Merton Council

Health and Wellbeing Board -Community sub-group

27 July 2021

Supplementary agenda

7 PowerPoint slides shared at the meeting on 27 July 2021 1 - 24

This page is intentionally left blank

Health & Well Being Board Community Sub-Group 27th July 2021

Pr Dagmar Zeuner, Director of Public Health

Merton Public Health Intelligence

27th July 2021

Produced by Gary Forbes (gary.forbes@merton.gov.uk)



Summary of COVID cases, testing, contact tracing, deaths, vaccinations and NHS figures ^{27th July 2021}

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u>U</u>	
		Merton	Merton	London	London
Domain	Indicator	(previous value)	change	(previous value)	Change
Regional marker	R value (16 th July)	-	-	1.2 – 1.4 (1.1 – 1.4)	↑
	New cases	888 (584)	1	41,660 (27,779)	^
	7 day rate (per 100,000)	382.5 (240.8)	^	464.9 (310.0)	^
Cases over last week	Official 7-day rate (per 100,000)*	374.7 (222.2)	1	378.5 (261.2)	^
(15 th –21 st July)	7 day rate aged 60+ (per 100,000)	116.4 (36.0)	1	-	-
	Cases identified as Kent variant	N/A (N/A)	-	0.1% (0.2%)	↓
	Cases suggestive of Delta variant (S-gene deletion) **	100% (100%)	→	N/A (N/A)	-
РіЩаr 2 PCR tests over 7 days	Daily rate (per 100,000)	386.2 (330.8)	1	388.5 (334.0)	^
ക് (13 th July – 19 th July)	Test positivity %***	14.8% (10.4%)	1	15.6% (11.7%)	^
Coုဂ္ tact Tracing by NHS T&T –	% Cases completed	88% (88%)	→	86% (86%)	→
cumulative (2 nd Jun 2020 – 20 th					
July 2021)	% Contacts completed	87% (87%)	→	86% (86%)	→
Deaths (3 rd – 9 th July)	Number COVID-19 registered deaths	0 (1)	$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	20 (18)	^
Vaccinations (as of 11 th July)****	11 th Iubol**** % Over 50s received 1 st dose of COVID-19				
	vaccine	80.9% (80.8)	1	80.7% (80.5)	
		SWL	SWL	London	London
Domain	Indicator	(previous value)	change	(previous value)	Change
Current inpatients	COVID inpatients	86 (76)	↑	647 (514)	1
(as of 19 th July)	COVID ITU/HDU inpatients	15 (13)	1	140 (115)	1

* The official PHE rate for Merton and London are for the week **<u>ending</u>** the 15th July.

**Date for cases identified as Delta Variant are weekly to the 17th July for Merton and 13th July for London. S gene positive result is suggestive of the Delta Variant.

***Test positivity refers to the percent of total tests that were positive, even if individuals had multiple tests.

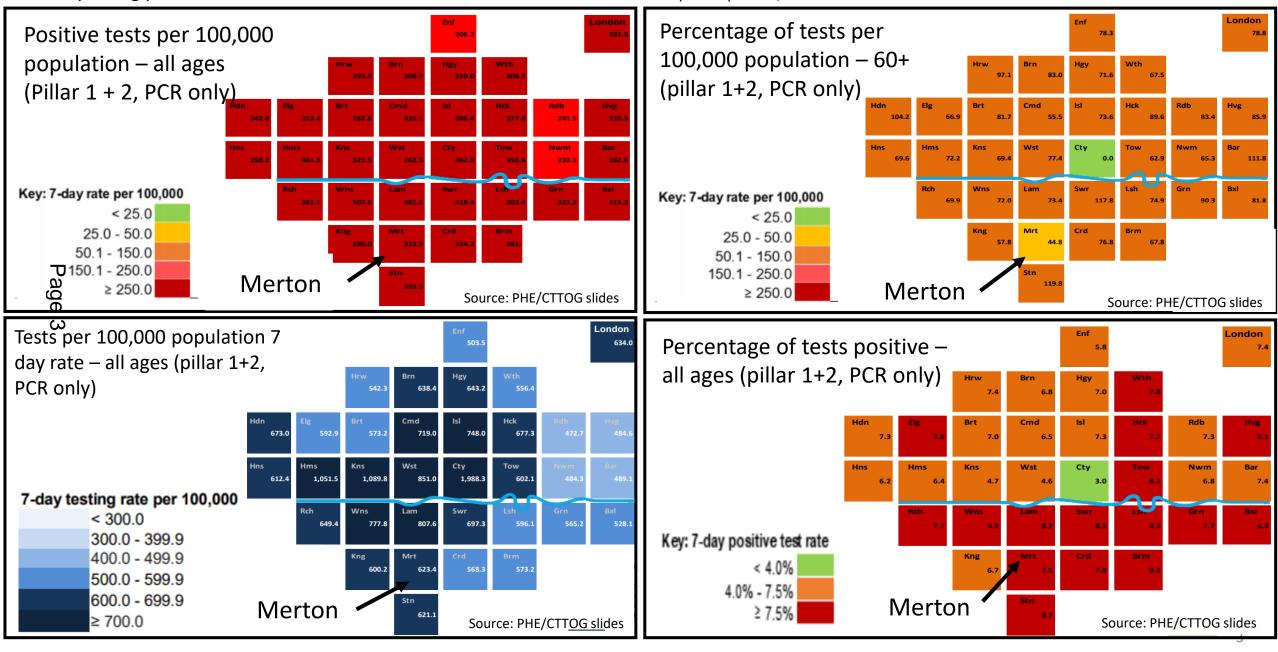
****Denominator based on NIMS populations

27th July 2021

Positive cases per 100,000 and test positivity across London boroughs

For reporting period 8.07.2021 – 15.07.2021 Colour of box illustrates weekly cases per 100,000 for that week

Enquiries: gary.forbes@merton.gov.uk

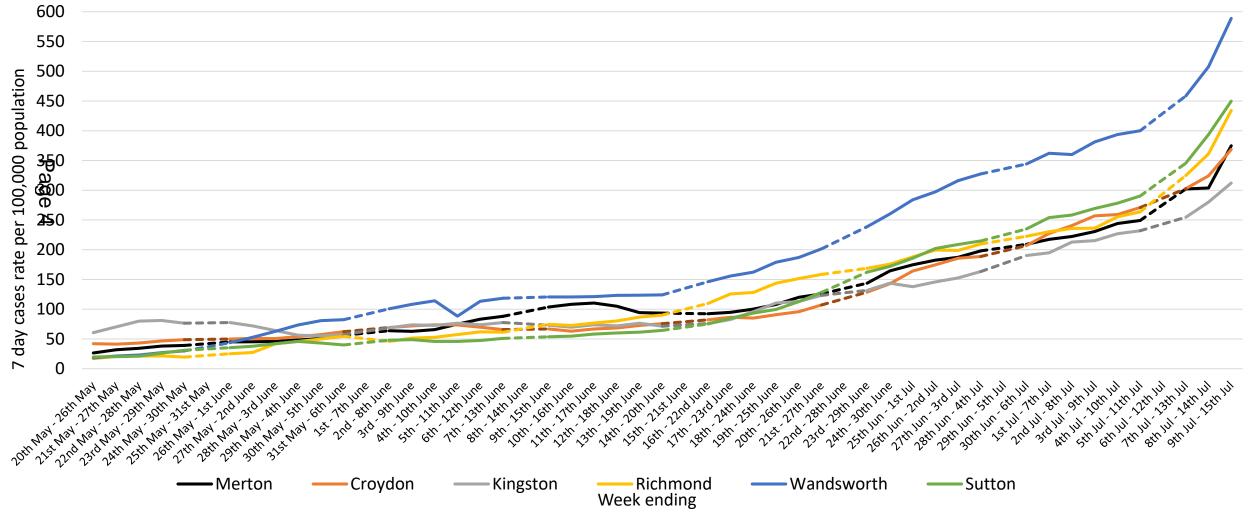


Rolling 7-day rate of confirmed positive cases per 100,000 population in Merton residents compared to other South West London boroughs (Pillar 1 & 2)

Source: PHE/PHEC Daily Report

Reporting frequency: Daily

Key message: Merton has the 3rd lowest rate of cases among SWL boroughs

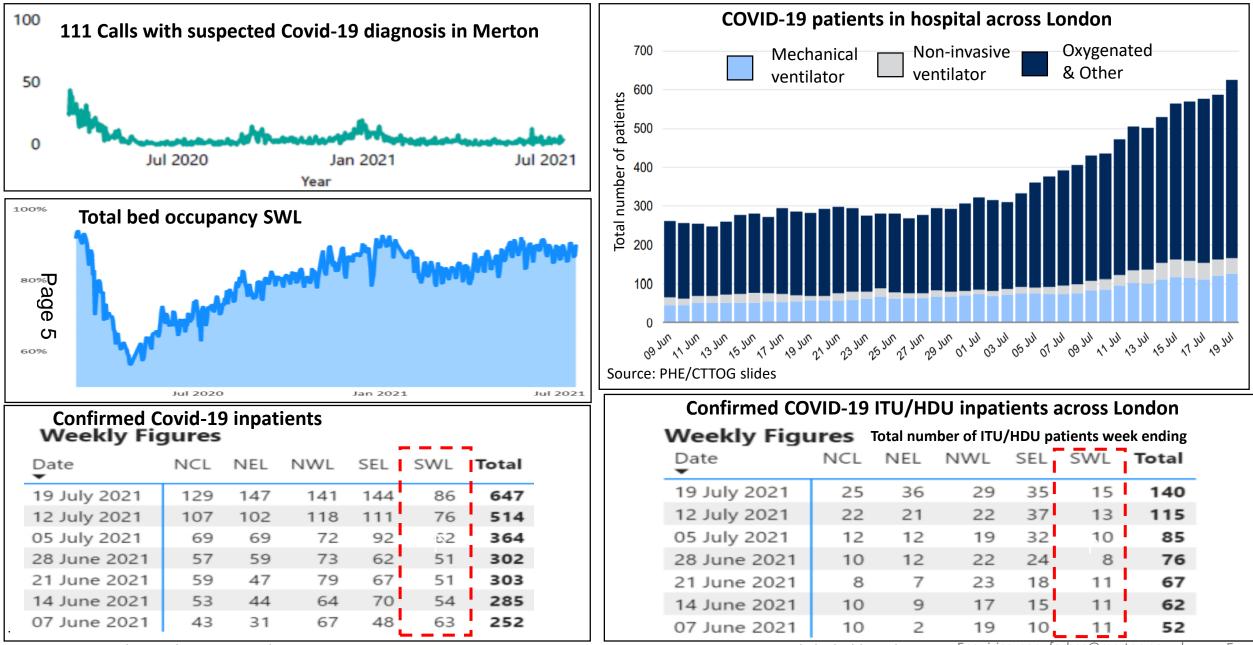


4

27th July 2021

27th July 2021

COVID-19 case rates among SWL boroughs and NHS-related indicators for Merton and London.

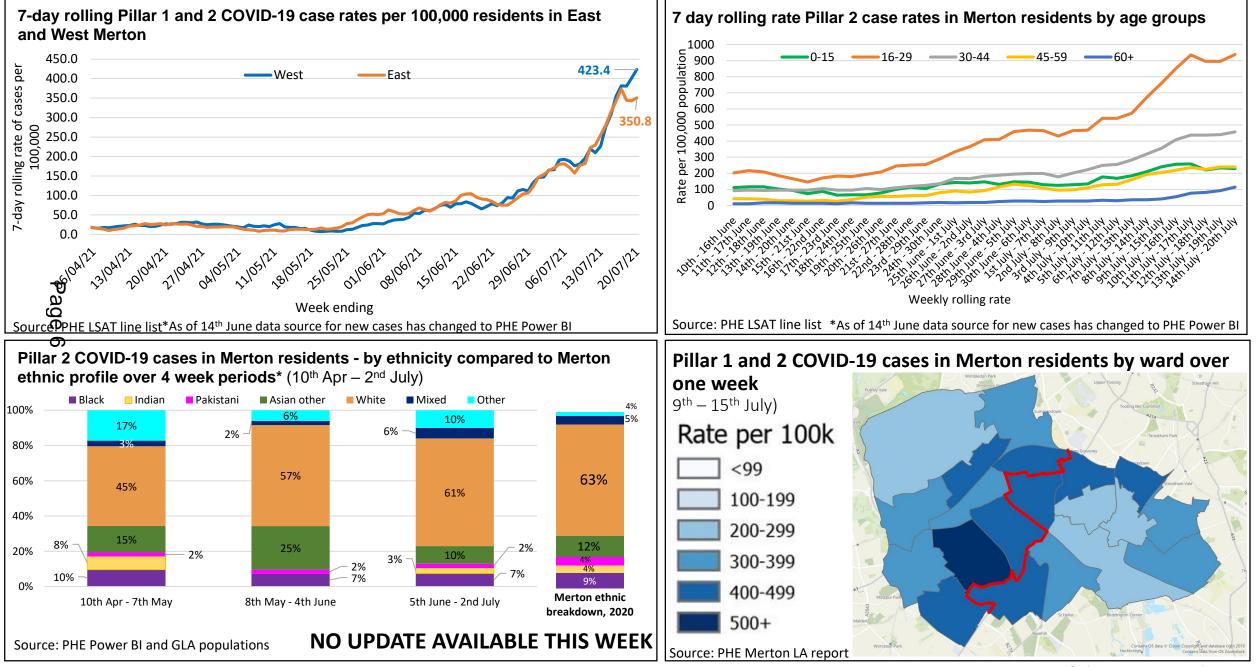


Source: SWL Covid-19 early warning pack

Source: SWL CCG COVID-19 daily dashboard

PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Merton residents by age, ethnicity, and geography

27th July 2021



6

Overview of LFD testing in Merton Residents

Merton residents overview (12th – 18th July)

- Merton completed **16,041** Pillar 2 LFDs for the week ending 18th July, across all settings.
- Merton completed 7,766.2 Pillar 2 LFD tests per 100,000 population for the week ending 18th July. This is 3rd highest among SWL boroughs.
- Of LFDs completed in Merton, 1.5% (238 tests) were positive. During the same period, 15.0% (562 tests) of Merton PCR tests were positive.
- Among all 800 positive tests , 562 (70.2%) were captured by PCR testing, and 238 (29.8%) were captured by LFD testing.
- Merton residents ordered 2,014 home testing kits (week ending 18th July).

London overview (12th – 18th July)

• Jondon completed **549,021** LFDs for the week ending 18th July (across all settings). 10,368 of these were positive (**1.9%**).

Meton resident LFDs by setting (12th – 18th July)

- LFDs in this report captures those performed in five settings: Local community pharmacies, Merton Civic Centre, Centre Court, New Horizons and Merton schools and colleges.
- LFDs performed in other settings (e.g. hospitals, police services, fire stations) are <u>not</u> included.
- There are currently two sources of data. We use local data collected directly from the sites, and school home kits reported via PHE
 PowerBl
 Sotting
 Sotting
 PowerBl

Setting	Reported weekly tests (12 th – 18 th July)
Centre Court*	224
New Horizons*	23
Merton Civic Centre**	87
Community pharmacies**	195
Schools and colleges home kits***	4,868

*As reported by LBM ** As reported via PHE PowerBI (weekly tests (12th – 18th July) *** As reported via PHE regional dashboard (not currently being shared by PHE)

Reported COVID-19 outbreaks in Merton

Source: Local Data and London Coronavirus	New confirmed outbreaks locally		New confirmed outbreaks via LCRC	
Response Cell (LCRC)	Current (14th July – 20th July)	Previous (7 th July – 13 th July)	Current (14th July – 20th July)	Previous (7 th July – 13 th July)
Schools and nurseries	7	5	0	0
Care homes	0	0	0	0
are settings *	0	0	0	0
Workplace (LBM and non- LBM)	0	0	0	0
Homeless accommodation	1	0	1	0
Other**	0	0	0	0
Total	8	5	1	0

A note on the data

 Locally reported Outbreaks:

> 2 or more cases have a highly probable or confirmed epidemiological link within a 14 day period i.e. direct close contacts, proximity contacts or in the same cohort, (cohort is in a school, might be in a class, year group or other defined group)

- Outbreaks reported via LCRC:
 - We include LCRC data for comparison with other boroughs Includes all reported situations e.g. exposures, suspected cases, outbreaks Care homes includes all other care settings Only large school outbreaks reported

* Supported living, sheltered living, extra care, and domiciliary care

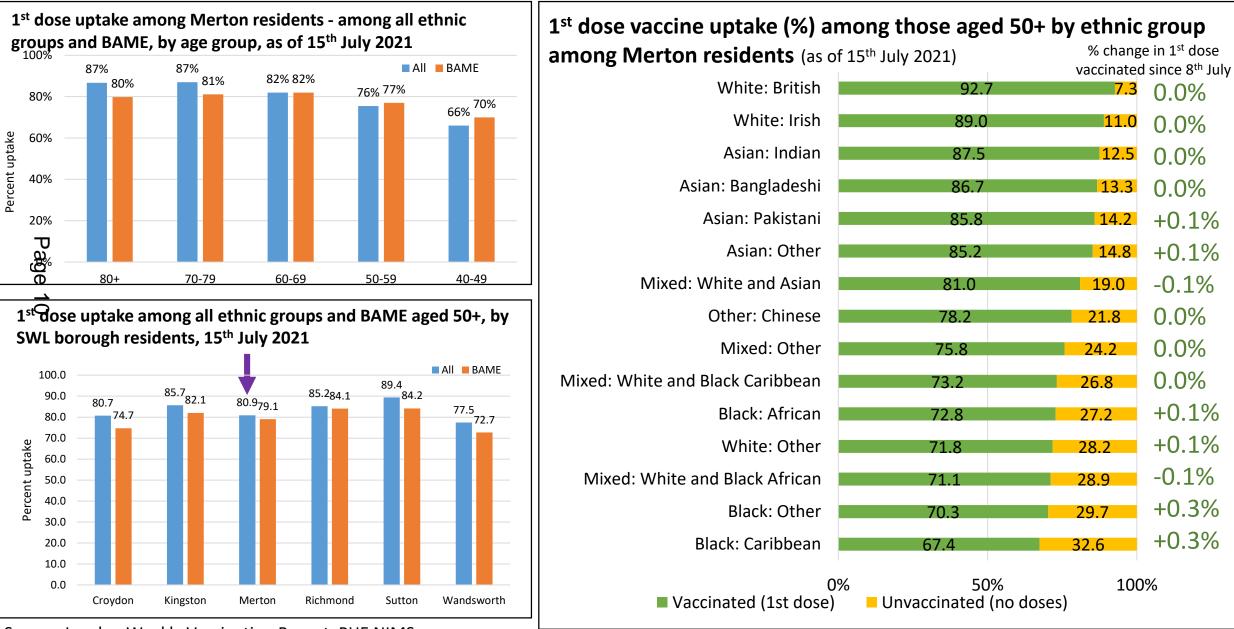
** Business, Transport, Shopping and Place of worship

27th July 2021 Number of deaths of Merton Residents by week of COVID deaths over last week Cumulative COVID deaths registration Place of death (3.07.21 - 09.07.21)(04.01.20 - 09.07.21)Hospital 0 374 Source: ONS **Reporting frequency: Weekly** Care home 0 48 53 Home 0 180 Hospice 0 9 160 Elsewhere 0 1 140 0 485 Total 120 Number of deaths 10 ලී පිරිස් 5048 66 40 3036 20 0 - 9th Apr 1st - 7th May 19th - 25th June - 2nd July 3rd - 9th July <u>e</u> 26th Feb 2nd Apr - 23rd Apr - 30th Apr 12th - 18th June 8th -14th May 15th -21st May 22nd -28th May 5th - 11th June LOth Ap 19th Mar 26th Mar 5th Mai 12th Mai Sa 8th J 15th J 22nd . 29th . 5th F 12th F 19th F 9th t Oth 18th 8th I t d - 4th J 15th 29th 20th 9th Jan -27th Jun 26th Dec 10th Apr 25th Jul 2nd Jan 30th Jan 30th May 31st Oct 3rd Apr 4th Jul 11th Jul 18th Jul .st Aug 29th Aug 3rd Oct 28th Nov 23rd Jan 28th Mar 6th Jun 24th Apr -13th Jun 26th Sep 29th May 26th June 4th Apr 11th Apr 18th Apr 20th Jun L5th Aug 6th Feb 25th Apr 2nd May 8th Aug 5th Sep L2th Sep .9th Sep .7th Oct 24th Oct 5th Dec L2th Dec 27th Mar 17th Apr Loth Oct 13th Feb 20th Feb 27th Feb .9th Dec 16th Jan 22nd Aug 7th Nov L4th Nov 21st Nov 9th May 13th Mar 23rd May 16th May 6th Mar 20th Mar 14th Mar 21st Mar Week of death registration COVID-19 deaths Non COVID-19 deaths Average number of deaths registered per equivalent week in 2015-2019

9

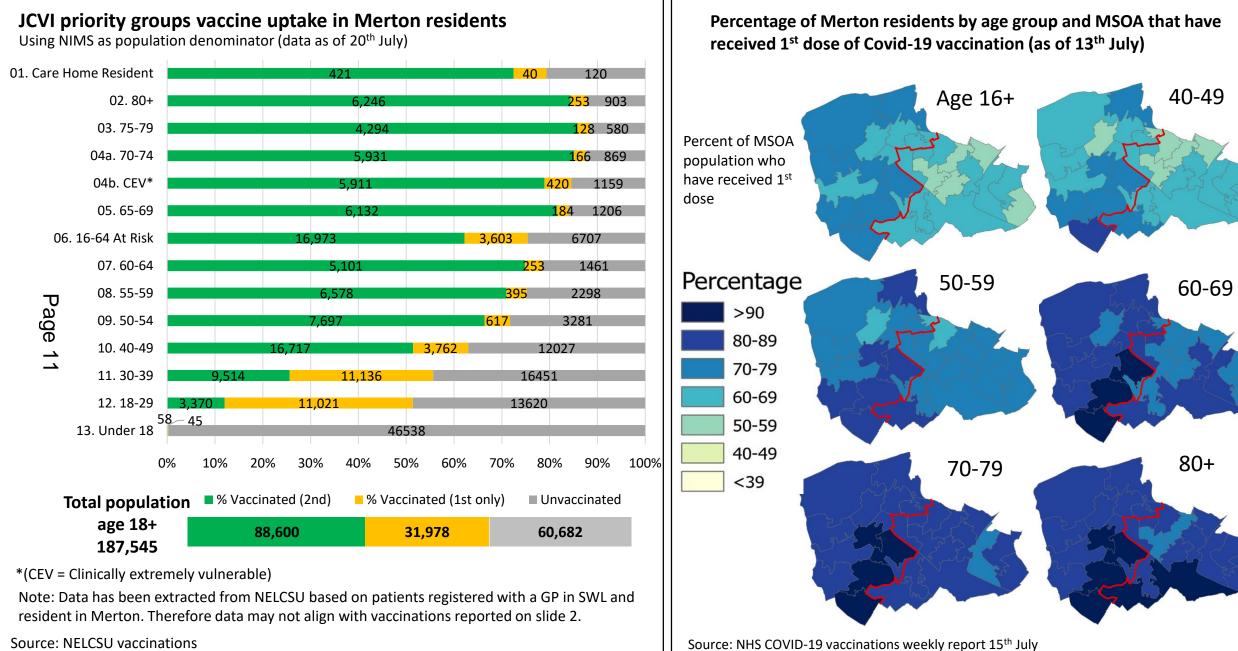
Vaccine uptake by ethnic group among Merton residents and SWL boroughs

Data as of 15th July 2021



Source: London Weekly Vaccination Report, PHE NIMS

COVID-19 vaccination uptake by priority group and geography



11

Health and Wellbeing Board Community Subgroup

Roadmap - Step 4 from 19 July 2021



Covid restrictions: Changes in England from 19 July



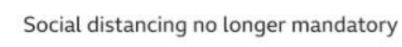
No limit on meeting people but try to meet others outside where possible

People currently working from home should return to the workplace gradually

Nightclubs open and a return to full capacity for theatre and cinema audiences

Businesses and large events encouraged to use Covid-certification to limit the spread of the virus

Face coverings recommended in crowded public spaces, such as public transport



Step 4 – implications and additional guidance

- Rationale least worst option third wave more likely to peak in the summer than autumn/ winter.
- Emphasis on personal responsibility slow and steady behaviour change encouraged e.g. face coverings required by TfL.
 Protection of staff clients and residents from
- Protection of staff, clients and residents from harm is guiding principle. Using risk assessments with staff as for any disease.
- Easing restrictions may cause questions. National guidance now not statutory but basics of infection control have not changed. If you are symptomatic, self-isolate immediately and get a test. **Best tool for protection is full vaccination**.

Further changes to self-isolation (at 26 July): Some close contact, fully vaccinated critical workers including health and care staff will be exempted from self-isolation. Others named to be exempt are air traffic controllers, rail signallers, food distribution hubs, utility and border staff.

From 16 August close contacts if double vaccinated or under 18 will no longer have to self-isolate.

In September a government review will assess preparedness for autumn and winter.

Impact of COVID-19 on Older Adults

Rob Clarke – Chief Executive, AGE UK Merton

Health and Wellbeing Community Subgroup 27th July 2021

Older adult impact summary

Age UK Merton

From April 20 – March 21

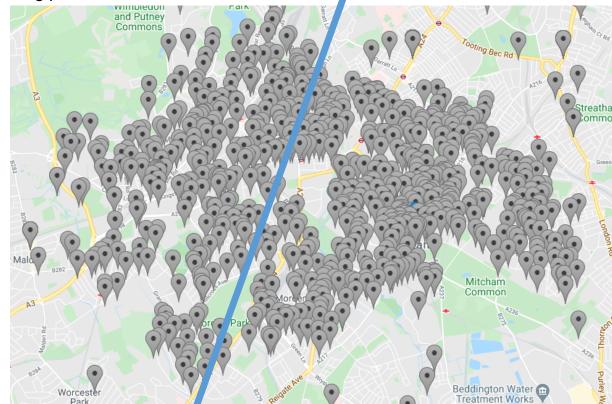
- 53% increase in the number of people seeking support compared to the same period last year –
 2,500 to 3,700 residents in total
- 84% increase in the number of contacts indicating growth in complexity and multiple needs
- - trend continuing into new reporting period

Demographic shift

- 2% increase in BAME
- 16% increase in under 65s
- 65% East / 35% West

Wellbeing data

Data from projects indicates significantly lower baseline wellbeing scores during pandemic



Older adult impact summary

The Lived Experience of Covid-19

- Significant **direct impact** of C-19, well evidenced
- Higher risks with an intersectional lens significant health inequalities

The impact of isolation

- Staff, volunteer and client feedback & case studies to explore the indirect impact ongoing
- HWBB Nov 2020 'Long, sharp sting' for older adults' mental & physical wellbeing
- Amplified **complexity of need** practical solutions hampered by pandemic some adjustments
- Access to **digital** and virtual support very mixed across older adult population

Social connection & mental wellbeing

- Increased Ioneliness as a result of self-isolation and reduced social connection
- Decreased confidence, reduced cognition and in some cases self-neglect
- Increased levels of **anxiety**, primarily due to the **fear of the virus** not diminishing in some cases
- Low mood and in some cases feelings of despair and suicidal ideation
- 'I don't think I will ever come out of my home again'

Older adult impact summary

Physical health

- Barriers to access for key community and health services impacted older people with LTCs more
- Decline in clients **proactively managing their health conditions** neglected established routines and lost motivation to manage their conditions
- Reduced confidence, mobility and emotional wellbeing and increased frailty and instance of falls
- Extended periods without underlying or presenting health conditions being addressed

Home environment / independence

- Increased referrals with hoarding, clutter and squalor
- 24% increase in housing queries

Finances

- **Lower return in benefits uptake**, particularly Attendance Allowance now increasing dramatically
- Food insecurity and increasing food poverty ongoing need for food parcels

Learning

Community Response

- Extensive **partnership working** to co-ordinate, share and support
- Outbreak control & community engagement
- Positive uptake of vaccinations in older adults

The recovery or living with Covid

- Safe return to face to face **social connection –** realistic & achievable procedures risk / reward
- New ways of working **hybrid model** using digital, face to face and telephone
- Financial support for VCS to support community recovery
- Commitment to long-term physical / emotional rehab time, repetition & positivity

The Effects of the Pandemic on People Affected By Dementia

Jo Malyon - Dementia Friendly Development Manager (South), Alzheimer's Society

Health and Wellbeing Community Subgroup 27th July 2021

Alzheimer's Society

The Effects of the Pandemic on People Affected By

Methodology

- Commissioned by the London Borough of Merton.
- Began with case study work in collaboration with AgeUK Merton, the Merton Carers Centre and Wimbledon Guild.
- Consulted the work that became Alzheimer's Society's larger study *Worst Hit: Dementia During Coronavirus.*
- Separate surveys were drafted on the basis of the above for people living with dementia and for carers.
- Alzheimer's Society/Merton Dementia Hub staff collected 38 responses to the survey.
- Data was collated and analysed, and a long-form analysis as well as summaries for LBM and the DAA were produced
- Alongside *Worst Hit* this gives us an indicative snapshot of the situation in Merton.

The Effects of the Pandemic on People Affected By

Key findings

- 100% of carers and 93% of people with dementia felt more sad, lonely and anxious during lockdown.
- 86% of carers surveyed believed that the symptoms of the person with dementia deteriorated more quickly during lockdown
- 20% of White carers reported a decrease in social time during lockdown, compared to 82% of BAME carers.
- 75% of carers continued to access support services remotely, but only 25% of people with dementia.
- The main concern reported is **loneliness**, which has knock-on effects for accelerating **deterioration**.
- Remote support, such as online groups and phone support, proved effective when they were able to be accessed.
- The main barrier to accessing services was access to IT skills and the technology itself.

The Effects of the Pandemic on People Affected By

Recommendations

- Offer to help friends or family who have dementia with IT skills and/or access.
- Help or prompt with groceries.
- Encourage activity to slow down deterioration.
- Be wary of deterioration and recommend contacting the GP.
- When making organisational changes in response to the pandemic, make them in a dementia friendly way, find creative ways to allow continued independence.
- Develop online services that support people with dementia in a dementia friendly way.
- **Refer to** Merton Covid-19 Community Response Hub for support for isolated people with practical needs
- Refer to Merton Library and Heritage Service to develop digital skills
- For dementia support contact Merton Dementia Hub

This page is intentionally left blank