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The ways in which nursing teams in the nurse led units make decisions about discharge also need to be explored. Nurses may, rightly or wrongly, be more conservative in discharging patients. They may err on the side of caution, but the benefits of these conservative decisions can only be judged with longer term follow up.

Do these two new studies help us understand the differences between medical and nursing care? We think they usefully remind us that nursing care is not necessarily less costly and that the extra costs may be worth the benefits but that health outcomes need to be measured carefully in studies of sufficient power. It should not be assumed that the outcomes of nursing and medical care are equivalent.

The skills of healthcare professionals and their assistants are in much demand and constitute a limited resource that needs to be deployed in the most cost effective way. Although UK health policy supports the development of nursing roles, as nurses take on more duties and responsibilities we must also question what, if anything, is being lost from nursing, to whom and does it matter?

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Large scale food retail interventions and diet
Improving retail provision alone may not have a substantial impact on diet

Ensuring communities have good access to healthy affordable food is one of the government’s joined up strategies to improve public health and reduce health inequalities.1-3 Policy solutions for deprived communities without good access—food deserts—have focused on improving provision of food retail as part of a wider suite of recommendations for population dietary change focused around food retail as part of a wider suite of recommendations for deprived communities without good access to healthy affordable food is one of the government’s joined up strategies to improve public health and reduce health inequalities.1-3 Policy solutions for deprived communities without good access—food deserts—have focused on improving provision of food retail as part of a wider suite of recommendations for population dietary change focused around food retail.2

For those consumers who switched their main food shopping to the new store an improvement in fruit and vegetable consumption in portions per day.4

In contrast the Glasgow study, a randomised controlled trial of a post-acute intermediate care service.2

The Leeds study concluded that access to food improved notably after the intervention. The average distance travelled to the main food store fell to under 1 km, and the percentage of people walking to the main food store tripled to over 30%. Substantial increases in consumption of fruit and vegetables of between 0.25 and 0.5 portions per day were also reported, particularly for respondents who switched to the new provision. In contrast the Glasgow study, a randomised controlled trial of a post-acute intermediate care service.2

Recently completed projects in Newcastle, Leeds, and Glasgow have started to provide us with this evidence.4-6 The Newcastle study concludes that food deserts exist only for a minority of people who do not or cannot shop outside their immediate locality and for whom the locality suffers from poor retail provision of foods that compose a healthy diet. Key predictors of healthy eating were found to be dietary knowledge, relative affluence, and healthy lifestyle—retail provision was not independently associated with diet.

The Leeds and Glasgow studies were both prospective evaluations of the impact of large scale food retailing. Utilising an uncontrolled before-after design the Leeds study concluded that access to food improved notably after the intervention. The average...
A theme issue “by, for, and about” Africa

Call for papers

2005, it seems, is the year of Africa.1,2 As world leaders gathered in Davos to discuss debt relief and pop stars re-released their poverty anthem, the world’s attention is drawn to magnificent Africa—a continent of vast cultural and regional diversity and potential but plagued by extreme poverty and disease. The Roll Back Malaria campaign reports that of the 300 million acute cases of malaria each year around the world (which result in 1 million deaths), over 90% occur in Africa. These mostly affect children under the age of 5. A new UN report estimates that more than 80 million Africans will die of AIDS by 2025, and another 90 million—more than one in 10 people on the continent—will become infected.1 Tuberculosis, maternal mortality, domestic violence, and undernutrition pose further health challenges.

Undoubtedly, these are problems of poverty. Despite substantial growth in the global economy over the past half century, most of Africa remains poor, with living conditions not conducive to good health and without access to cheap and effective medicines. Seventy five million more Africans are in poverty than a decade ago, and the depth of that poverty is brutal and widespread. Thirty four of the world’s 49 least developed countries are in Africa. Nearly half the region’s population lives on $1 a day or less. Women are disproportionately affected.3

Africa’s health challenges and solutions are complex, deeply rooted in political, socioeconomic, and cultural issues. Unfortunately, this complexity is rarely reflected in the current discourse on health. Instead, Africa is often inadequately portrayed in the broader world as a “basket case”: run by corrupt leaders, vulnerable to terrorist extremes, lacking infrastructure, unable to look after itself. Recently, efforts to help countries in the region to achieve the millennium