COVID-19 recovery

August 2021

**Title:** Wider impacts of COVID-19 on physical activity, deconditioning and falls in older adults

Public Health England | 12th August 2021

This report looks at how the wider impacts of COVID-19 have affected older people (65 years and over), with a focus upon deconditioning and falls. Estimates of these impacts on physical activity levels and rates of falls in older people are provided.

The report also summarises recommendations aimed at mitigating these impacts and to improve older adult mental and physical health. It provides an estimation of the impacts of coronavirus (COVID-19) on physical activity and falls in older adults and recommendations to mitigate these effects.

Full report: [Wider impacts of COVID-19 on physical activity, deconditioning and falls in older adults](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1010501/HEMT_Wider_Impacts_Falls.pdf)

**Title:** Covid-19 Loneliness Fund: A process evaluation

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport | 12th August 2021

The £5m Loneliness Covid-19 Fund was launched in May 2020 to support nine national organisations working to tackle loneliness and build social connections to help them to continue and adapt their critical work during the pandemic. The National Centre for Social Research was appointed as evaluator for this fund.

This report presents the results of a process evaluation of the fund, to see how it supported the delivery and adaption of services aimed at addressing loneliness during Covid-19 restrictions.

Full report: [Covid-19 Loneliness Fund: A process evaluation](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1010052/Covid-19_Loneliness_Fund_Evaluation__accessible_version_.pdf)

**Title:** Impact of Covid-19 on older people’s mental and physical health: one year on

Age UK | 31st July 2021

This report finds that the impact of the pandemic on the health and wellbeing of some older people in early 2021 is so demonstrably severe that it raises big questions over whether they will be able to ‘bounce back’. The adverse effect may prove long lasting in many cases, or even irreversible, with big implications for the NHS and social care in the months and years to come.

Full report: [Impact of Covid-19 on older people’s mental and physical health: one year on](https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/reports-and-publications/reports-and-briefings/health--wellbeing/coronavirus/impact-of-covid-19-on-older-peoples-health_one-year-on.pdf)

Press release: [Research showing just how badly the pandemic was impacting older people](https://www.ageuk.org.uk/latest-press/research-pandemic-impact/)

**Title:** A perfect storm - health inequalities and the impact of COVID-19

Local Government Association| 30th July 2021

This report warns that Covid-19 has created a ‘perfect storm’ of existing inequality and disease, leading to higher rates of coronavirus infections and death amongst the most disadvantaged people. It says it is vital to act now and drive forward work programmes which reduce inequalities, prevent poor health and improve people’s opportunities to live healthier, more active lives.

Examples from local authorities are included, ranging from providing mental health services for tackling loneliness and isolation, to accessing essential items such as food, medicine and financial support.

Full report: [A perfect storm - health inequalities and the impact of COVID-19](https://www.local.gov.uk/perfect-storm-health-inequalities-and-impact-covid-19)

Press release: [COVID-19 has created ‘perfect storm’ of health inequalities](https://local.gov.uk/about/news/lga-covid-19-has-created-perfect-storm-health-inequalities)

**Title:** Coronavirus: the consequences for mental health.

Mind | July 2021

This research with almost 12,000 people found that those with mental health problems report an increase in the severity of challenges they're facing now and concerns about the future. The authors call for services to be ready for the increase in severity of people's mental health problems, and to take into account the trauma that people have experienced over the last year and how this might affect the support they need.

Full report: [Coronavirus: the consequences for mental health. The ongoing impact of the coronavirus pandemic on people with mental health problems across England and Wales](https://www.mind.org.uk/media/8962/the-consequences-of-coronavirus-for-mental-health-final-report.pdf)

Press release: [What has the impact of coronavirus been on mental health?](https://www.mind.org.uk/coronavirus-we-are-here-for-you/coronavirus-research/)

**Title:** The lived experience of disabled people during the COVID-19 pandemic

Disability Unit | 28th July 2021

The aim of this research was to understand the impact of Covid-19 on the lives of disabled people, to identify problems that could be resolved through policy changes and to make the changes necessary that would lead to positive outcomes. This research will feed into short-term responses to Covid-19. It will also be considered regarding policies within the Disability Unit’s National Strategy for Disabled People and long-term planning efforts regarding possible future pandemics.

Full detail: [The lived experience of disabled people during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-lived-experience-of-disabled-people-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/the-lived-experience-of-disabled-people-during-the-covid-19-pandemic)

**Title:** The role of the ambulance sector in transforming services and coping with the long-term impact of Covid-19

NHS Providers | 12th August 2021

This report, produced together with the Association of Ambulance Chief Executives (AACE), says ambulance services should play a pivotal role in helping the NHS pull through the pandemic, bear down on the care backlog and transform services for patients.

It sets out how the skills, scale and reach of ambulance services mean they can be key to planning and delivering high quality care as close to home as possible: a central ambition of the NHS Long Term Plan.

The report sets out how services are responding to extraordinary pressures, with growing demand outpacing funding increases and the knock-on impact of very stretched primary and social care. Demand for emergency care has reached record levels, causing high rates of handover delays despite the best efforts of staff.

Full report: [The role of the ambulance sector in transforming services and coping with the long-term impact of Covid-19](https://nhsproviders.org/rapid-response)

Press release: [At the sharp end: ambulance services key to NHS transformation and coping with COVID-19 long term](https://nhsproviders.org/news-blogs/news/at-the-sharp-end-ambulance-services-key-to-nhs-transformation-and-coping-with-covid-19-long-term)

**Title:** Long covid—mechanisms, risk factors, and management

BMJ | 2021, 374: n1648 | 26th July 2021

Recent evidence has shown that a range of persistent symptoms can remain long after the acute SARS-CoV-2 infection, and this condition is now coined long covid by recognized research institutes. Studies have shown that long covid can affect the whole spectrum of people with covid-19, from those with very mild acute disease to the most severe forms.

Like acute covid-19, long covid can involve multiple organs and can affect many systems including, but not limited to, the respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological, gastrointestinal, and musculoskeletal systems.

The symptoms of long covid include fatigue, dyspnea, cardiac abnormalities, cognitive impairment, sleep disturbances, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, muscle pain, concentration problems, and headache.

This review summarizes studies of the long term effects of covid-19 in hospitalized and non-hospitalized patients and describes the persistent symptoms they endure. Risk factors for acute covid-19 and long covid and possible therapeutic options are also discussed.

Full paper: [Long covid—mechanisms, risk factors, and management](https://www.bmj.com/content/bmj/374/bmj.n1648.full.pdf)

**Title:** Daily contact COVID-19 testing for students effective at controlling transmission in schools

University of Oxford | 23rd July 2021

A study by the University of Oxford has found that daily testing of secondary school students who were in contact with someone with COVID-19 was just as effective in controlling school transmission as the current 10-day contact isolation policy.

The independent study, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Care and supported by the Department for Education and Office for National Statistics, ran between April and June 2021. The findings of the study have been released as a pre-print.

Further detail: [Daily contact COVID-19 testing for students effective at controlling transmission in schools](https://www.ox.ac.uk/news/2021-07-23-daily-contact-covid-19-testing-students-effective-controlling-transmission-schools)

Full research paper: [A cluster randomised trial of the impact of a policy of daily testing for 2 contacts of COVID-19 cases on attendance and COVID-19 3 transmission in English secondary schools and colleges](http://modmedmicro.nsms.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/dct_schools_trial_preprint_20210722.pdf)

**Title:** Coronavirus infections three times lower in double vaccinated people

Imperial College London | 4th August 2021

New research has found that double vaccinated people were three times less likely than unvaccinated people to test positive for the coronavirus. These results from the Imperial-led REACT-1 study are based on swab tests taken by almost 100,000 people in England between 24 June and 12 July.

The study’s analyses of PCR test results also suggest that fully vaccinated people may be less likely than unvaccinated people to pass the virus on to others, due to having a smaller viral load on average and therefore likely shedding less virus.

Further detail: [Coronavirus infections three times lower in double vaccinated people - REACT](https://www.imperial.ac.uk/news/227713/coronavirus-infections-three-times-lower-double/)

Full research [preprint]: [REACT-1 round 13 final report: exponential growth, high prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 and vaccine effectiveness associated with Delta variant in England during May to July 2021](https://spiral.imperial.ac.uk/bitstream/10044/1/90800/2/react1_r13_final_preprint_final.pdf)

**Title:** Impact of Delta on viral burden and vaccine effectiveness against new SARS-CoV-2 infections in the UK

Nuffield Department of Medicine | 19th August 2021

Having two doses of Covid vaccine remains the best way to protect against the Delta variant. The Oxford-AstraZeneca jab, though initially less effective, offers the same high protection as the Pfizer-BioNTech after four to five months, the largest study of its kind suggests.

Key findings from the study:

* Obtaining two vaccine doses remains the most effective way to ensure protection against the COVID-19 Delta variant of concern dominant in the UK today.
* With Delta, Pfizer-BioNTech and Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccines still offer good protection against new infections, but effectiveness is reduced compared with Alpha.
* Two doses of either vaccine still provided at least the same level of protection as having had COVID-19 before through natural infection; people who had been vaccinated after already being infected with COVID-19 had even more protection than vaccinated individuals who had not had COVID-19 before.
* However, Delta infections after two vaccine doses had similar peak levels of virus to those in unvaccinated people; with the Alpha variant, peak virus levels in those infected post-vaccination were much lower.

Other findings:

* A single dose of the Moderna vaccine has similar or greater effectiveness against the Delta variant as single doses of the other vaccines.
* Two doses of Pfizer-BioNTech have greater initial effectiveness against new COVID-19 infections, but this declines faster compared with two doses of Oxford-AstraZeneca. Results suggest that after four to five months effectiveness of these two vaccines would be similar – however, long-term effects need to be studied.
* The time between doses does not affect effectiveness in preventing new infections, but younger people have even more protection from vaccination than older people.

Full research: [Impact of Delta on viral burden and vaccine effectiveness against new SARS-CoV-2 infections in the UK](https://www.ndm.ox.ac.uk/files/coronavirus/covid-19-infection-survey/finalfinalcombinedve20210816.pdf)

See also: [Covid vaccines still effective against Delta variant](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-58257863) | BBC News

**Title:** the untold heartbreak. Cancelled procedures. Missed appointments. Lost lives.

British Heart Foundation | August 2021

In this report, the British Heart Foundation calls for a clear **c**ardiovascular strategy for England to support recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. The report underlines the impact of Covid-19 on patients with cardiovascular disease, it emphasise the effects have been felt across the full patient pathway, and this impact has been driven by a number of factors, including:

* Changes in help-seeking behaviour.
* Reduced availability of cardiovascular services.
* Changes in the way care is delivered, including a shift to ‘digital first’ healthcare.
* Disruption to key programmes of work, such as the NHS Health Check in England.

Full report: [The untold heartbreak. Cancelled procedures. Missed appointments. Lost lives. Covid-19’s devastating impact on cardiovascular care and the case for building a stronger and more resilient health system](https://www.bhf.org.uk/-/media/files/what-we-do/legacy-of-covid/bhf-untold-heartbreak-report-final.pdf?la=en&rev=f34dbe73215c4e1eb592bc88df052127&hash=3E5E87D989524217E8AD1D91BD7D2448BB2F880A)

See also:

* [Report summary](https://www.bhf.org.uk/-/media/files/what-we-do/legacy-of-covid/bhf-untold-heartbreak-report-summary.pdf?la=en&rev=06f9d6e3094c44be96f5e1aa2b81ac62&hash=B0FA55CCB683EA3088B8995BD53046B3B7452A14)
* [Press release](https://www.bhf.org.uk/what-we-do/policy-and-public-affairs/legacy-of-covid)

**Title:** Impact of physical distancing policy on reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 globally

PlosOne | 10th August 2021

COVID-19 was declared a public health emergency by the World Health Organization (WHO) in January 2020. Various physical distancing interventions were introduced to flatten the epidemic curve and reduce the disease burden. This study evaluated the impacts of policy stringency and residents’ compliance on time-varying reproduction number in 17 countries.

The findings show physical distancing policies and residents’ compliance can slow transmission, with the lag-to-effect time varying by policy.

Full detail: [Impact of physical distancing policy on reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 globally: Perspective from government’s response and residents’ compliance](https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0255873)

**Title:** The long-term sequelae of COVID-19: an international consensus on research priorities for patients with pre-existing and new-onset airways disease

The Lancet Respiratory Medicine | 17th August 2021

Persistent ill health after acute COVID-19—referred to as long COVID, the post-acute COVID-19 syndrome, or the post-COVID-19 condition—has emerged as a major concern. The authors undertook an international consensus exercise to identify research priorities with the aim of understanding the long-term effects of acute COVID-19, with a focus on people with pre-existing airways disease and the occurrence of new-onset airways disease and associated symptoms.

202 international experts were invited to submit a minimum of three research ideas. After a two-phase internal review process, a final list of 98 research topics was scored by 48 experts. Patients with pre-existing or post-COVID-19 airways disease contributed to the exercise by weighting selected criteria.

The highest-ranked research idea focused on investigation of the relationship between prognostic scores at hospital admission and morbidity at 3 months and 12 months after hospital discharge in patients with and without pre-existing airways disease. High priority was also assigned to comparisons of the prevalence and severity of post-COVID-19 fatigue, sarcopenia, anxiety, depression, and risk of future cardiovascular complications in patients with and without pre-existing airways disease.

The authors state that their approach has enabled development of a set of priorities that could inform future research studies and funding decisions. This prioritisation process could also be adapted to other, non-respiratory aspects of long COVID.

Full detail: [The long-term sequelae of COVID-19: an international consensus on research priorities for patients with pre-existing and new-onset airways disease](https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S2213-2600%2821%2900286-1)

**Title:** Young people say their prospects are dwindling and wellbeing suffering in the wake of the pandemic

The Health Foundation | 24th August 2021

A survey of young people conducted by the Health Foundation has revealed the extent to which young people feel their employment prospects and mental health have been negatively impacted by the pandemic.

The Health Foundation carried out a survey of 2,000 young people in the UK (aged between 22 and 26), as part of its Young people’s future health inquiry, which is looking at ways to improve the long-term health of young people. The survey finds that opportunities – such as gaining the right skills or finding secure work – are narrowing for young people and that more support is needed to enable them to flourish.

While 80% of those surveyed agreed that the pandemic has made young people’s mental health worse, the findings highlighted that there is less support available for those experiencing mental health issues. 80% said the pandemic had a negative impact on the availability of emotional support and 69% agreed that it had become harder to access mental health support.

Full detail: [Young people say their prospects are dwindling and wellbeing suffering in the wake of the pandemic](https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/news/young-people-say-their-prospects-are-dwindling-and-wellbeing)

**Title:** Reaching the tipping point. Children and young people’s mental health

NHS Confederation | 24th August 2021

According to this report, many children and young people will be left without vital mental health support unless the Government goes further to invest fully in services where they are most needed. It lists the Covid-19 pandemic as a factor as it brought with it uncertainty and anxiety caused by the lockdowns, school closures, isolation from friends and peers, bereavement and loss, and extra stresses and pressures on families.

The report identifies how demand for mental health support for children and young people across all services has already grown significantly since the pandemic, with the number of children and young people contacting mental health services rising by nearly a third in the last year. In particular, demand for support for eating disorders has risen dramatically over the course of the of the pandemic. The number of young people receiving urgent treatment for eating disorders increased by 141 per cent between the last three months of 2019/20 and the first three months of 2021/22.

Full report: [Reaching the tipping point. Children and young people’s mental health](https://www.nhsconfed.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/Reaching%20the%20tipping%20point%20Final.pdf)

Press release: [Generation of children and young people risk not getting the mental health care they need](https://www.nhsconfed.org/news/generation-children-and-young-people-risk-not-getting-mental-health-care-they-need)

**Title:** Illness duration and symptom profile in symptomatic UK school-aged children tested for SARS-CoV-2

The Lancet Child & Adolescent Mental Health | 3rd August 2021

In children, SARS-CoV-2 infection is usually asymptomatic or causes a mild illness of short duration. Persistent illness has been reported; however, its prevalence and characteristics are unclear. This paper aimed to determine illness duration and characteristics in symptomatic UK school-aged children tested for SARS-CoV-2 using data from the COVID Symptom Study, one of the largest UK citizen participatory epidemiological studies to date.

Although COVID-19 in children is usually of short duration with low symptom burden, some children with COVID-19 experience prolonged illness duration. Reassuringly, symptom burden in these children did not increase with time, and most recovered by day 56. Some children who tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 also had persistent and burdensome illness. A holistic approach for all children with persistent illness during the pandemic is appropriate.

Full paper: [Illness duration and symptom profile in symptomatic UK school-aged children tested for SARS-CoV-2](https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S2352-4642%2821%2900198-X)

See also: [Most symptomatic children recover within a week, study finds](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n1947) | BMJ

**Title:** Caring for hospital patients with COVID-19

Royal College of Physicians | 2nd August 2021

The findings of the largest study to date of the quality of care given to patients in the UK with COVID-19 are outlined in this report.

This study recruited a sample and demographic representative of English hospitals’ experience of the COVID-19 pandemic. It gathered information about the quality of care delivered from 19 organisations in England which collectively looked after over 26,000 patients with COVID-19 in 2020 with over 6,000 patients dying with the condition in their care. They reviewed 510 patient cases and their care to identify learnings from the pandemic.

The study concludes that overall care delivered was judged to have been adequate or better in 96.5% of the patient cases. Care judged to be poor overall was very uncommon and occurred in only 3.5% of the total sample. When it did occur, it was related to end-of-life care issues, nosocomial infections, delays in assessment and the two linked issues of poor communication and poor documentation.

The report includes a number of recommendations for the NHS and healthcare teams.

Full document: [Caring for hospital patients with COVID-19. Quality of care in England examined by case record review](https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/file/31686/download)

See also: [Most patients in England received good or excellent care in hospital, finds analysis](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n1935) | BMJ

**Title:** Schools are not hubs of infection and are safe to reopen after summer break, study shows

BMJ | 2021; 374: n2008 | 12th August 2021

The prevalence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in schools in England was lower in June this year than during the autumn term of 2020, a new study shows.

The covid-19 schools infection survey, run jointly by the Office for National Statistics, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Public Health England, was published on 11 August. Its findings confirm the belief that schools are not hubs of infection, the authors said, and question whether schools needed to be closed during recent lockdowns.

This latest and sixth round of the survey was carried out in June across 141 primary and secondary schools in England. The study looked at the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 infection among a sample of pupils and staff. It involved 3819 staff and 12 485 pupils—4243 from primary schools and 8242 from secondary schools—who underwent at least one SARS-CoV-2 infection or antibody test.

Further detail: [Schools are not hubs of infection and are safe to reopen after summer break, study shows](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n2008)

Related study: [Covid-19 schools infection survey, England: round 6, June 2021. 11 Aug 2021](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/covid19schoolsinfectionsurveyengland/round6june2021) | Office for National Statistics

**Title:** Reducing risk of childhood obesity in the wake of covid-19

BMJ | 2021; 374: n1716 | 10th August 2021

The swift and necessary public health response to the covid-19 pandemic has had detrimental consequences for the prevention and management of childhood obesity, a concern critically in need of public health action.

Although children are not as severely affected by covid-19 as adults—experiencing fewer or no symptoms—the public health response to mitigate its spread has exacerbated several risk factors for childhood obesity. Extended lockdowns and social distancing measures have increased children’s exposure to obesogenic environments and disrupted their participation in health promoting behaviours.

This BMJ analysis calls for governments to prioritise child obesity as they implement measures to recover from the pandemic.

Full detail: [Reducing risk of childhood obesity in the wake of covid-19](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n1716)

**Title:** Covid-19 booster vaccines: What we know and who’s doing what

 BMJ | 2021; 374: n2082 | 20th August 2021

The virulence of the delta variant has prompted many countries to start administering booster vaccines. This article looks at what is happening where, and asks:

* Do we need booster doses?
* Which countries are planning booster shots?
* Will people get the same vaccine brand for their booster?
* Might we need annual covid vaccinations?

Full detail: [Covid-19 booster vaccines: What we know and who’s doing what](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n2082)

**Title:** Children born during the pandemic score lower on cognitive tests, study finds

BMJ | 2021; 374: n2031 | 16th August 2021

Children born during the pandemic score markedly lower on standard measures of verbal, motor, and overall cognitive ability, US researchers have found.

In a longitudinal study of 672 children from Rhode Island that has run since 2011, those born after the pandemic began showed results on the Mullen scales of early learning that corresponded to an average IQ score of 78, a drop of 22 points from the average of previous cohorts.

The researchers have largely ruled out a direct effect of the virus, as mothers or children with a history of testing positive for covid-19 were excluded from the analysis. Instead, the authors say, reduced interaction with parents and less outdoor exercise are likely culprits, along with effects that occurred during pregnancy.

The study, which was funded by the US National Institutes of Health is awaiting peer review before publication in JAMA Pediatrics, but a preprint copy is available online.

Further detail: [Children born during the pandemic score lower on cognitive tests, study finds](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n2031)

Research paper [preprint]: [Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Early Child Cognitive Development: Initial Findings in a Longitudinal Observational Study of Child Health](https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.08.10.21261846v1) | MedRxiv

**Title:** Protection from two doses of vaccine wanes within six months, data suggest

BMJ | 2021; 374: n2113 | 25th August 2021

Protection provided by two doses of the Pfizer and the AstraZeneca covid-19 vaccines wanes within six months, an analysis of UK data suggests. The latest analysis from the Zoe Covid Study, which investigates real world vaccine effectiveness, examined data from positive PCR test results between May and July 2021 among 1.2 million people who had received two doses of Pfizer or AstraZeneca vaccine.

The results, released in a press release, show that protection after two doses of the Pfizer vaccine decreased from 88% at one month to 74% at five to six months; protection for AstraZeneca decreased was from 77% at one month to 67% at four to five months.

The majority of people who had their second dose five to six months ago will be older or vulnerable due to other health reasons, placing them at increased risk of COVID-19 compared to those vaccinated more recently. With high levels of infection in the UK, driven by loosened social restrictions and a highly transmissible variant, this scenario could mean increased hospitalisations and deaths.

Further detail: [Protection from two doses of vaccine wanes within six months, data suggest](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n2113)

Press release: [Is COVID vaccine protection fading?](https://covid.joinzoe.com/post/covid-vaccine-protection-fading) | Zoe Covid Study

See also: [Covid infection protection waning in double jabbed](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-58322882) | BBC News

**Title:** Mental health and wellbeing of children and adolescents during the covid-19 pandemic

BMJ | 2021; 374: n1730 | 24th August 2021

Many children and adolescents remain resilient over time and may recover rapidly after disasters such as a pandemic. However, their experiences and the burden of sustained, multiple stressors (including prior trauma, illness, attachment disruption, grief, isolation, closed borders, and home confinement) may result in a range of challenges to their mental health and wellbeing, both short and long term.

This article covers common impacts and effects of the pandemic; assessment, including recognition of symptoms suggestive of mental health disorders; and management, including referral and mitigation of the potentially adverse impacts of the covid-19 pandemic.

Full detail: [Mental health and wellbeing of children and adolescents during the covid-19 pandemic](https://www.bmj.com/content/374/bmj.n1730)

**Title:** The effect of COVID-19 isolation measures on the cognition and mental health of people living with dementia: A rapid systematic review of one year of quantitative evidence

EClinical Medicine | 31st July 2021

COVID-19 prevention and control policies have entailed lockdowns and confinement. This study aimed to summarize the global research evidence describing the effect of COVID-19 isolation measures on the health of people living with dementia.

The review concludes that COVID-19 isolation measures have damaged the cognitive and mental health of people with dementia across the world. It is urgent to issue guidance that balances infection control measures against the principles of non-maleficence to guarantee fair and appropriate care during pandemic times for this population.

Full paper: [The effect of COVID-19 isolation measures on the cognition and mental health of people living with dementia](https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S2589-5370%2821%2900327-8)

We

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