COVID-19 recovery

18th December 2020

**Title**: Investigation into preparations for potential COVID-19 vaccines

National Audit Office | 16th December 2020

This report by the National Audit Office (NAO) looks at the preparations for COVID-19 vaccines and covers the period from April to 8 December 2020. It examines government’s progress in securing potential vaccines and determining how they will be deployed to the public.

Since the first cases of COVID-19 in the UK in January 2020, the impact on society and the economy has been significant. Government’s overall objective since May has been “to return to life as close to normal as possible, for as many people as possible, as fast and fairly as possible”. A vaccination programme plays a central role in achieving this objective.

The UK government, like those in many other countries, has worked to support the development of, and to secure access to, any potential vaccine against COVID-19. On 2 December 2020, the first vaccine for use in the UK was approved by the regulator and deployment began on 8 December.

The NAO undertook this review in real-time while government has been making decisions and responding to various challenges. The aim is to provide Parliament and the public with an independent account of the challenges facing government at this stage and how they are being addressed. This report covers:

* government’s approach to identifying potential vaccines (Part One);
* government’s progress to date (Part Two);
* how government is organising itself to work at pace (Part Three); and
* challenges government needs to manage as it deploys the vaccine (Part Four).

Full report: [Investigation into preparations for potential COVID-19 vaccines](https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Investigation-into-preparations-for-potential-COVID-19-vaccines.pdf)

Press release: [Investigation into preparations for potential COVID-19 vaccines](https://www.nao.org.uk/press-release/investigation-into-preparations-for-potential-covid-19-vaccines/)

**Title**: More than 137,000 people in UK receive first dose of COVID vaccine in one week

Department of Health and Social Care| 16th December 2020

More than 137,000 people in the UK have received the first dose of the Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in the first week of the largest vaccination programme in British history.

The government has released provisional figures which show at least 137,897 people received their first dose of the vaccine by the end of Tuesday 15 December. 108,000 people were vaccinated in England. The figures are provisional and subject to change. Formal statistics will be published every week from next week.

The majority of the vaccines have been administered to the over-80s, care home workers and NHS staff through more than 70 sites across the UK.

Full detail: [More than 137,000 people in UK receive first dose of COVID vaccine in one week](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/more-than-137000-people-in-uk-receive-first-dose-of-covid-vaccine-in-one-week?utm_source=4e1f941e-8bf0-44e8-b888-1319088fc1b8&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate)

**Title:** New poll finds BAME groups less likely to want COVID vaccine

Royal Society for Public Health | 16th December 2020

New polling commissioned by the Royal Society for Public Health has revealed that three in four (76%) of the UK public would take a COVID-19 vaccine if advised to do so by their GP or health professional, with just 8% stating they would be very unlikely to do so. The findings reiterate just how much trust the public has in NHS professionals, showing that most people are more than happy to get a vaccine providing they are getting the right information from the right source.

However, of particular concern were findings that 57% of respondents from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds (199 respondents) were likely to accept a COVID-19 vaccine, compared to 79% of White respondents. Confidence was lowest among respondents of Asian ethnicity, of whom 55% were likely to say yes.

Encouragingly, BAME respondents who were not willing to be vaccinated were especially receptive to offers of further health information from their GP. Over one third (35%) said they would likely change their minds and get the jab if given more information by their GP about how effective it is.

Full detail: [New poll finds BAME groups less likely to want COVID vaccine](https://www.rsph.org.uk/about-us/news/new-poll-finds-bame-groups-less-likely-to-want-covid-vaccine.html)

**Title:** Obesity and coronavirus – where next for policy?

Social Market Foundation | December 2020

This report explores what the data tell us about obesity, the current policy landscape and the likely effectiveness of policies announced to date in the Government’s obesity strategy. As well as drawing on SMF desk research and data analysis, the report has also been informed by a nationally representative survey from Opinium, commissioned as part of this study.

Full report: [Obesity and coronavirus – where next for policy?](https://www.smf.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Obesity-and-coronavirus-Dec-20.pdf)

**Title:** Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review

Institute of Health Equity | 15th December 2020

As the UK emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic ‘Build Back Better’ has become the mantra. Important, but we need to Build Back *Fairer*. The levels of social, environmental and economic inequality in society are damaging health and wellbeing.

The aim of this report is three-fold:

* To examine inequalities in COVID-19 mortality. Focus is on inequalities in mortality among members of BAME groups and among certain occupations, alongside continued attention to the socioeconomic gradient in health – the more deprived the area, the worse COVID-19 mortality tends to be
* To show the effects that the pandemic, and the societal response to contain the pandemic, have had on social and economic inequalities, their effects on mental and physical health, and their likely effects on health inequalities in the future
* To make recommendations on what needs to be done

The report urges that the Government learns the lessons of the pandemic, prioritises greater equity and health, and works urgently to reduce the severity of the health crisis caused by the economic and social impacts of the pandemic and the societal response.

Full report: [Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review](http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/build-back-fairer-the-covid-19-marmot-review/build-back-fairer-the-covid-19-marmot-review-full-report.pdf)

Executive summary: [Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review](http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/build-back-fairer-the-covid-19-marmot-review/build-back-fairer-the-covid-19-marmot-review-executive-summary.pdf)

See also:

* [Failure to control pandemic and inequalities made England worst affected in Europe, says report](https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m4842) | BMJ
* [Post covid-19, we must build back fairer](https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2020/12/15/michael-marmot-post-covid-19-we-must-build-back-fairer/) | BMJ opinion

**TITLE:** COVID-19 ISOLATION HAVING DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON CHILDREN’S EDUCATION AND WELFARE, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE

 Ofsted | 15th December 2020

Ofsted has published the third and final set of reports looking at the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on children and young people. The report finds that:

* Repeated isolation has chipped away at the progress pupils have made since returning to school in September
* The effectiveness of remote education is varied and difficult to determine
* Children arriving at secure children’s homes are, in effect, put into solitary confinement
* Many children with special education needs and/or disabilities (SEND) are not attending school, are struggling with remote learning and are at risk of abuse or neglect.
* Even more schools report at least one child now being home schooled. Many parents doing this say their children will not return to school ‘until pandemic is over’

Full detail: [COVID-19 isolation having detrimental impact on children’s education and welfare, particularly the most vulnerable](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/covid-19-isolation-having-detrimental-impact-on-childrens-education-and-welfare-particularly-the-most-vulnerable?utm_source=f73ecd6b-f299-47db-888a-17fbfaaff7d0&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate)

**Title:** Priorities for the child public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic recovery in England

Archives of Disease in Childhood | 9th December 2020

Child health is at risk from the unintended consequences of the COVID-19 response and will suffer further unless it is given proper consideration. The pandemic can be conceived as a systemic shock to the wider determinants of child health, with impacts on family functioning and income, access to healthcare and education.

This article outlines COVID-19 impacts on children in England. Key priorities relate to the diversion of healthcare during lockdown; interruption and return to schooling; increased health risks and long-term impacts on child poverty and social inequalities. The authors provide an overview of mitigation strategies and policy recommendations aimed to assist both national and local professionals across child health, education, social care and related fields to inform the policy response.

Full document: [Priorities for the child public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic recovery in England](https://adc.bmj.com/content/archdischild/early/2020/12/09/archdischild-2020-320214.full.pdf)

**Title:** Longitudinal increases in childhood depression symptoms during the COVID-19 lockdown

Archives of Disease in Childhood | 9th December 2020

There has been widespread concern that so-called lockdown measures, including social distancing and school closures, could negatively impact children’s mental health. However, there has been little direct evidence of any association due to the paucity of longitudinal studies reporting mental health before and during the lockdown. This study provides the first longitudinal examination of changes in childhood mental health, a key component of an urgently needed evidence base that can inform policy and practice surrounding the continuing response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The authors concluded that during the UK lockdown, children’s depression symptoms have increased substantially, relative to before lockdown. The scale of this effect has direct relevance for the continuation of different elements of lockdown policy, such as complete or partial school closures. This early evidence for the direct impact of lockdown must now be combined with larger scale epidemiological studies that establish which children are most at risk and tracks their future recovery.

Full document[: Longitudinal increases in childhood depression symptoms during the COVID-19 lockdown](https://adc.bmj.com/content/archdischild/early/2020/11/26/archdischild-2020-320372.full.pdf)

**Title:** Review of local restriction tiers: 17 December 2020

Department of Health and Social Care | 17th December 2020

A written statement from the Health and Social Care Secretary to the House of Commons giving an update on local restriction tiers in England.

Full detail: [Review of local restriction tiers: 17 December 2020](https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/review-of-local-restriction-tiers-17-december-2020?utm_source=bc53b4b1-3e47-4ebe-8e0a-20ed26f9320f&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate)

**TITLE:** UNDERSTANDING THE NEEDS OF THOSE MOST CLINICALLY VULNERABLE TO COVID-19

The Health Foundation | 17th December 2020

Those who are considered clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) and at high risk of serious illness from COVID-19, also known as the shielded population, are more likely to be exposed to the risks of missed health care. This may be because of existing long-term conditions, social isolation and potential lost income if unable to work from home.

With levels of infection still high across many areas, uncertainty about future guidance for CEV people and the recent news that CEV people will be a priority group for the vaccine, it is essential that we understand more about this population and their experiences of the pandemic.

This analysis is the first in a series from the Networked Data Lab that will examine the evidence on the CEV population. It explores what we know about the CEV population from aggregated data published by NHS Digital and the ONS. The authors examine who was asked to follow shielding guidance during the first wave of the pandemic, the geographical and socioeconomic variation in those asked to shield and their experiences.

Full detail: [Understanding the needs of those most clinically vulnerable to COVID-19Unanswered questions about the shielded population](https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/charts-and-infographics/understanding-the-needs-and-experiences-of-those-most-clinic?utm_campaign=12041442_NDL%3A%20COVID-19%20and%20clinically%20vulnerable%20people%20%20December%202020%20%20WARM&utm_medium=email&utm_source=The%20Health%20Foundation&dm_i=4Y2,7638I,6ZKZT4,T15BX,1)

**Title:** Logistical problems frustrate GPs ready to deliver vaccine in England

BMJ | 2020; 371: m4849 | 15th December 2020

Some GPs are calling the roll out of the Pfizer BioNTech covid-19 vaccine in England a “shambles” as delivery delays have forced them to cancel appointments and poor communication has left them waiting all weekend for stock that did not arrive.

The vaccine, which was found to be 95% effective against covid-19, is being given to those aged 80 and over, as well as care home workers and residents. Hospitals started administering the vaccine on 8 December.

Full detail: [Logistical problems frustrate GPs ready to deliver vaccine in England](https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m4849)

**Title:** Government must stop household mixing this Christmas: a joint call by The BMJ and HSJ

HSJ | BMJ | 15th December 2020

This joint editorial is only the second in the more than 100 year histories of The BMJ and the Health Service Journal. It calls for the government to reverse its ‘rash decision’ to allow household mixing and instead extend the tiers over the five day Christmas period in order to bring numbers down in advance of a likely third wave. It also calls on the government to review and strengthen the tier structure, which has failed to suppress rates of infection and hospital admission.

Full editorial:

* [Christmas relaxation will overwhelm services](https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m4847) | BMJ
* [Government must stop household mixing this Christmas: a joint call by The BMJ and HSJ](https://www.hsj.co.uk/comment/government-must-stop-household-mixing-this-christmas-a-joint-call-by-the-bmj-and-hsj/7029159.article?mkt_tok=eyJpIjoiT1RsbVpERXlORFEzTURCaCIsInQiOiJmWTR0NjhQOEh3MGhkNlVFSEdoXC96S3ZpNWFndmJCNVZHVE1hYzJXdU1WZ25wXC9iMGFqTVAxUUNEMExTOWErMzMxMDlwMWJob1F2MDhiWFI0ckh4VjVxM2pCTkhRNjNMUVBsaEFOYkFvRFREMFhTUXNSYkxPXC9id2xBQThpR09ZaCJ9) | HSJ

**Title:** Avoid indoor mixing over Christmas or risk third wave, warns iSAGE

BMJ | 2020; 371: m4832 | 14th December 2020

The government must rethink its plans for easing covid-19 restrictions over Christmas and be far more explicit as to what the public should and should not do, to prevent a large spike in cases in the new year, experts have urged.

The Independent Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies, which provides independent scientific advice to the government and the public, has called for a rethink in the light of surging rates of infection in parts of the United Kingdom.

The group said that the UK’s policy to allow up to three households to meet indoors between 23 and 27 December brought with it the risk of infection transmission. Given the stalling decrease in infection rates nationally and a surge of infections in some areas (notably the south-east of England), if a large proportion of the population took advantage of the three household rule then there was a “very real danger of a third wave of the pandemic,” the experts warned.

Full detail: [Avoid indoor mixing over Christmas or risk third wave, warns iSAGE](https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m4832)

**Title:** Joint statement on staying safe at Christmas from the UK Government, Scottish Government, and Welsh Government

Cabinet Office | 16th December 2020

A joint statement on staying safe at Christmas from the UK Government, Scottish Government, and Welsh Government.

Full statement [here](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-staying-safe-at-christmas-from-the-uk-government-scottish-government-and-welsh-government?utm_source=f3b03d0d-a3e1-406e-a31f-5c89aef9d6dd&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate)

**Title:** Community testing offer rolled out to highest risk Tier 2 areas

Department of Health and Social Care | 16th December 2020

Local authorities in the worst-affected Tier 2 areas, will now be offered community testing in addition to Tier 3 areas, the government has announced today.

Building on the existing rollout of rapid testing to all Directors of Public Health, local authorities who are deemed at high risk of entering Tier 3 will be invited to submit community testing proposals to help drive down transmission rates based on their in-depth knowledge of their local community.

With around 1 in 3 individuals with COVID-19 not displaying symptoms and potentially infecting people unknowingly, broadening testing to identify those showing no symptoms will enable positive cases to be found more quickly and help break chains of transmission.

Full detail: [Community testing offer rolled out to highest risk Tier 2 areas](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/community-testing-offer-rolled-out-to-highest-risk-tier-2-areas?utm_source=7873f070-fdb2-490d-94f3-ab1713510a9f&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate)

**Title:** The people’s vaccine: How a covid-19 vaccine will be a test of global accountability and equity

BMJ Opinion | 15th December 2020

With over 66 million confirmed cases and more than 1.5 million deaths globally, the burden of covid-19 on global health systems continues to weigh heavily. As the pandemic devastates communities around the world, lack of access to vaccines in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) could result in further consequences. LMICs, which account for 75% of the global population, already require an estimated US$274 – $371 billion annually to reach the Sustainable Development Goal health targets by 2030. The urgency of ensuring that everyone, everywhere, has the right to the highest standard of health has never been more apparent.

The development of several covid-19 vaccine candidates has demonstrated the breakneck speed at which the scientific and medical community can respond to global health issues. While these developments have been largely met with optimism and hopes that we may soon turn the tide on the pandemic, this article explains they also present another challenge: ensuring equitable access to a covid-19 vaccine worldwide.

Full detail: [The people’s vaccine: How a covid-19 vaccine will be a test of global accountability and equity](https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2020/12/15/the-peoples-vaccine-how-a-covid-19-vaccine-will-be-a-test-of-global-accountability-and-equity/)

**Title:** Assessment of the risk of SARS-CoV-2 reinfection in an intense re-exposure setting

Clinical Infectious Diseases | 14th December 2020

The authors of this study conclude that SARS-CoV-2 reinfection can occur but is a rare phenomenon suggestive of protective immunity against reinfection that lasts for at least a few months post primary infection.

Full detail: [Assessment of the risk of SARS-CoV-2 reinfection in an intense re-exposure setting](https://watermark.silverchair.com/ciaa1846.pdf?token=AQECAHi208BE49Ooan9kkhW_Ercy7Dm3ZL_9Cf3qfKAc485ysgAAArcwggKzBgkqhkiG9w0BBwagggKkMIICoAIBADCCApkGCSqGSIb3DQEHATAeBglghkgBZQMEAS4wEQQMiIz30TStwHoVvvOfAgEQgIICak9I_8VHd3bHRU_Nn-QDp11gzL366dhakdBP7P7Fb3O7WyQ8kaaH2pfMJrRy3T08vhUAwRv6DDZ8If7nBGYipFtHzzmu-rUMN8519CrTnSQKAeHRvLHjCNQ6lg2x7zbeq6b-7_2p1kypFQC5GHLlKXdV4LQNhsYtvsrk6J-NTfOmyCesS87bpg3LtpLAIDoTWNqGXFYS2F5L9caauXhx2m51Vw1lRxhVbHmNfk6aWpB2LYqnn2WeX6BXeXD2vJRRZ9eFt0iCtgE-Eyj-YiqQ2W963JMp5inlvtc9EFkrXya-vWkyXuSpj57TB225Z9VYlD2DZFJgwUPssYEXUvXpDzColkcJTfO0CszkSQ9AM3dcfnx8zZtHERkEiQ1GqipIYc-3ZXoJo-kKRXosbefGvuf_tQtjKj3HKMWl3vohE5Gr34V5L0wdF3ZjQqx4G2NhOmRw02ZuvRrlx0D_bmdhRzgyZUL0ZzjSOo_uWWGBwnUrWu-Hpk6TD9MY58MZw3AISgis15wtHVeV_yErvIj4QVzYcos0RwY5DHKwcIGpA2ZnaEERWaHQ1pZ5QotILQrBEaEuTe4HsEbDew0gR57LNJ84rHsLQjdF1X4AG7sy3A30Yp_ZO9_MT1DzPDAm0qEUZZ7b2YYYgoKHfkM__5pf3H1S2ZyRx9yhec_nIPbTHeiqeprhlGNSK6QFuE5ZCAsBX-NXJ-AH1wFTTil8BGy2eU-PevLxasDK8yTN4TGra46QrnpODf5M03c5Ye3s-_o1Ea9reWFWIgZE3RRWkBhQrjmK_QeZmruiPyQOlvwc44HzzJdKLbim2qf95A)

**Title**: managing the long-term effects of COVID-19. NICE guideline [NG188]

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence | 18th December 2020

NICE, the Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) and the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) have published a guideline on the management of the long-term effects of COVID-19 (also known as Long COVID).

The guideline covers the care of people who have signs and symptoms that develop during or after an infection consistent with COVID-19, that continue for more than 4 weeks and are not explained by an alternative diagnosis. It provides recommendations based on the current evidence and expert consensus, and will be adapted as new evidence emerges.

Most people’s symptoms of COVID-19 resolve within 12 weeks. However, for a sizeable minority of people symptoms can persist or new ones develop, and can sometimes worsen, and have a continuing negative impact on their quality of life. Longer term impacts can include shortness of breath, fatigue, and problems involving the heart, lungs, kidneys, nervous system and muscles and joints.

Full detail: [Managing the long-term effects of COVID-19](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG188)

Press release: [NICE, RCGP and SIGN publish guideline on managing the long-term effects of COVID-19](https://www.nice.org.uk/news/article/nice-rcgp-and-sign-publish-guideline-on-managing-the-long-term-effects-of-covid-19)

See also:

* [Long Covid: Hospital patients to get checks at six weeks](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-55352409) | BBC News
* [Consider overall impact of long covid symptoms when deciding whether to refer, says NICE](https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m4915) | BMJ

**Title**: Long COVID patients to get help at more than 60 clinics

NHS England | 18th December 2020

Thousands of patients suffering with the long term symptoms of coronavirus can now access specialist help at more than 60 sites. The assessment centres are taking referrals from GPs for people experiencing brain fog, anxiety, depression, breathlessness, fatigue and other debilitating symptoms.

NHS England has provided £10 million for the network of clinics, which started opening last month. There are now 69 operating across the country with hundreds of patients already getting help.

New research has shown one in five people with coronavirus develop longer-term symptoms. Around 186,000 people suffer problems for up to 12 weeks, the Office for National Statistics found.

The new centres bring together doctors, nurses, physiotherapists and occupational therapists to offer both physical and psychological assessments and refer patients to the right treatment and rehabilitation services.

Full detail: [Long COVID patients to get help at more than 60 clinics](https://www.england.nhs.uk/2020/12/long-covid-patients-to-get-help-at-more-than-60-clinics/)

**Title**: Cultural competence in covid-19 vaccine rollout

BMJ | 2020; 371: m4845 | 18th December 2020

The development of a vaccine for SARS-CoV2 in a record nine months from concept to regulatory approval in the UK is one of the greatest scientific successes in recent history. However, the speed of development and approval has led some potential recipients to have concerns about the vaccine’s safety. These concerns may jeopardise the vaccination programme since the effectiveness of any vaccine depends on the number of people willing to be vaccinated.

Globally, ethnic minority communities have been disproportionately affected by covid-19. Ethnicity is a major risk factor for adverse outcomes, along with age, male sex, obesity, deprivation, and comorbidities. This editorial states that now, at the start of the UK’s national vaccination programme, culturally competent conversations with ethnic minority communities are more important than ever to enable informed consent, allay genuine concerns, break down barriers to uptake, and engage facilitators for the roll-out.

Full detail: [Cultural competence in covid-19 vaccine rollout](https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m4845)

**Title:** Coronavirus and ethnicity: a summary of what we know

Office for National Statistics | 14th December 2020

This document brings together previously released analysis from ONS about how people in society are affected by Coronavirus by ethnicity.

Full document: **:** [Coronavirus and ethnicity: a summary of what we know](https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/coronavirusandethnicityasummaryofwhatweknow)

**Title:** Factors affecting mental health of health care workers during coronavirus disease outbreaks (SARS, MERS & COVID-19): A rapid systematic review

 PLOS ONE | 15th December 2020

The novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak currently puts health care workers at high risk of both physical and mental health problems. This study aimed to identify the risk and protective factors for mental health outcomes in health care workers during coronavirus epidemics.

The level of disease exposure and health fear were significantly associated with worse mental health outcomes. There was evidence that clear communication and support from the organization, social support and personal sense of control are protective factors.

The authors conclude safeguarding mental health of health care workers during infectious disease outbreaks should not be treated as a separate mental health intervention strategy, but could benefit from a protective approach. The study suggests that embedding mental health support in a safe and efficient working environment which promotes collegial social support and personal sense of control could help to maximize resilience of health care workers.

Full article: [Factors affecting mental health of health care workers during coronavirus disease outbreaks (SARS, MERS & COVID-19): A rapid systematic review](https://read.qxmd.com/read/33320910/factors-affecting-mental-health-of-health-care-workers-during-coronavirus-disease-outbreaks-sars-mers-covid-19-a-rapid-systematic-review/free-pdf-1)

**Title**: Mental health consequences of infections by coronaviruses including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)

Brain and Behavior | 13th December 2020

Anxiety and stress like mental illnesses are the common outcomes of viral epidemics and pandemics. This paper aims to highlight and discuss the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental or psychological health.

 COVID-19 infection has already been declared as a global pandemic, which in association with infodemic has increased the risk of psychiatric/psychological disorders. A large population of the world is prone to develop anxiety, depressive disorders, and other mental abnormalities. Therefore, timely psychological interventions and preventive strategies are required. Moreover, the infection has been reported to be linked with cerebrovascular conditions; therefore, patients with underlying cerebrovascular diseases should be given attention.

COVID-19-mediated mental health complications and cerebrovascular conditions may cause a huge burden on healthcare communities in the future. Therefore, timely intervention and the development or application of preventive strategies are required to decrease the risk of neurological consequences.

Full article: [Mental health consequences of infections by coronaviruses including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/brb3.1901)

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.

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