covid-19 portal](https://www.trftlibraryknowledge.com/coronavirus.html). For daily updates on Covid-19 visit our '[Latest Health](https://trfthealthweeklydigest.wordpress.com/)' newsfeed, or use the hashtag [#covid19rftlks](https://twitter.com/hashtag/covid19rftlks?src=hashtag_click) to see our latest tweets on Covid-19 research, guidelines and news.

We also produce a range of subject-specific news feeds to ensure our clinical and professional teams stay up to date with developments in their work areas. Please visit our [website](http://www.trftlibraryknowledge.com/) for more information

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