COVID-19 recovery

June 5th 2020

**Title**: THE RISE AND RISE OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE – AN UNINTENDED IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 RESPONSE ON FAMILIES

Source: World Health Organization | 3rd June 2020

Increases in interpersonal violence during times of crisis are well documented. In addition to contributing to increased fear, anxiety, financial stress and alcohol consumption, the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the ability of health and social services to connect with and support victims of violence.

In the United Kingdom, calls, emails and website visits to Respect, the national domestic violence charity, have increased 97%, 185% and 581% respectively. Calls to Childline, run by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, from children reporting physical or emotional violence have increased 36% and 31% respectively. 14 women and 2 children were murdered in the first 3 weeks of COVID-19 lockdowns, the highest figures in 11 years.

As part of a global strategy and campaign to end violence against women and children, WHO has developed extensive catalogues of evidence-based recommendations and guidelines. These include the violence prevention frameworks INSPIRE and RESPECT, which are being localized and adapted to the unique circumstances of COVID-19 and its response.

Full detail: [The rise and rise of interpersonal violence – an unintended impact of the COVID-19 response on families](http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/news/news/2020/6/the-rise-and-rise-of-interpersonal-violence-an-unintended-impact-of-the-covid-19-response-on-families)

See also: [Royal Colleges, charities and health bodies join forces to push for better support for those suffering domestic abuse](https://www.rcgp.org.uk/about-us/news/2020/june/royal-colleges-charities-and-health-bodies-join-forces-to-push-for-better-support.aspx) | RCGP | 1st June 2020

**Title:** Coronavirus (COVID-19): advice on accessing green spaces safely

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs | 1st June 2020

The risk of the coronavirus being passed on to others outdoors is considered to be low as long as people maintain social distancing. In England, you can leave your home to exercise and spend time outdoors for recreation with your household or in groups of up to six people from outside your household.

This guidance provides advice on using green spaces and protecting yourself and others from coronavirus.

Full detail**:** [Coronavirus (COVID-19): advice on accessing green spaces safely](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-on-accessing-green-spaces-safely)

**Title**: Preparing for the aftermath of COVID-19: Shifting risk and downstream health consequences

Source: Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice and Policy | June 2020

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the public is currently living through a collective continuous traumatic stressor. Objective risk levels shift with each new piece of data regarding the coronavirus. These data points are communicated through public health officials and the media, easily accessible through modern advanced technology including online news and push notifications. When objective risk changes, individuals must reappraise their subject risk levels.

Updating subjective risk levels several times per week is linked to ambiguity of the situation and uncertainty in daily life. The uncertainty and potential feelings of uncontrollability is linked to heightened anxiety. The continuous stress, anxiety, and uncertainty may have several negative downstream mental and physical health effects nationwide. The health care sector must begin preparing for the long-term consequences of the pandemic.

Further detail: [Preparing for the aftermath of COVID-19: Shifting risk and downstream health consequences](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/publication/32478540)

**Title**: Social and psychological consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak: The experiences of Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Source: Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy | Advance online publication

This article discusses the value of studying past social and psychological responses to pandemics and natural disasters in understanding reactions to coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19). By examining severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) experiences in both Taiwan and Hong Kong, we indicate that psychological trauma might be a pathway whereby the COVID-19 outbreak affects long-term health and well-being and that psychological and collective trauma caused by the COVID-19 may relate to future preparedness and risk awareness. We conclude with a consideration of social-psychological processes for future research.

Further detail: [Social and psychological consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak: The experiences of Taiwan and Hong Kong](https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2020-37334-001)

**Title**: Handling uncertainty and ambiguity in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy | Advance online publication

The 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak is unprecedented. Yet some look to ready-made models to address it. This creates confusion about more adaptive responses that reflect an uncertain and ambiguous context. Those assessing associated mental health challenges must be wary of overdiagnosis. Handling the pandemic well, requires engaging the public as mature partners.

Further detail: [Handling uncertainty and ambiguity in the COVID-19 pandemic.](https://psycnet.apa.org/doiLanding?doi=10.1037%2Ftra0000713)

**Title**: Public Health and COVID-19: From Response to Recovery

Editorial piece from Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness.

Full editorial: [Public Health and COVID-19: From Response to Recovery](https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/96315CBFFAAC7A238BB27E6126778D37/S1935789320001111a.pdf/public_health_and_covid19_from_response_to_recovery.pdf)

**Title**: Readying for a Post–COVID-19 World. The Case for Concurrent Pandemic Disaster Response and Recovery Efforts in Public Health

Source: Journal of Public Health Management and Practice: July/August 2020

Governments around the world are focused on mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic to save lives. Less attention is being paid to planning for recovery and building a “new normal” in a post–COVID-19 world—a process that comprises the recovery domain of the disaster lifecycle. Amidst this evolving public health crisis, it may seem premature or even counterintuitive to begin actively planning for postpandemic recovery in public health services and systems, but this commentary states that now is the time.

Full document: [Readying for a post–COVID-19 World](https://journals.lww.com/jphmp/FullText/2020/07000/Readying_for_a_Post_COVID_19_World__The_Case_for.4.aspx)

**Title**: Global mental health and COVID-19

Source: The Lancet Psychiatry | 2nd June 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the delivery of mental health services globally, particularly in many lower-income and middle-income countries (LMICs), where the substantial demands on mental health care imposed by the pandemic are intersecting the already fragile and fragmented care systems. The global concern regarding the psychosocial consequences of COVID-19 has led major funding bodies and governments to increasingly call for proposals to address these effects.

Full document: [Global mental health and COVID-19](https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S2215-0366%2820%2930235-2)

**Title**: Implications of the broader impacts of Covid19 for healthcare

Source: The Strategy Unit | 29th May 2020

Emerging evidence suggests long -term effects for Covid -19 patients. However, there are also impacts on health outcomes for the general population to consider. For example, negative impacts associated with continued stress and reduced physical activity but potentially also positive impacts from reported improvements in air quality.

This rapid scan has been created to collate new and emerging evidence on broader health outcomes of the pandemic, including mental health, public health and long term conditions, providing a high level summary of some of the key insights.

Full document: [Implications of the broader impacts of Covid19 for healthcare](https://www.strategyunitwm.nhs.uk/sites/default/files/2020-05/20200529%20Evidence%20rapid%20scan%206%20-%20Implications%20of%20the%20broader%20impacts%20of%20Covid19%20for%20healthcare.pdf)

**Title**: How mental health services are adapting to provide care in the pandemic

Source: BMJ 369: m2106| 2nd June 2020

As the NHS rapidly ramped up critical care capacity to deal with the surge of severely ill covid-19 patients, other specialties quickly had to rethink how to manage routine care while avoiding face-to-face contact with patients when possible. For mental health services this has meant a host of changes, the biggest being the rapid adoption of video and phone consultations— an approach that had rarely been used in a field where relationships and trust between clinicians and patients are vital, and where body language and eye contact are a key part of assessment.

Full detail: [How mental health services are adapting to provide care in the pandemic](https://www.bmj.com/content/bmj/369/bmj.m2106.full.pdf)

**TITLE:** ACTIVE CASE FINDING WITH CASE MANAGEMENT: THE KEY TO TACKLING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Source: The Lancet | Published 4th June 2020

Countries have developed strategies to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic that fit their epidemiological situations, capacities, and values. This paper describe China's strategies for prevention and control of COVID-19 (containment and suppression) and their application, from the perspective of the COVID-19 experience to date in China.

Although China has contained severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and nearly stopped indigenous transmission, a strong suppression effort must continue to prevent re-establishment of community transmission from importation-related cases.

We believe that case finding and management, with identification and quarantine of close contacts, are vitally important containment measures and are essential in China's pathway forward. We describe the next steps planned in China that follow the containment effort. We believe that sharing countries' experiences will help the global community manage the COVID-19 pandemic by identifying what works in the struggle against SARS-CoV-2.

Full document: [Active case finding with case management: the key to tackling the COVID-19 pandemic](https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2820%2931278-2)

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

<https://www.trftlibraryknowledge.com/health-newsfeeds.html>