



IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING TUBERCULOSIS AMONG HARD-TO-REACH GROUPS

This guidance aims to improve the way tuberculosis (TB) among hard-to-reach groups is identified and managed. It is for commissioners and providers of TB services and other statutory and voluntary organisations that work with hard-to-reach groups.

The main groups considered were:

- people who are homeless
- substance misusers
- prisoners
- vulnerable migrants.

The recommendations cover:

- strategic oversight and commissioning of TB prevention and control activities
 - raising and sustaining awareness of TB among health professionals and those working with hard-to-reach groups – and among the hard-to-reach groups themselves
 - local needs assessment
 - cohort review
 - commissioning multidisciplinary TB support
 - identifying and managing TB (including contact investigations)
 - rapid-access TB services and enhanced case management
 - the provision of accommodation during treatment.

(Source: NICE Public health guidance, PH37, March 2012; available at <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH37>)

PREVENTING TYPE 2 DIABETES: RISK IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVENTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AT HIGH RISK

This guidance is for everyone who is involved identifying people at high risk of type 2 diabetes and in preventing or delaying its onset.. This includes GPs, nurses and other health professionals, as well as commissioners and managers within the NHS, local authorities and the wider public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

It is also for pharmacists, occupational health specialists, optical practitioners, those involved in the NHS Health Check programme and all those who deliver dietary, physical activity and weight management services.

In addition, it may be of interest to people at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes, their families and other members of the public.

The guidance is not advocating a national screening programme for type 2 diabetes, rather the recommendations remind practitioners that age is no barrier to being at high risk of, or developing, type 2 diabetes. The 20 recommendations can be used alongside the NHS Health Check programme.

They cover:

- risk assessment
- risk identification (stages 1 and 2)
- reassessing risk
- matching interventions to risk
- commissioning risk assessment and intensive lifestyle-change programmes
- providing intensive lifestyle-change programmes:
- physical activity:
 - awareness-raising
 - providing tailored advice
- weight management and dietary advice
- vulnerable groups
- training and professional development
- metformin

(Source: NICE Public health guidance, PH38, July 2012; available at <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH38>)

OBESITY - WORKING WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

This guidance aims to support effective, sustainable and community-wide action to prevent obesity. It sets out how local communities, with support from local organisations and networks, can achieve this.

For the purpose of this guidance, ‘local community’ refers to a group of people from the same geographic location that is not necessarily related to any official, ad-



ministrative boundary.

This guidance focuses on the prevention of overweight and obesity. The recommendations may also help people who are already overweight or obese to lose weight, or to prevent them from gaining further weight. It does not cover clinical management for people who are already overweight or obese.

This guidance is for local policy makers, commissioners, managers, practitioners and other professionals working in local authorities, the NHS and the wider public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

The recommendations will also be of interest to academic organisations involved in designing and evaluating community-wide interventions to prevent and manage obesity, as well as members of the public.

The 14 recommendations cover:

- developing a sustainable, community-wide approach to obesity
- strategic leadership
- supporting leadership at all levels
- coordinating local action
- communication
- involving the community
- integrated commissioning
- involving local businesses and social enterprises operating in the local area
- local authorities and the NHS as exemplars of good practice
- planning systems for monitoring and evaluation
- implementing monitoring and evaluation functions
- cost effectiveness
- organisational development and training
- scrutiny and accountability.

(Source: NICE Public health guidance, PH42, November 2012; available at <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH42>)

HEPATITIS B AND C: WAYS TO PROMOTE AND OFFER TESTING TO PEOPLE AT INCREASED RISK OF INFECTION

This guidance aims to ensure more people at increased risk of hepatitis B and C infection are tested.

The guidance is for commissioners and providers of public health services, hepatitis testing and treatment services and laboratory services for hepatitis B and C testing. It is also for local organisations providing services for children and adults at increased risk of hepatitis B and C infection, including those in the NHS, local authorities, prisons, immigration removal centres and drugs services, and for voluntary sector and community organisations working with people at increased risk.

The guidance may also be of interest to groups at increased risk of viral hepatitis, for example, migrant populations from countries with an intermediate or high prevalence of hepatitis B or hepatitis C infection or people who inject drugs and their families. In addition, other members of the public may have an interest in this guidance.

The guidance does not provide detailed recommendations on treatments for hepatitis B or C. Existing guidance on management of hepatitis B and C, and on hepatitis B vaccination, is highlighted.

The 11 recommendations cover:

- awareness-raising among the general population and among people at increased risk of hepatitis B and C infection
- developing the knowledge and skills of healthcare professionals and others providing services for people at increased risk of hepatitis B or C infection
- testing for hepatitis B and C in primary care, prisons and youth offender institutions, immigration removal centres, drugs services and in genitourinary medicine and sexual health clinics
- contact tracing
- providing and auditing neonatal hepatitis B vaccination
- commissioning hepatitis B and C testing and treatment services
- laboratory services for hepatitis B and C testing.

(Source: Public health guidance, PH43, December 2012; available at <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH43>)