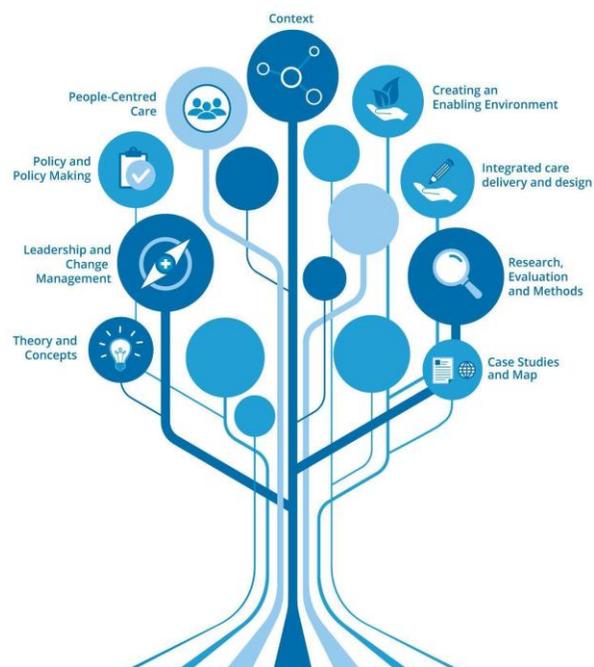


Integrated Care Matters

Inclusion Health

Knowledge Resource



About the information

The information provided in this document is intended to support the Integrated Care Matters webinar series.

Where possible, we select evidence that is published open access, and provided links to the materials referenced. Some are identified as author repository copies, manuscripts, or other copies, which means the author has made a version of the otherwise paywalled publication available to the public. Other referenced sources are pdfs and websites that are available publicly.

If you found this resource useful and would like to use the free [Evidence Search and Summary Service](#) (ESSS) to help you find and use evidence please get in touch to discuss your needs: esss@iriss.org.uk

Developed in partnership



Abbott, S (2022) [Nurse-led projects for people experiencing homelessness and other inclusion health groups: a realist evaluation](#)

British Journal of Community Nursing Vol. 27, No. 1 Research (paywall)

This paper presents findings from a realist evaluation of 10 small projects supported by the Queen's Nursing Institute Homeless and Inclusion Health Programme to deliver innovation in health care for people experiencing homelessness and other marginalised groups.

Aldridge, RW (2018) [Morbidity and mortality in homeless individuals, prisoners, sex workers, and individuals with substance use disorders in high-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis](#)

The Lancet Volume 391, Issue 10117, P241-250, January 20, 2018

This study shows that homeless populations, individuals with substance use disorders, sex workers, and imprisoned individuals experience extreme health inequities across a wide range of health conditions, with the relative effect of exclusion being greater in female individuals than male individuals.

Allied Health Solutions (2016) [Inclusion health: education and training for health professionals. End of study report](#)

This report is the output of a study of the education and training that healthcare professionals need, and also receive about inclusion health, to enable them to work effectively with vulnerable people who are either homeless, Gypsies and Travellers, Roma, sex workers or vulnerable migrants.

Butler, D (2022) [Diving into the deep end: a scoping review on taking the plunge](#)

BJGP Open 29 April 2022; BJGPO.2021.0230

Uses scoping methodology to map out the process of creating a 'Deep End' GP group.

Campos-Matos, I (2019) [From health for all to leaving no-one behind: public health agencies, inclusion health, and health inequalities](#)

The Lancet Volume 4, Issue 12, E601-E603, December 01, 2019

Public health agencies have to translate an overwhelming volume of evidence on health inequalities into actionable plans. Breaking responses down into a framework of universal and targeted actions can help focus activity and should lead to effective public health interventions that are available to all and adapted to some, particularly to those who face the most extreme forms of exclusion. Any successful approach to health inequalities must face up to and address this exclusion.

Cheallaigh, CN (2018) [The Development of an Inclusion Health Integrated Care Programme for Homeless Adults in Dublin, Ireland](#)

International Journal of Integrated Care 2018;18(s2):184

An Inclusion Health Integrated Care Programme is feasible and acceptable and offers benefits to patients and health care providers, with evidence of reduced need for costly unscheduled healthcare during the pilot programme.

Commonwealth Fund (2016) [Brazil's Family Health Strategy: Using Community Health Care Workers to Provide Primary Care](#)

Case study.

CPG Health Inequalities (2021) [A Human Rights Approach to Inclusion Health](#)

Public Health Scotland has just published a report on behalf of a cross-sector, multiagency group on the need for a human rights based approach to COVID-19 and the planning and recovery of services. The aim is to minimise unintended negative impacts on health for the most marginalised and excluded, preventing further increases in inequality in our communities.

Deep End Ireland (2018) [Role of Links Workers & Social Prescribing](#)

Recommends: A Links Worker programme is developed for Irish Deep End GP practices; These Links Workers would be part of a practice team in order to adequately develop relationships and trust; learn from the Scottish Links Worker programme, and adapt it for the Irish context; This Links Worker initiative gets appropriate resourcing, and that it is addressed in the context of ongoing GMS contract negotiations.

Doyle, E (2019) [Homeless and inclusion health](#) (poster)

The range of perspectives represented at FHIH events shows that it has established a truly multi-disciplinary and collaborative approach to tackling poor health outcomes for people who are excluded.

Connections made through its network have led to further cross-sectoral collaboration, support and professional development.

Fairhealth [Helping you learn how to reduce health inequalities](#)

A charity offering free courses, elearning, blogs, a podcast and much more. All designed to enable healthcare professionals to develop the knowledge, skills and confidence to work in areas of deprivation, with marginalised patients, and to reduce inequalities.

Guardian (2018) [Inclusion health: an Irish answer to the homelessness crisis](#)

A Dublin experiment is trying to close the revolving door that recycles people from the street to the hospital ward, and back again.

Inclusion Health [Inclusion Health Self Assessment Tool](#)

This online tool will help Primary Care Networks to assess engagement with Inclusion Health groups.

Luchenski, S (2018) [What works in inclusion health: overview of effective interventions for marginalised and excluded populations](#)

The Lancet Volume 391, Issue 10117, P266-280, January 20, 2018

This review identified a wide range of interventions for inclusion health target populations.

Luchenski, S (2019) [Co-production of a research and advocacy agenda for Inclusion Health](#)

The Lancet, 2019-11-01, Volume 394, Pages S68-S68

Despite challenges in finding a common language, co-production effectively developed an Inclusion Health agenda aligned with the perceived needs of excluded groups and those who work with them.

Ma, KPK (2018) [A Qualitative Study on Primary Care Integration into an Asian Immigrant-specific Behavioural Health Setting in the United States](#)

International Journal of Integrated Care, 18(3), p.2

The aim of this study is to identify facilitators and barriers to successful implementation of primary care-behavioural health integration in a multilingual behavioural healthcare setting.

Marmot, M (2018) [Inclusion health: addressing the causes of the causes](#)

The Lancet Volume 391, Issue 10117, P186-188, January 20, 2018

We need the involvement of society as a whole to tackle the causes of the causes of social exclusion and its dramatic health consequences.

Mercer, S (2019) [Effectiveness of Community-Links Practitioners in Areas of High Socioeconomic Deprivation](#)

The Annals of Family Medicine November 2019, 17 (6) 518-525

Assess the effect of a primary care-based community-links practitioner (CLP) intervention on patients' quality of life and well-being.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2021) [Implementing high-quality primary care: Rebuilding the](#)

[foundation of health care](#) Washington, DC: The National Academies Press

Puts forth an evidence-based plan with actionable objectives and recommendations for implementing high-quality primary care in the United States. The implementation plan of this report balances national needs for scalable solutions while allowing for adaptations to meet local needs.

National Inclusion Health Board (2014) [Promising practice: enabling better access to primary care for vulnerable populations: examples of good local practice](#)

Presents five case studies that aim to promote access to good primary and continuing care for vulnerable groups, specifically migrants, Gypsy and Traveller communities, homeless people, sex workers.

NIHR (2021) [Co-Designing the Deep End NENC](#)

Researchers from the NIHR ARC North East and North Cumbria are involved in a Phase 1 study, which will bring together primary care professionals working in 'Deep End' areas of the North East and North Cumbria to co-design the onward development of a Deep End Network for the region.

Pathway [Inclusion Health Education Mapping and Review: Full Report](#)

This report presents a review of current free and low-cost inclusion health education that is available online, and ranks this in terms of usefulness.

Pathway [Online inclusion health course](#)

Six free online training units for professionals with an interest in the health needs of people who are homeless, people who sell sex, Gypsies and travellers and vulnerable migrants.

Public Health England (2021) [Inclusion Health: applying All Our Health](#)

This guide is part of 'All Our Health', a resource that helps health and care professionals prevent ill health and promote wellbeing as part of their everyday practice. The information below will help front-line health and care staff use their trusted relationships with individuals, families and communities to take action on inclusion health.

Public Health Scotland (2020) [Inclusion health principles and practice: An equalities and human rights approach to social and systems recovery and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 for marginalised and excluded people](#)

This document outlines how a human rights-based approach will support recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated control measures.

Queen's Nursing Institute [Transition to Homeless and Inclusion Health Nursing Resource](#)

Online resource to support nurses who are new to community and primary care settings.

RCEM Learning (2022) [Inclusion Health in the ED](#)

Royal College Of Nursing [Inclusion health care](#)

Causes and resources.

Royal College Of Physicians [Inclusion health: Designing services](#)

Siersbaek, R (2020) [An Integrated Inclusion Health Service for Homeless Adults in Dublin: An Observational, Descriptive Study](#) 10.21203/rs.2.21411/v1 (paywall)

The pilot Inclusion Health Service was a multi-component intervention designed to improve outcomes for adults experiencing homelessness accessing hospital care. The objectives of this report are to describe the development and evaluation of the Inclusion Health Service.

Steen, R (2020) [Jumping in at the Deep End: supporting young GPs working in deprivation](#)

British Journal of General Practice 2020; 70 (692): 132-133

Thai, Le (2014) [Integrating Primary Care and Behavioral Health: A Nurse Practitioner's Perspective](#) AAPI Nexus: Policy, Practice and Community: 2014, Vol. 12, No. 1-2, pp. 193-209

This paper presents the experiences and perspectives of a nurse practitioner in a large-scale pilot program to integrate primary care and behavioral health between an FQHC and a community mental health center, both serving predominantly Asian immigrant populations.

Tweed, EJ (2019) [Inclusion health in UK-relevant policy reviews of health inequalities: a thematic, multilevel, governance document analysis](#) The Lancet, 2019-11-01, Volume 394, Pages S94-S94

Examines whether inclusion health concerns feature in health inequalities policy in the UK, analyses how flagship reviews on health inequalities described, explained, and made recommendations relating to these experiences.

Tweed, EJ (2021) [Including 'inclusion health'? A discourse analysis of health inequalities policy reviews](#)

Critical Public Health

A discourse analysis of how recent health inequalities policy documents describe, explain, and make recommendations relating to inclusion health.

University of Glasgow [The Scottish Deep End Project](#)

General Practitioners at the Deep End work in general practices serving the 100 most deprived populations in Scotland, based on the proportion of patients on the practice list with postcodes in the most deprived 15% of Scottish datazones.

Waterfall, J (2021) [What is inclusion health and why is it important for all nurses and midwives?](#)

British Journal of Nursing Vol. 30, No. 14 Public Health

Nurses and midwives should be familiar with and understand the concept of inclusion health for people in their care because of the enormous implications this has on the way they deliver care.

Wielen, LM (2015) [Not Near Enough: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Access to Nearby Behavioral Health Care and Primary Care](#)

Journal of health care for the poor and underserved vol. 26,3 (2015): 1032-47

Neighborhood-level factors are associated with access to nearby behavioral health and primary care. Additional behavioral health professionals are needed in racial/ ethnic minority neighborhoods and rural areas to provide access to behavioral health services, and to progress toward more integrated primary care.