COVID-19 recovery

5th November 2021

**Title:** National survey of attitudes towards and intentions to vaccinate against COVID-19: implications for communications

BMJ Open | 28th October 2021

The objective of this study was to examine public views on COVID-19 vaccination and consider the implications for communications and targeted support.

The authors conclude that targeted engagement is needed to address COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in non-white British ethnic groups, in younger adults, and among those with lower education, greater financial hardship and unconfirmed past infection. Healthcare professionals and scientific advisors should play a central role in communications and tailored messaging is needed for hesitant groups. Careful communication around vaccination prioritisation continues to be required.

Full paper: [National survey of attitudes towards and intentions to vaccinate against COVID-19: implications for communications](https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/bmjopen/11/10/e055085.full.pdf)

**Title:** NHS set to deliver COVID-19 jabs in hundreds more schools as students return to class this week

NHS England | 31st October 2021

Hundreds more schools will be offering the COVID-19 vaccine to 12-15-year olds this week when young people return to the classroom, as part of the NHS COVID-19 vaccination programme. NHS teams will visit over 800 schools in the next week to offer children aged 12 to 15 a chance to get vaccinated, with consent from a parent or guardian.

Last week, the national booking system opened so that young people could visit existing vaccination centres across the country together with their parents as an extra way to get vaccinated during half term and beyond.

Full detail: [NHS set to deliver COVID-19 jabs in hundreds more schools as students return to class this week](https://www.england.nhs.uk/2021/10/nhs-set-to-deliver-covid-19-jabs-in-hundreds-more-schools-as-students-return-to-class-this-week/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+NHSCBoard+%28NHS+England%29)

**Title:** NHS delivers 1.6 million booster jabs in record week as total tops seven million

NHS England | 2nd November 2021

The NHS COVID-19 vaccination programme reported a record 1.6 million booster doses last week (Monday to Sunday). More than seven million people across England have received their COVID-19 booster vaccine and since Friday, more than half a million people have booked in for their top-up jab.

In total, 7,022,871 boosters have been delivered in just over six weeks since the campaign was rolled out, 48 hours after being given the green light by the government. Hundreds of walk-in sites are now also administering crucial booster vaccines across the country, making it easier than ever for those eligible to get their jab.

Full detail: [NHS delivers 1.6 million booster jabs in record week as total tops seven million](https://www.england.nhs.uk/2021/11/nhs-delivers-1-6-million-booster-jabs-in-record-week-as-total-tops-seven-million/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+NHSCBoard+%28NHS+England%29)

**Title:** US doctors begin administering vaccine to children aged 5-11

BMJ | 2021; 375: n2693 | 4th November 2021

US physicians began giving the Pfizer BioNTech vaccine to children aged 5-11 on 3 November, immediately after the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) authorised its use.

There are about 28 million children in that age group in the US. They will receive a 10 µg dose (about one third the adult dose) of the vaccine followed by a second jab three weeks later. Previously, vaccination had been approved only for children over 12.

Full detail: [US doctors begin administering vaccine to children aged 5-11](https://www.bmj.com/content/375/bmj.n2693)

**Title:** Estimating the early impact of the US COVID-19 vaccination programme on COVID-19 cases, emergency department visits, hospital admissions, and deaths among adults aged 65 years and older

The Lancet | 3rd November 2021

In the USA, COVID-19 vaccines became available in mid-December, 2020, with adults aged 65 years and older among the first groups prioritised for vaccination. The authors of this study estimated the national-level impact of the initial phases of the US COVID-19 vaccination programme on COVID-19 cases, emergency department visits, hospital admissions, and deaths among adults aged 65 years and older.

The study found that the initial roll-out of the US COVID-19 vaccination programme was associated with reductions in COVID-19 cases, emergency department visits, and hospital admissions among older adults.

Full paper: [Estimating the early impact of the US COVID-19 vaccination programme on COVID-19 cases, emergency department visits, hospital admissions, and deaths among adults aged 65 years and older: an ecological analysis of national surveillance data](https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2821%2902226-1)

See also: [The value of vaccine programme impact monitoring during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)02322-9/fulltext) | The Lancet [comment]

**Title:** Review of the adult social care COVID-19 winter plan 2020 to 2021

Department of Health and Social Care | 3rd November 2021

This report forms The Social Care Sector Covid-19 Support Taskforce's independent review of the government's winter plan 2020 to 2021 for the adult social care sector in England.

Full report: [Adult social care in England: COVID-19 A review of the 2020 to 2021 winter plan and subsequent actions – what more should be done?](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1030681/Adult-Social-Care-in-England-Winter-Plan-2020-2021-Review-David-Pearson-accessible.pdf)

**Title:** Youth in a pandemic: a longitudinal examination of youth mental health and substance use concerns during COVID-19

BMJ Open | 29th October 2021

This study analyses longitudinal data to understand how youth mental health and substance use are evolving over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is critical to adjusting mental health response strategies.

For the majority of participants, mood concerns increased early in the pandemic, declined over the summer months and subsequently increased in autumn. Among the youth with the highest level of mood symptoms at the beginning of the pandemic, increases in mental health concerns were sustained. Substance use remained relatively stable over the course of the pandemic. COVID-19-related worries, however, followed a trajectory similar to that of mood symptoms.

Girls/young women, youth living in urban or suburban areas, in larger households, and with poorer baseline mental and physical health are the most vulnerable to mental health concerns and worries during the pandemic.

Full paper: [Youth in a pandemic: a longitudinal examination of youth mental health and substance use concerns during COVID-19](https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/bmjopen/11/10/e049209.full.pdf)

**Title:** A year of COVID: the evolution of labour market and financial inequalities through the crisis

Institute for Fiscal Studies | 3rd November 2021

This report uses new, high-quality panel data to document the economic impacts of the pandemic at an individual level, and in particular where and to what extent pre-existing labour market and financial inequalities have been exacerbated. The authors track the same set of individuals through the pandemic, from February 2020 to March 2021, asking questions on their economic situation on a near-monthly frequency.

The report focusses on three main issues: the evolution of individual labour market experiences; saving, borrowing and changes in net wealth; and individuals’ subjective evaluations of their financial situation.

Full paper: [A year of COVID: the evolution of labour market and financial inequalities through the crisis](https://ifs.org.uk/uploads/WP202139-A-year-of-COVID-the-evolution-of-labour-market-and-financial-inequalities-through-the-crisis-1.pdf)

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