

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

Dr Dagmar Zeuner, Director of Public Health

Page 1

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

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

* The official PHE rate for Merton and London are for the week **ending** 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

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

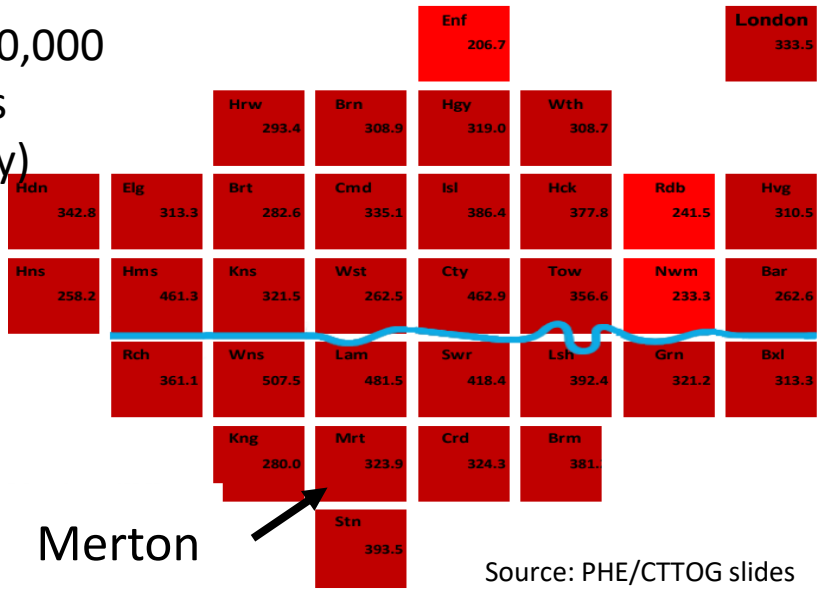
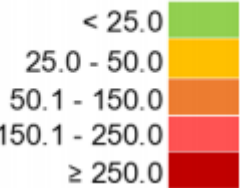
For reporting period 8.07.2021 – 15.07.2021

Colour of box illustrates weekly cases per 100,000 for that week

Enquiries: gary.forbes@merton.gov.uk

Positive tests per 100,000 population – all ages (Pillar 1 + 2, PCR only)

Key: 7-day rate per 100,000

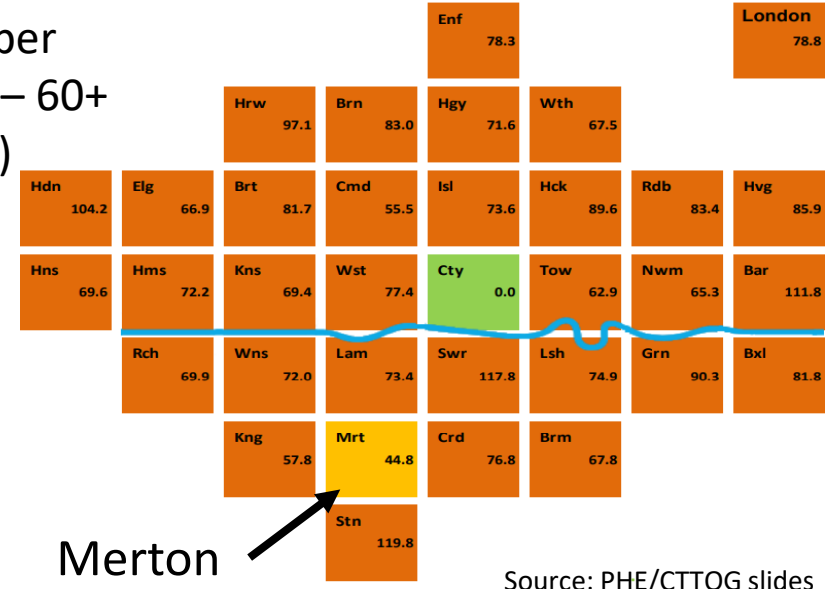


Merton

Source: PHE/CTTOG slides

Percentage of tests per 100,000 population – 60+ (pillar 1+2, PCR only)

Key: 7-day rate per 100,000

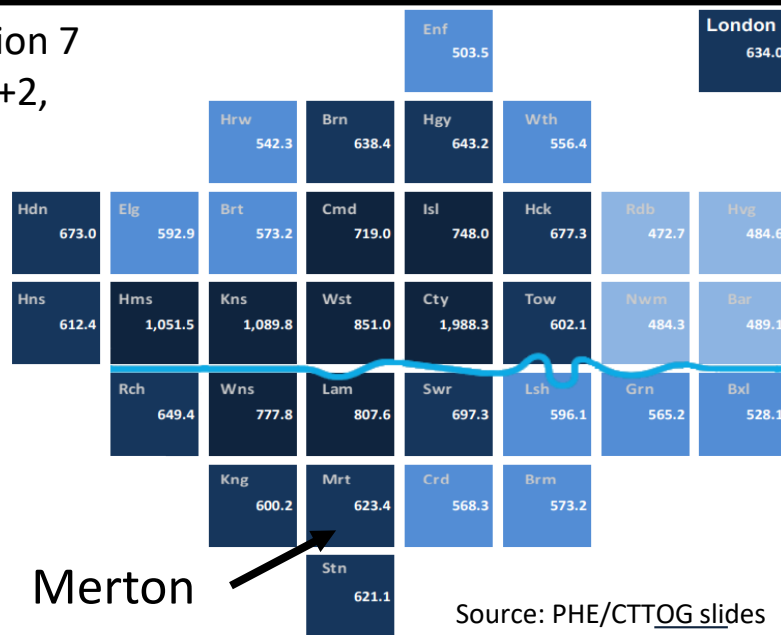
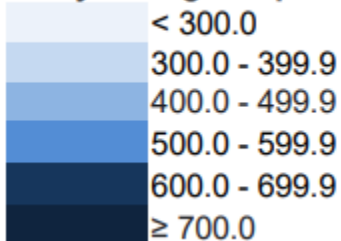


Merton

Source: PHE/CTTOG slides

Tests per 100,000 population 7 day rate – all ages (pillar 1+2, PCR only)

7-day testing rate per 100,000

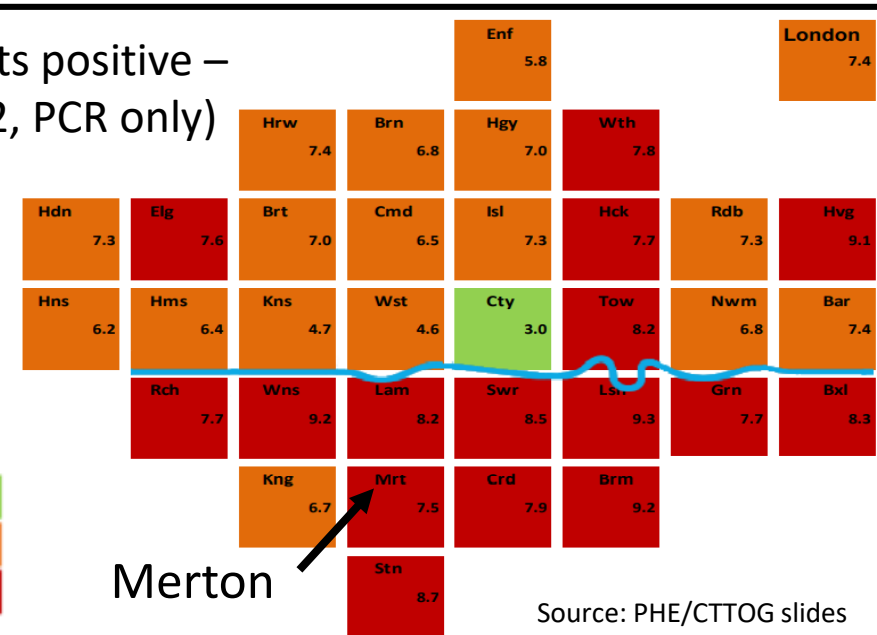
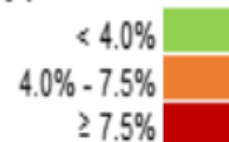


Merton

Source: PHE/CTTOG slides

Percentage of tests positive – all ages (pillar 1+2, PCR only)

Key: 7-day positive test rate



Merton

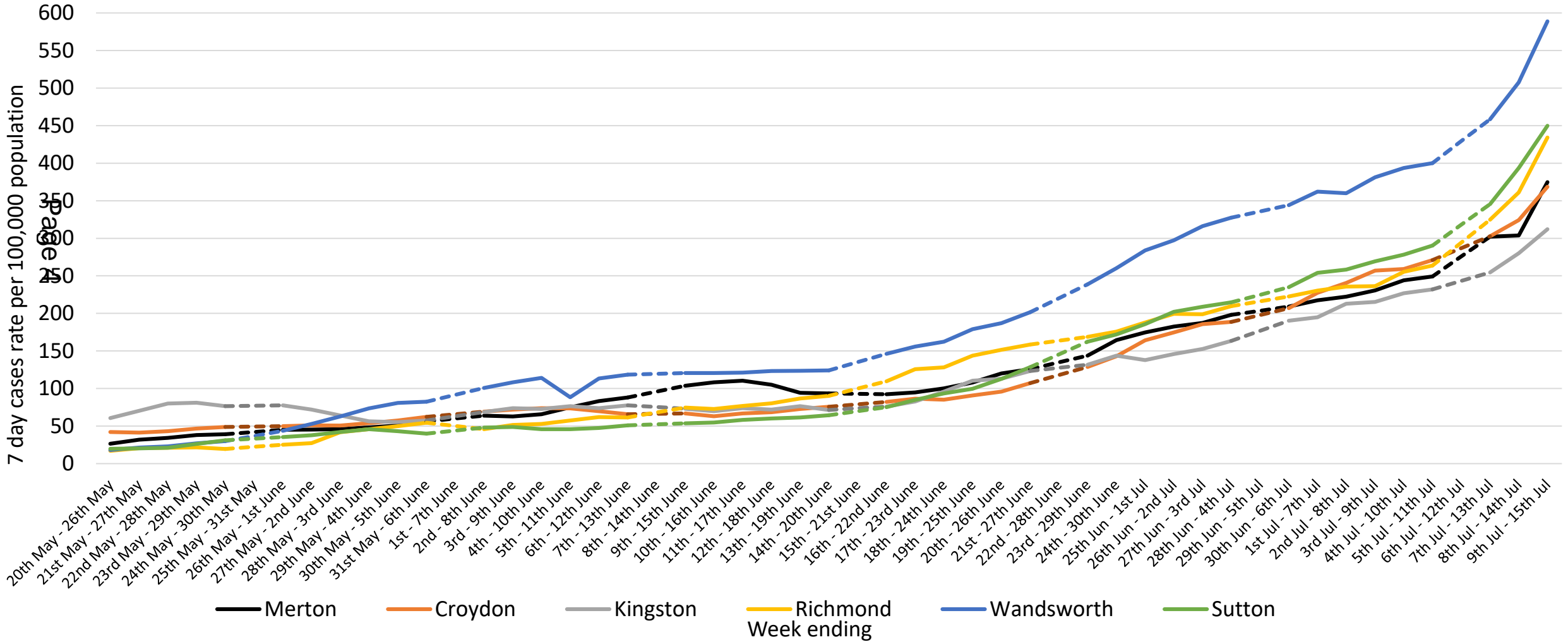
Source: PHE/CTTOG slides

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

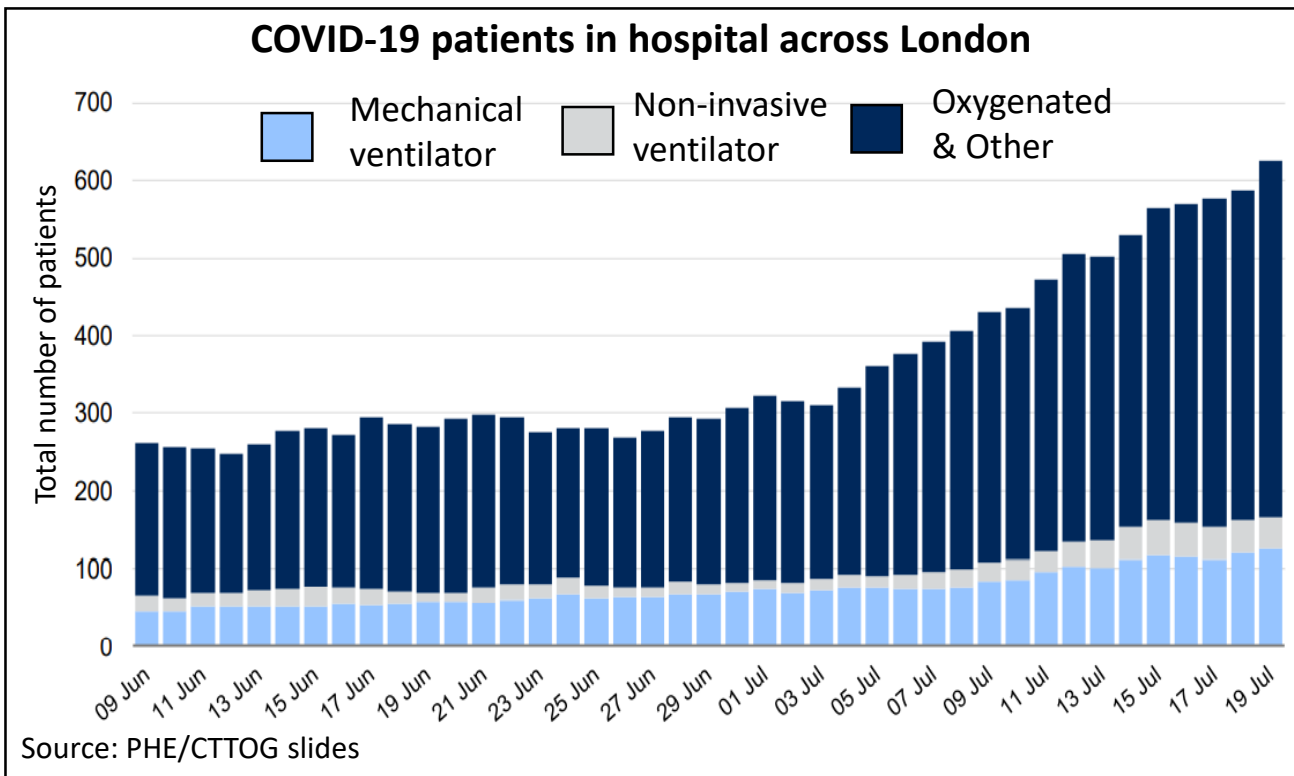
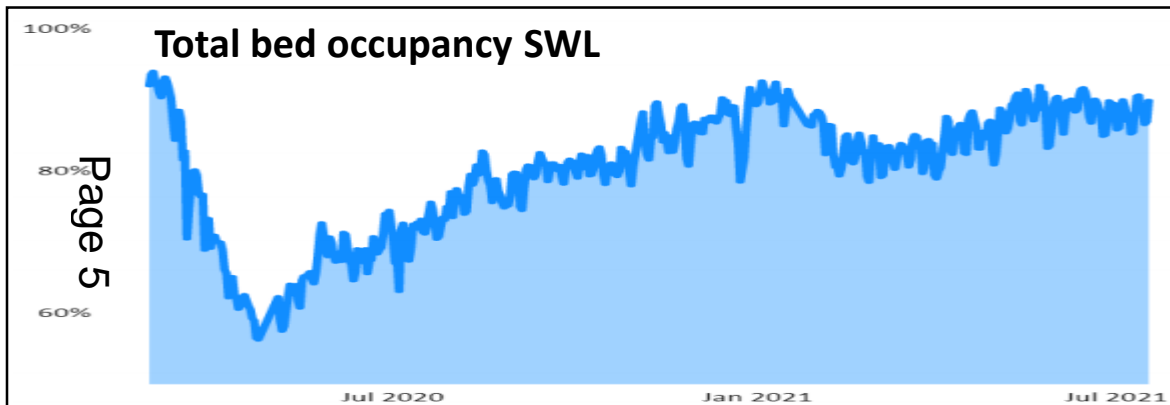
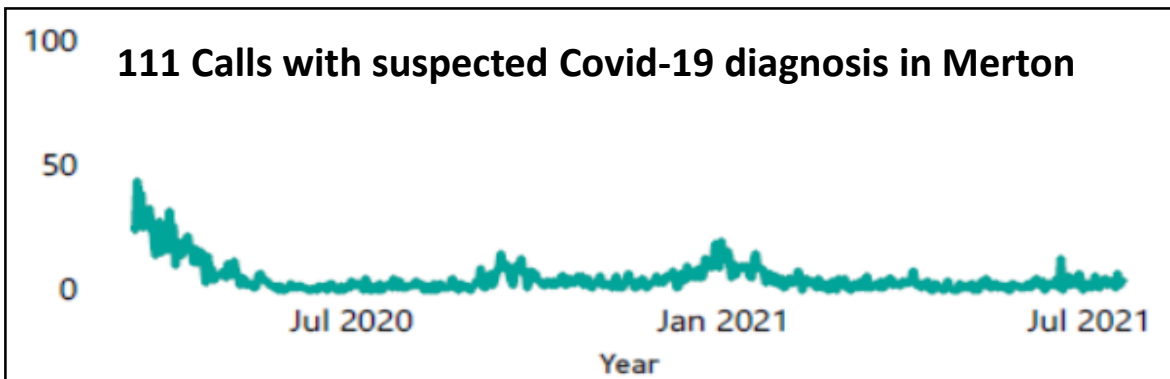
Reporting frequency: Daily

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



Note there were reporting gaps – the dotted lines refers to periods when data was not available.

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



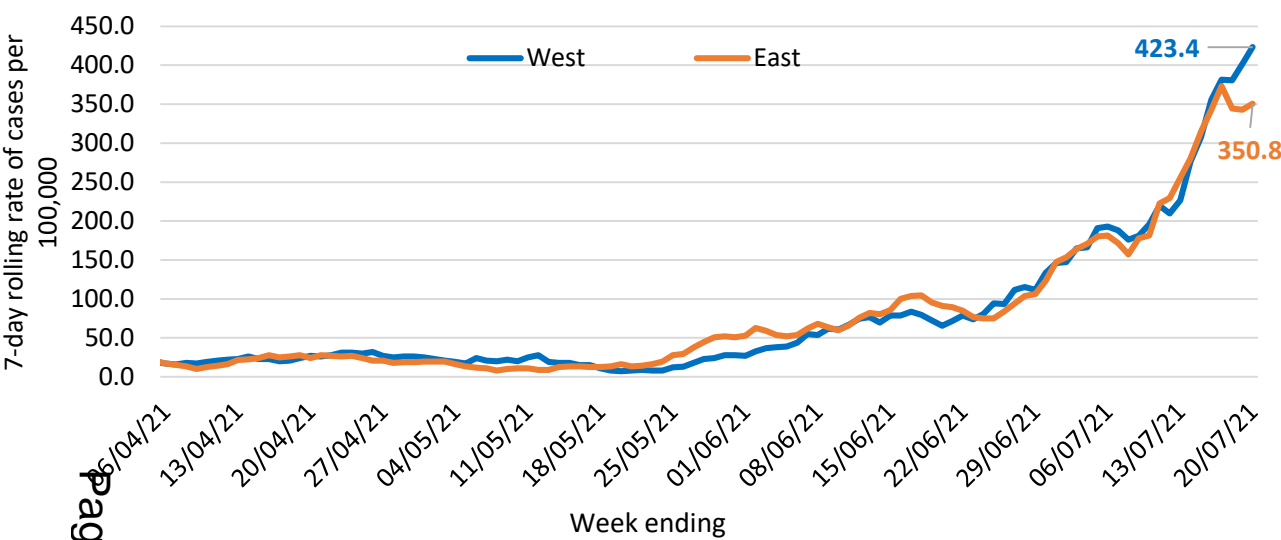
Confirmed Covid-19 inpatients Weekly Figures

Date	NCL	NEL	NWL	SEL	SWL	Total
19 July 2021	129	147	141	144	86	647
12 July 2021	107	102	118	111	76	514
05 July 2021	69	69	72	92	62	364
28 June 2021	57	59	73	62	51	302
21 June 2021	59	47	79	67	51	303
14 June 2021	53	44	64	70	54	285
07 June 2021	43	31	67	48	63	252

Confirmed COVID-19 ITU/HDU inpatients across London Weekly Figures

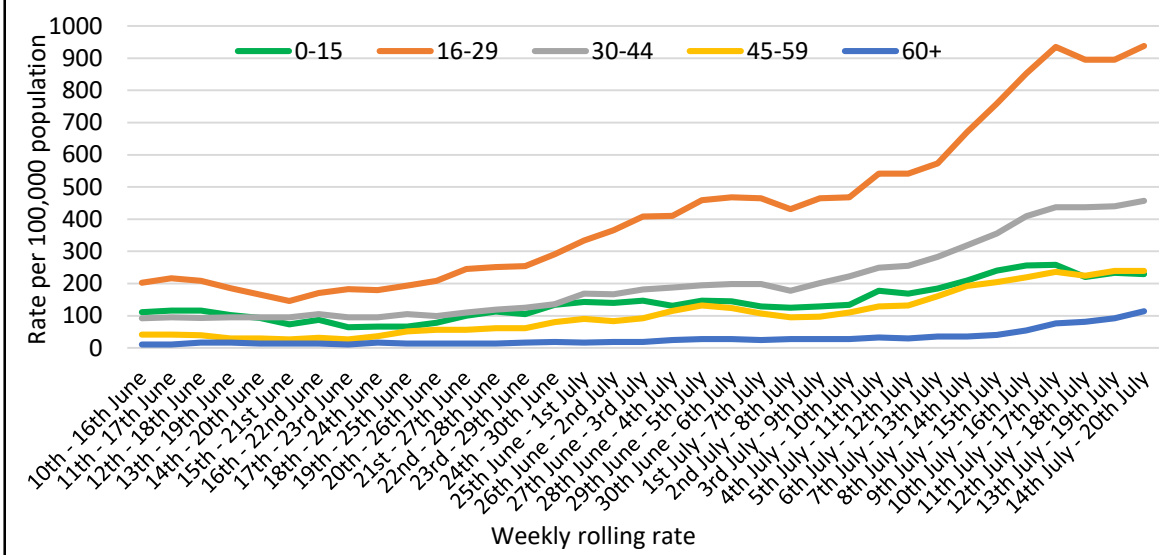
Date	NCL	NEL	NWL	SEL	SWL	Total
19 July 2021	25	36	29	35	15	140
12 July 2021	22	21	22	37	13	115
05 July 2021	12	12	19	32	10	85
28 June 2021	10	12	22	24	8	76
21 June 2021	8	7	23	18	11	67
14 June 2021	10	9	17	15	11	62
07 June 2021	10	2	19	10	11	52

7-day rolling Pillar 1 and 2 COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 residents in East and West Merton



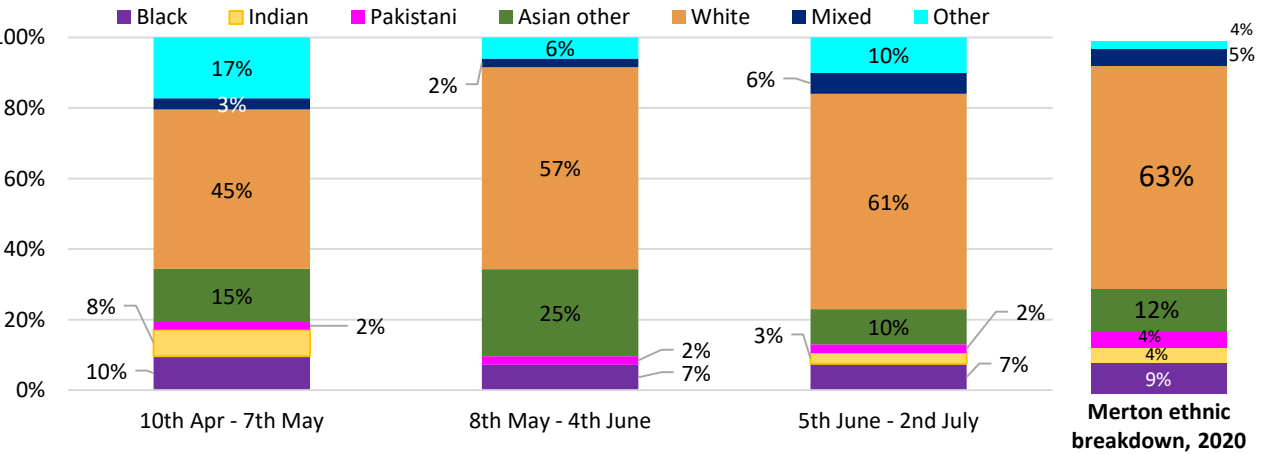
Source: PHE LSAT line list* As of 14th June data source for new cases has changed to PHE Power BI

7 day rolling rate Pillar 2 case rates in Merton residents by age groups



Source: PHE LSAT line list *As of 14th June data source for new cases has changed to PHE Power BI

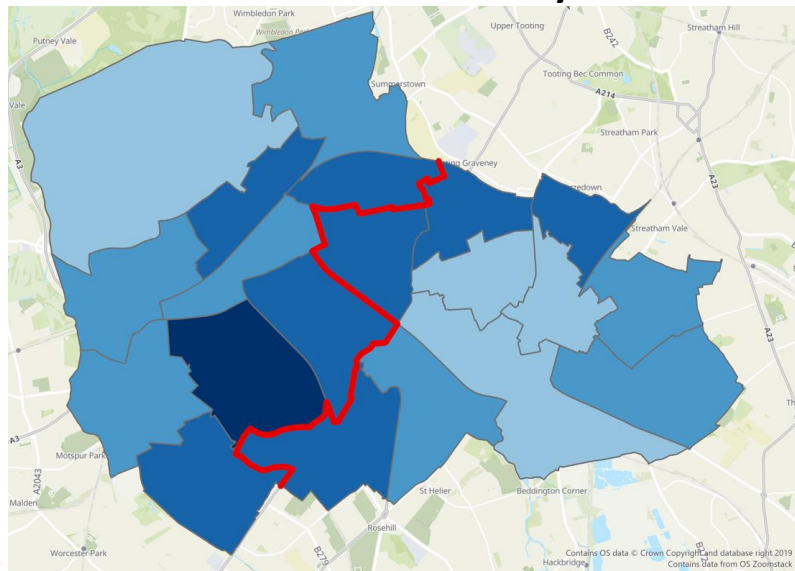
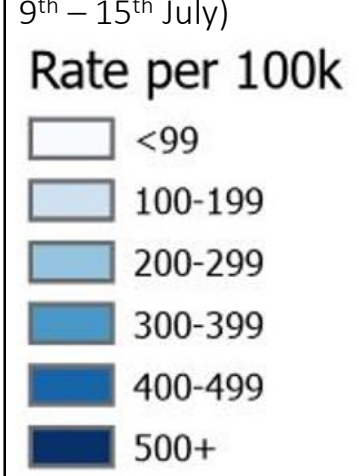
Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases in Merton residents - by ethnicity compared to Merton ethnic profile over 4 week periods* (10th Apr – 2nd July)



Source: PHE Power BI and GLA populations

NO UPDATE AVAILABLE THIS WEEK

Pillar 1 and 2 COVID-19 cases in Merton residents by ward over one week (9th – 15th July)



Source: PHE Merton LA report

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)

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

Merton 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 not included.
- There are currently two sources of data. We use local data collected directly from the sites, and school home kits reported via PHE

PowerBI

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 Response Cell (LCRC)	New confirmed outbreaks locally		New confirmed outbreaks via 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
Care 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

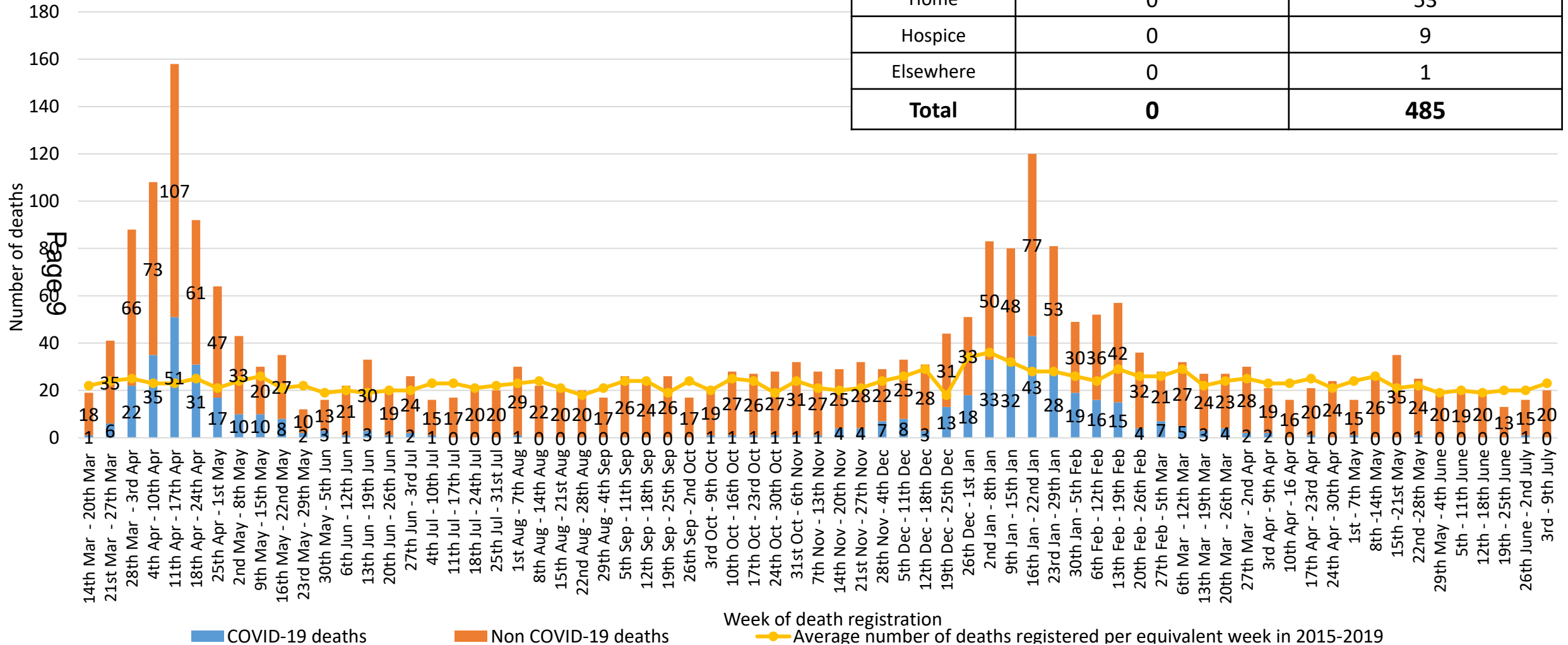
* Supported living, sheltered living, extra care, and domiciliary care

** Business, Transport, Shopping and Place of worship

Number of deaths of Merton Residents by week of registration

Source: ONS

Reporting frequency: Weekly

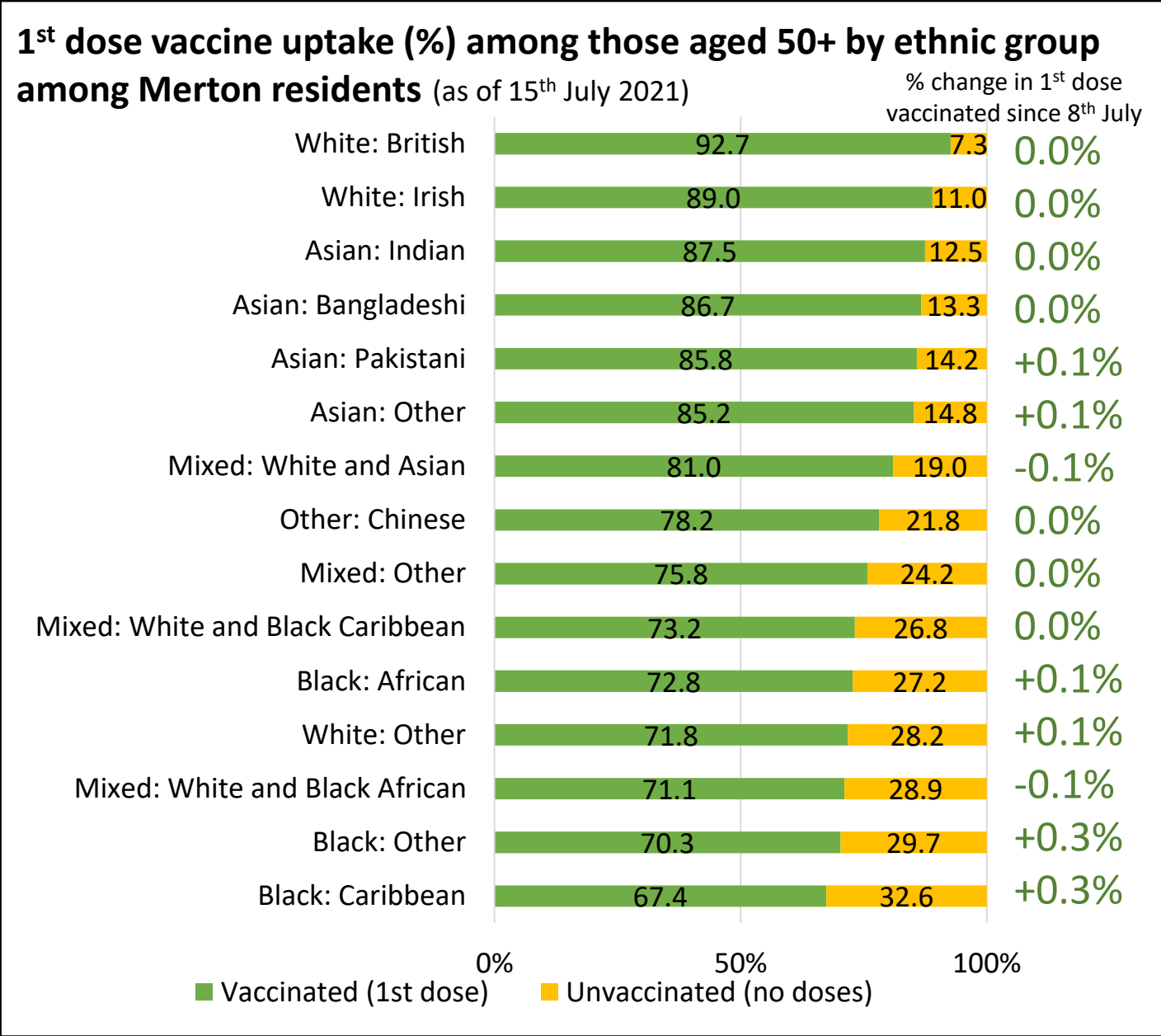
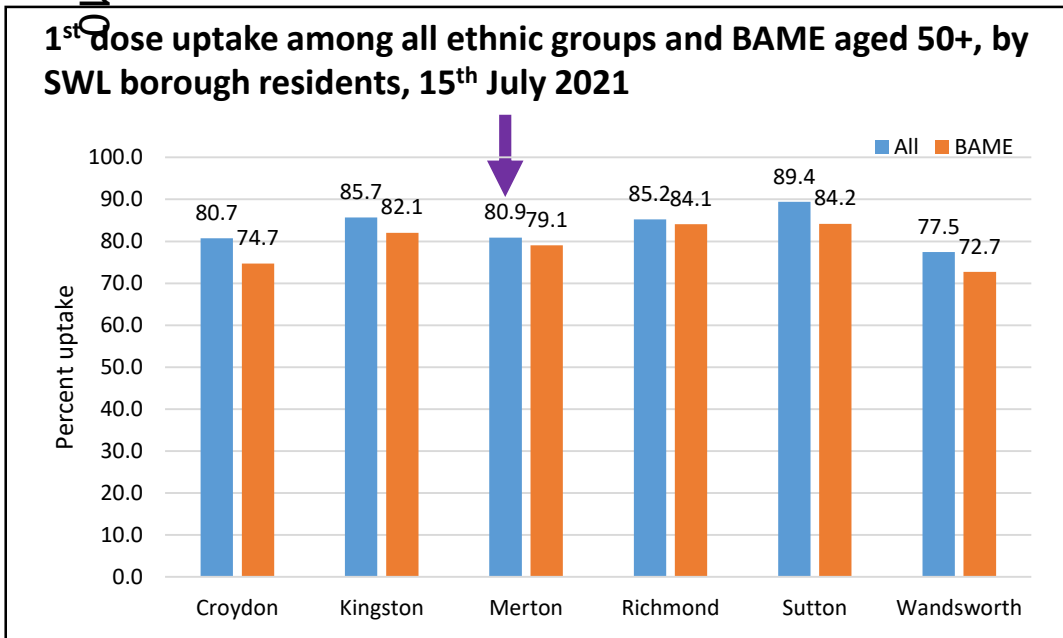
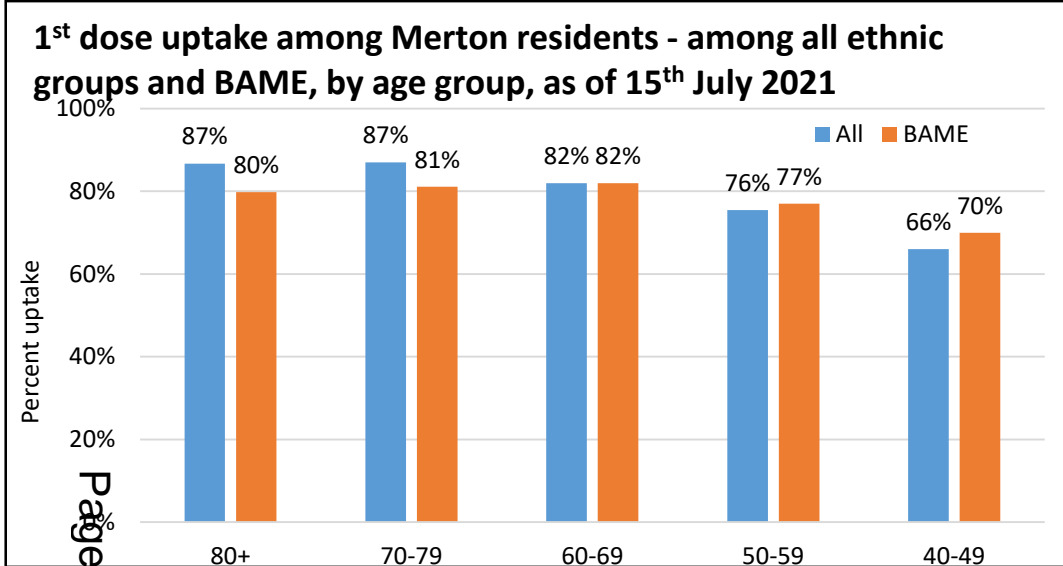


Place of death	COVID deaths over last week (3.07.21 - 09.07.21)	Cumulative COVID deaths (04.01.20 – 09.07.21)
Hospital	0	374
Care home	0	48
Home	0	53
Hospice	0	9
Elsewhere	0	1
Total	0	485

Vaccine uptake by ethnic group among Merton residents and SWL boroughs

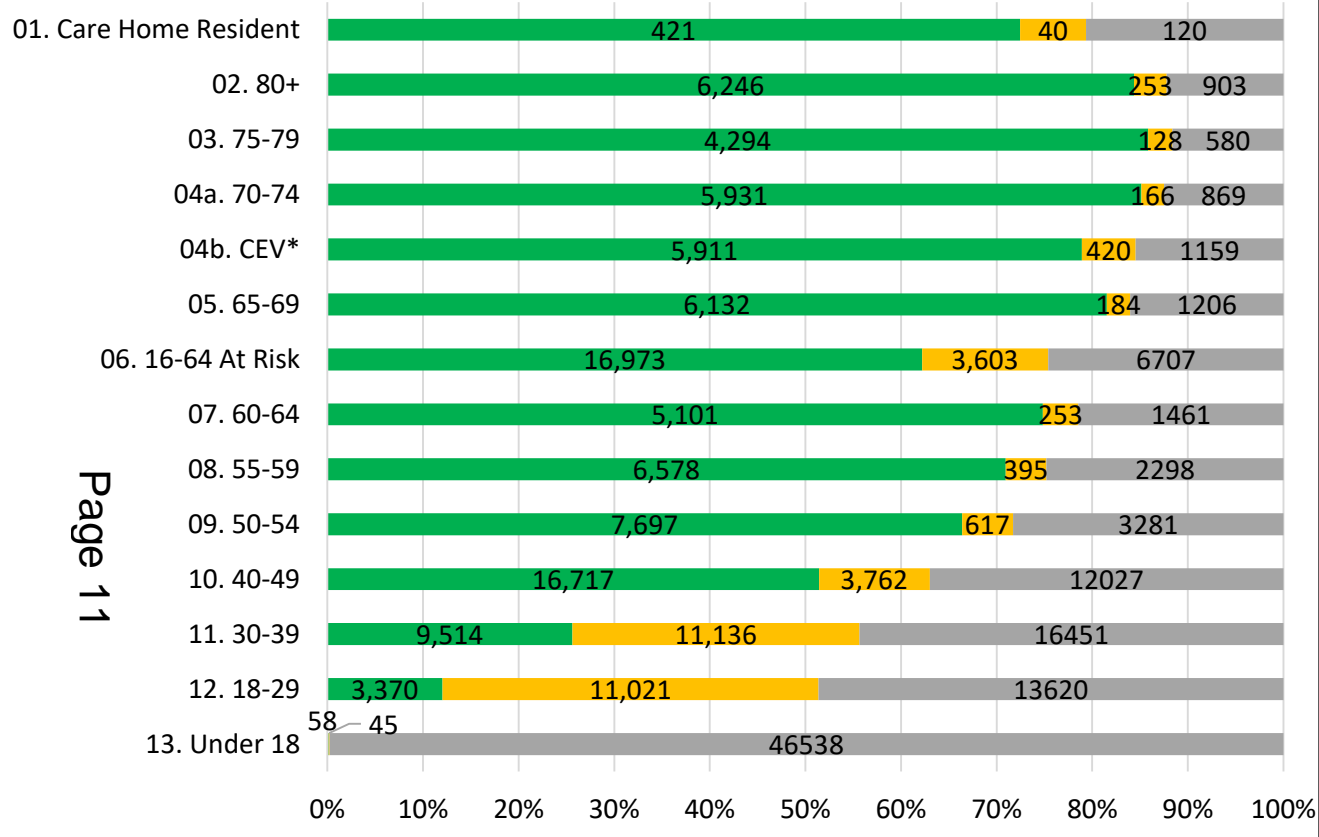
27th July 2021

Data as of 15th July 2021

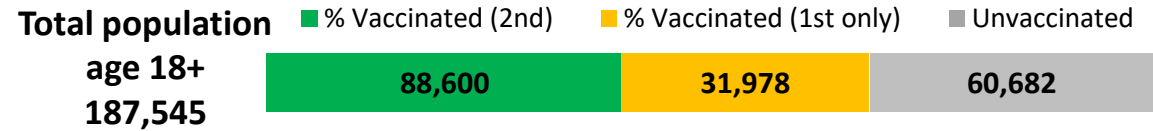


JCVI priority groups vaccine uptake in Merton residents

Using NIMS as population denominator (data as of 20th July)



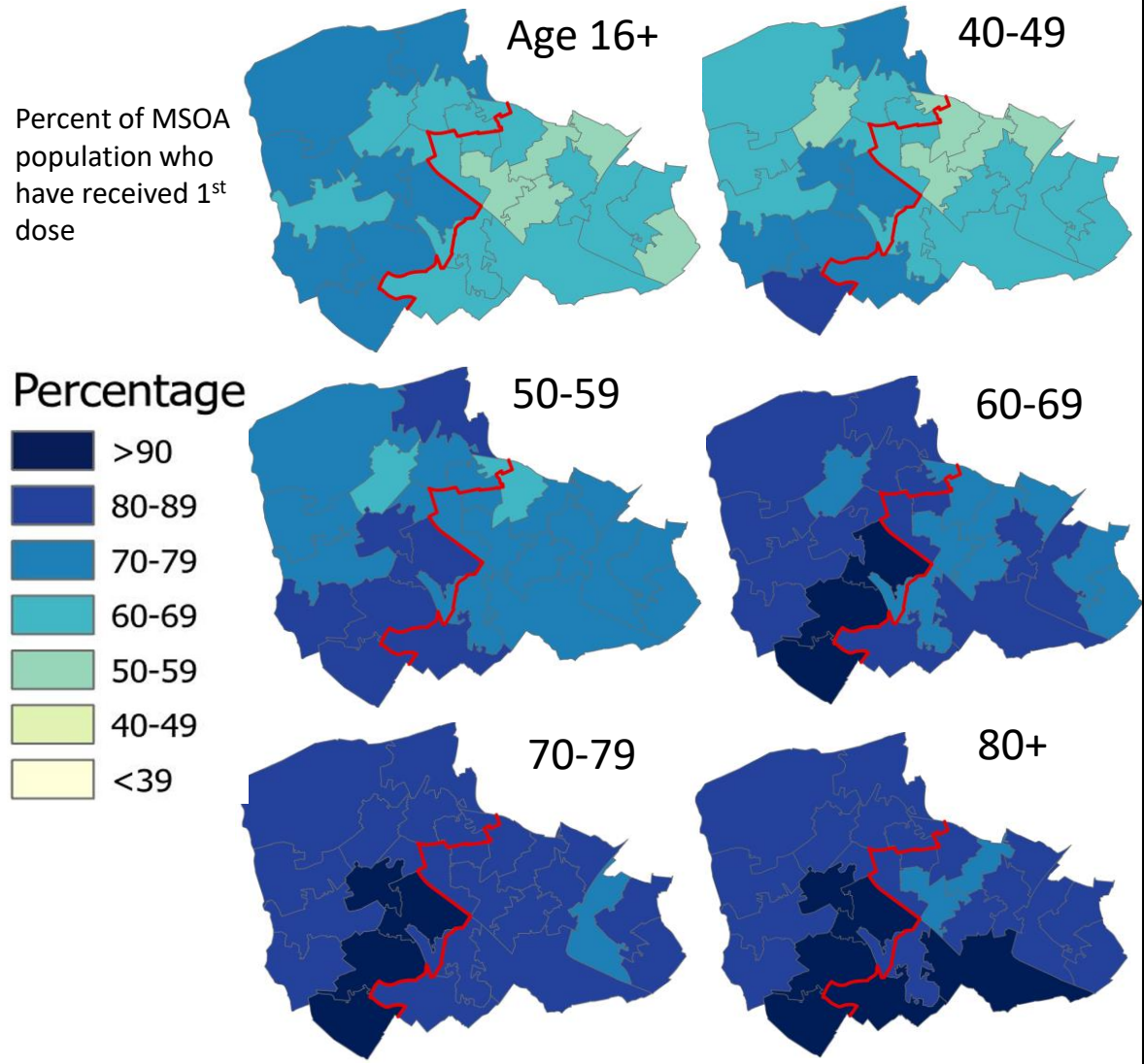
Page 11



*(CEV = Clinically extremely vulnerable)
 Note: Data has been extracted from NELCSU based on patients registered with a GP in SWL and resident in Merton. Therefore data may not align with vaccinations reported on slide 2.

Source: NELCSU vaccinations

Percentage of Merton residents by age group and MSOA that have received 1st dose of Covid-19 vaccination (as of 13th July)



Source: NHS COVID-19 vaccinations weekly report 15th July

Health and Wellbeing Board Community Subgroup

Page 12

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



Social distancing no longer mandatory

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 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

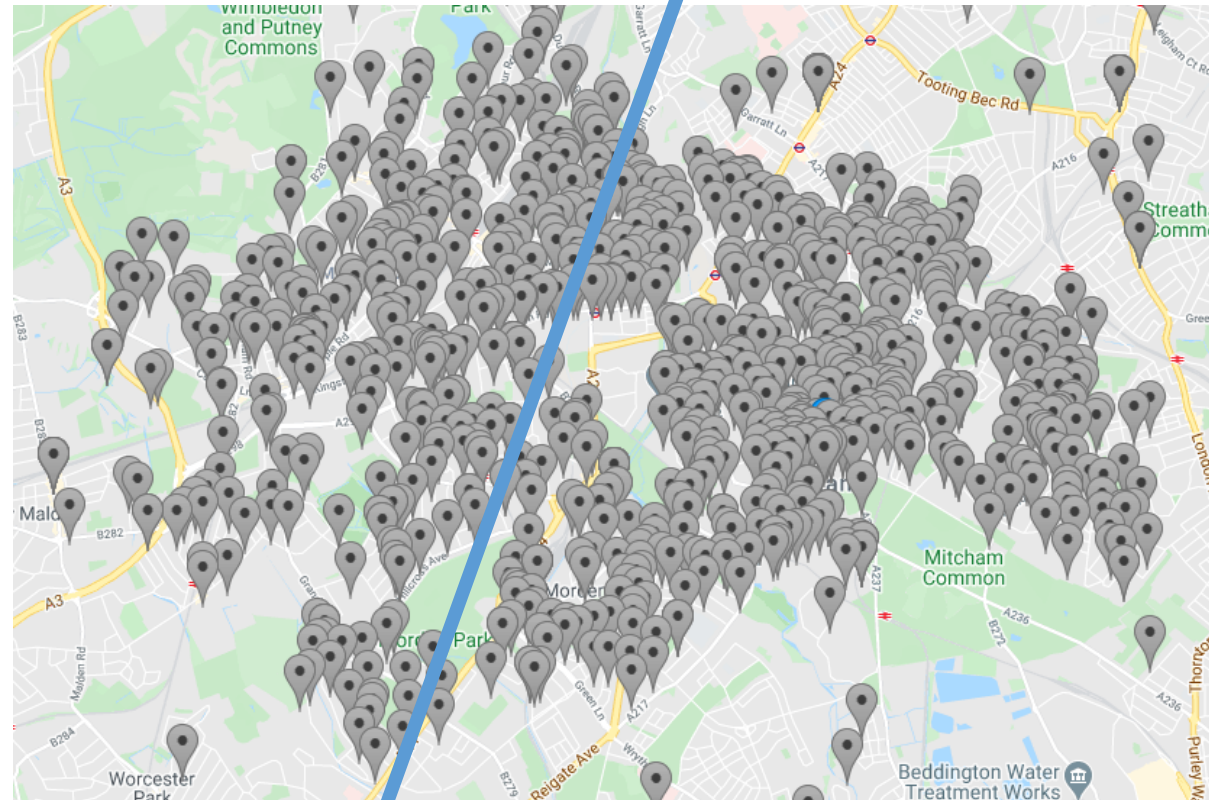
- **53% increase in the number of people seeking support** compared to the same period last year – **2,500 to 3,700 residents in total**
- **84% increase in the number of contacts** – indicating growth in complexity and multiple needs
- - trend continuing into new reporting period

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 **loneliness** 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

The Effects of the Pandemic on People Affected By Dementia

Page 21

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 Dementia

Page 22

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 Dementia

Page 23

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