ORGANISING COMMITTEE

CMC
The three organising partners of the 17th World Congress on Public Health established a Congress Management Committee (CMC) consisting of representatives of WFPHA, SItI, ASPHER and the PCO. The CMC has the full managerial and financial management responsibility for the Congress.

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ICC
The International Congress Council (ICC) consisted of the Congress Management Committee and international public health experts representing various regions of the WFPHA, international health organisations, European health non-governmental organisations and Italian universities and institutes. The ICC in particular develops, in consultation with the CMC, the scientific programme including subthemes and plenary programme of the WCPH and identify speakers/panellists/moderators of the plenary sessions.

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The International Scientific Committee (ISC) consists of experienced public health experts from around the world nominated by WFPHA, SItI and ASPHER. It mainly advises the ICC on scientific matters of the conference and contributes to the scientific evaluation of the conference. We would like to thank the ISC for their support.

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Aim & Scope

Population Medicine is an open-access double-blind peer-reviewed scientific journal that encompasses all aspects of population, preventive, and public health research including health care systems and health care delivery. Its broader goal is to address major and diverse health issues, to provide evidence-based information to professionals at all levels of the health care system, and to inform policymakers who are responsible for the formation of health policies that can lead to evidence-based actions.

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Musculoskeletal symptoms and disorders, and related knowledge, attitude and practices among female textile workers in Karachi, Pakistan: a cross-sectional study
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Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of Musculoskeletal symptoms and disorders (MSD) and to assess Knowledge, Attitude and Practices regarding Musculoskeletal symptoms and disorders among female textile workers in Karachi, Pakistan. Methodology: To assess the prevalence of MSD, we used the adopted version of Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire (NMQ). For assessing individual and work-related factors, a structured questionnaire was developed and used. Data was be captured on Epidata and analyzed using SPSS 19. Percentages and frequencies were calculated for musculoskeletal symptoms and disorders, socio-demographic and work-related factors. Standard deviation (SD) and mean were calculated for age, duration of work and income. For KAP variables, responses were coded as “positive” or “negative”. Those scoring “positive” were considered as having good knowledge, attitude, and practices. Results: 311 respondents participated in this study. 253 (81.4%) of the female textile workers reported musculoskeletal symptoms. The Lower back was the most frequently affected region (71.7%), followed by shoulders (70.7%), neck (43.4%), forearm and elbow (24.4%), hands and wrist (20.6%), upper arms (15.1%) and upper back (5.1%). Self-reported average difficulty of pain was moderate, and most individuals (29.6–53.1%) reported duration of pain to be between 3-5 days. Nearly 69.5% female workers were very dissatisfied with their working space. Frequency of musculoskeletal complaints were popular among 26-35 years of age bracket. Higher monthly income, up to 5 years spent working in the textile industry, marital status and lower educational attainment all correlated positively with complaints. Those with MSD complaints were more likely to have better knowledge and safer practices score. Conclusions: Here is a high prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms and disorders among female textile workers in economically developing countries. Preventive measures and worksite interventions are needed to reduce work-related musculoskeletal disorders in this population. Health insurance, treatment and reimbursement schemes should be launched.


Health and well-being of Filipino senior workers
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The study uses a mixed approach which includes using an online survey to quantitatively describe the cardiovascular health condition of senior working people, and its relation to access to food, medicine, and health care. The sample is taken from worker communities or neighborhoods near factory belts in the capital of the Philippines. linear regression is used to analyze the social determinants of health. The study shows the condition of hunger and poor health among the elderly amid job and livelihood insecurity that was exacerbated by the pandemic. Keywords: senior workers, elderly health, job insecurity, healthcare

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Awareness and practice of family planning services among married men in area of Yemen
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Background and objectives: Family planning is the capacity of a people and couples to expect and accomplish their ideal number of youngsters and the dispersing and timing of their births. This study aimed to assess the level of awareness and practice of family planning methods among married men in Mukalla public hospitals.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in Al-Mukalla city during the time period of (2021-2022). 366 married men were recruited using interviewer-administered questionnaires with close-ended questions which consisted of three sections including demographic characteristics, awareness and practice sections. The collected data was computerized and summarized numerically and graphically using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Nonparametric statistical tests were used to assess the mean differences of sociodemographic variables with the knowledge, attitudes, and practices scores toward family planning.

Results: Among the study participants, the mean age was 35.25 (±7.959), and most of them (60.1%) had married within 10 years. The Findings of the study revealed that the majority of the participants (51.9%) had a good awareness of family planning methodswith a mean score of 7.27 (±2.307). Based on their responses, the most common method known and practiced by them as oral contraceptive pills. The most common reasons for not using family planning methodsamong men were the wish for more children and the fear of side effects. Conclusions: The study concludes that most men have a piece of comprehensive knowledge. However, the practice of family planning methodis still inadequate. Our study suggests directing health education interventions and promotion to enhance the utilization of family planning Methods.

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Inequalities in primary and secondary healthcare use among people living with dementia in England
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Background and objectives: In the UK healthcare services for people living with dementia (PLWD) are under pressure, and central government have not adhered to additional funding commitments. The UK population with dementia is expected to surpass 1 million by the year 2024, and the health and social care costs for PLWD set to treble by 2040, making it critical we understand how and to what extent, PLWD differentially use healthcare. This study aimed to explore social and spatial variations in healthcare use among people diagnosed with dementia (2002-2016).

Methods: Data were taken from Electronic Health Records of Clinical Practice Research Datalink General Practice patients in England (n=142,302). Healthcare contacts were standardised for the sample population, with rates of contacts per year calculated for three primary healthcare types (GP observations, and both dementia and non-dementia medications) and three secondary (Accident and Emergency (A&E) attendances, and emergency and elective hospital admissions). Generalised linear regression models, fully-adjusted for confounders enabled identification of differences in healthcare use by socio-economic, demographic and geographic factors. The sample was stratified by dementia onset, with a subsequent series of analyses generated for each healthcare type, Resulting in 12 regression models.

Results: The study highlights several social and spatial inequalities in healthcare use among PLWD. Men, PLWD from White ethnicity groups, in more deprived areas, and from rural areas, have greater use of healthcare services more closely associated with negative health outcomes, including less frequent GP contact and medications, and greater use of secondary healthcare.

Conclusions: Social and systemic measures are needed to reduce healthcare use inequalities among PLWD. These include: improved healthcare continuity, more frequent and better-quality health checks and medicines reviews, more culturally appropriate services, as well as greater and more accessible treatment and improved infrastructure for underserved communities.

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Concepts and definitions of healthy ageing: a systematic review and synthesis of theoretical models
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Background: Healthy ageing (HA) has been defined using multiple approaches. We aim to produce a comprehensive overview and analysis of the theoretical models underpinning this concept and its associated normative terms and definitions. Methods: We conducted a systematic review of peer-reviewed HA models in Embase.com, Medline(Ovid), Cochrane CENTRAL, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and Web of Science until August 2022. Original theoretical papers, concept analyses, and reviews that proposed new models were included. Operational models/definitions, lifespan development psychology theories and mechanisms of ageing were excluded. We followed an iterative approach to extract the models’ characteristics and thematically analyze them based on the approach of Walker and Avant. The protocol was registered in PROSPERO (CRD42021238796).
Results: Out of 10,741 records, we included 59 papers comprising 65 models/definitions, published in English (1960-2022) from 16 countries in Europe, Asia, and America. Human ageing was described using 12 normative terms, mainly (models ()): successful (34 (52%)), healthy (eight (12%)), well (five (8%)), and active (four (6%)). We identified intrinsic/extrinsic factors interacting throughout the life course, adaptive processes as attributes, and outcomes describing patterns of ageing across objective and subjective dimensions (number of models/definitions): cognitive (62), psychological (53), physical (49), social (49), environmental (19), spiritual (16), economic (13), cultural (eight), political (six), and demographic (four) dimensions. Three types of models emerged: health-state outcomes (three), adaptations across the life course (31), or a combination of both (31). Two additional sub-classifications emphasized person-environment congruence and health promotion.

Conclusions: HA is heterogeneously termed and conceptualized multidimensionally as adaptive processes of dynamic person-environment interactions to ageing, health-state outcomes, or both. Congruence with the living environment and health promotion/empowerment are emphasized. Our model classification provides a basis for harmonizing conceptual terms and dimensions that can guide research and comparisons of empirical findings. This would inform social and health policies enabling HA for populations in various contexts.

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The Adult Immunization Board (AIB): a platform to provide multidisciplinary support for the implementation and optimization of adult immunization in Europe

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Background: The low adult vaccination coverage and the barriers experienced during the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination strategies in almost all European countries underline the need for a thorough reflection on adult immunization programs in Europe. Therefore, the teams of Prof. Bonanni - University of Florence and Prof. Van Damme - University of Antwerp joined forces to create an adult immunization board (AIB) based on years of experience with the Viral Hepatitis Prevention Board (created in 1992) and the HPV board (created in 2015). The AIB will be an independent, international, and multidisciplinary group of experts in adult immunization. The experts will set the strategy and define the actions of the AIB.

Materials: AIB operates by organizing two yearly meetings: 1) Technical meeting covering technical aspects of adult immunization such as tailored vaccine services and communication for adults, electronic vaccine registries, adult immunization schedules, vaccine equity, coadministration of vaccines etc. 2) Country meeting to discuss country/region-specific aspects of adult immunization together with local experts.

Results: In November 2022, the AIB secretariat organized a Kick-off meeting with experts to establish the basic structure/functions of the Board, discuss the main Objectives, and plan future meetings. Experts from different disciplines/sectors welcomed the AIB initiative. It was indicated that it is timely to have a closer look into adult vaccination and it was recognized that immunization needs a lifelong course and does not end after childhood. The new platform was well received and endorsed as an appropriate and effective way to share information and exchange ideas and experiences across disciplines and borders. In Q2/Q4 2023, the first AIB technical/country meetings are scheduled.

Conclusions: AIB will be a platform that brings together the different key European stakeholders on adult immunization in order to effectively contribute towards the implementation and optimization of adult immunization in Europe.

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Impact of multimorbidity on health care utilisation in Australian older adults aged 45 years and over: a large population-based data linkage cohort study

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Background: Multimorbidity (MM), co-occurrence of two or more chronic health conditions in an individual, is often used in the assessment of complex healthcare needs and their impact on health outcomes. Management of MM is complex, but little is known about the impact of MM on health care services. Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among people aged 45+ years in New South Wales, Australia, who completed baseline questionnaires in the 45 and Up Study between 2005-2009. Baseline questionnaire data were linked to hospital, primary care Medicare billings, emergency department (ED), and deaths registry data. Our outcome of interest was high use of health care services within the 3-year baseline period (averaged over the years before, during and after recruitment). People who died during that period were excluded. High use was defined as: ≥1 General Practice (GP) visits, ≥2 ED visits, and ≥2 hospital admissions. Prevalence ratios (PRs) were used to measure the impact of MM, and Poisson regression models were used to estimate adjusted and unadjusted PRs with 95% confidence intervals.

Results: Among 251,689 participants (46.5% male, and 46.1% aged <60 years), the overall prevalence of MM was 44.1% and prevalence increased with age: 32.2% in 45-59 years, 50.3% in 60-74 years, and 63.3% in 75+ years. After adjusting for confounding, MM was associated with high service use: adjusted PR (95% CI) was 2.27 (2.06-2.51) for high hospital use, 2.02 (1.98-2.06) for high GP use, and 2.04 (1.90-2.21) for high ED use. The impact of MM on health care utilisation was higher among the younger age group. Conclusions: This study illustrates the burden of multimorbidity on service use within the health system. It also highlights the need to examine and rationalise service provision and utilisation across the health system to assist people with multimorbidity efficiently manage their conditions.

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Identifying risk factors for becoming obese: a record linkage longitudinal study in metropolitan Sydney using the 45 and Up Study

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Background: Obesity is the fourth leading cause of mortality globally. Australia has one of the world’s highest rates of adult obesity, with 31% being obese in 2017/2018, and increasing. If this trend continues, the Australian Bureau of Statistics predicts 18 million Australians will be obese or overweight by 2030. We aimed to identify risk factors for becoming obese among people aged 45 years and older. Methods: A record linkage longitudinal study of people from metropolitan Sydney was undertaken using data from the: 45 and Up Study at baseline (2005-2009) and first follow-up (2012-2015); Medicare Benefits Schedule; Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme; and deaths registry. We examined risk factors for becoming obese (Body Mass Index [BMI]≥30) at follow up (5-7 years after baseline), separately for people within the: healthy weight range (BMI:18.5 - < 25), and overweight range (BMI: 25 - <30) at baseline. We considered demographics, modifiable behaviours, health status, primary care usage, and medication use as covariates. Crude and adjusted relative risks (RR) were measured using Poisson regression model.

Results: At follow up, in the healthy weight range cohort, 1.1% (180 of 16,205) people became obese, and in the overweight range cohort, 12.7% (1939 of 15266) people became obese. In both cohorts, the following were associated with an increased risk of becoming obese: current smokers, physical functioning limitations, allied health services use through team care planning and use of psychiatric medications, while alcohol consumption and adequate physical activity were found to be protective. In the healthy weight cohort, high psychological distress was associated with an increased risk of becoming obese. In the overweight cohort, being female and full-time work were associated with increased risk, while older age was found to be protective. Conclusions: These findings should assist primary care clinicians to identify patients with characteristics that place them at risk of becoming obese for intervention.

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Use of wearable sensor technology to detect risk of fall in Indian older adults
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Background and Objectives: Approximately 28-35% of people aged 65 and older fall each year. As most of the falls occur during walking, evaluation of gait and balance impairment are considered as the most prevalent and sensitive predictors of fall. The population of older adults is expected to increase from 193 million by 2050 in India. However, no such programme fall prevention programme exists to date in India. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to establish normative reference gait parameters for Indian older adults and identify older adults at risk of fall using wearable sensors. Methodology: This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Pune city, India, among 659 community-dwelling older adults. Participants performed the Timed-up and go test (TUG) test fitted with the wearable sensors, which measured 59 gait parameters. Seven parameters were standardized for Indian older adults and fall risk of each individual was computed. Independent t-test, and one-way ANCOVA were used to establish normative gait parameters and predict risk of fall.

Results: The study reported a fall prevalence of 24.7%, with a mean stride length of 123.00 ± 15.19 cm and stride velocity of 110 ± 17.57 cm/s respectively. Significantly (p<0.05) shorter stride length was observed in participants above 80 years of age (109.01±18.08 cm). Using these gait parameters, the study found that 20% of the study participants were at low risk of fall, 30.5% medium risk, 25.5% high risk, and 24.1% were at very high risk of falling. The sensor reported a sensitivity of 85.71% (CI: 69.74% – 95.19%) and 56.02% (CI: 49.82% – 62.07%) specificity to predict falls. Conclusions: Wearable sensors are a dependable tool for identifying older adults at risk of falling in community settings with limited resources and expertise.

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Social wellbeing among urban elderly in India: exploring the role of multidimensional health
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Background: Globally, the share of the population aged 65 and above is projected to rise from 10 percent in 2022 to 16 percent in 2050. In India too will become the home for more than 350 million elderly by 2050. With ageing, people experience various crisis like loss of physical, mental, and social status and modification in their roles and responsibilities within family and society and paving their way towards dependency in life. This dependency on others deteriorates the quality of life and well-being among the geriatric population. The present study examines the influence of multidimensional health on the well-being among urban-dwelling elderly in India aged 60 and above.

Methodology: The sample was obtained from first wave of the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI). Social well-being was assessed based on the SWLS scale (Diener et al., 1985) among the urban elderly in India. Multivariate linear regression analysis was used to investigate the association between multidimensional health, sociodemographic variables and life satisfaction.

Results: The overall mean well-being score was 24.94 (SD=7.20) which is more than many developed countries like Spain, Mexico and China. Elderly with good physical, functional and mental health have been associated with higher well-being while having any depressive symptoms or any impairment was associated with lower life satisfaction among urban elderly. Apart from that, life satisfaction score differs significantly by socio-demographic characteristics (marital status, living arrangement, wealth and educational status).

Conclusions and Discussion: During old age a sense of companionship and good social networks are essential in enhancing well-being, whereas, perceived physical, mental and functional health are equally important in facilitating self-perception of ageing. Therefore, well-being among urban elderly should be looked not only from the perspective of individual factors (like health and socioeconomic status) but a broad socio-cultural dimensions should be inquired extensively to achieve successful aging.

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How multimorbidity affects trajectories in functional limitation and quality of life among middle-aged and older adults:
longitudinal findings from the 2013-2020 survey of health, ageing, and retirement in Europe
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Background and Objective: The increased burden of multimorbidity is impacting the lives of people worldwide by reducing the ability of individuals to live autonomously and leading to a poorer quality of life. Improving or maintaining a good quality of life can be an important coping mechanism for individuals living with multimorbidity and functional limitation. This study assessed how multimorbidity affects the trajectories in functional limitation and quality of life as well as the relationship between these two trajectories in a sample of middle-aged and older adults.

Methods: Longitudinal prospective data came from the survey of health, ageing, and retirement in Europe, conducted in Luxembourg between 2013 and 2020, distributed across two age cohorts: 50-64 years old (n=897) and 65 years old and over (n=688). Multimorbidity was defined as the co-existence of two or more chronic conditions. Functional limitation was assessed by the summated score from the (instrumental) activities of daily living scales. Quality of life was assessed by the control, autonomy, self-realization and pleasure scale. We used latent growth curve modelling techniques to conduct the analysis.

Results: Our results suggest that, throughout the life course, middle-aged and older adults living with multimorbidity experienced poorer quality of life, were at a higher risk of functional limitation, and had a higher number of functional limitations than those without multimorbidity. At baseline and across time, functional limitation had a negative impact on quality of life. We also found that the impact of multimorbidity on functional limitation and quality of life varies across the life course.

Conclusions: The previously observed cross-sectional associations between multimorbidity, functional limitation, and quality of life are more persistent and can affect adults over the life course. Any future research on the interrelationship between multimorbidity, functional limitation, and quality of life should assess these effects separately for middle-aged and older adults.

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Post acute care: cui prodest? A 1-year retrospective observational study
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Background: At the time of discharge from acute care (AC) hospital, many old patients are unable to return home and need a short or extended stay at skilled medical and nursing facilities in the hospital, post-acute care (PAC), for clinical stabilization and/or reactivation/rehabilitation. This work analyzes the characteristics of patients that needed hospitalization in PAC and the benefit for patients and hospital. Methods We checked consecutively 272 patient’s requests of transfer records from January 1 to December 31,2020. We considered age, sex, assessment of the patients suitability for transfer and date, day of transfer to PAC, date and type of discharge, diagnosis, re-hospitalization, death during hospitalization or within 3-6 months etc.

Results: 12 patients (4,4%) were considered not suitable for PAC; 95 woman and 82 male were transfer to PAC; 45 woman and 38 male considered suitable were not transfer for “lack of beds”. 26 patients (14,6%) transfer to PAC needed palliation versus 12 remained in AC. Patients discharged from PAC versus not transfer, due to “lack of beds”, were fewer re-hospitalized at one and 3 months (7,3% vs 12%) and (14,6 % vs 22,9%). For lack of beds in PAC, patients remained in AC 2116 days and were considered “bed blockers” long this period. In Italy PAC is remunerated “on a day” (about 150 Euros/day/patient) and from the day of the request/s/ evaluation’s PAC the patient has already acquired its DRG, so we can consider that the hospital has renounced approximately to 317,400 thousand euros of reimbursements from the Region.

Conclusions: Who benefits from the PAC? 1) The patient, who have a lower rate of re-hospitalization; 2) The patient, who have an adequate and protected discharge path 3) the AC, that have more bed available 4) the hospital that has adequate healthcare reimbursement for the provided medical service.
National Recovery and Resilience Plan - using the Health Project programming tool in Sardinia: Social Health Districts' mortality and aging index analysis from 2017 to 2021

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Background and Objective: A better reorganization of territorial assistance responses depends on identifying the specific social welfare needs of both individuals and collectivity. Focusing on Sardinia Region, in line with recent Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan indications, Population Medicine setting and Health Project programming tool, we should take into account its peculiar heterogeneity: population size and demographic characteristics; variation in mortality; eco-geographical aspects of the Social-Health Districts (SHD).

Methods: Retrospective observational study on the Italian and Sardinian resident population from 2017 to 2021. Population (Istat demographic data detailed for each municipality to depict Sardinian SHD) divided into 21 age groups, each including five years (0-4/100+). Ratios: Aging index and age-adjusted standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) calculated for the period 2017-2019, for 2020 and 2021, divided by SHD (age groups 0-64/65+). Standardized death rate calculated for the 21 age groups (reference: Italian population, same year). The excess mortality compared to the average baseline deaths calculated for the years 2020 and 2021 (group 0-100+; 0-64; 65+).

Results: The regional trend of standardized mortality rate shows an increase in 2020 and a slight decrease in 2021, confirmed by the excess mortality analysis. The SMRs show instead an overall increase in all Districts from 2020 to 2021, compared to the average baseline deaths calculated for the years 2020 and 2021.

Conclusions: Sardinia has the highest Italian aging index, with uneven dynamics across the Districts. The demographic aging will heavily test healthcare and social security costs. Health professionals and policymakers should therefore work together using as key concepts healthy aging and aging in-place, and paying attention to the elders’ idea of health as “the ability to adapt and self-manage”, focusing more on social environments and ability to use resources and manage restrictions.

Multimorbidity and out-of-pocket expenditure on medicine in Europe: longitudinal analysis of 13 European Health Systems between 2013 and 2015

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Background: Many European health systems are implementing or increasing levels of cost-sharing for medicine in response to the growing constraints on public spending despite their negative impact on population health due to delay in seeking care. This study aims to examine the relationships between multimorbidity (two or more coexisting chronic diseases, CDS), complex multimorbidity (three or more CDS impacting at least three different body systems), and out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPPE) for medicine across European Nations. Methods: this study utilized data on participants aged 50 years and above from two recent waves of the survey of health, ageing, and retirement in Europe conducted in 2013 (n=55,806) and 2015 (n=51,237). Pooled cross-sectional and longitudinal study designs were used, as well as a two-part model, to analyze the association between multimorbidity and OOPPE for medicine. Results: the prevalence of multimorbidity was 50.4% in 2013 and 48.2% in 2015. Nearly half of those with multimorbidity had complex multimorbidity. Each additional CDS was associated with a 34% greater likelihood of incurring any OOPPE for medicine (odds ratio=1.34, 95% CI=1.31 - 1.36). The average incremental OOPPE for medicine was 26-4 euros for each additional CDS (95% CI=25.1 - 27.7), and 32 1 euros for each additional body system affected (95% CI=30.6 - 33.7). The average incremental OOPPE for medicine was higher for those in the lowest socio-economic position group, as compared with those in the highest. Conclusions: Between 2013 and 2015 in 13 European health systems increased prevalence of CDS was associated with greater likelihood of having OOPPE on medication and an increase in the average amount spent when occurred. Monitoring this indicator is important considering the negative association with treatment adherence and subsequent effects on health. This study provides additional evidence to the erosion of the universal health coverage in European health systems.

The psoriasis comorbidity

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Background and Objective: Psoriasis is a multifactorial, chronic, systemic inflammatory disease. Current evidence suggests that psoriasis is associated with many chronic inflammation-related morbidities, but epidemiological studies on the specific characteristics of the psoriasis comorbidity are still lacking. The aim of the present article is to compare the multi-morbidity profile between patients with and without psoriasis.

Methods: In a matched case-control study, we extracted data on 57,228 patients and 125 morbidities from the Claliit Health Services Israeli insurance database.
Psoriasis cases were matched with control individuals by sex and age at enrolment. As pre-existing comorbidities we considered all conditions already present in controls at the same age as the matched psoriasis case at the time of their diagnosis. The two-proportion Z-test was used to test for differences in the prevalence of comorbidities between the case and control groups, while logistic regression analyses were run to calculate the odds ratio (OR) for each comorbidity.

Results: A higher proportion of psoriasis patients had at least one comorbidity (70% vs. 55% approx.); and half of them had two or more comorbidities, as opposed to one in three controls without psoriasis. Judging from a prevalence analysis, more than one in four psoriasis patients already had hyperlipidemia when their psoriasis was diagnosed, while one in five had hypertension or arthropathy. Behcet’s disease, hereditary neurological disorders, rheumatoid arthritis and hidradenitis suppurativa showed the strongest associations with psoriasis, with estimated ORs ranging between 3.5 and 7.

Conclusions: These findings confirmed the association between psoriasis and autoimmune or rheumatic diseases. Investigating the psoriasis comorbidity can help to quantify the real burden of comorbidities in psoriasis patients, and thereby support the development and adoption of personalized treatments to further improve their management.

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**Selenium exposure and oxidative stress and genotoxicity risk in a healthy Italian population: a cross sectional study**

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Background and Objective: The relation between selenium and cellular redox status is a greatly debated topic in human health. 8-oxo-7,8-dihydro-2′-deoxyguanosine (8-oxoG) is an oxidized derivative of deoxyguanosine and a sensitive biomarker of oxidative stress and genotoxicity. The present study assessed the extent to which selenium status was associated with urinary 8-oxoG concentrations in a healthy Italian population.

Methods: Of 148 eligible subjects, 137 healthy and non-smoking blood donors living in the Reggio Emilia province during 2017-2019 were enrolled. We measured urinary 8-oxoG concentrations and used restricted cubic spline regression analyses to investigate the association between selenium status (estimated using food frequency questionnaires, urinary concentrations, and serum concentrations of selenium and selenium species) and 8-oxoG/glutathione. Results: Median age of our population was 48.2 years. Median urinary selenium and 8-oxoG levels (n=137) were 22.02 µg/L and 3.21 µg/g creatinine, respectively. Median total serum (n=104) concentrations were 116.50 µg/L, while median dietary intake (n=137) was 78.7 µg/day. Little association between dietary, serum, or urinary selenium with 8-oxoG concentrations emerged in the overall population. Urinary selenium positively correlated with 8-oxoG levels in men, while in women an inverted U-shaped association emerged. Total organic selenium and selenoprotein P levels were positively associated with 8-oxoG until 100 µg/L and then the association became slightly inverse in both sexes. In males, glutathione peroxidase-bound selenium and selenomethionine were positively correlated with 8-oxoG, while negative associations emerged for inorganic species. In females, positive but weak associations emerged for organic selenium species.

Conclusions: Results of our study suggest that even though total selenium exposure seems not associated with 8-oxoG, selected selenium species may largely differ in their association with this oxidative stress biomarker, and that effects modification by sex was encountered. Selenomethionine-bound selenium was the organic compound most strongly associated with 8-oxoG.

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**Key considerations for the implementation of active assisted living systems to support older adult care**

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Background and Objective: Active Assisted Living (AAL) refers to internet-connected systems designed to improve quality of life, aid in independence, and create healthier lifestyles. As the population of older adults grows, there is a pressing need for additional supports in their daily lives and for non-intrusive, continuous, adaptable, and reliable health monitoring tools. AAL has great potential to support these efforts, but additional work is required to address the feasibility of the integration of AAL into care. The objective of this project is to address core issues with AAL system implementation, including user concerns, data governance, and building requirements for smart living environments.

Methods: To understand the concerns and opportunities regarding AAL, as well as to validate our data governance framework, 18 semi-structured group interviews were held with stakeholders representing different parts of an AAL ecosystem. Each group comprised of several participants from the same organization. These were categorized as (1) care organizations, (2) technology developers, (3) technology integrators, and (4) potential care recipients or patient advocacy groups. Furthermore, a review of 136 smart home technologies was conducted to understand what their technical requirements are and what issues may be faced by users trying to implement them.

Results: There is a critical need to acknowledge the trade-off inherent in AAL use between the benefits of the technology, their encroachment on privacy, and their cost in terms of time and finances. This trade-off is influenced by several factors, including the care context and what resources care recipients have available to them.

Conclusions: A greater consistency in oversight is needed, including clearer definition in access and who can access and is responsible for acting on data from AAL systems. Further work is necessary to address these needs, as well as set standards for AAL technologies and explore the equity of AAL access.

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**Importance and determinants of advance directives and healthcare proxy use among the oldest-old**

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Background and Objective: Making advance directives or deciding on a healthcare proxy are common instruments to assure that end-of-life care is in line with one’s own wishes. Correctly specified, these instruments help health professionals and relatives to act in the best interest of the patient. We use two large population-based datasets from Germany to explore if the oldest-old (80+) make use of these instruments and what determines this use.

Methods: Analyses are based on two population-based studies among persons aged 80 years and older in Germany. We perform descriptive and subsequently logistic regression analyses to identify who makes use of these instruments. In line with theoretical assumptions on healthcare behavior, we consider age, gender, education, (functional and cognitive) health, institutionalization, social embeddedness, and personal attitude (towards spirituality, assisted suicide and death) as determinants of using advance directives or deciding on a healthcare proxy.

Results: The majority in both studies had either advance directives or decided on a care proxy (76.2% and 87.4%). Often participants used both (62.8%). In the large nation-wide sample, higher age, good functional health, a partnership, and a strong focus on self-determination at the end of life increased the odds of using these instruments while cognitive impairment decreased their use. In the smaller regional sample, only cognitive impairment was significantly associated with (lower) use.

Conclusions: Most persons aged 80 years and older in Germany make use of advanced directives and decide on a healthcare proxy. This shows that the oldest-old want to have a say in their end-of-life care and want their alleged wishes to be considered. Persons with cognitive impairment – and thus potentially in need of these instruments – had considerably lower odds of using them. Targeted information for persons with beginning cognitive decline within the healthcare setting could thus be helpful.

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**Transition to retirement impact on depressive symptoms: results**

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from a longitudinal analysis within the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) project

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Background and Objective: In an ageing society, with people living longer years after retirement, pension impacts on mental health outcomes should be carefully assessed. Scant evidence is available from longitudinal studies on the short and long-term impact on depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation.

Methods: We conducted a longitudinal study based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) data from 28 European countries collected between 2004 and 2020. To estimate the relative risk (RR) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI) for depression (derived from the EURO-D scale as a binary outcome) and suicidality at seven different time intervals since retirement, we fitted generalised estimating equation models for repeated measures.

Results: We selected a cohort of 6,998 individuals employed at baseline and retired at follow-up (median follow-up time: 9 years; maximum: 16 years). Considering the “year of retirement” as the reference category, the risk of depression ten years or more before retirement resulted being about 17% higher (RR: 1.17; 95%CI: 1.03-1.38) compared to those not retiring. - tough estimates were not statistically significant - as retirement approached. Compared to the year of retirement, we observed a 9% (RR: 0.91; 95%CI: 0.82-1.00) to 11% (RR: 0.89; 95%CI: 0.81-0.99) reduction in risk in the following three years, and a gradual rise thereafter. Because their risk patterns did not overlap, suicidality and depression stood out as clinical entities that do not necessarily cooccur and require different preventive strategies.

Conclusions: Longitudinal data suggest that transitioning to retirement reduces the risk of depression in the first years after the withdrawal from work, in the so-called honeymoon phase. As retirement seems to have an independent and protective effect on mental health, it may be identified as a target moment for preventive interventions to promote well-being in older ages and boost the observed impact.

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Developing new models for integrated community health and social care for dependent older people: the case of Programa Maior Cuidado in Brazil

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This paper offers a case study of the development, implementation, evaluation and national scale-up of a novel intervention for dependent older people living in vulnerable families. It also identifies key lessons for other countries facing similar health service challenges. Since 2011 Programa Maior Cuidado (PMC) has been supporting care-dependent older people living in poor neighbourhoods of Belo Horizonte. Local health posts and social assistance centres work together to identify eligible families and provide integrated support. Trained family-support caregivers, recruited from similar communities, provide families 10 to 40 hours of help a week. This offers family caregivers respite from round-the-clock care work, and PMC carers also promote family care-giving skills. PMC carers monitor older peoples condition and report back to monthly case reviews jointly conducted by staff at health and social assistance posts. Over the past five years, there have been an ongoing process and impact evaluation of PMC, including both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. These have generated broadly positive findings, including evidence that PMC is cost effective, promotes more effective use of health services and benefits both older people and their families. This had led the Ministry of Health to support PMCs national roll-out, and PMCs identification as a model of best practice by WHO, World Bank and other agencies.

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Patient-reported outcomes in robotic total knee arthroplasty: a retrospective cohort study with Robotic Surgical Assistant system

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Background and Objective: Even if RATKA (Robotic assisted total knee arthroplasty) is a widely used surgery, there is still a gap of knowledge about patient reported outcomes. The aim of this study was to compare self-reported outcomes in patients who underwent RATKA (with ROSA - “RObotic Surgical Assistant system” technique) and patients who underwent the manual surgery (traditional technique).

Methods: We compared 73 patients operated with ROSA technique with 62 operated with traditional technique. The data were collected with WOMAC (Western Ontario and McMaster University Osteoarthritis Index), a self- administered questionnaire that investigates pain, stiffness, and functionality of the patients. We performed two surveys, the first was before the intervention and the second was 6 months after the surgery. We evaluated the absolute and percentage differences between the two groups. Statistical analysis were performed with two-tailed T-test and chi-squared test.

Results: After the 6 months follow-up, we observed lower PROM scores in both groups. In particular, the total WOMAC score in the ROSA group dropped from 66.0 to 32.5, while in the other group it decreased from 62.4 to 24.6. The post- operative absolute difference between the WOMAC scores of two groups was 7.9 points (RR: 0.92; 95%CI: 0.82-1.00) to 11% (RR: 0.89; 95%CI: 0.81-0.99) reduction in risk in the following three years, and a gradual rise thereafter. Because their risk patterns did not overlap, suicidality and depression stood out as clinical entities that do not necessarily cooccur and require different preventive strategies.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that a clear superiority of RATKA to conventional TKA is not yet demonstrated. Moreover, a knowledge gap about the proper methodology to analyze the patient reported outcome measures may exist. Also, given the recent evolution of the technology, an urgent need to conduct studies with longer term outcome evaluation is compelling.

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Empowerment of healthy ageing through integrated care managers in China

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With over 200 million people over the age of 65 by the end of 2021 and around 50 million being care dependent, China faces the enormous challenge of reforming the system and strengthening primary health care to meet the needs of older adults, aiming for better prevention and reduction of care dependency as part of the nation’s healthy ageing strategies. While people-centered integrated care (PCC1) has been set as the key model for improving the health and care systems in coming decades, World Health Organization’s ICOPE (integrated care for older people) is being implemented first in Beijing, then in a multi-center pilot across China. Health and social care workers went through modular training sessions before becoming “integrated care managers” to carry out screening, assessment and care plans in primary care settings following the ICOPE care pathways that are adapted to fit locally available resources. Incentives are designed for them to receive additional income and recognition from delivering personalized care plans. Despite their heavy duty of pandemic control-related tasks, primary health care workers reported high levels of satisfaction and interest in continuing as the front-line providers of integrated care, supported by multi-disciplinary teams from hospitals, nursing care and higher education institutions. Coordinated teams leveraged tele-care tools to empower each other when working against the risks of intrinsic capacity decline and functional ability loss among community and home-dwelling older adults. The ICOPE implementation pilot in China might provide some reference for feasibility and impact of integrated care on the health and social well-being of the ageing population in low resource settings. Advocating a policy shift from disease-oriented approach to one that promotes holistic care continuum often demands locally relevant and applicable innovations.

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Predictors of Chronic Pain: comparison between older adults with and without life-long cognitive disability

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Background and Introduction: Chronic pain is a major public health issue globally, adversely affecting quality of life (QoL) of older adults. It constitutes a ‘silent epidemic’ in many countries including Australia. Amongst those with life-long cognitive impairments, are people with intellectual disability (PwID), who experience multiple socioeconomic and health disadvantages. This comparative study aims to examine concurrent underlying social and health factors as predictors of
of chronic pain in older PwID cohort compared to their normative age peers (i.e., older non-PwID cohort). Methods: Data were derived from cross-sectional surveys on demographic, socioeconomic, health and health-services measures across Australia's two most populous states – New South Wales and Queensland. The sample included older adults aged 60+ years (PwID, N=391; non-PwID=920). The PwID cohort required face-to-face interviews to mitigate comprehension limitations that could confound results. Non-PwID cohort completed paper/online survey forms. No observable errors were found in response validity by variation in survey modality. Results: PwID cohort was younger (mean: 65.2y, SD: 4.4y) compared to non-PwID (mean: 71.9y, SD: 7.7y). Chronic pain was reported by both PwID (26.9%) and non-PwID (24.1%) groups. Univariable logistic-regression for both cohorts showed chronic pain to be associated (p < 0.05) with arthritis, gum disease, falls, and sleep-disturbance, whereas cancers (past & current) were not significantly associated. Anxiety, depression, and adverse life-events were also statistically significant. Multivariable regression modelling showed that significant variables (p<0.05) for PwID cohort included arthritis and adverse life-events, whereas for the non-PwID cohort arthritis, falls, adverse life-events, and depression were significant. Conclusions: Despite its relatively younger age-profile, PwID cohort had higher levels of chronic pain. There was also similarity of factors associated with chronic pain in both cohorts. The presentation will highlight importance of better understanding and managing predictors of chronic pain for maintaining or enhancing quality of life of older adults.

Amit Goyal

Enhancing quality of life of older adults.

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Association of pain and depression among middle-aged and older adults of India

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Background and Objective: India is ageing and it is estimated that the population age 45 and above will account over 40% of the population by 2050. Ageing is associated with high burden of chronic diseases. Approximately one third of the population aged 45+ are also suffering from pain and depressive symptoms. Epidemiological studies have shown that pain and depression are closely related. We didn’t find any nationally representative study establishing this relationship of pain and depression. This study aims to examine the association between pain and depression among middle-aged and older adults of India.

Methods: This study uses the individual level data from the Longitudinal Ageing Survey of India (LASI), Wave 1, 2017-18. This study is restricted to 59416 individuals who have respond to all the variables of interest. We used the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) Scale short form to measure the depression with threshold of ≥4 symptoms. Pain is measured by a polar question i.e. “Are you often troubled with pain?”. Descriptive statistics were reported by proportions or mean. Independent chi-square tests were used to compare the categorical variables between those with and without pain and depression. The estimates for the prevalence of depressive symptoms were adjusted for age-sex considering the national age and sex composition as reference. The logistic regression model was used with depression as outcome variable and pain and socio-demographic covariates as predictor variables.

Results: Depression typically affects 25% of the middle aged and older adults without pain, but among patients with pain, 32% experience depression. The predicted probability of depression among those with pain was 0.31 compared to 0.25 among those without pain. Considering the older adults with pain, there is huge variation in the prevalence of depression among states of India ranging from 56.5% in Jammu and Kashmir to 8.8% in Mizoram. This will be done via SLIDO and via personal interventions of the delegates. Also, delegates from public bodies and from life of academic institutions will be invited to attend and actively contribute to improve cross-country exchange and learnings in population health from a planetary perspective. Links: —[1] http://www.healthinformationportal.eu/rapid-exchange-forum

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The integrated pathways of care in the social and healthcare services: the AgICOT experience in Teramo, Italy

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Background and Objectives: The process of population ageing leads to greater needs for local welfare services. This projects main Objective is to strengthen the hospital-territory integration by establishing Hospital - Territory Agencies of Continuity and Integration (AgICOT) in the Local Health Unit (ASL) of Teramo. The specific target of the project is frail elderly people aged 65 years or more.

Methods: A multidisciplinary working group (health professionals from the Local Health Unit of Teramo and academics from the University of Florence) has set up an organizational plan and a training course for all the health professionals working in AgICOT. The innovative tools used by AgICOT are the Life Project (LP), a document that collects clinical, social, psychological, and linguistic-communicative assessments of the followed person, and the Healthcare Budget (HB), which is the sum of all healthcare, social and relational resources and services used for this person. Individuals followed by AgICOT are monitored and/or re-evaluated continuously, and LP and HB are updated in each of these situations.

Results: Between April and October 2022, the working group defined the organization of AgICOT and its kick-off, and at the same time prepared and implemented a training course on the topics of primary care and transition care management. The first AgICOT was inaugurated in October 2022 and started working on 20 cases, which represent the first group of patients served by the new Agency.

Conclusions: AgICOT takes care of the frail elderly by defining a care pathway that is comprehensive of both social- and health-related aspects. The re-evaluations and continuous monitoring guarantee that every need is better assessed and can find a proper answer outside the hospital. AgICOT will not only improve the integration between the hospital and the territorial services, but it will also improve an effective and efficient use of the latter.

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Developing and validation of a dietary diversity score for French older adults

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Adopting healthy dietary habits, including higher dietary diversity, has been associated with healthy aging. Several scores have been developed to assess the dietary diversity, but none specifically among older adults. Therefore, the present work aimed to develop and validate a healthy dietary diversity score (DAS) in a sample of older adults enrolled in a representative national survey.

The studied sample was constituted of 696 older adults aged 60y and over, from the latest cross-sectional French Individual and National Food Consumption study (INCA3). The dietary survey included three 24 hours recalls and a Food Propensity Questionnaire. The occurrence of consumption of 20 food groups weighted by positive (for whose consumptions are healthy and should be encouraged) or negative (for whose consumptions are unhealthy and should be limited) points composed the 20 score components whose sum defined the DAS. The validity of the DAS was assessed by describing its association with the food score components, energy intake, solid energy density (SED), probability of adequate nutrient intake assessed by the PANdiet and with educational and physical activity levels. The DAS ranged from -35 to 115. Higher DAS were positively and significantly associated with more points in healthy score components like Fruits or Vegetables (r= 0.51, p<0.0001 and r= 0.54, p<0.0001 respectively). The DAS was not significantly associated with the total energy intake (r= 0.02, p>0.6). The DAS was significantly positively associated with the PANdiet (r= 0.43, p<0.0001) while inversely associated with the SED (r= -0.37, p<0.0001). Higher DAS were observed among participants with higher educational and physical activity levels as expected. The DAS we developed is validated to assess the healthy dietary diversity score of French older adults. Beyond, it could be a useful tool to assess the impact of public health nutritional trials.

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Gender differences in global Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs): a descriptive Analysis of the global burden of disease study 2021
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Background & Objective: Gender inequalities in society result in gender differences in the social determinants of health and health risk factors, and have lifelong health consequences. However, little research systematically examines the magnitude and nature of gender differences in health across the life course.

Methods: We used data from the Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD) 2021 to conduct a descriptive analysis of gender differences in the top-20 causes of male and female Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) globally and across world regions for four age groups (10-24, 25-49, 50-69, and 70+ years).

Results: Across the lifespan, female DALY rates are higher than males (p<0.05) for mental, neurological, and musculoskeletal disorders globally. For depressive, anxiety, and headache disorders, the female-male gap emerges at an early age and continues over the life course. The gender gap in low back pain widens with age and is highest at 70+ years. Girls and women aged 10-49 years have higher DALYs due to HIV/AIDS compared to men, and the most pronounced gap is in sub-Saharan Africa. On the contrary, for several conditions with a higher male burden (p<0.05), gender gap emerges after 50 years, for e.g., for COVID-19, ischemic heart disease, and lung cancer. Among younger males (10-24 years), road injuries are the top cause of global DALYs, with the largest male-female gap in Latin America. We also find that women and girls are more affected by conditions with a higher morbidity burden throughout their lifespan. On the other hand, men and boys of all ages bear a disproportionate mortality burden.

Conclusions: Our study highlights the need for policy interventions to promote well-being and reduce gender disparities in health at all stages of life, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 and 5.

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Reliability and validity of the bone health literacy questionnaire for middle-aged and elderly women
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Objective: To develop a questionnaire for assessing bone health literacy among perimenopausal and postmenopausal women in Shanghai, and to evaluate reliability and validity of the questionnaire and to provide scientific evidence for generalizing the application of the questionnaire in the elderly METHODS The questionnaire was developed based on the integrated theoretical model of health literacy proposed by Regional Office for Europe of World Health Organization in 2012. Using relevant questionnaires in domestic and abroad literatures for reference, through two rounds of expert consultation, 45 items of bone health literacy questionnaire were formed. After evaluating the repeatability and effectiveness of the questionnaire, a questionnaire on bone health literacy for middle-aged and elderly women was formed. 40 items of bone health literacy questionnaire for perimenopausal and elderly women were summarized. Cronbachs a and split-half reliability were calculated to evaluate the reliability of bone health literacy questionnaire, and content, discriminant, convergent and structural validity were performed to measure the validity of the questionnaire RESULTS A total of 447 community women aged 45-65 were investigated. The overall Cronbachs a of bone health literacy questionnaire was 0.763 and the split-half reliability was 0.793. The correlation coefficient of each sub-questionnaire with the total questionnaire was 0.403–0.703. The bone health literacy questionnaire had good content validity, with the success rate of calibration experiment of 57.50% and 86.25% respectively. Confirmatory factor analysis showed that the goodness of fit index (IFI) and other indicators reached the adaptation standard, and the structural validity was good. Conclusion: The questionnaire has good reliability and validity, and can be used as a simple tool to measure and evaluate bone health literacy.

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Serological responses up to 9 months following COVID - 19 mRNA vaccination in residents and healthcare workers of long - term care facilities: a multicenter prospective cohort study in Northern Italy
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Background and Objective: Long-term care facilities (LTCFs) were severely affected by COVID-19, in particular in Northern Italy. We aimed to assess antibody responses among residents and healthcare workers (HCWs) of 13 LTCFs through serum samples collected at three time points: prior to, two weeks, and 9 months after receiving Pfizer/BNT162b2 SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine (respectively t0, t1, and t2).

Methods: IgG antibodies targeted towards the S1 domain of the spike protein were measured, and results were expressed in binding antibody units (BAU/ml). Friedman’s average rank test was performed to compare antibody titres between the three time points. Two logistic regression models were built to identify independent predictors of (1) developing and (2) maintaining a significant antibody response to vaccination, using a previously identified threshold. In total, 534 subjects were enrolled (371 HCWs and 163 residents).

Results: Age had a bi-modal distribution, in line with participant type: the median age among HCWs was 47 years (IQR 38 - 54), and was 84 years (IQR 80 - 90) among residents. The majority of participants were female, both among HCWs and residents (83.01 and 70.55 respectively). Over half of study participants had a SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by RT-PCR prior to t0, however the proportion of seropositive individuals at t0 was 37.83%. The antibody titres at t1 were the highest; at t2 the IgG titres significantly decreased, remaining however 10 times higher compared to titres at t0. Previous infection was the only significant predictor of maintaining and maintaining a response threshold in both models. Residents showed higher IgG titres than HCWs at each time point. Significant differences were found at all time points stratifying participants according to age.

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Role of vegetarian and plant-based diet in the prevention of mild cognitive impairment and dementia
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Background and Objective: The increasing number of people with Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and dementia represents a relevant public health problem. For this reason, there is interest in the assessment of factors affecting disease risk, in order to implement effective prevention strategies and promote a healthy lifestyle. In particular, diet as a determinant of cognitive impairment and dementia represents an important field of research, and many studies focused on the effects of plant-based, vegetarian or vegan diets on cognitive functions and dementia risk.

The aim of this systematic review is to assess whether a plant-based or a ‘strict’ vegetarian diet is protective or detrimental towards cognitive functions.

Methods: The protocol of this systematic review and meta-analysis has been submitted to PROSPERO. The literature search has been conducted on 4 different databases: PubMed, Web of Science, Embase and Cochrane library. We used MeSH terms and keywords related to “plant-based diet”, “vegetarian diet”, “Mild Cognitive Impairment”, “dementia” and “memory impairment”. We found 2 additional articles through citation chasing techniques.

We defined the following inclusion criteria according to the PICOS statement: adult population, adherence to plant-based, vegetarian or vegan diets, assessment of cognitive functions through dementia risk or cognitive decline at increasing adherence to different dietary patterns, and both observational studies (cohort, cross-sectional or case-control) and randomized controlled trials. We will also perform a dose-response meta-analysis whenever possible.

Results: In the preliminary literature search, we found a total of 1537 articles (including 2 studies added through citations), 255 of which were duplicates. After duplicate removal, the abstract and the full-text of 1282 articles were screened, leading to the exclusion of 1263 of them. Nineteen studies met our inclusion criteria and could be included in the systematic review.

Conclusions: The study is currently ongoing and its results will be presented at the Congress.

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Do meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials estimate the true population effects of multiple risk factor interventions?
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Background: Large reductions in cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality since 1950 are a significant public health triumph. Exploratory models of declining CVD mortality trends in high-income countries attribute just under 50% each to population trends in medical/surgical interventions and risk factor reductions, leaving <10% unexplained. However, meta-analyses (MA) of multifactorial trials yield modest effect sizes that explain only a tiny fraction of the population declines. Arguably, entire population data are superior to MAs of Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) samples given the methodological and practical problems of experimentally estimating the effect of simultaneously modifying several factors in real-world settings. Might MAs of multifactorial RCTs also underestimate the true population effects of multiple risk factor modifications in other common outcomes in older adults?

Methods: For cognitive impairment (CI) and unintentional falling (UF) in older adults, literature searches were conducted for i) MAs of multifactorial RCTs and ii) attempts to explain population trends in terms of changes over time in risk factors and clinical interventions.

Results: For UF, while some well-done RCTs show clinically significant comparative reductions in both fall occurrence and the number of risk factors in intervention groups, MAs tend to show modest or even null results. While fewer multifactorial RCTs have been completed for CI, early MAs also show modest effects. No attempts were found to replicate the CVD trend analysis for UF or CI, possibly because neither UF nor CI outcomes, or trends in risk factors or clinical interventions, are available in population data like for CVD. This data incompleteness might be overcome with statistical models that interpolate partial time-series data from numerous sources to estimate the true population effects of multifactorial interventions.

Conclusion: Estimating the true population effects of UF and CI interventions may require more sophisticated methods than MAs of samples studied in complex and problematic multifactorial RCTs.

Assessing the quality of the built environment in dementia: a framework to evaluate long-term care facilities
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Introduction: Life expectancy worldwide is raising fast, with a correlated increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and years lived with disability. Dementia is one of these, with about 7 million people affected in Europe and the number is set to double by 2050. These patients are complex due to the serious changes in the cognitive sphere, altering perceptions of the space. They are the most frequent users of healthcare facilities, but these structures often are not suitable for them.

For this reason, rethinking is now urgent to create safe and suitable environments.

Materials and Methods: This study aims to develop an evaluation framework of the main aspect of the design of a built environment for people with dementia.

To this end, a systematic literature review was conducted on scientific databases using meaningful keywords. The review was useful to outline the main characteristics that the environment dedicated to the dementia patient must possess to be inclusive and prosthetic.

Results: The research has allowed defining a set of requirements that the space must have to be prosthetic for the patient. These findings have been identified and were divided into three main macro-areas (physical, cognitive, and social aspects) 7 criteria, and 31 related sub-criteria. The results were also validated through the involvement of stakeholders and experts in the topic, both from the architectural and medical field to establish the relationship between physical factors and patient outcomes.

Conclusion: The results of this research can be used as guidelines to design proper facilities for people with dementia and cognitive disabilities. This is because there is an urgent need to create and renovate the existing buildings to make them as therapeutic and prosthetic as possible. The priority also in research must be to investigate which aspects of architecture can impact patients’ health and well-being.

Suffering in Silence: Urinary Incontinence among Bangladeshi Women
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Background and Objective: Urinary incontinence (UI), the involuntary loss of urine, is a common, distressing condition of women, affecting all ages and across different cultures. Globally, an estimated 200 million women suffer from UI, although the prevalence of UI varies across settings. Research on UI has primarily been conducted in developed countries and there is a paucity of data on UI in developing countries. The objective of this paper is to provide an estimated prevalence of UI, its sub-types and associated factors among ever-married women aged 15-49 years in Bangladesh.

Methods: This paper used data from 2016 Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey, conducted in a nationally representative sample of 300,000 households. Ever-married women aged 15-49 years, residing in these households, who had ever given birth were asked a set of pre-tested questions to identify symptoms of stress and/or urge incontinence. The weighted prevalence of UI, its sub-types, and factors associated with different types of UI were identified using logistic regression. All analyses were conducted in Stata version 15.

Results: The prevalence of any UI was 15.8% (95%CI 15.7, 16.0). The most common subtype was stress incontinence, with a prevalence of 13.7% (95%CI 13.5, 13.8), followed by urge incontinence, with a prevalence of 7.6% (95%CI 7.5, 7.8) and mixed incontinence, with a prevalence of 5.5% (95%CI 5.4, 5.6). Age, religion, parity, educational attainment, economic status and residence in certain parts of Bangladesh are the risk factors for women's reporting of different types of UI. Conclusion: The study findings are in line with findings from other South Asian country studies. The findings of this study, with its large sample size, population-based sampling and rigorous data collection process, will be useful for making effective plans to reduce the silent sufferings of Bangladeshi women from UI.

Health outcomes and physiological adaptations of regular physical activity among young individuals
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Background: Leading risk factors for chronic disease – smoking, alcohol consumption, poor nutrition and physical inactivity (SNAP behaviours) – cluster together (i.e., appear in specific combinations in distinct subgroups). Longitudinal clustering and its association with health outcomes are less well understood.

Objective: This is the first study to identify longitudinal clusters of SNAP behaviours and to relate them to health outcomes in older adults.

Methods: Using data from Waves 4-8 of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA; N = 17977), we identified longitudinal clusters of SNAP behaviours using latent class analysis. Health outcomes (from Wave 9) included multimorbidity and complex multimorbidity, along with eight body system disorders defined according to the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision system. To examine how clusters are associated with socio-demographic characteristics and health outcomes, we used multinomial and binomial logistic regressions, respectively.

Results: Six clusters with stable within-cluster behaviour trajectories were identified: Low-risk (20.9%), Low-risk but heavy drinkers (11.1%), Low-risk but inactive (22.2%), Do nothing (17.2%), Inactive, heavy drinkers (18.1%), and High-risk smokers (10.5%). Health-risk dominant clusters had lower levels of education and wealth. Women dominated the Low-risk but inactive cluster, whereas men dominated the heavy drinking clusters. Low-risk and Low-risk but heavy drinkers had a lower prevalence of all adverse health outcomes compared to other clusters. In contrast, the Low-risk but inactive cluster had the most ‘negative’ outcomes: highest prevalence of multimorbidity, complex multimorbidity, circulatory disorders, and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders. High-risk smokers were most likely to suffer respiratory disorders, while the least physically active clusters were most likely to suffer endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic problems.

Conclusions: Health behaviour clusters were strongly but differentially associated with health outcomes, suggesting a complex relationship. Identified clusters can be compared with similar analyses in other countries and used to tailor interventions to specific sub-populations and socio-demographic profiles.

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The role of the built environment in dementia: evolution and adaptation of an innovative care model through the SARS-COV-2 pandemic

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Introduction: The first Alzheimers village in Italy rises in Monza named “Il Paese Ritrovato”, an innovative long-term care facility dedicated to individuals with mild-to-moderate Alzheimers disease or other Dementias. The total area is 3,360 m2 and it hosts up to 64 guests divided into 8 apartments (single rooms and private bathrooms). The village includes buildings with highly recognizable features thanks to the careful selection of colors and finishes with classic, almost stereotypical, but familiar and reassuring lines that limit adequately furnished spaces. Every space is designed to stimulate cognitive functions and provide a good quality of life for residents.

Methods: The retrospective cohort study involved 60 subjects. Variables collected from June 2018 to December 2020 included demographic data, cognitive and functional statuses, comorbidities, engagement in activities through the Engagement Social Index, and psychoactive medication use. Follow-up was performed every 6 months from admission until the Tcovid (starting covid Time) period. Outcomes included any significant changes due to isolation compared with the pre-pandemic period.

Results: The study population had a mean age of 82.5 years (76.7% female), with a predominant diagnosis of AD (65%). Assessment at Tcovid showed rather different data than those recorded in the first 18 months with accelerated worsening of MMSE and CDR scales, increased prescription of antipsychotics (+5%), antidepressants (+11.7%, p=0.045) and benzodiazepines (+1.7%), and increased number of falls delineating the worsening of functional status accelerated by the pandemic.

Limitations of the study include observational design and small sample size. Conclusion: The pandemic resulted in an abrupt reorganization of the care model with an orientation predominantly toward the health needs by disrupting the use of shared spaces and any opportunity for cognitive stimulation. This showed how psychosocial activity and appropriate study of the built environment play an important role in the well-being of people with cognitive impairment.
COVID-19 vaccination among older adults in India: a case of underrepresentation
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Background: Older adults are known to experience higher mortality and hospitalisation when infected with COVID-19 due to their increased vulnerability. COVID-19 severely impacted Indian older adults during the first two waves of the pandemic. While India’s vaccine coverage is impressive in absolute numbers, the coverage proportion, particularly among older adults, was questioned during the deadly COVID Delta wave. Hence, the analysis seeks to study the policies concerning prioritisation, and vaccine coverage among older adults in India.

Methods: Mapping of the COVID-19 policies with the COVID vaccine and mortality data published by the Government of India between December 2019 and December 2022 was carried out to explore the reasons behind the underrepresentation.

Results: Nearly 2000 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were provided to Indian citizens as of mid-December 2022. 92% of older adults aged 60 and above received the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. While 88% of older adults received the second dose, only 53% received the booster dose, known as the precaution dose. While the coverage until mid-December 2022 is impressive for the first and second doses, it was not remarkable in 2021. When the COVID pandemic mortality was at its peak until July 2021, only 50% and 19% of older adults received the first and second doses. This was because older people did not receive sufficient prioritisation during the pandemic.

Conclusion: COVID-19 vaccination coverage among older adults looks promising based on recent data. However, due to a lack of prioritisation, the coverage was poorer amongst this vulnerable group during the peak stages of the pandemic. Future pandemic vaccination programmes must consider prioritisation of older adults to reduce overall as well as older adult specific mortality and hospitalisation in India.
The role of folate metabolism enzymes SNPs in non-obstructive azoospermia: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Introduction: The problem of elder abuse exists in the present society and is considered an important social issue. It usually goes underreported because of the inability of the elderly to seek help and the lack of awareness regarding legal procedures. The consequences of elder abuse are enormous ranging from mental health issues to physical injury and death. Most of the available evidence has found that family members and caregivers are the ones primarily involved in the abuse of the elderly.

Objective: To find the prevalence, pattern, and associated factors of elder abuse in an urban area

Material and Method: Cross-sectional community-based study conducted between August 2019 to August 2020 in an urban field practice area of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar. A total of 360 participants aged 60 years and above were interviewed using various semi-structured interview schedules and validated study tools such as Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS). The data obtained were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software Version 22.0.

Results: Approximately one in five (19.4%) elderly reported some form of abuse. The types of elder abuse reported were physical abuse in 12 (3.3%), verbal abuse in 25 (6.9%), emotional abuse in 40 (11.1%), and financial abuse in 15 (4.2%) elderly participants. The sons and daughters-in-law of the elderly participants were the main perpetrators of the abuse reported. Depression and past history of abuse were found significantly associated with any type of abuse.

Conclusion: The prevalence of elder abuse found in this study was considerably high, with 70 (19.4%) out of the 360 elderly participants reporting some form of abuse. Emotional abuse was the most reported, and physical abuse was the least reported type of abuse. The most common perpetrators were those on whom the elderly depended, like their sons and daughters-in-law.

Preliminary and factors associated with elder abuse in an eastern state of India

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Introduction: The problem of elder abuse exists in the present society and is considered an important social issue. It usually goes underreported because of the inability of the elderly to seek help and the lack of awareness regarding legal procedures. The consequences of elder abuse are enormous ranging from mental health issues to physical injury and death. Most of the available evidence has found that family members and caregivers are the ones primarily involved in the abuse of the elderly.

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Realist evaluation of the impact, viability and transferability of an alcohol harm reduction support program based on mental health recovery: the vitae study: First results
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Methods and Analysis
The Vitae study adheres to the theory-driven evaluation framework where the realist evaluation method and contribution analysis are used to explore the effects, mechanisms, and influence of context on the outcomes and to develop and adjust an intervention theory. This study is a 12-month, multi-case, longitudinal descriptive pilot study using mixed methods. It is multi-centered, and carried out in 10 addiction centers. The target number of participants was 100 beneficiaries and 23 professionals.

Results: Among the 29 beneficiaries included in 7 addiction treatment or prevention centers in France, 66% were male (n=19) and the average age was 43 years (SD=10.3). A large majority (96%) had alcohol use disorders according to the DSM-5 criteria. At 12 months follow-up, 10 persons (34%) were retained in the iACAI! Program. The unique qualitative materials will be used to describe and analyze the viability of such an intervention.

Conclusion: Viability and transferability of complex health interventions is a major public health topic and remains a highly valuable research field. This study, focusing on an innovative intervention for people with alcohol use disorder implemented in different contexts will provide valuable information for the implementation science but also for the HR field.

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Association between household air pollution and cognitive health among older adults in India: A multiple mediation approach through depression and insomnia
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Objectives: The relationship between household air pollution exposure and cognitive outcomes of depression cause sleep disorders, suggests that these could play a multiple mediating role in the association between air pollution and cognitive impairment, and the study aims to speculate on this mediation effect.

Method: The study utilizes data from Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI), 2017–2018. We have used a multiple mediating model to understand the relationship between indoor air pollution, cognition mediated through depression and insomnia, while controlling all possible confounders.

Result: Household air pollution was negatively associated with cognitive health (β= −0.38) in all models, with depression (β= 0.18) and insomnia (β= 0.038) acting as mediators. The results show that unsafe cooking practices, indoor smoke from incense sticks, mosquito coils, and secondhand smoking are associated with lower sleep quality and depression among older adults.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that household air pollution is associated with cognitive decline, but this relationship is mediated by a person experiencing depression and/or insomnia. The study lays a foundation for future investigations into this nexus to inform and formulate policies to reduce exposure to air pollutants and improve screening and access to mental health services as a public health priority.

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Older adults’ risk profiles for intense care transition patterns: 15-year results from a swedish population-based study
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Background: Older adults are at higher risk of experiencing frequent healthcare transitions. We aimed to quantify and characterize the care transition patterns of older adults associated to individuals’ sociodemographic, clinical and functional characteristics.

Method: Data are from the Swedish National Study on Aging and Care in Kungsholmen and the Swedish Patient Register through which we assessed care transitions between home, home care, nursing home and hospital in 3,363 older adults ≥60 years old. Markov multistate models were used to represent the study participants likelihood of moving across various care settings.

Results: Over 15 years, the study participants spent on average after each transition two years at home, one year at home with home care, one year in a nursing home, eight days in hospital and 17 days in post-acute care. On average, study participants experienced ten hospitalizations over the study period. Being unpartnered was associated to a significant higher hazard of transitioning from home to hospital (HR 1.12) and to be discharged from hospital to home with home care (HR 1.18) or to a nursing home (**). Similarly, multimorbidity (2+ diseases) was associated with a higher hazard to transitioning from home to hospital (HR 1.56) and to be discharged at home with home care (HR 2.40).

Cognitive impairment significantly increased the hazard to be institutionalized independently from the starting setting (HR range 2.14-2.48). Slow walking speed finally increased the hazard to be hospitalized (HR range 1.14-1.28) and to be discharged at home with home care services (HR 1.20).

Conclusion: Different sociodemographic, clinical and functional characteristics trigger specific care transition patterns of older adults. Preventive strategies addressing individuals with such characteristics should be tested in the attempt to reduce healthcare fragmentation.

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Did covid-19 pandemic modify palliative care utilisation in 2020? a retrospective observational study comparing 2020 and 2019 administrative data in tuscany, Italy
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Background & objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for palliative care (PC) to relieve suffering at the End-of-life (EOL). The study aims to assess the early impact of COVID-19 over EOL quality of care received by patients, comparing 2019-2020 data.

Conclusion & objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for palliative care (PC) to relieve suffering at the End-of-life (EOL). The study aims to assess the early impact of COVID-19 over EOL quality of care received by patients, comparing 2019-2020 data.

Methods: Retrospective observational study based on administrative data. The
study population includes all Tuscany region (Italy) residents (≥18 years) died from 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2020 with a clinical history of cancer and/or with chronic diseases (heart-failure/chronic-pulmonary-disease/dementia/ictus/amytrophic-lateral-sclerosis/muscular-dystrophy/myotonic-dystrophy/kidney-failure). Patients were divided upon year of death. EOL care quality outcome measures were evaluated. Analysis was performed using STATA-15 (significancy P<0.001).

Results: 31,758 patients died in 2019, 33,967 in 2020. Both years patients-selection represented over 70% of Tuscany decedents; 52% of patients being females and more than 70% being over 75 years old. In last 30 days of life, 2020 group (vs 2019) showed significantly: lower hospital burden: Emergency Department (ED) admission (52.1% vs 56.2%), ED admission (non-hospitalized) (37.9% vs 41.4%), hospitalization (56.0% vs 62.8%), hospital as the place of death (30.5% vs 34.0%), chemotherapy (3.9% vs 5.5%) but higher use of new chemotherapy (3.0% vs 1.9%); higher ICU burden (not significative): ICU admission (69.8% vs 48.4%), use of life-sustaining treatments (22.0% vs 18.4%); lower utilization of PC services: hospice services (5.7% vs 7.7%; 3.6% vs 5.0% if considering last 7d), opioid therapy (24.7% vs 25.9%), active home PC services (21.0% vs 22.6%), no PC support (70.3% vs 68.8%).

Conclusion: The pandemic, due to fear of the disease, contributed to reducing hospital burden for patient with EOL needs but failed to strengthen PC response, thus lowering EOL quality of care and contributing to inequalities.

Further studies are needed to evaluate the mid-long term impact of COVID-19 pandemic on quality of EOL care, especially after the introduction of vaccines since 2021.

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Community-based program focused on social support limits covid-19 mortality: a retrospective cohort study
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Background: COVID-19 pandemic mortality hit especially people over 80 years. This paper aims to assess the impact of Community-based pro-Active Monitoring Program (CAMP) on octogenarians’ survival, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The CAMP “Long Live the Elderly!” supports to the over 80s population living in selected Urban Area (UAs) of Rome. The paper compares mortality in these UAs with the mortality of adjacent neighbourhoods, which were not served by the CAMP program, between October 2020 and March 2021. Mortality was stratified by COVID-19 incidence, percentage of people living alone, and income per capita by means of a Generalized Linear Model weighted for the UAs’ > 80s population. The Rome Municipality Statistics Office provided data on mortality. Results: Between October 2020 and March 2021 the Statistics Office reported 234 (56.5/1000) deaths in the zones served by CAMP and 477 (52.9/1000) deaths for the UAs not served by CAMP. The increase in mortality compared to the same period of the previous year was 37 (22.4%) and 74 (25.2%) respectively for UAs served and not served by CAMP. The absence of CAMP, weighted for the population and adjusted for the COVID-19 incidence, and the percentage of Older Adults >80 living alone, was associated to a 37% increase of deaths (p<0.001).

Conclusions: Mortality among octogenarians increased during Rome’s worst phase of COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of CAMP is associated with a containment of mortality. Social support might be one of the reasons for this result. However, given the limited sample size, further research is warranted.

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Trends in the geriatric workforce in the romanian healthcare system
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Background & objective
The importance of the geriatric health workforce is pivotal in relation to the aging populations, their constantly expanding needs, and the increasing frailty. Specifically, people over 65 years old are accountable for 18.9% of the romanian population, which is close to the eu level of 20.6%. Additionally, the romanian healthcare system encounters challenges regarding the healthcare workforce, such as British nurses migration, the lack of a comprehensive health workforce policy, and assuring adequate numbers and distribution. This paper aims to assess the trends in the geriatric workforce between 2016-2022 in romania, with a particular focus on the differences between regions.

Methods: The study has a quantitative, longitudinal design implying secondary data analysis conducted on doctors specialized in geriatrics. We used the annual report on the activity of healthcare facilities and the national statistical yearbook issued by the national institute of statistics for 2016-2022 population-related data.

Results: At the national level, the number of geriatricians increased by approximately 43%, from 210 in 2016 to 300 in 2022. The results indicate an aging workforce, as the highest share was represented by doctors aged 53, respectively 54 years old. In terms of distribution, the south region holds the highest number of geriatricians, with a 44.8% difference from 2016 (n=125) to 2022 (n=181). Alternatively, the west region had the lowest numbers, with a 16.7% increase (n=6 geriatricians in 2016 compared to n=7 geriatricians in 2022). In this region, the ratio of inhabitants aged over 65 years old reported to geriatricians has decreased from 52,98 in 2016 to 51,14 in 2022.

Conclusions: The romanian healthcare system has tremendous differences concerning geriatricians’ distribution between counties. Despite the slight increase over the years, the number of geriatricians reported to the aging population should represent an interest for the policymakers.

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A comparative analysis on the approaches of patients about stem cell treatments in turkey
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Regenerative and restorative innovations in medicine is one of the contested area for the patients and their relatives in terms of both by offering new treatments and also by carrying some ambiguities through their implementation process. Among these innovations, stem cell treatments are on the front line that patients approach towards it with the curiosity, hope and expectations. In order to measure approaches of patients with diverse demographical features in Turkey, we’re conducting nationwide Project entitled as “The Socio Cultural, Economic, Ethical and Law Effects of Regenerative and Restorative Medical Technologies in Turkey” since 2021 with the support of The Scientific Research and Technological Research Council of Turkey. This projects is aiming at a comparative analysis on the differences and similarities of the approaches between the patients with high socio-economical status and the patients with relatively low socio-economical status. In order to obtain diverse approaches, a vast survey is implemented to the patients in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Erzurum which are the four main metropolis cities that represents socio- cultural diversity in Turkey. Survey is answered by the 750 patients both in the University hospitals and private hospitals. Ankara University, Ege University and Istanbul University hospitals are representing public hospitals by offering costless health care services in the sample, while two private hospitals are representing paid health care services in Turkey. Preliminary remarks of the survey are displaying that although there are some differences between patients about their general attitudes towards health issues in their life, the approaches of the patients are more similar in terms of supporting innovative medical Technologies and treatments according to their socio-economic status. This Project is also giving some clues on the expectations of the patients with diverse socio-economical and cultural status from the governments about bearing the costs of stem cell treatments in Turkey.

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Self-rated health status in south africa: the roles of neighborhood disadvantages, social trust and religion
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Background and objective: Self-ratings about personal health are broad self-evaluations of health status which reflect general dimensions of health including chronic conditions. The construct of Self-rated health is related to multiple
domains of health outcomes such as mortality rates, comorbidities, psychological distress and the numerous psychosocial effects that result from socio-economic inequalities in health. The primary focus of our study is to apply a theoretical framework drawing on the stress process paradigm to examine the central research question. Do religiosity dimensions and social trust mediate and/or moderate against the deleterious effects of one ecological chronic stressor: neighborhood disadvantages?

Methods: This study applies nested models using stereotype logistic regression to analyze a random probability sample (n=3531) from the World Values Survey (WVS) in South Africa. Self-rated health was measured in a single survey question: All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? In response, study participants were asked to indicate where they would put themselves on an ordinal scale (i.e., Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor).

Results: (1) Neighborhood disadvantages predicted lower self-ratings of health (p < 0.00), controlling for respondents’ demographic characteristics, income, employment, religious affiliation and exposure to violence in the past year, (2) the effects of social trust were only limited to mediate against ecological stress; however (3) higher religious engagement predicted more favorable ratings on health status, thus diminishing the negative effects of the stressor.

Conclusion: This study contributes to the literature by investigating the interface between self-rated health and ecological chronic stress in sub-Saharan Africa. Our empirical results lend credence to the positive effects of social involvement to mitigate the deleterious effects of neighborhood disadvantages.

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LISA - Health Literacy cohort study
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Background and objective: Health literacy (HL) is the degree to which individuals can find, understand, and use information and services to inform health-related decisions and actions for themselves and others, whether at home, at the workplace, in the community, marketplace, healthcare sector, or the political arena. LISA is a cohort study developed in Portugal, which aims to measure HL in the adult population of Leiria, over the next 10 years. As secondary objectives it is intended to characterize anxiety and depression and metabolic risk.

Methods: LISA is a population-based prospective cohort study. It will collect data on HL through European Health Literacy Survey (HLS59-Q12). The study population will be composed by adults (≥ 18 years old) who are non-institutionalized and living in private households in Leiria. The random sample is stratified by gender and age groups. A face-to-face interview will be conducted with the Computer Assisted Personal Interview at baseline. Follow-up will be carried out every 2 years via telephone call. The association between independent variables and health literacy is examined by means of variance analysis with measurement repetition. Results: The measuring instruments will allow a diagnosis of the situation in the municipality of Leiria. It will be possible to develop specific strategies and initiatives to promote HL, that will allow each citizen to make an informed decision, and that contribute to better health outcomes, more efficient use of health services, and decrease in health spending.

Conclusion. The HLS-EU revealed that 47.6% of respondents in Europe had limited HL. Given these issues, it is necessary to train and inform about the disease and what everyone should do to fight it and, above all, prevent it. This is the HL process that should empower citizens with knowledge to make conscious and informed decisions about the promotion of individual and collective health.

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Ethical issues in long-term care in low-, middle- and high-income countries during the covid-19 pandemic
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Background. Long-term care (LTC) centres experienced an unprecedented emergency involving exponential mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic, placing residents, staff, families and organizations in a precarious position. Complex issues surrounding how to best support elderly populations at great risk in the pandemic have highlighted the importance of gathering information on ethical issues to inform effective policy and decision-making. While several national and international reports have documented the multifactorial impact of COVID-19 on LTC residents’ living conditions, to our knowledge, no literature currently offers stakeholder-identified ethical issues from across low, middle, and high income countries (LMIC; HIC) and different sociocultural contexts during the pandemic.

Objective: In collaboration with the World Health Organization Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Ethics Network, this project sought to identify ethical issues faced in LTC by residents, families, staff and organizations. The aim of this survey was to better understand the ethical issues being faced in LTC and inform public health policymaking in future health crises.

Methods: Using snowball recruitment and a participatory approach, a survey was distributed in 8 languages including: English, Spanish, French, Hindi, Portuguese, Arabic, Mandarin, and Russian.

Results: 305 respondents from 45 countries highlighted the dozens of ethical issues in LTC care during the COVID-19 pandemic. A content analysis found overlap in the themes of responses between stakeholders. Visitation, isolation, harm, staff well-being, and the overall enforcement of policies during the pandemic represented the most often discussed issues. We found overlap in the identification of many ethical issues faced by stakeholders across LMIC and HIC countries.

Conclusion. Attention to the nature and impact of this ethical issues is required for an effective pandemic response, towards addressing moral distress for all stakeholders. Future investigation is necessary to further understand how these ethical issues can be addressed and subsequently guide future pandemic policymaking.

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The rise of a new syndemic: characterising the interactions between dementia, infections and socioeconomicities
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Background: Infections in older people are a major cause of mortality and morbidity and may be important modifiers of outcomes for people with dementia. We explored mortality in individuals with dementia admitted to hospital for infections alongside deprivation.

Methods: A retrospective cohort analysis was created using secondary care data from one of Europe’s largest mental health and dementia care providers in South London (UK). People with recorded dementia between January 2008 and March 2017 were linked to national hospitalisation and mortality data and classified as either admitted for infections, admitted for other causes or no admissions around first recorded dementia diagnosis and followed to death or a census date on 31st March 2019. Multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression with date of first dementia diagnosis as index date were applied.

Results: In total 14,375 people diagnosed with dementia were included, of whom 3,480 (24%) were admitted for infections, 3,604 (25%) admitted for other causes and 7,291 (51%) not admitted to hospital. Individuals with dementia admitted for infections had lower MMSE scores, higher rates of co-morbidity and ranked significantly higher on deprivation indices compared to those with no admissions. Adjusted multivariate Cox regression models indicated that people with dementia admitted to hospital for infections had significantly higher mortality rates compared to no admissions (Hazard ratio (HR): 2.3; 95% confidence interval (CI): 2.1 - 2.5) and to admissions for other causes (HR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.4 - 1.6).

Conclusions: In people with dementia, admissions for infections are critical events and may be important modifiers of outcomes for people with dementia. Both before and after admission with a focus on infection could improve outcomes and is a key health research area, with optimisation of care a direct priority.

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Understanding levels of morbidity, disease pattern, and hospitalization among widowed women in west bengal, India
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Background and objective: The health condition among Widowed Women is a serious concern in West Bengal, India. The purpose of the study is to investigate
COVID-19 pandemic impact on ncds prevalence among the elderly in Italy

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Methods: We used data on the elderly population(65+) collected from 2016 to 2021 by the Italian ongoing surveillance system PASSI d’Argento to analyze socio-demographic characteristics and NCDs prevalence. We compared pre-pandemic(2016-2019) and pandemic period(2020-2021).

Results: In the pandemic period, 6 of 10 people aged over 65 referred to have been diagnosed with one or more NCDs in their lifetime: 28% cardiopathy, 20% diabetes, and 13% cancer. A condition of polychronicity(2 or more NCDs) was reported in 1 of 4 cases. People older than 85 years old, residents in the South, having economic difficulties or a lower level of education were at higher risk of having two or more NCDs. Differences by sex were not found significant.

The temporal analysis of the NCDs prevalence did not show significant changes between 2016 and 2019, except for an upward trend in polychronicity. In 2020-2021 there was a reversal of this trend, with differences at the limit of statistical significance: people with poly-chronicity decreased from 62%(60.2-61.6) in 2019 to 59%(58.1-60.7) in 2021. Oppositely, in the age-group 18-64, the NCDs trend remained unvaried.

Conclusion: The NCDs prevalence showed a decrease compared to the pre-pandemic period. It may be explained by the excess of mortality caused by the pandemic. Having an agile system that can monitor changes in the elderly it is essential to identify their needs and implement targeted actions to improve the offer of the national healthcare system.

Prevention policies to protect the adult population: The project “Vivere nei Parchi” in Apulia, South of Italy

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Background and Objectives: Active Ageing is a priority theme in Public Health. In accordance with the objectives of the Regional Prevention Plan (PRP) 2021/2025 on Health Promotion, Apulia Region has approved the project “Vivere nei Parchi –PugliaM.I.C.A.” (Integrated Motor Activity Culture Environment), with the strategic Objective of countering sedentary lifestyle and promoting paths for autonomy and psychophysical and social well-being of the Apulian population over 55.

Methods: Regional organizations, regional Parks/Reserves management bodies,
local associations specialized in the promotion and protection of naturalistic, historical-artistic heritage as well as universities are the social actors enlisted in Apulia to implement the document of the project and plan any corrective strategies. The project provides for the next two-year period 2023-2024, the activation of functional paths combining physical activity within the regional Protected Areas with the training of citizens on issues of environmental, food and cultural education. All social and health data deriving from the program will be analyzed and monitored in order to verify their adherence with the Objectives set.

Results: The expected results are mainly aimed at the conscious adoption of healthy and active lifestyles by the elderly adult, especially spouses and children. This study investigated the cross-partner association between depressive symptoms and cognitive function. We further examined the cognitive performance of couples was affected by the frequency of contact with their adult children. Methods: The survey was conducted at the Veterans Medical Research Institute in the Veterans Health Service Medical Center. A total of 235 individuals volunteered for this study and provided their informed consent at enrollment. After the selection process, 96 couples participated in the present study. Participants completed a neuropsychological test battery including attention, language and related functions, visuospatial functions, memory, and frontal/executive functions. Symptoms of depression were assessed using the short version of the Geriatric Depression Scale. The number of contacts with children was categorized into ≥1 per month and <1 per month.

Results: We found a significant association between depression and cognitive function between husbands and wives. Although the association was asymmetric: wives’ depressive symptoms were significantly associated with lower executive function tasks by their husbands, whereas the converse association was not significant. Similarly, within a couple, more contact with adult children (more than once a month) was associated with a significantly higher cognitive scores than once a month. Conclusions: Food insecurity affects more women, the poorest, people with depressive symptoms (mild: PR 1.41, 95%CI 1.04-1.91; moderate: PR 2.59, 95% CI 1.80-3.72; severe: PR 2.50, 95% CI 1.76-3.54) and that severity of post-COVID-19 pandemic anxiety. Methods: A cross-sectional, prospective study was carried out between January and April 2022, three months after return to usual activities free of confinement, including men and women aged between 18 and 50 years, residents of the city of Veracruz, excluding participants with already diagnosed psychological disorder, such as depression or anxiety. A survey was applied through Google Forms, including the Beck anxiety scale (Cronbachs alpha 0.90). SPSS v22 software was used for data analysis, Chi square test with Odds Ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI), assigning statistical significance with p<0.05 when comparing between people with and without anxiety.

Conclusions: The presence of anxiety during the current post-pandemic stage of COVID-19, where the indication of mandatory confinement has been withdrawn, is not associated with the different behaviors carried out during the mandatory confinement stage.

Key: Anxiety is a disease that increased during the confinement stage, which, apparently, can be recovered shortly after the withdrawal of this measure. It’s essential to be able to generate knowledge and be able to provide comprehensive care to the population in the event of a new epidemic.
educational programs and change attitudes towards AD patients. Methods: This quantitative, cross-sectional study explores self-reported knowledge related to AD and personal attitude regarding caring for AD patients. The study utilizes the following validated measures: Alzheimer’s Disease Knowledge Scale (ADKS) and the Dementia Attitude Scale (DAS). The study compares between different levels of nursing education and between three healthcare settings: general hospitals, long-term care facilities, and community-based care. Results: Overall mean AKS score was 78.71%. The highest scores were measured in the community setting, with knowledge graded as 80.45%. The total DAS score among all study participants was 109.56/140 (78%) (SD=15.52). Nursing students’ attitude toward AD patients was the lowest among all participant groups, 103.25/140 (73%) (SD=14.88). By level of education, nursing students report feeling the least comfortable with AD patients, while nurse practitioners are the most engaged and comfortable with AD patients. Conclusions: Nursing students need increased exposure to AD patients in geriatric clinical practice as part of their nursing educational program. More knowledge and positive attitudes will facilitate better care for older adults with AD across all healthcare settings, which promotes the global action plan 2017-2025 among the nursing sector.

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Women and tobacco: smokers clinical characteristics at a Tunisian tobacco cessation consultation during a 10-year-period
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Introduction: Smoking is one of the most serious threats to global public health and the most widespread in Tunisia. The incidence of female smokers is increasing through the years, as well as the incidence of hospitalizations for cardiovascular complications and cancers testifying to the high risk in this gender. Objectives: To describe the sociodemographic and medical characteristics of female smokers. Methods: A longitudinal descriptive epidemiological study was carried out among female smoking patients followed up at the smoking cessation consultation at the Sahloul University Hospital in Sousse, during the period from 2011 to 2021. The collection of socio-demographic and medical data was based on a pre-established synoptic form and validated questionnaires in Arabic and French completed during an interview with the participants. Results: A total of 92 patients were identified. The median age was 37 years (29.25-50). Overall, 18.5% of patients had comorbidities, the most common being hypertension (9.9%) and diabetes (5.6%). The median age of the first cigarette use was 18.5 years (16-20) and 20 years (17-22) for daily smoking. Cross addiction was identified among 6.4% participants. Using the Fagerström score, 38.5% of women were highly dependent. Moreover 41.7% presented a high score of depression score and 25% of anxiety. Smoking cessation prevalence was 9.1% and 20% at 6 and 12 months, respectively. Conclusions: Smoking is steadily increasing in women. Therefore, the implementation of smoking cessation interventions targeted to women remains a necessary measure.

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Factors of high physical dependence on nicotine among Tunisian smokers consulting a smoking-cessation unit in a University Hospital in Tunisia
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Introduction: Smoking is an addictive behavior; nicotine is the main substance responsible for physical and moral dependence. The aim of this study was to determine characteristics of Nicotine-physical-dependence among Tunisian smokers. We conducted a descriptive study, over 5 years (2015-2020), including all patients consulting voluntarily the smoking cessation unit in Sahloul University Hospital-Sousse, Tunisia. The physical dependence on nicotine was measured via the Fagerström test for Nicotine Dependence (Six questions form, summing from Zero to 10). Smokers with a score of 7 to 10 were considered highly dependent on nicotine; score from five to 6 were considered moderately dependent and from 0 to 4 were not considered dependent. From 2015 to 2020, 450 smokers consulted our unit. When interviewing the patients, their moral dependence (addiction) to tobacco explained by themselves to gestural automatism (81.8%), stressful situations (76.7%) and the need for moral support (70.2%). As for the physical tobacco dependence, the Fagerström scale revealed that 46.2% (n=196) were highly dependent, 34% were moderately dependent and 20% were not very dependent. These highly addicted smokers were most often men (91.3%) had a higher average age than the lower dependency categories and were more often unemployed. The mean nicotine dependence score was 6.16±2.29. It was not associated with gender. It was, however, significantly associated with low level of education (p=0.001) and advanced age with a weak positive correlation (r=0.182, p<10-3). This level of nicotine dependence was, also, significantly associated with a high average number of cigarettes consumed daily (p<10-3), a high level of CO exhaled at each visit (p<10-3) and a high Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale (p<10-3). Smoking cessation requires comprehensive management. Our cost-free unit attracts mostly highly dependent smokers, but also patients with varying level of dependence. Successful quitting depends on factors related to the individual, his environment and the care-quality.

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Significant role of the nurse in management of pain at oncology patients
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Introduction: Pain is a significant problem in patients with oncology disease. It is a nursing sensitive indicator, so nurses play a key role in successful pain management. Nurses must learn how to effectively communicate with patients to adequately assess and manage pain. The aim of the study is to investigate patients’ and nurses’ opinion on the complex role of oncology nurse in assessment of oncology pain to patients with oncology disease.

Materials and Methods: The idea about pain assessment examined from a view point of two groups: patients and nurses in oncology departments. Data were collected by direct individual self-administered questionnaire among 67 patients and 49 nurses in the field of oncology pain. Data processing is with Microsoft Office Excel 2016 n SPSS v.25.

Results: Proportion of patients with pain is high (69,1%), when moving (34,3%), at rest (10,4%), at night (10,4%), one of 10 patients has constant pain. In this relation, 76,1% respond affirmatively, the nurse responds immediately to their complaints. Therefore, in more than half of patients, expectations are related to physical pain relief (53,7%). Another part deny pain (35,9%). Patients may deny pain due to their perception of pain as a weakness (64,2%), fears that the disease is progressing (47,8%), sleep problems (67,1%) or even the believe that pain is inevitable part of illness or aging (71,7%). On the other hand, significant part of nurses (67,3%) give information on body position for pain relief. More than a half of nurses (61,2%) monitoring the condition of patients with pain, communication about pain medications confirm 42.9% of nurses. Majority, 77.6% of nurses, assess the necessity of actualization of their communication skills for an adequate pain assessment.

Conclusions: Improvement of nurse’s knowledge with pain assessment is needed be aware of the barriers that can interfere it.

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Attitude of health professional students as advocates for organ and tissue donation: a community engagement effectiveness study
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Background and Objectives: As organ transplantation serves as a rescue method for patients with terminal diseases, there is a huge demand for organ donation world wide. This study assessed the attitude of health professional students as an advocate of organ and tissue donation. Material and Methods: An interventional study design was adopted among the health professional students at a Medical University in Ajman. A validated, self-administered questionnaire was used to assess the attitude of about organ donation before and after a community engagement activity. Ethical approval was obtained prior to this study. Wilcoxon Signed rank test was used to test whether there is any difference between the attitude scores between and after the community engagement activity.

Results: A statistically significant increase in the attitude of the participant towards organ donation (p<0.001) was found. The percentage increase in the attitudinal
score after the community engagement activity was 13.5% in the younger age group and 6.6% among females. The students enrolled under college of Medicine showed a significant increase in the attitudinal scores when compared to the students of other programs. The difference in the median attitudinal scores was statistically significant in students enrolled in programs under College of Medicine and other programs (p<0.05). Conclusions: The study revealed that there was a significant rise in the positive attitude towards organ donation among health professional students after the community engagement activity. Organizing educational activities would improve and create the significance of organ and tissue donation.

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Exposure to alcohol and risk of dementia: a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis
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Background: The relation between alcohol intake and cognitive function risk has been established, especially for high levels of exposure. Conversely, the effects at low-moderate levels is still debated and the aim of this study is to characterize the dose-response relation between different degree of alcohol intake and cognitive decline and dementia. Methods: We carried out a comprehensive literature search in PubMed and Embase online databases for cohort and case-control studies investigating the association between alcohol intake on cognitive function. For study identification and selection, we will use the Rayyan open online-source program. Whenever possible, we will conduct a dose-response meta-analysis using the new one stage cubic spline mixed-effects model in order to evaluate the nonlinear relation of such association. According to inclusion criteria, we selected studies on human population with no major comorbidities (e.g. CVD, diabetes, immunological deficits and cancer) and without a diagnosis of dementia and MCI at baseline. Further exclusion criteria were binge drinking and alcoholism, in addition to articles in which no exposure dose was reported. Results: Out of total 3676 articles, we excluded 951 duplicates and after title and abstract screening, we further excluded 2496 records to be subjected to a more accurate analysis. After full-text evaluation, of the 266 resulting articles, we identified 20 eligible studies, with alcohol intake ranging from 0 to 50.4 g alcohol/day and 0 to 4.8 drinks/day. Conclusions: The study is currently ongoing, data extraction and prediction of the database for the dose-response meta-analysis will be presented at the Congress.

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Health literacy for women released from prison in Brazil: construction and validation of educational material
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Background and Objective: Recent research describes the increased risk of death in the first weeks after the release of prisoners, which is higher in those with limited health literacy skills. In the case of women in conflict with the law, studies have identified that limited health literacy skills intensify experiences of marginalization, isolation and shame. In the State of São Paulo (Brazil), the monitoring of people released from prison is carried out by the Egress and Family Attention Centers (EFAC), but there is no direct health intervention in this public facility. We aimed to develop and validate educational material with health guidelines for women released from the prison system who are assisted at the EFAC in a city of São Paulo. Methods: We designed a multimethodological study with a qualitative approach, whose data will be collected through: an integrative literature review, semi-structured interviews with women released from prison, health professionals and supervisors that assist them (respectively, in the prison unit and in the EFAC), and body mapping. The data will be analyzed using thematic analysis by Braun and Clarke, and the evaluation of the educational material will be carried out using descriptive statistics with the expert judges, as well as with the women released from prison.

Results: A total of 21 women released from prison, 8 health professionals and 2 EFAC supervisors were interviewed, who described the health needs of these women, the main demand being related to drug use, sedentary lifestyle and risky sexual behavior. The body mapping of 6 women revealed the prison marks left on their bodies and minds. Conclusions: We expect to elaborate educational material based on the perspectives of the target group, using a participatory approach, which will contribute to increase health status of women released from prison, using language and symbolic meaningful for them.

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Trends in prevalence of multimorbidity in Mainland China: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background and Objective: Multimorbidity, the presence of two or more mental or physical chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs), is a major challenge for the health system in China, which faces unprecedented aging of its population. To examine the prevalence and trends in multimorbidity among Chinese adults since 1998.

Methods: Studies regarding the prevalence of multimorbidity in Chinese people published since 1998 were searched in databases of CNKI, Wanfang, and PubMed, and so on. Meta-analysis was performed to calculate the pooled prevalence of multimorbidity based on random effects. Subgroup or Meta-regression analysis was conducted based on survey time, sex, areas, residence place, education level, marital status, and study quality.

Results: A total of 123 papers were included in the analysis, with 7 714 313 participants. The pooled prevalence of multimorbidity in Chinese people was 36.3% (95%CI:32.8% ~ 39.9%). The pooled prevalence was higher in urban than in rural Chinese, and higher in women (36.2%, 95% CI:33.8% ~ 38.5%) than men (33.2%, 95% CI:30.9% ~ 35.5%), but the differences were not significant (P=0.05).

Between 1998-2019, the increase in multimorbidity did not follow the linear trend. Before 2004, the average prevalence showed 14.5%, with an annual increase rate of around 1.3%. Since 2014, the prevalence of multimorbidity was significantly higher than before (P<0.001). Age group difference was found (P<0.001), where the prevalence of multimorbidity for Chinese aged 60-79 years old was 38.1% (95%CI: 34.6% ~ 41.5%), followed by those aged 80 years and older, 40-59 years old, and younger than 40 years old.

Conclusions: The prevalence of multimorbidity in Chinese has been rapidly increasing since 2014, and is higher in those aged 60 to 80 years than in other age groups. Therefore, efforts and preventive strategies should be adopted for early screening of multimorbidity in high-risk groups.

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Use of health services and physical activity: evidences from a population-based study with the elderly
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Background and Objective: Healthcare for the elderly represents a challenge for Health Services (HS) at global, national and regional levels. It is known that Physical Activity (PA) during leisure decreases the frequency of HS utilization, leading to a decrease in expenses and being able to help control utilization in public emergency situations. However, the influence that each PA domain can provide is still uncertain. Thus, the purpose of this study was to analyze how the different domains of PA and PA-Total are related to the HS utilization. Methods: Cross-sectional data from 1019 participants of the Health Survey of the City of São Paulo-Brazil (ISA-Capital), aged 60 years or older (59.7% female; mean age 69.7 ± 7.7 years), were used. Respondents were classified in each domain of PA and PA-Total (PAO-long) and HS utilization (preventively, emergency and hospitalization). For the relationship between the PA domains and time of use of the HS, Spearman’s correlation was used. Then, controlling for sociodemographic characteristics, lifestyle habits, quality of life and chronic diseases, using weightings for probabilistic and complex samples, Poisson regression analysis. Results: There was a positive correlation between HS-preventive with PA-Total (r=0.098; p<0.01) and HS-emergency with PA-Transportation (r=0.158; p<0.01). Thus, the more you practice PA (Total and Transportation) the frequency of HS utilization is decreased. When controlling the analysis, active in PA-total and PA-
leisure have 48% (PR=1.48; 95%CI 1.03-2.13) and 35% (PR=1.35; 95%CI 0.29-0.86) probability of not reporting that they consulted preventive in 3 months or more than their inactive peers. Actives in PA-Total have a 50% (PR=0.50; 95%CI 0.29-0.86) probability of not reporting hospitalization in the last 12 months when compared to inactive. Conclusions: The importance of PA in Healthcare and the support for the implementation of public health policies aimed at increasing the level of PA in the population are highlighted.

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Burden of diseases and costs attributable to dietary risk factors and excess weight in Brazil

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Background and Objective: Obesity and unhealthy eating are modifiable risk factors for chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs), a serious public health issue in Brazil. Our objective was to estimate the burden of NCDs and the financial costs for the Brazilian Unified Health System (BUHS) attributable to a diet high in processed meats, sugary drinks, sodium, trans fats, and overweight in 2019.

Methods: The methodology included the estimation of population attributable fractions (PAF), obtained by the Global Burden of Disease 2019, whose parameters are intake of each dietary risk factor (RF), mean body mass index (BMI), size of the RF effect for each NCD, and level of exposure associated with lower mortality risk. The PAFs were multiplied by the DALYs (deaths and years of life lost, adjusted for disability) and hospitalization and procedure costs for treating NCDs, which were obtained from the BUHS Outpatient and Hospital Information Systems.

Results: Sodium intake was responsible for 30814 deaths (mortality rate per 100,000 - MR: 14.2) and 699119 DALYs (DALY rate per 100000 - DR: 322.7) in Brazil. The consumption of trans fats caused 12,616 deaths (MR:5.8) and 29,905 DALYS (DR:138.0). Processed meat caused 5,494 deaths (MR:2.5) and 19,2263 DALYS (DR:88.7). The consumption of sugary drinks caused 7657 deaths (MR:3.5) and 23,3436 DALYS (DR:107.7). A high BMI was attributed to 177,940 deaths (MR:14.2) and 699,119 DALYS (DALY rate per 100000 - DR:322.7) in Brazil. The proportion of cases aged ≥35 years (87.8%); males (75.6%); overweight (39.0%); Arab (61.0%); whose average income between 10000 - <20000 (51.2%); married (92.7%); Bachelor or higher level of education (92.7%) and employed (75.6%). The proportions of practicing unhealthy lifestyles were higher among cases than controls for smoking, cigarettes, waterpipe, special diet, and inadequate sleep. Significant associations were found between hyperlipidemia, age (p<0.009), marital status (p=0.007), and history of hypertension (P=0.045) and thyroid diseases (P=0.038).

Significantly lower mean values of low-density lipo-protein (p<0.001), triglycerides (p<0.03) and total cholesterol (p<0.001) among cases compared to controls. Age was a significant predictor of hyperlipidemia. The predictors of hyperlipidemia were: age ≥ 35 years, having family history of hyperlipidemia and excessive dietary intake of sugar.

Conclusion: The significant predictors for hyperlipidemia are: Age ≥35 years, having family history of hyperlipidemia and excessive dietary intake of sugar.

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The relationship between hyperlipidemia and lifestyle factors among adults residing in Ajman UAE: a case-control study

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Background: Hyperlipidemia is a significant public health issue, however, there is insufficient information on factors that can determine hyperlipidemia among residents of UAE.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the association between hyperlipidemia and socio-demography and lifestyle factors and to assess determinants of hyperlipidemia among the study population.

Materials and Methods: A case-control study was conducted during the period between January-May 2020, at a Teaching Hospital, Ajman. The study included 91 adults (41 cases and 50 controls) aged 20 years or above, both genders and all nationalities. Consecutive individuals attending the Laboratory Department were approached, those who had signed the informed consent were included. A researcher-administered questionnaire was used, blood samples were collected, and the lipid profile workup was done according to the laboratory standard procedures. IRB approval was obtained. The SPSS software (version 26) was used for analysis. Chi-square test, independent t-test and logistic regression analysis were used.

Results: The highest proportion of cases aged ≥35 years (87.8%); males (75.6%); overweight (39.0%); Arab (61.0%); whose average income between 10000 - <20000 (51.2%); married (92.7%); Bachelor or higher level of education (92.7%) and employed (75.6%). The proportions of practicing unhealthy lifestyles were higher among cases than controls for smoking, cigarettes, waterpipe, special diet, and inadequate sleep. Significant associations were found between hyperlipidemia, age (p<0.009), marital status (p=0.007), and history of hypertension (P=0.045) and thyroid diseases (P=0.038).

Significantly lower mean values of low-density lipo-protein (p<0.001), triglycerides (p<0.03) and total cholesterol (p<0.001) among cases compared to controls. Age was a significant predictor of hyperlipidemia. The predictors of hyperlipidemia were: age ≥ 35 years, having family history of hyperlipidemia and excessive dietary intake of sugar.

Conclusion: The significant predictors for hyperlipidemia are: Age ≥35 years, having family history of hyperlipidemia and excessive dietary intake of sugar.

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Level of physical activity in Belgrade

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Background: Regular physical activity is one of major protective factors influencing individual health and contributes to prevention of leading non communicable diseases, quality of life, and wellbeing. Data has shown that 23% of adults worldwide do not meet the global recommendations on physical activity for health. Differences in level of physical activity are often related to age, gender and socioeconomic status. This study was aimed to assess level of physical activity among adult population in Belgrade.

Method: National health survey based on European Health Interview Survey methodology was implemented as cross-sectional study, in 2019, through two-stage stratified sample of 13.589 adult respondents and response rate of 97%. Data were collected by structured questionnaire administered by interviewer. Statistical analysis of data was performed for Belgrade region separately. Prevalence of physical activity in Belgrade was compared with national data in 2019 and data for Belgrade from national health survey in 2013. Results: About 20% of adult population in Belgrade practice sport or recreational activity at least 150 minutes per week, compared to 11% in Serbia and 12.5% in 2019. Sedentary activities at the workplace are common for 55% people in Belgrade compared to 41% in Serbia and 61.2% in 2013. Excessive sedentary style is common for 35% people in Belgrade and 23% in Serbia, most often among youngest and oldest adults, more educated and higher socio economic status. Average daily duration of sitting for adults in Belgrade is 5,8 hours and 4,7 in Serbia. Almost 90% of people in Belgrade recognize that regular physical activity is significant factor for their own health.

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A model to examine the cross-lagged effects and the mediating effect between a two-wave analysis from 2018 and 2020. We employed a structural equation for harassment and negative mental health outcomes over time.

We identified that women, older than 70 years, with up to 10 years of schooling, belonging to classes C/D – E were more affected by tooth loss, evidencing sociodemographic characteristics as determinants of the health-disease process and portraying health inequities in the country, since the disadvantaged are the most affected.

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**Work history as a life course socioeconomic position and its association with depression in mid to later adult life: a systematic review of the evidence**

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**Background and Objective:** Given the challenging economic climate during the past decades, the ageing workers around the world are more likely to have held multiple lifetime occupations and employment trajectories. Thus, the longitudinal observation of an individual's composite work and employment trajectories over lifetime can be considered a potential SEP that can explain the mid- to later life inequalities in depression. Yet, the systematic evidence is limited. Here, we present the systematic evidence for the life course work history as an SEP and its association with depressive symptoms of older adults.

**Methods:** Results were identified from five electronic databases, which were searched to identify studies from the wider discipline as well as epidemiology. Studies that examine the effect of varying labour force participation pattern over lifetime on later adult life depressive symptoms were identified. The four search concepts were: Concept 1 (Older adults, Age 45+, Midlife to later life), Concept 2 (Depression, depressive symptoms), Concept 3 (Employment history, labour force participation, employment status, adverse career characteristics), Concept 4 (Longitudinal analysis, life course analysis).

**Results:** The search found 12,166 studies meeting the eligibility criteria, of which 7,008 studies were screened based on their titles, and of which 427 studies were excluded after screening, and 47 studies were quality assessed based on the risk of bias tool that was derived from the various checklists and criteria used in other systematic reviews.

**Conclusion:** Results support that lifetime employment continuum has an impact on the depressive symptoms of older adults, and policy strategies that target populations with specific course of employment history is needed, especially in the treatment of depression.

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**Epidemiology of abdominal obesity among adults in rural and peri-urban Bangladesh**

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**Background and Objective:** Bangladesh is experiencing fast epidemiologic and demographic shifts, as well as changes in lifestyle, food, and physical activity. A small number of researches on abdominal obesity have been carried out in Bangladesh, most of which involved hospital-based and urban populations. We conducted this study to investigate the prevalence of abdominal obesity and its associated factors among rural and peri-urban Bangladesh populations.

**Methodology:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Mirzapur subdistrict of Bangladesh during January to June 2020. Adult participants were randomly selected from the Demographic Surveillance System (DSS). Interview using a semi-structured questionnaire, physical examination, and anthropometric measurement were done followed by blood and urine testing. According to the World Health Organization, a waist circumference of 94 cm in men and 80 cm in women was considered abdominal obesity.

**Results:** The DSS enrolled 928 patients; 872 (94.0%) of them completed the study.
procedure and were included in this analysis. The overall age in years was 48.2 with a standard deviation of 16.4. Prevalence of abdominal obesity was 39%. In multivariable analysis, significant positive associated factors for prevalent abdominal obesity included those aged ≥65 years (adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 2.72; 95% confidence interval (CI) 2.16-3.43), hypertension (aOR 1.18; 95% CI 1.28-2.76), hypertriglyceridemia (aOR 2.22; 95% CI 1.49-3.31), female (aOR 7.79; 95% CI 3.59-17.87), and smoking. Significant negative associated factors included undernutrition (aOR 0.03; 95% CI 0.01-0.09), present smokeless tobacco user (aOR 0.59; 95% CI 0.38-0.92) and having no formal schooling (aOR 0.58; 95% CI 0.38-0.89). Conclusion: Our findings reveal that patients living in rural and peri-urban areas have a higher prevalence of abdominal obesity, in which age ≥65 years, hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia, and being female have a significant role. Policymakers should step up intervention to reduce abdominal obesity in light of the significant association.

**Patient experience after a hip fracture in relation to an empowerment-oriented intervention**

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**Method:** A qualitative design was applied. Data was generated from semi-structured interviews using a pilot tested interview guide. A purposeful sampling was used to include five participants who had experienced a hip fracture. All patients were included in the hip fracture clinic and selected based on having undergone rehabilitation after hip fracture. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed using a thematic analysis approach. The results were presented to the participating patients for validation. The findings were then discussed with the rehabilitation team to identify areas for improvement in the current rehabilitation process.

**Results:** The analysis resulted in five themes, which the participants emphasized as the most important aspects of their rehabilitation. These themes included communication, cooperation, support, empowerment, and self-care.

**Conclusion:** The shared, facilitated and multidisciplinary approach to the frail elderly with the support of telemedicine and teleconsultation by the emergency department of cristo re hospital has been introduced in the ED for a dedicated pathway for these patients. With this code, such users can be identified early through a score of a few questions to define a set of defined and validated parameters. In 2022, we implemented the outcomes already identified to increase the quality and safety of care of this target group of patients. Methods: We evaluated data of ED accesses for >75 years old (first 9 months of 2021 vs first 9 months of 2022). Results: In 2021, accesses were 2077, for a total of 21% admissions. In the same period of 2022, accesses were 2200, for a total of 17% hospitalizations. Analysis of the data showed:

* increase:
  * of accesses in patients ≥ 75 years old;
  * of total accesses vs % accesses ≥75 yr old (13.39% in 2021 vs 13.70% in 2022);
  * of home discharges (74% in 2021 vs 76% in 2022);
  * reduction:
    * of the % of hospitalizations (21% in 2021 vs 17% in 2022);
    * of the length of stay in the % for orange, blue and green codes;
    * of admission days (faster and more correct clinical framing in the ED);
    * of the behavioral disorders that often accompany hospitalization.

**Conclusion:** The shared, facilitated and multidisciplinary approach to the frail elderly patient, has improved the outcomes considered by facilitating hospital pathways. We aim to continue monitoring of outcomes, to continue assistance to the frail elderly with the support of telemedicine and teleconsultation by collaborating with the th GPSs (e.g. schedule meeting) and to increase the prescription of specialist follow-up.

**Association between glycemic levels and a frailty syndrome in the elderly of the longitudinal study of adult health (elsa-brasil)**

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Some studies have reported the relationship between Frailty Syndrome and Diabetes Mellitus (DM), however, there is a lack of studies exploring the relationship between frailty and HbA1c. Thus, the objective of this article was to analyze the association between the of glycemic levels in around 10 years of follow-up and the prevalence of the frailty syndrome. Data are from the Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brasil), a multicenter cohort of Brazilian civil servants. Frailty phenotype was defined with five criteria: fatigue, low physical activity, unintentional weight loss, slow walking speed and low handgrip strength. The prevalence of one or two of these criteria indicated a pre-frailty condition, and the presence of three or more indicated a frailty condition. The glycemic levels clusters had its defined through cluster analysis considering the HbA1c measurements in the three waves of the study: baseline: 2008-2010; wave 2 (2012-2014) e wave 3 (2017-2019). Data from 4,649 participants aged > 60 years were included. From the cluster analysis, 4 clusters of glycemic levels were identified (HbA1c 5.4% and 6.6% and 8.9%). Associations were estimated using multinomial regression models (crude and adjusted for sociodemographic variables and for hypertension). Compared to the elderly classified in the "HbA1c".

**Translation, cross-cultural adaptation and content validity of the model disability survey for the Brazilian population**

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The model Disability Survey (DS) is a tool used to measure disability in people of all ages in different settings. The DS has been translated and adapted to the Brazilian population to assess the prevalence of disability in adults and elderly. The adaptation process involved several phases: translation, cross-cultural adaptation, and content validity testing. The translation was performed by a professional translator, and the adaptation process was conducted by a multidisciplinary team. The content validity was evaluated through a panel of experts. The results showed high content validity, indicating the DS's applicability and relevance to the Brazilian population.
systems. In this sense, the world health organization designed the model disability survey (mds) based on the biopsychosocial model of the international classification of functioning, disability, and health (icf).

Objective: To translate, cross-culturally adapt/nd analyze content validity of the Brazilian version of the mds.

Methods: This cross-sectional was conducted in five steps: Initial translation, synthesis of translations, back-translation, review by an expert committee, and pre-test. For the pre-test, we included people of both sexes aged over 18 years, with or without disabilities and formal education, and with cognitive ability to answer the survey.

Results: Mds was considered with 474 items, and 1,896 analyzes were performed according to four equivalences. Of these, 17.25% were partially adequate and inadequate by specialists. A total of 160 items were discussed with other members of the committee. In the pre-test, 22 interviews were conducted in rio grande do norte (73.3%), four in ceará (13.3%), and four in pará (13.3%), with average duration of 123 minutes. The target audience was 30 participants, single, young adults, self-declared black or brown, with at least technical education. Most were active workers and lived and lived with three family members. Out of one hundred twenty-seven health conditions cited, the most frequent were anxiety and back pain/ herniated disc. Answers were analyzed and 63 items needed adjustments; however, only two were sent to the expert committee because they presented a content validity index of < 0.80.

Conclusions: The mds instrument was translated into Brazilian portuguese, cross-culturally adapted for the Brazilian population, and presented adequate content validity. The Brazilian version was entitled mds-Brazil.

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Language and functioning by icf and slp group intervention: giving voice to people with parkinson disease, a brazilian experience

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Background and objective: Parkinson Disease (PD) is a chronic progressive neurodegenerative disease characterized by motor impairments and communication difficulties. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF/WHO) allows studying the functioning of people with PD. The aim is to investigate language, functioning in PD and the effects of group speech-language pathology (SLP) intervention on the perception of the people with PD, taking the ICF as a conceptual basis.

Method: Cross-sectional research, approved by the Ethics Committee, with 10 participants with PD, in SLP group at a specialized care center in Brazil. An interview script and a self-administered questionnaire were developed to collect self-perception in the 33 ICF categories, answered by the participants in three group meetings, approximately 35 minutes each, with the researchers, videotaped. Experience in the ICF classified the answers in the same categories. To establish a reference parameter, SLP with experience in the ICF (judges) classified the answers in the same categories.

Results: The participants indicated impairments in Body Functions (voice, articulation, fluency and rhythm of speech, involuntary movements), difficulties in Activities and Participation (speech, conversation, fine use of the hand, walking, dressing, performing household chores, and recreation and leisure) and barriers in Environmental Factors. In 60% of the cases, the agreement between participants and judges was slight, in 30% it was fair, and in one case (10%) it was strong.

Conclusion: The results regarding the functioning of people with PD in their perception assume an original character, giving voice to the people themselves, in addition to bringing important subsidies for person-centered care, expanding the biomedical vision centered on the disease, for a biopsychosocial approach proposed by the ICF/WHO.

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Hospitalizations for malnutrition in brazilian older adults

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Background and objective: Some conditions are considered sensitive to primary health care (PHC) as nutritional deficiencies, and it is an indicator of access and the quality of care offered in the PHC. This study aimed to describe malnutrition hospitalizations in Brazilian older adults and to verify the temporal evolution of hospitalizations in the five regions.

Methods: This is a descriptive and ecological study of time series, based on secondary data obtained from the System of Health Indicators and Monitoring of Older Adults Policies (SISAP-Older adults). We used data referring to 2000 to 2019 regarding hospitalizations due to nutritional deficiencies considered avoidable that include the categories E40-E46 and E50-E64 of ICD-10, in men and women aged 60 to 74 years in five Brazilian regions. Data were analyzed descriptively using the software Microsoft Excel®.

Results: There were 232,592 malnutrition hospitalizations in Brazilian older adults between 2000 and 2019, and we observed a decrease of 44.6% in the number of hospitalizations. The Southeast and Northeast regions had the highest number of hospitalizations, corresponding to 46.5% and 30.2%, respectively. The North region showed an increase of 16.6% in the number of hospitalizations, while the Center-West region showed a reduction of 52.7%. Regarding gender, 59.5% of hospitalizations were male. The Southeast region concentrated the highest number of hospitalizations for both sexes, 43.3% of women and 48.7% of men. A greater reduction was observed in women's hospitalization in the Northeast region (-58.5%) and men in the Midwest region (-52.2%).

Conclusion: A tendency to decrease malnutrition hospitalizations was observed in Brazilian older adults. Although, health actions are needed to strengthen food and nutritional surveillance in primary health care to reduce the risk of hospitalization in the older population.

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Changes in physical activity and perception of weight gain during covid-19: elsa-brasil cohort

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Background and objective: The COVID-19 pandemic led to social isolation as a non-pharmacological intervention measure. Despite being an effective strategy for reducing transmission of the disease, research has indicated the occurrence of changes in lifestyle and negative repercussions on the health of populations. The objective was to associate changes in physical activity and the perception of weight gain during the COVID-19 pandemic in ELSA-Brasil.

Methods: Longitudinal study using the second follow-up of the cohort (2017-18) and Ónda-COVID (2020-21) that included civil servants residing in 5 Brazilian capitals. Socioeconomic and lifestyle data were collected. Leisure-time physical activity (LPA) was measured using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire, converted into multiples of metabolic equivalents (METS/week) and classified into tertiles of change. The association between changes in LPA and perceived weight gain was verified by obtaining crude and adjusted odds ratio estimates and 95% confidence intervals using binary logistic regression.

Results: The final sample consisted of 3,940 individuals, 58.8% women. Participants who reported weight gain had lower mean age, diet quality and LPA, and higher mean body mass index. When analyzing the LPA change delta between assessments, there was a reduction in the mean METS/week in both genders (p<0.001). Being in the low tertile of LPA change increased the odds of perceived weight gain by 1.5 (95% CI 1.04-1.45) and 1.6 95% (CI 1.04-1.45) times among women and men, respectively.

Conclusion: Women and men in the lowest tertile of LPA change were more likely to perceive weight gain during COVID-19.

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Preliminary data of the model disability survey in brazil: functioning module

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Background: The model disability survey (mds) is a tool based on the biopsychosocial model and aims to measure functionality and human disability. The mds-brasil module (4000) has topics related to peoples ability and performance to carry out daily activities considering physical, psychological and socio-environmental conditions.

Objective: To describe data from the pre-test phase of module 4000 (functionality) of the model disability survey brasil (mds-brasil) instrument.

Methods: This study included 30 individuals residing in northeastern Brazil, with
A Transtorno do Espectro do Autismo (TEA) é uma condição do neurodesenvolvimento que caracteriza por dificuldades persistentes na comunicação e interação social e cognitiva, com utilização de estratégias diferentes na atribuição de significado de questões técnicamente objetivamente reguladas. Esses achados são importantes para o melhor delineamento de políticas de saúde e podem contribuir para promover uma melhor assistência à saúde de pessoas com TEA no Brasil e em outros países semelhantes.

Conclusão

Os resultados sugerem que o nível de participação está relacionado com a funcionalidade e atividades de vida e domínios da cognição. A deficiência em todos os domínios está alinhada com o comprometimento cognitivo e comportamental e de comunicação dentro do TEA. Esses achados são importantes para o melhor delineamento de políticas de saúde e podem contribuir para promover uma melhor assistência à saúde de pessoas com TEA no Brasil e em outros países semelhantes.

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The actions performed by the sesc women’s health team to the city of Conceição de macabu, in a partnership between sesc and the city hall

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It was held from January to April 2022, in Conceição de Macabu - Rio de Janeiro. The objective is to report the data and experience of the SESC Women’s Health Project with the local population. The project offered joint actions, with: mammography exams, preventive exams and Health Education.

The report was built from the activities experienced by the Women’s Health team, whose results were appréhended through a questionnaire, to identify, plan and execute health actions based on local norms. We started with a quantitative investigation, allowing us to evaluate the data obtained through the questionnaires. The next step was the qualitative method, which related the data to the initial investigation.

Total assistance in Health Education: 883; mammography exams: 1029; preventive exam: 412. After data collection, we noted that among the women who underwent mammography, 43.15% declared having Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH), surpassing the 33.82% who said they did not have SAH. 23.03% did not answer or did not know. Age, skin color, among others, were also evaluated so that we could profile the women assisted.

From the data obtained through the questionnaires, meetings and examinations carried out, we realize the importance of the SESC Women’s Health Project, serving the local population and collecting data that can help them to implement effective prevention practices and change habits, provide improvements in women quality of life.

The actions carried out were fundamental contributions to prevent and encourage health care, allowing the elaboration of practices, guiding women and helping them in the dissemination of knowledge. It is important to draw attention to the high rate of hypertensive women, and with the continuation of the study, a brief evaluation of the effectiveness of the actions developed is expected, verifying the profile and health habits, to expand access to public health services in a region.

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Towards a just transition: enabling older populations to mitigate the impact of climate change and maintain wellbeing

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We were interested in exploring the relationship between climate change and health, and as a starting point for this exploration, we engaged in a participatory action research project with women’s health teams to better understand their experiences and perspectives on the subject. We used qualitative methods, such as interviews, focus groups, and observations, to collect data from women from different socio-economic backgrounds.

Our findings showed that climate change has a significant impact on women’s health, with increased stress, anxiety, and depression. It also impacts their social and economic status, as well as their access to healthcare.

We advocate for a just transition, where older populations are enabled to mitigate the impact of climate change and maintain wellbeing. This includes providing more support and resources to women’s health teams, as well as creating policies that address the root causes of climate change.
Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the vulnerability of older adults through the number of excess deaths across the globe. However, this finding has also demonstrated the importance of building resilience in older communities and has shown the strength, and capacity of older people although this varies widely across geographies, and social and economic determinants. There is now a need to re-imagine a response to social and environmental challenges that are perceived by older adult populations. The ‘just transition’ is a reference to systems thinking required to engage and enable older populations and communities to de-carbonise, contribute to greener living solutions and participate fully in sustainable development of communities and cities, especially in relation to digital technology as an enabler to health and wellbeing. AGE-WELL is a unique Canadian network that brings diverse stakeholders together to develop technologies and services for healthy aging and the Advanced Wellbeing Research Centre (AWRC) in the UK is developing implementation method focussed on population health, wellbeing, and reducing inequality and the impact of climate change. Combining expertise and experience of both these internationally reputable organisations and its members, the aim of the workshop is to identify capability and assets for further transformative learning and research that recognise the environment as a prerequisite to living well in old age and is based on UN Sustainable Development Goals and ecocentrism. Methods: This workshop will use appreciative inquiry [AI] to identify assets through questions and dialogue that help participants identify how older populations and their communities, organisations, or households to understand the causes and consequences of climate change. AI is based on a recognised process (the 4D’s model) to enable constructive critical thinking and clarity about opportunities for social and policy development. Reference will be made through different scenarios, to climate change and climate shocks in the global south and to variation in social and economic determinants that differentiate older adult circumstance and environmental impact.

Results: The workshop will identify a ‘minimum specification’, a vision and set of principles by which researchers and public health professionals will engage with older populations and to identify mechanisms and outcomes for environmental and social sustainability. This can related to a range of continuing participation in communities and households and user need including health and care services. The outcome of the workshop will be shared across participants’ networks and published as an implementation strategy for research that implements the ‘just transition’ for and with older adults. We hope to foster academic networking and further academic collaboration on digital and technological development for population wellbeing.

Conclusions: The workshop aims to contribute to support transformative transdisciplinary research that enables implementation and informs planetary and public health and wellbeing. The focus on assets and whole systems approaches that promote inclusion and participation are aligned to the minimum requirements for the social and environmental determinants of health alongside clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter in old age.

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Epidemiological transitions in a life-course perspective: challenges and opportunities for healthy ageing
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Population ageing is perceived as both a challenge and a social problem at worst. Since health trends show increasing disparities, understanding epidemiological transitions and exposures (i.e., social, environmental and biological factors) that summing up across life affect the chance of healthy ageing is a crucial aim for health professionals and researchers. Being able to detect early markers of physiological compensation and social or behavioural adaptations offers opportunities for timely interventions to optimise health promotion and prevention. The workshop will be structured as follows. First, an integrative life-course approach, its challenges and opportunities will build the ground of the presentation. Based on the activity of the ECUZU Alliance Virtual Institute for Good Health and Well-being, a comparative approach of the targets associated with the UNSDG3 will stress the protective and risk factors for significant stages of life. Associated social and economic determinants will be envisaged as challenges and opportunities in national and European contexts. By mirroring strengths and weaknesses, the presentation will invite the audience to open the integrative lens in approaching epidemiological transitions. Secondly, we will present data exploring the impact of leaving parents’ homes and starting University for young adults. Using a cross-sectional online survey on university careers, behavioural risk factors, and psychological well-being using validated scales, we investigated students’ health status changes. From a 1500-sample, we appreciated the associations between mental health and health behaviours with the final aim of promoting positive adaptations during this phase, which may significantly impair young adults’ future health outcomes. In the third part, we will focus on the role of reproductive milestones in women as modulators of future well-being and opportunities to implement primordial preventive strategies for healthy ageing. Reproductive history, including menstrual pattern, pregnancy complications, menopause timing and duration of reproductive lifespan, offers valuable information to individualise risk assessment in a gendered-oriented approach. In this view, we will report data exploring the impact of reproductive history on cardio-metabolic health in a sample of midlife women transitioning through menopause, highlighting the importance of the reproductive fil rouge in modulating health and diseases in a life-course perspective. The fourth panelist will open up with the health impact of the transition to retirement, which results in a complex set of adjustments, posing both threats and opportunities for physical and mental health. Health behaviours and mental health changes appeared to be among the most relevant mediators affecting life years after the withdrawal from work. Exploring different databases (e.g., SHARE, INAPP Plus), we collected original data to evaluate labour and retirement associated determinants’ role in the well-being of European populations. In the workshop, bringing together experts with topic knowledge on ageing, will provide answers on how to design a culture for well-being across the whole lifespan and how to conduct assessments and measure success. In the end, we will engage in a fruitful discussion with the audience on the data presented and practical public health implications, exploring how they can inform critical policy debates addressing evidence-based prevention strategies for healthy ageing at the global level.

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Supporting antimicrobial stewardship improvements in a Zambian rural health post through education and digital training
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Background and Objective: Overprescribing of antibiotics in rural low-resource healthcare settings in Sub-Saharan Africa is common. Volunteers with a non-governmental organisation (NGO) in Zambia’s Southern Province created and delivered interventions in partnership with local healthcare staff, with the aim of sustainable improvements in antimicrobial stewardship in a rural health post which serves 25,000 people.

Methods: Antibiotic usage in clinics was measured at three intervals over 16 months (April 2021, March 2022, August 2022). Chart reviews evaluated compliance with national guidelines in decision to prescribe and in choice of antibiotic. Data collection and analysis was approved by the Zambian Ministry of Health. After Audit 1, mentoring sessions were carried out over five weeks by volunteers for staff and patients, including live feedback during consultations. After Audit 2, educational resources were produced including infographics on antibiotic resistance (translated to local language Tonga) and a summary of the Zambian Standard Treatment Guidelines. Staff were also trained to use a free digital stock management system using a tablet device, with offline and online functionality and linked with the District Health Office, aiming to improve consistency of medication supply.

Results: A total of 340 consultations were reviewed over the three audits (240, 50 and 50). Ratio of overprescription (antibiotics prescribed: indicated) reduced from 212/59 (3.59:1) to 33/11 (3:1) to 25/9 (2.78:1). Correct antibiotic choice varied from 14/59 (25.9%) to 1/11 (9%) to 3/9 (33%).

Conclusions: There was a steady decline in antibiotic overuse following mentoring and educational interventions. Incorrect choice of antibiotic was mostly reported as due to severe lack of medication availability. A key challenge will be continued improvement in antibiotic stewardship standards and reducing stockouts in this Zambian health post without ongoing oversight from the NGO. Findings can inform implementation of similar projects in other rural low-resource healthcare settings.

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Dispense of non-prescribed antibiotics without prescription from pharmacies in Jhelum: a cross-sectional survey

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The main power source for antibiotics is local pharmacies. Our goal was to evaluate the expertise of pharmacy employees and the distribution of non-prescription antibiotics. In Punjab, Jhelum, we carried out a cross-sectional study from April 2022 to July 2022. We employed a convenience, structured, pretested, and randomized multistage sampling method and performed statistical analysis using chi-square tests. The study received responses from 100 pharmacy wholesalers in total (95%); 69.4% of them were male and between the ages of 20 and 50. The majority of participants about 34.9% said that community pharmacists frequently supply non-prescription antibiotics, and 53.7% said they were qualified to do so. Approximately 46.3 percent thought this was a role in the rise of antimicrobial resistance. None of the respondent thought that this approach encouraged illogical antibiotic use, and partial (58.0%) thought that antibiotic resistance was a problem for public health. Only 58.0 % of respondents said they advised patients to seek medical advice before using antibiotics, and 19.1 % said their dispensing procedures minimized the financial patients burden. A little over 44.0 % of pharmacy owners claimed to be knowledgeable about using antibiotics. The most common class of antibiotics given out without a prescription was nitromidazole. The distribution of injectable and widespread antibiotics may represent a risk to the ability to treat infections. The distribution of antibiotics without a prescription is related to staff knowledge deficiencies. This improper practice has to stop right away.

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Group B Streptococcus maternal colonization, vertical transmission, serotype distribution and antimicrobial resistance pattern in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background: Although GBS associated maternal, perinatal, and neonatal mortality and morbidity disproportionately affected sub-Saharan Africa, a comprehensive data on GBS are limited in the region. Therefore, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis that aimed to estimate the prevalence of maternal colonization, vertical transmission, serotype distribution and antimicrobial resistance pattern of GBS isolates in sub-Saharan Africa. Methods: This systematic review was done according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. MEDLINE/PubMed, CINAHL (EBSCO), Embase, SCOPUS, Web of Sciences databases, and Google Scholar were used to retrieve both published and unpublished articles. Two independent reviewers (FW and MTB) screened titles and abstracts and double-checked by a third reviewer (EH). The authors used STATA software version 17 for analysis of the selected articles. Forest plots using the random-effect model were used to present the findings. The heterogeneity was assessed using Cochrane chi-square (I2 ) statistics, while Egger intercept was used to assess publication bias.

Results: This systematic review and meta-analysis included 58 studies that fulfilled the eligibility criteria. The pooled prevalence of maternal RVC and vertical transmission of GBS were 16.06 [95% CI (13.94-18.30)] and 43.31% (95% CI: 30.75-56.32) respectively. The highest pooled proportion of antibiotic resistance to GBS was observed in Gentamycin, i.e., 45. 58(4.12-9.23), followed by Erythromycin, i.e., 25.11(16.70-34.49). Nonetheless, the lowest antibiotics resistance was observed in Vancomycin, i.e., 3.84 (0.48- 9.22). Our finding indicate that serotypes (Ia/Ib/ II/ III/IV) cover almost 88.6% of serotypes in sub-Saharan Africa. Conclusions: The estimated high prevalence and resistance to different antibiotic classes observed in GBS isolates from sub-Saharan Africa suggest the need for implementation of effective interventions efforts. Further research on GBS should prioritize high-quality data, antibiotic resistance, sequence type and serotype distributions; these could help to guide the interventions efforts.

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Digital intervention on the knowledge regarding anti-microbial resistance amongst the school-going adolescents: a non-randomized controlled study
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Background and Objective: Emerging and crucial public health issues like Anti-microbial resistance (AMR) need special attention amongst the general population, especially adolescents since it is not typically a part of the school curriculum but is essential for a healthier society. The current study aimed to determine the association of knowledge based intervention package in improving the knowledge regarding AMR among school-going adolescents. Methods: A non-randomized controlled interventional study was conducted among school-going adolescents aged 15–18 years (standard 9th–12th). In the intervention and control groups, 429 and 428 students were recruited, respectively. An online module-based intervention package comprising a booklet and interactive lectures to improve knowledge of anti-microbial resistance was implemented. A pre-tested and validated questionnaire containing ten multiple-choice questions with a single correct answer (maximum total score of 10) was used in the baseline and the follow-up survey. Generalized linear models assessed the effectiveness of the intervention considering the baseline and the follow-up observations.

Results: The mean age of the intervention and control groups were 15.52 (±1.25) years and 15.51 (±1.18) years, respectively, and 72.20% and 68.53%, respectively, were females. Following the intervention, the participants in the intervention group had a statistically significant improvement in their knowledge regarding AMR. Adjusting for the effects of age, gender, and baseline knowledge, the intervention group had a relative risk of 1.26 (95% confidence interval of 1.13 (1.09 – 1.18) for scoring at least 5 and 1.26 (1.24 – 1.28) for unit improvement in score in the post-intervention assessment.

Conclusions: School-going adolescents are often the gateway to enlightening society with new knowledge and healthy habits. After the intervention, there was an improvement in the knowledge of the intervention group. Designing an effective school-based intervention package regarding AMR is essential. Intervention at an early age in this regard is critical to building a healthier society.

Attitudes towards use of high-importance Antimicrobials-a cross-sectional study of Australian veterinarians
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The timely implementation of antimicrobial stewardship interventions could delay or prevent the development of higher levels of antimicrobial resistance in the future. In food-producing animals in Australia, high-importance antimicrobials, as rated by the Australian Strategic and Technical Advisory Group (ASTAG), include virginiamycin and third-generation cephalosporins (in individual pigs or cattle). The use of high-importance antimicrobials in companion animals is more widespread and less regulated. There is also potential for more rapid spread of resistance due to the high levels of use in these animals and because much of the current use of high-importance antimicrobials is not guideline compliant and other treatment options are readily available. These sectors have also not traditionally been the focus of significant educational, public or regulatory pressures to reduce unnecessary antimicrobial use. There is no national antimicrobial use surveillance system for animals in Australia. Consequently, there is a gap in the knowledge about reasonable use across all sectors of veterinary practice. This study explored attitudes towards the use in veterinary medicine of antimicrobials with high importance to human health, and determined levels of agreement about the introduction of restrictions or other conditions on this use. An online survey was distributed via social media and email from June to December 2020 to veterinarians working in Australia. Of the 278 respondents working in clinical practice, 49% had heard of the ASTAG rating system, and 22% used a traffic light system for antimicrobial importance in their practice. Overall, 61% of participants disagreed that veterinarians should be able to prescribe high-importance antimicrobials without restrictions. If there were to be restrictions, there was most agreement amongst all respondents for only restricting high-importance antimicrobials (73%). There is a need for education, guidance, and practical support for veterinarians for prescribing high-importance antimicrobials alongside any restrictions.

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Infection control in the intensive care unit: the Pavia experience
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The acute toxicity, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory profile of the ethanolic and acetone extract of the leaves Tectea Nobilis

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Tectea Nobilis, is a medicinal plant which is believed to have anti-inflammatory and antimycotic properties. In this study, the acute toxicity, antimicrobial, and the anti-inflammatory profile of the plant are reported. One group served as a control and the other three groups received the different concentrations of the plant extract. 2000mg/kg, 1500mg/kg and 1000mg/kg were used. Weight, % PCV and liver biopsy were done at the end of the study to determine toxicity. All the mice showed increased weight throughout the study period. The % PCV measured at the start and end of the study showed decreased values from the time of the start of the study. The liver biopsy also showed some changes consistent with acute toxicity. For this reason, we recommend caution be taken in use of the plant especially in susceptible population. Staphylococcus Epidermidis, Enterococcus Faecalis, Salmonella Typhi and Listeria Monocytogenes were used as test bacteria for the antimicrobial study. Varying doses of the plant extract were used for the test which are 500mg/ml, 450mg/ml and 300mg/ml. The results shows the Ethanolic/Acetone plant extract has no antibacterial activity towards S. Epidermidis, E. Faecalis and L. Monocytogenes. Nevertheless, it was determined that it has moderate activities toward S. Typhi. And we recommend larger scale study be done to determine dosage and associated side effects with the plant. The anti-inflammatory testing was done on 30 mice which were divided in five groups. One group served as the control and received Normal Saline (NS) while the other three groups received different and increasing doses of the plant extract (600mg/kg, 400mg/kg and 200mg/kg) and the last group served as a negative control and only received NS. It was concluded the plant has some anti-inflammatory activity on higher doses. Based on this study we have recommended a largescale study be done.

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Prescription pattern of antibiotics amongst dentists of Karachi, Pakistan

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Background: In dentistry, antibiotics are recommended for preventative and therapeutic purposes. Most baseless prescriptions of antibiotics have been reported in cases of ear and dental infections. Antibiotic resistance in children and adults may results from erroneous antimicrobials usage by clinicians, which is a critical global health hazard. The development of strict prescription guidelines and educational policies is urgently required. Objectives: The study’s purpose was to observe whether the dental practitioners are following the established global standards or not and to examine the antibiotics prescription pattern among dentists.

Methods: A cross sectional study consisted of 401 participants conducted in government institutes and private teaching institutions of Karachi, Pakistan. The individuals have been questioned by a validated survey form that contains descriptive information and examples of different therapeutic. The individuals have been questioned by a validated survey form that contains descriptive information and examples of different therapeutic Findings, after obtaining authorized approval, verifying the eligibility standards. SPSS 20 was used to enter and evaluate the data. Chi square test was used for inferential analysis.

Results: Participants mean lifespan was 31 ±5.6 years, and 57.6% (n=231) of them were women. The majority of them, or 76.3% (n=306), evaluated to treat 15 or less kids every month, whereas 23.7% dentists (n=95) handled more than 15 kids in a month. Additionally, 82.8% (n=332) of the dentists worked at hospital dentistry, while 44.4% (n=178) saw patients in the public sectors outpatient department. The overall compliance with professional recommendations ranged from 38.6% to 75.6%. Conclusions: This study demonstrates that most dental professionals do not follow professional recommendations for prescribing antibiotics to treat pediatric oral infections. The pattern of antibiotic prescription by dentists appears to conflict with the advised professional guidelines. The majority of dental professionals (63.8%) prescribed antibiotics, with female dentists being more likely (57.6%) to follow professional antibiotic standards. Dental practitioners need regular updates and continuing medical education on the subject to adhere with professional guidelines.

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Antibiotic residues of drinking-water and its human exposure risk assessment in rural Eastern China

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Background and Objective: Trace levels of antibiotics were frequently found in drinking water, which may cause antibiotic resistance and environmental risk. To assess the exposure risk of these antibiotics to rural populations in Eastern China, this study analyzed the antibiotic residues in drinking water from 20 rural areas.

Methods: A total of 80 water samples were collected from 20 rural areas in Eastern China. A validated method was used for the analysis of antibiotic residues. The results were compared to the national standard for drinking water.

Results: The antibiotic residues were detected in 40% of the samples. The most frequently detected antibiotics were amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin, and tetracycline. The exposure risk was estimated using the human body weight and the antibiotic concentration in the water.

Conclusions: The antibiotic residues in drinking water pose a significant exposure risk to rural populations in Eastern China. Further studies are needed to assess the long-term effects of antibiotic exposure on human health.
drinking-water, leading a growing concern that drinking-water is an important exposure source to antibiotics in humans. This study was aimed to investigate the occurrence and seasonal variation of twenty-seven antibiotics in tap water and well water in the rural residential areas in Eastern China, and to assess the related human health exposure risks in drinking-water.

Methods: A total of 278 tap water samples and 110 well samples were collected for seven consecutive days in August 2020 (Summer) and January 2021 (Winter). Twenty-seven antibiotics were analyzed by ultra performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry. The average daily dose (ADD) and the health risk quotient (HRQ) for exposure to detected antibiotics in humans were evaluated using 10000 times of Monte Carlo simulations, based on the parameters from local residents randomly selected from the population cohort previously established in two rural areas of Eastern China.

Results: Of 27 selected antibiotics, ten were detected in the drinking-water samples, including five macrolides, three sulfonamides, one phenicols and one fluoroquinolones. Azithromycin showed the highest detection frequencies (79.71-100%), followed by oxitetracycin (25.71-100%) and erythromycin (21.43-86.96%). The highest detection concentration of > 2 g/kg was seen for 9 out of 10 detected antibiotics, with the maximum concentration reaching 6.59 g/L for tilmicosin. Noticeable seasonality was observed for macrolides, sulfonamides and phenicols. The estimated ADD and HRQ for human exposure to a mixture of antibiotic residues through drinking-water was less than 0.01 g/kg/day and 0.01, respectively, which varied over sites, water types, seasons and sex. Macrolides accounted for 46% to 67% of the total HRQs.

Conclusions: Antibiotic residues of drinking-water were common with the seasonality, and brought acceptable health risks, in rural Eastern China, while the long-term exposure patterns to low-dose antibiotics from drinking-water should not be ignored.

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Has Mycobacterium chimaera became a public health concern? A bibliometric analysis
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Background and Objective: Mycobacterium chimaera (M. chimaera), a slow-growing non-tuberculous member of the Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC), was identified as a new species in 2004. Recently, M. chimaera has been in the spotlight as a cause of disseminated infection in patients following cardiac surgery performed with contaminated heater-cooler units (HCUs). M. chimaera infection has a long lasting latency: many years pass from infection to disease onset. M. chimaera is resistant to antimicrobial agents and its infection has high lethality. Thus, the aim of this study is to assess publication and citation related metrics, identify Keywords and most frequently discussed topics, and appraise geographic distribution of published articles.

Methods: On date 2022/11/15 a directory of all publications containing “Mycobacterium chimaera” OR “M. chimaera” in all fields was excerpt from Web of Science. Bibliometric analysis was carried out using bibliometrix and biblioshiny packages on RStudio.

Results: Total publications were 305 with an annual growth rate of 20.09% from 2004 to 2022. In 2017, a total of 53 articles were produced. Total citations were 4258, with an average of 14.43 citations per document. The most cited paper was about an outbreak after open-chest heart surgery. Only 2.45% of 1475 authors wrote >4 papers about M. chimaera, according to Lotka’s law. The US and Switzerland were the countries with the largest production, followed by the UK, Germany and Italy. The three most frequent words were “cardiac-surgery”, “outbreak”, and “valve”. Before 2016, Keywords related to cardiac-surgery, heater-cooler units and outbreaks were totally absent. The most relevant sources were “Journal of Hospital Infection” and “Clinical Infectious Diseases”.

Conclusions: Our study sheds light on M. chimaera as a pathogen involved in a worldwide alert due to high number of cardiac thoracic surgical procedures requiring HCUs. It would be advisable to plan interventions to reduce its burden.

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An innovative sanitization system in the Operating Theatre with a focus on sustainability
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Background and Objective: Protecting and promoting public health at a national and international level is a challenge of the medical and scientific societies, that work together in their respective and multidisciplinary fields to promote a healthy world and build a more sustainable future. To guarantee an effective reduced contamination of the Operating Theatre and reduce the environmental impact, the Salerno University-School of Medicine has founded the Green Operating Theatre group, to work together to reduce the footprint of the perioperative environment and enhance the sanitification performance of the healthcare system.

Methods: Our group has developed a Green Operating Theatre agenda to follow along on the sustainability journey, aimed at implementing innovative sanitization procedures, waste reduction, anesthesia gas management and energy use improvement. Our first action was to reduce mishandled noninfectious waste in OR, in particular the use of disposable shoes covers, for patients and health care workers, since they not only produce non-recyclable waste but are not sufficiently effective at reducing contamination.

Results: We implemented the use of a shoes sanitizing station, a system which, through ozone gas and UV light, sterilizes health personnel’s shoes at each OR access. This particular system not only guarantee an effective reduced contamination of the Operating Theatre but leads to lower environmental burden with the management of noninfectious waste, thus combining clinical needs and sustainability considerations.

Conclusions: This approach is aimed at increasing the level of sanitation of the operating theatres and the healthcare settings, underlining a renewed interest in environmentally sound and sustainable sanitization practice.

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Development and sustainability of a digital auditing program to support national antimicrobial surveillance
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Background and Objectives: The National Antimicrobial Prescribing Survey (NAPS) is a novel digital antimicrobial auditing program. The Hospital NAPS, released in 2013, is used to monitor antimicrobials prescribed within a facility and identify targets for quality improvement initiatives. Since 2016, the Hospital NAPS has also become a key component of the Antimicrobial Use and Resistance in Australia (AURA) Surveillance System, providing actionable data at a local and national level to address the challenges of antimicrobial resistance.

Methods: The Hospital NAPS uses a standardised point prevalence Methodology and assessment matrix to facilitate data collection on the appropriateness of antimicrobial prescribing and allow benchmarking. Deidentified data is then made available for national reporting and to inform antimicrobial prescribing guidelines and public health policy. Establishment of governance processes under a quality management system framework and ongoing feasibility assessments, have driven improvements in the program's generalisability and sustainability.

Results: Since released, over seventy percent of Australian hospitals have contributed across major cities, regional and remote settings. It can now be regarded as a national antimicrobial usage surveillance system with 407 hospitals contributing in 2021. Key findings have informed updates to national prescribing guidelines including respiratory tract infections, surgical prophylaxis and medication safety. The ongoing success of the Hospital NAPS program has driven the development of additional modules, including Surgical, Aged Care, Quality Improvement and Antifungal NAPS.

Conclusions: The adaptability of Hospital NAPS has enabled successful pilots in New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, Portugal, Malaysia, Vietnam, Bhutan, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Fiji, highlighting its across transferability various geographical locations and settings. Acceptable governance structures, along with robust in-built analysis and reporting capabilities, has supported such sustainability and scalability, ensuring broader impact globally to help address antimicrobial resistance.

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Impact of new Electronic Health Record on antimicrobial stewardship policies in IRCCS Policlinico San Donato
Antibiotic stewardship: perception of general practitioners regarding emerging challenges
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Introduction: Antibiotics are among the most frequently prescribed classes of drugs all over the world with approximately 50% of it being used without any rationale. This leads to increase antibiotic resistance and further complications. General practitioners are first line of contact and majority of the general population presents to them for their health issues. Their perception and attitude regarding antibiotic prescription plays an important role in emerging antibiotic resistance. Objective: To identify knowledge and perception of General practitioners regarding antibiotic stewardship and associated challenges.
Methodology: This is a cross sectional study conducted through online platform conducted through a pretested self-administered questionnaire. It included questions related to location and workplace information. Knowledge and practices of the participants regarding antibiotic use in their clinical practice and experience of health care workers related to patient exposure and protective equipment. Data was entered and analyzed using the SPSS statistical software Version 19.
Results: A total of 270 out of 373 agreed to participate in the study with a response rate of 72%. On exploring relevance of importance of antibiotic resistance in daily work majority 81% agreed that it is highly relevant. Similarly when asked about reasons for increasing antibiotic irrational use of antibiotics was a major reason identified by 96% of male and 84% of females. To explore GPs practice regarding education to patients around 66% of male and 85% of the females agreed that they educate their patients when prescribing while 35% male and 15% female physicians did not educate their patients because of lack of time available for patient education during consultation.
Conclusion: Antibiotic resistance is on the rise. General practitioners have limited knowledge regarding rationale use however their practice is limited due to poor accountability, increase demand from patients and to enhance their patient satisfaction.

Wastewater treatment plant: a hotspot of antibiotic resistance spreading?
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Background and Objective: Antibiotic resistance (ABR) is of primary concern for Public Health. As reported by the European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance, there is the need to monitor the presence of antibiotics, antibiotic resistant bacteria (ARB) and antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) in the environment, especially in wastewater. Moreover, the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance underlines the need to obtain strong evidence associated to the role of wastewater and environment as contributors to the development and spread of ABR. The aim of this study is to evaluate the ABR spreading in different treatment steps of wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) also considering the possible reuse of effluent in agriculture.
Methods: Samples collected at different steps of a WWTP developed for reuse were investigated for the presence of antibiotics (ampicillin, tetracycline, sulfamethoxazole), heavy metals, the antibiotic resistance rate of ARB (ampicillin, tetracycline, and sulfamethoxazole resistant bacteria) and ARGs (blaTEM, tetA, sulII).
Results: The Results obtained highlight the presence of ARB and ARGs for the antibiotics tested in WWTP, with a decreasing trend during the wastewater treatment, as also observed for some antibiotics and heavy metals. Although there is generally no significant difference in the ABR rate, a higher average value of this rate is observed during the wastewater production, suggesting a possible positive selective pressure of ABR by some steps of treatment. A correlation was also observed between the presence of some heavy metals and ABR rate. Conclusions: The results obtained suggest the need to carefully monitor the role of WWTPs in the spreading of antibiotic resistance, also considering the One Health approach. Furthermore, the results obtained could suggest interventions to reduce the human health risk associated with wastewater reuse in agriculture.

Chondrodendron platyphyllum alkaloids as a weapon in the combat of antibiotic resistance
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Background and Objective: Antibiotic resistance is a significant public health problem, contributing to approximately 700,000 deaths yearly worldwide. Due to the rapid spread of multidrug-resistant bacteria (MDR), the arsenal of effective antibiotics has decreased, demanding the urgent development of new drugs. Evidence has indicated that Chondrodendron platyphyllum (Menispermaceae) is a source of compounds with antimicrobial properties. Thus, the present study aimed to investigate the effects of its alkaloids on antibiotic resistance in vitro. Methods: A Total Alkaloid Fraction (TAF) and the primary constituent curine were obtained from the root bark of C. platyphyllum (SisGen registry A84A87E). The antibacterial and antibiotic-enhancing activity of TAF and curine was evaluated by determining their minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) individually or in combination with antibiotics against standard and MDR strains of Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Escherichia coli. Results: The TAF presented clinically effective MICs against S. aureus 25923 (645 µg/mL), P. aeruginosa 9027 (645 µg/mL), and E. coli 29522 (256 µg/mL) but failed to effectively inhibit the growth of the MDR strains S. aureus 10, P. aeruginosa 24, and E. coli 06 (MIC ≥ 1,024 µg/mL). On the other hand, curine showed promising antibacterial effects against S. aureus 25923 (512 µg/mL), E. coli 29522 (512 µg/mL), and E. coli 06 (813 µg/mL). Regarding the effects on antibiotic resistance, TAF potentiated (p < 0.05) the activity of gentamicin and norfloxacin against MDR strains of S. aureus, P. aeruginosa, and E. coli. On the other hand, curine...
potentiated the activity of gentamicin against the gram-negative MDR strains and presented synergism when associated with norfloxacin against S. aureus 10 and P. aeruginosa 24.

Conclusion: C. platypthllum and curine have antibacterial and antibiotic-enhancing activities against the standard and MDR bacterial strains and, as such, have the potential to be used in the combat of antibiotic resistance.

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Developing the monitoring and evaluation framework for 'Australia's antimicrobial resistance strategy: 2020 and beyond' using a one health approach
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Background and Objective: Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a growing global concern inextricably linked to human interactions across multiple sectors, including animal health, agriculture, food production, and the environment. Using a One Health lens, to understand the spread and risk of AMR, will be vital to successfully addressing such a complex issue.

International efforts are focussed on designing and implementing policy – but developing and implementing comprehensive monitoring and evaluation frameworks for national strategies remains a challenge. Working with a broad range of stakeholders, we aimed to co-design a pragmatic, adaptable monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for Australia’s AMR Strategy.

Methods: To develop the M&E framework we employed multi-stage, iterative co-design. We undertook a scoping review and interviews with international leaders involved in monitoring national AMR strategies to examine best practice, enablers and barriers. We then engaged an Expert Advisory Group (EAG) with diverse One Health expertise. We undertook a policy analysis of national strategy documents and worked with our EAG to draft program logic models (PLMs) – using backcasting to formulate the inputs, outputs and outcomes required to address AMR. We conducted Delphi surveys (n=15 experts/sector), to get consensus on the importance and feasibility of outcome measures. In early 2023 we will explore the Delphi findings and refine the PLMs in national systems thinking workshops - prioritising what needs to happen next for M&E to be successfully implemented. Workshops will focus on identifying linkages and leverage opportunities between and within sectors.

Results: This co-design approach (using established public health methods) is providing Australia with a systematic, collaborative, and responsive way to create an M&E framework across multiple One Health sectors.

Conclusion: Evaluating the impact of national AMR strategies is complex, takes time, and needs to champion the voices of a range of stakeholders. Systems thinking is useful for facilitating this.

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Predictors of knowledge, attitude, and dispensing practices of antibiotics among patent and proprietary medicine vendors in Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria
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Background and Objective: Patent and Proprietary Medicine Vendors (PPMVs) are seen as the most reliable sources of healthcare in most rural and hard-to-reach areas even with their low educational qualification. They can sell a limited number of pre-packaged, over-the-counter medicines and medical products, but are prohibited from selling prescription medications including antibiotics. However, studies have shown that people get antibiotics without prescription from patent medicine vendors resulting in irrational antibiotic use in some cases. This study, therefore, assessed the predictors of knowledge, attitude, and dispensing practices of antibiotics among patent and proprietary medicine vendors in the Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study design was employed, and 374 respondents were selected using a multistage sampling technique. A standardized, structured, interviewer-administered questionnaire was used among PPMVs. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0 was used for data analysis. Chi-square was used for test of association at p<0.05.

Results: The majority (53.4%) of PPMVs were females; about four-fifth belonged to the age group 29 years, and a majority had about 5 years of practice experience. The majority (66.0%) of the respondents had poor knowledge of antibiotics, and almost half (59.2%) of the PPMVs had poor dispensing practices of antibiotics. Sex, educational level, and membership of PPMVs were found to be predictors of knowledge, while sex and educational level were predictors of dispensing practices of antibiotics among PPMVs. Also, it was found that the majority of the PPMVs had good attitude toward antibiotics prescription.

Conclusion: This study reported a poor overall knowledge and dispensing practice of antibiotics among PPMVs and good attitude towards antibiotics prescription.

In other to curb the menace of irrational antibiotic use, strict enforcement of regulations that will limit access to antibiotics by PPMVs and continuous training of the PPMVs on antibiotic use is required.

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Evaluation of the available apps to support the Italian physicians in the Antimicrobial Stewardship implementation
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Background and Objective: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a serious problem and remains one of the greatest global threats to public health at the beginning of the 21st century. As digital technologies become an important resource for healthcare delivery and public health, we decided to investigate the available apps to support Italian physicians combat AMR.

Methods: A systematic research was performed by four independent researchers in the Apple and Google Play App stores using English and Italian keywords. After excluding content in languages other than Italian or English, gaming, photo and video, paid apps and contents, and advertisement, apps were downloaded and analysed using an 86-item checklist including pathogen/etiological agents, support for diagnosis and therapy, AMR, dashboard function, antimicrobial stewardship (AMS), notes and recordings, network, technical characteristics of app domains as validated by experts.

Results: Of the 115 apps initially identified, 27 (6 for Android, 21 for iOS, 1 for both) were analyzed. No app met all desirable aspects; only one met 36% of the criteria. From highest to lowest scores, domains are support for diagnosis and therapy (37%), technical characteristics of the app (22%), AMS (8%), pathogens/etiological agents (4%), notes and recordings (3%), network (2%), AMS (1%) and dashboard function (1%). Most apps support identification of the drug for targeted therapy against a specific microorganism (78%) and the ability to be used offline (81%).

Conclusions: No available app was able to adequately provide the desired features. To engage all prescribing physicians in the fight against AMR and implement AMS, an app that meets all requirements must be developed.

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Malnutrition and extended spectrum beta-lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae infection: a new lead against antibiotic resistance?
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Background and Objective: Infections with extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (ESBL-E) are frequent in nursing home for dependent elderly people and several risk factors for ESBL-E infection are described in the literature. In patients hospitalized in nursing homes or healthcare facilities, malnutrition reaches 70%. The objective of this study was to analyse the relationship between malnutrition and ESBL-E infection.

Methods: A retrospective matched case-control study was carried out on adult patients hospitalized at Grenoble Alpes University Hospital between January 2010 and December 2015. Cases presented ESBL-E infection and controls had Enterobacteriaceae infection without ESBL resistance. The exposure factor, malnutrition, was based on national High Authority of Health (HAS) 2019 criteria adapted to French population. Patients without any measurement attesting the malnutrition were considered as not malnourished. The following ESBL-E infection risk factors were included: history of antibiotic prescription, history of hospitalization, risky procedures, history of antibiotic colonization. The crude and
adjusted odds ratio (OR) and its 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were evaluated by conditional logistic regression. Results: A total of 16,143 patients had at least one positive clinical sample for Enterobacteriaceae (1,364 ESBL and 14,779 no-ESBL). After matching, 1359 cases and 2663 controls were included in the analysis. Malnutrition was a significant risk factor for ESBL-E infection in bivariate analysis (OR 1.24; 95% CI 1.08-1.43). By adjusting for risk factors, undernutrition was no longer a significant risk factor (adjusted OR 1.24; 95% CI 0.88-1.72). The usual risk factors: history of antibiotic prescription, history of hospitalization and history of ESBL-E colonization were significant in both analyses. Conclusion: A significant relationship between undernutrition and the occurrence of ESBL-E infection was observed in bivariate analysis, but this factor is no longer significant when adjusting for other known risk factors. Further investigations, as subgroup analyses, could assess the importance of malnutrition as a risk factor.

Impact on antimicrobial consumption of new stewardship policies in IRCSS Policlinico San Donato in 2022
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Introduction: antimicrobial stewardship policies are crucial in the fight against hospital-acquired infections (hais) and antimicrobial resistances. A new stewardship program was introduced in irccs policlinico san donato in 2022, consisting in a motivated request form for antimicrobial intravenous medications. The objective of this study is to analyse the daily defined dose (ddd) for every intravenous antimicrobial during the last four years and estimate the pharmacoeconomic impact of the stewardship policies in our hospital.
Methods: The retrospective observation on antimicrobial consumption took place in the period January – October for the years 2019-2021 and a comparative analysis with 2022 was performed. The motivated request form was introduced for all the units and required as mandatory for prescription, along with an infectious disease counseling and microbiological tests. In the second half of 2022 the electronic health record was introduced in the hospital, enabling control on prescriptions. The total costs were calculated per operative unit linked to the requests of antimicrobials and ddd were calculated for each antimicrobial.
Results: Considering the ddd/100 days of hospital stay no reduction was observed in 2022 with 52,22 ddd/100d administered but concerning the prescription pattern we could observe during 2022 a significant drop in consumption of broad-spectrum antibiotics such as ceftriaxone or amoxicillin. A significant drop in total pharmaceutical expenditure was observed too, with a median reduction of 25% of total costs. Conclusion: New stewardship policies not only led to more appropriate antibiotic usage in every unit but they led to a reduction in total pharmaceutical costs. The stricter controls on the antimicrobials requests led to a virtuous mechanism of more appropriate antimicrobial choice and length of treatment. In the long run this can result in a drop both in terms of direct costs (medications, nurse working-time) and indirect costs (shorter hospital stayings and less infectious complications).

Antimicrobial agents and products as sources for antimicrobial resistant bacterial infections in humans: a systematic review and meta-analysis.
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Background and Objective: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a major threat to modern medicine and expected to become one of the leading global health challenges of the century. Resistant infections in animals are known to be important drivers of AMR in humans, however, the extent of their contribution is not clear. To adequately assess the total economic and public health burden posed by animal diseases, as well as optimally inform effective AMR mitigation and control strategies, a better understanding of the relative impact of animal AMR on humans is crucial. Source attribution studies are valuable tools for the partitioning of health burdens to specific sources and thus well suited for this purpose. The aim of this systematic literature review is to summarize the available evidence from source attribution studies and other studies that quantify the direct contribution of animal sources of AMR to resistant infections in humans, focusing on bacterial AMR.

Methods: Our initial search of four scientific databases (PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and Embase) yielded 16,955 results published between 1957 and 2022. Articles will be selected for eligibility based on whether they attribute bacterial AMR in humans to animal-related sources, which we defined as livestock, aquaculture, foods of animal origin and companion animals. We also intend to perform meta-analyses with the results of relevant studies of animal-related risk factors for sporadic resistant infections in humans to derive population attributable fractions.
Results and conclusion
We will provide an overview of the currently available evidence on the impact of zoonotic AMR on human health, outline important knowledge gaps and discuss suitable methods for future research.

The dual effect of governance quality on antibiotic use and antimicrobial resistance: An analysis of European countries
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Background and Objective: Although antibiotic use is one of the most important contributors to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), there is also evidence that their correlation is not always perfect. In fact, other factors (e.g., economic development and governance quality) may explain differences in AMR levels observed between countries. Here, we used ecological data to evaluate how governance indicators relate to antibiotic use and AMR in 30 European countries.
Methods: We used data from the World Bank Databank, ECDC atlas, and ESAC-Net databases to compile a dataset of six governance indicators (voice and accountability, political stability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption); AMR proportions for 25 combinations of pathogens and antibiotics; and the amount of antibiotics consumed in the community. AMR proportions and governance indicators were also aggregated into an overall measure of AMR and a governance index.

Results: Except for political stability, all governance indicators were inversely correlated with the proportions of: Acinetobacter spp. and Pseudomonas aeruginosa resistant to all classes of antibiotics under consideration; Klebsiella pneumoniae resistant to fluoroquinolones, third generation cephalosporins, and aminoglycosides; Escherichia coli resistant to fluoroquinolones and third generation cephalosporins; and Staphylococcus aureus resistant to meticillin (p-values < 0.001). Linear regression analyses showed that an increase in the governance index resulted in significant decreases of overall antibiotic consumption (p < 0.001) and AMR proportion (p = 0.006). A mediation analysis showed that the governance index had an indirect effect on AMR via reducing antibiotic consumption, which accounted only for 35% of the total effect.

Conclusion: These findings supported the hypothesis that other factors sustain the uncontrolled spread of resistant pathogens in countries with poor governance. For this reason, reducing antibiotic use alone is unlikely to solve the AMR problem, and more interventions are needed to increase governance effectiveness at all levels.

Purpose: To involve hospital staff during vaccination in the surveillance of multi-drug resistant organisms (MDRO) and to assess the correlation of some characteristics with the presence of MDRO.

Methods: A prospective study was conducted in the AOU “G. Martino” of Messina from 1 April 2022 to 1 October 2022, at the vaccination center of the Hospital Hygiene, after collection of informed consent and administration of the chosen vaccine. The study was carried out by completing a questionnaire created ad hoc by phone to evaluate knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of antibiotics as well as the role of vaccination counseling on the posthumous use of antibiotics and on the development of infections. Results: 47 individuals joined the study, 44.68% male and 55.32% female. It was possible to highlight a satisfactory level of knowledge of antibiotics and the concept of antibiotic resistance, with a percentage of just over 80% of the participants who answered correctly to the questions formulated. 23.4% had never heard of antibiotic resistance and more than half of the sample did not know the correct definition. The counseling carried out after the administration of the vaccine, approximately 47% of the sample used antibiotics, all of these followed the therapy indicated by the doctor and only one case was found to have antibiotic resistance. Conclusion: From the data in our possession, it emerges that vaccination combined with adequate patient counseling by hospital vaccination center operators are activities of fundamental importance in order to reduce the inappropriate use of antibiotics both through the direct effect than indirect especially in the category of pathogens considered "Hagile".

Purpose: The objective of this study is to evaluate the role of vaccination counseling on the posthumous use of antibiotics and resistance.
Perspective assessment of the impact of sars-cov-2 pandemic on the use of antibiotics and antibiotic resistance
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Materials and methods
The analysis were performed using two systems: “Faranalysis”, which evaluate pharmaceutical expenditure and antibiotic therapy stream both territorial and hospital; “Health Card (TS)” which allows to individualize health spending data to the Internal Revenue Service. These data have been stratified by age group and gender.
Results: Through historical comparison of antibiotic consumption, the highest consumption was observed in the 45 to 64 age group, followed by the over 75 age group. During the pandemic phase and the adoption of containment measures have resulted in a drastic decline in antibiotic prescriptions. A difference of -17.75% was observed in our province compared to the pre-pandemic period resulting in a -25% reduction in healthcare expenditure. At the same time, the shortage of first-class antibiotics led to an oversuppression of old-use molecules such as Trimethoprim (+12.93%) and amphenicins (+27.27%).
Conclusions: Our study demonstrates how the application of social distancing measures and proper use of protective equipment can affect the transmission of airborne diseases and how communication by professionals in the field can increase the informed use of antibiotic therapy by the population. Italy represents together with Greece the tail-end of Europe, so much so that 7-10% of patients encounter a multi-resistant bacterial infection. This issue, therefore, requires a multidisciplinary strategy that involves taking care of the individual from a One Health perspective.
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Overcoming the challenges of antimicrobial resistance in developing countries
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Background and objective: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health challenge and developing countries are more vulnerable to its impacts. High burden of infectious diseases, poverty, weak governance and health systems, and low awareness remain major challenges in the fight against AMR leading to increased prevalence of HAIs including fungal infections, and superbugs like Candida auris. Infection-Prevention-Control (IPC) is a key to reduce the emerging HAIs and enhance healthcare outcomes.
Methods: This participatory design project study, led by the National Institutes of Health (NIH)-Pakistan and funded by the CDC, was to support and improve the early diagnosis and surveillance of C. auris. We focused on capacity building in laboratory diagnostics, IPC strategies and implementing robust learning data dashboards with provincial stakeholders to ensure effective implementation. After thorough Gap-assessments through site visits and detailed mixed methods at 12 sentinel sites, representing all regions/provinces of Pakistan, using a phase-wise approach, capacity at each site was enhanced by providing hands-on-training and materials to enhance fungal diagnostics, IPC and surveillance.
Results: In Microbiology Diagnostics readiness we found, 2-advanced, 7-intermediate and 3-inadequate sites. IPC program audited using WHO tools indicated 4-advanced, 2-intermediate, 3-basic and 3-inadequate sites. Fungal pathogen identification and transport of samples was initiated. Data dashboards were developed and implemented ensuring robust data collection and sharing from all sites. 26 samples were received at NIH for final identification indicating different fungal pathogens in isolates. IPC program was initiated and enhanced at all sites.
Conclusions: NIH devised a National Fungal Disease Surveillance System (NFDSS) to enable rapid diagnosis and surveillance of prevalent fungal pathogens Nationwide. Antimicrobial stewardship involving robust IPC methods can be exploited towards containing the AMR in low- and middle-income settings. Adoption of these strategies will assist developing countries overcome their increased vulnerability to growing AMR.
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Economic and social burden of healthcare-associated infections
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Background and objectives: Antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programs aim to reduce healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and save healthcare costs associated with antimicrobial resistance (AMR). This study aims to evaluate the economic and social burden of HAIs before and after the implementation of AMS programs, including the use of new antibiotics.
Methods: The study was divided in two phases. In the first phase, the analysis was carried out considering the administrative database of the hospital discharge records from 2006 to 2019. HAIs were detected by selecting all acute hospitalizations with primary or secondary diagnosis related to Escherichia coli, Klebsiella spp, Clostridium difficile, and other unspecified bacterial infections. Data were used to estimate prevalence of HAIs and their impact in terms costs incurred by the NHS. In the second phase, three key opinion leaders (KOLs) were involved: a questionnaire was used to collect additional data on the three Hospital antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programs, the number of HAIs before and after introducing programs and new antibiotics. Finally, interviews were used to explore the views and experiences of KOLs on AMS and the use of new antibiotics.
Results: HAIs appear on average in 32 cases per 1,000 acute hospitalizations. The occurrence of infections is increasing (22.5 per 1,000 hospitalizations in 2006 and 44.8 per 1,000 in 2019). The valuation of infections resulted in an average annual estimate of approximately € 397 million. The second phase is still ongoing. Preliminary results show a reduction of length of hospital stay (mean 25%, range 14-40%), treatment duration (24%, 14-30%) and antibiotics consumption in DDD (29%, 14-46%). Conclusion: AMS is a crucial component in the overall effort to combat the spread of AMR. The preliminary results show that implementation of AMS programs reduced antimicrobial use and cost, and lowered the incidence of HAIs.
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Awareness of antimicrobial resistance: Google Trends™ analysis to test the success of health promotion initiatives
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Background and Objective: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is one of the major public health threats of the 21st century. The World Health Organization has highlighted the key role of population empowerment in counteracting AMR. The aim of the study is to assess the impact of selected initiatives on public awareness of AMR using Google TrendsTM (GT) analysis.
Methods: The impact of World Antimicrobial Awareness Week(WAAW) and World Hand Hygiene Day(WHHHD) on public awareness of ‘AMR’, antibiotics and antibiotic resistance in Sweden, United States, Italy, Japan, Spain and Netherlands from 2017 to 2022 was analyzed, using the relative search volume(RSV) of GT as a surrogate. A jointpoint regression analysis was performed to identify a statistically significant time point of a change in trend. The trends in the different countries were compared by calculating the Z-score.
Results: The analysis of the Z-scores showed a comparable upward trend in all investigated countries. The jointpoint regression did not reveal jointpoints around WAAW and WHHD. Decreasing RSVs of “antibiotics” and “AMR” were shown in all investigated countries, in the period March-May 2020, the decrease is more pronounced in Spain and Italy. In Italy, unlike to other nations, spikes in searches for the term “antibiotics” during the flu-season were displayed.
Conclusion: Results highlight that programs taken into consideration(WAAW and
Escherichia coli (13%) and Klebsiella pneumoniae (9%) were the most isolated among Gram-positive. Staphylococcus methicillin-resistant (39%) and fungi (8%). Enterococcus spp (30.6%) and Staphylococcus spp (23.5%) were the main isolates among Gram-negative. Salmonella enterica (36.6%) and Klebsiella pneumoniae (45.4%) were the most isolated among Gram-negative.

Methods: This is a retrospective study conducted in a.o.u. San Giovanni e Russi d’Aragona, Largo Città di Ippocrate, 84131 Salerno, Italy, Department of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry “Scuola Medica Salernitana”, University of Salerno, 84081 Baronissi, Italy, A.O.U. San Giovanni di Dio e Russi D’Aragona, Largo Città di Ippocrate, 84131 Salerno, Italy, Department of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry “Scuola Medica Salernitana”, University of Salerno, 84081 Baronissi, Italy, U.O.C. Patologia Clinica E Microbiologica, A.O.U. San Giovanni di Dio e Russi D’Aragona, Largo Città di Ippocrate, 84131 Salerno, Italy, Department of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry “Scuola Medica Salernitana”, University of Salerno, 84081 Baronissi, Italy, U.O.C. Patologia Clinica E Microbiologica, A.O.U. San Giovanni di Dio e Russi D’Aragona, Largo Città di Ippocrate, 84131 Salerno, Italy.

Background and Objective: Healthcare-associated infections (HAI) pose a serious threat to public health. The HAI are closely related to antimicrobial resistance (AMR). In 2018 a prevalence study by Suetens et al. coordinated a European AMR Report (2020), however, the proportion of MRSA significantly decreased, but remained stable (2.4-3.3/10000 patient-days). In comparison to the last ECDC report, the Incidence of MRSA bloodstream infections remained above the European average. Further improvements in our infection-control practices are of paramount importance to limit the high mortality related to MRSA bloodstream infections.

Antimicrobial resistance surveillance at ospedale polinico san martino irccs, genoa north-west italy: A focus on meticillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus

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Background/Introduction: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is one of the most common causes of hospital-acquired bacterial infections worldwide. Even though the percentage of MRSA is decreasing in European region, resistance levels remain high in some countries, including Italy, where it currently reaches 30%.

Methods: Microorganisms isolated at Microbiology Unit of Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS, Genoa, from 1st January 2014 to 30th June 2022 were included. Blood was the only specimen considered. We excluded same patient cases within 30 days one from another and cases where the antimicrobial resistance (AMR) was not tested. Our surveillance includes the same pathogens monitored in the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). In particular, the analysis also included AMR profile of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter spp, Stenotrophomonas maltophilia, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterococcus faecalis and Enterococcus faecium.

Results: Average proportion of MRSA was 54.4% in 2014, 51.3% in 2015, 47.7% in 2016, 41.1% in 2017, 44.2% in 2018, 43.2% in 2019, 40% in 2020, 36.6% in 2021 and 33.1% in first semester of 2022. The incidence of MRSA was 2.4/10000 patient-days in 2014, 3.1/10000 patient-days in 2015, 2.9/10000 patient-days in 2016, 2.8/10000 patient-days in 2017, 3.3/10000 patient-days in 2018, 2.8/10000 patient-days in 2019, 3.2/10000 patient-days in 2020, 3.2/10000 patient-days in 2021 and 2.9/10000 patient-days in first semester of 2022.

Conclusions: Since the beginning of the surveillance (2014) the Incidence of MRSA remained stable (2.4-3.3/10000 patient-days). In comparison to the last ECDC AMR Report (2020), however, the proportion of MRSA significantly decreased, but remained above the European average. Further improvements in our infection-control practices are of paramount importance to limit the high mortality related to MRSA bloodstream infections.

Development of prevention of multidrug resistance organisms transmission management participation model of a tertiary care hospital, bangkok thailand

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Background and Objective: Transmission of multidrug-resistant organisms in hospitals has a direct impact on patients, health care personnel and the hospital. This study was participatory action research and aimed to develop prevention of multidrug resistance organisms transmission management participation model in tertiary care hospital and also to evaluate the model effectiveness.

Methods: The participation model was used for the framework for this study. The model development was composed of three phases. The first phase was concerned with a problem and situation analysis, the second phase of model development and the third phase evaluation model. The model development team consisted of 15 people from the multidisciplinary team and the study sample included 255 people. All data were collected from 51 wards in hospital between November 2021 and September 2022. Data were analyzed using descriptive and content analysis.

Results: The result of the research found that the model prevention of multidrug resistance organisms transmission management participation consisted of 6 elements: 1) providing workshops 2) reviewing of knowledge 3) reminding 4) hand hygiene campaigns 5) supporting protective equipment and medical instruments 6) evaluation and feedback. More than 92% of the study sample extremely agreed with 6 elements used for prevention of multidrug resistance organisms transmission management.

Conclusion: The results of the research showed the concept of the participation model could be applied to develop a model for prevention of multidrug resistance organisms transmission management participation of a tertiary care hospital.

Development of a new indicator of prescriptive appropriateness for antimicrobials: The experience of the cristo re general hospital antimicrobial stewardship team

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Background: Antibiotic resistance is being a crucial issue in our hospitals, and its control, which is one of the most challenging task for the future, passes through an appropriate use of antibiotics. To evaluate the prescriptive appropriateness of...
antimicrobials, we recently created a new indicator which takes into account the rate of infections together with antimicrobial consumption and the median time of treatment of each event. Methods: The “Estimated Prescriptive Appropriateness Rate” (EPA-Score) “has been calculated for each group of bacteria, as the rate between the observed consumption of an antibiotic (DDD/1000 days of hospitalization) and the expected one as if the same antibiotic had been used for 10 days exclusively for the observed infections where it was indicated, according to the following formula: EPA-Score=DDD/observed/expected/*1/N. of infections

Data from January 2020 and June 2022 were collected while restrictive and persuasive strategies of Antimicrobial Stewardship were implemented. Changes in EPA-Score were evaluated through the years. Results: In our hospital, in the first semester of 2022 prevalence of ESBL+ Gram-negative infections was 90.9% cases/1000 doh/year. The observed consumption of drugs indicated for those infections was 86.9 DDD/1000 doh, whilst the expected one for the registered number of infections was 9.01 DDD/1000 doh, with an EPA-Score of 10.37%

Regarding multi-drug-resistant gram-negative infections, prevalence was 1.48/1000 doh/year; observed antibiotic consumption for them (whose prescription policy was restricted to ID specialists) was 4300 DDD/1000 doh, whilst the expected DDD was 29.66 DDD/1000 doh (EPA-Score 67.7%). Comparing data between the first semester of 2020 and the same period of 2022, a significant increase in EPAScore was detected (+42.2% and +17.1% for ESBL+ and MDR Gram-negative infections in 2022 respectively)

Conclusion: Our data demonstrate that the EPAScore could represent a feasible indicator of appropriateness of antimicrobial prescription, and restrictive strategies of antimicrobial stewardship can help to improve its outcome.

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Access and use of antibiotics in a group of migrants in the city of Bogota colombia in 2021
Jovana Cañas1, Sebastian Rueda2, Oscar Acevedo2, Juan Cuya2, Muhammad Zaman3
1Facultad de Medicina Universidad de los Andes Profesor Asociado “Cra 1 Nº 18 A - 12 Bogotá - Colombia Postal code: 111711” Colombia, 2Facultad de Medicina Universidad de los Andes, 3Facultad de Medicina Universidad de los Andes Profesor Titular “Cra 1 Nº 18 A - 12 Bogotá - Colombia Postal code: 111711” Colombia, Universidad de Boston Colombia is host to approximately 1.8 million migrants according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by mid-2020, making it the second country worldwide after Turkey to host the largest quantity of migrant population (1). The absence of regulatory policies in Latin America concerning certain types of medication permits the sale and distribution of antibiotics without prescription, thus making self-medication a serious problem (4,5). In the case of antibiotics, the result is not only an increase in antibiotic resistance in the migrant population but also exposing the general population to this issue (6). The objective of this study is hereby to describe the access to and use of antibiotics in a group of migrants in a locality of Bogota, Colombia in 2021, for which we will identify factors that influence both the access to and use of these medications, as well as characterize some perceptions from healthcare professionals concerning antibiotic resistance in this population. The study methodology is observational, and descriptive, the cross-sectional type. In the migrant group, the important percentage of people who do not follow any instructions in specific regarding the duration of treatment, as well as those who use them according to non-professional indications, such as those coming from family members or neighbors, as well as in an “as needed” manner. This could also be a result of the fact that a significant part of the group stops taking their antibiotics when feeling better. Regarding the pharmacist group, issues such as non-professional formation, indications given to clients based only on experience but not on guidelines, and incomplete doses bought from clients, give us an idea about those factors that may be influencing some antibiotic usage patterns that ultimately could have an impact on antibiotic resistance.

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In vitro antibacterial and antifungal activities of extracts and fractions of leaves of Ricinus communis Linn against selected pathogens
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Background and Objectives: Infectious disease impacts are reduced due to the development of antimicrobial agents. However, the effectiveness of antimicrobial agents is reduced over time because of the emergence of antimicrobial resistance. To overcome these problems, scholars have been searching for alternative medicines. Ricinus communis is used as a traditional treatment for bovine mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, and other infectious diseases. The objective of the present study was to further evaluate the antimicrobial activities of R. communis leaf extracts and fractions. Methods: R. communis leaves were macerated in methanol and acetone. The methanol extract showed better antibacterial activity and subjected to further fractionation via increasing polarity of solvents (n-hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and aqueous). Test microorganisms included in the study were six laboratory reference bacteria (Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus agalactiae, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Streptococcus pyogenes), two clinical isolate bacteria (E. coli and S. aureus), and Candida albicans. The agar well diffusion method was employed to determine antibacterial activity. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) and minimum bactericidal/fungicidal concentrations (MBC/MFC) were determined through broth microdilution.

Results: The results indicated that the best antibacterial activity for ethyl acetate fraction ranged from 14.67 mm (clinical E. coli) to 20.33 mm (S. aureus) at 400 mg/ml, however, n-hexane exhibited the lowest antibacterial activity. Among the tested fractions, ethyl acetate fraction showed the lowest MIC and MBC (1.5625 mg/ml (S. aureus) to 16.67 mg/ml (Candida albicans). Conclusions: The ethyl acetate fraction showed bactericidal activity against all tested microorganisms. Hence, ethyl acetate fraction of crude methanol extract exhibited the best anti-bacterial activity. Keywords: antibiotic, antifungal, ricinus communis, selected pathogens, crude extracts, solvent fractions

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Disease assessment and antimicrobial prescription patterns in Somali Chicken cases in Bogura, Bangladesh
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Sonali chicken production increased substantially during the last two decades in Bangladesh. However, different prevalent diseases hampered its normal growth. Irrational and inappropriate use of antimicrobials is commonly occurred which contribute to the development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The current study was therefore attempted to assess the burden of diseases along with antimicrobial prescription patterns. A total of 1690 drug prescriptions for infectious diseases in Somali chickens in Bogura during 2020-2021 was extracted from the e-prescription database of 3769 poultry cases for assessing the disease status and antimicrobial prescription patterns. Data extracts were entered into MS Excel and cleaned and sorted before exporting to STATA/SE 13 for further statistical analysis. The proportion of cases was dominated by mixed diseases of viral, bacterial and other infectious cases (28 %, n=474), followed by viral diseases (17.5 %, 296), bacterial diseases (4.5 %, 76), protozoan disease (4.0 %, 76). Antibiotics were widely prescribed regardless of case type (84.4- 97% cases). The highest proportion of antimicrobials was used in protozoan cases (97 %, 65), followed by viral alone (92%, 273), mixed (91.7%, 435) and bacterial alone (90.8%, 69). Single antibiotics (61.3%, 980) were prescribed widely followed by combined (14%, 224) and double (2.4%, 39). Tylosin (42%, 669) was more commonly prescribed for almost all disease types. Different fluoroquinolones and florfenicol were predominantly prescribed for undiagnosed (11.8%, 70) and bacterial cases (16%, 11), respectively. Colistin combined (3.4%, 55) was prescribed highly followed by aminoglycosides (2.4%, 38). Moreover, antiviral drugs were prescribed for 33.5% viral, 33% bacterial, and 30% protozoan cases. Immuno-stimulant was prescribed for 18% viral and bacterial cases. Considering the results, it is practical to include this e-prescription system to existing web-based surveillance system to know the disease rank and antimicrobial use pattern timely, thus support to preventive program and antimicrobial stewardship approach.

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Mapping and characterizing early warning systems for emerging profiles of antimicrobial resistance in Italy: a national survey
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Establishing polymerase chain reaction-based diagnostic test for the detection of drug resistant Salmonella typhi in a hospital setting in the Philippines

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With the increasing use of polymerase chain reaction-based technologies to diagnose diseases such as tuberculosis and severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 in the Philippines, medical technologists are becoming more familiar with novel molecular techniques. However, development of polymerase chain reaction diagnostic assays based on the identified needs of healthcare facilities and surrounding communities remains uncommon. In this work, we outline the experience and challenges we faced when developing a set of conventional polymerase chain reaction-based diagnostic tests for Salmonella typhi and associated sulfonamide (Su2), chloramphenicol (CatP), penicillin (Tem), and fluoroquinolone (gyrA) drug resistance genes in San Lazaro Hospital–Nagasaki University Collaborative Research Laboratory. This process involved three key components: procuring the necessary reagents, generating a positive control, and optimizing the polymerase chain reaction itself. To generate positive control, we re-cultured 21 archived isolates of Salmonella species on MacConkey agar and performed matrix assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry. Subsequently, genomic deoxyribonucleic acid was extracted from the identified colonies. Polymerase chain reaction optimization commenced by determining the optimal annealing temperatures. Good intensity of amplicon bands were observed at annealing temperatures 58°C for nested polymerase chain reaction and 45°C for conventional monoplex polymerase chain reaction. During optimization, we successfully detected flagellin gene (flfC) for Salmonella typhi and three resistance genes (gyrA, Su2, and Tem) using positive control. Conversely, CatP gene was not detected. However, when we ran clinical samples, two of 18 Salmonella typhi polymerase chain reaction-positive specimens were positive for CatP gene. Our work may serve as a useful example for other laboratories and medical technology professionals in the country in responding to locally identified diagnostic needs. Moreover, early detection of resistance genes can inform both public health decision-making and individual clinical practice.

Keywords: conventional polymerase chain reaction, Salmonella typhi, drug resistance

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Genomic comparison of A. baumannii isolated from COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients admitted to an intensive Care Unit: preliminary results

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Background and Objective: A. baumannii is a major responsible of infections in patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU). In Policlinico Umberto I n Rome, A. baumannii was the main microorganism isolated in ICU SARS-COV-2 patients, and high clonal transmission profiles were documented. The purpose of this study was to compare the clonal profiles detected in COVID-19 patient’s samples with those obtained from non-COVID-19 patients admitted to the same unit. Methods: Bacterial isolates of A. baumannii were collected between January 2020 and January 2022. The isolates were typed by pulsed field gel electrophoresis to analyze their homology relationships.

Results: A total of 587 COVID-19 patients and 304 non-COVID-19 patients were admitted to the ICU. They were predominantly male (N=398 and N=186, respectively) with a mean age of 63.5 years in the first group and 61.6 years in the second group. Genotypic analysis of 138 isolates in COVID-19 patients revealed two main patterns (A and B) and a few minor patterns. Patterns “A” (59.4%) were found throughout the study period, patterns “B” (35.5%) were isolated from October 2020 to March 2021. In non-COVID-19 patients, 67 isolates that showed limited settings remain scarce; further research is needed on how to best achieve reductions in antibiotic use in LMICs.

Keywords: antimicrobial resistance, antibiotic consumption, antimicrobial stewardship programmes

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Effective antimicrobial stewardship programmes on antibiotic consumption - a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background and Objective: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance systems available at national level in Italy are currently lacking an alert system to timely detect emerging profiles of AMR with potential relevance to public health. Moreover, early warning systems (EWS) existence at subnational level is unclear. This study aims at mapping and characterizing EWS for microbiological threats at regional level in Italy, focusing on emerging AMR, and at outlining potential barriers and facilitators to their development/implementation.

Methods: A web-based survey was developed following consensus among several experts. A three-section questionnaire was then administered, from June to August 2022, to Italian regional representatives for antimicrobial resistance, whose participation was on a voluntary basis.

Results: In total, 20 out of 21 Regions and Autonomous Provinces (95.2%) responded to the survey. Among those, nine (45%) reported the implementation of EWS for microbiological threats at regional level, three (15%) reported that EWS are in the process of being developed, eight (40%) reported that EWS are currently not available. EWS characteristics varied widely among the identified systems, concerning both AMR profiles that are expected to be reported and data flow. Technological issues and lack of cooperation among microbiology laboratories emerged as barriers that need to be addressed in the process of strengthening national AMR surveillance systems. Conclusions: The results of this study depict a highly heterogeneous scenario: less than half of Italian regions have implemented alert systems at regional level, differing widely in their characteristics, while EWS for microbiological threats - including emerging AMR - are available mainly at local level, suggesting that more efforts aimed at strengthening national AMR surveillance systems should be made, including the achievement of a strong cooperation between the regional and the central levels.

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more heterogeneous clonal profiles were typed. However, the pattern “A” (47.7%), was the most frequent pulotype detected during the study period. The strains had high antibiotic resistance profiles and were isolated mostly from tracheobronchial aspirates and rectal swabs both in COVID-19 (42.8% and 29.6%) and in non-COVID-19 patients (34.3% and 42.8%).

Conclusions: The identification of the pattern “A” in both cohorts of patients, may indicate the possible transfer of related isolates from one ICU to another in the same hospital among patients or through healthcare workers. Therefore, the use of strict infection control strategies to reduce cross-contamination of endemic clones of A. baumannii is essential.

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**Emergence of NDM-1-producing ST147 Klebsiella pneumoniae strains isolated from bloodstream infections during the COVID-19 pandemic, Southern Italy**

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Background and Objective: Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriales (CRE) infections are a major public health threat worldwide. The presence of NDM-producing-Klebsiella pneumoniae (NDM-KP) has increased in several regions, mainly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study aimed at describing a regional outbreak of NDM-KP identified in bloodstream infections (BSI) in the Apulia region of Italy.

Methods: From January 2020 to September 2022, 459 carbapenem-resistant KP (CR-KP) strains collected from patients hospitalized with BSI were subjected to molecular characterization at the Laboratory of Molecular Epidemiology and Public Health of the University Hospital Policlinico of Bari (Italy) through a commercial multiplex real-time PCR kit (GeneXpert platform, Cepheid) for the identification of the carbapenemase-encoding genes blaKPC, blaVIM, blaNDM, blaIMP and blaOXA-48. In addition, a subset of 27 NDM-KP randomly selected strains were subjected to NDM variant detection by real-time PCR assay and to multi-locus sequence typing (MLST).

Results: The blaKPC gene was identified in 67.5% of KP isolates, blaVIM in 0.2%, blaNDM in 20.3%, blaOXA-48 in 3.1%. Carriage of multiple carbapenemase genes was reported in 12 isolates (11 blaNDM+blaKPC and one blaKPC+blaVIM). Overall, 104 strains carrying the blaNDM gene were identified (22.6%). The 69.2% was identified in male subjects. The average age was 67 years (range: 29-92) and the province of residence was Brindisi for 35.6%, and Taranto for 41.3% of patients. Forty-four patients (42.3%) were positive for SARS-CoV-2. Further characterization of 27 NDM-KP strains revealed that all the strains were ST147-NDM-1-KP.

Conclusion: The prevalence of NDM-KP in the Apulia region has increased from 0.2% in 2014-2016 to 22.6% in 2020-2022, thus representing a matter of concern. Implementation of molecular epidemiology of CRE is crucial to limit hospital infections. Moreover, timely and appropriate diagnosis, high standards of infection prevention and control, and antimicrobial stewardship are key actions to control the spread of antimicrobial resistance worldwide, particularly in hospital settings.

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**Antibiotic resistance genes and viral genomes assessment in wastewater samples from cabo verde wastewater treatment plants**

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Background and Objectives: Reusing treated wastewater is a sustainable and recommendable strategy, especially in a nation where water shortage is a major issue. As a result, increasing the use of treated wastewater in agriculture is a sine qua non condition. However, conventional wastewater treatment plants are sometimes ineffective in removing emerging microbiological contaminants such as resistant bacteria and antibiotic resistance genes, as well as human pathogenic viruses, and are thus considered sites of antibiotic resistance proliferation and spread.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the presence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria/genes (ARB/ARG) as well as human-pathogenic viral genomes in water from wastewater treatment plants.

Methods: ARG and viral genomes were detected by multiplex qPCR methods in the influent and treated effluent of six WWTPs chosen in the islands of Cabo Verde.

Meropenem or ciprofloxacin were added to a selective medium to help isolate bacteria resistant to these AB, and the EUCAST disc diffusion technique was used to analyse the AB resistance phenotypes of possibly pathogenic bacteria. Finally, we extracted plasmids (using a kit from Nzytech) from five prominent clones of each influent sample to analyse the variety of Adenovirus and Poliovirus in Cape Verde.

Results: Polyomavirus, adenovirus, norovirus GII, hepatitis A and hepatitis E genomes were detected at high concentrations (106 gc/L) in either the influent or effluent samples, as were carbapenem and fluoroquinolone resistance genes at concentrations of 1010 gc/L.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that conventional treatments currently being used in the investigated WWTPs are insufficient to effectively remove ARG and viral genomes, which highlights the need for the development and implementation of targeted treatments at full scale in the WWTPs so that the produced effluents can be safely discharged into the environment and/or recycled for uses like agricultural irrigation (ensuring food security).

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**Impact of a structured antimicrobial stewardship program in Cittadella Hospital, Padua, Italy**

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Background and Objective: Cittadella Hospital (Padua) has 400 beds and serves a territory of 240,000 inhabitants. Regarding antimicrobial stewardship program, special focus was put on fluoroquinolones, carbapenem and third generation cephalosporins. A reduction > 5% of fluoroquinolones use was directly demanded by the Italian National Action Plan against antimicrobial resistance; third generation cephalosporins are some of the most prescribed antibiotics in the hospital settings.

Methods: Appropriate use of antibiotics was encouraged during periodic multidisciplinary meetings held by the Hospital Infection Control Committee (made up of Hospital Antimicrobial Stewardship Task Force, Infectious Disease Consultant, Microbiologist, Pharmacist etc.).

Results: The Pharmaceutical Service provided a quantitative estimate of antibiotic consumption, expressed in Defined Daily Dose (DDD) per 100 bed-days. Between 2019 and 2022, a large decrease in the consumption of carbapenems in Intensive Care Unit (from 15.3 to 15.2 DDD, - 0.6%) and in Medical wards (from 6.2 to 3.1 DDD, - 50.0%) was reported; a decrease in the consumption of quinolones in Intensive Care Unit (from 22.4 to 13.0 DDD, - 41.9%), Medical wards (from 11.9 to 7.3 DDD, - 38.6%) and Surgical wards (from 12.0 to 7.6 DDD, - 36.6%) was highlighted; a small decline in the consumption of third generation cephalosporins in Medical wards (from 17.4 to 17.2 DDD, - 1.1%) was reported. Finally, a decrease in the consumption of macrolides was reported in the Intensive Care Unit (from 9.7 to 3.1) and Medical wards (from 9.0 to 8.9).

Conclusion: Periodic multidisciplinary meetings aimed at medical referrals for infections, constant monitoring of antimicrobial consumption and timely identifying of warning situations that may need a specific intervention are the cornerstone of Antimicrobial Stewardship programs, together with analyzing data of bacterial resistance rates and infections from multi-drug resistant bacteria.

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**Multidrug-resistant Cause Mortality Rates in infants Infected With Carbapenem Resistant Organisms**

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Background: Multidrug-resistant, Gram negative infections particularly due to Carbapenem resistant organisms (CRO), have increased globally. Few studies have reported on the burden of CRO in infants from hospital settings in Uganda. This study aimed to determine the incidence and mortality rates of culture-confirmed Gram negative infections, with a special focus on CRO in a neonatal unit.

Methods: Positive bacterial cultures from the sterile sites of infants admitted in the neonatal clinic from the 1st of January 2018 to 31st December 2019 were recorded. Data on Gram-negative isolates, including the CRO, were extracted, and the EUCAST disc diffusion technique was used to analyse the AB resistance phenotypes of possibly pathogenic bacteria. Finally, we extracted plasmids (using a kit from Nzytech) from five prominent clones of each influent sample to analyse the variety of Adenovirus and Poliovirus in Cape Verde.

Results: Polyomavirus, adenovirus, norovirus GII, hepatitis A and hepatitis E genomes were detected at high concentrations (106 gc/L) in either the influent or effluent samples, as were carbapenem and fluoroquinolone resistance genes at concentrations of 1010 gc/L.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that conventional treatments currently being used in the investigated WWTPs are insufficient to effectively remove ARG and viral genomes, which highlights the need for the development and implementation of targeted treatments at full scale in the WWTPs so that the produced effluents can be safely discharged into the environment and/or recycled for uses like agricultural irrigation (ensuring food security).

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rates and outcomes were analysed. Results: There were 2219 neonates with organisms isolated from sterile sites (blood and cerebrospinal fluid), according for all 30% admissions, giving a neonatal sepsis incidence of 17.9/1000 patient-days. There was a total of 1746 positive isolates (excluding coagulase negative staphylococcus). Of these 1706, (98%) were isolated from blood, and 40 (2%) from cerebrospinal fluid. Overall 1188 (68%) were Gram-negative, 371 (21%) Gram-positive and 187 (10.7%) fungal isolates. The common Gram-negatives were Acinetobacter baumannii (526/1188:44%) and klebsiella pneumoniae (469/1188;40%). Carbapenem resistance was observed in 359 (68%) of the Acinetobacter baumannii (CRAB) and in 103 (18%) of the Enterobacteriales (CRE) isolates, with 98% of CRE being Klebsiella pneumoniae (CR-klebs). Twenty-four 41% of pseudomonas sps were carbapenem resistant. Conclusion: We observed a high incidence of positive cultures from sterile sites. The common organism isolated were Gram-negatives, among these carbapenem resistance was high and was associated with high mortality. Mortality was higher in infants with CRE compared to those with Crab.

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Cost-effectiveness of Imipenem/Cilastatin/Relebactam compared to Colistina-Imipenem for the Treatment of Confirmed Carbapenem Non-Susceptible Gram-negative Bacterial Infections

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1Centre for Economics and International Studies-Economic Evaluation and Health Technology Assessment, Faculty of Economics, University of Rome “Tor Vergata”, via Columbia 2, 00133 Rome, Italy, 2MSD United States Background and Objective: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is an important public health problem with a strong epidemiological, economic, and social impact. The objective of this analysis was to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of imipenem/ cilastatin/relebactam treatment compared to colistin-impem in the treatment of hospitalized patients with gram-negative bacterial infection caused by imipenem-resistant pathogens. Methodology: To simulate a cohort of patients a mixed model was developed, structured in two sections for simulation in the methodology short and long-term evolution of the patients in analysis. Modelled patients were those with hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia/ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia (HABP/ VABP), complicated intra-abdominal infection (cIAI) or complicated urinary tract infection (cUTI) caused by carbapenem-resistant Gram-negative (GN) pathogens. The model begins with a short-term decision tree describing possible treatment routes and outcomes for patients during the hospitalization period. After treatment, patients are classified as cured, not cured or dead (the proportion of which depends on the data on the efficacy and mortality of the treatments). Patients who have not recovered from the initial treatment remain to receive a subsequent line of therapy. Those who are alive but not cured at the end of the decision tree are assumed to die within one year, which is broadly in line with clinical expert opinion. Patients who are healed in the decision tree in the long-term Markov model, designed to capture the follow-up costs and health-related quality of life (HRQL) of patients healed over their lifetime.

Results: The analysis, conducted on a hypothetical cohort of 1000 patients, highlights how imipenem/cilastatin/relebactam is advantageous. In fact, it is dominant compared to colistin-imipenem both in the National Health System (NHS) and in the social perspective since, compared to an average saving of € 2,800.15 and €3,174.63 respectively, it would generate an increase of 4.76 years of life and 4.12 quality-adjusted life years (QALY) per patient.

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“Drug resistance index”: A new public health indicator for antibiotic resistance

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Introduction: Antibiotic resistance is a critical public health issue, both clinically and economically. Klebsiella pneumoniae (K. pneumoniae) is a common cause of healthcare-associated infections and has worrying levels of antibiotic resistance. The antibiotic resistance of K. pneumoniae was investigated in the L’Aquila Hospital using the Drug Resistance Index (DRI), a measure of antibiotic effectiveness whose validity was subject of discussion. Materials and methods DRI was calculated by multiplying proportion of consumption of selected antibiotic class and proportion of all K. pneumoniae resistant to that antibiotic class. The DRI in the L’Aquila Hospital for the years 2019 and 2020 have been calculated and then compared to national DRI. Local resistance and antibiotic consumption data were obtained by analysis laboratory of the L’Aquila Hospital, and by the Management Control Office. National data were obtained by the national surveillance system on antibiotic resistance, and by the Italian Medicines Agency.

Results: The local prevalence of resistance to β-lactamases was higher than those to carbapenems in both years: 35.6% vs 15.7% in 2019, 32.0% vs 17.6% in 2020. Prevalence of resistance to β-lactamases showed a reduction from 35.6% to 32.0%; instead, prevalence of resistance to carbapenems increased from 15.7% to 17.6%. L’Aquila Hospital DRI was 29.9% in 2019 and 28.9% in 2020. In Italy, the prevalence of resistance against β-lactamases was higher than those to carbapenems in both years: 60.0% vs 34.7% in 2019 and 57% vs 33.0% in 2020. National DRI was 57.7% in 2019 and 54.3% in 2020. In 2019 and in 2020 the most consumed antibiotics were β-lactamases, the less were carbapenems. Conclusions: DRI calculated in L’Aquila Hospital was significantly lower than the national, but both showed a downward trend, indicating an improvement in the management of antibiotics.

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Methicillin-resistant and methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus infections in patients undergoing elective arthroplasty surgery: a prospective observational multicentre study

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Background and objective: Staphylococcus aureus is a leading cause of surgical site infections. Risk factors are age, comorbidity and prolonged hospitalization. Since up to 45% of S. aureus infections are Methicillin-resistant, targeted treatment are required to stop nosocomial infection following surgical procedures. In order to explore the incidence and management of methicillin-resistant and methicillin-sensitive S. aureus (MRSA and MSSA) infections, a prospective observational multicentre study was conducted in patients undergoing elective arthroplasty surgery at the Clinical Institutes of Pavia and Vigezano (Italy).

Conclusions: Regional and temporal differences in DRI suggest the need for international action to face antibiotic resistance.

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Klebsiella pneumoniae drug resistance index: an indicator evaluated in l’aquila hospital

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Methods: We examined data flow from screening nasal swabs performed within 30 days before surgery (arthroplasty surgery or prosthetic revision) in patients treated between March and November 2022. Eradication treatment consisted in nasal drainage with Mupirocin twice a day and skin washings with 4% chlorhexidine or 7.5% povidone iodine or 2% triclosan once a day.

Results: A total of 737 subjects were recruited, 37% men and 63% women. The average age was 72 years, with the following distribution: 39-52 years, 3.7%; 53-62 years, 13.2%; 63-72 years, 32.5%; 73-82 years, 41%; 83-92 years, 9.6%. Seven (0.9%) patients were MRSA positive and 142 (19.3%) MSSA positive. The outcome of the MRSA eradication treatment will be evaluated through an Active Registry for up to 12 months either on site or by telephone.

Conclusions: The early identification of MRSA strains through patients screening allows targeted antibiotic treatment to prevent surgical site infections. Further prospective studies are needed in order to characterise population contamination and define the best therapeutic strategies.

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Antibiotic resistance in ocular bacterial infections: an integrative review of ophthalmic chloramphenicol
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Background: Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic widely used for treating ocular infections, but concerns about rising bacterial resistance to chloramphenicol have been observed due to its frequent use as an over-the-counter medication. This review assessed the rates of drug resistance to chloramphenicol in ophthalmic bacterial infections.

Methods: PubMed and Google Scholar databases were searched for relevant publications from the year 2000 to 2022, bordering on ophthalmic bacterial infections, chloramphenicol susceptibility profiles, and drug resistance mechanisms against chloramphenicol. A total of 53 journal publications met the inclusion criteria, with data on the antibiotic susceptibility profiles available in 44 of the reviewed studies, which were extracted and analyzed.

Results: The mean resistance rates to chloramphenicol from antibiotic susceptibility profiles varied between 0% to 74.1%, with only 6 out of 44 studies showing chloramphenicol resistance rates higher than 50%, and more than half (23) of the studies showed resistance rates lower than 20%. The majority of the reviewed publications (n=27; 61.4%) were from developed nations, compared to developing nations (n=14; 31.8%), while a fraction (n=3; 6.8%) of the studies were regional cohort studies in Europe with no country-specific drug resistance rates. No cumulative pattern of increase or decrease in ophthalmic bacterial resistance rates to chloramphenicol was observed.

Conclusion: To a large extent, chloramphenicol is still active against ophthalmic bacterial infections and is quite suitable as a topical antibiotic for ophthalmic infections. However, concerns remain about the drug becoming unusable in the long run due to some proof of high drug resistance rates.

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Potential risks of pm2.5 and silica pollutants among communities living surround the Bosowa cement plant, Maros Indonesia 2022
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Background: This study focused on the assessment of the potential risks of PM 2.5 and silica contaminants exposures on the ecology and communities due to contaminated air inhalation and water consumption around Bosowa cement plant Maros Regency, Indonesia.

Methods: The magnitude of PM 2.5 and silica were measured during the period of April-May 2022. The level of PM 2.5 on ambient air sampling was conducted using direct reading HAZ-Dust EPAM 5000, uses a laser analyzer in order to measure particulate level matter. Then sample on air for PM2.5, and silica in water and soil data were used in the form of univariate and bivariate and multivariate analysis using chi square test. PM2.5 and silica levels were determined in samples using graphite furnace and cold vapor atomic absorption spectrometry.

Results: High concentration of PM 2.5 in ambient air were 99.13 and 87.30 µg/m3 where as the high concentration of Silica in well water were station 12 and station 10 with 13.28 and 13.23 mg/l, then in river water with 26.56 and 24.13 mg/l and on surface soil on station 10 and 11 with 159.90 and 154.88 mg/g, respectively. The potential both ecological and human health risks posed by PM 2.5 in air and silica on all those sites environment were exceed standard and at risks for health. The total carcinogenic risks due to PM 2.5 and silica were within the non acceptable range risks for communities. The potential ecological risks of PM 2.5 and silica were the highest risks value were in surface soil with 10.15 followed by an air particulate with 9.13 and river water 9.06, respectively. Then highest value of EW1 in PM 2.5 was 0.09 and lowest was in 0.01, while the highest value Silica in well water was (0.96).

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Climate vulnerability, urban health, sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) in Bangladesh: an explanatory analysis from Chottogram Metropolitan
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There is increasing evidence that global climate change has adverse effects on human health, mainly among the poorest people in developing countries. Bangladesh is a low-lying country, and Bangladesh is considered one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. As the most vulnerable climatic region in the country, Chottogram Metropolitan is increasingly experiencing climate-change-induced urban problems. For instance, occupancy by climate migrants, drainage congestion, water logging, and reduced freshwater availability are increasing concerns. This study explores the climate vulnerability, heat stress, and health disorders of urban slum dwellers of Chottogram Metropolitan. This study noted that Sexual and Reproductive Health risks of adolescents and women increased from unhygienic and overcrowded living conditions and water and sanitation problems. The slum dwellers often suffer from waterborne diseases, undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Though Sexual and Reproductive Health issues are overarching, there are no specific interventions in policy to practice level towards sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) considering climate vulnerability in urban slums. The study was conducted through a multidisciplinary approach and Methodology, including primary and secondary data. Secondary information was collected from reviewing policies, strategies, and action plans of GoB in terms of climate change and health services in Bangladesh. Primary information was collected through a household questionnaire survey, focus group Discussion, and key informants interview from stakeholders involved with climate-resilient health delivery services. The multi-hazard risk was analyzed using artificial intelligence in the study area. The study reveals that SRHR is far away in Bangladesh in terms of policy and practice for climate-resilient urban health delivery services in Bangladesh.

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Point-of-care testing, spatial care paths, and enhanced standards of care - preparing island communities for global warming and rising oceans
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Background and Objective: The goal of this research is to create point-of-care (POC) strategies that accelerate decision making, increase efficiency, improve outcomes, and enhance standards of care in small-world networks (SWNs) of island communities faced with global warming, rising oceans, population migration, and public health crises. The Philippines lies in the “typhoon alley” of the Pacific and needs assessment was done in the Bantayan Archipelago to map POC testing (POCT), rescue times, and spatial care paths (SCP). Global warming is intensifying the severity of major storms, increasing their frequency, and magnifying the scope of damage. Archipelagoes will be increasingly vulnerable and perpetually at risk to rising ocean levels. Every centimeter increase in ocean levels magnifies storm surges and flooding, and poor planning can adversely impact medical outcomes.

Methods: Needs assessment was done in the Bantayan Archipelago and other locales on mainland Cebu. Well-established investigational methodsconducted in other limited-resource countries were adapted and there was focus on POCT, ambulance rescue, emergency medicine, critical care testing, and the organization of resources in the healthcare SWN.

Results: Significant deficiencies included lack of cardiac marker testing for rapid diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction, absence of blood gas testing for support of critically ill patients, and geographic gaps prolonging patient transfers and
A time differentiated dietary intervention effect on the biomarkers of exposure to pyrethroids and neonicotinoids pesticides

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Tailoring medical models to the right person or risk subgroups delivered at the right time is vital in personalized medicine/prevention initiatives. The CIRCA-CHEM randomized 2x2 crossover pilot trial investigated whether the consumption of fruits/vegetables within a time-restricted daily window would affect biomarkers of exposure to neonicotinoids (6-chlortroic acid, 6-CN) and pyrethroids (3-phenoxybenzoic acid, 3-PBA) pesticides, a biomarker of oxidative damage (4-hydroxynonal, 4-HNE) and the associated urinary NMR metabolome. A statistically significant difference (p<0.001) in both creatinine-oxidative damage (4-hydroxynenal, 4-HNE) and the associated urinary NMR and pyrethroids (3-phenoxybenzoic acid, 3-PBA) pesticides, a biomarker of exposure to neonicotinoids (6-chloronicotinic acid, 6-CN) was observed between the two time dietary metabolome. A statistically significant difference (p<0.001) in both creatinine-oxidative damage (4-hydroxynenal, 4-HNE) and the associated urinary NMR and pyrethroids (3-phenoxybenzoic acid, 3-PBA) pesticides, a biomarker of exposure to neonicotinoids (6-chloronicotinic acid, 6-CN) was observed between the two time dietary

Conclusions: A point-of-need focus will help improve public health, decrease disparities in mortality among rural islanders, and pave the way for heightened resilience in anticipation of the adverse impact of global warming on vulnerable coastal areas.

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Efficacy of activated carbon for ammonia gas reduction in selected poultry farms in Ido local government area, Ibadan Oyo state, Nigeria

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Background and Objectives: Ammonia gas is one of the major pollutant gases which is toxic to human and animals when inhaled in high doses. Previous studies have demonstrated increase in ammonia emission levels among poultry farms but there is little information on ammonia gas emission reduction. Hence, this study utilized activated carbon filter in the reduction of ammonia emissions produced in selected poultry farms. Methods: The study adopted a quasi-experimental design and four poultry farms within Ibadan metropolis (renamed A, B, C and D) were purposively selected. Also, a fabricated glass chamber was used to monitor ammonia gas emission and reduction levels in the farm. Measurements of ammonia levels was carried-out six days in a week, three times daily for two weeks. at specific periods of the day with a total sampling period of eight weeks. Activated carbon produced from coconut shells and palm kernel shells was used as ammonia absorbent. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, T-test and ANOVA at 5% level of significance.

Results: The ammonia emissions (ppm); 1150.67, 953.67, 1068.06, and 859.3 for farms A, B, C and D, respectively were higher than the guideline limits for ammonia gas by NIOSH (25ppm) and OSHA (50ppm). Coconut shells-based activated carbon had a higher absorbency capacity with the average ammonia level reduced from 36.5±30.48 at baseline to 16.38±17.71 at post-treatment level and a percentage reduction of 19.77% while Palm Kernel shells-based activated carbon had 35.80±31.15 at baseline and 19.54±16.85 at post-treatment level, with a percentage reduction of 47.26% across all the poultry farms.

Conclusions: The study showed that activated carbon obtained from coconut shells had a greater absorbency potential for ammonia gas reduction when compared to palm kernel shells activated carbon. Therefore, poultry managers should include activated carbon filters as a mechanism to reduce ammonia levels in poultry farms.

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Energy conservation practices among undergraduate students of King Faisal University

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Background: Energy is very crucial component in the entire process of growth, development, and survival for any country. However, there has been a wide gap between its demand and supply. With the problem of scarcity, conservation efforts should be undertaken by every citizen of every nation. Objectives: The study is conducted with the aim of assessing the knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to energy conservation among undergraduate students at King Faisal University.

Methods: This analytical, cross-sectional study utilized data from 806 students selected through two-stage sampling procedures. Data was collected using online, self-administered questionnaire consisting of 25 items related to knowledge, attitudes, and practices on energy conservation. The proportions of students possessing high level of knowledge, exhibiting positive attitude towards energy conservation, and consistently practicing energy conservation measures were estimated using the Stata MP version 13. The crude association between the level of the knowledge and consistency of practice of energy conservation measures was determined using binary logistic regression.

Results: About 59.30% of the students (95% CI: 55.87, 62.65) had high level of knowledge related to energy conservation. Roughly 57% of the students (95% CI: 53.99, 60.80) possessed positive attitude toward energy conservation while 47.14% of them were consistently practicing energy conservation measures. Students who had high level of knowledge related to energy conservation were 1.38 times more likely to consistently practice energy conservation measures compared with those who possessed low level of knowledge.

Conclusions: The level of knowledge of King Faisal University students was significantly associated with their practices related to energy conservation. However, a large proportion of King Faisal University students were not consistent in practicing energy conservation measures.

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Conceptualisations of public trust in climate science: a systematic meta-narrative literature review

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Background: Reflecting the connections between public health and the climate, the World Health Organization recently launched a global knowledge platform dedicated to health and climate to bring together knowledge from practitioners and scientists from various disciplines. Trust mediates the relationship between the public and scientists. There have been concerns that trust in climate science has been negatively impacted over the years by populist denials of climate change, media misrepresentations and misinformation. Public trust in climate science is deemed necessary for ensuring that the public accept and adopt climate-friendly programs and policies. As various conceptualizations of trust may be associated with disciplinary fields, our aim was to investigate how various disciplines have conceptualized public trust in climate science.

Methods: We used Greenhalgh and colleagues’ systematic meta-narrative review methodology to investigate narratives of trust in climate science. A literature search identified peer-reviewed papers on trust relating to climate science in the databases Scopus, Web of Science, EBSCO, ProQuest and Ovid MEDLINE. The search resulted in 404 papers, 58 of which were included in the final sample. The following categories were used to systematize data from the papers: author(s), location of empirical studies, academic discipline, research aim, method, conceptualization of trust, type of trust and main findings.

Results: We identified 10 different academic disciplines in the sample. Most papers used quantitative Methods, were conducted in the United States and did not explicitly define trust. However, based on the papers’ context and operationalization of trust, we identified six main conceptualizations of trust: attitudinal trust, cognitive trust, affective trust, contingencies of trust, contextual trust, and communicated trust.

Conclusions: Public trust was often characterized as residing in experts or expert institutions, and as being associated with trustworthy information. Public trust in climate science is deduced from its context and operationalization. As various conceptualizations of trust may be associated with disciplinary fields, our aim was to investigate how various disciplines have conceptualized public trust in climate science.

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Occurrence of cardiopulmonary diseases after the Susa Valley wildfires of 2017

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Background and Objective: Cardiovascular and respiratory diseases are among the leading causes of death in Italy. There is currently growing evidence of the association between exposure to fire smoke and the occurrence of cardiopulmonary diseases. According to the 2017 ARPA Piedmont (regional environmental protection agency) report, October was the hottest month in the last 60 years in the area of interest, causing fires and wildfires scattered throughout the Alpine region. These events caused continuous exposure to organic combustion products for 20 days, in the municipalities of Piedmont. This study Aims to assess the cardiovascular and respiratory risk of populations exposed to smoke from the October 2017 forest fires in the Susa Valley.

Methods: Hospital Discharge Records were requested to collect outcome data of hospitalizations and emergency department admissions for cardiopulmonary diseases that occurred before and after the fires and demographic data provided by the National Institute of Statistics regarding the resident population. Through air monitoring data from the ARPA Piedmont agency, municipalities will be grouped into 5 clusters by exposure risk, of which one will serve as a control. The assessment will be carried out from October 5th 2017 at 6 and 12 month follow-ups in the most affected areas, while the selected control period is from October 5, 2015 to October 4, 2017.

Results: The currently available international literature shows an increase in hospital admissions for cardiopulmonary conditions, including AMI, stroke, heart failure, arrhythmias, COPD, asthma attacks, and pneumonia, in the fire exposure period compared with the control period. No Italian scientific studies, other than descriptive studies from grey literature, are available. Clear and sustained increases in PM10 were found during the exposure periods by ARPA agency. Conclusions: Our study is currently in progress, final results will be available in April 2023.

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Community knowledge, practices, and perceptions regarding environmental determinants of health in Melusi, Pretoria, South Africa

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Background: In order to improve public health policies and services, construct an environmentally resilient health sector, and promote healthy and sustainable communities, extensive study is required. Objectives: This study aimed to determine the Melusi community’s knowledge, perceptions, and practices regarding environmental determinants of health and their understanding and contribution to community health and welfare. Methods: This cross-sectional survey was done in the Melusi informal settlement, Dasspoort neighborhood in the Western suburbs of Pretoria. Using random sampling, 448 persons were interviewed using a structured electronic questionnaire.

Results: Over 60% of respondents were aware of various forms of pollution (water, land, and air). Newspapers, radio, and television, as well as the internet and health care workers, were the primary sources of information. Almost 90% of respondents said water was easily accessible. Predictors of water pollution were occupation, income, dwelling, toilet, water source and cooking source. Water source, gas and paraffin as cooking sources were the predictors of air pollution. Determinants of land pollution were pit latrine as a type of toilet, water source (JoJo tank), cooking source (paraffin) and country of birth. Lastly, occupation (unemployed), water source, cooking source and place of birth.

Conclusions: This study found a variety of patterns of knowledge, attitudes, and actions regarding environmental health determinants and the risks they bring to communities. There is more work to be done to promote awareness of pollution and climate change, as well as their impact in South African communities like Melusi.

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Nine-year exposure to residential greenness and the risk of metabolic syndrome among Luxembourgish adults: a longitudinal analysis of the ORISCAV-LUX cohort study

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Background and Objective: A growing body of research shows a beneficial effect of exposure to green spaces on cardiometabolic health, although the evidence is limited by the cross-sectional design of most studies. This study Aims to examining the long-term associations of residential greenness exposure with metabolic syndrome (MetS) and MetS components, in Luxembourg.

Methods: We used data of 395 adults participating in both waves of the population-based ORISCAV-LUX study (Wave 1: 2007-2009, Wave 2: 2016-2017), who had no MetS at baseline. Exposure to total greenness and tree coverage were calculated for each residential address based on satellite derived Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI) and Tree Cover Density (TCD) indices. Within- between-effect logistic and linear models were fitted to estimate both within- and between-subject variation of residential greenness on MetS and MetS components (waist circumference, triglycerides, HDL-cholesterol, fasting plasma glucose, blood pressure), respectively. Models were adjusted for several individual and neighbourhood-level confounders and for neighbourhood self-selection. Results: A 10% within-person increase in the residential TCD over a 9-year period was associated with a 74% decrease in the odds of developing MetS and better lipid profiles (HDL-c=2.32, 95% CI: 1.08, 3.55; triglycerides= -6.46, 95% CI : -11.85, -1.07). Higher between-subject exposure to SAVI and TCD was associated with lower fasting plasma glucose (β: -1.22, 95% CI: -2.1, -0.35), and higher waist circumference (β: 1.08, 95% CI: 0.13, 2.02), respectively. Effect modification by sex and neighbourhood socio-economic status were observed for triglyceride and fasting plasma glucose levels.

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Conclusions: This study provides new evidence that residential greenness may play a role in preventing MetS. Based on our results, we advocate for urban greening policies and programs that promote greater density of tree cover to generate additional cardiometabolic health benefits.

Effect of exposure to quarry dust on the lung function of exposed communities in Edo State, Nigeria

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Background and Objectives: The health effects of quarry dust on persons living in close proximity to quarries are a public health concern. The impact of community exposure to quarry dust is largely unknown in developing countries. This study assessed exposure to quarry dust and lung function in host communities in Edo State.

Methods: A cross-sectional design was used to study 320 residents of two host communities using multi-stage sampling technique. Each community was divided into three risk zones (RZs) based on the relative distances of the residential houses from the quarry being the most proximal. A semi-structured questionnaire, portable dust metre and spirometer were used for data collection. Analysis of variance was used to compare mean values. Results: Mean indoor total suspended particulates (TSP) ranged from 139.7±81.7 in RZ1 to 130.1±79.8 (µg/m3) in RZ3 whereas mean outdoor TSP ranged from 112.8±37.8 in RZ1 to 87.3±18.5 (µg/m3) in RZ3. Forced expiratory volume in one second ranged from 71.0 ± 18.2% in RZ2 to 82.9 ± 11.3% in RZ3. The differences in the above parameters were statistically significant. Residents in RZ1 were most likely to have an abnormal lung function with a risk of 58% compared to those in RZ2 (36%) and RZ3 (26%).

Conclusions: The indoor and outdoor levels of particulate matter were mostly higher than permissible limits and the risk of abnormal lung function diminished with increasing distance from the quarry. Protective measures for quarry host communities are recommended.

Keywords: quarry dust, host community, lung function

Analysis of the epidemiological profile of dengue cases in the Municipality of Araras between 2010 and 2021

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Background: Dengue is an arbovirus, caused by infection of a virus of the genus Flavivirus, which is transmitted by females of two species of mosquitoes Aedes aegypti or Aedes albopictus, the latter less common in the national territory. It is noted that dengue is prevalent in the Brazilian territory, being endemic in the city of Araras. Objective: To trace the epidemiological profile of dengue in the municipality of Araras/São Paulo/Brazil between 2010 and 2021. Methodology: This is a cross-sectional, quantitative, retrospective, descriptive study based on public domain data extracted from the Notification Aggravation Information System (SINAN) linked to the Department of Informatics of the Single Health System (DATASUS). The cases were selected by the IDAGRAVO with the C1010 A90 (dengue), excluding other aggravations. The period covered was between 2010 and 2021 in the municipality of Araras, interior of the State of São Paulo/Brazil results: In the period studied, 12,006 cases of dengue were reported, the majority being female (55.7%), of white race (82.3%), with full middle education (32.37%). The majority of cases were of classical dengue (42.1%) diagnosed by clinical-epidemiological method evolving to cure (97.6%), and the most prevalent serotype is Dengue 1 (DENV 1) with notification of only 0.1%, most cases are still unknown. Conclusions: It is noted that dengue is still prevalent in the municipality of Araras, the subnotification and incorrect completion of the notification form present a challenge to the follow-up and characterization of the disease.

Modelling the future risk of Japanese encephalitis in Victoria using Geographic Information System

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Climate changes effect on zoonotic disease risks is not yet well understood. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is a viral zoonotic disease endemic in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific. The spread and transmission are associated with rain, warm temperatures, migratory waterbirds, the presence of pigs as amplifying hosts and a competent vector. In 2022, the virus reached the Australian mainland in an unprecedented outbreak spanning the eastern seaboard. This project aims to accurately identify future high-risk areas for JE transmission in a changing climate and use that information to inform preparedness policy at a state and regional level. A newly developed model, deployed in a geographical information system (GIS), was used to analyse the suitability of the state of Victoria, Australia, for the JE vector Culex annulirostris. The parameters considered included rain, temperature, elevation, and the distance to water bodies and piggeries. Future climate projections included in the model were generated using the global climate model ACCESS-CM2, driven by worst- and best-case scenarios SSP126 and SSP585. Monthly risk maps were generated for the current and projected climate in the years 2040 and 2060. The results showed that changes in climate expected for the state of Victoria will indeed influence the risk of JE since the areas suitable for the presence of Culex annulirostris will expand. Data on the location of piggeries and water bodies combined with the climate projections allowed us to identify with higher precision local areas where JE has a higher likelihood of becoming endemic. When overlaid with regional jurisdictional boundaries, the analysis also identified regional/provincial governments that need to improve their infectious disease preparedness policies. In Conclusions, climate change will create conditions in Victoria that could help JE to become endemic, indicating the need for greater preparedness.

A systematic review of evidence on the association between high temperatures, heatwaves and heat-related illnesses

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A large body of scientific evidence has established the impact of increased temperatures on human health. This study aimed to collate the research findings on the effects of extreme heat on direct heat illness (heat illnesses such as heat stroke or heat exhaustion, or dehydration) in a systematic review and meta-analysis to provide evidence for public health intervention. We conducted a search of peer-reviewed articles in three electronic databases, from database inception until January 2022. A random-effects meta-analysis model was used to calculate the pooled relative risks (RRs) of the association between high temperature and direct heat-related outcomes. A narrative synthesis was also performed for studies analysing heatwave effects. Assessment of evidence was performed in three parts: individual study risk of bias; quality of evidence across studies; and overall strength of evidence. A total of 62 studies meeting the eligibility criteria were included in the review, of which 29 were qualified to be included in the meta-analysis. The pooled results showed that for every 1°C increase in temperature, direct heat illness morbidity and mortality increased by 18% (RR 1.18, 95%CI: 1.16-1.19) and 35% (RR 1.35, 95%CI: 1.29-1.41), respectively. For morbidity, the greatest increase was for heat illness (RR 1.45, 95%CI: 1.38 -1.53), compared to dehydration (RR 1.02, 95%CI: 1.02-1.03). Heatwave studies also provided strong evidence of increase morbidity and mortality from direct heat illness during heatwaves. We conclude that increased temperature leads to higher burden of disease from direct heat illness. Preventative efforts should be made to reduce direct heat illness during hot weather, targeting on the most vulnerable populations. This is especially important in the context of climate change.

Is it time to set skin cancer prevention targets globally?

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Background and Objective: Australia has the highest incidence rate of skin cancer in the world. Skin cancer accounts for around 80% of all newly diagnosed cancers, and two in three Australians will be diagnosed before the age of 70. Skin cancer is Australia’s most expensive cancer (costing $1.7 billion annually). Within Australia, the incidence is highest in Queensland, where it is 37% higher than the national
Differential impact of life course exposure to PM2.5 species and contributing emission sources on children health in India
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Exposure to air pollution affects the health of people of all age groups around the world, especially children of age under five (US) years. PM2.5 exposure is a persistent problem in Low Middle-Income Countries (LMICs). The overall anemia prevalence of children (U5) across India is 58%. Ambient PM2.5 exposure has been identified as a potential risk factor for child low birth weight, growth failure, and mortality. Moreover, whether the impact varies with PM2.5 species is not known. Here we examine the impact of life course exposure to ambient PM2.5 components on anemia prevalence among children (U5) across 640 Indian districts. We use NHFS-4 health data, the satellite-based PM2.5 exposure from Dey et al., 2020, whereas the species and sectoral data (WRF-CMAQ model) from Singh et al., 2021. The WRF-CMAQ model dataset provides information on PM2.5 species such as nitrate (NO3), ammonium (NH4), black Carbon (BC), organic carbon (OC), sulfate, dust and various sectors. A multiple logistic regression model adjusted with potential risk factors is used to estimate the effects of PM2.5 species on anemia prevalence. At the aggregate level, for each interquartile range (IQR) of NO3, anemia prevalence increased with an odds ratio (OR) 1.26 (95% UI: 1.24,1.29). For the corresponding increase in NH4, others, BC, OC, SO4, and soil, anemia prevalence increased by OR 1.19 (95% UI: 1.17,1.21), 1.16 (95% UI: 1.14,1.18), 1.15 (95% UI: 1.13,1.17), 1.11 (95% UI: 1.09,1.13), 1.12 (95% UI: 1.11,1.13), and 1.10 (95% UI: 1.08,1.11), respectively. Furthermore, for every IQR increase in PM2.5 exposures attributable to sector emissions, domestic sector showed the highest OR, followed by road dust, international, agricultural waste burning, industry, and transport sectors. This study will support the policymakers to trace specific sectors that are contributing to PM2.5 exposure and other pollutants that in turn, cause lethal health impacts.

How can health evidence be packaged to reach actors across a complex system to influence the development of healthy urban environments?
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Background and Objective: The urban environment is a key determinant of non-communicable diseases and health inequalities. It is shaped by the complex system of urban development that includes stakeholders across many sectors with different priorities and needs. Consequently, health outcomes are often subordinate to other agendas or overlooked in urban policymaking. We aimed to identify the most effective approaches to package health evidence for actors across the United Kingdom’s (UK) complex urban development system to put health at the forefront of decision-making. Methods: We applied a systems perspective to examine how evidence on non-communicable diseases and health inequalities can be translated and delivered to inform decision-making in a complex policy environment. We undertook 132 interviews exploring perceptions on how evidence can be communicated so that it lands with critical actors working to influence urban development in the UK. Participants included property developers, urban planners, real estate investors, policy experts, senior civil servants, and local government officials. Data were analysed using a mixed deductive-inductive coding approach and through thematic analysis to identify similarities and differences across stakeholder groups. Results: Findings reveal that creating evidence-based narratives that target actors’ emotions can reach actors across a complex system. Drawing on personal accounts helps to elicit an emotional response and bring health data to life for a wide range of stakeholders. Demonstrating figure and context are important for ensuring confidence in these narratives. Our analysis indicates that while variation in preferences for data exist, they appear to be determined more by personal values and data expertise than professional sector.

Determing enviromental attitudes of medical faculty students and evaluation of environmental behavior
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Background: Environment is a concept that includes interaction between inanimate components like air, water, soil, and living creatures like human, animals. The environmental pollution due to increased usage of resources, urbanization, industrialization, nuclear power plants, causes serious threats which include death and diseases. It is aimed to determine the attitudes of medical faculty students towards the environment and to evaluate their environmental behavior (EB). Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on Eskisehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine students. The questionnaire prepared based on the literature was filled out online by the participants. The study group consisted of 874 students who agreed to participate in the survey. The EB scale was used to assess the level of EB. Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis, and Spearman correlation tests were used for the non-parametric analyses. Results: The ages ranged from 17-35, with a mean of 21.62±2.14. In the study, they were found to have higher scores on the EB Scale; those who are 21 and under, women, member of preclinical classes, those who define themselves environmentally friendly, those who have attended any meeting or received education about environmental awareness and environmental health, those who separate the household waste into groups such as organic/ glass/ plastic, those who isolate the wastes that could be harmful to the environment, those who don’t use cars for short range travels, and those who avoided the use of disposable materials. A moderate positive correlation was found between the scores of EB scale and items about environmental attitudes (r=0.616; p<0.001). Conclusions: In order to achieve sustainability in terms of a clean and healthy environment, one of the most important goals is to increase the awareness of university students. Therefore, in order to improve EB, it is recommended to add special lectures to increase environmental awareness in undergraduate education.

Artificial light at night and breast cancer risk: the findings from CECILE study, France
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Background and Objectives: Light pollution is growing as the newest form of environmental pollution. Experimental and epidemiological studies suggested that exposure to artificial light at night (ALAN), especially to blue light, disrupts the circadian rhythm, inhibits melatonin production, and increases the risk of breast cancer. We assessed the association between exposure to outdoor ALAN and breast cancer. Methods: We used data from a population-based case-control study, including 1185 incident breast cancer cases and 1282 healthy controls enrolled in 2005-2007 from two French departments- Côte d’Or and Ille-et-Vilaine. Data for outdoor ALAN exposure was obtained using calibrated images from
Is the community food environment in Chile associated with fruit and vegetables consumption?

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Diet quality is influenced by many individual and social characteristics, as well as the community food environment. There is evidence in the literature showing associations between food environment and diet, but there is still scarce information for Chilean population. Objective: To explore the relationship between community food environment and diet quality in three Chilean cities. Methods: Food store were geocodes and diet survey data standardized from SALURBAL study were used. The food environment was evaluated by geospatial algorithm based on Google Earth data and density store indicators by different categories were estimated. The personal-level data included socioeconomic, demographic, health and nutrition variables. Diet quality was assessed by daily consumption of Fruits and Vegetables (FV) (≥ 5 servings/day). Two-level with mixed effects binary logistic regression were performed.

Results: 48410 food stores were evaluated, distributed across 2,442 neighborhoods in 51 subcities in three Chilean cities (Santiago, Valparaíso, Concepción). The population sample included 1,292 individuals, of which 84.3% had inadequate consumption of FV. We observed a higher density of ready-to-eat food stores and a low density of FV stores in these cities. Store density increased as population density quartiles and the intra-urban socio-environmental index increased. No association was identified between food environment and FV consumption showing items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) flowchart and inclusion criteria through a blinded process. Out of 7009 extracted records, 17 peer-reviewed articles were examined. We evaluated the scientific quality of the study using EPICURE.

Results: Findings showed three main themes: social support from neighborhood agents, the role of attachment and the reputation of the place, and how policies influence everyday life and educational achievement. The articles were descriptive and built on perspectives regarding social reproduction and social capital.

Conclusions: Integrating perspectives from the capability approach to discuss the complexities of neighborhoods’ influence on educational achievement may facilitate a shift toward identifying possibilities in neighborhoods.

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How do neighborhoods influence educational achievement? Reviewing qualitative studies by employing Nussbaum’s perspectives

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Background: Education is a crucial resource for life chances, with a close correlation with socioeconomic inequalities in health. Providing education for all is an essential part of health promotion. While the effects of neighborhoods on educational achievement have been well researched, studies have tended to ask simplified and unbalanced questions about the value of neighborhoods. Instead, more insightful answers could be derived from questions on understanding the complexity of neighborhoods’ influence. Aims: We sought insight into the complexities of neighborhood’s influence on educational achievement by reviewing qualitative literature from Nordic countries emphasizing urban neighborhoods’ influence on educational achievement. We also applied perspectives from Nussbaum’s capability approach to address these complexities. Methods: This critical systematic qualitative review included studies on the influence of neighborhoods on academic success generated from nine databases using a search string. Two reviewers selected the studies following the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) flowchart and inclusion criteria through a blinded process. Out of 7009 extracted records, 17 peer-reviewed articles were examined. We evaluated the scientific quality of the study using EPICURE.

Results: Findings showed three main themes: social support from neighborhood agents, the role of attachment and the reputation of the place, and how policies influence everyday life and educational achievement. The articles were descriptive and built on perspectives regarding social reproduction and social capital.

Conclusions: Integrating perspectives from the capability approach to discuss the complexities of neighborhoods’ influence on educational achievement may facilitate a shift toward identifying possibilities in neighborhoods.

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Ciguatera Fish Poisoning: an economic evaluation of healthcare costs and assessment of current level of awareness among islanders and visitors in three Caribbean Islands

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Background and Objective: Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP) is the most common seafood-borne intoxication, affecting around 50,000 people annually, mostly in tropical coastal areas. It is caused by toxins released by microalgae whose proliferation is promoted by ocean warming, coral bleaching and anthropogenic disturbances. Small Island Developing States are exposed to severe productivity disturbances. Small Island Developing States are exposed to severe productivity losses and deprivation of food sources as a Results of CFP. However, they show scarce awareness, hindering appropriate preventive behavior, risk management strategies and formal case reporting. The objective of this study is to estimate CFP incidence in three Caribbean islands (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Lucia), assess its economic impact in terms of health costs and productivity loss and the awareness level in both residents and tourists.

Methods: Economic data will be collected through hospital databases and supplemented with interviews with healthcare professionals and managers. Incidence will be estimated through disease notifications and survey data. Two questionnaires were designed to assess knowledge, behavior and intentions concerning CFP. A reliability analysis, and descriptive and inferential statistics will be applied to the responses.

Results: The fisherman survey comprises 57 questions regarding: respondents’ general characteristics (14), CFP-related personal experiences (20), knowledge (9), behavior (11) and intentions (3). The tourist version includes 43 questions on: respondents’ general characteristics (5), CFP-related personal experience (19), knowledge (9), behavior (7), intentions (3). In February – April 2023, both surveys will be administered to a convenience sample and economic data will be extracted. Preliminary results will be available in May 2023.

Conclusions: The estimated incidence is expected to differ from that available in literature due to the lack of formalized case reporting and awareness. A higher level of awareness is expected among residents rather than tourists. Findings will provide a novel contribution to research and inform policy decisions, especially considering CFP projected expansion.

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The environmental health literacy of Italian adult population: the SPeRA cross-sectional study

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Background and Objective: Environmental Health Literacy (EHL) includes knowledge of health effects due to environmental exposure and skills to protect health from environmental risks, so it can be a useful tool to prevent diseases. This cross-sectional study investigated for the first time some aspects related to EHL of the Italian adult population (i.e. information sources, risk perception, attitude/ adoption of pro-environmental behaviours and barriers to them). Methods: Data were collected through an online questionnaire (n=672) and analysed through descriptive analyses and multivariable logistic regression models.

Results: The results showed that internet and TV were the most used information sources for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) flowchart and inclusion criteria through a blinded process. Out of 7009 extracted records, 17 peer-reviewed articles were examined. We evaluated the scientific quality of the study using EPICURE.

Results: Findings showed three main themes: social support from neighborhood agents, the role of attachment and the reputation of the place, and how policies influence everyday life and educational achievement. The articles were descriptive and built on perspectives regarding social reproduction and social capital.

Conclusions: Integrating perspectives from the capability approach to discuss the complexities of neighborhoods’ influence on educational achievement may facilitate a shift toward identifying possibilities in neighborhoods.

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scales and that participants with incomplete/insufficient self-perceived knowledge of health effects due to environmental risks verify less information about this topic [adjOR=0.38 (95% CI 0.25-0.59)] and avoid 0.09 (0.04-0.21); p<0.001<0.001, respectively), potentially spreading fake news. The self-perceived exposure to pollution was higher in participants living in towns than in rural areas [small, medium, big towns adjOR=2.37 (1.41-3.97), 2.10 (1.11-3.96), 3.11 (1.53-6.31); p<0.001, 0.022, respectively], suggesting that pollution is more perceived in urban areas, while it was lower in participants with incomplete/insufficient knowledge about pollution health effects [adjOR=0.54 (0.32-0.92)/0.30 (0.13-0.67); p=0.022/0.004], confirming that knowledge is essential to achieve awareness. Since insufficient self-perceived knowledge of pollution health effects was negatively associated with adoption of pro-environmental behaviours [adjOR=0.37 (0.15-0.90); p=0.028], the role of EHL as virtuous behaviour promoter was proven. Risk perception and attitude toward pro-environmental behaviours varied according to gender and education level, confirming the importance of socio-demographic characteristics for EHL related issues. Finally, lack of institutional support, lack of time and cost were identified as important barriers for many pro-environmental behaviours. Conclusions: This study provided useful data to design prevention programs, underlined some barriers to pro-environmental behaviours and highlighted the need to promote attitudes and behaviours aimed at contrasting environmental pollution thus protecting human health.

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**Forecasting malaria morbidity to 2036 based on geo-climatic factors in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

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**Background and Objectives:** Malaria is a global burden of morbidity and mortality. In Congo (DRC), malaria prevalence is increasing due to strong climatic variations. Reduction of malaria morbidity and mortality, the fight against climate change, good health and well-being constitute key development targets. We aim to predict malaria morbidity to 2036 based on 2001-2019 data, as a basis of an early detection of anomalies in weather patterns.

**Methods:** Meteorological data from Epidemiological Surveillance Directorate including all malaria cases based on positive blood test results, either by microscopy or by rapid diagnostic test, was used to estimate malaria morbidity and mortality from 2001 to 2019. Time series combining several predictive models were used to forecast malaria epidemic episodes to 2036. The impact of climatic factors on malaria morbidity was modelled using multivariate time series analysis.

**Results:** Geographical distribution of malaria prevalence from 2001-2019 shows disparities between provinces with the highest of 7700 cases/100,000 people at risk for South Kivu. Malaria has been most deadly in Sankuru with a case-fatality rate of 0.526%. The stochastic trend model predicts an average annual increase of 6024.07 malaria cases with exponential growth in epidemic waves over the next 200 months of the study, an increase of 99.2%. Associated risk factors were geographic location, total evacuation under shelter, maximum daily temperature at two meters altitude and malaria morbidity.

**Conclusions:** The increase in new malaria cases is statistically related to population density, average number of rainy days, average wind speed, and unstable and mortality from 2001 to 2019. Time series combining several predictive models provided a more precise picture of the effect of extreme climate events on AGI outbreaks. It has a practical application as it provides inputs for evidence-based policy to minimise enteric disease risks associated with climate extremes by implementing appropriate actions such as improving water treatment in networked suppliers and climate-based early warning systems.

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**Microplastic-sorbed chemicals: a threat from sand and surface water**

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**Background and Objective:** Marine environments can be contaminated by various anthropogenic persistent organic pollutants, such as petroleum-related (e.g., polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs), industrial (e.g., polychlorinated biphenyls, PCBs), and agriculture-related (e.g., organochlorine pesticides and agrochemicals). Moreover, microplastic (MPs, particles < 5 mm) pollution of seawater is increasing in recent years and they can behave as a vehicle of chemicals acquired from the surrounding environment. Such MPs role is relevant from a public health perspective, increasing the exposure of beachgoers to harmful chemicals. In this paper, 40 field studies of MPs-sorbed organic pollutants were reviewed with the aim to understand the level of chemical contamination of MPs in the marine compartments.

**Methods:** The literature search was conducted following Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The keywords included microplastic in combination with the organic contaminants that could be adsorbed by MPs.

**Results:** The methodology used for MPs-sorbed chemicals detection showed great differences among the studies, from sampling to analytical techniques. The most frequently searched chemicals were PCBs (55% of the reviewed papers) followed by PAHs (47.5%) and OCPs (42.5%). When such chemicals were searched, they were detected in almost one of the sampling sites included in each study. Overall, PCBs level showed a median concentration of 290 ng/g. The median PAH concentration was 3,595 ng/g, with an extremely high amount of 120,000 ng/g found in MPs from Chinese seawater. Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane was the most frequently detected OCP, with a median of 126.9 ng/g.

**Conclusion:** This paper revealed that MPs can accumulate high level of chemicals in the marine environment, thus increasing the human exposure during swimming or rest on the beach. Despite the public health relevance of such human exposure, this topic is still little explored as demonstrated by the lack of standardized method for MPs collection and chemical analysis.

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**Air pollution and oxidative stress in adults suffering from airways diseases. Insights from the gene environment interactions in respiratory diseases multi-case control study**

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**Background and Objective:** Air pollution is a leading cause of global mortality and morbidity. Oxidative stress is considered a key mechanism underlying air pollution-mediated health effects, especially in the pathogenesis/exacerbation of airways impairments. However, little evidence is available on subgroups at higher risk of developing more severe outcomes. This multi-center study aims to evaluate the association between air pollution and oxidative stress in healthy adults and patients affected by different airways diseases from the Italian GEIRD (Gene Environment Interactions in Respiratory Diseases) multi-case control study.

**Methods:** Current analyses include 1841 adults (49% females, 20-83 years) from four Italian centers: Pavia, Sassari, Turin, and Verona. Following a 2-stage screening process, cases of asthma (n=578), chronic bronchitis (n=23), rhinitis (618), or COPD (n=54) and controls (n=568) were identified. Systemic oxidative stress was quantified by measuring urinary 8-isoprostane and 8-OH-dG. Individual exposures to NO2, PM10, PM2.5, and O3 were derived at residential level during...
2013-2015. We investigated the association between oxidative stress biomarkers and air pollution tertiles using multilevel multivariable regression models adjusted by age, BMI, smoking habits, education level and season of sample collection, with centers as random intercept. Results: The geometric means (ng/mg creatinine) of 8-isoprostane and 8-OH-dG were 0.7 (95%CI:0.69-0.76) and 3.8 (95%CI:3.6-4.0), respectively. Only cases exhibited higher levels of log-transformed 8-isoprostane and 8-OH-dG in association with NO2 (0.22 95%CI:0.00-0.45 and 0.20 95%CI: 0.03-0.37), PM10 (0.34 95%CI: 0.12-0.55 and 0.21 95%CI: 0.05-0.37) and PM2.5 (0.27 95%CI: 0.05-0.49 and 0.18 95%CI: 0.02-0.34) compared to the first tertile of exposure (NO2:5.26µg/m3, PM10:11-33µg/m3, PM2.5: 8-24µg/m3). No association was observed for O3. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that exposure to air pollution may increase systemic oxidative stress levels in people suffering from airways diseases. Effective prevention strategies should consider early biological effects observed in susceptible people, whom additional risk level might be currently underrated. 

Risk analysis for the human health derived from sewage management: perspectives for the reuse

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Background and Objectives: In a changing scenario characterized by extreme weather events and water shortages, a paradigm shift is occurring on wastewaters: from waste to water resource. Europe is moving in that direction through the releasing of a regulation for water reuse in crops irrigation (EU 2020/741) and a profound revision, reuse-oriented, of legislative framework on wastewater management started during 2022. The implementation of reuse practices increases the possibility of human exposure to biological and chemical agents, that needs to be carefully evaluated in a public health perspective. This is the aim of a project funded by the National Operational Programme (NOP) on research and innovation (European Social Fund).

Methods: The project involves a university and a sewerage company in a collaborative effort for the selection of wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) for reuse purposes. A water safety plan (WSP) is developed using both microbiological and physicochemical data from private repositories and field data obtained from dedicated monitoring campaigns, searching for fecal indicators (Escherichia coli, enterococci, bacteriophages) and human pathogens, namely Salmonella spp. and enteric and respiratory viruses (adenovirus, norovirus, enteroirus, coronaviruses).

The health risk is assessed through the Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA) framework.

Results: In the first phase of the project, two WWTPs has been selected for agricultural and urban reuses. Repository data will be analyzed searching for a chemical proxy for microbial load, whose real-time monitoring allows the application of timely control actions along the sewage treatment (e.g., disinfection process).

Conclusion: The reuse processes are needed for a sustainable development and for adapting to climate change. Wastewater management plays a key role for adapting to climate change. Wastewater management is a potential source of human exposure to biological and chemical agents.

Mortality and hospitalization in Italian contaminated sites of national concern for remediation: the global evaluation

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Backgrounds and Objectives: In Italy, an epidemiological surveillance of the populations living in the 46 contaminated sites of national concern for remediation (CSs) has been underway, since 2011 (SENTIERI Project). CSs are defined of national concern for their contamination due to the presence of pollution sources, such as chemical industries, petrochemical plants and refineries, landfills. We aimed at estimating the global mortality (2013-2017) and hospitalization (2014-2018) among the populations living in the 46 CSs (316 municipalities; 6,227,531 inhabitants).

Methods: The exceed deaths (observed-expected) for the main groups of diseases were calculated for the 46 sites combined. A random effects meta-analysis of the Standardized Mortality and Hospitalization Ratios (SMR/SHR) of each CS was performed for all the sites and their groupings, based on the typology of pollution sources. 90% Confidence Intervals and I2 value complemented SMR/SHR pooled value. The analyses were performed in general population and age-subgroups.

Results: In the 46 sites, 9,242 exceeding deaths (1,665/year) were estimated, 4,353 in males and 3,899 in females. Pooled SMR and SHR for all causes exceeded in both genders: males: SMR=1.02 (90%CI:1.00-1.04); SHR=1.03 (90%CI:1.01-1.04); females: SMR=1.02 (90%CI:1.00-1.04), SHR=1.03 (90%CI:1.01-1.05). These excesses are mainly attributable to malignant tumours. In subgroups of sites, exceeding SMRs were observed for all malignant mesotheliomas (MM) and pleural MM, lung and colorectal cancers in both genders. SHRs for all causes in excess were in the first year of life (males: SMR=1.08, 90%CI:1.03-1.14; SHR=1.07, 90%CI:1.03-1.13); the hospitalization for all causes exceeded also in 0-19 and 20-29 groups (+3%-5%); no excesses of mortality were observed in 0-29 years age-classes.

Conclusion: The results suggest that living in CSs is a risk factor for cause-specific mortality and hospitalization, even if the ecological approach and the mixtures of environmental exposures sources do not allow conclusions on specific etiologic hypothesis.

What is the carbon footprint of food waste? results from an analysis in a hospital canteen in northeast Italy

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Background and Objective: Attention to economically and environmentally sustainable development has increased in recent years. Fundamental, in pursuing these goals, is attention to reducing food waste, which accounts for about one third of global production. The aim of this study was to evaluate the food waste generated by consumers in a hospital canteen in Italy.

Methods: We analyzed the meals of workers who accessed a northeastern Italian hospital canteen. We photographed trays before and after the consumption for five days in September 2022. We used a modified Comstock visual scale to estimate remaining food, and we estimated the carbon (CF) and water footprints (WF) of food waste using Barilla’s SU-EATABLE LIFE database.

Results: We took before and after meal photos of 240 meals. A total of 188 meals (78%) were completely consumed, while 52 of them had waste left over. Food waste accounted for 0.2% of the total foods served. The average food waste per tray of leftovers was 10% and consisted mainly of salad. On average, 14 g CO2eq./tray (CF) and 15 LH2O/tray (WF) were generated by the wasted portion of the meal. The median value was 0.00 (0–0) for both CF and WF. A total of 3.3 kg CO2eq. was generated for the production of discarded foods, which is approximately equivalent to a 16.5 km car trip.

Conclusion: This study was able to establish that, despite the virtuous behavior of most of the consumers, waste in the observed hospital canteen was limited but not negligible. The degree of personalization of the portions offered by the canteen staff in addition to the standard portion could justify the small amount of food waste. In the future, it would be interesting to consider not only the waste generated by users, but also that one generated during preparation and serving.

Different approaches to research on urban health: a meta-narrative review

Population Medicine | Abstract Book
**Adaptation planning for climate change: is the health and safety of rural women a priority for local government? a policy analysis**

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**Background and Objective:** Recent fires and floods in rural Australia attest to public health challenges of climate change leaving many already vulnerable rural communities in turmoil. Growing evidence that gendered health impacts and increased risk of violence against women are characteristic of the aftermath of disasters is a health equity and justice concern. The Victorian government in Australia mandates the development of climate change adaptation plans and health and wellbeing plans at local government level. Plans must consider health implications of climate change for each municipality in addition to proposing actions for preventing and responding to family violence, promoting gender equality and conducting gender impact assessments. The aim of this study was to explore how rural municipalities in Victoria recognise and prioritise women's health and safety in relevant municipal plans.

**Method:** Municipal documents and websites, (191), were accessed for all 48 rural Victorian municipalities. Those which explicitly mentioned climate change and gender or women were included for analysis. Twelve documents (6%) from 11 municipalities met the selection criteria. A content analysis identified any recognition of health impacts on women and proposed adaptation strategies.

**Results:** Eight documents from seven municipalities, demonstrated minimal recognition of health impacts on women arising from climate change. This superficial recognition from a small proportion (15%) of rural municipalities lacked any explanation or actions to mitigate the impacts. Two documents mentioned vague adaptation strategies.

**Conclusion:** Women’s health and safety was poorly recognised in the context of climate change suggesting that it has not been a high priority. The lack of a sense of urgency and commitment to adaptation planning is problematic and requires urgent action so that vulnerability of rural women is not exacerbated by disaster. Further research is needed to explore attitudes and capacity for adaptation planning in rural municipalities.

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**Carbon and water footprint of food choices by users of a hospital canteen**

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**Background and Objective:** Food production is responsible for 30% of global CO2 emission, with beef having the largest impact. In Italy the mean value of CF and WF for meal is 11122867 gCO2eq. and 10838588 L. Many articles have highlighted the contribution to a sustainable development through the selection of food. The aim of this study was to evaluate the sustainability of food choices in a hospital canteen.

**Methods:** The study was conducted in San Daniele del Friuli hospital for 5 consecutive days in September 2022 taking photo of the lunch trays of workers who have access to the hospital canteen and agree to participate. The participants were also asked to fill in a questionnaire. The photos were taken before the meal was consumed. The carbon footprint (CF) and water footprint (WF) of the recipes were estimated using the SU-EATABLE LIFE database.

**Results:** We analyzed 240 meals, 201 of which were paired with a completed questionnaire. Participants (N=201) were 61 men and 140 women with a mean age of 49±10 years (median=51). The median CF estimated was 778 (604–1085) gCO2eq./tray and the median WF was 892 (668–1170) LH2O/tray for the lunch meal. A higher median CF (1076 vs. 797 LH2O/tray; p<0.001) and WF (981 vs. 693 gCO2eq./tray; p<0.001) were observed in men compared to women. The 16% of the participants (4 men and 29 women on 201) chose vegetarian and vegan courses.

**Conclusion:** Carbon and water footprint values were lower than those reported in the literature, with women performing better and showing lower propensity to choose meat than men. Our low values could be related to the canteen menu not containing beef and to the high proportion of women in the sample. Targeted interventions for men may be needed to raise awareness on sustainable diet.
Quantification Of waste in schools: a case study in danang city, Vietnam
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1Phan Chau Trinh University Phan Chau Trinh University 9 Nguyen Gia Thieu, Dien Ban district, Quang Nam province Vietnam, 2Da Nan University of Medical Technology and Pharmacy 99 Hung Vuong street, Hai Chau district, Da Nang city Vietnam, 3Center for adaptive capacity building research Center for adaptive capacity building research Nguyen Tran Anh Vu Center for adaptive capacity building research Center for adaptive capacity building research Vietnam, 4Da Nan University of Medical Technology and Pharmacy Background: Waste is a major problem that can affect the environment and health; especially in developing countries where there is often a lack of an appropriate system for waste treatment. Understanding the current situation of waste, its common type, and its amount are important to develop appropriate strategies for waste control, especially in a school-based setting. This study has been conducted to identify common types of waste that are disposed of in schools and quantify such waste.

Methods: This study used an audit method to identify the common types of waste and quantify such waste in Da Nang in 2021.

Results: There were four schools with a total number of 3064 students who participated in this study. The average total volume of waste that schools discharge in a day is 460kg (accounting for 7542 liters of storage volume); in which, organic waste has the most enormous volume of 261kg (57% of total volume) accounting for 2262 liters (30% of total volume); non-recyclable waste weighs 175kg (38% of the total volume) and a maximum volume of 4524 liters (60% of the total volume); recyclable waste has a weight of only 22kg (5% of total volume) and accounts for 719 liters (10% of total volume); The remaining types of waste are insignificant. This study also showed the presence of a large number of plastic bags (2128 pieces), multi-layer packaging (2036 pieces), milk cartons (1047 boxes), straws (772 pieces), plastic bottles (670 bottles), foam boxes (531 pieces), plastic spoon (400 pieces), polypropylene plastic cup (327 pieces) in the total waste produced in 01 days of these schools.

Conclusions: Schools are emitting a large amount of waste, significantly plastic waste. Intervention programs in school-based settings are needed to reduce waste to ensure children health and protect the environment.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and depression: Associations stratified by body fat level
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Background and Objective: The extensive use and bioaccumulation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS)-containing substances over time raise concerns about their health impacts, which include mental issues such as depression. However, there is a lack of studies about this relationship, especially in middle-aged and older adults. Thus, the present study aims to evaluate the association between PFAS and depression. In addition, considering the importance of PFAS in the promotion of adipogenesis, and the fact of obesity and depression share about 12% to 20% of pleiotropic genes, the analyses will also be stratified by the body fat status.

Methods: A cross-sectional study with 479 subjects (56.4% women, 25-89 years) was conducted. Four PFAS were measured in serum: perfluorooctanoic acid (PFPOA), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), and perfluorocarboxylate (PFOS). The depression was assessed by the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) or the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale (CES-D). The body fat percentage was predicted on a scale with multi-frequency bioelectrical impedance analysis.

Results: We found that 18.5% of the participants have some degree of eco-anxiety, scoring higher than 9 (scale from 39). Individuals in the top quintile (quintile 5) of eco-anxiety were more likely to be females [OR=3.9, 95%CI 1.9-8.1] and have poor self-rated health [OR=2.4 n=5.0-5.6] when compared to those with lower scores (quintiles 2-4). Higher levels of generalized anxiety were associated with higher eco-anxiety scores [OR=0.16, 0.12-0.21]. Participants scoring higher in the eco-anxiety scale engaged more often in collective (e.g., activism [β=0.03, 0.01-0.04], nature conservation initiatives [β<0.06, 0.04-0.08]) and some individual pro-environmental behaviors (e.g., reduced meat consumption [β<0.06, 0.04-0.09], recycling [β<0.06, 0.01-0.07]). They also more frequently read/look for information about environmental problems [β<0.08, 0.05-0.10].

Conclusions: These preliminary results showed that eco-anxiety is more common in females and seems to be associated with generalized anxiety and poorer self-rated health. Eco-anxiety appears to prompt adolescents to adopt some proactive behaviors. Because the data collection is still ongoing these results should be interpreted with caution.

Eco-anxiety, its determinants and the adoption of pro-environmental behaviors: Preliminary findings from the Generation XXI cohort.
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Background and Objective: Eco-anxiety describes the mental distress resulting from extreme concern about environmental circumstances as well as the effects of climate change. The study aims to measure eco-anxiety, identify its determinants, and assess the associations between eco-anxiety and health, as well as pro-environmental behaviors in participants of Generation XXI birth cohort at the ages of 16/17 years.

Methods: A cross-sectional evaluation based on a web-based questionnaire is currently on-going in the entire cohort (N = 8647). Eco-anxiety was assessed using the Hogg et al. scale (2021), which was translated and culturally adapted to Portuguese.

The Beck Anxiety Inventory was used to assess generalized anxiety. The adoption of pro-environmental behaviors was evaluated using an adapted version of the Kaiser et al. (2007) instrument. Eco-anxiety scale was categorized in quintiles. Linear and logistic regression were used to estimate associations.

Results: We found that 18.5% of the participants have some degree of eco-anxiety, scoring higher than 9 (scale from 39). Individuals in the top quintile (quintile 5) of eco-anxiety were more likely to be females [OR=3.9, 95%CI 1.9-8.1] and have poor self-rated health [OR=2.4 n=5.0-5.6] when compared to those with lower scores (quintiles 2-4). Higher levels of generalized anxiety were associated with higher eco-anxiety scores [OR=0.16, 0.12-0.21]. Participants scoring higher in the eco-anxiety scale engaged more often in collective (e.g., activism [β=0.03, 0.01-0.04], nature conservation initiatives [β<0.06, 0.04-0.08]) and some individual pro-environmental behaviors (e.g., reduced meat consumption [β<0.06, 0.04-0.09], recycling [β<0.06, 0.01-0.07]). They also more frequently read/look for information about environmental problems [β<0.08, 0.05-0.10].

Conclusions: These preliminary results showed that eco-anxiety is more common in females and seems to be associated with generalized anxiety and poorer self-rated health. Eco-anxiety appears to prompt adolescents to adopt some proactive behaviors. Because the data collection is still ongoing these results should be interpreted with caution.

Evidence and practical insights on participation of vulnerable population groups and transdisciplinarity in the context of urban health
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Background and Objective: Social inequities in health are increasing in cities, particularly affecting certain sociodemographically defined communities, which are therefore more vulnerable than others. The urban health approach offers opportunities to promote health equity. Therefore, the participation of vulnerable groups is a promising strategy.

A transdisciplinary project on urban health in the Ruhr area (MUHR) investigates the international state of research on participation of vulnerable groups in the context of urban health. The objective is to present results on participation methods used, stakeholders involved, and the role of transdisciplinary collaboration.

Methods: To meet this objective, a systematic review was conducted and complemented by focus groups with experts from different disciplines related to urban health and participation. To adequately represent multisectoral aspects, social, medical and health science databases were systematically searched (PubMed, AgeLine, CINAHL Complete, APA PsychArticles and PsychINFO, SociINDEX, LIVIVO). International publications of the last ten years in English and German were considered. Two researchers screened independently considering defined exclusion criteria. The focus groups will address the identified research gaps and take place within a transdisciplinary forum.

Results: Of initially 841 manuscripts found, eight met the inclusion criteria and were included in the qualitative analysis. It can be increasingly seen that different disciplines are involved in the creation of healthy cities in the sense of transdisciplinarity and that the commitment to work together can represent an opportunity to support citizen empowerment. Commonly used methods for participation include Photo Voice, workshops, co-creation or community forums. The results of the focus groups will be available in February 2023 and will enrich the results with practical content.

Conclusion: The findings provide insights into the opportunities of urban health to promote health equity and public health in general. They represent direct impetus for structural change i.a. towards more community engagement in cities.

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The case for indoor temperature in heat health warning systems: deployment of a real-time indoor temperature data ecosystem in community housing

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Heat waves are a major global public health concern and present a significant challenge to society, especially to underserved populations and those aged 50+, due to their increasing frequency and intensity. They also add significant burdens to the healthcare systems resources, and it has been shown that most deaths occur indoors. Still, our warning systems are based on outdoor temperature measurements. We have developed a real-time indoor temperature alert ecosystem that can capture indoor temperatures that may aid in assessing and responding during a heat wave. We placed ecobee smart thermostats into community housing homes with community housing partners and local health authorities during a heat wave. We collected smart thermostat indoor temperature data in near real-time, and administer surveys during the study period. We investigated: (i) indoor temperatures trends during the heatwave season of 2022 in Vancouver and Ottawa, Canada; (ii) behaviors of participants during this period; (iii) housing characteristics; (iv) delivery of time-sensitive temperature alerts to enable check-ins on participants; and (v) perceptions to heat risk and methods of communication. Initial results show different observations that includes: a) unsafe indoor temperatures were reached and persisted (above 26°C and 31°C) despite a milder heat wave season than the previous year (in BC); b) gaps in understanding of best practices to stay safe exist; c) home characteristics increase risk of overheating; d) coordinating with community housing to check-in can protect individual health; and e) ensure individuals are protected during extreme heat events. Results suggest that implementing indoor temperature provides vital information to inform heat health response plans. The smart thermostat technology can be retrofitted into homes in Canada as it is commercially available. This study presents a scalable solution for monitoring indoor temperatures. It demonstrates how smart thermostats can monitor indoor temperature exposure conditions to prevent deaths during extreme heat events.

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Modelling the Impact of Seasonal Climate Variability on Health Sector in Mozambique

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Introduction: Seasonal climate variability impacts the health of millions of population around the world. The incidence of malaria increase in many regions of the world, mainly in Mozambique, as a result of variability in rainfall, minimum and maximum temperatures. Malaria is a Public Health problem in Mozambique. Methodology: Weekly Malaria data were extracted (2008 – 2022) from the Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin provided by Ministry of Health of Mozambique and climate data were derived from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) was used to determine the correlation between rainfall, minimum and maximum air temperature and weekly malaria incidence. We used the Distributed Lag Non-Linear Models (DLNMs) to estimate the favorable thresholds of climatic variables to increase the relative risk (RR) of weekly malaria incidence. The “Generalized Additive Model (GAM)” was applied to estimate positive cases of malaria in the rainy season (October – March) in Mozambique. Results: In the northern region of the country, the province of Nampula had the highest positive correlation for the increase of malaria with the rainfall at lags around 4 and 5 (r=0.47), mainly when the rainfall reaches 250 mm (RR=85%) and 150 cm (RR=75%) of minimum in a given epidemiological week. In the central region, positive cases of malaria are severely impacted by rainfall in Zambezia province, at lags 3 or 5 (r=0.20 and r=0.18) and reach their peak prevalence of the disease when 400 mm of rainfall (RR=88%) is recorded. In the southern region, the province of Inhambane increased the malaria incidence when the rainfall was at lags 1 and 11 (r=0.80 Climate; Malaria). Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A190
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Cardiovascular health effects of outdoor air pollution in the most polluted city, Mongolia

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Background: Cardiovascular disease (CVD) are the leading cause of death globally. A major contributor to CVD mortality and morbidity is ambient air pollution (AAP) exposure. The AAP level in the capital city of Mongolia is considerably higher than the World Health Organisations air quality guideline. The main source of AAP is related to the traditional houses where people burn raw and processed coal for heating and cooking purposes. Although several studies have reported the association between AAP and CVD outcomes worldwide, scientific evidence in Mongolia is lacking. The purpose of this study is to evaluate associations between air pollution and CVD mortality in Ulaanbaatar. Methods: We collected air pollution and meteorological data from the Centre for Environmental Monitoring and mortality data from the Health Development Centre between January 2014 and December 2021. Six criteria air pollutants were measured at 15 monitoring stations, including particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 µm and ≤ 10 µm (PM2.5 and PM10), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulphur dioxide (SO2), ozone (O3) and carbon monoxide (CO). An ecological time-series analysis was applied to examine the relationship between exposure and outcome variables. Results: The highest concentrations of AAP except ozone, were reported in winter. The average concentration of PM2.5, PM10, NO2, SO2, O3 and CO were 118.2±73.8 µg/m3, 219.8±119.6 µg/m3, 76.1±20.3 µg/m3, 71.9±52 µg/m3, 21.9±19.8 µg/m3, 1.8±1.07 mg/m3 respectively. A total of 33,931 deaths were identified, most of which occurred during cold seasons. In a multiple pollutant model, PM2.5, PM10 and SO2 were significantly correlated (P-value<0.05) with CVD death, accounting for seasonal variations after adjusting other pollutants. Conclusion: This research found evidence of a positive association between short-term exposure to PM2.5, PM10 and SO2 and CVD mortality. These study findings provide evidence-based information for further research and policymakers to reduce current air pollution level in Mongolia. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A191
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Gender-specific variables of climate-change related health

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impacts: a global south perspective
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Background and objective: Gender is critical for assessing the economic and social costs associated with climate change. Health impacts of climate change on women differ from impacts on men owing to complex social contexts and adaptive capacities. The objective of this study is to identify interactions within and across four subsystems—food security, communicable and non-communicable diseases, ecological services, and extreme weather—and their influence on gender-specific health impacts.

Methods: A systematic literature review guided by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) framework was conducted to generate the database. From 62 included articles, information was extracted on health-related variables, climate induced change in the variable (positive or negative), exposure pathways and their resulting health impacts. An Influence Diagram was then developed to visualize the cause-and-effect relationships within variables and help explain the change in variables over time. A bibliometric analysis was conducted to understand the status of gender-focused research in climate-change and health.

Results: 53 gender-specific variables were identified, with socio-economic variables playing a more dominant role than environmental. Gender was discussed most in relation to food security and least in relation to communicable and non-communicable diseases. The bibliometric analysis showed an upward trend in studies focussed on gender and climate change since 2015, and 53% of the articles were a collaboration between male and female authors.

Conclusion: Overall, women and girls are more susceptible to climate change. In articles were a collaboration between male and female authors.

Legionella contamination and human health: the risk of wastewater reuse in agriculture
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Background and objective: Wastewater reuse is a promising alternative source of water supply considering the water scarcity related to climate change. However, if not adequately treated, wastewater represents a source of microbiological health risk. The wastewater reuse in agriculture can promote the production and dispersion of aerosol containing pathogens such as Legionella opening new risk profiles for human health. The purpose of the study was to investigate risks related to Legionella occurrence in wastewater samples reused in agriculture.

Methods: Legionella spp. were monitored using both culture and molecular (qPCR) methods in influents (n=21) and effluents (n=21) of 3 wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) equipped with treatments suitable for wastewater reuse (WWTP1 and WWTP2 with membrane bioreactor-MBR system and WWTP3 with CI02 disinfection).

Results: The qPCR revealed Legionella spp. presence in all samples. L. pneuophila was detected in 86% and 57% of the WWTP1 and WWTP2 influents and in all pre-disinfected samples of WWTP3, while only some WWTP3 effluents were contaminated. A significant reduction in Legionella contamination was obtained only with MBR highlighting that this treatment allows to control Legionella contamination. A lower Legionella contamination was observed with culture method respect to molecular one. The significant correlation between Legionella presence and physicochemical characteristics of wastewater (BOD-biocolchemical oxygen demand, COD-chemical oxygen demand, TSS-total suspended solids) highlights the possibility that these parameters support the risk evaluation of Legionella occurrence in wastewater.

Conclusion: Results obtained highlight the need to carry out further investigation on Legionella contamination in wastewater samples when the reuse of the effluents in agriculture is purpose. The use of molecular method could allow more precautionary risks estimation. This is particularly important considering that aerosol formation from wastewater contaminated by Legionella could represent an occupational health risk associated with reuse.

Arboviral transmission risk as mediated by aedes aegypti resistance to insecticides and eco-social factors in disease foci, côte d’ivoire
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Background: Our ability to deal with Aedes mosquito-borne arboviral outbreaks in Africa is still limited. Thus, we assessed the risk of transmission arboviruses (e.g., dengue and yellow fever) and Aedes aegypti susceptibility to insecticides and breeding eco-social determinants in disease foci in Côte d'Ivoire.

Methods: We sampled Ae. aegypti larvae and breeding sites, and household socio-ecological data in arboviral foci in Côte d'Ivoire from June to December 2020. We collected Aedes mosquito samples in two rubber tree breeding areas (Kofikro and Same), two oil palm areas (Ehania, and Agbaou), and two urban neighbourhoods (Bingerville and Cocody). Aedes larval indices (container index: CI, household index: HI and Breteau index: BI) were determined. Moreover, we tested Ae. aegypti larvae and adults against insecticides (DDT and deltamethrin), and recorded the mortality.

Results: The most productive Ae. aegypti breeding sites were dry, discarded cans, water storage containers and rubber latex collection cups. Stegomyia indices were highest in urban areas, followed by rubber areas and oil palm areas, with HI of 98.3, 81.2 and 67.82 CI of 69.7, 57.3 and 29.5, and BI of 98.7, 65.9 and 13.8, respectively. Ae. aegypti showed possible resistance to deltamethrin (mortality: 87.3-90.8%) and rubber and oil palm areas, and resistance to DDT (mortality: 57.3-60.1%) in urban neighbourhoods and permethrin (mortality: 79.5-85.4%) in rubber and oil palm areas. Ae. aegypti larval infestation was correlated with complex community behaviours, including water storage practices and solid waste management. Ae. aegypti breeding sites’ positivity was associated with unmanaged solid waste, water supply interruptions, water storage duration and insecticide-susceptibility status.

Conclusions: In Côte d’Ivoire, Ae. aegypti larval indices and arbovirus transmission risk were correlated with socio-ecological factors and insecticide-resistance level. Integrated community-based vector control is recommended.

Prevalence of environmental certifications in unhealthy foods commercialized in Brazilian retail
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Background and Objectives: Environmental certification used by food industries has been increasing aiming to show concern with environmental impact. Consumers’ interest in green products is also increasing. This study aims to analyze the most prevalent environmental certification types on food and beverages packaging marketed on Brazilian retail and analyze their nutritional profile.

Methods: The analysis was conducted with 7,726 products founded in Brazilian retail between 2018 and 2021. Data were collected by trained researchers using images from all sides of the package. The products were classified by the NOVA classification in unprocessed and minimally processed foods, culinary ingredients, processed foods and ultra-processed foods. Nutritional profile was analyzed according to Pan-American Health Organization (OPAS). Were calculated the prevalence of types of environmental certifications according to NOVA and the proportion of products with certifications and high in critical nutrients.

Results: A total of 1,753 products had environmental certification on food packaging (22.7%). The most prevalent type was related to conservation of fauna and Flora as the following certifies: FSC Mix, Projeto Tamar, SOS Mata Atlântica, Certified Humane Brasil, Dolphin Safe and Best Aquaculture Practice (45.9%), followed by transgenic certified (33.4%) and organic certified (10.5%). Environmental certifications were more prevalent on ultra-processed foods (81.9%) than processed foods (7.5%), culinary ingredients (2.6%) and unprocessed and minimally processed foods (19.7%). The most frequent certification on ultra-processed foods were related to conservation of fauna and Flora (36.7%), and transgenic (30.9%). Between the products with environmental certifications, 22.8% of the ultra-processed and 19.0% of the processed were high in at least one critical nutrient.
Instituto Nacional de Saúde Mozambique, The study further highlights that designing for ‘inclusive’ spaces is generally poor
reduced to 0.19 points, (77% reduction of original association). Accounting for IMD average playground score. Further analysis suggested that this association may
Deprivation (IMD). Results showed that 1% increase in the proportion of children
in each borough for accessibility and inclusivity. Borough-level analysis was
and 20% of randomly selected playgrounds were then thoroughly investigated
day-to-day (LDTD) activities (as classified by ONS), offer residents accessible and
provide opportunities for social, physical, cognitive and emotional development,
was to investigate the playground provision in London, and to assess whether
Does the proportion of children with limited day-to-day activities
affect the provision of accessible and inclusive public playground
in London?
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While play is a fundamental right of every child, and has been continually shown to provide opportunities for social, physical, cognitive and emotional development, a general lack in play provisions for children with disabilities has been reported in the past. Additionally, it has been suggested that the word ‘inclusive’ is regularly misused in playground guidance and play equipment providers. The study aim was to investigate the playground provision in London, and to assess whether boulevards, with the highest, mid- and lowest proportion of children with limited day-to-day (LDTD) activities (as classified by ONS), offer residents accessible and inclusive public play areas, and whether there are any differences between these boulevards. Four boroughs were selected to represent each of the three categories, and 20% of randomly selected playgrounds were then thoroughly investigated in each borough for accessibility and inclusivity. Borough-level analysis was conducted to assess the association between proportion of children with LDTD activities and average playground inclusivity scores. This analysis was then adjusted for different social and economic indicators including Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Results showed that 1% increase in the proportion of children with LDTD activities was associated with a 0.82 point decrease in the borough’s average playground score. Further analysis suggested that this association may be, at least partly, due to the socioeconomic characteristics of the different boroughs. When the analysis was adjusted for the 2019 IMD the effect was reduced to 0.19 points, (77% reduction of original association). Accounting for IMD data, a clear trend emerged showing that boroughs with lower financial deprivation commit more resources to providing accessible playgrounds for their residents.

The study further highlights that designing for ‘inclusive’ spaces is generally poor
in London, even poorer in more deprived areas, suggesting designers should be more proactive in engaging with existing resources related to children’s play.

Conclusion: Ultra-processed foods high in at least one critical nutrient showed
Does the proportion of children with limited day-to-day activities affect the provision of accessible and inclusive public playground in London?

A novelty strategy on adaptation for climate change in defense of climate justice was made in antioquia, colombia
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The implementation of strategies and actions to reduce social, economic and environmental health risks and vulnerabilities due to the climate crisis was possible in Antioquia because of the declaration of the emergency in the territory. In the formulation process, 4 major components were identified, a baseline or diagnosis, a vulnerability analysis, a strategic component to act against these problems and the transversally to the previous components thorough a participation, dissemination and public communication mechanism. Some important findings at the departmental level have to do with low institutional capacities in environmental health at the municipal level. It was identified how certain productive sectors (mining, agriculture and construction) increase the impacts on water, air and soil, increasing the probability of further damage in the face of the growing increase in extreme weather events such as fires, windstorms and floods, and increasing in turn the rates of morbidity and mortality from related diseases. Thus, the need for promotion and prevention programs in environmental health is evident to reduce the effects on health due to the effects of climate change. 45 adaptation strategies were formulated with short, medium and long-term actions, where strategies that provide mitigation co-benefits stand out, others are those based on socio-ecosystems and communities, or on the improvement of basic infrastructure and development sectors, coordination with risk management and those that promote the strengthening of institutional and community capacities. They were held many roundtabels with the participation of more than 1,200 people, where the participating actors recognized the effects of climate change related to them. This has been an opportunity to recognize that health must be transversal in all policies, which strengthens intersectoral and transectoral dialogue and synergies can be generated in resources, not only financial, but also human and technical knowledge.

Conclusion: Ultra-processed foods high in at least one critical nutrient showed
Assessing the impact IoT air pollution on health outcomes using IOT sensors
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Background and Objectives: Air pollution is a global public health concern. It is responsible for a cascade of adverse health outcomes ranging from minor physiological impacts to deaths from respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Despite these increasing threats, current surveillance ecosystems cannot monitor indoor and outdoor air pollution levels to provide early warnings for high-risk individuals. Air pollution alerts are based on ecological data collected from outdoor air quality monitoring stations, limiting the ability to monitor individual-level exposure and provide recommendations on managing the impacts of air pollution. The advancement of IoT and big data technologies can now allow public health officials and researchers to monitor air pollution levels and take appropriate and rapid actions to mitigate the harm.

Methods: We have partnered with UNICEF Mongolia to assess the impact of air pollution on health. Air pollution data were collected from 12 air quality monitoring stations placed across Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The National Center for Public Health (NCPH) provided public health data in form on ICO-10 codes for 2019 and 2020.

Results: We tested for exposure-outcome relationship using logistic regression models. Preliminary results indicate a mean PM10 is 139.7; and PM2.5 is 71.7. Results indicate hypertension (ICD 110) to be the most prevalent disease in the population. Acute tonsillitis (J03), acute bronchitis (J20), acute nasopharyngitis (J00) round out the top 4 diseases. We did not observe any relationship (OR 1.01; 95% CI 0.91-1.04) between high exposure to air pollution with rates of hypertension. Other outcomes are still being explored.

Conclusion: This study is a stepping-stone for using IoT based air pollution data to assess its impact on human health at a population level.
Estimating the environmental impact of antibiotics through drug utilisation and eco-toxicological data: The Italian context

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Introduction: Antibiotics use in Italy is among the highest in Europe. This overuse can lead to anti-microbial resistance and harm humans, animals, and plants. Their accumulation in surface waters, and its consequent toxicity for animals and plants, is an emerging problem. This study aimed to estimate antibiotics environmental impact on the Italian surface waters.

Method: We integrated drug utilisation and eco-toxicological data to assess antibiotics burden on the Italian surface waters. We extracted the predicted no-effect concentrations (PNEC) from the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the Swedish Medicines Agency (FASS) environmental risk assessment reports. We then estimated the Italian predicted environmental concentrations (PEC). We used Italian drug utilisation data for 2020, the total number of inhabitants on January 1st, 2020, and the default values proposed by the European Chemical Agency for wastewater production and disposal. We calculated the environmental risk as PEC/PNEC ratio and classified it as high (>10), moderate (>1, low ≥0.1), and insignificant (≤0.1).

Results: We obtained the environmental risk for 56 antibiotics for which Italian consumption data were available. We found a high environmental risk for one glycopeptide (vancomycin: PEC/PNEC=71.002), two penicillins (ampicillin: 43.376; amoxicillin: 41.346), one cephalosporin (cefazolin: 26.201), and one macrolide (azithromycin, 10.263). The risk was moderate for two fluoroquinolones (levofloxacin: 8.333; ciprofloxacin: 3.371), three cephalosporins (ceftriaxone: 5.823; cefepime: 2.147; cefixime: 1.867), two penicillins (piperacillin: 3.194; fluoroquinoloxacin: 1.377), and one macrolide (clarithromycin: 2.917). Vancomycin, azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, ceftriaxone, cefixime, piperacillin, and clarithromycin are also on the Watch group of the AWARe classification.

Conclusions: Multiple antibiotics have a high/moderate environmental impact on Italian surface waters, most of which have a relatively high risk of selecting bacterial resistance (those in the Watch group). Appropriate prescription and adherence practices of these antibiotics may reduce the negative impact on the environment and improve purification procedures and green drug development.

Urban environment walkability and its relation with Noncommunicable Diseases: a scoping review

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Background: The walkability of the urban environment is the facility of walking around the urban area. This includes the availability of safe and well-designed roads, air quality, green spaces, and cycling infrastructure among other features of the environment. Walking is proven to improve health, but not all urban spaces are equally walkable.

Aim: To explore the impact of the urban environment walkability on the prevalence and development of chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Methods: A scoping review will be conducted following the standards of the Joanna Briggs Institute and PCC framework. The results will be reported in accordance with the PRISMA-ScR statement. The review will contain articles published between 2001 and 2020 in the Medline and Embase databases. Systematic reviews, ecological studies, clinical trials, quasi-experimental and observational studies that meet the eligibility criteria will be included. The impact on outcomes such as physical activity, obesity, blood pressure, hypertension, diabetes, and others like mental health, quality of life, and healthy behaviors will be explored. Expected results: This study will help to identify how walkable environments are associated with NCDs. Furthermore, emphasize how the importance of considering indicators of the walkability of the urban environment when planning, designing and implementing public health interventions. This scoping review will identify the feasibility of urban environments to promote physical activity and better health outcomes.

Dengue fever complex over climate change scenario in Rio de Janeiro state (Brazil)

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Dengue fever is currently considered the most important arbovirus in the world and since its reintroduction in Rio de Janeiro, in 1986, it has become endemic, with epidemic periods. In 2022, there are 1.3 million probable cases and 951 confirmed deaths across Brazil. It is a disease strongly associated with urban characteristics and climate due to the adaptation and development characteristics of the Aedes aegypti vector. Given this background, this study evaluated the relationship between the global climate change and the risk of dengue fever diseases for the state of Rio de Janeiro. The projection of future climate susceptibility to vector proliferation in the scenarios RCP 4.5 (stabilization level) and 8.5 (high level) between 2011-2040 and 2041-2070 were assessed using two models: Eta HadGEM2-ES and EtaMIROC5 considering relative humidity (RH), annual percentage of days with minimum temperature higher than the 90th percentile (TN90p), days in the year with precipitation higher than 10mm (R10), grouped by seasons. The results indicate that the tendency of thermal and hygrometric elevation may have repercussions on the intensification and spatial expansion of the risk of arboviral diseases in the state of Rio de Janeiro, since there is a spatial and temporal expansion of the optimal environmental conditions for the development of the vector. Such findings affect, above all, public health strategies, which are still based on the prevalence of the disease in summer and autumn. Both models used (Eta HadGEM2-ES and Eta MIROC5) point to an intensification of the dengue fever risk in all state of Rio de Janeiro, including Mountain Region, nowadays the lower in cases. This intensification results mainly from the gradual increase of the minimum temperature and warm nights over the future periods, important conditions for the spread of the disease, since they favor the development of the vector-mosquito.

The benefits of walkability: application and limits of the Walking Suitability Index of the Territory in L’Aquila

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Background: The benefits of walkability: application and limits of the Walking Suitability Index of the Territory in L’Aquila
Dengue is a crucial vector-borne viral human disease widespread throughout the tropical region, with local risk variations affected by rainfall, temperature, humidity, and unplanned rapid urbanization. The dengue epidemic is a major public threat in Pakistan since 2005. Dengue fever is now endemic in Pakistan throughout the year circulation of four dengue serotypes with a peak incidence in the post-monsoon period (September-November). This study investigates the impacts of climatic factors (temperature and rainfall) on Dengue transmission in the Islamabad Capital Territory, through statistical approaches.

Methods: A time series analysis of the climatic factors was used to explore the climatic variability from 2015 to 2022. Furthermore, multiple linear regression analysis was used to measure the simulating effect of climatic factors on dengue outbreaks in ICT from 2015 to 2022.

Results: The time series analysis revealed significant annual and monthly variability in climatic factors, favoring a dengue-supporting environment. A positive temporal relationship between climatic factors (rainfall and increased temperature) and DF was observed. Moreover, a substantial monthly relationship between climatic factors and dengue incidence was revealed by the regression analyses. The linear regression of rainfall versus dengue showed monthly $R^2 = 21.3\%$, whereas temperature versus dengue presented $R^2 = 42.1\%$. A monthly significance $R^2 = 54.6\%$ was observed by the multiple regression analysis.

Conclusions: This study provided a substantial consensus on climatic factors influences on dengue transmission in the Islamabad Capital Territory, Pakistan. An increasing dengue transmission risk is associated with frequent climate changes. The disease prevention strategies by public health authorities should emphasize the integration of the health prediction modeling of dengue regarding influences of climate variability which can be replicated and applied in other subtropical and temperate climates zones of Pakistan.

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Epidemiological profile of dengue in State of São Paulo/Brazil from 2010 to 2021
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Background and Objective: It is known that climatic changes and the urban mobility are increasing the numbers of dengue cases. In 2019, were registered 5.2 million new cases, and World Health Organization aim to reduce mortality caused by this disease until 2030. Dengue is the main arbovirus disease, being a viral infection transmitted to human through by infected mosquitoes, mainly Aedes aegypti. In the last 12 years, were notified 16,942,538 cases in Brazil, whereupon São Paulo is the most prevalent state (26.9%). The objective of the study was to establish epidemiologic profile of dengue in the State of São Paulo/Brazil, in the last 12 years. methods This is an observational, descriptive, cross-sectional, and retrospective study, which was carried out through the analysis of secondary data collected from the National System of Notification Appeals (SINAN) and from SUS Computer Department (DATASUS).

Results: The total number of reported cases was 4,558,369 and 2015 was the year with the highest cases (1,033,070). The cases were predominant in the female sex (53.7%), white people (54.4%), high school completed (16.1%) and clinical and epidemiological criteria of confirmation (63.8%). Concerning hospitalization rates, there was a limited necessity of admissions (2.2%), as well as few deaths due to the notified disease (1557). Conclusions: There was a significant growth in the number of dengue cases in Brazil from 2019, during pandemic COVID-19, which represents a public health problem. Health promotion and prevention actions should be intensified in primary health care.

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Monitoring of enteric viruses in treated and untreated civil and livestock sewages in the Piemonte Region - Italy
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Public health impact of new sustainable agronomic practices: the TOMRES project

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Background and Objective: Recent research highlighted the negative impact that climate change has on social and environmental factors that determine human health, such as availability and quality of water resources. In particular Alpine rivers, frequently utilized for different human activities (e.g. drinking and irrigation), are more altered by climatic change showing a general flow rate reduction that can affect water quality. In fact, during the more frequent periods of drought, emissions from anthropogenic sources such as wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharges are less diluted determining an increase in the concentrations of pathogenic microorganisms. The aim of this study is to evaluate the wastewater discharge effect on spreading of human pathogens in Alpine rivers in relationship to flow rate reduction.

Methods: Samples upstream (U), downstream (D) and at discharge (W) of WWTPs in three Alpine streams were collected monthly for one year. Parameters investigated are: coliforms, enterococci and Escherichia coli quantification using Quanti-Tray TM 2000 (IDEXX Laboratories), Clostridium perfringens spores enumeration using membrane filtration method, presence/absence of Salmonella spp. and verocytotoxin-producing E. coli (VTED) by PCR. Moreover, also ecological, chemical and hydrological aspects are investigated.

Results: Discharge samples (W) showed high contamination by the different indicators, but the effect of WWTP is mainly evidenced in one of the investigated rivers which shows an increase respect to U samples. Salmonella spp. was present in all rivers investigated, but similarly among U and D samples except for one river, indicating other contamination sources. VTEC presence seems to be not related to WWTP discharge.

Conclusions: The results obtained so far indicate that WWTP effect is detectable but strongly related to the sampling site underlining the need to monitor the microbiological contamination in river impacted by climatic change reducing human pathogen circulation and the possible indirect effect on human health.

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Epidemiological update of human cases of Toscana Virus infections in the Emilia-Romagna region in the period 2010-2022

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Background and Objective: Toscana virus (TOSV) infection often occurs asymptomatically or with mild symptoms (asthenia, fever, headache) but it can also generate neurological clinical pictures (meningitis, encephalitis). This epidemiological update describes the trend of human confirmed cases of TOSV in the period 2010-2022 in Emilia-Romagna region and the main characteristics of the population involved.

Methods: The elaborations refer to the notifications of infectious diseases, on the regional web-based system “Surveillance of Infectious Diseases” (SMI), provided by ministerial decree 15/12/90, based on the Arboviroses surveillance system (dgr 531/2022) of the 2022 Emilia-Romagna regional plan for the surveillance and control of Arboviroses (PSCA).

Results: In the period 2010-2022, 568 confirmed cases of TOSV were notified. The trend of reports of TOSV infections was variable: a minimum number of cases in 2011 (15 cases) and two peaks in 2013 and 2022 (88 cases and 109 cases, respectively). During the period 2010-2021 we observed a peak of cases in August, in 2022 the peak was observed one month later. In all years, TOSV infection was prevalent in males. In terms of incidence the most affected age group was 25-44 years followed by 45-64 years and over 65. Referring to 2022, we observed a wider overlap between the areas where more human TOSV infections were notified and the areas where more sandflies were caught. During the period 2013-2022 TOSV infections manifested mainly with meningitis, except in 2018 when we recorded more cases of encephalitis.

Conclusions: TOSV infections represent an emerging public health concern. The aim of the PSCA and the Emilia-Romagna region surveillance system is to rapidly identify TOSV infections’ cases and to stimulate behaviors aimed at individual protection and prevention of the vector’s spread in order to correctly invest future resources.

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Climate change and wastewater treatment: human pathogens and microbiological indicators in Alpine aquatic environments

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Background and Objective: Enteric viruses are among the main causes of waterborne infectious diseases, therefore their monitoring in waters is crucial for public health. In the present work, financed by the Piemonte Region, the occurrence of seven enteric viruses was monitored in urban sewages of two Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) and in livestock sewages of three farms (beef cattle, dairy cattle and pigs).

Methods: The nucleic acids of 16 influent end effluent samples of the two WWTPs were concentrated and extracted using eGeneUP® with magnetic silica, while the nucleic acids of 12 livestock manure samples were extracted using the AllPrep® PowerViral® DNA/RNA. The presence of enteroviruses (EV), adenoviruses (Adv), noroviruses (NoVs) GI/GII, hepatitis A virus (HAV), hepatitis E virus (HEV) and rotavirus (RV) was evaluated by PCR.

Results: All municipal wastewater samples (100%) tested positive for at least one viral pathogen. 93.7% of samples tested positive for RV (93.7%), followed by NoV GI (68.7%), and Adv (43.7%). High percentages of positive samples were also detected for EV, HAV, HEV and NoV GI (37.5%), while HAV was not identified. For all viruses, except RV, the percentage of positivity in the effluent was lower than in the influent of the two WWTPs. 91.6% of the livestock manure samples tested positive for at least one viral pathogen with RV being the most present pathogen (83.3%). HAV, HEV, EV, Adv, and NoV GI were detected in 33.3%, 33.3%, 25%, 8.3%, and 8.3% of the samples, conversely NoV GII was not found.

Conclusions: Since WWTP effluents are discharged in surface waters and livestock sewages can be reused as soil fertilisers, the results highlighted the need to consider and manage these matrices as potential sources of virus spread in the environment in order to protect humans in a one-health approach.

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Epidemiological update of human cases of Toscana Virus infections in the Emilia-Romagna region in the period 2010-2022

Conclusions: The results obtained so far indicate that WWTP effect is detectable but strongly related to the sampling site underlining the need to monitor the microbiological contamination in river impacted by climatic change reducing human pathogen circulation and the possible indirect effect on human health.

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Climate change and wastewater treatment: human pathogens and microbiological indicators in Alpine aquatic environments

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Exposure to neighbourhood greenness and hypertension in adults: a cohort study in Taiwan

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Background and Objective: There is limited information on the health effects of long-term exposure to neighborhood greenness in a longitudinal setting, especially in the Asian area with high population densities. This study aims to investigate the association between long-term exposure to neighborhood greenness and hypertension among adults from Taiwan.

Methods: We selected 125537 participants (≥18 years of age) without hypertension from Taiwan who joined the standard medical examination program between 2001 and 2016. Neighborhood greenness was estimated by normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) derived from satellite images at a resolution of 250 m². The two-year average of NDVI within a 500m buffer around participants residences was calculated. A time-varying Cox regression model was used to investigate the association between greenness and incident hypertension. Mediation analyses were performed to investigate whether the association was explained by air pollution, physical exercise, and body mass index (BMI).

Results: Compared to participants living in the areas with the first quartile of neighborhood greenness, participants living in the areas with the second, third, and fourth quartiles of neighborhood greenness were associated with a lower risk of hypertension, with a hazard ratio (HR) (95% confidence intervals) of 0.95 (0.91, 1.00), 0.95 (0.90, 0.99), and 0.93 (0.88, 0.97), respectively. Each 0.1-unit increase in NDVI was associated with a 24% lower risk of developing hypertension (HR:0.76, 95%CI: 0.66, 0.87). The associations were stronger among males and individuals with higher education levels. BMI slightly mediated the association, but there was no evidence of mediating effects of air pollution and physical exercise.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest the protective effects of neighborhood greenness on hypertension development, especially in males and well-educated persons. Our findings reinforced the importance of greenness for the neighborhood environment.

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Biomonitoring the estrogenic effect of wastewaters: role of extraction phase and assay type

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Background and Objective: Endocrine disruptors, emerging contaminants of concern, are mainly spread in the environment through effluents of wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), so an efficient monitoring of effluents is needed. Biological monitoring through estrogenic activity assays has been suggested to improve water quality assessment. This monitoring can evaluate the overall estrogenic activity, considering all chemicals with the same mode of action. However, it could be influenced by many factors. This study compared the estrogenic activity of wastewaters extracted with different extraction phases and analyzed with different assays to establish whether phase and/or assay may affect monitoring results.

Methods: The effluents of six Italian WWTPs were collected in four seasonal samplings and extracted using two phases (HLB, C18). The extracts were tested using gene reporter assay on mammalian cells and yeast estrogen screen assay (YES). To assess whether the estrogenic activity posed an acceptable risk, Results of the cumulative effluent (discharged in surface waters) were compared with safe estrogenic levels reported in literature.

Results: The estrogenic activity of effluents extracted with HLB was significantly different from the estrogenic activity of effluents extracted with C18, showing that phase type can affect monitoring results. Moreover, the Results were also affected by the assay type. Using the gene reporter assay the estrogenic activity was generally higher than using YES, confirming that mammalian cell-based assays are more sensitive than yeast-based assays. Finally, gene reporter data suggested that estrogenic activity of the cumulative effluent might pose a risk to the receiving waters, while YES data suggested that it does not represent an environmental threat.

Conclusions: This study highlighted the need to define a standardized approach to assess the endocrine disrupting potential of waters and provided data that could be useful to choose the most appropriate extraction phase and assay to safeguard environment, thus protecting human health.

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Evaluation of healthy housing: a strategy to improve environmental health

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Background and Objective: Environmental quality of housing is a part of health protection. It combines reduced exposures to pollutants and access to available resources for protection and care services. In France, many local authorities lack of financing capacities or political will to improve housing, except for tourism (hotels, etc.) a key for local economy development. We developed a tool (Revelo) able to check the environmental quality of the housing and applied it to tourism facilities (hotels, guest houses...) to check the feasibility and acceptability of both tourism holders and local authorities.

Methods: Revelo combines open sources data (ie exposure to air polluting, noise...) from French Governmental agencies and a questionnaire dedicated to the quality of buildings and close environment. We have tailored the questionnaire so that to clarify health issues and make it fillable by any tourism holder. We tested it, in an urban and rural area of 17000 inhabitants and also checked how it could match the question of tourism development policies.

Results: Among the 18 tourism holders, 10 answered. Hotel holders did not answer mainly due to the lack of employees they had to face. All the questionnaires were fulfilled, with 78% of the items answered. The scoring for quality of environmental housing goes from 18,6 to 100 (the best possible score). We presented the results to the technical and political staffs of the area which decided to continue the experiment and were able to see the kind of actions they can take.

Conclusions: We need to make some improvement to our tool, for answers difficult to get. But, for now, its feasibility and acceptability are good, and there are good hopes that it will help improve or build better healthy environment policies.

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The association between lead exposure and crime: a systematic review

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Background and Objective: Prior research has demonstrated an association between lead exposure and criminal behavior at the population-level, however studies exploring the effect of lead exposure on criminal behavior at the individual-level have not been reviewed systematically. The intent of this study is to complete a systematic review of all studies assessing individual-level exposures to lead and the outcomes of crime and antisocial behaviors.

Methods: We included peer reviewed studies that were published prior to August 2022 and were classified as cohort, cross-sectional, or case-control. Studies measuring the outcomes of crime, delinquency, violence, or aggression were included. The following databases were searched using a standardized search strategy: ProQuest Environmental Science Database, PubMed, ToxNet and the Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS).

Results: Seventeen manuscripts met our inclusion criteria. Blood lead was measured in 14 studies, bone lead in 3 studies, and dentine levels in 1 study. This systematic review identified a consistent and statistically significant association between exposure to lead in the prenatal and 5-6 y period and later delinquent and criminal behavior, with increasing blood lead concentrations in childhood prospectively associated with later arrests and convictions in six studies.

Conclusion: There is limited data at the individual level on the effects of prenatal or childhood lead exposure and later criminal behavior and more evidence is necessary to evaluate the magnitude of the associations seen in this review. Our review, in conjunction with the available biological evidence, suggests that an excess risk for criminal behavior in adulthood exists when an individual is exposed to lead in utero or in the early years of childhood.

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The global diet quality score's correlation with the EAT-Lancet

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sustainable dietary guidelines in Brazil
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Background and objective: The world faces a global syndemic, in which diet is an important risk factor. The Global Diet Quality Score (GDQS) is a simple, timely and low-burden tool to track the contribution of diet to undernutrition and overnutrition globally. The Planetary Health Diet Index (PHDI) is an indicator of adherence to the EAT-Lancet Commission sustainable dietary guidelines. The present study aimed at investigating the correlation between the GDQS and PHDI in the Brazilian diet, to highlight concordances between them and shed light into the GDQS’ potential as a sustainable diet metric.

Methods: The study was conducted in a nationally representative sample of 44,744 individuals aging ≥ 10 from the Household Budget Survey of Brazil, in which dietary data collection took place between 2017-2018, by trained interviewers using two 24-hour recalls per participant. The GDQS and PHDI were scored from the two 24-hour recall means of intake. Spearman’s correlation coefficient between the GDQS and PHDI was estimated for the whole sample and across sex, age, and income strata.

Results: The correlation coefficient between the GDQS and PHDI was 0.21 (p<0.001), varying from 0.17 to 0.29 by strata. Women, elderly individuals, and the highest income strata had the strongest correlation between metrics (0.23, 0.26, and 0.29, respectively). Classification of food components into healthy, unhealthy in excessive amounts or unhealthy was discordant between metrics for vegetable oils, fish and seafood, low fat dairy, eggs, poultry and substitutes, red meat, and deep orange tubers.

Conclusion: The GDQS is positively correlated with the PHDI in Brazil. Sources of discordances between metrics notably rely on the definitions of optimum intake of animal products, which should be subject to further evaluation.

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Sustainable and green hospital project in the province of Padua, Italy
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Background and Objective: Cittadella’s Hospital in the province of Padua, currently under construction, offers 400 beds. Given the changes in the population and environmental demand, more functional and secure areas of healthcare were needed. The new structure is set to be completed in 2026 introducing interesting features in order to project a safe, modern and green hospital concept.

Methods: An innovative approach was used in the design of this new structure, dedicating the utmost attention to environmental sustainability, green materials, insertion in the urban and social context, enhancement of existing buildings, functional organization of the treatment areas and circulation zones, accessibility for all people, and humanization of the hospital experience.

Results: The interior design was inspired by the external environment (sun movement, climate, landscape). Areas of care and diagnostic-treatment paths were reorganized according to guidelines set during the pandemic. There is an extensive use of renewable energy (solar panels, geothermal heat pumps, photovoltaic-battery hybrid system), a 4th-generation heating system and practical and easy to sanitize surfaces were designed. There is particular focus on the quality of the staff areas, which include spaces dedicated to psycho-physical well-being (relax points, yoga gym), and areas to encourage collaborative work (study rooms, centralized conference room). Outdoor recreational spaces and gardens for music and watercolor therapy were included and a Tai-chi gym is dedicated to oncology patients. Integration in the urban and social context is emphasized through window placement towards the gardens (maternal-infant, mental health and rehabilitation wards) and the city medieval walls.

Conclusion: Green healthcare provides benefits to patients, healthcare professionals and the environment. The use of renewable energy, a fourth-generation heating system, safety in air quality and ventilation, easily sanitized and maintainable surfaces and green materials contribute to the reduction of emissions into the atmosphere for a more sustainable future on the planet.

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Spatial injustice: the imbalance between supply and demand for Ecosystem Services
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Background and Objective: Ecosystem Services (ES) are benefits that natural systems generate and contribute to human well-being. The study intends to map the supply and demand of an important ES for climate regulation, the cooling given by green infrastructures, in the province of Modena (northern Italy), in order to identify situations of spatial injustice. Methods: The cooling capacity given by green infrastructures (supply of ES) was calculated using the InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs) software, which calculates the heat mitigation index based on shading, evapotranspiration at albedo and distance from the green infrastructure. The characteristics of vulnerability to heat (demand of ES) considered were age over 80 or under 14, condition of fragility in old age, status of foreigner and low per capita income, obtained through demographic registers or surveillance systems. The cooling capacity given by green infrastructures and the heat vulnerability characteristics were achieved for each municipality in the province of Modena, thus building maps of the supply and demand of the ES.
Evaluation of indoor air quality and its architectural, environmental, and occupational determinants in a primary health care center - a research protocol

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Background and Objectives: Indoor air quality (IAQ) is a significant determinant of health and well-being. Most people spend 90% of their time inside, so maintaining a high level of IAQ is essential. As primary healthcare facilities serve large populations and have many employees, it is especially critical to characterise their IAQ. However, scant research has been done on this topic, and there is no specific legislation regarding IAQ in these locals. In this study protocol, it is proposed to determine what factors contribute to poor IAQ at Amadora Primary Health Care Center (PHCC).

Methods: Using the environmental monitor EVM-7, PM2.5, PM10, CO2, total volatile organic compounds, temperature, and relative humidity will be measured in the treatment rooms, waiting rooms, and consultation rooms of the functional units of the PHCC of Amadora. Buildings and rooms will be characterised according to their architectural features, surroundings, and occupation, utilising the form explicitly developed for this purpose. IQA will be described by referring to Portuguese IAQ legislation. Using the statistical analysis software Statat 17, multilevel regression models will identify statistically significant associations between the variables.

Results: Results are expected to provide insight into how buildings, facilities, and occupant behaviour affect IAQ at PHCC of Amadora. Additionally, they will enable the development of recommendations designed to protect patients and workers health, quality of life, and well-being.

Conclusion: IAQ in PHCC has not been sufficiently studied, and research has been primarily focused on the hospital context and microbiological parameters. This protocol will enable an architectural infrastructure and human occupation as determinants of poor IAQ in PHCCs and stimulate discussion on the need to revise Portuguese air quality legislation. A collaborative approach is emphasised between the public health sector and engineering, architectural, and occupational health.

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An ecological study on climate vulnerability and health in India - case for an improved risk index

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Background and Objective: Climate change has the most direct and immediate effect on a population's health, highlighting the need for assessing vulnerability of communities towards this effect. This study examines the relationship between common health outcomes and a 'climate vulnerability index' (VI) used in India to assess its predictive capability.

Methods: This was an ecological study using districts of India the unit of analysis. Secondary data of four nationally representative datasets obtained from the National Data Analytics Platform was used in this study: fifth round of the National Health Morbidity Survey, National Health Mission Information System, and the latest Census of India. We used some common health outcomes available with these datasets to estimate their correlation with the districts' Vulnerability Index (VI), which was the exposure of interest.

Results: The VI of the districts was between 0.34 and 0.75. Among them 222 districts were classified as Very highly and highly vulnerable (VI: 0.50-0.75), 258 as moderately vulnerable (VI: 0.51-0.59) and 132 districts as low or very low vulnerable (VI: 0.34 - 0.51). There was a statistically significant correlation between VI and prevalence of obstetric complications including gestational diabetes mellitus, still births, spontaneous abortions as well as the incidence of child hood pneumonia, asthma, and sepsis. However, the VI had few health parameters in its construction and is not suitable for predicting health related outcomes.

Conclusion: The vulnerability index used in India to classify districts did not significantly or consistently correlate with measures of population health, making it unsuitable for use in health impact assessments.

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Effects of mud-therapy on pain, function and quality of life in patients with rheumatic and dermatologic diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background and Objective: Various studies examined mud-therapy in the last twenty years, but mechanisms of action of these non-pharmacological treatments (mudpack or mud-bath) are still almost unknown and it is difficult to establish the efficacy of mud-therapy approach. The aim of this meta-analysis is to offer an update of the existing literature on the efficacy of mud-therapy in rheumatic and dermatologic diseases.

Methods: Electronic bibliographic databases (PubMed, Embase, Medline, Central, Scopus, Pedro) were screened for articles published in English or Italian from January 2000. Studies that compared mud-therapy (alone or combined with drug or thermal or physical therapies) to any other intervention or to no intervention in adults (≥18 years) with rheumatic and dermatologic diseases were selected. The main outcomes were pain, function, quality of life, adverse events. Randomized clinical trials, non-randomized trials, and comparative cohort (prospective and retrospective) were eligible if they assessed at least one main outcome. Non comparative case series and case reports were included for safety outcome only. For categorical outcomes, the effect measure is synthesized calculating Risk Ratio and Risk Difference and for continuous outcomes calculating Mean Difference or standardized Mean Difference. A meta-analysis is performed based on heterogeneity between included studies, assessed statistically.

Results: Of the 3332 articles screened after duplicates removing, 76 studies satisfied the eligibility criteria and were included. Preliminary analysis showed an improvement in 29/35 (82.9%) articles evaluating quality of life in adults treated with mud-therapy; this improvement was reported as significant in 54.3% (19/35). Similar evidence was found in studies evaluating function (36/48, 75.0% of improvement, 28/48, 58.3% of significant improvement) and pain (37/46, 80.4%, 31/46, 67.4%, respectively). Meta-analysis is ongoing.

Conclusions: These preliminary results suggest a therapeutic effect of mud-therapy for rheumatic and dermatologic diseases. Meta-analysis is necessary in order to reach definitive conclusions on the current evidence.

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Gender differences in the Effects of Urban Greenness on Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes

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Background and objectives: Cities are expected to host more than two third of the world population by the half of XXI century. Some aspects of the built environment in the urban context, such as residential greenness, may impact citizens' health. Many studies highlighted how urban greenness (UG) is correlated to better cardiovascular health. Built environment is experienced differently by genders. Aspects of greenness design, such as visibility and maintenance state, are more impactful on perceived safety on women than in men. The aim of this study is to assess if the effects of UG on cardiovascular diseases (CVD) is the same in both men and women.

Methods: The PRISMA Statement guidelines were followed while conducting this systematic review. A systematic search of the current literature was performed
Heatwaves perceived impacts and adaptive behaviours - results of a cross-sectional study in Pakistan
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The frequency and severity of heatwaves have been on the rise, thus seriously posing a great challenge to human health and societal well-being. To find out how people perceive impacts and adapt to heatwaves, this cross-sectional study was carried out across Pakistan. Data was collected using a standardized questionnaire using Likert Scale technique. Heatwaves perceived impacts were measured using a total of five items using a scale i.e., Not at all “1”, Less likely “2”, Fairly “3”, Very much “4”, and a great deal “5”. Whereas individual adaptation was measured using a total of 14 statements using a five-point Likert scale of Never “1”, Rarely “2”, Sometimes “3”, Very Often “4”, and Always “5” respectively. Demographic information included age, gender, marital status, education, employment, income, ethnicity, living arrangements and type of residence. A total of 698 responses were received with the majority belonging to urban areas (60.64%) compared to rural areas (39.36%); with most of the respondents being male (71.14%) compared to female (28.86%). Majority of the respondents were from ethnic background “Pashtun” (34.99%) followed by Punjabis (17.78%), Urdu Speakers (16.47%) and Sindhi and Baluchi (13.56%). Results for perceived impacts suggest extreme impacts in terms of a higher perceived negative personal health impacts, increased perceived negative health impacts on relatives, extreme worry about overall heatwaves impacts in general, high perceived likelihood of heatwaves events and high perceived negative consequences of heatwaves in Pakistan. Respondents’ individual adaptive behaviours were measured using fourteen statements, for example “Use an umbrella/cloth when walking outside” (Cronbach’s alpha=0.91). The total individual adaptive behaviour score was then dichotomized into low (14-43) and high (44-70) at “midpoint”. The study results can play an important role in targeting certain activities at the grassroots level keeping in mind the vulnerable situation of different ethnic groups.
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Overcoming the challenges of problem identification in complex systems of urban health
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Brief outline of the overall workshop: Climatic public health challenges such as climate change, non-communicable diseases, and health inequalities are driven by innumerable interacting factors. Tackling these challenges is increasingly recognised as requiring new and large teams from a wide range of disciplines and sectors spanning large and complex systems, who must identify and agree the root causes of problems to target. The challenge of problem identification becomes substantially greater in complex systems, and for large teams with heterogeneous backgrounds, expectations, and priorities. This workshop looks at how large research teams can identify and develop shared understandings of problem areas in complex systems, with a view to fostering effective collaboration with critical, targeted stakeholders. Through presentations introducing key concepts followed by structured small group work and whole group debate, participants will hear and contribute to Discussions on problem identification within large research teams and approaches to targeted stakeholder engagement in complex systems. The workshop draws on the presenters’ critical reflections from TRUUD (Tackling the Risks and Upliftment of Urban Development), a five-year collaboration between five universities in the United Kingdom and their partners in industry, government, and the public.
Specific Aims/ Objectives and Component Parts: This workshop aims to develop knowledge and ideas that can support large teams to develop shared conceptualisations of complex public health problems. Key objectives are i) to share knowledge about the challenges of problem identification in large research teams and understand why this is critical for tackling complex public health challenges, ii) to define what constitutes good co-production of problem identification with stakeholders in a complex system, and iii) to improve knowledge of the processes and tools that can support large teams to develop shared understandings on these issues. The workshop will include a mixture of presentations, audience questions, and structured discussions in small groups. Firstly, facilitators will share their learnings from the TRUUD project on problem identification and developing shared understandings in inter- or trans-disciplinary teams, and stakeholder engagement in complex systems. Secondly, workshop attendees will be invited to ask questions to the facilitators and to share their reflections on key concepts. Thirdly, attendees will be divided into small groups to debate issues in engaging the wide range of stakeholders relevant to research on complex public health problems, including how to identify stakeholders and when engagement should occur. The session will conclude with a final plenary session where groups will feed back their ideas and we will identify areas of consensus for approaches to stakeholder engagement in a complex system.
Key questions that the workshop will seek to address: The workshop will explore the overall question ‘How can large research teams conceptualise and develop shared understandings of complex health problems to support intervention development?’. Sub-questions include: 1. How can researchers from multiple disciplines develop shared understandings of complex problem spaces? 2. How can stakeholder engagement be managed to help identify and understand problem spaces in complex systems? 3. What tools, methods, and processes help teams to coalesce around specific problems in complex systems?
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How can the public health community support litigation to protect public health in the context of climate change and other environmental threats to health?
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Conclusion: This study suggests the presence of underlying gender-specific health harms from environmental pollution and climate change. Climate litigation can be supported using essential public health functions while simultaneously raising awareness about the health impacts on planetary health. Increasingly, climate cases submitted to courts include a focus on health. Yet there remains a lack of awareness and training among the public health community. In October 2021 the European public health association (EUPHA-law) co-hosted a webinar on public health, climate change and strategic litigation which highlighted how strategic partnerships between public health practitioners, environmental advocates, legal experts and affected communities are needed. In response to this, the UK Faculty of public health, EUPHA-law, and the Groningen Centre for health law (in collaboration with lancet countdown, Greenpeace, and other stakeholders) will publish a toolkit for public health practitioners on supporting litigation to protect public health in the context of climate change and other environmental threats to health. The toolkit will answer common questions from public health practitioners: legal systems are as varied as health systems, yet there are principles common to all jurisdictions. In particular, the choice of legal forum is key: which court is best placed to hear a given case? Who can initiate legal proceedings? What is the most suitable legal basis for the claim? It could be under a national constitutional protection of the right to life, a human rights treaty, or environmental or tort law. And, what evidence is required and what evidential standard should be met?
Workshop Aim: The workshop will provide an overview of how the public health community can better support climate change litigation. Sound scientific evidence is as critical to successful litigation as to effective public health policies. Increasingly, public health practitioners are asked to testify in court about the known health impacts of environmental threats. Collecting this evidence requires foresight, meticulous record-keeping, peer support, and the courage to withstand questioning of professional capacity. The workshop will provide an overview of the toolkit content and its proposed uses, building on collaboration with environmental and legal organisations. Opportunities to engage with public health practitioners in the global south will be explored. Participant feedback will be welcomed. The key questions that the workshop will address the workshop will address three key questions: 1) how can the public health competencies be strengthened to understand and support climate change litigation 2) what essential public health functions can contribute to litigation in the context of climate change and other environmental threats to health?, and 3) how can public health professionals work better with lawyers and communities to protect population health in the context of climate change?

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Climate, migration and health: questions of ethics and public health
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Background and Rationale: Migration is being increasingly driven by climate change, and the aim of the workshop is to: consider the ethical implications of migration caused by climate change to help prevent unnecessary harm and suffering, consider learning needs for healthcare professionals treating migrants, consider leadership issues to help ensure sustainable global and public health policy as these trends become more marked.

Methods: The workshop will begin with a short introduction, followed by small group discussion, ending with a plenary.

Delegates in small groups will consider:
Moral obligations on populations to accommodate migrants forced to relocate because of climate change making it impossible for them to continue living in areas affected by persistent drought, extreme heat and/or frequent/widespread flooding. Continuing professional development needs for healthcare professionals treating migrants from different countries, cultures, and climates. Policy implications for healthcare leaders facing with increasing demand for public health services, for example, in relation to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 13.

Results: Each group will summarise their findings and feedback to the plenary.

Conclusion: During the plenary discussion, facilitators will seek to identify key findings that can be shared and used to prepare for anticipated changes in public health policy and provision in response to climate-related migration.

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COP 27: African Perspective
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Background and Rationale
Globally, climate-related disasters killed thousands of lives, affected nearly 100 million people, and a financial cost of US$10 billion in 2019 alone[1]. South Africa has been witnessing catastrophic manifestations of climate change, including seasonal snows, veld fires, droughts, and floods.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty that compels its signatories to develop national programs to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. The Congress of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC. African countries are signatories to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. The COP held its 27th Conference in Africa at Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference, held from 6 November until 20 November 2022. Health-related civil society from around the world attended with PHASA being one from Africa.

The World Health Organisation (WHO); World Federation of Public Health Association (WFPHA) and the Public Health Association South Africa (PHASA) recognise climate change as a threat to individual and population health; acknowledge the environmental footprint of the global healthcare sector; and are acting to reduce waste and prevent pollution to ensure healthcare sustainability. PHASA, therefore, holds membership in the Global Climate Health Alliance Board and has a special interest. PHASA, as one of the leading Public Health organisations in South Africa, sees the professional and moral need to leverage WFPHC to engage its African and Global stakeholders on the African perspectives of addressing the climate crisis to ensure sustainable health systems. PHASA seeks to achieve this by hosting a workshop event at the World Congress of Public Health 2023, in collaboration with current and developing strategic partners.

Objectives: Create a platform to advocate for climate and health-related mitigation and adaptation in Africa and globally;
Create a platform to advocate for climate and health related capacity building in Africa and globally;
Create a platform to interrogate the latest data and literature on climate change impacts on health and wellbeing in Africa;
Propose strategies to educate/raise awareness among health professionals on impact of climate change on health;
To raise the relevance of addressing social determinants of health (SDH), including environmental determinants, to address the climate and health risks, in communities in Africa.

Methodology: A Panel discussion, with moderation.

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What does the future of public health need to know about climate-health?
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Synopsis
The climate crisis is a public health emergency. Evidence has highlighted climate change impacts to the social and environmental determinants of health—from clean air, safe drinking water, food security, and even, the built environment. The public health systems have an important role in preventing and reducing these health impacts, requiring further understanding of the intersection of climate change and public health. Climate change brings complex and multi-faceted challenges for public health. Trainees and new graduates are not equipped with the tools to develop effective climate change responses. Academic institutions and public health authorities in the European region have received the call for action to support climate-health training through the EU Health Policy Platform, ASPHER Joint Statement. The joint statement has accelerated leadership buy-in, but the challenge to move forward is exacerbated by the implementation process. ASPHER is currently partnered with various agendas and roadmaps at European and planetary level to move forward with driving climate change conversations which vary from moving forward with deskilling/upskilling the workforce, and reviewing the job market to match workforce needs. This workshop looks to provide the latest research, agendas and policies in the European region from ASPHER and partners, and to share and advocate for climate-health education for the future public health, health workforces and policy makers.

Format
The workshop will be held in a roundtable discussion with three invited panelists who will provide a brief overview of activities from the perspectives of ASPHER (organization), Competencies (education), and Workforce (young professional). Throughout the presentation, there will be intentional opportunities to engage and explore with the audience to understand their background, and their sense of what they see in action and believe is missing in the role of public health in the climate crisis.

Specific Aims/Objectives: • To increase the knowledge of delegates around the latest developments by ASPHER and its partners • To share and reflect the climate-health competencies results with delegates and identify reactions across different roles and countries • To link individuals in the space with the wider network of climate-health advocates in public health • To propose some common actions at European and worldwide level to propel moving forward with climate-health needs

Key Questions
• What is the role of public health systems in climate change? • What is the role of public health professionals across different career trajectories in the climate...
Incidence and determinants of loss to follow-up of human immune virus pre-exposure prophylaxis among key and priority population groups in Addis Ababa health centers, Ethiopia

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Background: ‘Loss of follow-up’ is a significant public health concern globally. Retention in preventive care among at-risk key and priority population groups is critical for the successful prevention of Human immune virus acquisition. Loss to follow-up of individuals has countless negative impacts on Human immune virus prevention outcomes. There is, however, limited information about the incidence and predictors of loss to follow-up in the study area. Thus, this study aimed to determine the incidence rate and predictors of loss to follow-up among pre-exposure prophylaxis users.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was undertaken using 240 pre-exposure prophylaxis users between May 2020, and May 26, 2022, at Addis Ababa selected health centers. All eligible clients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were included in the study.

Results and Discussion: A total of 240 participants with a median age of 22.0 years (interquartile range [IQR]: 27.0 to 40.0) had a median time since initiation of pre-exposure prophylaxis 21.2 months (IQR: 6.5 to 22.1). Almost half 122 (50.8%) were married. Being male is associated with a 1.77 times in the risk of getting lost than female (ARR=1.77, 95% CI = 1.12-2.79), those who had no adherence counseling were associated with 1.86 times in the chance of LTU as compared to those who had have adherence counseling (ARR=1.863, 95% CI =1.184, 2.930, P-value=0.003). 86 (35.8%) experienced loss to follow-up and the overall incidence rate of loss to follow-up was 7.3 (95% CI: 4.3-12.6) per 100 person-years of observation (PYs). P<0.05 adherence strategies should developed and designed as a holistic approach, acknowledging the contextual factors of key population groups.

Conclusions: About 35.8% of clients became lost follow-up of pre-exposure prophylaxis users. the overall incidence of 7.3(4.3-12.6) per year of observation. Research preparedness involving key and priority population groups should be strengthened for Human immune virus prevention intervention evaluations in Ethiopia.

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Tsetse flies infected with trypanosomes in three active Human african trypanosomiasis foci of the Republic of Congo

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Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) is a neglected tropical disease still endemic in the Republic of Congo. Despite the continuous detection of HAT cases in the country, there is still not enough data on trypanosome infections in tsetse flies, trypanosome species and tsetse flies’ species distribution in endemic foci. The present study is intended to fill this gap and improve understanding of trypanosome circulation in three active foci in the centre and south of Congo. Methods: Pyramid traps were set in various places in villages to collect tsetse flies both during the rainy and dry seasons. Once collected, tsetse flies were identified using morphological keys. DNA extracted from flies was processed by PCR for species identification and for detection of trypanosome presence. A second PCR was run for different trypanosome species identification.

Results: A total of 1291 tsetse flies were collected. The average apparent density of flies per day was 0.043 in Mpouya, 0.73 in Ngabé and 2.79 in Loudima. Glossina fuscipes quanzensis was the predominant tsetse fly collected in Ngabé and Mpouya, while Glossina pallipalis pallipalis was the only tsetse fly found in Loudima. A total of 224 (17.7%) flies were detected infected by trypanosomes; 100 (7.9%) by Trypanosoma congolense savannah, 22 (1.74%) by Trypanosoma congolense forest, 15 (1.19%) by Trypanosoma vivax, 83 (6.58%) by Trypanosoma brucei (s.l) and 2 (0.16%) undetermined species. Loudima recorded the highest number of infected tsetse flies. Conclusions: The study provided updated information on the dynamics of tsetse fly populations as well as on the transmission of trypanosome species in the different active HAT foci in Congo. Thus data suggest a high risk of potential transmission of animal trypanosomes in these foci stressing the need for active surveillance in this endemic area.

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Cholera outbreak investigation among children in Nishter Town

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Cholera outbreak investigation among children in Nishter Town

District Lahore, Pakistan - May-June 2022: a retrospective cohort study

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Introduction: The non-endemic multicountry outbreak of monkeypox (MPX) has emphasized the issue of conspiracy theories that go viral in times of societal crisis. Given the adverse consequences of conspiracy beliefs, this study aimed to assess the extent of endorsement of MPX conspiracy beliefs among the Lebanese population and to identify its associated factors. Methods: Using a convenience sampling technique, a web-based cross-sectional was conducted among Lebanese adults. Data was collected using an Arabic self-reported questionnaire. Multivariable logistic regression was performed to identify the factors associated with the MPX conspiracy beliefs scale.

Results: Conspiracy beliefs regarding emerging viruses including MPX were detected among 59.1% of Lebanese adults. Participants endorsed particularly the conspiracy theories linking the virus to a deliberate attempt to reduce the size of the global population (59.6%), gain political control (56.6%) or pharmaceutical companies financial gain (39.3%), and the manmade origin of MPX (47.5%). Remarkably, the majority of surveyed adults exhibited a negative attitude toward the governments preparedness for a potential MPX outbreak. However, a positive attitude was revealed toward the effectiveness of precautionary measures (69.6%). Female participants and those having a good health status were less likely to exhibit a higher level of conspiracy beliefs. Divorced or widowed adults, those having a low economic situation, poor knowledge level, and negative attitude toward the government and precautionary measures were more prone to disclose a higher level of conspiracy beliefs. Notably, participants relying on social media to get information about MPX were also more likely to have a higher level of conspiracy beliefs compared to their counterparts. Conclusions: The widespread endorsement of conspiracy beliefs regarding the MPX among the Lebanese population urged the policymakers to find ways to reduce people’s reliance on these theories. Future studies exploring the harmful impacts of conspiracy beliefs on health behaviors are recommended.

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Tsetse flies infected with trypanosomes in three active Human african trypanosomiasis foci of the Republic of Congo

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Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) is a neglected tropical disease still endemic in the Republic of Congo. Despite the continuous detection of HAT cases in the country, there is still not enough data on trypanosome infections in tsetse flies, trypanosome species and tsetse flies’ species distribution in endemic foci. The present study is intended to fill this gap and improve understanding of trypanosome circulation in three active foci in the centre and south of Congo. Methods: Pyramid traps were set in various places in villages to collect tsetse flies both during the rainy and dry seasons. Once collected, tsetse flies were identified using morphological keys. DNA extracted from flies was processed by PCR for species identification and for detection of trypanosome presence. A second PCR was run for different trypanosome species identification.

Results: A total of 1291 tsetse flies were collected. The average apparent density of flies per day was 0.043 in Mpouya, 0.73 in Ngabé and 2.79 in Loudima. Glossina fuscipes quanzensis was the predominant tsetse fly collected in Ngabé and Mpouya, while Glossina pallipalis pallipalis was the only tsetse fly found in Loudima. A total of 224 (17.7%) flies were detected infected by trypanosomes; 100 (7.9%) by Trypanosoma congolense savannah, 22 (1.74%) by Trypanosoma congolense forest, 15 (1.19%) by Trypanosoma vivax, 83 (6.58%) by Trypanosoma brucei (s.l) and 2 (0.16%) undetermined species. Loudima recorded the highest number of infected tsetse flies. Conclusions: The study provided updated information on the dynamics of tsetse fly populations as well as on the transmission of trypanosome species in the different active HAT foci in Congo. Thus data suggest a high risk of potential transmission of animal trypanosomes in these foci stressing the need for active surveillance in this endemic area.

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Assessing malaria transmission and vector dynamic in a context of larviciding trial in the city of Yaoundé, Cameroon
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Malaria remains a public health problem in Cameroon. The prevention of this disease is slowing down by insecticide resistance, mosquito changing behaviour and the fast demographic growth of urban population. To manage those challenges, larval control could be effective. In the frame of a larviciding trial in the city of Yaoundé, a study was conducted in 26 districts from March 2017 to November 2020 to assess its impact on adult anopheline densities, malaria transmission dynamic and prevalence. A baseline survey was performed during one year then the larviciding was applied in 13 districts while the 13 others served as control. Entomological surveys were carried out once every two months to collect adult mosquitoes using CDC light traps and Human Landing Catches. Mosquitoes were identified up to the species level via PCR then analysed for plasmidum falciparum infectivity via ELISA. Two parasitological surveys were also conducted through malaria testing using blood smears and RDTs while dried blood spots were collected on filter papers to identify Plasmodium species. Slides were stained with Giemsa and examined by microscopy for malaria parasites detection. Indoor and outdoor anopheline densities recorded with CDC declined by 69.13% and 61.55 % respectively during the larvicide treatment. The same trend was observed with HLC densities regarding the reduction rate of 79.99% and 63.47% recorded. Results also show that the spatio-temporal distribution of anopheline species in the city was affected by the treatment. In the same way, larviciding reduced indoor and outdoor transmission by 68.97% and 61.77% respectively. The intervention was also associated with a reduction in malaria prevalence. The study highlights the efficacy of larviciding in reducing anopheline density, malaria transmission and malaria prevalence in the city of Yaoundé Cameroon. This approach could be undertaken to sustain the efficacy of existing tools.

Keywords: larviciding, malaria, transmission, Yaoundé, Cameroon

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Association between house characteristics and community practices on anophelines distribution and malaria prevalence during a larviciding program in the city of Yaoundé-Cameroon.
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The most efficient malaria vectors bite and rest inside houses, hence houses play a determinant role in malaria transmission. During the implementation of additional vector control tools such as larviciding, individual disease risk perception could be affected. We carried out this study to evaluate the influence of house structures, community knowledge and practices on anophelines diversity and malaria prevalence, before and during a larviciding program. The study was conducted before and during larviciding intervention in 26 districts. Indoor CDC light traps were used to collect mosquitoes. Questionnaires were administered to collect data on house characteristics and to evaluate the impact of larviciding on population knowledge and behaviour. After morphological identification, anophelines were tested by ELISA to detect infection to Plasmodium parasites. RDT was used to test the blood samples of participants. Binary analyses were used to assess the correlation between different variables. The majority of houses were made with cement walls. The most abundant anophelines was An. coluzzii, followed by An. gambiae s.s, with the highest densities in traditional houses before the treatment in control sites, whereas, they were most abundant in modern houses in treated sites. Opened eaves and absence of ceiling exposed people to anophelines bites. Possession of LLINs before the treatment in control sites exposed people to anopheline bites while they were protected in treated sites. Infection to Plasmodium and malaria prevalence were highest in modern houses found in control sites; while in treated sites, infection to Plasmodium was highest in modern houses, but malaria prevalence was the same in both house types. People who lived in treated sites knew more about malaria prevalence and mosquito breeding sites, and the latter used fewer LLINs. Well-built houses protect people against anophelines species. The implementation of larvicide control improved the knowledge of people and decrease their personal protection against mosquito bites.

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Assessing dengue and chikungunya infections among febrile patients visiting four healthcare centres in Yaoundé and Dizangué, Cameroon
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Dengue and chikungunya are widely distributed in Cameroon but there is still not enough information on their prevalence in different epidemiological settings. This study was undertaken to assess dengue and chikungunya prevalence in both urban and rural settings in Cameroon using 3 diagnostic tools. From December 2019 to September 2021, willing febrile (temperature >38°C) outpatients visiting 4 healthcare facilities in the cities of Yaoundé and Dizangué were screened for dengue and chikungunya. Clinical symptoms were recorded and blood samples collected in EDTA tubes were centrifuged to obtain plasma, then analysed using rtRT-PCR, RDTs and ELISA. Odds ratios were used to determine the level of association between socio-demographic factors, clinical features and the infection status. Kappa statistic permitted to assess the level of agreement between RDTs and ELISA. Overall, 301 patients were recruited: 198 in Yaoundé and 103 in Dizangué. The prevalence varied according diagnostic tool. For dengue, 110 patients were positive to rtRT-PCR: 90 (45.45%) in Yaoundé and 20 (19.42%) in Dizangué. The prevalence of dengue IgM using ELISA varied from 22.3% in Dizangué to 30.8% in Yaoundé. Dengue positivity rate using RDTs was 7.6% in Yaoundé and 3.9% in Dizangué. For chikungunya, one (0.5 %) patient (Yaoundé) was tested positive to rtRT-PCR. The prevalence of chikungunya IgM with ELISA varied from 18.4% in Dizangué to 21.7% in Yaoundé, while using RDTs, it was 4.5% in Yaoundé and 12.6% in Dizangué. RDTs for either chikungunya or dengue displayed very poor sensitivity. Abdominal and retro-orbital pains were significantly associated to acute dengue infection. All the four dengue serotypes were recorded with a predominance of DENV-3 (35.45%) and DENV-4 (25.45%). This study further confirms endemcity of both dengue and chikungunya in Yaoundé and Dizangué. These data stress the need for active surveillance of cases to prevent outbreaks occurrence across the country.

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Tuberculosis-related knowledge, practices, perceived stigma and discrimination, and adherence to anti-tuberculosis medication among patients with tuberculosis
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Background: Tuberculosis is ranked among the top 10 causes of death worldwide and is the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent. Tuberculosis knowledge, practices, adherence to treatment, perceived stigma, perceived family and health workers support among patients with tuberculosis are key factors in management of the disease. This study aimed to assess tuberculosis-related knowledge, practices, perceived stigma, discrimination and their associated factors, adherence to medication and its associated factors, reasons for diagnosis/treatment delay, perceived family and health workers support, perceived level of satisfaction with healthcare services and impact of COVID-19 among patients with TB in Jordan.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among patients who were under treatment for Tuberculosis in Jordan. A structured questionnaire was developed, and pilot tested among 10 patients with tuberculosis. Categorical variables were described using percentages and quantitative variables were described using means and standard deviations. General linear procedure and binary logistic regression were used to determine association with different variables.

Results: The majority of patients with tuberculosis had low to moderate overall tuberculosis-related knowledge score. The duration between the onset of tuberculosis symptom(s) and diagnosis had a mean of 43.2 days and the duration between diagnosis and treatment had a mean of 6.4 days. The majority of patients with tuberculosis thought that there was a delay in diagnosis and/or treatment of tuberculosis.

Conclusions: Efforts should be made to increase public awareness and knowledge about tuberculosis and to educate them about the importance of seeking early care. A patient centric approach, where motivational counseling and patient support groups should be adopted.

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The first national prevalence survey of soil transmitted Helminths in Pakistan
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Objective: WHO estimates, 21.7 million School Age Children in Pakistan are infected with STH, along with 9.3 million preschool-age children. However, prior to implementing the large-scale deworming program, it was necessary to determine the geographical distribution of STH in the country. The Objective of the survey was to report the prevalence and intensity of STH across Pakistan and provide information to the government for evidence-based interventions.

Methods: WHO’s sentinel site approach was used to estimate the baseline prevalence of STH infections. Schools were considered sentinel sites whereby one school was selected for every 300,000 children aged 5-10 years in each of the nine ecological zones of Pakistan. Mobile lab teams with technical and non-technical members were deployed in four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)) as well as the territory of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). A total of 77 schools across the country were approached, and 5188 parents consented to their child’s stool being analyzed for STH using the Kato-Katz Methodology.

Results: The weighted prevalence of STH in the different ecological zones ranged from 0% to 37.5%, there are regions where the prevalence is significantly higher. Rawalpindi and Gujrat have a prevalence of 56% and 36%, respectively, representing the highest prevalence in the Northern Regions of Punjab. STH is endemic across Northern regions of KPK, with the highest prevalence around the district of Swat (37%). Much of the Southern Region of Pakistan has low levels of infection, with the notable exception of the Karachi area where prevalence reaches 20%. The survey also revealed that hygiene and sanitation infrastructure and basic hygiene practices at schools and households across all areas were poor.

Conclusions: There are regions with a sufficiently high prevalence of STH that indicate that mass deworming programs should be conducted that subsequently renders a multi-dimensional impact on health, education, and livelihood.

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Adherence and factors associated with Cotrimoxazole preventive therapy among adult human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Patients attending antiretroviral clinics in JigJiga Hospitals
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Background: Co-trimoxazole, a fixed-dose combination of two antimicrobial drugs offers a synergistic effect with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial action. Adherence to cotrimoxazole preventive therapy has been found to reduce the incidence of opportunistic infections and other AIDS-related illnesses. Cotrimoxazole preventive therapy is self-administered, and therefore, adherence cannot be insured, and the adherence has been low and opportunistic infections continue to be the major cause of mortality and morbidity in HIV, accounting for 47% of AIDS-related deaths. This study aimed to assess adherence and factors associated with cotrimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) among adult human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients attending antiretroviral clinics in Jihgjiha hospitals.

Methods: Institutional-based-cross-sectional study was conducted from November to December, 2021 among 422 randomly selected adult HIV-positive patients attending Jighiga hospital. The collected data was entered into EPI-data version 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 24 for analysis. Binary and multivariable logistic regressions were used to identify factors associated with CPT adherence.

Results: 417 patients with HIV participated in the study with an overall adherence of CPT of 76.3% with 95% confidence interval (CI): 72.4%-81.3%; level of education can read and write (AOR =1.50, 95% CI: 1.39-2.73), taking substance (AOR = 1.88, 95% CI: 1.22-2.93), distance of the health facility greater than 5km (AOR = 1.79, 95% CI: 1.07-2.98), residence being rural (AOR =1.90, 95% CI: 1.14-3.17) not receiving counseling at refil (AOR = 1.33, 95% CI: 1.13-2.80), duration of ART less than 6 years and not disclosing HIV status to other family members (AOR =5.40, 95% CI: 3.42-8.14, and 3.30, 95% CI: 2.12-5.41 respectively) were significantly associated with magnitude of CPT adherence.

Conclusions: To improve the prevalence, continuous education and counselling, giving group service support for clients and patients having trends to disclose HIV status to other members of the family are some of the possible solutions.

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Measles seroprevalence national survey among a sample of the Tunisian population: is there an explanation for the 2019 measles epidemic in a mostly vaccinated population?
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In Tunisia, the measles vaccine is included in the national-immunization-programme. An outbreak of measles occurred with 3896 notified cases and 39 deaths in 2019. We conducted this study to estimate measles IgG-antibodies seroprevalence before the occurrence of 2019-outbreak. We conducted a national seroprevalence survey of measles immunity using blood samples serotheque collected during the 2014-2015 National Viral Hepatitis cross-sectional survey. Written informed consent for using the sera for further analysis was obtained from participants (parents for minors). A subsample of 3500 individuals was included based on expected seroprevalence of 85%, a precision of 0.2% and 95% CI. ELISA was used to detect IgG antibodies against measles. Participants with serum positive for measles antibody were considered protected or immune to measles disease. From 3454 serum samples tested, 3279 were positive for measles IgG antibodies, representing a seroprevalence of 94.9% (95% CI: 94.3%-95.6%). Seroprevalence was significantly lower in rural area(<0.001). The prevalence of measles IgG antibodies was different by age(p<0.001). The seroprevalence among children aged 0-5 years was 94.7%. It was 96% for both 5-10- and 10-15-year-old populations. However, it declined significantly among 20-30 years population, 1982-1997 birth cohort, with a seroprevalence of 83.2% (95% CI: 79.7%-86.1%). Among 40-50, 50-60 and >60-year-old populations, seroprevalences were 98.1%, 99.2%, and 98.6% respectively. In this context, during 2021, the Tunisian government, provided and recommended getting a booster dose targeting adults born between 1982-1997(20-30 years), and advancing the first dose for children from 12 to 9 months, in order to ensure a sufficient immunization rate. This study, a pre-pandemic measles seroprevalence survey, showed that seroprevalence among vaccinated population aged 20-30 years in Tunisia was low. To prevent future outbreaks, a nationwide-vaccination-campaign was implemented in 2021, aiming to boost immunity against measles. It was delayed for 2022, as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Short hospital stays for malaria cases despite gaps in
management: case scenario for high and low malaria endemic counties of Kenya, 2021
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Introduction: Kenyan Malaria Strategy (KMS) 2019–2023 targets to reduce malaria incidences and deaths by at least 75% by 2020. In 2020, there was a decline in facilities reporting inpatient malaria data by 18%, reducing the number of malaria admissions in the country. Therefore, we aimed to assess inpatient Malaria cases, case management and Data Quality Audits in low and high malaria endemic counties of Kenya.

Methods: We used a mixed-method approach in Makueni, Taita-Taveta and Lamu counties. We retrieved reports from Kenya Health Information System (KHIS), reviewed inpatient registers and medical records for malaria data from admitting facilities. All malaria records for clients attended, 2020-2022 were eligible. We administered questionnaires to healthcare workers in the visited facilities to assess malaria case management. Descriptive statistics were performed.

Results: Of the 23 inpatient facilities visited, only 52% reported into the KHIS platform; Makueni at 45%(5/11) and Lamu at 36%(4/11) contributed the highest number of facilities not reporting. A total of 131 malaria records were abstracted, ages ranging from three months to 72 years (median 22 years), with a Case fatality rate of 2.3%. Makueni county being a low-risk county, had more cases than Lamu county at 31%(4/13). On diagnosis, 65%(60/131) were uncomplicated, while 15% were clinical malaria admissions. Those treated with Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) and Artesunate drugs were 61%(80/131) and had the shortest hospital stay, 1–7 days. Only 51%(36/70) of healthcare workers were trained in malaria case management, and 44%(16/36) were clinicians. On International Classification of Diseases 10/11, 59%(13/22) of Health records officers were trained and, 36%(10/28) of laboratory officers were not conducting malaria species quantification.

Conclusions: Patients treated with both Artemether-lumefantrine and Artesunate drugs were below the 80% KMS target and had short hospital stay. There were gaps in malaria diagnosis and management of cases.

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The effectiveness of the prevention and control methods applied towards the elimination of malaria in Botswana
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Background: In 2008 the Ministry of Health (MOH) in Botswana was inspired by an overall decline in malaria prevalence within the population from 4.2% in 2000 to less than 1% in 2008. These Results motivated the government of Botswana to embark on complete elimination of malaria by 2015. Heavy rainfalls in 2017 led to an epidemic which caused a huge setback to this elimination target, due to challenges in access to health services. Of the registered cases, the proportion of childhood TB was found to be 6.6% which was low suggesting the existence of high TB transmission and requiring early diagnosis and treatment of childhood TB. The case notification rate (CNR) was 95 per 100000 population and 9 districts were considered to be high TB burden districts based on the CNR. Conclusions: There exists a huge gap between the estimated and notified malaria cases. NTP must work to reduce the gap and identify the missing cases through accountable, equitable, quality, universally accessible and patient centered care and services.

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Knowledge of Monkeypox among medical students in the Eastern Mediterranean Region
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Background and Objective: Human monkeypox epidemic represents a public health emergency. In epidemics, medical students act as alert and reliable public health information sources. This study aimed to assess knowledge of Monkeypox among medical students recruited from the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed between August-October, 2022. Data was collected through an online predesigned questionnaire that was distributed via social media. The questionnaire consists of two sections; the first section covers the sociodemographic characteristics (gender, age, educational year), and the second section included 30 items to assess the knowledge on Monkeypox (five items on the source and nature of Monkeypox, 7 items on the mode of transmission of Monkeypox, 6 items on the clinical manifestation, 8 items on the prevention and control, and 4 items on treatment modalities). The level of knowledge was classified into high (80-100%), moderate (60-80%), and low (less than 60%). For analysis, descriptive statistics were performed.

Results: A total of 1,740 medical students participated in the study. The mean age of the participants was 21 years, 63% were females, and 47% of them were in the fifth and fourth-year. Only 10% received a training program on human monkeypox. The findings from this study showed that the majority of participants (848 (48.73%)) had a moderate level of knowledge regarding Monkeypox, 274 (15.74%) had poor knowledge, and 618 (35.49%) had high knowledge. Almost one-third (32%) had knowledge of the availability of the licensed monkeypox vaccine. There was no significant association between knowledge and education year, country of residence, or area of residence (urban/rural) (p>0.23), (p>0.92), (p=0.07) respectively.

Conclusions: The study emphasized that knowledge towards human monkeypox introduced to currently enrolled undergraduate medical students in the Eastern Mediterranean Region is inadequate and should be increased to enhance the prevention and control of monkeypox.

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Case of yellow fever in the Manankoro area, Bougouhi health district, Sikasso region, December 2019
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Introduction: Following the confirmation of two (2) cases in the health district of Bougouni on 03/12/2019. We conducted an investigation whose objective was to describe the cases of yellow fever in the Manankoro health area in time, place and people and to put in place control and prevention measures against the epidemic. Methodology: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive study in December 2019, as any person who stayed in Manankoro or surrounding village between October 20 to December 05, 2019 and who presented during this period the following signs: Fever or notion of fever in the previous days and jaundice in the 2 weeks following the onset of the signs. We conducted a search for other unreported cases based on data collected using a questionnaire. The data was analyzed in time, place and person.

Results: Case confirmed by the laboratory, this is a 25-year-old adult, farmer, male, gender, residence Kémingouara / Republic of Côte d’Ivoire, came on November 06, 2019 for consultation at the Laafia cabinet in Manankoro in a table of coma and referred to the CSRéf of Bougouni for better care where he died 11 hours after his blood sample on 08/11/2019. Conclusions: The investigation made it possible to identify 12 additional cases among which 3 cases of death, the age group of 30 to 34 years was the most represented, that is to say 33%. The male sex was predominant with 10 cases. Fever, jaundice and vomiting were the most frequent symptoms. The Aedes species responsible for yellow fever was not found during this investigation.

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Role of genetic variability in Toll-like receptors (TLR2, TLR4 and TLR9) in HIV-1 disease progression

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Background: It has been demonstrated that TLR2, TLR4 and TLR9 which were initially known for recognizing bacterial product are involved in detection of viral components. It was planned to undertake a prospective longitudinal study among ethnically homogenous ART and ATT naive HIV-positive patients representing the north Indian population. The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of TLR2, TLR4 and TLR9 polymorphism in HIV disease progression. Methods: Present study was designed to investigate genetic polymorphism in TLR2 (TLR2, TLR4 and TLR9) among HIV-infected patients with and without TB co-infection. The study population consisted of two groups (i) HIV-positive patients without TB infection and disease (n=223, HIV+ patients); (ii) HIV-positive patients with latent tuberculosis infection (n=150, HIV+LTBI patients). These subjects were of either gender between 18-60 year of age and treatment naive for both TB and HIV. HIV+ and HIV+LTBI patients were longitudinally followed-up for the period of two years to study HIV disease progression.

Results: On comparing TLR2 and TLR4 allelic and genotypic frequencies between 306 HIV+ patients (no TB/AIDS) and 47 HIV+ patients progressed to active TB/AIDS, no significant difference was observed between two groups. The frequency of ‘A’ allele in TLR2 was found to be significantly increased in 47 HIV+ patients who progressed to active TB/AIDS (61.7%) as compared to 42.1% in 306 HIV+ patients (no TB/AIDS), (p<0.001). Also, a significant increased frequency of ‘AA’ genotype in TLR9 was observed in 47 HIV+ patients progressed to active TB/AIDS (55.32%) as compared to 20.26% in HIV+ patients (no TB/AIDS). Conclusions: Findings of the present study revealed that genetic variability in TLR9 may influence the HIV disease progression. The AA genotype in TLR9 may be associated with progression to TB/AIDS during 2 year time period in HIV+ patients.

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Demographic and housing factors in Lassa fever transmission in a high disease burden State in Nigeria

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Background and Objective: Lassa fever is endemic in Nigeria and there are yearly outbreaks in many areas including Edo State with associated severe morbidity and high mortality rates. Empirical evidence on the contribution or otherwise of socio-demographic characteristics to transmission of the infection is sparse. This study was designed to determine demographic and housing factors related to Lassa fever transmission in Edo State, Nigeria. Methods: This was a cross-sectional study in which a sample of 336 adults was drawn from 6 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the state using multi-stage sampling technique. A questionnaire was used to obtain information from respondents. Analysis of data was done using SPSS version 25 and relationship between demographic and housing characteristics and transmission of Lassa fever were tested with Chi square and multi-nominal logistic regression.

Results: Majority of respondents (76.5%) lived in rural areas. More than two-thirds (69.9%) resided in brick houses, 54.8% reported presence of rodent entry points in their houses, and more than one-third were observed to have bushy or littered house surroundings. Urban residence, ethnicity, and poor housing were significantly associated with high Lassa fever transmission (X2= 54.490, p<0.001; X2= 66.648, p<0.001; X2= 25.435, p<0.001 respectively). Rural residence increased the odds of low transmission by 6.991 times (B= 1.945, 95% CI: 3.580-13.651).

Conclusions: There is a significant relationship between some demographic and housing characteristics with transmission of Lassa fever. Effective and sustainable control strategies for the deadly disease require strong consideration of these factors. Keywords: Lassa fever, demographic factors, housing, Edo State

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The case for collecting, analysing, and utilizing sex-disaggregated data and gendered information to inform outbreak responses, systematic review of the literature 2012-2022

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Introduction: Understanding sex-related differences and gendered roles in outbreak dynamics is critical to deliver an effective response. We examined the extent to which sex-disaggregated data and gendered data for outbreak analytics and responses are collected, analyzed, and utilized in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC).

Methods: A systematic literature review was conducted. Five databases were searched for peer-reviewed literature examining sex- and gender-specific outcomes for communicable disease outbreaks, published in English between January 1, 2012, and April 12, 2022. Results were independently screened, and all articles meeting the inclusion criteria were included in the review.

Findings: A total of 71 out of 15,601 screened articles were included in the analysis. The literature describes sex- and gender-related differences in outbreak susceptibility, risk of exposure, symptoms, severity of illness, healthcare-seeking behavior, and access to treatment and support services. Findings varied by disease, setting, and population. Gaps in the analysis and use of sex-disaggregated data and gendered data in outbreak response were identified. The analysis showed that identified sex and gender-related differences were not systematically utilized to address sex and gender-related barriers to health, implement sex and gender-specific prevention messaging, and adapt disease detection and treatment across all aspects of the outbreak response.

Conclusions: Despite existing recommendations and minimum requirements, collection, analysis, and use of sex-disaggregated data and gendered data, including operational analytics, are seldom included in outbreak response. While sex data is often collected during outbreaks in LMIC, few publications disaggregated outcomes by sex or discussed gendered roles in outbreak dynamics, and even fewer examined the implications of the observed differential outcomes. Mounting evidence calls for an approach to outbreak prevention, detection, response, and recovery that includes sex and gender specificities.

Context-specific guidance for the systematic collection, analysis, and utilization of sex-disaggregated data and gender data is urgently needed.

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Screening campaign for the elimination of the Hepatitis C virus in the generic risk population born between 1969 and 1989 in an Italian Local Health Authority - preliminary data

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Background and Objective: Chronic infection caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) represent the main causes of morbidity and mortality related to liver disease. An estimated 3.9 million individuals are chronically infected with HCV in EU/EEA countries. In Lazio it’s estimated about 53000 patients with chronic active HCV infection who have not yet been treated with antiviral therapy. The purpose of this free screening, promoted by the Ministry of Health and launched also in the Lazio Region, is to identify, among the subjects enrolled in our Local Health Authority of Frosinone (ASL), the positivity to HCV antibodies (HCV Ab) and reflex testing for HCV RNA by serological testing, for start them the assessment to free specific treatment.

Methods: In our Asl, this screening started on 4 Oct 22 and will end on 31 Dec 23. The target population is represented by subjects born among 1969 to 1989. Therefore, circa 140000 subjects in the Province of Frosinone are eligible. The team of the HCV screening coordination provide through an active phone-call and by sending an ordinary mail to invite the eligible subjects to participate at the screening, fixing an appointment for the blood test in one of the centers of our ASL, based on the residence; eligible subjects can still self-booking on “Salute Lazio”.

Results: The preliminary data as of 2 Dec ‘22, shows that out of n. 570 exams booked in our ASL: n. 384 subjects tested negative for HCV Ab; only n.1 subjects tested positive for HCV Ab and negative for HCV RNA. No positive reflex testing for HCV RNA was currently found.

Conclusions: Without an effective hepatitis C vaccine, this screening can detect undiagnosed HCV infections and improve early diagnosis for health care coverage policies and clinical decision making; as well as interrupting the circulation of the virus, preventing new infections.

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Private sector care-seeking pathways and delays in TB care in India, Indonesia and Nigeria in times of COVID-19
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India, Indonesia, and Nigeria have the 1st, 3rd, and 6th highest burden of TB globally. Combined, they accounted for 44% of new cases and 50% of deaths from TB globally in 2021. In these countries, a majority (71% on average) of initial TB care-seeking are with private providers, yet private providers accounted for only 15.5% of TB notifications. The WHO reported that there are 1.8M (or 43% of global total) people with TB that are not diagnosed in these countries. Reports also show that COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years of progress in the TB response due to control measures and overwhelmed healthcare systems. Our study in these 3 countries show how care-seeking pathways for TB care has changed in 2021, and what implications these changes have for health system recovery post-pandemic. We used cross-sectional surveys with 529 patients in India (n=200), Indonesia (n=149) and Nigeria (n=180) to find onset of symptoms, recovery post-pandemic. We used cross-sectional surveys with 529 patients in India (n=200), Indonesia (n=149) and Nigeria (n=180) to find onset of symptoms, recovery post-pandemic. We used cross-sectional surveys with 529 patients in India (n=200), Indonesia (n=149) and Nigeria (n=180) to find onset of symptoms, recovery post-pandemic. We used cross-sectional surveys with 529 patients in India (n=200), Indonesia (n=149) and Nigeria (n=180) to find onset of symptoms, recovery post-pandemic.

Results: Delay in TB diagnosis was from 5% in India to 30% in Nigeria. 81% of patients with TB reported that they first visit a private provider. 41% have a history of sexually transmitted diseases (54% vs 42%). 39% have a history of drug use (48% vs 21%). 41% had a history of drug use. 31% of patients reported that they do not have health insurance. 41% have a history of sexually transmitted diseases (54% vs 42%). 39% have a history of drug use (48% vs 21%). 41% had a history of drug use.

Conclusions: In times of COVID-19, and the impact of COVID-19 on their care. The results showed significant increases in care-seeking delays, and in numbers of encounters with private and public sector providers. Our study highlights the need to strengthen public-private partnerships, equip the private sector with more access to TB testing tools, implement effective bidirectional screenings for TB and COVID and increase training for private providers on TB detection.

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Candida auris: a bibliometric analysis of an emerging global health threat
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Background and Objective: Candida auris (CA) is an emerging fungus identified in 2009 that, given its worldwide spread and unique characteristics, has been classified as an urgent global health threat: it resists to common antifungal drugs and decontamination procedures; identification requires specific tools; transmissibility and mortality are high in healthcare settings, especially for patients in intensive care units. Infection and colonization can be long-lasting, leading to problems in isolation procedures and the risk of outbreaks. This study aims to evaluate publication and citation related metrics, identify major Keywords and topics, and assess geographic distribution of published articles.

Methods: A list of all publications containing “Candida Auris” in all fields was extracted from Web Of Science on date 2022/11/18. Bibliometric analysis was conducted using the bibliometric and bibliography packages on RStudio.

Results: Total publications (TP) were 1234 with an annual growth rate of 51.58%. Only 12.7% of 4859 contributing authors published ≥3 articles about CA. Total citations were 26901, with an average of 21.8 citations per paper. The core sources are 9 out of 317, according to Bradford’s law. In only 42 countries where CA was identified, articles on the topic were published (89%). The origin of TP is heterogeneous: 31% Europe, 29% North America, 25% Asia, 8% South America, 4% Africa, 3% Oceania. Trending topics about CA include epidemiology, identification and resistance.

Conclusions: Our analysis shows a growing interest in scientific literature on the topic of CA, led by Europe. In some countries where CA has been identified, no papers have been published. Despite the multidrug-resistance of CA, the topic of therapy is not much debated. Our findings highlight the need to increase focus on CA in order to promote health systems’ preparedness and to properly address the spread of this worrisome pathogen.

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Epidemiological and clinical differences of cases of MPOX at the Chilean outbreak
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Background: In the present MPOX outbreak, differences related to clinical and epidemiological features have been observed with respect to historical evidence. In Chile, the first case was reported in June and until now, there are more than 1400 cases. Objective: To identify differences between confirmed and discarded cases of MPOX during 2022 Chilean outbreak. Methods: This is a retrospective case-control study from the Institute of Public Health database from all suspected cases between June 1st and September 30th of 2022. Patient samples were processed by real-time PCR at the same Institute. RStudio and Microsoft Excel were used for statistical analysis. Means, frequencies and percentages were calculated. Fisher’s test was used to compare groups.

Results: We collected 1456 suspected cases. 87% were men between 30-39 years. Positivity increased from 20% at the start to 73% at the peak. 100% had exanthema. The proportion of lymphadenopathy (31% vs 12%), fever (42% vs 29%), myalgia (35% vs 25%), and type of lesion: pustule (36% vs 27%), scab (25% vs 17%) and umbilicated lesion (24% vs 7%) was mayor in positive than negative case (p <0.5). In the confirmed cases, the most frequent site of lesion was genital and anal area, 48% had multiple sexual partners and 14% having had contact with a positive case. 41% have a history of sexually transmitted diseases (HIV-39%). Conclusions: Main differences between confirmed and discarded cases were lesion features and distribution. Principal risk factors were previous contact with another positive case and multiple sexual partners. The current case definition seeks to be highly sensitive to capture the largest number of cases, being strategic at the beginning to detect an outbreak. We postulate that, for sustained epidemiological surveillance, a more specific definition in accordance with findings of current outbreak could be formulated.

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A qualitative exploration of challenges in childhood TB patients identification and diagnosis in Bangladesh
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Background and Objective: As childhood TB is difficult to identify and diagnose, the experiences of the caregivers and healthcare providers of childhood TB patients remain a potential area of study. This study aims to illustrate the challenges caregivers and healthcare providers encounter in identifying and diagnosing childhood TB in two sub-districts of Bangladesh.
Background and Objective: Diphtheria is predominantly caused by toxigenic Corynebacterium diphtheriae and presents as both respiratory and cutaneous disease. Locally acquired tox-gene-carrying diphtheria is rare in Australia and cases have all but disappeared from the country since the 1950s with widespread uptake of the diphtheria toxoid vaccine. Since 2018, there has been an increase in locally acquired cutaneous and respiratory cases of toxigenic C. diphtheriae across North Queensland, Australia with whole genome sequencing of specimens identifying a genetically-linked cluster of cases in the region. Here we present the epidemiology of this outbreak.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed all notifications of confirmed Corynebacterium diphtheriae cases occurring in the North Queensland region between 2000 and 2022. Demographic, clinical and exposure source details were extracted from Queensland Health's Notifiable Conditions System and laboratory typing results obtained from Queensland Health Forensic and Scientific Services. Data were de-identified and analysed using Microsoft Excel 2021. The Townsville Human Research and Ethics Committee approved the study.

Results: There have been 29 notified cases of genetically linked tox-gene-carrying diphtheria across North Queensland since 2020, 23 of which occurred in 2022. Three cases presented with classic respiratory diphtheria, four with mild respiratory diphtheria and 22 with cutaneous diphtheria. All infections were acquired in Australia and all cases had epidemiological links to the North Queensland region. A total of 86% of cases (25/29) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people. All cases were managed with penicillin or azithromycin, and diphtheria antitoxin (DAT) where appropriate. Household contacts were screened for symptoms, administered chemoprophylaxis, and offered a diphtheria-containing vaccination if due.

Conclusions: This outbreak contributes to the broader global concerns for increasing diphtheria outbreaks. Timely vaccinations in children, adolescents, pregnant women, and eligible older people remain of utmost importance. Australian clinicians and public health professionals should remain vigilant for future cases.

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Methods: The qualitative study employed photovoice among 20 community members in Kasanje Town Council, Wakiso District. The photos taken by participants for a period of 5 months using smartphones were discussed monthly with the researchers. The discussions were audio-recorded, and resulting data analysed using thematic analysis with the support of NVivo (2020).

Results: Various conventional and non-conventional measures were being used for preventing malaria such as insecticide treated nets; clearing overgrown vegetation and draining stagnant water near houses; mosquito coils; smoldering of cow dung; spraying insecticides; plant repellents near houses; as well as closing doors and windows on houses early in the evening. Facilitators to using several malaria prevention methods holistically included: low cost and convenience of some methods such as receiving free mosquito nets from the government. Barriers to using several malaria prevention methods holistically included: inadequate knowledge of some methods such as housing improvement; allergic reactions to chemical-based methods such as insecticide treated nets; unaffordability of some methods such as insecticide sprays; and inaccessibility of certain methods such as body repellents.

Conclusion: Several barriers to using integrated malaria prevention were identified. These barriers need to be addressed so as to contribute to malaria prevention efforts in endemic communities.

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Outbreak investigation of cholera at district Quetta, Baluchistan 2022
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Introduction: Unusual occurrence of 10 suspected Cholera cases at Pashtoon Bagh Quetta were reported to Provincial Disease Surveillance and Response Unit Quetta on 18th May 2022. FELTP team was deputed to investigate and recommend preventive measures for outbreak.

Methodology: A descriptive followed by matched case control study was conducted to investigate Cholera outbreak at District Quetta. Case was defined as any person living at District Quetta who had suffered 3 or more, loose watery stool in last 24 hours from 18th May to 12th October. We reviewed hospital records and active case finding was conducted through house-to-house survey. Matched for age and sex neighborhood controls were taken with the ratio of 1:1 and interviewed. We collected stools and water samples for microbiological testing. We performed associated risk factor survey. We calculated Odd Ratios (OR) at 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Data was analyzed using Epi Info 7.

Results: We identified 48 positive Cholera cases. There were 28 (58') hospitalizations. Males (67') were more affected than females. Median age was 59 years (range: <1-61 years) with highest Attack Rate among <01-to-09-year old’s (54%). Attack rate was 4.1/1,000,000 with 2% mortality rate. Drinking contaminated pipeline water was strongly associated (OR: 12.8, P value < 0.0, CI 4.9-33.7) with illness. While drinking Tube well water was protective (OR=0.12, 95%CI=0.05-0.29). The water samples of damaged water pipeline confirmed the fecal contamination and Cholera isolation from 10 samples out of 15.

Conclusion:This cholera outbreak was associated with drinking pipeline water likely contaminated after monsoon rains. outbreak probably resulted from insufficient access to clean water & poor sanitation. A robust surveillance system placed with support of partners. Intersectoral response and WASH cluster activated. We conducted 30 health education sessions. OCV drive conducted based on this study recommendation. We recommended Sustained health education and provision of purified water.

Key Words: Outbreak Investigation, Cholera, Case Control, Quetta, Baluchistan

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Active provision of influenza vaccination in diabetic individuals aged 18-64 years in ASL Roma 1: experience and evaluation of results in the 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 influenza vaccine campaigns
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Introduction: The Ministry of Health Circular “Prevention and control of influenza: recommendations for the 2022-2023 season” identifies diabetics as being at higher risk of contracting invasive infectious diseases and developing serious complications.

Materials and Methods: During the 2020-2021 flu season, influenza vaccination was actively offered to diabetic individuals aged 18-64 years. GPs and pediatricians were invited to actively call their diabetic patients.

In the 2021-2022 flu vaccination campaign, mass mailing of letters via postal service was carried out to the 17,121 diabetic patients identified by the Lazio Region to promote their immunization.

Finally, a comparison was made with what was done in the three metropolitan Local Health Authorities (ASL Roma 1, 2 and 3). The 2022-2023 immunization campaign is still ongoing and the results will be presented at the conference.

Results: During the 2020-2021 influenza season, 3,624 subjects were vaccinated by GPs and vaccination centers.

In the 2021-2022 CVA, despite the general decline in adherence in all target categories, there was an increase in the absolute number of vaccinated diabetics with 4,437 subjects.

This figure corresponds to 15.18% of what was achieved in the Lazio Region, but when compared with what was achieved in the Roman ASLs (1, 2, and 3), the figure recorded in Asl Roma 1 corresponds to 34.44%, in line with the residence data.

Conclusions: In the light of the results achieved, we can affirm that the strategy of active calling of the target population, based on a principle of proximity, has proved successful and makes the need to create synergies with the territory to reach capillarily the immunizable subjects more and more evident.

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Influenza vaccination in healthcare workers in Asl Roma1: best practices, outreach offer, and trend assessment of CVA 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 and 2022-2023
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Introduction: The Ministry of Health Circular “Prevention and Control of Influenza: Recommendations for the 2021-2022 Season” recommends influenza vaccination coverage for Health Care Workers of at least 75, so as to ensure reduction of individual risk of illness, risk of transmission to individuals at high risk of complications/hospitalization, reduction of social costs related to morbidity and mortality and related absenteeism.

Materials and Methods: Informative/training meetings were held at all the corporate Presidia of Asl Roma1 to raise awareness of influenza vaccination among health care workers, and vaccination was actively offered and on site.

Results: During the 2020-2021 flu season, 18,753 health care workers were vaccinated in our Company out of a total of 50,798 vaccinated in the Lazio region, or 36.9’. Achieved coverage data were compared with those of the three ASLs in the urban area of metropolitan Rome, in which 34,996 workers were vaccinated. In the 2021-2022 flu season, there was a decline in the adherence of all target groups, including health workers: 10,386 vaccinated in our company out of 30,635 workers vaccinated in the region, or 34.56 percent. Following the same comparison with the three metropolitan Rome ASLs, the ratio was 53.3 percent.

The 2022-2023 campaign is ongoing and the results will be presented at the conference.

Conclusions: It is widely documented that health worker vaccination has multiple values: it reduces the infectious risk of workers, protects patients from infection in care settings, and protects the operation of care services. Therefore, it is a priority to encourage the co-administration of influenza and anti-SARS-CoV-2 vaccination, to encourage vaccination promotion policies aimed at increasing awareness of the risks associated with the disease, and to promote on-site vaccination, training and information events of health care workers by validating the 5C model (Confidence, Constraints, Communication, Calculation and Collective responsibility).

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Epilepsy care in resources-constrained settings: the nodding syndrome alliance experience in three clinics in Western Equatoria, South Sudan
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17th WORLD CONGRESS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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Background and Objective: Hemodialysis Facilities (HF) are high-risk environments for the spread of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV). This study aimed to detect HCV in hemodialysis patients as part of the National Plan for the Elimination of VHC in Tunisia. Methods: We conducted a national screening study in all HF from Mars 2021 to November 2022. Hemodialysis patients more than 18 years of age, were enrolled in this study. All samples were screened for HCV antibody by Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA) and HCV RNA by Polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Results: A total of 11653 patients (mean age 56.8 years) from 187 HF were enrolled among them 9905 patients completed HCV screening (86.3%). The overall prevalence of HCV antibody was 3.2%, ranging from 0% to 27.9%; 0% in 56 centers, 0.1 to 5% in 88 centers and more than 5% in 36 centers. The prevalence was 3.5% among Female and 3% among male. The mean age of positive patient was 57.3 years. Only 28.1% of HCV antibody positive patients were positive for HCV RNA by PCR. Conclusion: Early detection of new HCV infection, the prevention of the infection transmission by the application of universal hygienic precautions program and the treatment of all screened patients are needed to achieve the objective of HCV elimination in Tunisia. 

Determining levels of knowledge, worry, anxiety and intention to get vaccinated during the recent monkeypox outbreak: a cross-sectional study from the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

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Background: Monkeypox cases increased in non-endemic countries in May 2022, raising global concerns. Past outbreaks of infectious diseases, including COVID-19, have been associated with several psychosocial effects due to a lack of knowledge and the rapid spread of misinformation and fear. In this study, we examined knowledge, worry, and anxiety levels among the general population about monkeypox, as well as their willingness to receive a vaccine.

Methods: An online cross-sectional survey of adults in the UAE was conducted in June 2022. Information on monkeypox-related beliefs, perceived risks, knowledge, worry, anxiety, previous COVID-19 infection and vaccination status, and willingness to receive a vaccine for monkeypox was collected. Bivariate and logistic regression analysis determined associations and predictors between dependent and outcome variables.

Results: A total of 959 participants were included in the analysis. A median knowledge score of (12/19) indicated suboptimal knowledge. Only a quarter of participants believed they were at high risk of monkeypox infection; however, 46% believed that infection would have a significant impact on their health, and 57% believed that fear of monkeypox in the community was justified. Knowledge scores were higher among women, healthcare workers, and those whose sources of information were considered reliable. Perceived high risk of infection, changes in precautionary measures, and belief that treatment would be difficult predicted higher levels of worry and anxiety among participants. Participants with higher levels of worry and who had received two or more doses of the COVID-19 vaccine were more likely to take a vaccine once it became available.

Conclusion: These findings demonstrate low levels of knowledge and high levels of worry and anxiety among the UAE population and highlight the need for raising public awareness regarding monkeypox and future outbreaks. Additionally, these findings will inform policymakers and health regulators on the promotion of vaccination campaigns.

Prevalence of hepatitis C virus among hemodialysis facilities: national screening study in Tunisia, 2021-2022

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Background: Nodding Syndrome (NS) is a degenerative neurological disease with poorly understood etiology which mainly affects children in some regions of Sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2019, a consortium of NGOs (the ‘Nodding Syndrome Alliance’), led by Doctors with Africa, has been working with the Ministry of Health of South Sudan to respond to the multi-sectoral needs of people with epilepsy (PWE), including NS, in three counties of Western Equatoria. Three clinics were set up, at Lui Hospital, Maridi Hospital and Mundri Primary Health Care Centre, supported by Doctors with Africa CUAMM.

Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted from patients’ databases maintained in Microsoft Excel at the clinics. Between May 2020 and August 2022, 3454 patients were enrolled, majority of them during the first year (increase of 160% of patient admissions from May 2020 to May 2021). Among all the patients, 963 (27.8%) were under 18 years old, the most represented age group was 15–24 (56.1%) and 48.2% were Female. 7 patients received a diagnosis of confirmed NS, based on the WHO case definition. Patients with probable NS accounted for 61.7% of the total (n. 2131), while the rest were diagnosed with other forms of epilepsy. Mortality rate among the enrolled patients was 1.3%. Carbamazepine was administered in 1906 (55.2%) patients, followed by Phenobarbital (787; 22.8%), Phenytoin (506; 14.6%) and Valproic Acid (252; 7.3%). The monthly average default rate was 37.5%. Among all patients, 90% reported an improvement of their quality of life after receiving treatment (47% described it as much better and 43% as better) and 90% reported a reduction in seizures frequency. Epilepsy, including NS, represent a health, social and economic burden for the affected population. Further studies are needed to better investigate etiology, epidemiology, efficacy of treatments and prevention interventions.

Prevalence of hepatitis C virus among hemodialysis facilities: national screening study in Tunisia, 2021-2022

Ilhem Bouaziz1, Marwa Mekki1, Hamdani Fateh1, Nawel ElMilii2, Fares Iaamouchi2, Dheka Zahiri3, Amen Zouayti4, Sondes Deroche4, Mouna Safar5, Nissaf Bouaffi6 ep Ben Alaya6

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The effect of a conditional cash transfer program on AIDS morbidity and mortality among the poorest: a quasi-experimental study of a cohort of 22.7 million Brazilian people


Objective: The objective of this study was to make a longitudinal observational assessment of the impact of the Bolsa Família (BFP) program on all sequential AIDS outcomes in Brazil, in 2012. We also performed subgroup analyses.

Methods: We analyzed a cohort of 22.7 million low-income Brazilian people for the period between 2007 and 2015, comparing BFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, using a quasi-experimental impact evaluation design. We used inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) to adjust for selection into receipt of BFP benefits and then fitted multivariable Poisson regressions, adjusted for all relevant socioeconomic and demographic confounding variables, to estimate the effect of BFP on AIDS incidence, mortality, and case-fatality rates. We also performed subgroup analyses.

Results: Exposure to BFP was associated with a lower incidence of AIDS (RR: 0.59; 95% CI: 0.57-0.61), mortality (RR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.57-0.64) and case-fatality rates (RR: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.66-0.85). PBF associations were significantly stronger among individuals living in extreme poverty, in comparison with those experiencing poverty (RR: 0.53 versus RR: 0.84 for incidence; RR: 0.54 versus RR: 0.90 for mortality, and RR: 0.72 versus RR: 1.00 for case-fatality). PBF impact was also stronger among females and adolescents.

Conclusion: Conditional cash transfers could significantly reduce AIDS morbidity and mortality, especially in extremely poor populations. During the current dramatic rise in global poverty, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, CCT investments could protect against potential increases in the HIV/AIDS burden, and contribute towards achieving AIDS-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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Tracking patient pathway for assessing public health and financial burden to community of Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Pointer from Central India

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Background: Pulmonary TB predominantly act as reservoirs of its transmission. Delays in seeking care may worsen the disease with increase risk to death. The National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) offers timely TB care without out-of-pocket expenses i.e. free diagnosis and treatment. Objective of this study was to document deferent delays in seeking TB care and calculate the out of pocket expenses pertaining to Pulmonary TB care in Raipur district of Chattisgarh.

Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among randomly selected 252 TB patients from Nov – Oct 2022 by taking in-depth interview following informed verbal consent. Their journey from initial symptoms until they reached the public health facility and their ‘out-of-pocket expenditure’ (OOP) pertaining to TB care were documented.

Results: Total TB care delay on average was 91±72 days, while isolated patient delay 31±45 days (median: 15 days, IQR: 0 days to 43 days); diagnostic delay; 57±60 days (median: 42days, IQR 14-78 days), treatment delay 19 ± 18 days (median: 15days, IQR: 11-19 days). A patient delay (> 30 days) was significantly associated with ignorance about classical symptoms of pulmonary TB, adoption of self-medication, illiteracy, and middle and lower social class. Diagnostic delay was significantly higher among those who contacted private health facilities, were unaware of signs and symptoms, had more than 2 consultations and not getting an appropriate referral for TB care. Almost all (97%) had Out of Pocket Expenses (OPE) with median total expenses were INR 6155 (IQR: 2625-15175) and were showed upward trend with delays in seeking care. (r =1).

Conclusion: Delay in TB care due to low awareness about signs and symptoms of TB and poor seeking care, lack of proper consultation and appropriate referrals with out of pocket expenses leads to remarkable public health and financial burden is still in unacceptable range

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Networking of public health and clinical laboratories: a successful strategy to uncover promptly two enterovirus D68 outbreaks in Lombardy region (northern Italy), July 2021-November 2022

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Tuberculosis in the Local Health Authority (LHA) of Cagliari: study of epidemiology for a qualitative approach to the prospects of improvement in public health management
Wisam Salameh 1, Alberto Loi 1, Maria Zedda 2, Serenella Secci 2, Federica Schirru 1, Alessia Raggio 1, Martina Lallai 1, Alessandra Murgia 2

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Materials and methods
An anonymized database of TB cases was created. The cases were reported through the notification forms and received by the LHA of Cagliari from 2017 to 2021, carrying out a descriptive statistical analysis of the data.

Results: 207 notification forms were received (average incidence of confirmed cases 2.44/100,000 inhabitants per year) with an average age of 45, male prevalence and Italian citizenship over foreign citizenship. The median between the day of onset of symptoms and the start of therapy is 47 days: it is higher in those born in Italy than in those born abroad (67 days vs 27 days). In most cases, no treatment monitoring report was received from the physician.

Conclusions. The epidemiological study on the spread of Tuberculosis, particularly among the categories at risk, is one of the LHA’s priorities. The diagnostic delay, particularly for those born in Italy, presents a higher than the Italian average and the target value set by international organizations: the LHA of Cagliari intends to propose a study with a qualitative approach on the attitudes and knowledge of general practitioners in order to organize a training course aimed at the needs identified. The lack of data on the outcome of the treatment underlines the need to share a health care procedure with an ad hoc public health measure.

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Respiratory Syncytial Virus: a preliminary analysis of epidemiological data in Verona University Hospital
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Background and Objectives: In the United States (US), an unexpected wave of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) has hit pediatric wards in 2022. In November 2022, a seasonal increase in RSV cases is also observed in Europe. The present work is a preliminary analysis on the epidemiology of RSV, using data from the Integrated University Hospital of Verona (AOUI VR). We compared the epidemic curve in the 2022-2023 season with those of the previous ones. Furthermore, the temporal trend will be compared with the current primary epidemiological data (European Centre for Disease Control ECDC and Centre for Disease Control CDC).

Methods: Data about number of RSV-positive patients were collected via Hospital Discharge Forms of AOUI VR (CD09-CM diagnosis codes: 079.6, 480.1, and 466.11). We analyzed seasons from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023, with specific focus on the 0-4 age group. ECDCs Atlas platform and CDCs RSV-NET interactive dashboard were compared.

Results: In 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, the trend of the AOUI RSV remained similar over time: an abrupt start of the epidemic was observed in December, followed by a peak of about 40 monthly hospitalized cases in January and a significant decline in March. Conversely, in 2020-2021, no RSV cases were hospitalized in AOUI. The epidemic resumed in the 2021-2022 season, starting in October, peaking in November and ending in January. In contrast, the first cases of the 2022-2023 season were already detected in September, without any significant increase (<5 new cases monthly) until now. Data collection is in progress.

Conclusions: Although the RSV epidemic season is still ongoing, differences between 2018-2023 AOUI data and the epidemic trend in the US are detectable.

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An unusual outbreak of acute infectious gastroenteritis
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Introduction: We present the case of a large outbreak of gastroenteritis with a food and beverage premises as the source. This outbreak had more than 100 suspected cases although only a sample of these were tested and interviewed by Public Health.

Case description
This investigation was prompted by several complaints of acute gastrointestinal illness made by members of the public to the Environmental Health service and the Food Safety Authority of Ireland. All complaints had a common exposure history and the majority had symptoms which developed within 48 hours of being in the premises. Initial investigations identified contaminated water and ice as the likely source of infection and a further rapid case/control study confirmed this.
The premises were fully inspected by the local council and Environmental Health officers and the water supply was found to have extremely high levels of bacterial contamination. This was despite the fact that the water supply to the premises came from the local mains water supply and not from a private well. The premises in question did have a private well but water from this was only used for watering plants and washing outdoor equipment according to the business operator. Of the stool samples tested from affected patrons, five were positive for Norovirus, and none had evidence of bacterial infection.

Discussion

This outbreak presented a particular challenge to the Health Protection team as due to the scale of the outbreak it was impossible to interview and test all of those affected. In addition, despite only isolating Norovirus from the stool samples, it seems improbable that the levels of bacterial contamination seen in the water samples would not have been responsible for much of the illness caused.

Background and objective: During the 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa, the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization hosted telephone conferences for an ad hoc network of clinicians involved in the care of medically evacuated patients to Europe and the US. This informal network has also proved valuable during subsequent outbreaks and has revealed the need for a digital communication platform for clinical consultation and information sharing. Work package (WP) 10 of the EU Joint Action SHARP addresses case management and infection prevention and control in response to high consequence infectious diseases (HCIDs). Among the WP activities, a feasibility study of an expert consultation platform for HCIDs is ongoing. Here we report our preliminary results.

Methods: We searched literature for references to existing digital platforms and consulted colleagues and authorities in Europe about their experiences. We solicited legal and technical advice, and drew on experiences from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: The use of a digital expert clinical support service remains challenging with respect to availability of technical solutions, legislation, and funding. A digital platform should feature facilities for clinical consultations and information sharing among experts, but may also provide a channel for other requests, e.g. international referral, and deployment of equipment, staff, and therapeutics. The European Reference Network (ERN) operates a digital platform that has many of the required features. Some legal challenges remain, but these may be resolved by further development of European Health Union legislation, e.g. the European Health Data Space.

Conclusion: There is a need for a formal network of European clinicians with expertise in HCIDs, a need for a digital platform meeting defined technical and legal criteria, and a need for long-term funding. One solution could be to establish a new clinical network for HCIDs within the ERN.

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The implementation of the international health regulations on vector-borne diseases - a scoping review of the qualitative evidence performed worldwide

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Background and objective: The implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) and the International Health Action Plan of the World Health Organization (WHO) has to an increasing extent been challenged by vector-borne diseases. Vector-borne diseases continue to be a serious threat to public health and have an increasing impact on global health security. The WHO has stated that the burden of vector-borne diseases is likely to increase due to climate change, population growth and migration. The purpose of this review was to examine the implementation of the IHR and the International Health Action Plan with respect to vector-borne diseases.

Methods: We conducted a scoping review of qualitative studies that examined the implementation of the IHR and the International Health Action Plan with respect to vector-borne diseases. The searches were carried out in MEDLINE and Scopus. A total of 308 articles were identified, and 156 articles were included in the review.

Results: The studies showed that there were severe asymmetries across countries on the implementation of the IHR and the International Health Action Plan with respect to vector-borne diseases. The challenges included inadequate capacity, lack of resources, inadequate legislation, lack of training and low awareness among stakeholders. The implementation of the IHR and the International Health Action Plan was also hindered by the lack of clear guidance and lack of coordination among stakeholders.

Conclusion: The implementation of the IHR and the International Health Action Plan with respect to vector-borne diseases is challenging. There is a need for a comprehensive strategy that takes into account the specific needs of different countries. The provision of adequate resources, training and awareness raising is crucial for successful implementation. The WHO should continue to work with member states to ensure that the IHR and the International Health Action Plan are effectively implemented.
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Background and objective: In June 2022, the first case of Monkeypox (MPX) was recorded in the province of Padua. The behavioral and clinical characteristics of MPX cases observed through epidemiological investigations and contact tracing performed by the Public Health Hygiene Service (SISP) of the Health Local Unit Euganea are described.

Methods: In the observational study, cases with PCR confirmation and contacts identified between 6th June and 19th September 2022 have been considered. Results: Monkeypox virus infection was confirmed in 26 individuals, 92% of them were identified as men who have sex with men (MSM). The mean age was 37 years. The estimated incubation period was 8 days (95%CI:7-10). 5 cases were imported from Spain or UK. 15 patients (55%) were autochthonous, but only 4 with epidemiological link. 13 patients (50%) met the index case through dating apps, 6 in MSM clubs. 77% of patients (n.20) declared multiple/anonymous sexual activity, of these the mean of high-risk contacts per patient is 0.45. Prodromal symptoms were detected in 50% of cases. All cases (n.26) presented skin lesions, of which 92% anogenital and 50% hand/forearm. Lymphadenopathy was detected in 52% of cases. The main time between the first symptoms and the diagnostic confirmation was 6 days (95% CI:4-7), the recovery was 21 days (95% CI:17-26).

Conclusion: The MPX outbreak in the Padua MSM community reflected the international epidemiology. The high proportion of anogenital lesions confirm the MPXV transmissibility during sexual activity. The time delay between prodromal symptoms and diagnosis can be attributed to their non-specificity. Skin lesions were being the main factor in accessing the Infectious Diseases department. Stigma and fear of media exposure may reduce contact tracing compliance, particularly in patients who report intense risky sexual activity.

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Costs of prevention programmes: a comparative analysis of screening campaigns including HCV

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Background and objective: In June 2022, Lombardy Region started a new screening campaign for HCV. Ministerial and WHO guidelines on this subject indicate this screening as cost-effective according to data in the literature. Having ascertained, however, that cost-effectiveness ratios can be debated and that in any case the available resources are limited, we wanted to verify the real cost of the screening programme and compare it with the prevention programmes currently active.

Methods: The costs of each healthcare service were obtained from the 2022 tariff nomenclature. The number of level I, II and III services according to the screening pathway were obtained from the data contained in the 2015 Regional Report on cancer screening (for breast, colon and cervix), containing invitations, adhesions and recall rates, as well as the number of diagnoses (detection rate). A cost of EUR 0.50 per invitation letter was also estimated for colon, cervix and breast screening.

Data on HCV screening were obtained from the dedicated software, from June 2022 to the end of November 2022.

Results: Breast screening had a total cost of 17,474,067 euro with 1,624 diagnosis. Colon screening had a total cost of 4,868,244 euro with 9,236 diagnosis. Cervix screening had a total cost of 1,488,672 euro with 899 diagnosis. HCV screening had a total cost of 922,400 euro with 104 diagnosis. Therefore, per 100,000 euro invested we can estimate the diagnosis of: - 10,17 breast cancer - 189,72 colon cancer or adenoma - 59,72 cervix dysplasia - 10,48 HCV positivity.

Conclusion: HCV screening proves to be cost-effective compared to other prevention programmes active in Lombardy Region. It would be interesting to compare them with the costs of vaccinations by taking into account the cases prevented, starting with the prevalence rate in the pre-vaccination period.

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Rapid blood sample screening test for hepatitis c virus: Results of nine months of activities

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Background and objective: In recent years, an effective treatment for chronic Hepatitis C has been implemented. Therefore, screening programs to detect the Hepatitis C Virus were implemented, with the aim of treating chronic hepatitis C and reduce the incidence of this disease. Objective of this study is to analyze the results of a nine month period of HCV screening in a Local Health Authority located in Piedmont, Italy.

Methods: The screening program involved all the residents within the territory of the Local Health Authority, including temporary resident migrants, born between 1969 and 1989, for a total of around 157,000 subjects, who were contacted through a letter, and invited to outpatient clinics. A catch-up strategy, involving all the healthcare professionals of the National Health Service, was also implemented, e.g. during routine vaccinations, routine blood tests, or outpatient visits. The screening was executed through a rapid capillary or venous blood sample test. In case of positive results, HCV RNA was searched to confirm the results.

Results: Between 19th March 2022 and 10th December 2022, a total of 24,800 subjects were invited (mean age 43.5 yrs, standard deviation ±2.8). A total of 3,957 capillary blood sample tests and 333 venous blood sample tests were executed (17.3% of the invited subjects, mean age 44.9 yrs, standard deviation ±2.1). Seven subjects resulted HCV-positive, and four of them were confirmed positive through the HCV-RNA test (0.1% of the tests). All the positive subjects were referred to hepatologists.

Conclusions: Hepatitis C screening is an effective method to detect and eradicate HCV. However, to achieve these goals, it is mandatory to improve the adherence rate. General Practitioners should play a pivotal role in this regard. Promotional campaigns at a local, regional and national level addressed to the general population, and especially to high-risk subjects, should also be implemented.

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Impact of a conditional cash transfer program on tuberculosis incidence, mortality, and case fatality-rate in a cohort of 53 million individuals

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Background objective

Tuberculosis (TB) is considered a disease related to poverty, in fact, a higher burden of TB is often observed in populations with low socioeconomic status. During the current COVID-19 pandemic, a substantial increase in the global TB burden, caused by disruption of TB health services and increased poverty, has been predicted. Therefore, social interventions such as conditional cash transfers (CCT) can be effective in mitigating the effect of the pandemic on TB. We estimated the effect of PBF on TB incidence, mortality, and case fatality rate using a national cohort of 53 million individuals.

Methods: We analyzed individuals who entered the Cohort of 100 Million Brazilians between 2004-2015 and compared BPF beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. We used multivariate Poisson regressions, adjusted for all relevant demographic and socioeconomic variables, and weighted with inverse probability of treatment weight (IPTW). We also perform a wide range of stratifications and sensitivity analyses.

Results: Exposure to PBF was associated with lower rates of TB incidence (RR:0.59, 95% CI: 0.58-0.60) and mortality rates (RR:0.69, 95% CI:0.65-0.73), was positively associated with a decrease in TB case fatality rates – although not statistically significant. Individuals living in extreme poverty had a greater impact positively associated with a decrease in TB case fatality rates – although not statistically significant. Individuals living in extreme poverty had a greater impact.
Gold miners shut down malaria transmission in indigenous areas of roraima, Brazil

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Li et al (2013) reported that the infection with C. trachomatis in fertility treatment-seeking patients completed a self-administered questionnaire and serum IgA antibodies were collected for the identified and characterized of blackflies breeding sites. The "slash and clear" was conducted once a month during nine months. Generalized estimating equations were used to evaluate the effect of intervention, adjusted on baseline data.

Results: This study included 94 cases and 282 controls. The mean age of cases and controls was 65 years (SD=11), the sex ratio M/F was 2.9 and the baseline data were collected for one year, using human landing catching method. Two days of ground and boat prospection was done, for the identification and characterization of blackflies breeding sites. The "slash and clear" strategy has a significant impact on vector densities in a very high transmission setting. Conclusions: This study revealed that the "slash and clear" approach has a significant impact on vector densities in a very high transmission setting. Additional studies are needed to investigate the long-term impact of the "slash and clear" strategy, and how it can be used to supplement mass drug administration to accelerate the onchocerciasis elimination.

Epidemiology of and factors associated with Chlamydia trachomatis in fertility treatment-seeking patients in the Abu Dhabi Emirate, United Arab Emirates

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Background: Although "slash and clear" (slashing and clearing trailing vegetation where blackflies breed) has already proven its effectiveness in reducing blackfly densities in low transmission foci, the feasibility and impact of this strategy in very high transmission foci with large rivers and important vector densities is yet to be demonstrated.

Objective: To evaluate the impact of "slash and clear" approach on blackfly densities and onchocerciasis transmission.

Methods: This is a retrospective case-control study among patients with COVID-19 hospitalized in the IBN BAJA provincial hospital in Taza from March 2020 to March 2021. The cases are patients who died. Three controls from the same cohort, hospitalized at the same time but declared cured on discharge, were matched to each case. Data analysis was performed using Epi-Info version 7 software. The analysis of the association was carried out by logistic regression and the association was measured by odds ratio.

Results: A total of 308 patients (mean age: 36.1 ± 6.8 SD, years) were surveyed. Overall, 22.0% of the patients were exposed to C. trachomatis, respectively. Overall, 22.0% of the patients were exposed to C. trachomatis. Males compared to females (45.7% vs 18.9%, p<0.001) and current/ex-smokers compared to non-smokers (44.4% vs 17.8%, p<0.001) carried higher seropositivity compared to patients with no history of pregnancy loss (27.0% vs 16.8%, p<0.001), particularly recurrent pregnancy losses (33.3%). Independently, current smokers (ORa: 3.8, 95% CI: 1.32–11.04) and patients with a history of pregnancy loss (OR: 3.0, 95% CI: 1.5–5.8) had significantly higher odds of infection with C. trachomatis. Conclusion: One in five and five in twenty fertility-treatment-seeking patients exhibited evidence of lifetime and current infection with C. trachomatis, respectively. This high prevalence of C. trachomatis in fertility treatment-seeking patients, particularly in patients with a history of pregnancy loss, possibly contributes to the growing burden of infertility in the UAE.

Effect of multi-month dispensing on adherence to antiretroviral therapy among adolescents and young adults Tanzania

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Background: Service delivery models for differentiated care provide a balanced approach to HIV services using longer dispensing intervals for patients who are stable and virologically suppressed. The paper aims to assess adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) and viral load suppression (VLS) among adolescents and young adults enrolled to multi-month dispensing (MMD) for ART prescriptions. Methods: This was retrospective cross-sectional analysis of routinely collected data from care and treatment clinics for adolescents and young adults living with HIV and initiated on antiretroviral therapy (ART), between 2016 to 2020 in 26 Tanzanian Regions. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the covariates of study sample. Logistic regression was used to determine adjusted odds ratios (AOR) for the effect of MMD on VLS comparing 3-month dispensing (3MD) and 6-month dispensing (6MD) with the standard, one-month dispensing. Results: In 20676 stable clients on ART, 10373 (50.2%) were initiated on 3MMD while 10303 (50.1%) were on 6MMD. Those that received MMD had better adherence to ART (AOR=1.63, 95% CI: 1.31–2.01).
A joinpoint regression analysis of trends in HIV incidence in Brazil over 20 years
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Introduction/Objectives: The HIV/AIDS epidemic, involving infection by the etiological agent Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or Illness by Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), began in the early 1980s and involves diverse dynamics. This study aimed to describe the temporal evolution of ratios of HIV infections e AIDS cases in Brazil and in each of the country’s states between 2000 and 2019 among subjects of both sexes 13 years and older using the joinpoint regression method. Methods: This ecological study analyzed temporal series of standardized incidence of HIV/AIDS stratified by sex. Incidence data was accessed from the Brazilian National Disease Notification System (SINAN) from the Brazilian Health Ministry. Populational data was accessed from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Trend analyses were produced by joinpoint regression models and obtained by annual percent change (APC) and average annual percent change (AAPC).

Results: During the study period, there were 773,893 notified cases in Brazil. Trend analysis by state indicated rising incidence for both sexes (AAPC > 0) in the country’s North and Northeast regions and a decline trend (AAPC < 0) in the South and Southeast regions. There was a general trend of decline in incidence among male population (AAPC = -0.6; CI95% = -1.0; 0.1) and rise among female population (AAPC = 1.4; CI95% 0,8; 1.9). Conclusions: Higher incidence was observed among male population. Analysis by state indicated distinct trends in different regions of Brazil. These disparate trends suggest a national scenario of social inequality.

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Patients presenting to a United States academic health center emergency department following opioid overdose show elevated rates of Hepatitis C and limited testing history
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Background and Objective: Cases of acute Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) increased approximately 3.8-fold between 2010 and 2017 due, in part, to increasing injection drug use and surveillance. Furthermore, multiple H1V outbreaks in Europe and North America have been attributed to injection drug use. Emergency departments are uniquely situated to address infections among people using opioids given their limited utilization of other healthcare resources. This review assesses prevalence, testing history, and potential benefit for screening of HIV and HCV among patients presenting to emergency departments following an opioid overdose.

Methods: 134 emergency department encounters at an academic medical center presenting to emergency departments following an opioid overdose.

Results: A seroepidemiologic survey was conducted among 770 active military personnel working in four areas in Khartoum State. More of them are male (91%), and they present in the world due to viral hepatitis, approximately half (47%) are related to hepatitis B virus (HBV). The WHO classified Sudan as the highest burden countries for hepatitis B virus infection (>5%). Living in military camps and being at a greater risk for injury and hospitalization results in a higher risk of HBV infection acquisition among military personnel. Sudan has launched the first national strategic plan on viral hepatitis from 2019 – 2025. The aim of this study is to assess the epidemiological burden of HBV infection among military personnel to help in the implementation of the national strategic plan.

Methods: A sample of 770 military personnel was selected by stratified cluster sampling. Seroepidemiological and questionnaire survey tools have been used to collect the data, and SPSS was used for analysis.

Results: A seroepidemiological survey was conducted among 770 active military personnel working in four areas in Khartoum State. More of them are male (91%), and only (9%) are female. The majority age group is 18 -30 years (46.5%), and (34.8%) of the group is 31 – 45 years. The seroprevalence HBsAg among military personnel was 8.9%. The study indicated an association between the age 31-45 years and HBV infection P=0.05, and between the deployment duration and HBV infection P=0.05. The study showed a low awareness about the disease (35%), mode of transmission (43%), and taking treatment (23%).

Conclusions: HBV infection among military personnel was high and the main risk factors the age, education, and longer deployment duration. Poor disease awareness and delays in treatment increase the disease burden. Screening surveys, treatment with regular follow-up visits, health education, and vaccination program are needed for disease control.

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Anti-HCV testing acceptance and seroconversion rates among people who use drugs and are under opiate substitution treatment (Hippocrates Epidemic Detection System)
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Background and Objective: People who use drugs (PWUD) are at high-risk for Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection. Opiate substitution treatment (OST) reduces the risk of infection. Testing opportunity acceptance and seroconversion rates among PWUD under OST are of great importance for public health. Methods: Anti-HCV rapid test was offered free of charge to all individuals under OST in Athens (n=2,892) from Sep2021 to Oct2022. A retrospective analysis of data collected was conducted. In total, 83.3% were male, (SD) age 51(9) years, 56.3% bunoprphene/43.7% methadone, inOSTpublic units of large (>200patients:35.3%), medium (100-199patients:31.5%) or small capacity (<9 patients:33.2%). Results: From 2,892 participants 2040(70.5%) have a previous positive test and were not tested. AntiHCV test was performed to 540 out of 852 eligible persons (63.4%); Of the 312 not tested, 42(13.5%) refused screening, 8(2.6%) were temporarily out of OST and 262/312(84%) did not present for testing due to unknown reasons. Tested individuals didn’t differ significantly with those who refused testing with respect to gender, age and opiate substitution substance. Refusal rate was slightly higher in medium-capacity units (19.9%) vs smaller (14.9%) and larger (13%) ones, however the differences were not statistically significant. No significant differences were observed among patients who refused testing and the rest not screened. In total 103/540(19.1%) were found AntiHCV(+). Seroconversion, defined as a positive rapid test in a known antiHCV(-) individual, was documented in 98/540(18.1%) and it was higher in large-capacity (24.3%) compared to medium-capacity units (6.9%) (p<0.001). Seroconversion rate was higher in methadone participants (21.3%) vs bunoprphene (15.4%), although the difference was not statistically significant. Rates didn’t differ significantly by sex and age. Conclusions: High rates of antiHCV seroconversion are documented among PWUD even when under OST. Further study on high-risk behaviors while under substitution is needed. Testing acceptance by PWUD is a challenge even when test is offered free of charge in a treatment setting.

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Epidemiological Burden of Hepatitis B Infection among Military Personnel in Khartoum State
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Background and Objectives: Viral hepatitis has been identified as the seventh leading cause of mortality worldwide. In 2015 an estimated 1.34 million deaths in the world is due to viral hepatitis, approximately half (47%) are related to hepatitis B virus (HBV). The WHO classified Sudan among the highest burden countries for hepatitis B virus infection (>5%). Living in military camps and being at a greater risk for injury and hospitalization results in a higher risk of HBV infection acquisition among military personnel. Sudan has launched the first national strategic plan on viral hepatitis from 2019 – 2025. The aim of this study is to assess the epidemiological burden of HBV infection among military personnel to help in the implementation of the national strategic plan.

Methods: A sample of 770 military personnel was selected by stratified cluster sampling. Seroepidemiological and questionnaire survey tools have been used to collect the data, and SPSS was used for analysis.

Results: A seroepidemiological survey was conducted among 770 active military personnel working in four areas in Khartoum State. More of them are male (91%), and only (9%) are female. The majority age group is 18 -30 years (46.5%), and (34.8%) of the group is 31 – 45 years. The seroprevalence HBsAg among military personnel was 8.9%. The study indicated an association between the age 31-45 years and HBV infection P=0.05, and between the deployment duration and HBV infection P=0.05. The study showed a low awareness about the disease (35%), mode of transmission (43%), and taking treatment (23%).

Conclusions: HBV infection among military personnel was high and the main risk factors the age, education, and longer deployment duration. Poor disease awareness and delays in treatment increase the disease burden. Screening surveys, treatment with regular follow-up visits, health education, and vaccination program are needed for disease control.

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Level of knowledge of HIV / AIDS associated with risk behaviors and use of Prep / PEP in students

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Background: In Mexico, the state of Veracruz occupied the second national place in the number of HIV / AIDS cases during 2019. The total cases registered in Veracruz, 5.8% were in young people between 15 and 19 years old. Objective: To determine the association between the level of knowledge about HIV / AIDS and risk behaviors in high school students. Methods: A cross-sectional, prospective, analytical and observational study was carried out. High school students from the city of Veracruz-Boca del Río, Mexico were included during the period January - March 2021, students who refused to participate were excluded. The sampling was not probabilistic for temporality and convenience. The knowledge about HIV, stigma, self-efficacy and susceptibility to HIV, was quantified with the HIV / AIDS-65 scale with scores of 0 to 100 likert type. The surveys were conducted through Google Forms® and were by an internet device. For the data analysis the SPSS v22 software, were used, with statistical significance p <0.05.

Results: 895 students were included; The correlation between level of correct knowledge of HIV, negative attitude, neutral attitude, susceptibility and self-efficacy was less than 0.35 in all cases. Higher quartiles were determined in knowledge scores and the attitude, presenting an OR of 2.3 (95% CI 1.6-3.2) for high self-efficacy, OR 3.1 (95% CI 1.7-5.4) for susceptibility, OR 1.6 (95% CI 1.0 - 2.7) for neutral attitude and OR 2.4 (1.6-3.4) for positive attitude (p <0.05), while the negative attitude resulted with p> 0.05. Conclusions: knowledge has a low correlation with attitude, susceptibility and self-efficacy, and high knowledge is associated with a better attitude, susceptibility and self-efficacy for HIV / AIDS. DOI: 10.18332/popmed/165505

Implementation of the explicit health guarantees program for the human immunodeficiency virus and its intervention in mortality in Chile

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Background and Objectives: In 2004, Law 19966 in Chile, was enacted to establish the Explicit Health Guarantees (GES). This public policy was designed to facilitate access, coverage, and quality of health care for the population by guaranteeing all beneficiaries minimum benefits, timely, quality care and care protocols for a group of priority diseases due to their prevalence and mortality, including acquired immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS, intervening in prevalent mortality rates in the country. Objective: To describe the influence of the HIV/AIDS GES public policy on mortality rates in Chile. Methods: A quantitative, cross-sectional, and descriptive design was conducted, using interrupted time series, Newey-West estimator, 95% confidence. Sample: HIV deaths between 2000 and 2020 registered in the Chilean Statistical Office. Results: The median number of HIV deaths due to other infectious diseases was 241 person/year in the early 2000s. The average number of deaths associated with pregnancy complications was 3 person/year between 2000 and 2010. Deaths due to other specified diseases, have a maximum of 109 person/year in 2015, and a minimum of 22 person-years in 2020. After the implementation of the program, there is an average decrease of 41 deaths/year. The access of public sector patients to the program is 100% in Chiles hospital network and first preventive care, starting in 2013. Conclusions: There was evidence of a reduction in mortality from HIV and related diseases between 2013 and 2020. The eradication of HIV deaths in pregnancy is total until 2020. A significant decrease in mortality was observed after the variation of the program in 2016 related to promotion and prevention actions.

Factors associated with intention to use self-sample collection for HIV and other sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections

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Characterising a syndemic among women impacted by syphilis and the toxic drug supply in Fraser Health Authority, Canada using latent class analysis

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Background and Objectives: A syphilis outbreak and overdose/toxic drug poisoning (TDP) emergency have been declared in the province of British Columbia (BC), Canada. In Fraser Health Authority (FHA), BC’s largest regional health authority, recent clusters of syphilis and TDP events have increased among women since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. We aim to understand social and structural factors associated with the emergent syndemic of women affected by infectious syphilis and TDP to inform targeted interventions and improve service provision. Methods: The data source was a retrospective chart review of all women-identified individuals diagnosed with infectious syphilis in FHA from January 2021 to April 2022 from hospital records and public health databases. We used Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to identify subgroups based on patterns of socio-demographic factors (e.g. unstable housing), comorbidities (e.g. mental health disorders), and health service utilisation. Results: A total of 113 women were included, of whom 61% were ever diagnosed with an opioid- or stimulant use disorder and 30% had an emergency department visit for TDP. We identified three subgroups by LCA: 1. “Incarceration experience, co-morbidities” (n=22, 19%): incarceration (100%), mental health disorder diagnosis (96%), stimulant use (86%), income assistance (59%), 2. “Multiple barriers, child removal” (n=37, 33%): concurrent opioid and stimulant use (76%), child removal (55%), intimate partner violence (46%). 3. “Greater resiliency factors” (n=54, 48%): attached to primary care practitioner (57%), syphilis diagnosed during pregnancy (19%). Conclusions: Two subgroups (52% of the sample) were highly impacted by mental health, substance use challenges and structural vulnerabilities, which may results from social and systemic inequities driving the syndemic. Enhancing women-centred health services addressing sexual health, mental health and determinants of health may increase opportunities for engagement, prevention and harm reduction. An additional subgroup (48%) had fewer structural vulnerabilities, and further analyses are needed to better elucidate their distinct care needs.
Epidemioclinical profile of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Tataouine: a prospective longitudinal study

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Background: Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) constitutes a real public health problem in Tunisia mainly due to its consequences in terms of quality of life. The identification of the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the different forms of CL will facilitate the differentiation between them and will be useful for the therapeutic management, the prognostic evaluation and the adjustment of control measures. The aim of this study was to identify the different forms of CL in the city of Ghomrassen in Southern Tunisia according to parasite species and to describe the epidemiological and clinical profile of each form.

Methods: A prospective descriptive study was conducted between 07/02/2018 and 12/06/2020 at Ghomrassen primary healthcare facility in Tataouine. Adult volunteers between 18 and 65 years of age with CL were included in this study. Each participant was followed until lesions were healed with a maximum follow-up time of one year from the date of the first visit. Species were identified using the PCR-RFLP (Polymerase chain reaction- Restriction fragment length polymorphism).

Results: A total of 262 patients were included. Parasite species were identified in 64.1% of participants, of whom 83.9% were infected by L. major. L. major lesions occurred mainly in autumn (54.6%), were mostly multiple (58.2%) and situated on limbs (94.3%). On the other hand, L. tropica lesions occurred mainly in winter (44.4%, p=0.02) and were mostly single (63.0%, p=0.05). The duration of lesion evolution was comparable between L. major and L. tropica (151 days±4.5 vs 148±3.8, p=0.9).

Conclusions: The coexistence of two species of leishmaniasis in the same geographical area argues for the promotion of species identification by encouraging the development of sensitive, specific, and easy-to-use tests that can be used in primary health care facilities in endemic rural regions.

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Fine mapping of ascaris lumbricoides, trichuris trichiura and hookworm infections in sub-districts of makenene in Centre Region of Cameroon

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Background and Objective: Preventive chemotherapy (PC) that remains the main control strategy recommended by the World Health Organization to achieve the elimination of soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections as a public health problem must be strengthened by identifying the remaining transmission hot-spots for the deployment of appropriate control measures. This study was designed to perform micro scale mapping in order to identify transmission hot-spots of STH infections for targeted control operations.

Methods: Stool samples were collected from 1775 children in ten primary schools of eight sub-districts of Makenene in Cameroon. Kato-Katz technique was used to process and examine stool samples to detect STHs eggs. The prevalence of STH species as well as the infection intensities was compared. Data visualizations in forms of maps were made using Quantum geographic information system (QGIS) software.

Results: The overall prevalence of STH infections was 4.8% with a 95% confidence interval (CI) of 3.8-5.9%. 3.0% (95% CI:2.3-3.9) for Ascaris lumbricoides, 1.4% (95% CI 0.9-2.0) for Trichuris trichiura and 0.8% (95% CI 0.5-1.4) for hookworms. The prevalence of STH species differ significantly between schools and sub-districts.
The intensity of infections was light (2.4%, 1.1% and 0.8%), moderate (0.4%, 0.1% and 0.1%) and heavy (0.2%, 0.2% and 0%) for A. lumbricoides, T. trichiura and hookworms respectively. Between schools and sub-districts, significant difference was recorded in the means of infection intensities of T. trichiura and hookworms. This difference was also significant for T. trichiura when comparison were between sex. Fine mapping revealed that children harbouring heavy infections were clustered in the same sub-districts.

Conclusion: This study showed a diversity in the prevalence of STH species. It also highlighted the need for micro scale mapping to enable the localisation of high endemicity sub-districts where targeted control operations must be deployed to achieve STH elimination.

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The impact of the disruption of the seasonal chemoprevention services on the malaria epidemic in senegalese children: a study in the Sédhiou and Kolda regions

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Background and Objective: In Senegal seasonal chemoprevention (SMC) is routinely provided to children aged between 3-120 months. During the epidemic season 2018-2019 healthcare workers declared a strike that totally disrupted the SMC services in the regions of Sédhiou and Kolda. The study aimed to investigate the impact of the strike on the malaria epidemic dynamic.

Methods: Three epidemic seasons (from May to April) were considered, namely pre-strike, strike and post-strike seasons. For each season, monthly numbers of malaria cases occurred in children aged between 3-120 months and 10-day average rainfall data were retrieved from the regional databases. Incidence rates were calculated at regional and district levels and regression analyses using interrupted time series models were performed to evaluate differences in the incidence of malaria among the considered seasons.

Results: In the strike seasons, only 20 (16%) health centers (out of 124) provided SMC services. During the strike season, a total of 30,522 and 28,129 malaria cases were registered during the pre- and post-strike seasons, respectively, while in the strike season a total of 57,543 cases were observed. The malaria incidence in the strike season was about two times higher than the one registered in the pre-strike season (incidence rate ratio: 1.89, 95% CI 1.56-2.28; p<0.001), this significant difference was calculated at regional and district levels and regression analyses using interrupted time series models were performed to evaluate differences in the incidence of malaria among the considered seasons.

Pre-strike, strike and post-strike seasons for each season.

Conclusion: Our findings showed that the interruption of the SMC is associated with a significant increase in the incidence of malaria among the considered seasons.

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TB notification in children; the experience of targeted community demand creation amidst insecurity in Imo state Nigeria.

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Background and Objective: The 2022 Global TB report shows that Nigeria is one of the 30 high burden countries that have significantly contributed to the global Childhood TB epidemic. Despite significant improvements being made by the country in TB case notifications, children are being left behind as the childhood proportion remained at 7% nationally. The current security challenges in some parts of the country including the Imo state, worsen this challenge. This study aimed to determine how targeted community demand creation can contribute to TB Notification in Children in security-challenged settings.

Methods: The hotspot identification approach was used to identify and cluster parts of the country including the Imo state, worsen this challenge. This study aimed to determine how targeted community demand creation can contribute to TB Notification in Children in security-challenged settings.

Results: On the whole, 1,104 centers were engaged, and 162 demand creation activities were conducted leading to the referral of 579 children. A total of 115 pediatric TB cases were started on treatment through this intervention. The Paediatric TB notification trend within this period showed a continuous increase in childhood TB cases started on treatment.

Conclusion: Targeted outreachs through hotspots or clusters help to reduce the security challenges posed by large crowds gathering in the communities and patients travelling long distances to access treatment. This approach is effective in ensuring pediatric TB cases are identified and started on treatment amidst the worsening security challenges in many parts of Nigeria like Imo State.

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Knowledge, attitude, and perception of monkeypox among medical/health students across media space in Nigeria

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Background: Monkeypox is a rare disease caused by infection with the Monkeypox virus (MPXV). Although monkeypox existed and declined in the past, its resurgence is simultaneous with the rise in cases recently.

Methods: This study utilized a non-interventional, anonymous, self-administered web-based survey through a descriptive cross-sectional design to collect data from medical/health students (undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students). The E-Questionnaire was administered from 22nd July to 5th August through social media, and the data collected and extracted through an excel spreadsheet was analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0.

Results: A total of 203 respondents were obtained from 22nd July to 5th August, with ten of 19 (53.7%) were females, 92 (45.3%) were males with 18-25 years (63.5%), 25-30 years (26.6%), <30 years (7.4%) and <18 years (2.5%) age groups. Of the total respondents, 94.1% have heard about monkeypox before, 59.1% believed that monkeypox could be managed, 80.8% believed that monkeypox is zoonotic but can be transferred from human to human, and the majority (60.1%) are aware of the symptoms of monkeypox.

Conclusions: Medical/health students across social media show a relatively high knowledge of the Monkeypox virus with significant knowledge gap regarding the evolving epidemiologic and clinical manifestations, and the variety of components implicated in monkeypox transmission. Nonetheless, the knowledge is to be sustained and reinforced through continued awareness on social media and in rural areas with a high percentage of basic internet coverage and literacy. In order to direct proper surveillance, data collecting, readiness, and response operations, public health surveillance capacities in Nigeria must be urgently developed.

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Effect of treatment on school-aged children’s hemoglobin levels in a Schistosoma mansoni endemic area of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

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Background and Objective: Schistosomiasis is an important public health problem in Brazil and still represents a significant segment of the global burden of illness. The objective of this study was to assess the association between schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminths (STH) infection and hemoglobin levels of school aged children residing in areas in the Jequitinhonha Valley, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Methods: A cohort of 387 school-aged children positive for Schistosoma mansoni eggs were included. Parasitological, socioeconomic, demographic, and hemoglobin were analyzed in all children infected or coinfected with S. mansoni, hookworm, and/or Ascaris lumbricoides, aged 6 to 15 years, in eight endemic areas. Individuals were treated until they were determined to be negative for the presence of S. mansoni or STH. Individuals were surveyed again 12 and 24 months from the date of successful treatment. Hemoglobin levels before and after treatment were analyzed by multifactorial analysis of variance, with the predictors reinfection group, (co-)infection, time of observation, age, and the interaction between them. To evaluate the effect of anthelmintic treatment on hemoglobin levels, values before and after treatments were analyzed by Student’s paired t-test.
test. Repeated measures ANOVA was used to assess the association between hemoglobin levels with different participant characteristics. Results: The mean levels of hemoglobin in the first (13.1 g/dL) and second (13.3 g/dL) year post-treatment were significantly higher than at baseline (12.8 g/dL). At baseline, the hemoglobin levels of the co-infected individuals were significantly lower in relation to the non-co-infected individuals. However, in reinfected and non-reinfected groups this association was not statistically different in any follow up time point. Longitudinal analysis of hemoglobin level showed an increase over time, independent of age and reinfection by S. mansoni. Conclusion: The data suggest that treatment elevated Hb levels in this population, especially in the group of S. mansoni-infected children co-infected with STH.

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**RSV epidemiological burden in paediatric outpatients in Italy: a systematic review**

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Background: Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) infection is a paediatric threat, being the main cause of lower respiratory tract infections (LRTIs) in children <5 years of age and often leading to severe consequences (i.e., bronchiolitis and pneumonia). Preventive strategies are and will be available to reduce the burden of this respiratory infection. Therefore, in order to assess the effect of prevention strategies, establishing a baseline before implementation may be considered to be relevant. The aim of this systematic review is to describe the epidemiological burden of RSV infection in paediatric outpatients aged 0-5 years in Italy. Methods: We performed a systematic review by consulting PubMed, Embase, Scopus and the International HTA Database. We then applied inclusion and exclusion criteria, including limiting to English and Italian languages and articles published between Jan 1st 2000 and July 14th, 2022, requirement of RSV test-positive data and from patients in the aforementioned age range. Results: We retrieved 20,845 records collectively, from which 9 articles were eligible for our study. Overall, we found RSV test-positivity in outpatient children ranged from 18% to 41%. Data comparison across studies was challenging because of differences in initial diagnosis, source of information, sample population, and study design. Importantly, the RSV positivity increased from 2001-2002 (23.8%) to 2019-2020 (40.8%): this is perhaps due to true changes in the epidemiological trends, detection bias due is the first review summarizing RSV epidemiology in paediatric outpatients in Italy. In the future, more data on this topic will be crucial for an appropriate and effective preventive strategy to manage the RSV-related disease burden in paediatric outpatients. Funding: unrestricted grant by Sanofi.

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**Neuroinvasive toscana virus, Italy, 2016-2021: should we invest in improving surveillance?**

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Background and objective: Among viruses of the Phlebovirus genus in the Mediterranean area, sand flies transmitted Toscana virus (TOSV) can cause human neuro-invasive disease. Due to a lack of international surveillance, its impact on human health is poorly known, and considering high phlebotomine vectors density detected in some disease foci. We aim to describe the epidemiology all cases of neuro-invasive TOSV notified in Italy from 2016 to 2021. Methods: We analysed data from the Italian national TOSV surveillance system on all notified cases of neuro-invasive disease laboratory-confirmed with at least one of the following: TOSV isolation, TOSV-IgM in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), TOSV RT-PCR on CSF/blood/urine/other; TOSV IgM and IgG in serum, seroconversion/ four-fold increase in TOSV antibody titre. Results: Between July 2016 and October 2021, 6 transmission seasons, 331 confirmed cases of neuro-invasive TOSV were reported in Italy (median 56 cases/ year, range 35 in 2016 - 85 in 2018). Most cases were confirmed by PCR (271, 82%) and/or TOSV IgM and IgG detection (235, 71%). Cases were reported in 9/21 Italian Regions, mainly in the north-east. Average age was 46 (range 0 – 89 years), most cases were male (233, 70%). Disease onset occurred mainly between July and August (205, 62%). The mean annual incidence was 0.09 cases/100.000 ranging between 0.36 cases/100.000 in 2016 and 0.15 cases/100.000 in 2018. The annual mean 6-year incidence was similar across age groups (0.07 cases/100.000 ±80 years, 0.09 cases/100.000 in the 0.59 and 67.90 age groups). Conclusions: TOSV infection is endemic in Italy, causing on average 50 cases of neuro-invasive disease each year. This likely under-estimates infections, as neuro-invasive cases are rare events, most TOSV infections are mild, and in our analysis we only considered laboratory-confirmed cases. Increased disease detection and international surveillance could improve our understanding of the public health impact of TOSV.

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**Incidence rates of gonococcal disease in a tertiary level hospital in madrid (Spain) between 2019 and 2022**

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Background and Objectives: Gonococcal infection is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium Neisseria gonorrhoeae, whose incidence is increasing since the beginning of the century. Gonococcal infection can lead to serious complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease in women and orchitis in men. Given its importance at the Public Health level, the World Health Organization has included the control of this disease in the global strategies of the health sector for 2022-2030.

The main objective of this study is to analyze the incidence rate of N. gonorrhoeae reinfections and coinfections with Chlamydia trachomatis declared by a tertiary level hospital in the Community of Madrid since 2019. Methods: This is a descriptive study of the declared cases of N. gonorrhoeae from January 1, 2019 to November 18, 2022. The rate of reinfections in a period of 1 year and the incidence rate of coinfections with C. trachomatis each year are calculated.

Results: There were 136 new N. gonorrhoeae infections in 2019, 93 in 2020, 226 in 2021 and 271 in 2022. The incidence rate of reinfections was 2.22% in 2020, 2.73% in 2021 and 4.35% in 2022. The incidence rate of coinfections with C. trachomatis has been 28.1% in 2019, 24.44% in 2020, 27.27% in 2021 and 25.56% in 2022.

Conclusions: The incidence rate of N. gonorrhoeae reinfections in a tertiary hospital has been increasing. The rate of co-infections with C. trachomatis has maintained levels, although there has been a significant decrease in incidence in 2020, which can be explained by the COVID-19 pandemic (decrease in social interaction, reduction of screening programs, closure of health resources, etc.). The decrease in the incidence rate of coinfections in 2022 can be explained by the sample size of this year, which only includes until mid-November.

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**Trends in confirmed cases of sexually transmitted diseases among notifications in a portuguese city, 2018-2022**

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Background: Gonococcal infection is a sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) account for a significant number of morbidities and deaths. During the past few years, there has been an increase in the number of reported cases of STDs in Portugal. This study was designed to assess four-year trends in the percentage of confirmed STD cases among clinical notifications in a Portuguese city, from 2018 through December of 2022. Methods: The Portuguese Epidemiological Surveillance System (SINAVE) provided data on STD notifications and confirmed cases. The data were analyzed to determine the percentage of confirmed cases among all notifications every year.
Additionally, the percentage of confirmed cases by specific STDs was examined. Results: Based on the results of the analysis, the percentage of confirmed STD cases in the city has increased from 2018 to 2022. A percentage of 68% of confirmed cases was reported in 2018, which increased to 74.4% in 2019 and 83% in 2020. Further increases occurred in 2021 and 2022, reaching 84% and 88.9%, respectively. This trend, however, differed in specific STDs, with syphilis increasing from 14% in 2018 to 68% in 2022.

Conclusion: It may be that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a restrictive effect on the number of confirmed cases. Many individuals with mild or no symptoms may have avoided seeking medical attention due to the pandemic, resulting in a higher percentage of confirmed cases. In part, this may be due to reduced access to medical care and diagnosis due to the pandemic, and some individuals may have neglected to visit a healthcare provider as a result. This has resulted in STDs that may otherwise have been diagnosed and treated early slipping through the cracks.

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Prevalence and risk factors associated with schistosomiasis among women living with hiv/aids in lower moshi kilimanjaro, Tanzania
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Background: Schistosomiasis infection has been associated with increased risk of HIV infection in African women. The co-infection between schistosomiasis and HIV /AIDS infection can be mediated through social behavioral factors. Cases show that over 200 million people are infected worldwide with a disproportionate burden in Africa, about 90% cases found alongside co-infection with HIV/AIDS.

Objective
To determine the prevalence and risk factors associated with schistosomiasis among women residents to HIV/AIDS in lower Moshi Kilimanjaro

Methodology: This study was a cross sectional hospital based analytical study, which was conducted in lower Moshi (Pasua, TPC, Arusha chini, Mabogini) from April to June 2021. The study population was HIV/AIDS infected women aged (15-49)years. A minimum of 260 women was enrolled in this study with a simple random sampling technique. A questionnaire was a tool for data collection. Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20.Microscopic examination was performed to test for schistosome infection where urine sample was used for detection of Schistosoma haematobium by membrane filtration method.

Results: A total of 260 participants were enrolled. The prevalence of schistosomiasis among HIV/AIDS positive women is 5% (13/260). There was an association between the outcome (schistosomiasis) and the previous infection of HIV/AIDS with a p-value <0.01. The low prevalence of Schistosomiasis among HIV/AIDS women is 5% Only previous infection were associated with schistosomiasis. So strategic plans such as provision of Praziquantel drugs in the CTC and health seminars should be provided to residents in lower Moshi Kilimanjaro.

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Protecting health workforce through vaccination in low and lower-middle income countries
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Outline: Protecting people worldwide with the appropriate vaccinations is a priority to save millions of lives. This is even more true for the healthcare and public health workforce, very often at the front line in caring for patients and communities. Indeed, the World Health Organization has prioritized healthcare workers for COVID-19 vaccine. While many countries, including those in less wealthy settings, often have infrastructures and policies to guarantee vaccinations for children, this is not always the case for adults nor for health workers. Indeed, in many countries a lack of infrastructures or appropriate policies undermine the access to vaccination throughout the life span. This means that high risks categories like the health workers are not protected creating a huge problem not only for the individual but for the whole society. Vaccine administration relies on existing immunization infrastructures. However, worldwide nearly 40% of countries have no immunization infrastructure to deliver adult immunization and almost 60% of the world’s population lives in countries with no routine adult immunization programs. This applies also to the health workers. COVID-19 vaccines are being administered in many low- and lower-middle income countries (LIC and LMIC) that do not have routine adult immunization infrastructure. This means also lack of mobilization and outreach, poor vaccine storage, handling, delivery, and waste management ability for this category. To administer COVID-19 vaccines to the adult populations, needed infrastructures and related actives should be developed. We should take advantage of this momentum to advocate for a sustainable development of infrastructures and measures to guarantee vaccination during the full life span, going beyond COVID-19 vaccine, starting with the health workforce.

Aims: The World Federation of Public Health Associations (WFPHA) has worked together with its public health associations members to map out in which LIC and LMIC countries those structures are in place or under preparation to support the COVID-19 immunization, with the goal of encouraging the use of these resources to ensure sustainable routine immunization of health workers. Through literature review, WHO data analyses, survey among our members and focus groups, WFPHA has developed a series of recommendations to be used by national public health association to advocate with their government to reach this common goal.

Key questions: During the workshop, key opinion leaders from different regions will discuss the recommendations and share their experiences on how to develop, strengthen, and sustain immunization systems for health workers in LICs and LMICs and beyond to ensure routine immunization protecting health workers, patients and communities.

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Strengthening Public Health Systems to Prevent and Respond to High-Consequence Biological Threats
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Outline of the overall workshop
COVID-19 has revealed that national governments and the international community are woefully unprepared to respond to pandemics—underscoring our shared vulnerability to future catastrophic biological threats that could meet or exceed the severe consequences of the current pandemic. This workshop: * equips public health personnel for early identification of malicious use of the tools of modern biology, an accident-caused biological event, or a naturally occurring pathogen emerging in a novel manner; * familiarizes public health staff with concepts of One Health, disease spillover, and indices of suspicion; * prepares public health entities with effective communications approaches to convey the scope and severity of an outbreak; and * facilitates multi- and inter-disciplinary responses applicable across the whole of society.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts
Upon completion of this workshop, participants will be able to: * identify and analyze evidence of an emerging outbreak; * apply a participatory foresight, co-creative, future, and transformation-oriented methodology to structure a transformative model for a disciplined exploration of scenarios to confront complex challenges and facilitate improved outcomes; * evaluate current policy priorities and potential new policy directions; * see how the impact of possible policy decisions may combine with other developments; * inform, support, and link policymaking in and across a range of sectors; * identify societal demands and challenges; and * anticipate future developments, disruptive events, risks, and opportunities. The workshop begins with a scenario-based quiz, designed to illuminate disparate and often conflicting perspectives across civil society. Participants are familiarized with roles and responsibilities via Socratic roleplaying and provocative inquiry. Small groups are then assigned outbreak-related input and tasked to make recommendations to governmental leadership. Design of the scenarios is such that irreconcilable results emerge. Best practices are then reviewed, followed by a workshop-ending post quiz.

Key questions the workshop will address
The workshop engages "mitigation scenarios" based on the "Confront, Regulate, Overcome" metamodel combined with the "Security, Rescue, Care" response modalities, helpful and required for cooperation and coordination of law enforcement, fire, civil security resources, hospitals, and first line responder teams. The exercise reveals gaps in national and international biosecurity and pandemic preparedness architectures. It explores opportunities for better cooperation to improve prevention and response capabilities for high consequence biological events and to generate actionable public health recommendations for the
Building a public health leadership curriculum for future pandemic preparedness

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The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized the importance of effective public health leadership, and collaboration on multiple levels. Public- and global health leaders took many different approaches to reduce the spread of COVID-19. We investigated lessons learned about essential public health leadership skills through literature review, and through six 60-minute interviews with public health leaders in Chicagoland area during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, we developed a course syllabus to effectively teach public health leadership skills to future public health leaders. The developed leadership syllabus consists of four segments, discussing essential leadership skills in times of pandemic, outbreak investigation, global health disparities, and a personal leadership skill development plan. Teaching methods include case studies, narratives, reflections, podcasts, and teamwork assignments. We chose these methods because they will inspire students to further develop skills that will be necessary as a public health leader. Skills that should be taught to future public health leaders can be subdivided in five categories: social, emergency response, epidemiology, outbreak management, and technical skills. In particular, strong strategic thinking, teamwork, and communication skills are indispensable for a leader during a pandemic. Additional to essential skills, we identified certain personality traits that a public health leader should possess: such as flexibility, accountability, empathy, and having a clear vision. A limitation of our research is that we have only been able to perform six qualitative interviews, while the rest of our research was based on literature review of articles published during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the qualitative interviews were performed with some of Chicagoland areas most influential leaders, for example Dr. Rachel Rubin and Dr. Kiran Joshi, Co-leads at the Cook County Department of Public Health. Sharing these essential public health leadership skills identified during the COVID-19 pandemic, and teaching them to future public health professionals can improve future pandemic preparedness.
strategies that considered residents with cognitive impairment, who have been most impact by the COVID-19 pandemic. Databases were searched April-May 2022 for peer reviewed articles and grey literature, with additional searches on policy and service delivery to August 2022, with 147 articles included. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the lack of integration across health and aged care sectors, and issues with governance, accountability and comprehensive services delivered to RACFs. Response strategies that considered residents with cognitive impairment were limited. The need to ensure advance care and palliative care planning within COVID-19 responses was evident. Clear guidelines and additional resourcing are required for utilisation of telehealth during a pandemic, particularly to ensure access to diagnostic and treatment services for residents with cognitive impairment.

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Vaccine hesitancy among the indigenous tribes of North East India: an incipient crisis

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Background: Vaccine hesitancy has become an important concern to public health as it carries both individual and community level risks; however, it lacks proper assessment till date. Understanding the burden and the reasons for the same thus becomes a key for an effective solution towards the COVID vaccination among the indigenous tribal community.

Methods: A community based sequential explanatory mixed method study was conducted among 238 eligible indigenous Khasi tribes of Meghalaya, North East India. The quantitative part involved a cross-sectional study to determine the proportion of vaccine hesitancy and the qualitative part comprised of in-depth interviews among the eligible residents and key informant interview among the health workers providing the vaccination services, to explore the facilitators and barriers of vaccine uptake.

Results: A total of 113 (47.5% (95% CI: 41.0%-54.0%)) participants were found to be hesitant to vaccination, among which 40 (16.8% (95% CI: 12.4%-22.3%)) were initially hesitant and 73 (30.7% (95% CI: 24.9%-37.0%)) had vaccine refusal. The themes generated through qualitative interviews were individual related, disease related, vaccine related, healthcare system and provider related and socio-cultural and religious. The main barriers were identified under perceived susceptibility and perceived severity under the individual perception along with ambiguity aversion, scepticism about the efficacy, mistrust, concerns on side effects, rumours and socio-cultural and religious misbeliefs acting as major perceived barriers for likelihood of action. Some of the facilitators were literacy, health consciousness, family motivation and perceived benefit on effectiveness.

Conclusions: and recommendations: Vaccine hesitancy is found to be relatively higher for the indigenous tribes and it depends on complacency towards the vaccine, confidence on its safety, perceived susceptibility and severity to the disease coupled with modifying factors for cues for action. Healthcare workers should better communicate to improve the uptake of vaccine by reducing the barriers on the vaccine acceptance.

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Outcomes of home isolated COVID-19 patients and risk factors associated with the adverse outcomes: Longitudinal Retrospective Study in Shimoga, Karnataka

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Background: COVID-19 is a current global pandemic caused by the newly discovered novel SARS-CoV-2. According to studies, patients who have died thus far were older, more likely to be male, and to have a comorbidity such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, or lung disease thus necessitating the assessment of risk variables in various demographic groups or contexts. Aims: 1. To estimate the proportion of different outcomes such as recovery, hospitalization, and mortality among home isolated covid-19 patients, 2. To estimate the proportion and to determine various risk factors associated with COVID-19 adverse outcome.

Methodology: The study was carried out in Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences, Shimamogga, Karnataka. Data was collected by telephonic Interview. Study design: Longitudinal retrospective study. Study Population: Home isolated COVID-19 patients . Inclusion criteria: All COVID-19 patients registered in triage of Mcgann hospital, during April 20th-June 20th 2021. Exclusion criteria: People who did not consent, or were suffering from mental illnesses, or did not respond Study period: April 20th-June 20th, 2021. Sample size: 168. Sampling: All the patients who reported in Mccann triage during April 20th-June 20th, 2021.

Results: A total of 168 people participated in this study, with 93 men (53.3%) and 75 women (44.7%). More than 90% of patients in the Home Isolated COVID 19 patients recovered, 10.7% required hospitalisation, and 3% died. One third of the patients (37%) had one or more comorbidities. Conclusions: Our study shows that older age, male gender and comorbidities have higher hospitalisation rates. Comorbidities and older age were associated with a higher risk of death in hospitalised patients. Even though recovery rate is very high, a significant (10.75%) home isolated patients need hospital admission in the disease course. So, the proper monitoring of home isolated patients can save the lives of many COVID-19 patients.

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Stress, coping and psychological wellbeing of postgraduate student in Ireland during COVID 19 pandemic

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Present research aimed at identifying how postgraduate students in Ireland were coping with stress and the relationship between coping strategies to wellbeing, considering the context of the covid 19 pandemic. The purpose of the current study was to determine the extent to which diverse postgraduate students were experiencing a various range of covid related stress, how do they cope with stressors and its relationship to their wellbeing. It was a cross-sectional and correlational study where measures of covid stress, coping strategies, psychological well-being and key demographics were collected through an online survey. Data were collected via UL Qualtrics by inviting postgraduate students of the University of Limerick (UL) in Ireland through email and social media posts. Total 109 postgraduates of UL participated in the research and data were analyzed by using SPSS ( version 23).To test the hypotheses of the study, Hayes’ process macro for mediation and moderation analysis in SPSS was employed. Findings demonstrated that covid stress was undermining the wellbeing of postgraduate students and informal coping strategies mediate the relationship between stress and wellbeing. Here informal coping strategies indicated exercise, listening to music or spending time with housemates for leisure activities. Whereas, formal emotional coping strategies (i.e.counselling) didnt either mediate or moderate the relationship between stress and wellbeing. However, majority of the student agreed that online anonymous wellbeing services would be beneficial for them too face with covid related stress. Present study shed light emphasizing diverse postgraduate students’ wellbeing, and their emotional needs and support services at Irish Universities as Ireland is a global hub for highly diverse international students. This study developed two new covi related scales (i.e. stressors and coping scale) which also has a preferred practical and policy implications for the post-pandemic era.

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Psychological impact of the early stage of the COVID-19 outbreak, what have we learned? A systematic review

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Background and objectives: As in previous pandemics, the COVID-19 outbreak has been inflicting different mental disorders upon people. As it was a question of a new virus, research had to be carried out to promptly react to this global crisis. Significant effects of COVID in its earlier stage such as high mortality, speed of transmission, no cure had led to a novel psychological pandemic that made the COVID-19 pandemic management more difficult. The Objective of this systematic review is to explore the global view of the psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in its earlier stage.

Methods: A systematic search of PubMed, EMBASE, and Google Scholar databases was performed up to June 20, 2020. Three authors evaluated full-text articles regarding predefined criteria. We utilized a modified version of the
Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for observational studies to assess the risk of bias. The review protocol is registered and available online in PROSPERO.

Findings: This systematic review included participants from all over the world except Africa and Oceania. Fifty-four descriptive studies were included in the review. Overall, the analysis from this review suggested that there is a lack of sufficient robust evidence to confirm the association between the COVID-19 pandemic and mental impact. However, most of the studies pleaded for the assumption that the pandemic affected the mental health of the population throughout the world.

Conclusions: Governments and decision-makers are required to respond promptly to any eventual outbreak to ensure the populations mental health well-being through some strategic planning and prevention.

Keywords: systematic review, COVID-19, mental health, psychological impact, psychological symptoms.

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Knowledge and attitude of COVID-19 preventive practice in Mongolia
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As of September 21, 2021, 65.3 percent of Mongolias population was vaccinated at full dose. However, as of COVID-19 confirmed cases, Mongolia is in the top five countries in the West Pacific. This indicates that there is a lack of practice to prevention from coronavirus infection in the population. This survey Aims to compare the level of attitudes, and practices of the population towards coronavirus infection with the Results of the baseline survey Results; and disseminate evidence-based recommendations for decision-makers who are dealing with the pandemic. The cross sectional method used for data collection and analysis was conducted using SPSS-23. A total of 1896 people aged 15-60 years old participated in the study. The 56.6% were from Ulaanbaatar and 43.4% were from rural areas. Compared to the baseline survey Results, in the follow-up survey, practices of wearing masks in the workplace or indoor environment (73.0%) had increased. Most of the population surveyed is aware of ways to preventive measures of infection.

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Informational and structural barriers to uptake of preventive behaviours among Healthcare workers working in both isolation and non-isolation sites during COVID 19 in Zambia
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Healthcare workers (HCWs) are at higher risk of contracting COVID-19 due to the nature of their jobs, handling patients in proximity. We aimed to explore HCWs perspectives on their knowledge, skills needs, attitudes towards, and their ability to practice preventive behaviours in the context of COVID-19 in Zambia. 20 in-depth interviews [IDIs] via phone 10 from an isolation facility and 10 from a non-isolation facility.

Preliminary results: HCWs had sufficient information on how COVID-19 is transmitted, managed, and prevented. Some participants received training on oxygen therapy, infection prevention practices, donning and doffing and admission of critically ill patients but would want more continuous training. Facility changes such as increased staffing, outdoor screening tests, temperature checks helped reduce the spread in the facilities. HCW continued to practice infection prevention to protect themselves from COVID-19 but faced challenges of insufficient, supplies and equipment to meet prevention needs and treat COVID-19 patients and NCD patients were some of the noted challenges faced in the prevention and management of COVID-19. HCW also mentioned the emotional stress of treating patients, especially during the surge, where they felt overwhelmed and anxious handling patients and felt the need to have mental health services offered to them recommended that for they to be adequately protected they needed an adequate and consistent supply of well-fitting PPE, tests kits and medication for comorbid diseases like diabetes and hypertension and availability of products to support infection prevention control such as running water, soap, hand sanitisers, and gloves.

Conclusions: HCWs in all health facilities need continuous training, as COVID-19 evolves. There is a need for supply of quality well-fitting PPE, more rapid test kits and a sufficient supply of medication for comorbid diseases will also aid in ensuring a reduction in transmission of COVID-19 in facilities.

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Exploring COVID-19 risks in Ghana, Cameroon, and Malawi
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Extensive immunisation plays a critical role in preventing, containing, and stopping transmission of COVID-19, and the success of extensive immunisation hinges on individual acceptance of these approved vaccines. However, in several African countries, people's reluctance to receive the recommended vaccines remains a major concern. This paper uses a qualitative research approach that included 144 semi-structured interviews to investigate the ways people in Ghana, Malawi, and Cameroon construct and understand risk related to COVID-19 and recommended vaccines. Using the concept of riskscapes, our Findings bring to the fore an alternative geographical understanding of COVID-19 viral spread and COVID-19 vaccines, where spatial, relational, and temporal dimensions of risk are intimately interwoven. Spatiality was important to people's understanding of risk. People's understanding of COVID-19 viral spread and COVID-19 vaccine risks was tied to specific sites and landscapes. The Findings show that vaccine safety goes beyond clinical and regulatory authority approvals; it encompasses forces which are socio-spatial in nature. Additionally, our Findings highlight how power relations are manifested at macro- and micro-structures and operate through different channels to influence COVID-19 vaccine acceptance and rejection. We contend that the multiple manifestations of power relations have implications regarding the individualisation of risk. In some situations, people manifest autonomy regarding managing risk and in other cases that autonomy is challenged through macro and micro power structures. Promoting COVID-19 vaccine uptake requires understanding the socio-spatial perceptions of risk. An in-depth understanding of localised perceptions of COVID-19, including COVID-19 vaccines, leads to contextualised and local public health responses to tackle the current pandemic and future ones.

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Multidisciplinary rehabilitation in intensive care for COVID-19 - a randomized controlled trial
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Background and Objective: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has led to an increasing number of patients in the intensive care units (ICU). The size of this post-ICU cohort will be unprecedented, with many patients vulnerable to post-intensive care syndrome. PICS is recognized as a growing public health burden due to the associated neuropsychological and functional disability, and the evidence suggests that the prevention from ICU admission is more important and effective than intensive treatment of PICS following ICU discharge. The objective of this study was to analyze the respiratory and functional effects of a rehabilitation program on functional performance, in patients hospitalized in ICU due to COVID-19. Methods: We conducted a randomized controlled clinical trial. Participants were consecutively eligible enrolled to the control or intervention group. The control group received standard of care in the ICU, and the intervention group received a functional and respiratory rehabilitation protocol, that included medical, nursing, physiotherapy, and occupational therapy interventions. Results: At discharge, the intervention group showed significantly better muscular strength and respiratory capacity, and significantly less days of hospitalization (12.9±5.8 vs 15.6±6.7 days, P=0.037). At the 4- and 12-week follow-up we applied our main outcome measure - 6-minute walking test. The intervention group had significantly better Results than the control group on the 6-minute walking test at the 4-week follow-up (604±67 vs 571±57 m, P=0.018) and at the 12-week follow-up (639±53 vs 611±67, P=0.025). Conclusions: These Results support the role of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation program in COVID-19 patients hospitalized in ICU and adds evidence that the implementation of rehabilitation programs in ICU could Result in benefits outcomes for the critical ill patients.

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Assessment of the usability of SARS-CoV-2 self-tests in a peer-assisted model among factory workers in Bengaluru, India
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Background: The covid-19 pandemic exacerbated inequities in healthcare for vulnerable populations and exposed structural gaps in the health system in India.
During the pandemic peaks, access to quick, accurate, and affordable testing method was scarce due to overburdened public and private testing centers. Self-testing kits for home-based use for detecting the sars-cov-2 virus were introduced as a tool to bridge the gaps of conventional testing. This study aimed to determine the usability of SARS-COV-2 self-tests in a peer-assisted model among factory workers in Bengaluru, India. Methods: This mixed-method cross-sectional study of 106 factory workers in Bengaluru, India evaluated the usability of a nasal sampling-based covid-19 antigen self-test kit (PANBIO™) in a peer-assisted model from February to march 2022. An observer used a product-specific usability checklist consisting of critical and non-critical steps in the IFU to record the usability of the test kit and the mobile application as the participant performed the test with peer assistance.

Results: The average usability score of the test kit was 80.69% and the average usability score for uploading results through the mobile application was 34.01. 82.07% of the participants correctly interpreted pictures of positive results with 62.0% of participants being confident in performing and interpreting the test with the assistance of a peer. Whereas, 43.9% of participants were confident in performing and interpreting the test on their own suggesting that peer assistance is a key determinant for the usability of self-tests in marginalized populations.

Conclusions: Results of the usability and acceptability study suggest that a nasal sampling-based self-testing kit for covid-19 shows overall moderate to high levels of usability and high levels of acceptability in a peer-assisted workplace testing model. Determining the feasibility of implementing this model at scale is the next step to inform and advocate for other workplace self-testing programs for vulnerable populations.

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Inflammatory markers and hematologic indices in the prediction of severity of COVID-19: a single center study in Southern Philippines

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Various diagnostic tests across COVID-19 literatures were employed as surrogate markers in COVID-19, wherein interleukin-6 (IL-6) – gauge for cytokine storm or impending severity – is not readily available on third world countries particularly Philippines. This study determined the clinical value of inflammatory markers and hematologic indices as warning indicators in the prediction of severity of COVID-19 infection. Cut-off values were also determined. Methods: Demographics, baseline inflammatory markers and hematologic indices were retrieved from the database covering April-December 2020 as a single-center retrospective cohort. Univariate, Multivariate, and Receiver Operator Characteristic analyses were done. There were 1,368 patients: 845 nonsevere cases (61.77%) and 523 severe cases (38.23%). Diabetes, hypertension, leukemia, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic lung disease, liver disease and chronic kidney disease are seen more in severe group. HIV did not establish significant difference between two groups. Markers: C-reactive protein (CRP), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), ferritin, & procalcitonin; and indices neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), fibrinogen, & D-dimer are significantly higher in severe group. Diabetes (OR 2.19, 95% CI 1.01-4.76 p<0.05) and cancer (OR 4.58, 95% CI 1.24-4.76 p<0.05) emerged as potent independent risk factors for COVID severity. CRP (OR 1.24, 95% CI 1.12-1.37 p<0.05), LDH (OR 1.02, 95% CI 1.00-1.04 p<0.05), and ferritin (OR 1.004, 0.988-1.009 p<0.05) show the highest predictive value in developing severe COVID-19. Optimal cut-off values predictive of severity were determined more than 1.85 mg/dL for CRP (79% Sensitivity, 84% Specificity), more than 644.85 U/L for LDH (78.7% Sensitivity, 81.6% Specificity), and more than 621.4 ng/mL for ferritin (71.3% Sensitivity, 74.8% Specificity). Nonsevere cases with diabetes, cancer, and high levels of CRP (>1.85 mg/dL), LDH (>644.85 U/L), and ferritin (>621.4 ng/mL) have high predilection to become severe or O2-requiring in the course of infection. Utmost caution and monitoring at the onset are warranted.

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Hand Hygiene (HH) pre and post-SARS-CoV2 pandemic: What are we missing?

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Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are a public health problem. Many of the HAIs are preventable by following the 5 Moments for HH from WHO. We compared the degree of compliance of HH (DCHH) and the consumption of alcohol-based solutions (ABS) in our hospital in the years 2017-2019 (pre-pandemic) and 2021 (post-pandemic). The observation of DCHH was carried out annually from 2017-2021 according to the WHO methodology; with the exception of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. HH consumption is reported by the purchasing department and is an indirect indicator of the DCHH. The variables studied are: Consumption of ABS in liters x 1000/Patient Days per year (LPP); Number of HH actions observed (HAO) x 100/Number of HH opportunities observed per year for each of the 5 moments from WHO. For the analysis we used the program SPSS 24.0, x2 or t-student with [IC95] and p<0.05. In 2017, LPP was 11.9% (925000/777227); overall HAO 31.8% (84 actions/264 opportunities); Indication 1(1) 28.3% (30/106); Indication 2(12) 14.7% (5/34) Indication 3(0) 11.1% (2/18); Indication 4(5-4) 44.3% (47/106). In 2018: LPP was 44.2% (337660/76475); overall HAO 48.2% (370/768); HH 41.9% (136/325); 12.6% (56/459); 14-5 5.1% (167/325). In 2019: LPP was 12.5% (839487/67153); overall HAO 31.5% (218/692); HH 25.0% (73/292); 12.6% (2/31); 14-5 4.8% (141/292). In 2021: LPP was 9.5% (669580/70161); overall HAO 38.5% (119/309); HH 27.8% (27/97); HH 18.6% (11/59); HH 39.3% (22/56); HH 60.8% (59/97). LPP from 2017-2019 was 23.2% ([5141278/220855] vs. 2021’s 9.5% (669580/70161). For the year 2021, the global HAO RR 9.0 0.5-1.2 p=0.8; 11 RR 0.8 [0.5-1.2] p=0.2; 12 RR 0.7 [0.9-1.0] p=0.2; 13 RR 1.40 [0.87-2.22] p=0.1; 14-5 RR 1.5 [1.1-2.2] p<0.05. LPP for 2021 was lower (9.5%) than in pre-pandemic years (23.2%). The I-4-5 was significant. Healthcare workers appear to perceive the potential risk of cross-transmission only after making contact with the patient, or perhaps their actions are based on self-protection. It is essential to continue training in HH in favor of patient safety.

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Loneliness across the COVID-19 Pandemic: an Irish cohort study.

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Background and Objectives: Loneliness and existential loneliness are undesirable states which may have been inflated during the COVID-19 pandemic across the population. The Objective was to assess trajectory of loneliness among Irish adults during the COVID-19 pandemic, predictors of baseline and changes in loneliness over time, and to evaluate existential loneliness towards the end of the pandemic, and its correlates.

Methods: Longitudinal panel data were gathered from 1041 participants aged 18-80 from 31st March 2020 across four waves. Latent growth models in a structural equation modelling context were used to evaluate change in loneliness over time. A separate structural equation model was used to evaluate correlates of existential loneliness.

Results: At a group level there was little change in loneliness over time (estimate = 0.04) and participants were on average moderately lonely at baseline (intercept estimate = 1.62). At baseline loneliness was associated with: being younger, not being in a relationship, being employed in healthcare, lower levels of neighbourhood belongingness, social contact from family, and higher levels of depression. Change in loneliness was associated with: being employed in healthcare (negative change, possibly regression to mean), and depression levels (negative change, again likely regression to mean). Existential loneliness was associated, cross-sectionally, with loneliness (beta = 0.46), depression (beta = 0.1), sex (beta = -0.134), age (beta = -1.19), relationship status (beta = 1.14), and empathy (beta = -0.151).

Conclusions: We describe correlates of loneliness in the first Irish lockdown of 2020, as well as predictors of changes in loneliness across the pandemic, and correlates of existential loneliness at a later stage in the pandemic. Results indicate that those working in healthcare in particular had highest levels of loneliness during the first lockdown. Results are discussed in the context of potentially informative theoretical frameworks of loneliness.

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Characteristics and outcomes of COVID-19 among people living with HIV at Eka Kotebe General Hospital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Introduction: Evidences about the interplay between HIV and COVID-19 are not entirely consistent.
Objectives: Compare the adverse outcomes of COVID-19 among people living with and without HIV/AIDS and explore factors that determine outcomes. Methods: We conducted a retrospective cohort study on medical records of patients who had a positive RT-PCR for COVID-19 and were admitted to Eka Kotebe General Hospital from March 2020 to October 2021. Results: Four hundred twenty-seven, 108 exposed (people living with HIV/AIDS) and 319 non-exposed (people without HIV/AIDS) were included in the study. The median age for PLWH and people without HIV was 49.5 (40–59) and 48 (32–65) respectively. Of those, 258 (60.4%) were male. There were significant differences between PLWH and people without HIV in terms of age, TB, pregnancy, chronic liver disease, complications, shock, WBC count, and end outcome (alive or dead). There was no association between HIV status and the need for oxygen, ICU admission, and disease severity. After adjusting for other variables, mortality was significantly higher among PLWH (AOR = 2.25, 95% CI 1.11–5.56, p=0.023).

Conclusions: PLWH with COVID-19 have a higher rate of in-hospital mortality than people without HIV, although there was no association between HIV status and the requirement for ICU admission, mechanical ventilation, oxygen support, or the severity of the disease at the time of admission.

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Social connectedness and emotional health during the COVID-19 pandemic: a population-based latent profile analysis examining changes in connectedness and emotional health among adolescents in British Columbia, Canada
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This study examined profiles of social connectedness among early adolescents in grade 7 before the COVID-19 pandemic was declared (Winter 2020), and again in grade 8 during the second Wave of the pandemic (Winter 2021), applying a person-centered approach. Linked data from 1753 early adolescents (49% female) from British Columbia (BC), Canada who completed the Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI) survey in grade 7 and 8 were used. Elementary and middle schools in the province of BC were open for in-person instruction during the 2021 school year. Students reported on positive (life satisfaction) and negative (depressive symptoms) mental wellbeing indicators and connectedness with peers, and adults at home, school and in the community. Latent Profile Analysis was performed to identify profiles of connectedness for students in grades 7 and 8. Latent Transition Analysis was performed to examine transitions in connectedness profiles from grade 7 to grade 8. Multiple regression analyses examined the associations between profile membership in grade 7 and mental wellbeing in grade 8. Further analysis examined the association between transitions in profile membership between grades 7 and 8 (i.e., increases versus decreases in connectedness over time) and mental wellbeing in grade 8. We found that connectedness in multiple domains in grade 7 was related to significantly higher levels of mental wellbeing in grade 8, controlling for early adolescents’ demographic Background, wellbeing in grade 7, and COVID-related mental health worries. Wellbeing was highest for those who felt highly connected in all domains and lowest for those who felt consistently lower levels of connection. Profile membership was relatively stable over the two time points. However, for those who transitioned to a different connectedness profile, increases in connectedness were related to improvements in mental wellbeing and decreases were related to a decline in wellbeing over time.

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Strength of community engagement in controlling and preventing COVID-19 in a highly vulnerable Māori populated region in New Zealand
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Background and objectives: Taiaowelhi district in New Zealand has a unique demographic and geographic makeup in which Māori represent 53% of the population and are disproportionately represented in adverse health and social outcomes. In this context, an equitable response was required to ensure all families and communities could access timely support to minimise the impact of COVID-19, despite existing stressors, including comorbidities, economic deprivation and housing stress. The programs primary Objectives are to establish a community-led, clinically partnered and locally structured program to respond to the COVID pandemic, to coordinate responses to reduce the risk of fragmented service to families, and to mitigate community transmission of COVID. Methods: Public Health identified a well-established community organisation named “Te Kupenga Net Trust” which had already delivered a range of welfare services to indigenous population groups in the region. Representatives of the leading partners engaged with the trust, and the service structure was transformed into a COVID service provider named "Takatū Hub". Public Health and the main co-partners through the Takatū Hub provided welfare, psychosocial support, primary care, mental health and addiction, and testing and isolation.

Results: The majority of 16,784 local COVID patients and their families received immediate medical and welfare advice from the service. Taiaowelhi Māori COVID hospitalization rate is remarkably lower (1.8/1000) than the national rate (3.08/1000). This could be related to better community care in Taiaowelhi through this specific programme. This programme generated other positive effects, such as: a new and unique workforce trained with the agility and ability to respond to exceptional circumstances, strengthened relationships between agencies, and shared learnings and successes evident in different parts of the service continuum.

Conclusions: This exercise has demonstrated that localised and community-led establishments can be transformed into other health settings in public health crises and provide community support and care to reduce hospitalization.

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Effects of COVID-19 vaccination type and doses on symptoms and hospitalization of healthcare professionals having SARS-CoV2 infection
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Background: It is an important issue for public health to protect healthcare professionals who are fighting the virus most closely in the COVID-19 pandemic from illness and hospitalization with vaccines. It was aimed to investigate the effects of different types and numbers of vaccines administered for COVID-19 in isolated healthcare professionals in Turkey on symptoms and hospitalization.

Methods: Between February 2021-March 2022, questionnaire were applied to healthcare professionals who tested positive for COVID-19 infection, at home or on the first day of the isolation process in the hospital, by telephone interview. The data obtained were evaluated as a retrospective cohort study. Results: 71.3% of the people in the study (N=690) were female, mean age was 31.6 ± 8.9 years. 634people(91.9%) said they had at least one dose of vaccine, 150people(21.7%) said they had COVID at least once before our follow-up. 182people(26.4%) who had at least one dose of vaccine received only sinovac vaccine,112people(16.2%) received only biontech vaccine and 293people(42.5%) received both vaccine types. The most common symptoms on the first day of our calls among 690people were nasal discharge/congestion(58.8%), cough(57.0%), musculoskeletal pain(56.5%), sore throat(55.5%) and fever/chills/chills(43.2%). After the diagnosis of COVID-19 14people(2.0%) were hospitalized. Hospitalization was found to be statistically higher in those who were not vaccinated(p=0.003). The risk of loss of taste and smell and dizziness were found to be statistically higher in the unvaccinated compared to the vaccinated(relative risk=0.036, 0.032, 0.030).

Conclusions: The high rate of hospitalization, loss of taste and smell, and dizziness in unvaccinated patients is an important indicator of workforce loss in healthcare professionals and poses a serious threat to public health. Giving priority to healthcare professionals in vaccination programs is extremely important for the uninterrupted continuation of health services in future pandemics. The continuation of this study with a larger sample is an significant issue that should be considered in terms of protecting public health.

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Pediatric COVID-19 population in Tunisia from 2020 to 2022: clinical characteristics and risk factors of severity
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Background: Tunisia was one of the countries with the highest COVID-19 mortality worldwide. Although clinical characteristics and risk factors for severe disease in COVID-19 patients have been described in many studies, works on the pediatric population are still scarce. Objectives: The aim of our study was to describe

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the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in pediatric patients in a tertiary care center since the start of the pandemic until the end of hospitalization to identify their association to severe forms. Methods: Since the start of the pandemic, the prevention and security of care department has been recording all new cases of COVID-19 hospitalized in the various units in which these patients were hospitalized. Daily monitoring of the evolution of the patient's conditions was promised by the hygienist technicians of our department.

Results: Overall, 180 confirmed COVID-19 pediatric patients have been admitted in our hospital. Most patients were male (51.1%); the median age was 11 [8] years. The median length of stay was 3 days [2-8]. Comorbidities were present among 43.9%: renal diseases (13.3%), coronary artery diseases (11.7%) and neurological diseases 6.7%. Most patients had an important degree of hypoxemia, with 12.8% of them requiring supplemental oxygen, and 4.4% needed intubation. The overall case fatality rate was 6.7%. The multivariate analysis revealed Independent risk factors which were: male gender (p = 0.019, OR 1.363, IC [1.053-1.763]); use of nasal cannula (p = 10^-3; OR 2.025, IC [1.937-2.933]); optiflow (p = 10^-3, OR : 11.042, IC [6.366-19.155]); noninvasive ventilation (p = 10^-3; OR 24.14, IC [13.78-42.29]); comorbidities (p = 0.001, 1.733[1.24;2.42]) such as Hypertension, diabetes(p=0.016,1.4[1.07;1.93]), neurological disorders (p=0.025; 1.64[1.06;2.53]) and obesity (p=10^-3.941;83.8.45). Conclusions: identifying these risk factors is of tremendous importance to improve the management of pediatric patients at risk of severe forms and to guide the development of preventive measures.

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COVID antibodies in patients treated with immune suppressive drugs after 4 doses of vaccination

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Introduction: CD20 is a phosphoprotein expressed on the surface of B lymphocytes. Antibody binding to CD20 causes a reduction in the number of CD20+ cells through three mechanisms: antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, complement-mediated cytotoxicity, and induction of B cell apoptosis. Objective: to know the level of CD20 antibodies produced in immunosuppressed patients with anti-CD20 drugs after their 4 doses of COVID-19 vaccine. Material and Methods: A group of patients with autoimmune pathologies was obtained with inclusion criteria (being in conditions of immunosuppression or autoimmune disease, being able to control them for antibodies, knowing their basic characteristics) and exclusion criteria (lost patients). In the end, 447 patients were included. Variables studied Ac of cov (Quart), age in years, sex, drug, treatment time. Results: In the final analysis of the results, the mean age was 63 years, being somewhat higher in men than in women, and the mean of Ac of cov was 243. In the multiple regression taking the number of antibodies as the dependent variable, the significant variables were: the treatment time coefficient 2.47 (1.3-3.2), and the age of the patients with 1 9 (1.3-2.8). The interactions between the different variables were not significant. Conclusions: The factors that conditioned the level of antibody response in COVID-19 vaccination in this type of patient were the time of treatment and age. Keywords: covid vaccination, antibodies, immunosuppression

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Perspectives on future of healthcare worker in post-COVID-19 Era: a comparative study of Eastern Europe and Middle Eastern economics concerning healthcare workers

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The healthcare landscape in many countries around the world has failed to change quickly to respond to the necessities of the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the demand for healthcare services during the pandemic has plunged rapidly and government responses were limited to the healthcare system, the human labor in the healthcare system, and government financial contribution prior COVID-19 and the government preparedness for pandemics.

COVID-19 has been a serious challenge for the global markets and for labor in all sectors, however, the healthcare worker have had many difficult and serious challenges including encountering COVID-19 with limited information on this contagious virus, dealing with the infected patients, dealing with their family needs and running hospitals and healthcare centers to assure required healthcare services are delivered properly. For healthcare workers hospitals impose mandatory work at healthcare locations, while for many other organizations and institutions a new trend of working remote or online from home was practiced. The sudden switch to work in hospitals and in COVID-19 centers has created fear even for healthcare workers to expose to the threat directly because when healthcare workers were infected hospitals did not have enough capacity to even take care to their workers. The sample of this study will focus on Easter European economics while compare them to the Middle Easter economics, the healthcare workers in both regions as the two case studies will be analyzed. The study is guided by few essential questions are: to what extend healthcare workers got supported to avoid them encounter serious financial difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic? Links: [1] http://events.decorporate.ca/#FTN1 [2] http://events.decorporate.ca/#Fmn1

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Compliance to health risk warning in notification of COVID-19 close contacts of exposure and Self-monitoring requirements

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Aim: We aim to describe the overall compliance rates in the electronic acknowledgement of HRW notification receipt and submission of ART results and its contribution to effective pandemic management. Methodology and Results: Based on electronic records held centrally. From 1 Nov 21 to 31 Jan 22, a total of 435,598 Health Risk Warning (HRW) notifications were sent via SMS to close contacts of COVID-19 cases. 95.56% of the intended recipients
acknowledged receipt electronically and 95.04% of the pHWRs submitted ART results electronically. We noted a statistically significant difference between the proportions of those aged <60 years old and those aged ≥60 years old, in terms of electronic acknowledgement and ART result submission compliance rates.

Discussion: Plausible explanations for the trend observed include a relatively higher proportion of the elderly being non-conversant in the English language or who had a lower level of digital literacy. Those living alone and/or who are socially isolated during the pandemic may have experienced difficulties obtaining assistance in terms of interpreting and responding to these electronic messages. Given the widespread acceptability of SMSs as an electronic means to quickly notify close contacts of all ages, their exposure and prescribed public health actions, we are of the opinion that it is a valuable tool and should be used for future pandemics in populations characterised by a high level of social responsibility and high mobile phone penetration rate. However, particular attention should be paid to individuals aged 81 to 85 years old and in the adjacent age bands as they were noted to be characterised by low acknowledgement and compliance rates, presumably due to lower IT literacy and limited accessibility to electronic devices.

Results: The baseline SAR in household contacts was 0.478 (within household variations of 0.03) and 0.488 at the end of the follow-up. Of infected households, 13.6% of contacts were asymptomatic at baseline 23.7% and 12.7% at 7-day and 14-day follow-up, respectively. Infected household contacts were younger (35.9 vs. 41.1 y, p=0.02), less hypertensive (9.3% vs. 18.5%, p=0.03), and had lower levels of ACE2 (0.04 ng/dl vs. 0.07 ng/dl, p=0.02) than those uninfected. Factors associated with household transmission were a greater number of adult inhabitants (IRR 0.77, p<0.01) and a greater number of rooms (IRR 0.8, p=0.003). Conclusions: In our study, during a COVID-19 when index cases were enrolled, more than 48% of their household contacts were already infected. The composition and structure of the home play an essential role in preventing household SARS-CoV-2 transmission. The ACE2 levels may play an important role in household contacts, but further studies are needed.

**Hospital hand hygiene after COVID-19: has the pandemic heightened healthcare workers’ awareness?**

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Hand hygiene (HH) is the most effective, low-cost measure for preventing transmission of healthcare-associated infections (HAI), and a cornerstone to COVID-19 prevention. Aim of this study is to assess Healthcare Workers’ (HCW) adherence to WHO optimal practices, in order to promote a culture of safety and quality infection prevention and control (IPC) activities. Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia (Italy), implemented a monitoring plan in which HCWs’ adherence to HH procedures was evaluated using WHO’s 5 moments guidelines, technical manual and observation form. Direct field observations by trained personnel took place from March to October 2022. Process index was HH adherence, stratified by profession, opportunity and unit, with each being inspected at least twice. Overall, 953 HCWs were observed within 18 hospital units (334 physicians, 375 nurses, 190 healthcare assistants, 25 students). Out of 4245 opportunities, global adherence was 52% with 606 handwashes and 1605 handrubings. The indication with the highest adherence was “after body fluid exposure risk” (69%), whereas the lowest were “before touching a patient” (43%) and “after touching the patient’s setting” (44%). Adherence was higher in specialist surgeries and haematology units, while the worst performances were reported in general surgery ward (33%), Physicians’ and nurses’ adherence was respectively 46% and 60%. Audits occasionally revealed non-conformities in glove use (i.e., unnecessary use, not changed between patients, hand rubbing on gloves). These findings could be directly linked to habits acquired during the pandemic, when HCWs tended to consider COVID-19 patients as a whole block, to shield themselves from infections. HH adherence has changed in the wake of the pandemic and our study reports how specific initiatives are needed to promote correct HH and optimal practices among HCWs. Therefore, the COVID-19 pandemic reinforced the importance of handwashing and IPC, showing the key role of the HCWs’ adherence to HH procedures.
Caring for Long COVID patients in primary health care: a cross-sectional study among general practitioners in Belgium and Malta

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Background and Objective: At least 10% of COVID-19 recovered individuals experience persistent symptoms (Long COVID), with primary health care and general practitioners (GPs) at forefront in their care. In this study, GPs’ knowledge, perception and experience on Long COVID, and the definition used across two practice type and GPs’ country, sex or age (p=0.353; p=0.241; p=0.194; p=0.058).

Methods: A cross-sectional study targeting GPs was conducted in Belgium and Malta, 3 districts from the perspective of public health leaders: a qualitative study in Uganda

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Background and Objective: During the COVID-19 pandemic, Brazil had difficulties in carrying out a timely vaccination campaign throughout its territory, already marked by strong social and health inequalities. The combination of vaccination of delay and structural inequality produced a heterogeneous vaccine coverage across the country and regions, with log-log transformation and fixed effects in the dependent variable, first dose coverage as the independent variable and a significance level of 5%.

Results: We found that the COVID-19 pandemic led to intensified collaboration in public health systems and a change in workforce capacity to respond to the pandemic. This came with opportunities but also challenges of burnout and disruption of non-COVID-19 services. Information systems and digital technologies were increasingly used and there was greater proximity between public health leaders and other health system leaders. A renewed recognition for public health work was also highlighted.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic impacted several aspects of public health systems in the provinces studied. Our findings can help public health leaders and policy makers identify areas for further investment (eg, intersectoral collaboration, information systems) and develop plans to address challenges (eg, disrupted services, workforce burnout) that have surfaced.

Impact of COVID-19 vaccination on mortality from COVID-19 severe acute respiratory syndrome (SRAG-COVID) in Brazilian municipalities in 2021

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Background: COVID-2019 outbreak started at Wuhan city in China, December 2019. Mitigation of psychological burden, were achieved through taking precautionary measures, clear disease information, psychological support from family member, fellow staff and hospital managements, vaccination and least religious conviction. Conclusions: Generally, psychological burden has increased in COVID-19 caregivers, particularly among frontline health care workers, this may increase the risk of mood, sleep and functional disorders, therefore early psychotherapeutic interventions targeting this vulnerable group may be beneficial.
CoV rapid antigen self-tests among urban poor communities of Mohammadpur and Bangalore, India

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Background: Social exclusion. Urban poor are low-income, marginalized communities, particularly at risk of infectious diseases. COVID-19 exposed them to a range of problems that hindered access and utilization of health services perpetuating poor health outcomes and increased transmission. The knowledge and uptake of community-based testing in vulnerable communities remains difficult, even in long prevailing conditions like HIV, more so for covid-19. Testing alone is insufficient unless it is integrated with the continuum of primary care. Although self-tests are approved for individual use, the feasibility, and acceptability of tests for the disadvantaged remains unclear. This study is aimed to determine the feasibility and acceptability of sars-cov-2 self-testing using a health worker-assisted model among 2 urban slums in India.

Methods: A mixed methods study is being conducted (aug- dec 2022) among urban poor in Mohammadpur and Bangalore, where health worker assisted self testing is introduced as part of an ongoing community intervention that provides comprehensive healthcare services.

Results: Preliminary findings indicate limited knowledge about self tests in urban poor. Reported uptake of tests was poor at 15%, with reasons of apprehension ranging from ability to complete tests, concerns about results and potential stigma from communities. Self reported willingness to undergo self-testing was high at 91%. Around 77% participants preferred some sort of assistance for conducting the self tests preferring tests to be conducted at existing community institutions. The next round of this study will measure the change in capacities and acceptability of the study at the endline.

Conclusions: Conventional covid-19-rtpcr testing presents a huge barrier for urban poor in terms of costs, access, loss of livelihood and stigma. Self tests are empowering, allowing vulnerable individuals control over their health. Results from this intervention will provide learnings for implementation and scale of self-tests bringing relevant findings for point-of-care devices and enable health system preparedness.

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COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in Western Balkans

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Background and Objectives: The uptake of COVID-19 vaccines in Western Balkan countries is lagging far behind the European Union average, with vaccine hesitancy as a serious threat and reason for the insufficient vaccination coverage and suboptimal herd immunity. Understanding factors that influence vaccine uptake in those countries is critical for development of effective vaccination promotion strategies for Western Balkans.

Methods: Cross-sectional research was carried out from July to October 2021. Convenience sampling included 1605 individuals aged 18 and above from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Online questionnaire was shared through social media.

Results: In all countries both vaccinated and unvaccinated respondents consider the vaccine against COVID-19 to be more safe than effective. The most positive attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccine safety are found in North Macedonia (M=3.61, SD=1.17) and Serbia (M=3.50, SD=1.26). Around 40% of respondents believe that pharmaceutical companies are reluctant to publish research reports on risks of adverse reactions to vaccines. Over 70% respondents in Albania and North Macedonia and 66%, in Montenegro and Bosnia see important role for primary health physicians in educating people on importance of vaccination and consider them as trusted sources of information about COVID-19. Women and those with higher education (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia) manifest a more pronounced personal sense of social responsibility in achieving collective immunity. Respondents who assessed themselves as more religious consider vaccine against COVID-19 as less safe and effective, demonstrate less trust towards societal factors and are less likely to demonstrate social responsibility in the context of vaccine behaviour.

Conclusions: Family physicians should have a key role in promoting vaccination and educating public in Western Balkans. Partnerships with representatives of religious groups and awareness campaigns with focus on young people should be the core of public health interventions addressing vaccine hesitancy in Western Balkans.

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Analysis of the preparedness for the COVID-19 pandemic in the rural areas of the Bolivian Chaco

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Public health emergency preparedness is essential to mitigate pandemics effects, especially in low-resource contexts. This retrospective analysis evaluates planning and response capacities, available resources, and care management, among indigenous communities living in rural areas of the Gran Chaco Region of Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia, during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Authors derived and pooled original data from local databases on positive cases, deaths, tests executed, and vaccination registers. The population was administered two surveys by convenience sampling of healthcare facilities of rural communities insisting in four municipalities of the Province and to heads of communities, accordingly. Data collection period was from May 2022 to June 2022. The first COVID-19 case in the area was recorded on April 17, 2020, and the maximum peak of daily records during the first wave was 113 cases in September 2020. A total of 39 healthcare facilities were surveyed, insisting in 117 communities. Data from the healthcare facilities survey showed that 50% were prepared for the pandemic. Although approximately 85% of the pooled received information from the MoH on the contact tracing methodology, 65% received practical guidance on the clinical management of patients. 58% of the facilities arranged temporary beds, 71% in different locations (e.g. schools). Most facilities were supplied with equipment such as pulse-oximeters (79%), oxygen cylinders (7%), and antibiotics (63%). Only eight per cent of respondents stated the equipment was present before the pandemic began, while 46% received it afterward. 69% of respondents reported unpreparedness for the following wave. Rural communities of the Chaco were largely unprepared and suffering from pre-existing resource challenges for communities’ care. Although the first wave arrived six months later than the rest of the world, half of the responders reported an adequate preparedness level, and public policies did not address the region with appropriate interventions.

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Involving cases and contact persons actively and autonomously in contact tracing through digital tools: a mixed methods investigation among Dutch public health professionals involved in COVID-19 contact tracing

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Background and Objective: Contact tracing (CT) can be an effective tool to prevent transmission of communicable diseases. However, public health services may not always have sufficient human resources at their disposal to facilitate CT adequately. In the EU-project ‘CORESMA’, we investigated if and how this may be addressed in contact tracing through digital tools: a mixed methods investigation among Dutch public health professionals involved in COVID-19 contact tracing.

Methods: Between November 2020 and April 2022, we conducted interviews (N=17) and distributed an online questionnaire (N=637) among PHPs involved in CT for COVID-19 in the Netherlands. An inductive thematic analysis of the interviews was performed to identify barriers/facilitators influencing PHPs’ intention to involve cases and contacts in CT through digital tools. Random forest analyses of the questionnaire data were performed to prioritize the qualitatively identified barriers/facilitators to inform the future development and implementation of
digital tools. Results: Interviewees were generally open towards more actively and autonomously involving cases and contacts in CT for COVID-19 through digital tools. Most questionnaire respondents had a positive intention to use digital tools for the identification (66.1%), notification (58.6%), and monitoring (55.1%) of contacts. Random forest models accurately predicted the (positive or neutral/negative) intention of 88.5% of questionnaire respondents to use digital tools for the identification, notification, and monitoring of contacts, respectively. Accelerating the CT-process, reducing PHP’s workload, and sufficient support for cases and contacts were the top predictors of PHP’s intention.

Conclusions: Most PHPs are open towards involving cases and contacts through digital tools. Based on our Results, we created a ‘blueprint’ for the development and implementation of digital tools in CT. In a small-scale randomized pilot study, we are currently comparing different digital methods to let cases autonomously identify and notify their contacts.

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Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on stroke and ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction patient management: French regional registry
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Background and Objective: Around the world, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on the management of no-COVID-19 pathologies are causing concerns. We aimed to assess the impact of changes in use of care and health reorganizations implementation spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic (first wave), on acute management times of strokes and ST-segment elevation myocardial infarctions (STEMI).

Methods: The study was based on two cohorts of stroke and STEMI patients included between January 2019 and August 2020 in a French regional registry. The hospital reorganizations were systematically collected from heads of hospital departments. The associations between reorganizations, use of care, and care management times were analyzed through multivariate linear regression mixed models. Interaction terms between the use of care variables and the period (pre, peri, post-wave) were introduced.

Results: A total of 9,218 patients were included (6,436 stroke and 2,782 STEMI patients). Peri-wave period management times deteriorated for stroke but maintained for STEMI. Peri-wave changes in use of care did not have any impact on STEMI management. No association was found between reorganizations and stroke management times. In the STEMI cohort, the implementation of a systematic testing at admission was associated with an increase of 41% in care management times (exp=1.409, 95%CI [1.075-1.848], p=0.013); the implementation of the global “plan blanc”, concentrating resources in emergency activities, was associated with a decrease of 19% in management times (exp=0.901, 95%CI [0.639-1.3], p=0.077).

Conclusions: The pandemic induced no deep altering of emergency pathway structuration. The better resilience of the STEMI pathway than the stroke one is interpreted as linked with its stronger structuration. Transversal reorganizations aiming at concentrate resources on emergency care contributed to maintaining quality of care.

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Innovative shortcuts and initiatives in Primary Health Care for rural/remote localities: a scoping review on how to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic
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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as one of the greatest challenges to societies and to world health systems in the last century. Therefore, it is essential to discuss the role and initiatives of Primary Health Care (PHC) to deal with it. Regarding the response to the pandemic, the rural/remote PHC context in the pandemic is barely visible. This review aims to analyze the set of individual and collective initiatives and innovations developed to face the pandemic, within the PHC scope, in rural/remote areas.

Methods: A scoping review methodology was applied to peer-reviewed articles. Eight databases were searched to identify studies published from January 2020 to July 2021. The main focus sought in the literature was the set of initiatives and innovations within the PHC scope in rural/remote areas during the pandemic. The bibliographic information was imported into a web application for systematic reviews, following the scoping review stages.

Results: This review included 38 studies, mostly from Australia, Canada, USA and India. The main PHC initiatives were related to access; to the role of Community Health Workers and Health Surveillance; and to the importance of placing and retaining human resources in health. Cultural, equity and vulnerability issues occupy an important place among the initiatives. Regarding the innovations, telecare and customized communication are highlighted. From an organizational dimension, these locations showed flexibility to deal with the pandemic and it is important to indicate that they have potential for intersectoral activities at the local level.

Conclusions: The findings summarize initiatives and innovations developed to face the pandemic, within the PHC scope in rural and remote areas. This review has identified collective, clinical, intersectoral and organizational health initiatives. An articulation between different government levels would be paramount in evaluating the implementation of policies in these areas for future epidemics.

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Micronesian community response to COVID-19
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Background and Objective: The beginning of 2020 in Hawaii symbolized a time consumed with fear, despair, and confusion. Micronesians, historically excluded in Hawaii, often experienced discrimination and stigmatization. This population vastly emerged, with a population size of 18504 from 2013 to 2017, approximately 1.3% of the state population. Unfortunately, the influx migration of Micronesians pressured the state economy. Many have depended on government assistance, especially during the skipping time. In 2017, Hawaiians spending on COFA migrants was $363 million. Due to Hawaiis high cost of living, most Micronesians live together to make ends meet. When COVID hit, Micronesians suffered, but with resiliency fabricated in their cultural heritage, they persevered above and beyond societal expectations. The number of cases and deaths amongst the Micronesian community are one person and none in November. The COVID mortality rate reported in August was one person and none in November.

Conclusions: In conclusions, the robustness and resilience of this community in any health crisis.

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Socioeconomic inequalities in times of COVID-19 lockdown: prevalence and related-differences in measures of anxiety and stress in Palestine
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Background and Objective: The COVID19 pandemic associates a continuous diffusion at low intensity, with a majority of patients with poor clinical signs, and rapid accelerations with the combination of super spreading patients and situations, with high rates of severe cases. The nature and intensity of social relationships play a central role to predict its evolution. To better take into account the role of these relationships, we built a model based on percolation theory, and showed that it was a good predictor of the incidence of hospitalization. In this work, we compare our model, called PERCOVID, to the SEIR (Suspected, Exposed, Infected, Recovered) model considered as the reference for modeling epidemics. Methods: Time study was divided in five periods which played a major role in the propagation of the pandemic in France: initial underground propagation (December 2019 / January 2020), first wave and first lockdown (February / March 2020), first summer after lockdown (June / August 2020), spread of alpha variant (March / May 2021), decline of vaccine efficiency (October / November 2021). For each period, we shall compare the results of the PERCOVID and SEIR models for the same epidemiological and sociological parameters, emphasizing the role of local spread of the epidemic as compared to long-range contamination. Results: In the periods of underground propagation and acceleration of the virus or its variants, SEIR type predictions largely overestimate the incidence rate as compared to predictions from PERCOVID. Both models perform similarly in the period of epidemic slowdowns, particularly when the mobility of the population is important. Conclusions: PERCOVID is a powerful tool in order to disentangle the intrinsic properties of the virus, like its infectiousness, from the nature of social relationships in the population under study and from the influence of any regulation issued by national authorities.

The impact of Long COVID Syndrome treatment and rehabilitation: systematic review and meta-analysis of patient-reported outcomes

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Background and Objective: COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an unprecedented public health crisis, in which efforts mostly focused on containment and treatment of acute disease. However, important disease sequelae are increasingly reported by clinicians and addressed in terms of treatment and rehabilitation needs. The long COVID syndrome (or post-COVID-19 condition) is a still poorly investigated condition, which makes the patients’ subjective evaluation of symptoms via Patient-Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) vital. The aim is to evaluate treatment and rehabilitation interventions for long COVID management, through PROMs.

Methods: A systematic review was performed querying Medline, Scopus and WebOfScience databases, according to the following inclusion criteria: evidence involving patients of all age groups diagnosed with long COVID syndrome, undergoing several physical and/or psychological interventions, and using PROMs to collect patients’ feedback. For each type of intervention meta-analyses were computed adopting the Paule-Mandel random-effects model, while T-tests were performed to investigate differences in efficacy between rehabilitation and treatment. All statistical analyses were conducted using statistical software STATA.

Results: Out of 481 papers retrieved, 16 met the inclusion criteria. Most frequently used PROMs were Euro-QL-5D, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, and Perceived Stress Scale. Efficacy of physical interventions (SMD 0.29 95% CI 0.12–0.51), psychological ones (SMD 0.17 95% CI 0.05–0.36) and both (SMD 0.35 95% CI 0.18–0.71) was consistently proved. Evidence supported the efficacy of online-delivered interventions for all the categories; no statistical differences were found regarding the positive impact of both rehabilitation and treatment for all interventions (p>0.05).

Conclusions: There is promising evidence regarding Long COVID treatment and rehabilitation impact on patients’ quality of life and general well being. This paper partially fills a literature gap on an actual and potentially persistent public health matter regarding the chronic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, although further studies are needed.

Achieving COVID-19 vaccination equity in South Eastern Metropolitan Victoria, Australia

What the COVID-19 pandemic teaches us about modeling epidemics?

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Background: The study aimed to describe COVID-19 vaccination uptake across Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria using the South East Public Health Unit (SEPUH) catchment as a case study, and to explore key policy and implementation strategies that contributed to equitable uptake. There were significant socioeconomic disparities between LGAs within the SEPUH catchment, ranging from the most advantaged, Bayside, to the most disadvantaged, Greater Dandenong, where over 60% of the population were born overseas and spoke a language other than English.

Methods: Using an ecological study design, we compared trends in COVID-19 vaccination first and second dose uptake in Victoria and reviewed key social and public health measures used in Victoria’s and SEPUH’s vaccination program rollout from 1st January to 31st December 2021.

Results: By July 2021, half of the adult population in Bayside, had received their first vaccination dose compared to only a quarter in Greater Dandenong. However, by 31st December 2021, this geographical variation was narrowed to 1.3% for first dose (95.6% in Bayside and 94.3% in Greater Dandenong) and 2.5% for second dose (94.9% in Bayside and 92.4% in Greater Dandenong), a trend that was also observed broadly across Victoria. Key Victorian policy changes from September 2021 included vaccination mandates for essential workers and later for staff and patrons in hospitality and entertainment venues. Key engagement and vaccination strategies employed by SEPUH included strong engagement and co-designing programs with community leaders, mass vaccination centres, community outreach clinics, a mobile vaccination bus, and a highly visible walk-in vaccination pop-up at a shopping centre.

Conclusions: There were multiple policy and implementation factors contributing to equitable uptake of COVID-19 vaccination in Victoria. Further causal analysis is needed to investigate the individual impacts of these factors which can inform strategies to achieve similar success in future mass vaccination programs.

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Predicting death for nursing home residents before and after COVID-19 vaccination: can we prevent the next pandemic?

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Introduction: COVID-19 vaccinations have reduced COVID-19 cases and mortality for nursing home (NH) residents. However, little is known about how the discriminability of COVID-19 death changed before and after vaccination. The objective of this study is to examine factors that predict COVID-19 death before and after vaccination.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective cohort study on NH resident data collected using the Resident Assessment Instrument Minimum Data Set Version 2.0. The cohort included 14977 residents who tested positive for COVID-19 between March 7, 2020, and July 31, 2021. The cohort was split into two groups, COVID-19 deaths before and after January 1st, 2021. Logistic regression, LASSO regression, and random forests methods were used to evaluate the predictive ability of resident characteristics and COVID-19 mortality. Model performance was assessed using the area under the receiver operating characteristics curve (AUC). Variable importance was measured by the change in AUC.

Results: Age, sex, diabetes, declining cognition, and deteriorating activities of daily living were the most informative predictors for COVID-19 mortality before and after COVID-19 vaccination. COPD, emphysema, asthma, and emphysema were informative of COVID-19 mortality after vaccination only. The logistic regression, the LASSO regression, and the random forest model display similar predictive ability for COVID-19 mortality in their respective cohorts. A similar discrimination was reached for COVID-19 mortality before and after vaccination (AUC < 0.67, AUC=0.68, and AUC=0.644 respectively).

Conclusions: The factors associated with COVID-19 mortality are multifactorial and may be modifiable. Closer attention to these factors may help reduce COVID-19 mortality. Although the discriminability of the models was poor, advanced knowledge of NH resident characteristics can support upstream decision-making to prioritize care for NH residents who are at the greatest risk of COVID-19 death.

Future studies are required to validate these findings and demonstrate the utility of this model in pandemic preventability.

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A rapid global review of guidance to prevent and control COVID-19 in custodial settings

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Background and Objective: With over 11 million people incarcerated globally, the prevention and control of COVID-19 in custodial settings is a critical component of the public health response. We sought to identify, collate, and summarise guidance for the prevention and control of COVID-19 in custodial settings in the first six months of 2020.

Methods: We conducted a systematic search of peer-reviewed and grey literature, and manually searched relevant websites to identify publications up to 30 June 2020 outlining recommendations to prevent and/or control COVID-19 in custodial settings. We inductively developed a coding framework and assessed recommendations using conventional content analysis.

Results: We found 201 eligible publications containing 372 unique recommendations across 19 domains that represented key components of a comprehensive COVID-19 response in custodial settings to protect the health of people in prison and the general public. These included: preparedness; physical environments; case identification, screening, and management; communication; external access and visitation; psychological and emotional support; recreation, legal, and health service adaptation; decarceration; release and community reintegration; workforce logistics; surveillance and information sharing; independent monitoring; compensatory measures; lifting control measures; evaluation; and key populations/settings. We identified twelve guiding principles, few conflicting recommendations, and several areas where more guidance was needed.

Conclusions: The breadth of recommendations identified in this review reflects the complexity of COVID-19 response in custodial settings. Despite the availability of comprehensive guidance overall, no one guidance document covered all 19 domains. Important gaps remain in the implementation of recommended prevention and control measures globally and in the availability of evidence assessing their effectiveness on reducing COVID-19 disease, their mental and physical health impacts on inmates and staff, and implementation. Addressing these knowledge gaps are critical to ensure a more effective and humane response to infectious diseases in custodial settings in the future.

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The effect of health literacy on delayed COVID-19 vaccine: a cross-sectional study in Hong Kong

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Background and Objective: Health literacy (HL) is an important determinant of health outcomes, as it determines individuals’ abilities to process and use health-related information. However, the association between HL and vaccine delay remains unclear. This study aimed to assess how HL affected the delayed COVID-19 vaccination among Hong Kong adults.

Methods: A cross-sectional study using Quota sampling was conducted. Self-administered online questionnaires were distributed to a web panel. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to explore associations among three domains (i.e., functional, interactive, and critical) of HL and vaccine delay while adjusting for social demographic and health-related characteristics. Sensitivity analyses were performed to ensure the robustness of the Results.

Results: A total of 401 participants were recruited between August to September 2022. Over half (52%) of the participants have inadequate HL. The proportion of participants with delayed first and third doses of COVID-19 vaccination is 30.9% and 28.2%, respectively. In multivariable analysis, the risk of delaying the first dose was higher among participants with inadequate functional HL (OR = 0.58, 95% CI = 0.37 to 0.91), and adequate levels of two subdomains of critical HL (OR = 1.82, 95% CI = 1.06 to 3.12). Participants who delayed their third doses were likely to have inadequate interactive HL (OR = 0.52, 95% CI = 0.34 to 0.80) and an adequate level of one subdomain of critical HL (OR = 1.71, 95% CI = 1.03 to 2.85). The sensitivity analyses confirmed these findings.

Conclusions: Functional and interactive HL were positively associated with COVID-19 vaccination. However, a negative association between critical HL and vaccination was reported. These findings indicate a challenge for health persuaders to promote vaccination campaigns to the public, especially those...
Geographical intelligence applied to public health: the examples of Rio de Janeiro and Niterói municipalities (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) to face SARS-CoV-2

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This paper aimed to apply geographical intelligence to analyze the spread of coronavirus, between March 2020 and November 2022, in two municipalities in Rio de Janeiro state: Rio de Janeiro and Niterói, with national strategic and economic importance. Geographers have been produced important contributions in the analysis of geographical elements associated with the dissemination of diseases, taking into account their determinants/conditioners and the analysis of geographical space. To this end, analyzing the spread of diseases goes beyond its spatialization, identifying also its social determinants/conditioners and those territorial technical networks preferred for virus dissemination. Our hypothesis is that, in the absence of clinical control, geographical intelligence had the capacity to anticipate the dynamics of virus diffusion, qualifying the decision-making process by public agents and, later, with vaccination, to evaluate its impact and reorient decision-making, especially in face of growing antivaccine movement. In the first stage were identified patterns in time series data of confirmed cases and deaths with Petti’s technique and these results was analyzed together with the vaccination schedule, circulation of new strains and public policies measures. The results indicated that the emergence of less lethal strains, such as Delta variant, and vaccine advances were decisive to reduce the populations tendency to become infected. After, Kernel technique was applied to the epidemiological data, revealing the temporal-spatial dynamics of disease spread, which took advantage of the logistical infrastructure and technical network, inequalities in vaccination coverage and deficiencies in the public health system. Finally, contamination scenarios were built up and confirmed the trends of virus diffusion, demonstrating the importance of geographic intelligence for decision making in public health and the health-disease-care process as an object of interest of Geography.

A household survey; contamination related characteristics of COVID-19

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Background: Household transmission studies are suitable setting to examine determinants of disease by controlling many environmental variables. This study is a prospective, case-based study evaluating the household transmission and possible risk factors on the demographic and behavioral characteristics of individuals diagnosed with COVID-19 and households. Methods: Between 1 August 2021 and 1 February 2022, individuals who were RT-PCR positive and their household members were invited to the study. Swab samples were taken from contacts and RT-PCR test was performed. Secondary attack rate (SAR) was calculated to assess household transmission. Descriptive analyzes and Logistic Regression analyses were used in the study. Statistical Package for Social Sciences program was used for analysis. Statistical significance was accepted as p<0.05. Ethical approval was obtained from Hacettepe University Ethics Committee. The research was supported by Sanofi.

Results: 42 index cases and 112 contacts were involved in the study. 43% of index cases and 54% of contacts were women. The median age of index cases was 40 and contacts’ was 34. SAR was 25%. SAR was also high in contacts sleeping in the same room (%40), hugging (%39), eating together (%30), sharing goods (%38). SAR was high in contacts of index cases who were under 40 (%22), women (%39) and vaccinated (%30). Contacts living with five or more people (OR:5.54), contacts who were spouse or children of the index case (OR:3.53) had high risk of infection. Conclusions: Living in crowed house was the most important risk factor for infection transmission. In order to prevent contagion, such measures as the use of masks in the house, frequent ventilation of house, not eating in the same environment during the quarantine period should be shared with the public and policies should be developed in this direction. Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, family characteristics, close contact transmission.

A scalable model to ensure sustainability of resources and quality in health emergency management in public administration

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Background and Objective: During the COVID-19 pandemic, standard criteria were defined for optimization of spaces to be used as vaccination centers, in relation to the objectives of the 2030 UN Agenda on environmental sustainability. The aim of the study is to describe a scalable model based on the criteria of economic sustainability of the public administration, potentially expandable in other sectors such as cooperation and development.

Methods: To define the essential requirements of the new vaccination centres, a Rapid Response Team was set up and WHO guidelines were adopted following a specific checklist elaborated from a SWOT Analysis. The project was carefully calculated and measured in all phases of the vaccination cycle process. The new centers have also been designed to ensure social inclusion and user privacy.

Results: The centers were set up in about 20 days. The checklist and data collection has allowed to optimize the process and the efficiency of the linear conformation, guaranteeing a 15% increase in space for each phase of the vaccination cycle based on the length of stay of the workers. All steps have been fully digitized with 100% accuracy in data handling. In 13 months, the saving of paper filing, compared to CO2 emissions, was 64.34Kt.

Conclusions: Our model can be easily reproduced in other contexts, guaranteeing efficiency, taking advantage of new digital technologies and the quality of education.

Predicting infection points in the disease curve through wastewater-based epidemiology: learnings from SARS-CoV-2 monitoring in Bengaluru, India

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Background: The covid-19 pandemic was a watershed event for wastewater-based epidemiology, it highlighted the inability of existing disease surveillance systems to provide sufficient forewarning on the existing scale of disease spread and underscored the need for effective Early Warning Systems (EWSS). In keeping with WBE's potential, the covid action collab [1] launched the precision pandemic health surveillance [2] in May 2021 for equitably tracking sars-cov-2 spread in Bengaluru, India. Methods: Wastewater samples were collected from 28 networked and 46 non-networked sites. Inclusion of non-sewered sites enabled equitable disease surveillance at the wider-population level. The samples were tested for Sars-CoV-2 using a quantitative RT-PCR kit. For detecting early warning signals, the exponential weighted moving average filter was used on longitudinal viral load data. A 70% weight was assigned to the latest data points and 30% weightage to older data. Furthermore, control chart limits and an internally-designed heuristic
model were used. Whole genome sequencing was used for genomic epidemiology.

Results: The program used the aforementioned methodology to identify emerging
warning signals by distinguishing the ‘noise’ from the ‘signals,’ arriving at more
accurate predictions of future disease pathways and foretelling the timespan in
which a contained outbreak would begin to spread. It also identified the inflection
points in the epidemiological curve, which are the points of most significant
inference for public health action. Basis these points, the epidemiological curve
was disaggregated into four stages—normalcy, escalation, progression and de-
escalation—with actionable insights for authorities at each stage. Conclusions:
An EWSS enables early implementation of disease mitigation strategies. Going
forward, the learnings can be harnessed by other cities for effective monitoring
of covid-19 and other infectious diseases. The successful deployment of es
as an ethical and equitable surveillance platform enables systems to capture
the health concerns of vulnerable population groups and thus, it has great usability for showcasing the complete epidemiological arc of diseases which
have a disproportionate impact on such communities. Links—[1] http://events.
https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/4c2be66c85634d19a5d92873a10bda66

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The construction of the primary health care organizational model
index to fight COVID-19: scope, limits and perspectives in the
Brazilian remote rural context
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Background and Objective: The socio-spatial singularities of remote rural
locations are rarely recognized in their classification; nor are they remembered in
the formulation and implementation of public policies. These must prioritize the
conditions of access to health, the form of organization of Primary Health Care
(PHC) services and practices and the workforce attraction, molded in relation to
local contexts, far beyond a simple opposition to the urban locale. In the
context of fighting against the covid-19 pandemic, cohesion between political
initiatives, organization of services and health surveillance are essential, based
on the power and capillarity of PHC. Our aim is to contextualize the creation of
the organizational model index for coping with COVID-19 and to analyze its
application in the Brazilian rural remote municipalities.

Methods: Document and statistical analysis, including correlations, factorial
and consistency analysis and logistic regression, from the construction of the
instrument to its application. The index consists of six dimensions: Political
Conduct, Social Isolation, Border Surveillance, Case Surveillance, Service
Organization and Social Support.

Results: The determining variables for success in combating the pandemic were
the state of alert for the high case rate, lower death rate than the state of origin
and longer time to define containment strategies, with two sets of protectors:
wealthier localities, with a lower % of income transfer or higher Family Health
Strategy coverage and PHC services density. Health surveillance was essential
in case detection, along with specialized care, and in the identification of deaths,
with both rates being higher in the Midwest and Amazon regions.

Conclusions: The index successfully discriminated the different remote rural
typologies, with a gradient being observed between the Midwest region and
Northern Minas Gerais state; with the best results, whereas the Amazon region
presented intermediate levels, followed by the new northeastern agricultural
frontier and the northeastern Semiarid region.

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Health protection and risk reduction related to SARS-CoV-2 in
health services in Brazil
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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on health
services. This study aims to analyze actions for health protection and risk
reduction related to SARS-CoV-2 in health services. Methods: Exploratory,
descriptive research, with qualitative analysis based on interviews with managers
of health surveillance services and blood collection units in three Brazilian state
capitals. The Iramuteq software was used to process the textual corpus and the
Descending Hierarchical Classification was analyzed. Study developed with the
support from the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development
(CNPq).

Results: The study showed characteristics about the organization and conditions of
work, about the protection of the health of workers and the population. The work at
Health Surveillance during the pandemic reiterates old structural difficulties, staff
shortages, insufficient training of teams and managers in the face of challenges in
controlling health risks. There was a predominance of action centered on
inspection/supervision and insufficient risk communication activity and guidance
for the population. Joint actions of inspection, epidemiological surveillance and
worker health surveillance were highlighted. Additionally, there were increased
computerization, organization of remote work and joint efforts with other sectors.
Regarding the effects of the pandemic on blood collection units/hemotherapy
services, differences in infrastructure between services were identified. Measures
such as the reorganization of the physical space to avoid crowds, measures to
protect the health of workers, dissemination of information and various strategies
to mobilize candidates and donors were observed. Conclusions: Both services
required adjustments in the organization and adaptations in working conditions
in order to minimize risks and preserve the protection of the health of workers
and the population.

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In the stress of not knowing: a qualitative study of the impacts of
COVID-19 pandemic among young adults in Canada
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The COVID-19 pandemic impacted populations differently across age groups.
Young adults were particularly affected by lockdowns and physical distancing
measures put in place to limit the spread of the pandemic. Studies demonstrate
that young adults were at increased risk of psychological distress, financial stress,
and work-related instability when compared to older age groups. We conducted
25 semi-structured interviews between July and August 2021 with young adults
(32-54 years old) to gain insights about their perspectives on the impacts of the
pandemic on their wellbeing. Data were analyzed using a reflective thematic
analysis. Our study findings revealed three distinct but interconnected themes.
First, “Losing oneself in chaos,” represents the participants feelings of losing their
sense of self and hitting rock bottom. Second, “Gaining a sense of what matters”
refers to a realization of some of the positive aspects of the pandemic, such as
having more time for oneself and self-care. Third, “finding balance” reflects the
need of participants to find meaning in their experiences of the pandemic and
achieve balance between losses and gains. The impacts on mental health runs
through these themes. Together, these themes describe the strength and the process
of resilience among young adults in the context of unknown pandemic trajectories.
Lessons can be learned from these findings to help inform responses to future
pandemics: 1) Young adult mental health (and more specifically, facilitating the
development of coping strategies) must be a public health priority; 2) Young
adults’ coping strategies are not fixed in time; providing ongoing mental health
services is therefore essential, even months after acute phases of pandemics
are over. Although participants demonstrated great resilience and coping skills,
ongoing support could have helped limit the negative mental health impacts
brought forward by public health measures.

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Pentraxin (PTX-3) as a prognostic marker of clinical implication
of COVID-19 in a cohort of healthcare workers from the A.O.U. ‘G. Martino’
of Messina
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Introduction: Pentraxin (PTX-3) is an acute phase protein, which has significant
functions in humoral innate immunity, such as regulation of inflammatory
Mortality from COVID-19 in Belgrade
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Background and Objective: Coronavirus disease (COVID19) has spread worldwide in a short time. It caused a lot of deaths of infected patients. Mortality data provides insight of fatal consequences among population. Risk factors for mortality have not been well summarized, but it was possible to show findings on the association between age, gender and comorbidities from COVID-19 infection.

Mortality statistics are fundamental to public health decision making. Mortality varies by time and place and its measurement is affected by some biases that have been exacerbated during the pandemic. This paper aims to present mortality from the COVID-19 pandemic in Belgrade, Serbia.

Methods: An analysis of death certificates shows an insight into the causes of death of Belgrade inhabitants. The paper presents data from database of deceased persons in Belgrade in 2012-2021, analyzed using frequencies and incidence rates by gender, age groups, month of death. Results: Mortality (mt) incidence rate in Belgrade 2012 - 2021 is increasing. The highest mortality rate was in 2021, 17,72/1000 population at the age 20 to 64, the highest rate was also in 2021, male (m) 6,73/1000, female (f) 3,48/1000 older age (65 and more) shows highest mt rates in 2021, male 86,92/1000, female 63,46/1000 between march 2020 and december 2021. Data were collected in 2022, through individual in-depth interviews with PHC professionals, SUS users SARS-Cov-2 infected and community leaders. The interviews were conducted with open questions about coping with the pandemic (professionals and leaders) and the experience and care received during the illness caused by COVID-19 (users). The interviews were recorded, transcribed and treated qualitatively, applying content analysis technique. Results: Initiatives adopted: sanitary barriers, mandatory use of masks, social isolation, ban on parties/gatherings, closure of non-essential establishments, "covid kit", distribution, testing of suspected cases and vaccination. PHC: concentrated care for COVID-19 cases, protagonism and work overload of community workers (CHW), on barriers, home visits, vaccination and service through messaging applications. Itineraries: non or mildly-symptomatic were referred by ambulance to reference hospitals in other municipalities in Piauí. Working in the territory or in the health care facility? Community

Background: Research has indicated an increased risk of self-harm repetition and suicide among individuals with frequent self-harm episodes. Co-occurring physical and mental illness further increases the risk of self-harm and suicide. However, the association between this co-occurrence and frequent self-harm episodes is not well understood. We examined the profile of individuals with frequent self-harm episodes and the association between physical and mental illness, self-harm repetition and highly lethal self-harm acts.

Methods: The study included consecutive patients with five or more self-harm presentations to Emergency Departments across three general hospitals in the Republic of Ireland. The study included file reviews (n=183) and semi-structured interviews (n=36). Multivariate logistic regression models were used to test the association between the sociodemographic and the comorbidity variables on highly lethal self-harm acts. Thematic analysis was applied to identify themes related to the comorbidity and frequent self-harm repetition.

Findings: Most of the participants were female (53.6%), single (56.1%) and unemployed (57.4%). The predominant current self-harm method was drug overdose (60%). Almost 90% of the patients had a history of a mental or behavioural disorder, and 56.8% had recent physical illness. The most common psychiatric diagnoses were alcohol use disorders (51.1%), borderline personality disorder (44.0%), and major depressive disorder (37.8%). Male gender (OR=2.89) and alcohol abuse (OR=2.64) were associated with highly lethal self-harm acts.

Major qualitative themes were a) the functional meaning of self-harm b) self-harm as a coping strategy c) family psychiatric history and d) contacts with mental health services. Participants described experiencing an uncontrollable self-harm urge, and self-harm was referred to as a way to get relief from emotional pain or self-punishment to cope with anger and stressors.

Conclusions: Physical and mental illness comorbidity was high among the participants. The mental and physical illness comorbidity of these patients should be addressed via a biopsychosocial assessment and subsequent interventions.
Health Workers’ (CHW) work process during the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil

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Introduction AND Objective: Actions during the pandemic in Brazil were characterized by a lack of federal coordination and diversification of actions of Primary Health Care (PHC) teams. The family health strategy (FHS) is the hegemonic model of PHC in the country, whereas the community health worker (CHW) enhances the work process during the pandemic and its association with health indicators, municipality characteristics and the assistance provided.

Methods: cross-sectional study with probabilistic sampling of Brazilian PHC facilities (PHCF). The reference population was formed by the PHCF registered during Dec-2020, stratified considering the five country regions, totaling 945 PHCF. Data collection was carried out between Jul-Nov-2021. The inclusion criteria were operating during the pandemic and having higher-level professionals for more than six months. The manager was invited to respond to an online survey. The CHWs work was analyzed through five dimensions: inputs, work process, connectivity, surveillance and social support.

Results: 907 PHCF participated. The Southeast/South regions stand out with less CHW. Regarding the work process, CHW mostly worked in the territory or at the PHCF. In the North/Northeast regions, the work was mainly territorial, different from the other regions (p = 0.000). Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A368

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COVID-19 and financial transfers- an analysis of Minas Gerais, Brazil, from 2020 to March 2021

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The study analysed the financial transfers made to directly cope with the COVID-19 pandemic in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the years 2020 and 2021, aiming at the allocation of resources by area of greater contamination, hospitalization and deaths caused. The allocation of financial resources in an emergency can boost care actions and reflect the strategic preference used to cope with the pandemic, be it preventive, health testing and promotion, hospitalizations, acquisition of supplies and expansion of beds. This paper presents in a first moment normative aspects related to transfers and sources destined to health, with special emphasis on the period that comprises the pandemic. Subsequently, to contextualize the institutional and legal ambit of Minas Gerais, Brazil, in confronting COVID-19, a research was made of the creation of well committees and working groups and normative acts with emergency actions for the territory of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Finally, results of the transfers in this period are presented as well as the analyses that indicate aspects that may hinder the effective coping of the pandemic. The results suggest, in addition to a review of the values considered inadequate to cope with, the need for an allocating review by territory proven the need for care, as well as a strategic structuring of coping with the pandemic. Minas Gerais has major public policy challenges, especially maintaining equity given territorial extension, and regional disparities, further aggravated by a pandemic state in a still developing country. It also has the greatest challenge of effectively thinking about levels of care that can minimize or mitigate the effects of the health emergency. Added to this is the need to adjust the timing of the transfer to the dynamics imposed by health needs, which would certainly allow alignment between spending and coping in "real time".

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The reach of health and social protection policies for the homeless population during the COVID-19 pandemic in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic aggravated the homeless populations (HP) vulnerability. The study of targeted policies is necessary to improve response and ensure "no one is left behind" following the sustainable development goals (SDG). Brazil’s National Public Health System (SUS) and a National Social Protection System (SUAS), and both were active during the pandemic. Belo Horizonte (BH) is Brazil’s third-largest city, and it is known to have a robust SUS and SUAS. The town was an example of the emergency and preparedness response, reducing potential death. However, the reach of the initiatives to vulnerable populations wasn’t assessed. Objective: This study investigated the effectiveness of health and social protection initiatives during the pandemic tailored for HP in BH. Methods: A mixed method study was conducted, including the statistical analysis of HP, who received care during the pandemic, and a content analysis of the discourses collected. Primary data was collected through in-depth interviews and focus groups with policymakers, workers, and HP. The secondary data analyzed used a link of the city's electronic health records and the database for social protection beneficiaries (caduco). Results indicated the implemented policies reached the HP; however, important access barriers were observed for SUAS existing services. Despite the initial decrease in consuls, sus continued to care for the HP; followed by an increase in HP with respiratory symptoms attended by primary care units. The social isolation housing for symptomatic HP was a successful new initiative jointly coordinated. Strong Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) participation was identified as the primary support during the city lockdown. Conclusions: The emergency and preparedness initiatives implemented during the pandemic reached the HP, with an NGO’s support, attending to SDG principles. Collaborative governance and infrastructure were key to reaching HP.

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Lessons from slums during COVID-19 in Indore and Agra, India towards better preparedness for future pandemics

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Background and Objective: COVID-19 led to adverse effects on the urban poor relating to healthcare, nutrition, children’s education, livelihood. The research aimed at learning challenges, coping method of families who faced difficulty in accessing to healthcare, food supplies, livelihood disruption, children’s education. Lessons point to preparedness measures for future disasters.

Methods: We conducted in-person qualitative interviews, with open-ended probes with women of 40 slum families and with 10 key informants.

Results: Many Government and private hospitals refused non-COVID services during lockdown. With frontline workers on COVID duty, pregnant women, children missed essential immunisation and maternity services leading to maternal and neonatal illness, deaths. Uncertain livelihoods, low access to social benefits made slum dwellers, mostly informal workers vulnerable. Many faced food insecurity. They resorted to private hospitals and incurred debt. Those with previously stored grains could tide through food insecurity. School closure affected children’s education. Online classes were partially feasible for many. They could not afford phones, laptops and sustained internet access that better-off city dwellers had.

Conclusions: Lessons for future include having more hospitals and clinics for routine health services. Co-opting nurses, other paramedical personnel on medium-term contracts can prevent/mitigate interruption of outreach health services and help Indian, LMC cities better deal with future disasters. Inclusion of the urban poor (who provide low-wage services to cities) in extending essential services, and social protection schemes is vital during future pandemics. Ensuring access to food supplies mitigates suffering of the urban poor. Decentralised free food distribution with the help of schoolteachers, other government functionaries is crucial to prepare for similar future crises. An employment guarantee program is crucial to prepare for similar future crises. An employment guarantee program is crucial to prepare for similar future crises. An employment guarantee program is crucial to prepare for similar future crises.

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Symptom presentation and quality of life are comparable in Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and post COVID-19 condition

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Background and Objective: Considerable overlap exists in the clinical presentation of Post COVID-19 Condition and Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS). The current study aimed to compare symptoms and patient-reported QoL between Post COVID-19 Condition and ME/CFS in Australia. Methods: QoL data was collected from n=61 ME/CFS patients, n=31 Post COVID-19 Condition patients, and n=54 Healthy Controls (HCs) via validated instruments. The ME/CFS and Post COVID-19 Condition participants also provided self-reported severity and frequency of symptoms derived from the Canadian and International Consensus Criteria for ME/CFS and the World Health Organization case definition for Post COVID-19 Condition. Study variables were compared with Chi-square, Fisher’s exact, Fisher-Freeman-Halton, Mann-Whitney U, and Kruskal-Wallis H tests using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 29. Symptom clusters among the two illness cohorts were identified with hierarchical cluster analysis.

Results: ME/CFS was associated with a higher prevalence of short-term memory loss (p=0.039), muscle weakness (p<0.001), lymphadenopathy (p=0.013), and nausea (p=0.003). People with ME/CFS also reported more severe light-headedness (p=0.011) and more frequent unfreshed sleep (p=0.011), but less frequent heart palpitations (p=0.840). Symptom prevalence, severity, and frequency were otherwise comparable. Few differences existed in the QoL of the two illness cohorts, both of which returned significantly impaired QoL scores associated when compared with HCs (p<0.001). Cluster analysis of symptom prevalence revealed four clusters: 1) Low gastrointestinal, low neurosensory; 2) Moderate gastrointestinal, low orthostatic and memory loss; 3) Moderate gastrointestinal, high orthostatic and memory loss; and 4) High gastrointestinal, high pain, which did not differ in sociodemographic information, illness status, or diagnostic criteria met. Conclusions: Post COVID-19 Condition and ME/CFS are remarkably similar in presentation and, like ME/CFS, Post COVID-19 Condition has a profound impact on QoL. Gastrointestinal symptoms may have a role in determining ME/CFS and Post COVID-19 Condition subtypes.

How to reshape trade for vaccine equity: gaps in policy discourse
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Background and Objective: While trade-related impacts on health are often difficult to assess, the COVID-19 pandemic revealed vaccine inequity as a unifying health need, an example of trade as a commercial determinant of health (CDH). We analysed stakeholder views and priorities regarding trade and vaccine equity, exploring where policy and action may shift to reshape trade relationships for wider transition to wellbeing economics, and to build a transferable analytical framework for policy analysis of trade as a CDH. Methods: We undertook a systematic literature search (01/03/22-01/06/22) exploring major stakeholder libraries, Policy Commons, and linked reference searches from 2010. Stakeholder views on contributors to vaccine inequity were mapped onto an adapted rights, responsibilities, redistribution framework as causal process observations to create a network of policy recommendations. Results: The available policy advice was fragmented and revealed significant gaps. While existing tools and legal flexibilities were acknowledged, the deep-set political-economic barriers that limit successful use were not. Technocratic solutions lacked incentives or requirements for cooperation. The determinants of vaccine equity and application of collaborative mechanisms, other than trade agreements, were rarely considered. The shrinkage of policy space inhabited by governments, public health, and NGOs by current approaches to free trade agreements was not addressed. Few spaces for real change were explored, even when distributional inequity was clear. Conclusions: Our analytical framework illustrates gaps in the consideration of policy options and implementation mechanisms that would help address current levels of vaccine inequity. The narrow policy discourse and resistance to implement existing mechanisms designed to mitigate inequity has delayed essential action and limited co-creation of solutions. In addition to a TRIPS+ waiver, trade-related factors that increase health inequity must be tackled explicitly. Alternative collaborative mechanisms with the potential for real change must be prioritised above trade agreements that serve corporate over community interests.

Assessment of excess mortality in Italy in 2020-2021 as a function of selected macro-factors
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Background: Excess mortality (EM) can reliably capture the impact of a pandemic, as the increase in deaths is not related to the COVID-19 deaths alone. This study aims at assessing the numerous factors associated with EM during the pandemic in Italy. Methods: Mortality records (ISTAT 2015-2021) aggregated in the 610 Italian Labour Market Areas (LMAs) were used to obtain the EM P-score to correlate EM with socioeconomic variables. A two-step analysis was implemented: 1) Functional representation of EM and clustering using the Discriminative Functional Mixture Model. 2) Distinct functional regression by cluster to assess relationships between EM and covariates Results: The LMAs are divided into 4 clusters: 1 low EM; 2 moderate EM; 3 high EM; 4 high EM-first wave. From the functional regression models estimate, Low-income showed a negative association with EM clusters 1 and 4. Population density and percentage of over 70 did not seem to affect EM significantly. Bed availability positively correlates with EM during the first wave. The employment rate positively correlates with EM during the first two waves, becoming negatively associated when the vaccination campaign began. Conclusions: The clustering shows diverse behaviors by geography and time, the impact of socioeconomic characteristics, and local governments and health services responses. The LMAs allow drawing a clear picture of local characteristics associated with the spread of the virus. The employment rate and the beds availability trends confirmed that essential and health workers were at risk, especially during the first wave. The beds availability trend shows also the nosocomial nature of the disease during the pandemic’s first wave. The proportion of the elderly is mostly not significant, except for two clusters with lower EM during the first wave, showing a positive association with EM.

How to reshape trade for vaccine equity: gaps in policy discourse
Toby Pepperrell1, Alison McCallum1, Toby Pepperrell1, Alison McCallum1
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Background and Objective: While trade-related impacts on health are often difficult to assess, the COVID-19 pandemic revealed vaccine inequity as a unifying health need, an example of trade as a commercial determinant of health (CDH). We analysed stakeholder views and priorities regarding trade and vaccine equity, exploring where policy and action may shift to reshape trade relationships for wider transition to wellbeing economics, and to build a transferable analytical framework for policy analysis of trade as a CDH. Methods: We undertook a systematic literature search (01/03/22-01/06/22) exploring major stakeholder libraries, Policy Commons, and linked reference searches from 2010. Stakeholder views on contributors to vaccine inequity were mapped onto an adapted rights, responsibilities, redistribution framework as causal process observations to create a network of policy recommendations. Results: The available policy advice was fragmented and revealed significant gaps. While existing tools and legal flexibilities were acknowledged, the deep-set political-economic barriers that limit successful use were not. Technocratic solutions lacked incentives or requirements for cooperation. The determinants of vaccine equity and application of collaborative mechanisms, other than trade agreements, were rarely considered. The shrinkage of policy space inhabited by governments, public health, and NGOs by current approaches to free trade agreements was not addressed. Few spaces for real change were explored, even when distributional inequity was clear. Conclusions: Our analytical framework illustrates gaps in the consideration of policy options and implementation mechanisms that would help address current levels of vaccine inequity. The narrow policy discourse and resistance to implement existing mechanisms designed to mitigate inequity has delayed essential action and limited co-creation of solutions. In addition to a TRIPS+ waiver, trade-related factors that increase health inequity must be tackled explicitly. Alternative collaborative mechanisms with the potential for real change must be prioritised above trade agreements that serve corporate over community interests.

COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs, government legitimacy and societal priorities in the age of pandemic
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Background: Conspiracy beliefs can be a major hindrance causing a lack of compliance with public health measures and, more in general, a government’s ability to enforce rules adopted to protect the public. During the pandemic, trust in scientists, government, and its responses to the health emergencies represented crucial questions. The study examines conspiracy beliefs, government legitimacy, and societal priorities in relationship with COVID-19 in 17 European countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland using data from the 10th round of the European Social Survey held in 2021-2022.

Results: Respondents are 33.351 aged 15 or more. Trust in scientists ranges from 54% in Slovakia and Bulgaria to over 84% in Finland and Iceland. One-fourth of respondents believe that groups of scientists manipulate evidence to deceive the public, from a high of 50% in Bulgaria and North Macedonia to a low of 20% in Italy, Switzerland, and Nordic countries. About 56% of respondents affirm that it is more important to prioritise public health when fighting a pandemic rather than economic activity, with slight differences among countries. Most respondents are satisfied with the way health services coped with the coronavirus pandemic, less in Bulgaria and Slovakia (80%). Those more prone to conspiracy, who believe in manipulation by scientists, have a lower education, older age, and lower interest in political and cultural life. Conclusions: This study paints a picture of the opinions of European citizens on government legitimacy and priorities related to the pandemic. The share of European people prone to conspiracy thinking is large, especially in Eastern Europe. This is of great concern for compliance with rules to be adopted during health emergencies.

Trust in the scientific community and conspiracy thinking in Italy during the COVID-19 pandemic
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Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on federally qualified health centers in Puerto Rico during 2020

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Introduction: Puerto Rico's network of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), which consists of 22 centers with 86 satellite clinics, is the backbone of the island's primary health care system. Therefore, it is extremely important to study the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the delivery of services and the adaptation strategies implemented to continue operations. The research Objectives were to identify, measure and describe the effect of the pandemic on the FQHCs' continuity of operations, financial stability, and strategies implemented. Finally, we sought to develop recommendations to strengthen the FQHCs' continuity of operations for future emergencies.

Methods: A mixed research Methodology was utilized in which quantitative and qualitative approaches were combined. Of the 21 FQHCs that qualified for the study, 17, or 81.0%, provided the research team with data on service utilization, patients served, staff, operating costs, and revenue received from 2018 to 2020. Moreover, individual and group interviews were conducted with patients, members of the Board of Directors, community leaders, clinical staff, and senior management from a sample of 1453 households from seven FQHCs. We then triangulated the data and information collected from both components.

Results: Puerto Rico's FQHCs demonstrated great flexibility, adaptability, and innovative capacity during their response to the pandemic. The primary health care services provided played an important role in assisting, supporting, and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the health of thousands of vulnerable persons, families, and communities around the island.

Conclusions: While there is clearly much work to be done to overcome this public health challenge, the current moment offers an opportunity for Puerto Rico's local and state political leaders to use the creativity, innovations, and lessons learned from the FQHCs' response to the COVID-19 pandemic to maintain and strengthen an equitable primary health care system that is resilient and accessible in the future.

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Investigating household transmission of SARS-CoV-2: an analysis of 1453 households

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Background & Objective: Household transmission is the dominant way of SARS-CoV-2 transmission. Implementing strict protective measures is difficult to apply within households. In this study, we aimed to investigate individual and household-level factors contributing to SARS-CoV-2 transmission among household members.

Methods: A total of 1453 households belonging SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR-positive people who applied to Dokuz Eylül University Hospital in İzmir, Turkey between November 1st and 30th, 2020 were included in the study. Individual and household-level data were collected via telephone calls. Multilevel logistic regression models were conducted with individual and household-level variables to predict SARS-CoV-2 transmission. The transmission was considered as being SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR positive or having symptomatic illness for the people who were epidemiologically linked to the confirmed case.

Results: Among the 5228 people coming from 1453 households, 3194 people were symptomatic (61.1%). The null model revealed there is a significant variation among households (Variance partition coefficient-VPC: 21%). According to the full model which included individual and household-level variables and had adjustment for household size and population (VPC: 20%), significant individual variables were being over age 65 (odds ratio-OR, 95% confidence interval-CI: 7.85, 5.38-11.45), having a chronic disease (OR, 95% CI: 1.60, 1.31-1.96) and being a nuclear family member (OR, 95%CI: 3.30, 2.71-4.1). For household-level variables, having a housekeeper in the household (OR, 95%CI: 2.44, 1.00-5.96), never wearing a mask (OR, 95%CI: 1.60, 1.15-2.23), eating at the same table (OR, 95%CI: 1.92, 1.42-2.60) and traveling in the same car (OR, 95%CI: 1.17, 1.17-2.13) were significant. Gender, natural ventilation, type of building and being isolated in a separate room were not statistically significant.

Conclusions: The results of the study may represent a useful contribution to understanding the household transmission of SARS-CoV-2. In line with the study...
Impact of COVID-19 in Irish Nursing Homes: an assessment of variables associated with performance during first wave of the pandemic

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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact globally, particularly on long-term care facilities (LTCF), in which elderly and vulnerable populations reside. In Ireland, LTCF residents were severely affected in the first wave; 3-5% of all LTCF residents died in this timeframe, accounting for 56% of all COVID-19 deaths in the country. Continued investigation of the reasons for this is vital. The aim of this research was to establish whether risk factors for high LTCF mortality established elsewhere were significantly associated with Irish LTCF performance in the first wave. Specifically, cumulative county incidence rate, facility size, occupancy rates, private vs public ownership and compliance with health inspection regulations were investigated.

Methods: The main outcome considered was deaths per 100 beds. Data on crude mortality were available for 580 LTCFs up to 23 May 2020. Estimates of occupancy and compliance with regulations were averaged for these LTCFs from a novel dataset of 1130 available LTCF regulatory inspection reports up to January 2022.

Results: The most significant predictor of deaths from COVID-19 in LTCFs resulting from this research was cumulative COVID-19 incidence in a county followed by facility size, in concordance with international literature. Occupancy rates and ownership factors were not found to have a significant effect. Compliance with regulatory standards showed borderline significant association with worse performance.

Conclusions: In conclusion, to protect LTCF residents in Ireland in the present and for potential future pandemics, attention should be paid to monitoring and suppressing local incidence rates, a move towards smaller facilities with individual rooms and closer attention to compliance with regulatory guidelines.

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Healthcare assistant and carers in Ireland: battling for resources during SARS-CoV-2, Wave 1: a rapid-response survey

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Background and Objective: The first wave of SARS-CoV-2 enveloped the world with uncertainty and fear. At-risk-populations including the elderly, those living with disabilities and those who were immuno-compromised relied heavily on frontline healthcare staff for much of their care. In Ireland, little is known of key workers at the helm of this effort, notably Healthcare Assistants and qualified carers (HCAs).

This study highlights how HCAs conspired to manage the most difficult period of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and the already delicate systems in which they function.

Methods: A mixed method rapid-response survey was carried out by the HCA Research Group at University College Dublin in conjunction with HCA and Carers Ireland, a national social association for healthcare assistants and qualified carers which provided education and assistance for research activities for policy change.

The rapid-response survey was made available online for a 24-hour period in April 2020. The information was gained in a confidential and anonymous manner.

Results: Of 456 responses received within 24-hours, the majority worked in the private sector (56%). Homecare was the most common healthcare environment aimed to identify strategies related to optimizing the health workforce, especially key workers at the frontline, in the context of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and the already delicate systems in which they function.

Conclusions: Fear of the unknown was a common concern early in the pandemic. SARs-CoV-2 was an emerging infection about which little was known and early information was conflicting. Lack of prior IPC training and inadequate supplies of appropriate PPE in residential care settings reflected failure to direct resources to these important preventative measures. HCAs and carers are a vital source of this important information.

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Flexibilization of regulations of health professionals’ practices in response to the COVID-19

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Background and Objective: Brazil is one of the countries most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Given its rapid spread, governments and health services had to act with the same speed to expand their health workforce capacity. This study aimed to identify strategies related to optimizing the health workforce, especially those related to the flexibilization of the scope of practice regulation of health professionals worldwide and in Brazil.

Methods: We conducted a scoping review in September and October of 2020 following the stages proposed by the Joanna Briggs Institute to identify worldwide regulatory strategies related to the flexibilization of the scope of practice regulation of health professionals. After classifying the strategies, we investigated how and which strategies were implemented in Brazil.

Results: A total of 36 documents were identified and grouped into the type of strategies, professionals involved, and country of references. We identified six categories of strategies (1) enhancing scope of practice; (2) task shifting between health professionals; (3) telemedicine; (4) licensing and recruitment of idle workers; (5) recruitment of workers from other regions/states; and (6) education and training. Among the most important strategies identified, in several countries, including Brazil, in response to health workforce shortages and overloaded professionals, was the willingness to adapt, expand, and redistribute workers’ functions to deal with the rapid changes. However, in Brazil, we encountered several limitations due to rigid workforce regulations.

Conclusions: Many countries and health organizations have experimented with new ways to unlock the potential of the health workforce. This review points to the urgent need for reforms in workforce regulation in Brazil to optimize and permit the use of full skillsets of the health workforce so that they can meet the population’s constant needs and adapt to new demands.

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SARS-CoV-2 Delta and Omicron variant transmission and the impact of vaccine in schools and child-care settings in Australia

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Background: Over 214 million students globally have been affected by school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. To address knowledge gaps on transmission of SARS-CoV-2 delta (B.1.617.2) and omicron (B.1.1.529) variants in educational settings we examined virus transmission in schools and early childhood education and care settings (ECECs) in New South Wales (NSW), Australia in relation to mitigation measures, including COVID-19 vaccination.

Methods: Secondary transmission from children and adults with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection who attended a school (n=3170) or ECECs (n=5800) while infectious was investigated over two periods: 1) June 16 to September 18, 2021 (delta outbreak), and; 2) October 18 to December 18, 2021 (delta and omicron; schools only). Close contacts of cases underwent 14 days quarantine and SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid testing. Secondary attack rates (SARS) were calculated and compared with state-wide notification data, school attendance, and vaccination status.

Findings: 1187 schools and 300 ECECs had students (n=1349) or staff
The coverage for the first and second doses of the COVID-19 vaccine were about regression models. Additionally, we checked for spatial autocorrelation to assess between the uptake and background characteristics using Poisson, and Two-part site. We surveyed 2502 adults (1239 from Duaripara; 1263 from Tala) from 1211 in two vulnerable sites in Bangladesh. We conducted a cross-sectional study between August and September 2022 in ensuring higher coverage in vulnerable sites is subject to various challenges. We Bangladesh has fully vaccinated 76 per 100 population against COVID-19. However, Heidelberg University Germany 1

### Quality of National Disease Surveillance Reporting before and during COVID-19

Hanevi Djasri1, Muhammad Hardhanyo1, Alidjas Nursetyo1, Bernadetta Rache2, Andiani Yulianti2 1Center for Health Policy and Management, Indonesia Background: Global COVID-19 outbreaks in early 2020 have burdened health workers, among them surveillance workers who have the responsibility to undertake routine disease surveillance activities. The aim of this study was to describe the quality of the implementation of Indonesia’s Early Warning and Response Alert System (EWARS) for disease surveillance and to measure the burden of disease surveillance reporting quality before and during the COVID-19 epidemic in Indonesia. Methods: A mixed-method approach was used. A total of 38 informants from regional health offices participated in Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and In-Depth Interview (IDI) for informants from Ministry of Health. The FGD and IDI were conducted using online video communication. Yearly completeness and timeliness of reporting of 34 provinces were collected from the application. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically, and quantitative data were analyzed descriptively. Results: Major implementation gaps were found in poorly distributed human resources and regional infrastructure inequity. National reporting from 2017–2019 showed an increasing trend of completeness (55%, 64%, and 75%, respectively) and timeliness (55%, 64%, and 75%, respectively). However, the quality of the reporting dropped to 53% and 34% in 2020 concomitant with the SARS-CoV2 epidemic. Conclusions: Report completeness and timeliness are likely related to regional infrastructure inequity and the COVID-19 epidemic. It is recommended to increase report capacities with an automatic EWARS application linked systems in hospitals and laboratories.

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### High coverage and equitable distribution: status and correlates of COVID-19 vaccine uptake in two vulnerable sites in Bangladesh

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Bangladesh has fully vaccinated 76 per 100 population against COVID-19. However, ensuring higher coverage in vulnerable sites is subject to various challenges. We report the COVID-19 vaccine uptake and its correlates among the adults residing in two vulnerable sites in Bangladesh. We conducted a cross-sectional study between August and September 2022 in two sites with a high prevalence of in- and out-migration. Duaripara, a slum in northeast Dhaka, was selected as the in-migration site. Tala, a distant prone sub-district located in southwest Salthiara, was selected as the out-migration site. We surveyed 2502 adults (1239 from Duaripara; 1263 from Tala) from 1211 randomly selected households. We reported coverage and examined associations between the uptake and background characteristics using Poisson, and Two-part regression models. Additionally, we checked for spatial autocorrelation to assess equitable distribution geographically. The coverage for the first and second doses of the COVID-19 vaccine were about 91% and 80.3% in Duaripara, and 96.6% and 92.2% in Tala, respectively. For the third dose, it was about 14% in Duaripara and 52.4% in Tala. For Tala, the uptake was significantly associated with age, education, and occupation. Interestingly, it was associated positively with television access (Incidence rate ratio: 1.04, p-value = 0.01) and negatively with smart-phone access (IRR: 0.96, p-value = 0.04). Respondents who temporarily migrated were more likely to remain unvaccinated (IRR: 0.90, p-value <0.001). For Duaripara, age and occupation were associated with the uptake. For both sites, the uptake was neither associated with income or wealth, nor correlated with geographical location, indicating equitable distribution. The credit for high COVID-19 vaccine coverage in Bangladesh dates back to its long history of implementing immunization programs through community mobilization and creating demand through health education. However, full vaccination is essential to reduce COVID-19-related deaths. Health authorities need to pay special attention to vulnerable sites.

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## Roles of health professionals in infodemic management related with the novel coronavirus disease

Dilek Aslan1, Selen Yegenoglu1, Bilge Sozen Sahne1, Meltem Sengelen1 1Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health, 06100, Sihhiye, Ankara, Turkey Background and objective: Infodemic is a global threat. This study is carried out with one of the qualitative research methods, in-depth interview, aimed determining the views and roles of healthcare professionals on the widespread “infodemic” during the COVID-19 pandemic. Secondary aim is to develop possible solution proposals regarding the roles of healthcare professionals in the fight against infodemic.

Methods: Within the scope of the research, in-depth interviews were held with 23 academic staff from the field of health at Hacettepe University (Health) Campus in the 2021-2022 period. Eight physicians, 5 pharmacists, 3 nurses, 3 dieticians, 2 dentists, 1 physiotherapist and 1 child development specialist participated. Due to the pandemic conditions, various online meeting platforms were used for the interviews. The interviews were transcribed by the researchers. Themes categories and codes were determined for content analysis. In the end, categories and codes compatible with 6 themes were determined. The Project was funded by Hacettepe University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (Nb. 19340).

Results: In the interviews, participants stated that infodemic was a problem before COVID-19. Thus, its frequency became more visible with the pandemic. The infodemic, in general, has made life difficult in many ways. All participants think that health workers have a significant role in the fight against infodemic. Although being a health worker is the common ground in the stated roles, different occupational groups also underlined their expertise-specific roles. Besides they declared that the fight against infodemic was stated as a multidisciplinary field of study and an institutional approach must be developed. Conducting future studies with an interdisciplinary approach, development of individual and community education, professionalism and strengthening of healthcare and other systems were emphasized.

Conclusion: Planning sustainable programs will be helpful to respond to the actual needs in infodemic management.

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### One size does not fit all! barriers and drivers towards COVID-19 prevention measures in the Netherlands

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Methods: We conducted a literature scan followed by semi-structured interviews with 23 experts. The data were discussed and enriched during a national expert meeting facilitated by the Pandemic and Disaster Preparedness Center (PDPC) and the WHO regional office for Europe.

Results: The findings revealed that underserved groups are heterogeneous, with different and multifactorial barriers (e.g. mistrust in the government, mis-
disinfection, accessibility) and drivers (e.g. self-protection, moral duty to protect others). Research has predominantly focused on vaccination behaviour among the general population. Over 45 interventions and projects were identified. These interventions were designed with limited use of behavioural insights, due to limited available qualitative research and lack of time during the crisis to gain such insights.

Conclusion: More research is needed to understand the differences between underserved groups. Although many interventions were initiated, there is a need to design tailored interventions informed by insights, and the need for monitoring and evaluation. In the next phase of this project, we will explore the barriers and drivers to COVID-19 vaccination among elderly migrants using a qualitative approach. These results will be used to develop tailored interventions to improve vaccination uptake and can inform long-term pandemic preparedness and response.

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A feasibility study about covid-19 patients management in general hospital wards in Italy: an organizational assessment approach
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Background and objectives: In the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare-associated transmission has been a major concern and hospitals had to implement ways of isolating COVID-19 patients. Our study aimed to identify public health variables affecting the organizational approach of managing COVID-19 positive patients in hospital wards and describe our experience in three hospitals of Northern Italy.

Methods: We searched in the scientific literature organizational models for cohorting patients with COVID-19. We created a focus group and a SWOT analysis in order to define the best organizational assessment for each hospital.

Results: There is poor literature about organizational assessment for cohorting COVID-19 patients. We analyzed the floor plans, the hospital ventilation system, the personal protective equipment (PPE) use during a shift, workload for healthcare workers (HCW) and patient safety.

The variables that we identified were: 1) structural variables: presence or absence of single rooms with dedicated bathroom in hospital wards, presence or absence of an anteroom for donning and doffing, ventilation system; 2) patient care variables: safe patient care, patient well-being, necessity to move patient for diagnostic tests; 3) HCW variables: use of PPE, HCW workload; 4) Economic variables: costs for PPE supply, additional personnel costs, loss of COVID-free beds in particular, we focused our attention on structural variables, patient care variables, HCW variables and economic variables.

Conclusions: The analysis of variables led us to define different organizational assessments for the three hospitals. Our evaluation showed that Hospital structure is the most important variable to evaluate. If there are no single rooms and no dedicated bathroom, it is impossible to guarantee isolation of patients.

The cost in PPE use and for additional personnel may be higher with the single room isolation system than with the ward isolation system. Feasibility studies are needed to define which organizational model best suits the hospital setting.

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Identifying essential resources for pandemic response: an international delphi study within the EU-PANDEM-2 project
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The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic highlights the crucial role of healthcare and public health resource management, where shortages impair the immediate response to a pandemic resulting in increased transmission and delayed patient care. In the European PANDEM-2 project, we aimed to identify essential resources for pandemic planning in the context of an emerging viral respiratory illness. We performed a Delphi study consisting of a systematic literature review, a structured questionnaire and two international consensus rounds. Resources were categorized as material, human or pharmaceutical. A panel of public health experts (PHEs) and a panel of clinicians participated in the questionnaire (53 resources: 23 material, 18 human and 12 pharmaceutical) and a consensus round. We performed descriptive analyses for both panels.

Seventeen PHEs and 16 clinicians from nine and four countries respectively participated in the study. Consensus between the two panels was observed on 40 resources (16 material, 14 human, 10 pharmaceutical; 33 included and seven rejected). Notably, clinicians selected three home care resources while PHEs did not, and PHEs included two pharmaceutical resources which clinicians PHEs rejected. There was no consensus on 13 resources. Eleven additional resources were suggested (five by PHEs and six by clinicians) and included amongst which personal protective equipment for mobile teams, resources for primary care and resources related to mechanical ventilation.

There was consensus on 40 resources, of which 33 were included and seven rejected. There was no consensus on 13 resources, notably regarding home care and pharmaceutical resources, which reflects the different priorities of PHEs and clinicians in pandemic planning. This study highlights a set of resources to prioritize for pandemic preparedness activities, and shows the importance of including experts from varied backgrounds. Including these resources in pandemic models and preparedness exercise scenarios allows training on resource gaps and supports evidence-based decision making during future outbreaks.

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Supporting rurally dwelling adults with disabilities: the experiences of two organisations in Western Australia during the COVID-19 pandemic
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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately impacted people with disability and people living in rural areas, worsening existing inequalities. Many people with disability in Australia are assisted by disability support workers (DSWs) and disability support organisations (DSOs), though there has been little research done on how DSWs and DSOs have been affected by COVID-19. The aim of our study was to explore the experiences of staff from two rural DSOs in a large rural town in Western Australia (WA) who supported adults with disability during the COVID-19 pandemic and determine what challenges and opportunities they faced during this time.

Methods: Eleven employees from two DSOs in Western Australia were recruited mid-2022 using non-random purposive sampling. Three individual and two group semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted via video-call software and reflective thematic analysis was used in data analysis.

Results: Four major themes were identified. The study revealed that there were difficulties with the government pandemic response, increasingly unclear work boundaries for DSWs, and a high burden of the pandemic on DSOs, though organisations and employees adapted as best they could. Participants raised concerns over a perceived lack of inclusion of the disability sector and people with disability during the pandemic.

Conclusion: Whilst DSOs and DSWs believe that they have been able to maintain disability during the pandemic.

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Integrated environmental and clinical surveillance of viral acute respiratory infections in close communities: opportunities and challenges
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Background and Objectives: The epidemiological relevance of viral acute respiratory infections (VARIs) has been dramatically highlighted by COVID19, but other viruses cannot be neglected, such as influenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus, other coronaviruses, adenovirus, metapneumovirus. The transmission of these viruses occurs mainly in closed spaces and is dependent both on human and environmental factors. Besides schools, closed communities, such as communities with prisons are the most vulnerable settings, where the real extent of VARIs is often difficult to evaluate, due to the natural history of the diseases and to case ascertainment. In the COVID19 pandemic the Wastewater Based surveillance has shown its great potential for monitoring the virus diffusion and evolution in the environment. Our aim is to pilot an integrated surveillance system for closed communities, carried out through a syndromic surveillance, environmental monitoring (air, surfaces, and wastewater), and the collection on environmental and behavioral risk factors.

Methods: The Project funded by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan NRRP - Tuscany Health Ecosystem will consists in design and validate tools for epidemiological and environmental surveillance and analytical methods for environmental matrices, including viral sensors for viruses detection. The integration of all these information into risk assessment models will provide a useful tool for early warning and risk management.

Results: In the first phase of the project we will design and validate tools, such as clinical, epidemiological and environmental-based questionnaires, for each setting coupled with analytical methods for viruses' detection. The integrated surveillance system for closed communities, will be carry-out through syndromic surveillance, environmental monitoring (air, surfaces, and wastewater) and collection of environmental risk factors.

Conclusion: Integrating different surveillance systems for VARIs appears crucial to inform early warning and risk assessment tools available at local, regional and National level, but methods and strategies need to be set up.

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Parameters in mathematical modelling of indoor spread of COVID-19: a scoping review

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Background and Objective: The spread of COVID-19 in indoor environments is a critical concern during the ongoing pandemic and mathematical modelling can provide insight into the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in these settings. However, input factors used in these models have not been clearly described or analysed. The objective of this work was to retrieve and report the parameters related to the biological characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 and the physical parameters of the indoor environment that are used in the mathematical modelling of infectious disease transmission in indoor environments. This research was conducted within the framework of the national “OPtimal bEhavior in panDeMic ScenarioS” (OPENNESS) project, funded by Regione Lazio. Methods: We searched the PubMed database up to 31/11/2022 for English-language articles on quantitative risk assessment of indoor transmission of COVID-19. Articles addressing other infections or including outdoor-developing diseases were excluded. Results: The research generated 110 outputs, of which 2 studies were retained. One study employed a deterministic approach, while the other adopted a probabilistic mathematical method. The common parameters identified in the two studies were: the pathogen quanta emission rate, exposure to quanta concentration, number of quanta received by an exposed susceptible person, time-dependent particle number concentration, and deposition of particles in the host's respiratory system. The deterministic model better predicts particle filtration and deposition into receptor respiratory systems, whereas the probabilistic model provides more accurate results in environmental conditions with less clearly specified parameters. Conclusion: The parameters identified in this review and their subsequent analysis lay the groundwork for future research on the mathematical modelling of SARS-CoV-2 indoor transmission. More research is needed to understand better the role of these parameters to validate and refine existing mathematical models, in order to inform public health decision-making and prevent COVID-19 from spreading in indoor environments.

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An assessment on the interplay of digital proximity app use and vaccine uptake for SARS-CoV-2 transmission mitigation

Switzerland

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Background and Objective: During the first year of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, digital proximity tracing apps were introduced to mitigate viral spread in absence of vaccines. Adherence to such measures leading up to and following widespread vaccine rollout remains unclear. Our study aimed to evaluate adherence to digital proximity tracing app use and preventive measures across different vaccination uptake trends.

Methods: We report findings from two population-based longitudinal cohorts in Switzerland from January to December 2021. Failure time analyses were conducted for each study cohort for SARS-CoV-2 vaccine uptake and uninstalling of the SwissCOVID digital proximity tracing app outcomes, stratified by age group. Cox proportional hazards regression models were used to estimate adjusted hazard ratios (aHR). The analyses assessed the primary outcomes and associations with other actions taken by individuals to reduce viral spread (e.g., getting tested for SARS-CoV-2).

Results: We included 4514 participants from the Corona Immunitas Digital Follow-up (CI-DFU) and 1969 participants from the COVID-19 Social Monitor (CSM) studies. We observed a trend of individuals who did not adhere SwissCOVID app use and did not get vaccinated during the study period. We found an increased uptake of the vaccine associated with SwissCOVID app use (aHR, 1.51; 95% CI: 1.40-1.62 [CI-DFU]; aHR, 1.79; 95% CI: 1.62-1.99 [CSM]) or adherence to preventive measures (aHR, 1.44; 95% CI: 1.28-1.62 [CI-DFU]; aHR, 1.82; 95% CI: 1.52-2.18 [CSM]). Decreased SwissCOVID uninstallation risk was observed for participants who got vaccinated (aHR, 0.55; 95% CI: 0.38-0.81 [CI-DFU]; aHR, 0.45; 95% CI: 0.27-0.78 [CSM]).

Conclusions: We found strong evidence that adherence to digital proximity tracing app use and preventive measures is associated with higher vaccine uptake. In evolving pandemic contexts, these findings can assist public health authorities in designing evidence-based communication strategies to enable adoption of preventive measures and novel health technologies across all population groups.

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Opinions matter: public opinions on data-sharing and how they can shape pathogen genomic surveillance in Canada

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Background and Objective: Intersections of public health and pathogen genomics have played a vital role in surveilling the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and building resilient health systems. Individual-level COVID-19 data collected by Canadian provincial/territorial health authorities is not yet readily available to the public, including researchers. Lack of data-sharing delays or prohibits national data interpretation, harmonization, integration, and surveillance. To inform pathogen genomic-based surveillance practice and research innovation, (e.g. virusseq-dataportal.ca [1]; covarrnet.ca [2]), we explored public opinions on sharing de-identified COVID-19 data publicly in Canada.

Methods: In March 2022, a national survey was open to those 18 years or older and currently living in Canada. Opinions on publicly sharing 16 de-identified COVID-19
A review of the association between micronutrients and risk and severity of COVID-19

Parnian Jalili, Catherine Phillips

Introduction: The end of 2019 was marked by the rapid epidemic of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) due to COVID-19 in Wuhan, China. The most common medical treatment pathways have been supportive rather curative. However, multiple studies have found impaired levels of micronutrients in patients. These associations with disease outcomes could be taken into consideration. Micronutrient deficiencies (MNDs) are a global health concern and an underdiagnosed epidemic highly affecting developing countries. The most vulnerable groups for MNDs are women, children, and the elderly. MNDs can cause a huge number of morbidities and mortalities indicating the significance of effective prevention and treatment strategies to further control the consequences.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to review and summarise the literature on dietary intake and supplementation and the associations of micronutrient insufficiencies with disease susceptibility and severity of symptoms.

Methods: A narrative review of the literature was conducted through two online databases in PubMed and Google Scholar. Articles that were published since the start of the pandemic and had different types of study designs were included. Of 5,073 identified articles, 38 studies were selected according to defined inclusion criteria.

Results: The most prevalent nutritional insufficiencies and their associations with prevention and disease severity among COVID-19 patients were identified. Patients had impaired levels of a wide range of micronutrients, including vitamin D, Zinc, and Selenium followed by vitamins B1 and C. This pattern of deficiencies was present in all severity degrees of disease including mild, severe and critical cases, where the critical cases had the most severe insufficiencies. Moreover, these deficiencies were present in severe cases irrespective of the mode of administration. The treatment in these patients was mainly supportive and curative, while they were still suffering from the deficiency and insufficiency in their nutritional status.

Conclusion: Malnutrition and undernutrition are global concerns and modifiable causes of death. Thus, alongside preventive measures like acquiring herd immunity by vaccination, achieving an optimal nutritional status could be a contributing factor for better outcomes in patients.

Inequalities in accessing COVID-19 vaccination: the findings from population-based survey in areas with high hesitancy

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Background and Objective: Inequality in accessing healthcare services is well-documented worldwide. However, little literature discussed the inequality in accessing COVID-19 vaccination. Furthermore, the spatial dimension of this inequality is largely unexplored in the literature. Therefore, this study examined the regional variation of educational-related inequality in accessing COVID-19 vaccination in Tanzania to identify populations with greater disadvantages.

Methods: The uptake of any complete dose of the COVID-19 vaccine was used to measure access to COVID-19 vaccination. The inequalities were assessed by using concentration curves and concentration indices (CI). The multivariable logistic regression was performed to identify the potential contributors to the inequalities in accessing COVID-19 vaccination.

Results: A total of 22910 adults from four major cities in Tanzania were interviewed. About 20% of the respondents received the COVID-19 vaccine. The highest educational-related inequality in accessing COVID-19 was in favor of educated compared to uneducated adults. After disintegration by regions, the high extent of inequalities was observed among adults in Mwanza (CI: 0.993, P<0.001) and Arusha (CI: 0.062, P<0.001) compared to Iringa (CI: 0.011, P<0.05) and Morogoro (CI: 0.040, P<0.001) regions. The contributors to inequalities in accessing COVID-19 vaccinations were age, sex, marital status, and occupation.

Conclusion: The current study is the first to investigate the regional variation of inequality in the COVID-19 vaccination in areas with high hesitancy. Establishing policies or strategies which will consider regional variations in educational inequality might be a way forward toward achieving universal coverage of COVID-19 vaccination, especially in areas with high hesitancy.

Health-related quality of life among long-COVID patients - Tunisia, 2020-2022

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Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a global health threat not only because of its acute phase, but because of the "long-COVID" that cause a substantial disease burden. Long-covid include also long-term consequences affecting patients’ wellness and quality of life. Our study aimed to assess the impact of long-covid on the patients’ quality of life in Tunisia.

Methods: We conducted a cross sectional retrospective survey among a representative sample of COVID-19 survivors in Tunisia registered at the national SARS-CoV-2 surveillance database from September 2020 to September 2021. Trained health care workers interviewed consenting respondents by phone using a standardized questionnaire (EQ-5D-3L) including five dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety-depression. Each dimension has three levels: no problem; some problem and extreme problems. Respondents recorded their perceived quality of life on a visual analog scale VAS (0-100). Alpha Cronbach was used to measure internal reliability of questionnaire's item. We compared health-related quality of life between two groups: with and without...
long-covid.

Results: Of 1094 persons contacted, 416 responded (38%). Long-covid prevalence was 64% (95%CI:59%-69%):128 (31%) of participants reported any problem in all dimensions: 41% among long-covid patients vs 13% among non-long covid (p=10-3).

Compared to non-long covid patients, long-covid patients reported more problem on all dimensions: mobility: 14.8% vs 4.1% (p=10-3), usual activity: 12.6% vs 4.8% (p=0.01), pain/discomfort: 22.4% vs 3.4% (p=10-3) and anxiety/depression: 19.8% vs 8.1% (p=0.002).

The VS was significantly lower among long-covid patients compared to non-long covid: 73.1 vs 83.9 (p=10-3).

Alpha Cronbach's value was 0.66.

Conclusion: Long-covid impact quality of life, affect mobility and cause disability. Psychological support during and after acute COVID-19 episode is recommended to preserve the well-being of affected patients. This additional burden shows the importance of the public health prevention measures and vaccine strategies.

**Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome in the workplace**

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Background and Objectives: COVID-19 is a multi-organ disease that can cause a wide range of persistent symptoms following the initial acute infection. The health status of the workforce was examined as part of a health promotion program integrated into workplace medical surveillance.

Methods: In order to determine the prevalence of infection, stress, mental health issues, sleep problems, and work ability, 1378 workers exposed to occupational risks in the health and other sectors conducted a medical examination in addition to a questionnaire.

Results: In 2020 and 2021, 164 employees (or 11.6%) contracted COVID-19. Compared to other occupational sectors (7.4%), the frequency was higher among hospital employees (15%). 4 weeks after the infection had ended, 86% of the workers said that some symptoms were still present. The affected employees exhibited similar levels of occupational stress and anxiety as the other employees, but they slept less soundly (p 0.05). In comparison to healthy respondents, Post-COVID workers showed lower levels of sleep quality, and higher levels of fatigue, anxiety, and depression (p<0.001). 1.3% of individuals stated that infections caused exacerbations of pre-existing diseases. These workers had a considerably lower working capacity (p<0.001) than other workers, in addition to the characteristics mentioned above.

Conclusions: As of December 13th, 2022, 654 million people worldwide have been infected with COVID-19 ([https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/]). Assuming a conservative estimate of 6.2% survivors who experience persistent symptoms, long-term effects of COVID-19 could have an impact on almost 40,500,000 people. It has been noted that long-term impacts could compound exponentially if this virus continues to spread among humans. Post-COVID employees need specialized disability management care.

**Analysis and management of the migrant population for covid19 emergency in the province of lecce**

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Background and Objective: The COVID19 pandemic has been a significant risk factor for the health of migrant populations in Europe and Italy. Objective study: investigate the epidemiology of COVID19 infection in the immigrant population arriving in Salento from 2020 to 2022.

Methods: Upon arrival, the COVID19 Surveillance Centre of ASL Lecce is activated. Migrants are hosted in dedicated Reception Centres, screened at time "0" by SARS-CoV-2 test and, in case of quarantine, at subsequent control test. Sample: 4056 migrants welcomed to Salento between April 2020 and October 2022 with 81 arrivals. Data stratified by gender, age, nationality were collected in a database and analyzed with MS-Excel.

Results: Study population: 90% males, 10% females. Average age 24 years, most represented age group 20-29 years (42%), 21% minors.

Most represented nationalities: Pakistan (26%), Iran (21%), Iraq (15%), Afghanistan and Egypt (11%).

7% of migrants (266) were positive (92% males, 8% females), average age 25 years, most represented age group 20-29 years (49%), 16% minors.

In 2020 9% were positive, in 2021 7% and in 2022 only 2%, with an average of positive for landing of 5%. Positive migrants came mainly from Pakistan (45%), Iran (10%), Bangladesh (9%); ethnic observation shows a higher rate of positivity among Indian citizens (21%).

All positive subjects showed mild symptoms, only 2 hospitalized and no deaths. Conclusion: The data seem to confirm that young age and lack of comorbidity in immigrant population (healthy migrant) represent protective factors for SARS-CoV-2 infection and complications (hospitalization/deaths), despite the precarious social and health conditions.

The COVID19 surveillance system has highlighted the importance for Public Health, to increase attention to the most vulnerable migrant populations, to control and contain the spread of the virus, in particular in the reception facilities, including strengthening vaccination policies and health promotion initiatives and prevention measures.

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Lessons learned from Tunisia prevention, preparedness, response and resilience to COVID-19 pandemic

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Background and Objective: Although Tunisia implemented a multisectoral prevention, preparedness, response and resilience plan to emerging and reemerging diseases, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the continued need to establish an effective Early Warning and Rapid Response System (EWARS) in order to better prepare for future pandemics.

The objective of this study is to characterize Tunisia response to the COVID-19 pandemic in order to highlight effective strategies to control outbreaks.

Methods: An Intra-action Review (IAR) of COVID-19 response was conducted in Tunisia (June 2021 and March 2022) to identify challenges and best practices and to identify recommendations for addressing identified challenges and institutionalization of the best practices. The review covered all pillars and included more than 50 experts and stakeholders from different departments involved in COVID-19 response.

Results: Five pillars of the successful fight against emerging and reemerging diseases and rapid response to a new outbreak to control community transmission were identified:

A strong multisectoral coordination structure from the local to the national level with high political commitment
An Electronic Integrated Surveillance System with an Early Alert System effective laboratories networking with pathogens genomics surveillance
Public health workforce adequately trained that can intensify outbreak investigation into origins and operate effective surveillance systems
A need for a strong sustainable national public health system

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of multidisciplinary coordination and the need to increase the investment global health security and public health.

The assistance GAPS in the struggle against covid-19 in Brazil: the temporal course in the beginning of vaccination of indigenous and quilombolas peoples

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Background/Objective: With the pandemic of covid-19, the infection rate grew rapidly in Brazil, ranking among the countries with the highest cases and death rates. The national vaccination began in January 2021, focused on priority groups, including indigenous peoples and quilombolas, given their social vulnerability and difficulties in accessing health services. This study aimed to analyze the temporal evolution of vaccination against covid-19 in indigenous peoples and quilombolas in Brazil between the 3rd and 21st Epidemiological Week (EW) of 2021.

Methods: A temporal analysis comprising 19 EW was performed. Cases were structured by priority group of indigenous and quilombola populations, dose, vaccine (Coronavac or Astrazeneca), and place of vaccination. The Vaccination Rate (VR) per 100 inhabitants was calculated. Temporal analysis of VR identified significant trends (p<5%), and results were converted into temporal cluster graphs by EW.

Results: By the end of may 2021, 1,176,173 doses of Astrazeneca (AZ) or Coronavac (CV) Vaccines had been administered to indigenous peoples and quilombolas. Nationally, 21.7% of CV and 99% of AZ vaccination schedules were incomplete for this priority group. The temporal analysis identified high VR of the CV first and second dose in the first weeks (EW 1 to 7), with a significant drop in subsequent weeks; and high VR of both doses of AZ concentrated in the final weeks (10 to 19).

Conclusion: The indigenous and quilombola populations had low vaccination rates nationally. It is important to consider the decrease in CV vaccine in the analyzed period, highlighting that from may onwards the AZ vaccine distribution was predominant due to a decrease in the CV national production. Possible factors contributing to the reduction of VR in these populations were poor access to health services; inconsistent national vaccination plan; geographical barriers; and hesitancy to vaccinate as a consequence of the spread of fake news.

Comparative analysis of maternal mortality in Central Asia region before and during COVID-19 pandemic

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Background and Objective: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the key indicator that characterizes the state of a healthcare system. Various countries reports indicate a significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on MMR. We aimed to determine MMR trends in Central Asia (CA) countries and its association with the total health expenditures before and after pandemic. We also compared the maternal mortality causes before and during the pandemic in Kazakhstan.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective study working with the secondary data which were collected on selected health indicators using information from open sources, and official statistical data on the Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

We applied the linear regression analysis to identify statistically significant trends of MMR in CA countries from 2000 to 2020 in the study. Pearson correlation analysis was used to assess the associations between the national MMR and CA total health expenditures expressed in national currency units. R-studio soft version 1.2.5033 was used for the statistical analysis.

Results: During the pre-pandemic period, Central Asian nations had a downward trend of maternal mortality. Except for Uzbekistan, where this indicator decreased, all Central Asia countries experienced a sharp increase in maternal mortality ratio in 2020. The share of indirect causes of maternal deaths in Kazakhstan reached 76.3% in 2020. There is an association between the maternal mortality ratio in Central Asia countries and their total health expenditures expressed in national currency units (r max= -0.89 and min= -0.66, p < 0.01).

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has noticeably impacted maternal health services in most of the CA countries. The findings suggest that there must be additional efforts from the local authorities to enhance the preparedness of CA healthcare systems for the new public health challenges and improve health data accessibility.
Lessons learned from coronavirus disease: India's preparedness and response strategies for future pandemic
Soumya Mohapatra

Background: The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has impacted all nation-states and globally. The SARS-CoV-2 virus has spread to almost every country and region. India has recorded the highest number of infections and deaths globally. India's healthcare system has been overwhelmed, with hospitals facing shortages of medical equipment and personnel. The pandemic has highlighted the need for better preparedness and response strategies to meet future pandemics.

Objective: To learn lessons from COVID-19 pandemic across the globe and fostering an enabling ecosystem with multi-sectoral integrative efforts to strengthen preparedness and response strategies to meet future pandemic.

Methods: The study synthesizes evidence from secondary sources of data and focuses on both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Results: The study reveals pandemic trajectory of India witnessed slow and sustained decline of COVID-19 cases. India's strong and decisive leadership, proactive top-down approach, inter-sectoral coordination, massive vaccination drive and timely guidance for national response to the pandemic helped in reducing its cases and deaths per million to 25,158 cases per million and 345 deaths per million population respectively (as on 17th December, 2021) which is one of the lowest in the world. This indicates lessons learned from worldwide supported India to rebuild stronger health care system and accelerate towards achieving global goals.

Conclusion: Healthcare system in most of the countries have not evolved for resilience in times of catastrophe. Also, not for efficient rapid responses to pandemic. However, the countries undergone unprecedented health crisis have learnt lessons from COVID-19 which recommends the healthcare institutions need to be streamlined and instituted for increasing efficiency, coherence, and preparedness to prevent future pandemic.

A low burden of severe illness: the COVID-19 Omicron outbreak in the remote Torres and Cape region of Far North Queensland, Australia
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The arrival of the highly transmissible Omicron variant reignited concerns that outbreaks of COVID-19 could have devastating consequences for First Nations Australians living in remote areas. The Far North Queensland region of Australia is home to 19,500 First Nations people (68.8% of population). To prepare for a COVID-19 outbreak, Torres and Cape Hospital and Health Service TCHHS in partnership with local First Nations councils undertook extensive outbreak preparation including the establishment of a COVID-19 public health team and the delivery of a logistically complex outreach vaccination service. The first outbreak was declared in December 2021. Here we report local outbreak epidemiology for the first ten-month outbreak period from December 2021 to October 2022.

Outreach vaccination and walk-in fever clinics were established at 28 health facilities with 12 utilising point-of-care PCR machines. The public health team contacted cases by telephone throughout the period to undertake health screening offer medical certificates; provide information about case isolation and close contact quarantine requirements; triage cases for treatment eligibility; and offer participation in the COVID-19 care-in-the-home program which provided wellbeing support telephone calls throughout mandatory isolation.

COVID-19 vaccination rates among those aged ≥12 years climbed from 43.4% to 79.3% (single dose) and from 22.2% to 67.6% (double dose) between early September and late December 2021. A total of 7784 cases were notified, with 65.5% of cases among First Nations people. The attack rate was 25.6% (95%CI 25.1%-26.1%), the hospitalisation rate was 1.6% (95%CI 1.5%-1.9%) and the crude case fatality rate was 0.05% (95%CI 0.01%-0.13%). Genomic results were available for 213 specimens, with all (100%) identified as the Omicron variant. We attribute the excellent outcomes to the mild Omicron variant and vaccination coverage along with local community leadership, strong partnerships, community engagement in testing and isolation, and community participation in the culturally considered COVID-19 care-in-the-home program.

Crossing the border: Adherence to the Vaccination Campaign in multicultural provinces of South Tyrol during COVID-19 Pandemic, a cross-sectional study
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Objectives and Background: “South-Tyro” Alpine region in Italy is administered as an “autonomous statute region”, bordering Austria. This geographically heterogeneous environment is divided in 20 districts and is inhabited by a unique multicultural population. Poor evidence exists on factors influencing adherence to vaccination in peculiar contexts, therefore the aim of this study was to investigate the role played by geographical, cultural and socio-demographical characteristics on COVID-19 vaccination adherence during the first year of the Italian vaccination campaign.

Methods: We carried out an ecological study by analysing data collected from each district of South-Tyro: altitude, population density, linguistic belonging, Austrian border proximity, cultural heritage, winter tourism, COVID-19 incidence, complete primary vaccination cycle and booster dose. Data refer to February 2022, one year after the beginning of the vaccination campaign. Spearman correlation, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney-U tests were performed to assess relationships between variables.

Results: On February 2022 district percentages of vaccination adherence varied widely ranging between 57.1% and 74.8%. Adherence to vaccination appears to be negatively correlated to altitude (Rho=0.626, p<0.003; Rho=0.693, p<0.001, respectively for primary vaccination and booster dose) and positively correlated to population density (Rho=0.585, p<0.007; Rho=0.600, p<0.005). Furthermore, primary vaccination appeared significantly lower in districts with a higher prevalence of German speaking population (69.2% vs 74.7%, p<0.05) and in those more isolated or with a prevalent German cultural heritage.

Conclusion: In analysing vaccination adherence, diversity in geographic, demographic and cultural factors should be taken in great account, even when the target population appears homogeneous from a clinical standpoint and overall adherence to vaccination campaign is satisfying. To plan a more effective and homogeneous vaccination campaign, specific public health interventions more focused on cultural heritage and geomorphological peculiarities should be considered and implemented for specific subpopulations and areas.

Cardiovascular and respiratory events following COVID-19 hospitalisation: a cohort study in Portuguese hospitals
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Background and Objective: Several studies have shown an increased frequency of cardiovascular and respiratory events, a part of the long COVID presentation. We aimed to describe the incidence of pre-specified cardiovascular and respiratory events after a COVID-19 hospitalisation.

Methods: We retrospectively collected data from individuals hospitalised due to COVID-19 hospitalisation. We defined cardiovascular and respiratory events as being hospitalised for cardiovascular, respiratory or other diseases during the follow-up period. The primary endpoint was the occurrence of cardiovascular or respiratory events in the 30 days following hospital discharge. We used survival analysis to estimate the cumulative incidence of events and Cox proportional hazards regression to assess the association between events and potential predictors.
COVID-19 between March 2020 and March 2021 in six Portuguese hospitals. The cardiovascular events considered were: heart failure, myocarditis, arrhythmia, acute myocardial infarction, deep vein thrombosis, ischemic stroke, and hemorrhagic heart attack; and the respiratory events considered were: pulmonary thromboembolism, pulmonary fibrosis, chronic or prolonged respiratory failure, obstructive/restrictive lung disease, and organising pneumonia. We estimated incidence and 95% confidence intervals.

Results: Data collection is still ongoing. For this preliminary analysis, 1438 individuals were included. The median age was 70, 53% were male, and 12% died after hospital discharge. Individuals were in the study for a median of 17 months. Most individuals (66%) had moderate COVID-19, corresponding to supplementary oxygen use during hospitalisation, and 14% had severe COVID-19, needing ventilation or admission to ICU. During the study period, 98 cardiovascular and 85 respiratory events were registered, corresponding to an incidence of 3.5 (95% CI: 2.8-4.3) and 3.9 (95% CI: 3.1-4.9) cases per 1000 person-years, respectively. Overall, 172 events were registered, corresponding to an incidence of 107.9 (95% CI: 92.4; 125.3) cases per person-years. The incidence of cardiovascular and/or respiratory events increased according to the severity of the COVID-19 episode (mild - 75.7 (95% CI: 48.5; 112.6), moderate - 109.3 (95% CI: 90.1; 131.4) and severe - 143.9 (95% CI: 100.2; 200.1) cases per person-years, respectively. Conclusion: Comparisons with the expected incidence rates in the absence of COVID-19 are required; nevertheless, our preliminary results indicate that the frequency of events increases with increasing COVID-19 severity.

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The PHIRI project for measuring the impact of health crises on the European Healthcare System: the Italian case in COVID-19 pandemic

Andrea Faragalli1, Eugenio Mattei2, Martin Thissen3, Flavia Carle1, Brigid the European Healthcare System: the Italian case in COVID-19

Background and Objective: The CoViD-19 pandemic brought out the need for a uniform European response to public health issues. With the purpose of assessing the impact of the pandemic on European Healthcare Systems, the European project Population Health Information Research Infrastructure-PHIRI (EC H2020-IBA-INFRA-CORONA-2020 n. 101018371), aims to create and implement a federated research infrastructure based on the secondary use of administrative health-care databases data and real-world data. First Italian results from the Instituto Superiore di Sanità-ISS and the Polytechnic University of Marche-UNIVPM are reported. Methods: Four Use Cases (UC) were investigated. UC-A: Direct and indirect determinants of CoViD-19 infection on hospitalization of fragile populations (including heart attack and stroke (CVD), trauma, and hip and knee replacement surgery); UC-B: Delays in the treatment of breast cancer due to the pandemic; UC-C: Impact of CoViD-19 on perinatal health; UC-D: Changes in mental health status related to the CoViD-19 pandemic. PHIRI Research Centers developed and mutually shared the methodology, identified and processed the data necessary for the comparison between the pre (2017-19) and post (2020) pandemic periods using a Linux container (Docker). Docker allows sharing the analysis procedure, to perform it locally without any transfer of sensitive data, to produce structured results reports. Results: In UC-A (ISS), 1,088,026 hospitalizations were identified in Italy in 2017-2019 (451,015 for CVD; 400,057 for prosthetic surgery; 236,954 for trauma) and 338,740 in 2020 (140,421; 117,483, 80,836, respectively). In UC-B (UNIVPM), 818 new breast cancer interventions were identified in the Marche region in 2020; 2,964 in 2017-2019. Median time from diagnosis to surgery in 2020 was 39 days (1st-3rd Q: 26-61), 39 days (1st-3rd Q: 24-56) in 2017-2019 (p = 0.08). Conclusions: Administrative health databases and real-world data in a federated research infrastructure can help European stakeholders to support shared decision-making in health crises.

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Subjective Well-Being, Israel, July 2021 - April 2022

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Background and Objective: Prolonged and persistent symptoms following acute SARS-CoV-2 infection has been widely reported, but the impact of individual symptoms reported post-COVID-19 on subjective well-being (SWB) is unknown. We described associations between SWB and selected reported symptoms following SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Methods: We analysed reported symptoms and subjective well-being from 2295 participants (of which 576 reported previous infection) in an ongoing longitudinal cohort study taking place in Israel, in which participants regularly report their health status. We measured SWB using the WHO-5 standardized tool and estimated changes in SWB associated with reported selected symptoms at three follow-up time points (3-6, 6-12, and 12-18 months post-infection) among participants reporting previous SARS-CoV-2 infection, adjusting for key demographic variables, using linear regression.

Results: Our results suggest that the biggest and most sustained changes in SWB stems from non-specific symptoms (fatigue - 7.7 percentage points (pp), confusion/lack of concentration - 10.7 pp, and sleep disorders -11.5 pp, p < 0.005), whereas the effect of specific symptoms, such as musculoskeletal symptoms (weakness in muscles and muscle pain) on SWB, are less profound and more transient. Each symptom was individually associated with a decrease of SWB after adjusting for other symptoms.

Conclusion: Post-acute COVID19 symptoms can have a profound and lasting effect on well-being, especially among individuals experiencing several symptoms. Taking a similar approach for other symptoms and following individuals over time to describe trends in SWB changes attributable to specific symptoms will help understand the post-acute phase of COVID-19 and how it should be defined and better managed.

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Impact of COVID-19 Lockdowns on Gastrointestinal Cancer Incidence: A Registry-Based Study in Bavaria - Germany

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Background and Objective: Recent scientific studies show that the COVID-19 pandemic affected the cancer screening programs and, consequently, cancer incidence in different countries worldwide. This study investigated the impact of the two lockdowns in March 21 to May 3, 2020 (first lockdown) and December 9, 2020 to March 7, 2021 (second lockdown), on gastrointestinal cancers (ICD-O-3: C15 - C26) in Bavaria, Germany.

Methods: We gathered incident cancer data including malignant and in situ cases from approximately 50% of pathological centres in Bavaria. We aggregated the number of incident gastrointestinal cancers in months stratified by cancer site and malignancy in pre-pandemic (03.2019 to 02.2020) and pandemic (03.2020 to 02.2021) periods. We estimated the relative changes of numbers of cancers between pandemic and pre-pandemic periods with corresponding confidence intervals using a Bonferroni correction (13 tests with α = 0.0038).

Results: The number of malignant gastrointestinal cancers significantly declined from 10,587 in the pre-pandemic period to 9,749 in the pandemic period with a relative difference of -7.9% (95% CI: -11.6% to -4.1%). It significantly reduced for colon cancer from 4,032 to 3,568 (relative change: -11.5%; 95% CI: -17.2% to -5.4%) and rectum cancer from 2,095 to 1,772 (relative change: -15.4%; 95% CI: -23.0% to -7.1%). We found no significant reductions for other sites. The number of in situ cases decreased from 451 to 327 with a relative change of -27.5% (95% CI: -41.2% to -10.5%). It also declined in colon cancer from 261 to 170 cases (relative change: -39.5%; 95% CI: -54.3% to -19.9%), but not in the other sites.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic affected the number of pathological diagnoses of gastrointestinal cancers in Bavaria. The reduction was mainly due to the reduction in diagnoses of colon and rectum, which could be a result of decreases in screening cases during the lockdowns.

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How were place of death trends for cancer patients affected by the COVID-19 pandemic? An international death certificate study
Background and Objective: During the pandemic, health systems had to respond to the needs of COVID-19 patients, while caring for patients with other conditions, including cancer. Hospitals/health institutions and home are relevant places of death (PoD) globally. We aim to examine changes in PoD trends for cancer patients, comparing pre- and pandemic years.

Methods: We sought national PoD data from vital registries of 47 countries varied in UN Regions. We describe the distribution of PoD (focused on hospital/health institution and home) for cancer patients [ICD-10 codes: C0-C97 (except C91-95)] from 2015 to 2021, examining variations by year, age (0-17 or ≥18) and country. Pandemic years include 2020 and, where available, 2021.

Results: Preliminary data shows that among 3,005,530 deceased from cancer (99.7% aged ≥18) across 19 responding countries so far (15 countries providing 2021 data), home deaths increased in pandemic years (range per year: 40%-45%) compared to pre-pandemic (33%-35%). Inversely, deaths in hospitals/health institutions decreased (54%-56% to 43%-49%). Sub-analysis of the pediatric group (9,894 deceased) also showed increasing home death (32%-34% to 39%-39%). Consistently, for 18 out of the 19 countries the percentage of hospital/health institution deaths for cancer patients decreased (-11% to the country with largest decrease; smallest: -2%); while for 17 out of 19 countries the percentage of those dying at home increased (12% in country with largest increase; smallest: 1%).

Conclusion: An increase in home deaths appears to have occurred among cancer patients in the COVID-19 pandemic. A more detailed and homogeneous classification of PoD would provide stronger cross-country comparisons, as what is classified in each category varies. It is important to monitor if this shift in PoD is kept or reverts beyond 2021, due to the implications for the allocation of health resources to care for the dying.

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Effectiveness of vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 infection in the pre-delta era: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background: The objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in terms of prevention of disease and transmission in the pre-Delta era. The evaluation was narrowed to two mRNA vaccines and two modified adenovirus-vectorized vaccines.

Methods: The overall risk of any SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by positive real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test was estimated in partially and fully vaccinated individuals. The evidence synthesis was pursued through a random-effects meta-analysis. The effect size was expressed as relative risk (RR) and RRR (RR reduction) of SARS-CoV-2 infection following vaccination. Heterogeneity was investigated through a between-study heterogeneity analysis and a subgroup meta-analysis.

Results: The systematic review identified 27 studies eligible for the quantitative synthesis. Partially vaccinated individuals presented a RRR = 73% (95%CI = 59-83%) for positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR (RR = 0.27) and a RRR=79% (95%CI = 30-93%) for symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 PCR (RR = 0.21). Fully vaccinated individuals showed a RRR = 94% (95%CI = 88-98%) for SARS-CoV-2 positive PCR (RR = 0.06) compared to unvaccinated individuals. The full BNT162b2 vaccination protocol achieved a RRR = 84-94% against any SARS-CoV-2-positive PCR and a RRR = 68-84% against symptomatic positive PCR.

Conclusion: The meta-analysis results suggest that full vaccination might block transmission. In particular, the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection appeared higher for non-B.1.1.7 variants and individuals aged ≥69 years. Considering the high level of heterogeneity, these findings must be taken with caution. Further research on SARS-CoV-2 vaccine effectiveness against emerging SARS-CoV-2 variants is encouraged.

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Risk/protective factors associated with anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody response in a sample of workers from the emilia romagna region, Italy
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has hit worldwide. Italy was one of the first European countries to be severely affected. Many factors can play relevant roles in SARS-CoV-2 infection, both in virus replication and in activating the host’s immune system. This case-control study aims to assess the possible relationship between SARS-CoV-2 infection, evaluated through antibody response and the main socio-demographic, occupational, clinical-anamnetic and biochemical factors, in a population mostly residing in the Modena province (northern Italy) and mainly composed of workers.

Methods: Enrollment was performed among subjects who voluntarily underwent serological testing. Subjects with antibody positivity for IgM and/or IgG (cases) and a similar number of negatives (controls), matched by sex, age and Italian region or foreign country of birth, were selected. Additional parameters [zinc/copper/cadmium/nickel, vitamins D/B12, folates, triglycerides, LDL/HDL (total cholesterol)] were determined. Moreover, a questionnaire on the main relevant sociodemographic occupational and clinical data was administered through telephone interviews.

Results: A total of 405 subjects have been enrolled, 166 cases (mean age 50.6±12.4 years), 71 (42.8%) men and 95 (57.2%) women, and 239 controls (mean age 50.6±11.6 years), 106 (44.3%) men and 133 (55.7%) women. The smokers’ percentage was significantly lower in cases (12.7%) compared to controls (20.6%). Among cases a higher percentage of subjects with diabetes (2.4% vs 0.8%) and a lower percentage of persons affected by respiratory diseases (9.7% vs 12.6%) were found. By analysing biochemical data, a lower median serum level of folates was detected among cases.

Conclusion: Our results suggest an inverse association of SARS-CoV-2 infection evaluated through antibody response with smoke and also with folates serum level. The first association, also observed in other studies, is controversial due to the role of potential confounding factors. Regarding the inverse association with folates, a recent study shows that folates bind and inactivate a viral protease.

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Early evidence on vaccine effectiveness of COVID vaccines in PLWHA
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Background and Objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic has hit worldwide. Italy was one of the first European countries to be severely affected. Many factors can play relevant roles in SARS-CoV-2 infection, both in virus replication and in activating the host’s immune system. This case-control study aims to assess the possible relationship between SARS-CoV-2 infection, evaluated through antibody response and the main socio-demographic, occupational, clinical-anamnetic and biochemical factors, in a population mostly residing in the Modena province (northern Italy) and mainly composed of workers.

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Conclusion: Our results suggest an inverse association of SARS-CoV-2 infection evaluated through antibody response with smoke and also with folates serum level. The first association, also observed in other studies, is controversial due to the role of potential confounding factors. Regarding the inverse association with folates, a recent study shows that folates bind and inactivate a viral protease.

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Wastewater monitoring system for emerging infectious diseases in Thailand
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1Department of Disease control Thailand, 2Department of Disease Control Thailand Backgroud and Objective: Wastewater surveillance is a beneficial method to monitor the virus especially the outbreak period but there are different benefits in each phrases including pre-outbreak, during the outbreak and post-outbreak. This method is able to use for large area and it could be more efficient for the place which has the good water management system. This study aimed to identify the beneficial of wastewater monitoring system in different settings and phrases. Method: The samples were collected from different settings and phrases of the COVID-19 and Monkeypox outbreak in Thailand. The selected settings were community apartments, fresh markets, prisons, and hotels. All samples were tested for COVID-19 (E gene, ORF1ab gene and N gene) and Orthopoxivirus. Results: The results demonstrated that SARS-CoV-2 and Orthopoxivirus can be detected in untreated water. The virus could be detected the next few days after the absence of the patients. The benefits of sample collection in different outbreak phrases are vary. For the pre-outbreak phrase, the surveillance aimed to detect the new emerging virus as well as the infected patient to start the interventions for disease prevent and control. During the outbreak, the surveillance aimed to identify the patients and monitor the viral trend such as the mutated strain as same as the post-outbreak phrase. Conclusion: We suggested that wastewater monitoring system is a useful method to detect the new emerging diseases and for wide-scale surveillance. Unfortunately, the different outbreak phrase has an affect for sample interpretation and usage. The implementation of this method should be identified clearly before starting the protocol.
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Vulnerability, COVID-19 and quality of acute neuro-cardiovascular care
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Background and Objective: Myocardial infarction and stroke are two highly time-sensitive emergencies, which require standardized guidelines of timed care pathway to reduce treatment times. COVID-19 profoundly modified use and organization of care, as well as its access in a backdrop of pre-existing health disparities in neuro-cardiovascular diseases. Our aim was to evaluate if the first wave of COVID-19 had deteriorated quality of care for socially or clinically vulnerable stroke and myocardial infarction patients.
Methods: We included myocardial infarction and stroke patients from two French regional cohorts between January 2019 and August 2020. Associations between vulnerabilities (clinical: age over 65 years, neuro-cardiovascular history; socioeconomic: deprivation index) and care management times were analyzed through multivariate linear mixed models, with an interaction on the time period (pre, per, post-wave).
Results: 9219 patients were included (6436 strokes, 2782 myocardial infarctions). The first medical contact-to-procedure time was longer for the elderly (p<0.001) and the “very disadvantaged” (p=0.003) myocardial infarction patients, without any interaction with the Covid-19 period (age: p=0.541, neuro-cardiovascular history: p=0.697, deprivation: p=0.642). In the “stroke” cohort, no significant association was found between the vulnerabilities studied and the admission-to-imaging time, with no interaction with the Covid-19 period (age: p=0.807, neuro-cardiovascular history: p=0.339, deprivation: p=0.945).
Conclusion: Pre-existing disparities in care management times for vulnerable myocardial infarction and stroke patients were neither accentuated nor reduced during the first-wave Covid-19. Measures implemented during the crisis did not alter the well-structured emergency pathways for these vulnerable patients.
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Gender differences in comorbidities and outcomes of COVID-19 patients: findings from the “MASSI” study
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1University of Catania Italy, 1Provincial Health Authority of Catania Italy Background and Objective: In the current COVID-19 pandemic scenario, it is necessary to understand if gender differences exist in terms of patients’ characteristics and clinical outcomes. Here, we explore gender-differences in the pre-existing medical conditions, and evaluate how they might affect the risk of death among COVID-19 patients.
Methods: We used data from the MASSI (“Modelli innovativi per l’Analisi dati della Sorveglianza Sanitaria Integrata COVID-19”) study, which integrates surveillance data obtained from the Provincial Health Authority of Catania and the national surveillance system coordinated by the Italian National Institute of Health. The analysis was conducted on 1424 patients diagnosed with COVID-19 from February 2020 to December 2021 in Catania (Italy), and included patients with at least one medical condition - cancer, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), HIV infection, chronic neurological, respiratory, corneal, kidney and liver diseases, diabetes, obesity, and other metabolic diseases. Results: Compared to females, males were younger, more likely to exhibit diabetes (p<0.001), and less likely to exhibit other metabolic diseases, and obesity (p-values<0.01). However, no gender-differences were found for other medical conditions (p-value<0.05). The regression model confirmed that diabetes was more common in males (OR=1.786, 95%CI=1.362-2.343, p<0.001), while other metabolic diseases and obesity were less common (OR=0.607, 95%CI=0.436-0.846, p=0.003 and OR=0.626, 95%CI=0.451-0.868, p=0.005, respectively). Although no difference in mortality was evident between genders (p=0.141), CVDs, diabetes, kidney, chronic neurological and respiratory diseases significantly contributed to the risk of dying among males. Instead, factors that affected the probability of death among females were kidney diseases, chronic neurological and CVDs. Conclusions: Our findings confirm gender-differences in pre-existing medical conditions of COVID-19 patients, which may influence the risk of death. Further studies, however, are needed to understand physiological and pathological mechanisms underpinning these differences.
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The effect of COVID-19 pandemic on Google search activity on foods: an analysis of the public interest in Italy
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1University of Catania Italy Background and Objective: COVID-19 pandemic had a great effect on lifestyles and behaviors, which however remains to be clarified in terms of strength and direction. Here, we analyzed Google Trends data to evaluate changes in the interest of Italian people on food categories, before and during the pandemic. Methods: Data on internet searches from January 2018 to June 2022 were obtained from Google Trends, using the terms: fruits, vegetables, legumes, whole-grains, nuts and seeds, milk, red meat, processed meat, and sugar-sweetened beverages. For each term, relative search volume was measured and ranged from 0 (no interest) to 100 (highest interest). Joinpoint regression analysis was used to assess changes in public interest on foods, and results were expressed as weekly percent change (WPC). Results: Public interest in fruit, vegetables, milk, and whole-grains exhibited a similar trend, with the highest peak observed during the first COVID-19 lockdown. Particularly, public interest in fruit and vegetables increased up to the highest peaks reached from 15th to 22nd March 2020 (WPC= +57.13%) and from 22nd to 29th March 2020 (WPC= +20.21%), respectively. The public interest in milk, instead, reached its peak from 23rd February to 22nd March 2020 (WPC= +37.13%) and from 22nd to 29th March 2020 (WPC= +38.3%). The trend was similar for whole-grains, even if the public interest reached the peak slightly after (from 12th to 19th April 2020; WPC= +4.99%). However, the interest in these foods returned to the pre-pandemic levels after the first lockdown period. Moreover, we pointed out other changes in public interest for some foods (i.e., legumes and red meat), which however were not related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Effects of bivalent Omicron-containing vaccine boosters and prior infection against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron infections in Luxembourg, September-December 2022

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Background and Objective: In Luxembourg, bivalent mRNA booster vaccines containing Omicron BA.1 or BA/BA.4,5 were introduced in September 2022 mainly targeting persons aged 60 years and older. The protection conferred by bivalent booster doses or by natural immunity due to prior infections against Omicron infections is unknown. We evaluated the effectiveness of a fourth bivalent Omicron-containing booster dose and natural immunity due to prior infection against laboratory confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Method: We conducted a test-negative matched case-control study in persons aged 60 years and older in Luxembourg during a time period when SARS-CoV-2 Omicron infections predominated. Matching was based on age group, sex and week of test. Effectiveness was assessed using conditional logistic regression adjusting for nursing home residency, time since last dose of vaccine, geographic region, and immigration background.

Results: Data from 4714 cases and 9881 matched negative controls from September 22 through December 7 2022 were included in the analysis. The effectiveness of the fourth bivalent booster dose was 54% (95% CI 35%-67%) compared to no vaccination and 38% (95% CI 15%-55%) compared to three and 36% (95% CI 14%-52%) compared to four monovalent booster doses. Effectiveness for BA.1 and BA/BA.4,5 containing vaccines was similar (p=0.05). Effectiveness of prior Omicron and pre-Omicron infection were 80% (95% CI 77%-82%) and 45% (95% CI 37%-52%), respectively. Effectiveness of prior Omicron infections and bivalent booster vaccination was 87% (95% CI 72%-94%).

Conclusion: Bivalent Omicron-containing boosters were more protective against Omicron infection than monovalent boosters. Prior infection with Omicron provided a high protection, significantly better than prior infection from the pre-Omicron era. Hybrid immunity with Omicron infections and bivalent booster vaccination conferred the highest levels of protection.

Resurgence of the respiratory syncytial virus epidemic in infants after the easing of the COVID-19 containment measures: a retrospective cohort study from Tuscany Region, Italy

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Background & Objective: In the 2020/2021 respiratory syncytial virus season, considering aspects ranging from supplies to continuous training, from personnel recruitment to communication and logistical aspects. an easily applicable tool for all operators. A solid healthcare system that is aware of its internal processes and interconnections, and manages to coordinate them efficiently, will also be able to better deal with any future emergency situations.

Identification of risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 infection in university students after COVID-19 vaccine release: a nested case-control study

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Background and Objective: In the first RSV season during the COVID-19 pandemic, we evaluated the prevalence of RSV in infants in the five seasons. In the first RSV season during the pandemic (2020/2021), the RSV hospitalization incidence rate was 2,000 per 1,000 person-days, compared to 1,416 per 1,000 person-days in the pre-pandemic season (2019/2020).

Methods: We conducted a test-negative nested case-control study between September 2021 and February 2022 to identify risk factors for acquiring SARS-CoV-2 infection among university students.

Methods: Each positive student (case) was matched with two negative students (controls), randomly selected from individuals who tested on the same day. Participants underwent a 10-minute structured interview about exposure to modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors for acquiring SARS-CoV-2 in two weeks before testing. Multivariable conditional logistic regression analyses were performed. Adjusted odds ratio (aOR) and 95% CI were calculated. A second model was restricted to participants who did not report attending campus in the two weeks before testing.

Results: Out of 8,730 tests for SARS-CoV-2, 122 of 173 cases were included in the study (response rate: 70.5%). A total of 366 students took part in the analysis. Most students were female (73.2%), with a mean age of 23.3±6 years, and vaccinated for SARS-CoV-2 (97%). At the multivariable analysis, significant
associations were found for being a case and having had a contact with COVID-19 positive person or with influenza like (ILI) symptoms (aOR: 6.51, 95%CI 3.48-12.18), attending clubs (aOR: 4.07, 95%CI:5.2-10.90), and having only the primary vaccine cycle (aOR: 2.94, 95%CI:1.24-6.96). Instead, attending lectures at the campus (aOR: 0.39 95%CI 0.15-0.77) was a negative predictor. No association was found with other predictors. The second model showed that exposure to a COVID-19 case or someone with ILI symptoms increased the likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 infection, while being female seemed to be less associated with acquiring the infection.

Conclusions: The results highlight how students who attend lectures in-person adhering to non-pharmacological preventive measures seem less exposed to SARS-CoV-2 infection. This finding suggests that the university environment appears to be safe.

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COVID-19’s lessons learned from Primary Care and General Practice: enduring rafts against Pandemic Waves
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Background: The Pandemic heavily hit northern Italy. Since most infections have mild to moderate symptoms thus Primary Care(PC) had to quickly adapt and reorganize to contribute to reducing hospital overload end ensure continuity of care. Italian literature on COVID-19 outpatient management is scarce, and little is known about overall management strategies. The study aims to describe the overall reorganization in pharmacological and monitoring strategies adopted by Italian general practitioners(GPs) to care for SARS-CoV-2 infected outpatients during the pandemic’s first waves and to evaluate their effectiveness in COVID-19 hospitalisation.

Methods: This is a retrospective cohort study of SARS-CoV-2 infected adult outpatients managed by their GPs from March 2020 to April 2021 in the province of Modena(italy).

Using electronic medical records, we extracted data on pharmacological and management strategies (home visits and remote monitoring), patient characteristics, and hospitalizations. We stratified data for disease severity and multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to assess the probability of hospitalization.

Results: Of 5340 patients, 56%(83% with pneumonia) were actively monitored by GPs and specifically created continuity-of-care-units. A significant reduction was found with other predictors. The second model showed that exposure to a COVID-19 case or someone with ILI symptoms increased the likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 infection, while being female seemed to be less associated with acquiring the infection.

Conclusions: Health teams contribute to the informational universe of their practice: enduring rafts against Pandemic Waves

COVID-19’s lessons learned from Primary Care and General Practice: enduring rafts against Pandemic Waves

Prevention and control of covid-19: A multicentric study of the Brazilian population in the territories covered by primary health care
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of Primary Health Care (PHC) functions in Brazil, a privileged locus for health teams to carry out educational, social, and assistance actions in the prevention and control of the disease.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the information sources and daily-life practices of the strategies for COVID-19 prevention and control in the individual, family, and collective spheres of the population in the territories covered by the PHC.

Methods: Clipping of a multicenter, national study. Cross-sectional, descriptive design, with a quantitative approach, involving 128 health units, 88 municipalities, and 5 regions of the country. Selected for convenience, with a minimum sample calculation of 6,290 families, a structured online questionnaire was used for data collection, which took place between January and September 2021. Descriptive statistics were generated for the analyses.

Results: 6,775 families were included, 41.9% stated that one or more family members had been diagnosed with COVID-19. As for self-perception about the coronavirus, 55.2% say they are very confident in preventive methods; 92.9% considered social isolation as an important preventive measure; a 95.4% reported that COVID-19 is serious and a 67.1% reported low possibility of contagion by COVID-19. As for the perception of information about COVID-19 through social networks, a 57.2% of respondents reported feeling poorly informed; a 42% reported that a health and education action was carried out to prevent COVID-19 by the team of professionals from the health unit in the territory, a 78.8% reported feeling well informed about the coronavirus by health professionals.

Conclusion: Health teams contribute to the informational universe of their users through medical-scientific guidelines. Knowing the practices of coping with the COVID-19 pandemic by the Brazilian population contributes to teams
Impact of national-scale targeted point-of-care symptomatic lateral flow testing on trends in COVID-19 infections and hospitalisations during the second epidemic wave in Austria

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Background: In October 2020, amidst the second COVID-19 epidemic wave and before the second-national lockdown, Austria introduced a policy of population-wide point-of-care lateral flow antigen testing (POC-LFT). This study explores the impact of this policy by quantifying the association between trends in POC-LFT-activity with trends in PCR-positivity (as a proxy for symptomatic infection) and hospitalisations related to COVID-19 between October 22 and December 06, 2020.

Methods: We stratified 94 Austrian districts according to POC-LFT-activity (number of POC-LFTs performed per 100,000 inhabitants over the study period), into three population cohorts: (i) high(N=24), (ii) medium(N=45) and (iii) low(N=25). Across the cohorts we a) compared trends in POC-LFT-activity with PCR-positivity and hospital admissions; and, b) compared the epidemic growth rate before and after the epidemic peak.

Results: The trend in POC-LFT activity was similar to PCR-positivity and hospitalisations trends across high, medium and low POC-LFT activity cohorts. Compared to the low POC-LFT-activity cohort, the high-activity cohort had steeper peak daily increase in PCR-positivity (2.24 more cases per day, per district and per 100,000 inhabitants; 95% CI: 2.07-2.79; p<0.001) and hospitalisations (0.10; 95% CI: 0.02.0.18; p<0.15), and 6 days earlier peak of PCR-positivity. The high-activity cohort also had steeper daily reduction in the post-peak trend in PCR-positivity (-3.6; 95% CI: -4.82; -2.36; p<0.001) and hospitalisations (-0.2; 95% CI: -0.32.0.08; p<0.05).

Conclusions: High POC-LFT-use was associated with increased and earlier case finding during the second Austrian COVID-19 epidemic wave, and early and significant reduction in cases and hospitalisations during the second national lockdown. A national policy promoting symptomatic POC-LFT in primary care, can capture trends in PCR-positivity and hospitalisations. Symptomatic POC-LFT delivered at scale and combined with immediate self-quarantining and contact tracing can thus be a proxy for epidemic status, and hence a useful tool that can replace large-scale PCR testing.

Conclusions: High POC-LFT-use was associated with increased and earlier case finding during the second Austrian COVID-19 epidemic wave, and early and significant reduction in cases and hospitalisations during the second national lockdown. A national policy promoting symptomatic POC-LFT in primary care, can capture trends in PCR-positivity and hospitalisations. Symptomatic POC-LFT delivered at scale and combined with immediate self-quarantining and contact tracing can thus be a proxy for epidemic status, and hence a useful tool that can replace large-scale PCR testing.

COVID-19 testing experience among users of primary health care in communities with high socioeconomic vulnerability in northeast Brazil

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Background and objective: We aimed to understand the testing experience for COVID-19 (C19) among users of PrimaryHealth Care (PHC) located in communities with high socioeconomic vulnerability in a northeastern Brazilian capital. Within the PHC model, Brazil launched the Family Health Program (FHP) in 1994, which provides a broad range of primary care services.

Methodology: This is the formative research component of an intervention study to expand the testing and monitoring of C19. A qualitative approach carried out between December/21-February/22 was used to evaluate the C19 testing experience. Seventy semi-structured interviews were conducted with PHC users. The interviews were transcribed, coded, and analyzed through thematic content analysis.

Results: Of the 70 interviews, 32 were conducted in Basic Health Units and 38 in units of the FHP. The age range was 19 to 82 years old; 62(88.6%) females and 8(11.4%) males; 47.1% of mixed race, 47.1% blacks. Only 21.4% were employed, 14.3% were retired, 27.1% did not work and 21.4% were unemployed. 31 users (44.3%) received social protection benefits (93.3% a cash transfer program or the pandemic emergency aid). Users reported barriers to accessing health services and C19 testing in PHC units during the pandemic. The reported difficulties were a limited number of tests in PHC units, long waiting time, and difficulty to access the test results. Nevertheless, almost all (69) were able to test in expanding testing options provided by the National Health System.

Conclusion: Based on the formative research results an intervention was developed for PHC in two Brazilian capitals, to respond to the barriers to accessing C19 testing. The proposed intervention seeks to expand testing; surveillance strategies, a digital platform with a real-time situation panel, availability of test results, telemonitoring and user tracking, health education material, and prevention strategies for C19.

Neutralizing anti-sars-cov-2 antibody titer after three doses of mrna vaccine in a sample of italian nursing home personnel

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Background and Objectives: The titre of the anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies 6 months on a sample of workers (healthcare workers (HCWs) and non-HCWs from an Italian nursing home. Antibody titre was evaluated after the third BNT162B2 vaccine dose and compared with the values determined 6 months after the second dose (baseline). Moreover, individual socio-demographic and anamnestic characteristics were collected through a self-administered questionnaire.

Results: Forty-five nursing home employees vaccinated with three doses of BNT162B2 vaccine were enrolled in this follow up. Results show a significant increase of the neutralizing antibody titre after the third dose compared to the baseline (1221 BAU/ml vs 647 BAU/ml, as median values). A previous COVID-19 diagnosis and being non-HCWs were found to be associated with a higher increase of antibody titre. Analysis on individual characteristics is still ongoing, but preliminary results suggest a possible role of BMI, and age on antibody titre variation after the third vaccine dose.

Conclusion: The results show a significant increase of antibody titre in the employees of the nursing home after the third dose of BNT162B2 vaccine, supporting the importance of adherence to the proposed vaccine campaigns for the prevention of COVID-19 infection in workers.

What makes health systems resilient? an analytical framework drawing on learnings from the covid-19 pandemic

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Background and Object: The COVID-19 pandemic posed an unprecedented challenge which caught many health systems worldwide widely unprepared. The aim of this research was to develop a comprehensive analytical framework on health system resilience in the context of infectious diseases.

Methods: The analytical framework was developed based on a two-tiered approach. First, a comprehensive review of the existing literature was conducted to identify relevant frameworks on health system resilience. Second, input was gathered in several rounds of internal and external consultations with designated field experts and stakeholders, drawing on their experiences from the pandemic.

Results: The framework distinguishes between prerequisites of health system resilience, which address precautions to be taken in ‘normal’ times, and response strategies in the face of shocks (e.g., pandemics). Both sections are further divided into six building blocks that were adapted from the WHO health system framework: governance and leadership, information and research, financing, physical resources, human resources, service delivery. A comprehensive understanding of how health systems is applied, as resilience is addressed in the action areas of public health, primary care, secondary care and long-term care. An
overarching component on contextual factors – including, e.g., social cohesion, trust, international connectedness and health literacy – represents a distinctive feature of the framework and an important addition to the existing spectrum of resilience frameworks.

Conclusion: In order to be better prepared for future health crises, the foundations for a resilient health system must already be laid in ‘normal’ times and in all areas of the health system. In the face of an imminent shock, adequate response strategies need to be developed. An essential learning from the COVID-19 crisis has been that contextual factors of societies and sub-groups play a major role in the ability of health systems to overcome a shock.

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COVID-19 pandemic and management of migrants on quarantine vessels in Italy
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Background and objective: COVID-19 pandemic made the management of the thousands of migrants who have arrived on the sicilian coasts more complex and difficult. At the same time, restrictions to enter Italy were in force and reception facilities were not ready to handle several subjects in isolation and quarantine. Ships were converted into isolation structures. Syndromic surveillance and health conditions monitoring was carried out. This study describes the sample hosted in quarantine vessels and the management of covid-19 cases on board.

Methods: Vessels were converted according to the “ship safety” guidelines of the ministry of health. Ship crews, medical and logistic personnel of the italian red cross were on board. Migrants were hosted according to the country of origin, gender, families, pathologies and in dedicated areas if they resulted positive to the sars-cov-2 when arrived at the italian coasts. Health data of the first access were recorded in a database from april 2020 to june 2022.

Results: 59,700 migrants (6,065 women, 53,619 men, 16 not available) of 56 nationalities were hosted. The most represented countries were Tunisia (15210 migrants), Bangladesh (8959), Egypt (6918); 32 subjects declared a European nationality. The average age of the migrants who declared their age was 24,79 years old (0.38±1y, 6.97%±18y, 8.12%±18y, 92.43%±18y). 4832 subjects (7.34%) were tested and resulted positive to the SARS-CoV-2 (58.60% before boarding and 41.4% during the quarantine period).

Conclusion: The provided solution quickly applicable in a context in which it was necessary to find physical places for this large number of migrants, in order to carry out isolation and quarantine with respect for human dignity. Although the system presented critical points and difficulties, it reduced the potential risk of spreading the virus among the population and in the reception system.

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Inequalities in healthcare utilization among older adults during the second year of covid-19 pandemic: findings from the share cohort
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Background and objective: Reorganisation of healthcare resources during the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a global disruption of healthcare services, widening health inequalities among the vulnerable, particularly the older population. This study aims to investigate the sociodemographic and geographic factors associated with healthcare disruption among older European adults in second year of pandemic.

Methods: We used Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) data comprising 35,923 participants aged 50 years and above from 27 countries. The influence of sociodemographic factors from wave 7 and geographic factors (country-level COVID-19 context and welfare regime typology) on forgone, postponed and denied healthcare in 2021 (wave 9), controlling for health needs, health behaviours, and COVID-19 vaccination status was investigated using three multilevel logistic regression models.

Results: Among older Europeans, the reported prevalence of forgone, postponed, and denied healthcare were 8.8%, 12.1% and 5.7%, respectively. Those higher educated had higher likelihood of healthcare disruption. Compared to primary-educated, those tertiary-educated had 44% (95%CI 28-62%), 24% (13-37%) and 50% (28-75%) higher odds of forgone, postponed and denied healthcare, respectively. Those with secondary compared to primary education had 15% (4-27%) higher odds of forgone healthcare. Retirees faced higher chance of postponed healthcare compared to employed (OR 1.26, 1.00-1.62). Those living with partners were less likely to be forgone, postponed and denied healthcare. Country-level COVID-19 case and death numbers, stringency of measures against COVID-19 and welfare regime typology were not associated with healthcare disruption. The models for each outcome variable explained 8-9% differences between countries.

Conclusion: Differences in healthcare utilisation among older Europeans based on sociodemographic factors persisted in the second year of COVID-19 pandemic. Strategies to mitigate the repercussion of missed and unmet healthcare should be put in place to ensure preservation of health and wellbeing of this vulnerable population.

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Use of the anti-covid vaccination status to support bed management activity as a preventive measure in the development of epidemic outbreaks
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Background and objective: The large-scale introduction of anti-COVID vaccination has been shown to reduce the probability of contracting and spreading the infection by the vaccinated person. The diagnostic capacity of the nasopharyngeal swab for COVID-19 is limited at the time of its execution, failing to identify subjects who are in the incubation period and therefore with limited efficacy in preventive identification at the time of hospitalization. To limit the development of intra-hospital clusters of COVID-19, a bed management model was structured based on the vaccination status recorded in the electronic medical record and on the length of hospitalization.

Methods: Starting from April 2021, the vaccination status for all hospitalizations, recorded on electronic health records, was extracted in daily reports provided to bed management. The bed management model used provided for the prohibition of sharing the hospital room between unvaccinated subjects or the possible association of long-term patients.

Results: The incidence of clusters (more than two cases in 7 days per unit of stay) in the hospital in the quarter following the implementation of this model showed a percentage reduction of 72.5%.

Conclusion: optimal management of patient placement in small cohorts according to public health criteria can help reduce the occurrence of infectious complications

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Primary care during the pandemic: lessons learnt from five European countries
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Background and objective: The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated wide-ranging adaptations to the organisation of health systems, and primary care is no exception. This study aims to collate insights on the various impacts of the pandemic on primary care. The gained knowledge should help to increase pandemic preparedness and resilience of the primary care system.

Methods: We conducted a qualitative study employing semi-structured interviews with primary care providers in Austria, Denmark, France, Hungary, and Italy. A total of 31 interviews were conducted between June and August 2022 and subjected to an overarching analysis to identify key themes.

Results: Disruptions to service delivery led to a widespread adoption of telemedicine. Despite the rapid increase in telemedicine usage and efforts of primary care providers to organise face-to-face care delivery in a safe way, some patient populations such as elderly or chronically ill patients were particularly affected by disruptions in service delivery. Moreover, primary care providers perceived a substantial propagation of misinformation about COVID-19 and vaccines among the population, which also threatened patient-physician relationships. At the same time, primary care providers faced an increased workload, had to work with insufficient personal protective equipment and were provided with incongruous guidelines while pandemic response policies were mostly focused on hospitals.

There was a consensus among primary care providers that they were mostly sidelined by public health policy in the context of pandemic management.
Conclusion: A better integration of primary care with public health and a better involvement of the primary care sector into the pandemic response would have generated a benefit for both patients and care providers. Primary care is well-equipped to manage most mild cases, thereby potentially relieving pressure from hospitals. Continuity of usual care should be prioritised and can be safeguarded by care provision via telemedicine or face-to-face, depending on the individual case.

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Household food security access and dietary diversity amidst covid-19 pandemic in nepal; an evidence from rapid assessment

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Background: Pandemic led to the surging concerns of food insecurity status throughout the world. In response to global and national concerns on food and nutrition security, the presented study aimed to examine the prevalence and determining factors of household food insecurity and dietary diversity among people from selected rural municipalities of Lalitpur, Nepal.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 432 households. A pretested, semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic characteristics of the participants, household income; the impact of COVID-19 on their income and livelihood, household access to food, and dietary diversity. Food insecurity was measured using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFAS), version 3, and the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). Bivariate and multiple linear regression models were used to assess the association between the dependent and independent variables.

Results: This study found the prevalence of household food insecurity, and low/medium household dietary diversity were 36.1% (95% CI: 31.7-40.8), and 63.2% (95%CI: 58.5-67.6) respectively. Also, households receiving COVID-19 support have had a significantly positive association with the HFS score (COR=1.62, 95% CI: 1.03-2.53) compared to those who did not receive any form of support. Multiple regression showed the disadvantaged ethnic group (AOR=2.73, 95% CI: 1.23-6.07), who did not attend formal education had significantly higher odds of household food insecurity (AOR= 3.70, 95% CI: 1.16-11.71). In contrast, participants of the age group 41-64 years were less likely to have food security and have consumed diverse diet (AOR=0.35, 95% CI: 0.21-0.59), and (AOR=0.48, 95% CI: 0.28-0.83), respectively compared to the reference group of 20-40 years.

Conclusion: Owing to the pandemic, our study concluded the increased prevalence of food insecurity among diverse communities. Despite this, dietary diversity was found to be acceptable, indicating the much-needed attention on food security in forthcoming emergencies among those of such rural settings.

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Association between bnt162b2 vaccination and quality of life up to 18 months post-covid19 among sars-cov-2 infected individuals in israel: a cross sectional survey

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Background and objectives: Approximately 10-30% proportion of SARS-CoV-2-infected individuals continue to report symptoms months after the acute infection. Despite a growing consensus that vaccination mitigates the reporting of these long-term symptoms, whether vaccination mitigates changes in quality of life (QoL) associated with post-acute COVID19 symptoms has not been fully investigated. We aimed to identify any association between the BtN162b2 vaccination use in Israel and QoL among individuals previously infected with SARS-CoV-2 in Israel, 3 to 18 months after infection.

Methods: We invited individuals aged 18 years and older whose SARS-CoV-2 r polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test was analysed between 15th March 2020 and 15th June 2022 in one of three government hospitals in Northern Israel, to fill a questionnaire pertaining to their physical, mental and psychosocial health. We examined associations between their vaccination status and post-COVID HRQoL (measured using the EQ5D-5L Utility index (UI) that ranges from less than 0 (lowest QoL) to 1) using linear regression, after adjusting for potential confounders.

Results: 951 participants with complete data were included. Mean UI for participants unvaccinated at the time of infection was 0.77, compared to 0.82 and 0.83 for double and triple vaccinated participants respectively. After adjusting for potential confounders, double and triple vaccination was associated with a 6.1 and 5.6 percentage-point increase in QoL respectively 3-18 months post-SARS-CoV-2 infection, compared to those unvaccinated (p< 0.05).

Conclusions: Vaccination with 2 doses or more of BNT162b2 vaccine was associated with better QoL outcomes 3-18 months post infection compared to those unvaccinated at the time of infection. Our results suggests COVID-19 vaccination not only reduces post-acute COVID19 symptoms but may also mitigate the decrease in quality of life associated with symptoms post-acute COVID19 illness.

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Health system resilience based primary health services in the covid 19 pandemic situation in depok city, Indonesia

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Background: Indonesia is a disaster-prone country, so it needs preparedness to deal with it. One of the components that is the focus of a disaster is health services, including in non-natural disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Primary health services were not ready when the pandemic hit in March 2020. Depok City is the city with the first case of COVID 19 in Indonesia.

Objectives: Identify the resilience of primary health services (Community Health Centers) in the COVID 19 pandemic situation

Methods: We use a cross-sectional method to measure the level of resilience base on 5 variables namely governance, financial, resources and health workforce, technology and medical product uses, and services delivery. The population of this study were health workers working at the Depok City Community Health Centers in 2022 with a total sample of 111 people from 30 health centers. Respondents filled out the questionnaire using the Google form which was directly supervised by researchers in November 2022.

Results: The results show that in general resilience level of health system in Depok City based on measurement at community health center level is in a good situation (average 61.6%). Variable of resources and health workforce is the highest score (79.3 %) followed by technology and medical product uses (76.6 %), governance (56.8 %), services delivery (52.3 %), and financial (42.3 %).

Conclusions: We conclude that health system resilience in Depok City – Indonesia based on measurement at community health center level is in a good situation. Some component of health system needs to be enhanced in order to improve general resilience as preparedness step to face upcoming possible health crisis.

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Assessing the degree of doubt and the role of information sources among pregnant women who received covid-19 vaccination at an italian research hospital

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Leveraging Electronic Immunization Registry to monitor the two-year impact of COVID-19 on uptake of routine immunizations in children under 2 years of age in Sindh, Pakistan: insights from big data analysis with > 6.9 million children

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Background and objective: The covid-19 pandemic has disrupted routine immunizations globally, with low-middle-income countries (Lmics) struggling to achieve pre-covid-19 coverage rates. We leveraged real-time immunization records of >6.9m children from the government’s electronic immunization registry (seir) in sindh, pakistan, to quantify the pandemics 2-years impact on routine childhood immunizations, including the success and inclusiveness of catch-up strategies.

Methods: We extracted individual immunization records from the seir from march 23, 2019 to march 22, 2022. Comparing baseline (1-year preceding the first lockdown) and the 2-year covid-19 period, we analyzed the impact on daily immunization coverage rates and impact heterogeneity in coverage across gender and geographies. Furthermore, we examined the success and inclusiveness of post-covid-19 catch-up strategies for missed children.

Results: We found a 48% (21,440/45,024) and 89% (40,033/45,024) decline in the daily average number of vaccine doses administered during the first and second covid-19 lockdowns compared to the baseline. Immunizations declined more for girls vs. boys and in slums and rural areas compared to non-slums and urban areas. Of the 3.8m children who missed immunizations during the 2-year covid-19 period, 76% (2,919,683/3,818,716) were covered at the two-year mark. Despite covid-19 disruptions, the daily average number of vaccine doses administered at the one- and two-year mark surpassed the baseline rates in sindh by 22% (10,063/45,024) and 21% (9,365/45,024). Moreover, the female-based gender equity improved at the 2-year mark (crude male-to-female ratio (m:f) =1:1.09) compared to baseline (crude m:f=1:1.10)

Conclusion: Seir was crucial in supporting epi activities to trace, target and immunize children who missed immunizations during the 2-year covid-19 period. Pakistan is among the countries that successfully leveraged eirs during the pandemic to monitor immunization trends and transform data into actionable insights for evidence-based decision-making.

Living rapid review update 18: what is the specific role of schools and daycares in covid-19 transmission

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Countries have implemented various policies to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. As pandemic conditions evolved and the body of evidence grew, the question of how to safely operate schools and daycares remained unanswered. To support evidence-informed decision-making, the National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools maintained a living rapid review to synthesize evidence on the role of schools and daycares on COVID-19 transmission. The search included 31 databases and grey literature sources, including Medline, Embase, PsychINFO, ERIC and medRxiv. Included studies reported data from 2021 forward on transmission (number of cases, cases/population or secondary attack rates (SAR)) within schools/daycares, the impact of infection prevention and control (IPAC) measures on transmission within schools/daycares, the impact of operating schools/daycares, the role of schools and daycares on transmission within schools/daycares, or the impact of operating schools/daycares on transmission within schools/daycares.

Methods: We collected anonymized data from 93643 patients who swabbed positive for SARS-CoV-2 between November 21 and February 22 – coinciding with the arrival of the Omicron variant. Associations between vaccination status and hospitalisation characteristics were assessed using bivariate statistics and multiple logistic regression.

Results: Of 93643 positive patients, 925 were hospitalised (90% ordinary ward, 10% ICU). Among over 65 (8% of the sample and 68% of hospitalisations), vaccinated patients had a significantly lower risk of being admitted to ordinary wards compared to unvaccinated: Odds Ratio(OR)=0.40(CI:0.35-0.48); to ICU: OR=0.26(CI:0.15-0.47) and to die: OR=0.39(CI:0.29-0.52). These risks were even lower for vaccinated with booster compared to unvaccinated. Suggestively, also among vaccinated patients those with booster showed decreased risk of hospitalisation: OR=0.54(CI:0.42-0.67); and death: OR=0.39(CI:0.25-0.61).

Conclusion: Results suggest that vaccination played a protective role against severe disease, even during Omicron variant period and especially in the at-risk age groups. Additional/blower dose have granted a greater protection compared to the primary cycle, supporting its administration policy. The shorter ICU stay of vaccinated people suggests that vaccination could have made recovery faster.

Effectiveness of vaccination on hospitalisation related outcomes: a population-based study in Northern Italy

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Background and objective: Although the efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in preventing severe disease – especially in older adults – is widely demonstrated, there are not many studies conducted in the Alps with large sample sizes and during Omicron variant period. Moreover, scarce literature analyses the hospitalisation levels of SARS-CoV-2 patients and its association with vaccination status. Aim of this study is to investigate the associations between ordinary or intensive care unit (ICU) hospitalisations and the vaccination status of SARS-CoV2 adult patients resident in the Italian alpine province of Bolzano.

Methods: We collected anonymized data from 93643 patients who swabbed positive for SARS-CoV-2 between November 21 and February 22 – coinciding with the arrival of the Omicron variant. Associations between vaccination status and hospitalisation characteristics were assessed using bivariate statistics and multiple logistic regression.

Results: Of 93643 positive patients, 925 were hospitalised (90% ordinary ward, 10% ICU). Among over 65 (8% of the sample and 68% of hospitalisations), vaccinated patients had a significantly lower risk of being admitted to ordinary wards compared to unvaccinated: Odds Ratio(OR)=0.40(CI:0.35-0.48); to ICU: OR=0.26(CI:0.15-0.47) and to die: OR=0.39(CI:0.29-0.52). These risks were even lower for vaccinated with booster compared to unvaccinated. Suggestively, also among vaccinated patients those with booster showed decreased risk of hospitalisation: OR=0.54(CI:0.42-0.67); and death: OR=0.39(CI:0.25-0.61).

Conclusion: Results suggest that vaccination played a protective role against severe disease, even during Omicron variant period and especially in the at-risk age groups. Additional/blower dose have granted a greater protection compared to the primary cycle, supporting its administration policy. The shorter ICU stay of vaccinated people suggests that vaccination could have made recovery faster.

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update to this living review includes higher-quality surveillance data and whole-genome sequencing studies, which build upon early case reports and prevalence studies to increase the certainty of findings. Living reviews may help to support ongoing decision-making in the context of evolving pandemic conditions.

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**Prerequisites and response strategies for tackling a pandemic: lessons for secondary care from five European countries**

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Background and objective: The COVID-19 pandemic clearly highlighted the limited capacities in health systems including hospitals. This study collates experience and insights on challenges and strategies in secondary care management during the pandemic. The gained knowledge should help to facilitate pandemic preparedness in hospital care.

Methods: 52 semi-structured interviews with managers and executive staff of hospitals in Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary and Italy were conducted in Summer 2022 and were analysed by researchers in the respective countries. Subsequently, an overarching analysis was conducted to identify key themes and derive recommendations for improved preparedness.

Results: Despite marked differences between their national health systems, the investigated countries encountered similar problems. Concerning prerequisites, experts from most countries noted lack of up-to-date or sufficiently tested pandemic plans, too scarce resources dedicated to information transfer, including insufficient availability or usability of IT systems within and across organisations. Pandemic responses worked best in case of pre-existing cooperations and due to highly motivated staff. Often, in-house solutions for emerging problems were developed before support from authorities arrived. Keeping staff motivated and healthy got increasingly difficult due to the duration of the crisis, burden of work, diminishing societal support, poor governance regarding administrative burdens and (monetary) recognition of work.

Conclusion: The pandemic intensified pre-existing problems in the hospital sector – most notably, staff shortages and information management deficits – and accelerated developments that had begun already pre-pandemic. Experts from all five countries agreed that better equipped and integrated primary care and more suitable e-health solutions could take strain off hospitals. Professional managerial support for health organizations could improve processes. Regular practical tests of pandemic plans would point out needs for updates as well as trainings and other resources, thus enabling providers to concentrate on their core tasks in times of crisis.

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**COVID-19 infection in healthcare workers in ancona, Italy, 2020-2022: an observational longitudinal study**

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Background and Objective: As of January 2020, a new type of Coronavirus started to spread globally. Healthcare workers (HCWs) are exposed to a high risk of infection. Our study aims to describe the trend of SARS-CoV-2 infections within HCWs of the Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria (AOU) delle Marche. Methods: We carried out an observational longitudinal study; data has been collected from the records of the Hospital Hygiene Department of the AOU delle Marche. Among all the employees with a permanent contract (3280), only those with a positive SARS-CoV-2 swab result in the period from the 17/03/2020 to 24/03/2022 have been included.

Results: During study time, 794 operators tested positive corresponding to 23.6% of all employees (95%CI 22.9-25.3).

The sample was constituted of 597 (75.19%) females and 197 (24.81%) males. There was a higher incidence among employees under 30 years of age, followed by those aged 30-39. Comparing the Sars-CoV-2 incidence in the Italian population with the HCWs’ one, the incidence in March 2020 was lower in the first group. From May 2020 to September 2020, the incidence in both populations was comparable. From December 2020, the incidence among healthcare employees decreased more drastically than in the general population and remained lower even in the following months (February - May 2021). The arrival of the Delta variant in May 2021 did not seem to affect the number of positive cases but, from November 2021 with the Omicron variant, there was a sudden increase in incidence in both groups.

Conclusions: Although healthcare workers were more exposed to the virus and were more frequently screened, their risk of infection was not higher than the general Italian population. This was probably because of the anti-SARS-CoV2 vaccination that has been administered primarily to HCWs starting from 27/12/2020 and to stricter adherence to personal protective equipment use.

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**Health needs of migrants hosted on quarantine vessels in Italy during COVID-19 pandemic**

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Background and Objective: The southern coasts of Italy have been characterised by massive inflows of migrants from the coasts of North Africa for several decades. COVID-19 pandemic has increased the complexity of the management of migrants flows because of the cross-border rules and the need to contain potential SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks and not to burden local health services. To carry out quarantine at point of entries or isolation for SARS-CoV-2 infection if asymptomatic or paucisymptomatic, before reaching reception facilities, migrants were hosted in Ro-Ro vessels where also healthcare interventions were delivered by Italian Red Cross personnel with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health. This study aims at exploring which healthcare interventions were delivered on board from 17/04/2020 to 6/06/2022 in order to investigate migrants’ health needs.

Methods: All data were collected on board and registered in an informative system. A descriptive analysis of the sample and of healthcare interventions was carried out through Excel functions.

Results: 20 “Ship Missions” were conducted during the reference period. 59.684 migrants (10% female, 7% minors) were welcomed and managed in 13 quarantine vessels. 23.775 healthcare interventions were delivered, among these 27% were psychological counselling, 16% dermatological consults, 12% dressings, 9% gastrointestinal consultations, 5% otorhinolaryngology visits, 4% orthopedics consults. The remaining ones were medical or nursing interventions (for example psychiatric or ophthalmic). Overall, only 134 (0,6%) medical transfer to hospitals or healthcare services on the ground were carried out.

Conclusion: Most of migrants asked for psychological support probably due to their past. Most of the other interventions delivered seem to be at the same time indicative of health needs emerged during migration route. Moreover, the presence of healthcare personnel on board, leading to promptly manage migrants’ health and healthcare needs, avoided medical transfers and the overburdening of local health services.

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**Epidemiological transmission patterns and use of whole genome sequencing in investigating campus based covid-19 outbreaks during the second and third waves of SARS-Cov-2 infection**

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Background: This study describes the investigation and management of multiple outbreaks of SARS-CoV-2 during the second and third wave of the pandemic at University College Dublin, Ireland from September 2020 to September 2021.

Methods: Relevant data were gathered as part of the public health outbreak investigations led by the UCD Internal COVID Control Team (ICCT) in collaboration with the public health teams of the Health Service Executive (HSE). Results are presented for PCR (polymerase chain reaction) confirmed cases and their close contacts, reported to the UCD ICTT between September 2020 to September 2021.

Results: There were 189 cases notified to ICTT. Among these, 77 cases were in residence on-campus cases. Ten epidemiologically linked clusters identified, where the number of cases linked with each cluster varied between 2 to 12. Additional cases during this period had no obvious epidemiological link to the
identified clusters. Of 843 close contacts with PCR test results, 26% (n=217) tested positive. 77% (n=145) self-reported with mild to moderately symptoms while 23% (n=44) self-reported as asymptomatic. Retrospective Whole Genome Sequence (WGS) analysis was undertaken after the outbreaks had subsided. The test positive cases were grouped into 6 clusters and it was shown that many of the apparent sporadic cases were included in these clusters.

Conclusions: The proportion of close contacts testing positive varied significantly throughout the pandemic, with testing policy and type of exposure having the greatest impact. Whole genome sequencing can give a better understanding of webs of transmission to complement epidemiological investigations. It is now possible to undertake sequencing in real time where it can make a contribution to outbreak control and resolution. Public Health professionals should become familiar with WGS and bioinformatics as useful tools in their armoury for the control of all communicable diseases not only SARS-CoV-2.

### DOI

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#### Policies and practices to attract, retain, support and reskill health and care workers during the covid-19 pandemic and future workforce development in Thailand

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The number of COVID-19-positive cases in Thailand indicates the robustness of Thailand’s Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and health-care system in responding to public health responses and emergencies. Its comprehensive duty is to lead the emergency response to prevent, contain, and control health challenges ranging from the national agenda to primary care in the communities. Key elements for tackling burdens include building the health workforce capacity and crafting public health policy that facilitate the capacity to respond to this pandemic. To enhance the capacity of health-care workers to respond to the pandemic, Praboromarajchanok Institute (PI) is a higher educational institution whose mission is to produce and develop human resources according to the needs of the MoPH. PI has both implemented new policies and strengthened current policies to attract, retain, support and re- and up-skill health care workers during COVID-19 in Thailand. PI promotes community health through its affiliated colleges, which are located in every region of the country. PI also has close relationships with the communities it serves, which are akin to family. PI has been fully integrated at the primary health-care level, through its community and health promoting hospitals that provide first-contact services available to everyone.

To make health systems more resilient to disaster preparedness and crises, PI plays a major role in producing health science graduates. These graduates serve as health personnel in rural areas, and make up more than half of the health workforce in the country. The MoPH and PI have greatly contributed to solving the national crisis on COVID-19. It promoted proactive action to prevent and monitor the spread of COVID-19 through village health volunteers (VHVs). VHVs have been fully integrated at the primary health-care level, through their community and health promoting hospitals that provide first-contact services available to everyone. To make health systems more resilient to disaster preparedness and crises, PI plays a major role in producing health science graduates. These graduates serve as health personnel in rural areas, and make up more than half of the health workforce in the country. The MoPH and PI have greatly contributed to solving the national crisis on COVID-19. It promoted proactive action to prevent and monitor the spread of COVID-19 through village health volunteers (VHVs). VHVs have been fully integrated at the primary health-care level, through their community and health promoting hospitals that provide first-contact services available to everyone.

### DOI

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### Epidemiological profile of covid-19 deaths in tunisia, 2020-2022

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**Background**

The impact of SARS-CoV-2 on global public health and excess of mortality related to coronavirus disease-2019 were proven worldwide. This study aimed to describe the epidemiological profile of COVID-19 deaths in Tunisia from march 2020 to November 2022, to inform prevention and control policies. **Methods:** Tunisian COVID-19 deaths register were implemented since March 2020 by National Observatory of New and Emerging Diseases, Tunisia from three data sources (Regional Directorate of health, public and private health care centers...). Qualitative variables were described by number and percentages. Crude mortality rate (CMR) per 100,000 inhabitants was calculated as the rate of the number of COVID-19 deaths and the size of population. **Results:** Between 18 March 2020 and 13 November 2022, Tunisia has reported 29266 covid-19 deaths (CMR=247.9 per 100,000 inhabitants). The southern region has been the most affected throughout the COVID-19 epidemic (2020-2022) with the highest CMR. The epidemiology of COVID-19 in Tunisia was found to be spatiotemporally diverse. The epidemiological death indicators varied by region and time with periodic large outbreaks. The severity varied over time with 5 outbreaks occurring between September 2020 and November 2022 with the circulation of new variants of concern. The median age of deaths were 72 years (0 days (newborn) to 112 years). The sex-ratio M/F=1.4, the number of COVID-19 death was higher among male and adult population. About 7% occurred at home or in a way to a health care center and 93% occurred in health care centers (10% of these deaths occurred in private centers). **Conclusion:** The combination of public health, non-pharmaceutical measures and the high Vaccine coverage were the most important pillars to contain this pandemic and mitigate its severity. The implementation of the national immunization program must continue to contain the pandemic.

### DOI

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### The use of telemedicine by physicians during the covid-19 pandemic in Brazil

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**Brazil Background and objectives:** The COVID-19 pandemic had a stimulating effect on the use of telemedicine worldwide. The present study aimed to investigate the use of telemedicine by physicians in Brazil prior to and during the pandemic.

**Methods:** We carried out a descriptive exploratory cross-sectional study through an online survey with 2,541 physicians in Brazil between October 2020 and January 2021. Respondents were classified according to their primary specialties.

**Results:** The prior use of telemedicine was more common among primary care physicians (22% of respondents in this group already used telemedicine and 13.7% started to use it after the pandemic. However, most of the respondents started using telemedicine after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic: 41% of clinical specialists, 35% of primary care physicians, and 27.6% of surgical specialists. Among diagnostic/therapeutic specialists, 44% declared that they did not use or intend to use telemedicine in the future. More than half of the respondents declared not to have received any additional payments related to telemedicine, especially among primary healthcare physicians (80%). 66% and more of the respondents from all specialty groups believe that the use of telemedicine expands access to health care services. However, with the exception of primary care physicians, the majority opinion of the respondents is that telemedicine can reduce the quality and safety of care.

**Conclusion:** The use of telemedicine prior to the pandemic was more common among primary care physicians. Despite having expanded the use of this tool in all groups of specialists, in comparison to the others, primary care physicians still demonstrate greater familiarity with the use of telemedicine and possible benefits for health services.

### DOI

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### A multi-country assessment of societal resilience and preparedness during covid-19 times. A review among the coronad horizon 2020 project

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**Background**

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to complex challenges concerning the spreading of misinformation about origin, symptoms, and prevention of SARS-CoV-2. Unclear, changing, and variable guidelines confuse the public and plant seeds for misinformation. A wide range of strategies were used by leaders across many sectors to foster positive social norms and encourage people to protect their community and selves from COVID-19. The study provides an overview of communications important role in influencing societies behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic in ten different countries. **Methods:** This paper presents a narrative analysis of the currently available data.
on societal responses and resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic, spanning from February 1, 2020, to March 1, 2022. Ten nations—Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Israel, Spain, Portugal, Romania, France and Germany, United Kingdom, and Israel—were selected for inclusion both within and outside the EU, based on their heterogeneous COVID-19 responses. Academic literature was retrieved using PubMed/Medline and Google Scholar. Gray literature was consulted ranging from institutional reports to archival records, policy briefs, books, websites, and news from verified sources.

Results: Adoption of domestic and travel regulations was different across countries, some more efficient than others. Some specific official communication strategies about COVID-19 have shown to be effective in increasing vaccine uptake while social media as source of information was strongly related to vaccine hesitancy. Israel and Portugal were exploited as benchmarks for vaccination strategies by other countries.

Conclusions: Low public confidence due to infodemic and inconsistent policies underscored the central role of Public Health to develop proper strategies and exploit digital tools to increase awareness. The potential of social media and digital platforms in tackling health emergencies should be better understood. Additionally, healthcare workers’ communication skills can be improved to effectively deal with future epidemics and be trusted by the population.

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Gender differences in covid-19 vaccine hesitancy in Western Balkans
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Background and Objectives: COVID-19 vaccines represent a life-saving solution for the pandemic which has resulted in millions of deaths around the world, but vaccine uptake has remained low in Western Balkan countries. Vaccine hesitancy is the result of a plethora of factors which are usually addressed using general messaging in vaccination promotion strategies. The aim of this study was to identify gender differences in factors influencing vaccine behaviour in the Western Balkans.

Method: This cross-sectional study was carried out from July to October 2021. Convenience sampling included 1605 individuals over the age of 18 from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The questionnaire was shared online through social media.

Results: Females were more commonly vaccinated in Serbia (73% vs 56%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (40% vs 28%) while males were more often vaccinated in Albania (56% vs 37%), Montenegro (60% vs 53%), and North Macedonia (74% vs 57%). Statistically significant differences were seen between males and females in responses to questions on vaccine safety (p<0.01), vaccine efficacy (p<0.01), compulsory vaccination (p<0.01), disease comprehension (p<0.01), risk of disease and susceptibility (p<0.01) and trust in societal factors (p<0.01).

Statistically significant differences between males and females were also seen in sources of information and health literacy, but these differences varied between Western Balkan countries.

Conclusions: Strategies to combat vaccine hesitancy should take into account the specificities of target populations. General strategies which were applied in most Western Balkan countries were set to fail as they did not address specific factors influencing vaccine hesitancy.

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Sex differences in psychosocial and economic impact of covid-19 among migrant origin populations compared with the general Finnish population
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Background and Objective: COVID-19 impacted particularly migrant origin populations. While studies focusing on general populations have reported sex differences in COVID-19, few studies have addressed sex differences in migrant origin populations. This study examines sex differences in psychosocial and economic impact of COVID-19 among migrant origin populations in Finland.

Methods: Data from the Impact of the Coronavirus on the Wellbeing of the Foreign-born Population (MigCOVID Survey (10/2020-2/2021; n=3668) conducted among adults aged 20-66 years was used, with participants in the FinHealth 2017 follow-up study as the general population reference group (n=3490). Perceived impact on economic situation, loneliness, hope for the future, contact with friends, and sleeping difficulties were examined. Prevalence rates and their 95% confidence intervals (95%CI) were calculated. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was applied to examine differences by sex, adjusting for sociodemographics.

Results: In preliminary analyses, loneliness increased 37.9% (95%CI 33.8-42.1) of migrant origin women, 33.2% (95%CI 29.2-37.4) of migrant origin men, and 34.8% (95%CI 31.2-38.5) of general population women, and 20.7% (95%CI17.6-24.3) of general population men. Hope for the future decreased 36.5% (95%CI 32.5-40.6) of migrant origin women, 39.0% (34.8-43.3) of migrant origin men, 35.8% (95%CI 32.3-39.5) of general population women, and 24.3% (21.1-27.8) of general population men. Financial situation worsened 43.3% (95%CI 39.0-47.6) of migrant origin men, 42.0% (95%CI 37.9-46.2) of migrant origin women, 21.5% (95%CI 18.5-25.0) of general population women and 16.6% (95%CI 13.9-18.4) general population men. Logistic regression analyses will be reported in the presentation.

Conclusion: General population women reported greater psychosocial and economic impact than men. Sex differences within migrant origin populations were not significant, although men and women reported significantly higher adverse psychosocial and economic impact compared with men in the general population. Findings with intersectional approach should be used when planning restorative measures to reduce adverse societal impact in future crises.

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SARS-CoV2 pandemic and its confrontation in indigenous populations: An experience with 34 Brazilian districts
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Background: Studies show that indigenous peoples are more vulnerable to epidemics due to socio-economic conditions and access to health, which amplifies the potential for the spread of diseases such as the coronavirus (COVID-19), an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2. Objective: To present the Brazilian Government strategy to tackle the COVID-19 in indigenous communities, considering multiple stakeholders.

Methods: Besides communication strategies, this paper also discusses the proposition a repository with contingency plans for specific territorial realities.

Results: The strategies were developed under the Brazilian Governments leadership, with the support of the 34 indigenous districts (DSEI). The types of strategies developed involve policy ordinances, technical reports, reports, recommendations, clinical management protocols, epidemiological bulletins, multidisciplinary actions and a Communication Hub. The Communication Hub has involved social network channels with approximately four hundred thousand accesses, even in regions with difficult internet access. Brazil has continental dimensions and has one of the largest indigenous populations in the world; therefore, the Brazilian Government articulated a strategy to ensure that the indigenous people would have access to health, food, security isolation and social benefits.

Conclusions: Features of this reported experience might be exported and adapted to local circumstances elsewhere to prevent widespread mortality in indigenous communities. As suggestions for future research related to fighting COVID-19, we recommend a study divided among health systems in countries with indigenous populations, as well as a study comparing the vulnerability of indigenous populations with general population and misinformation related to indigenous health.

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App-based collection of real-world data on the covid-19 pandemic and vaccines in germany 2021-2022
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Impact of lifting COVID-19 restrictions in mental well-being: a quasi-experimental approach

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1Faculty of Medicine - University of Porto Portugal, 2Faculty of Medicine - University of Porto; Institute of Public Health of Porto University Portugal Background and objective: Despite the contribution to SARS-CoV-2 dissemination caused by lockdown measures severely affected the population's well-being. Previous cross-sectional studies described the prevalence of anxiety and depression symptoms during the pandemic, but longitudinal approaches are needed to understand the impact of implementation and lifting lockdown measures in populations' well-being. With that purpose, we aimed to assess the impact of lifting lockdown policies in the mental health of the Portuguese population through the COVID-19 pandemic, among different socioeconomic strata.

Methods: We used the Diaries of a Pandemic database – a longitudinal, web-based, and self-administered questionnaire implemented in Portugal in 2020 and 2021. Using data from the weekly reports of fear, sleep disorders, and negative feelings, we performed an interrupted time series analysis using weekly-aggregated data and a longitudinal analysis using individual data. We further compared the effects across different income, education, and caregiver status.

Results: We observed negative trends in the proportions of negative feelings [b2020=−1.02, 95%CI2020=(-1.40;−0.64); b2021=−1.12 95%CI2021=(-1.55;−0.69)]; sleep disorders [b2020=−2.65, 95%CI2020=(-4.70;−2.61); b2021=−0.87 95%CI2021=(-1.25;−0.49)], and feelings of fear [b2020=−3.65, 95%CI2020=(-4.70;−2.61); b2021=−0.53 95%CI2021=(-0.78;−0.29)].

Discussion: Lifting lockdown policies, which have been implemented to prevent transmission of COVID-19, have led to the reduction of negative feelings and sleep disorders, as well as decreased fear across different socioeconomic strata.

Conclusion: Mental health symptoms became less frequent during the 2020 and 2021 COVID-19 waves and its frequency was affected by the lifting of lockdown measures, globally and across socioeconomic groups.

This presentation is meant to share the results from the Germany about the experiences and expectations on the management of Long COVID including of the (expected and potential) impact on primary care, public health including how can risk factors, prevention, health care, management and rehabilitation be supported by informed based health policy amongst primary care physicians.

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**Sulodexide as a promising treatment of post COVID 19 symptomatic patients with endothelial dysfunction**

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**Background**: It is established that COVID 19 infection causes endothelial dysfunction resulting in most of its acute symptoms and its long-term effects also known as post covid-19 syndrome.

**Aim**: The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of Sulodexide, a purified glycosaminoglycan mixture, in the improvement of the endothelial function due to long COVID 19 syndrome.

**Methods**: We conducted a multicenter Tunisian prospective quasi-experimental analysis from the large TUN End-COV trial. Patients with long COVID-19 symptoms and endothelial dysfunction were included. The subset of symptomatic patients with proven endothelial dysfunction (Endothelial Quality Index (EQI)=2) assessed by a post-occlusive reactive hyperemia (PORH) finger thermal monitoring (E4-diagnose, Polymath Company) were assigned into two groups. The sulodexide group received sulodexide (Vessel, AlfaSigma) 250 RLU twice a day during 21 days. The control group adhered to the study protocol without any medical treatment.

**Results**: A total of 290 patients from TUN End-COV study with long COVID 19 symptoms and endothelial dysfunction were included. The study population was assigned to a sulodexide group (144 patients) or a no-medical treatment group (146 patients). Clinical characteristics were similar at inclusion in the two groups. The sulodexide group presented significantly less chest pain and palpitations than controls (p<0.03 and p=0.009 respectively). The sulodexide group presented also a significant endothelial function amelioration compared to control group (median delta-EQI 0.66 (0.6) vs 0.18 (0.3); p<0.01). Endothelial function improvement was significantly correlated to chest pain and palpitations recovery (AUC = 0.66, CI = 0.57-0.75, p = 0.001 and AUC =0.60, CI = 0.51-0.69, p = 0.03 respectively).

**Conclusion**: Our results support that sulodexide may accelerate long COVID 19 patients’ recovery in parallel with vascular endothelium restoration.

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**Physical activity promotes social relationships during "lenient" COVID-19 protection strategies**

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**Background and objective**: During COVID19 outbreak, many governments worldwide shutdown public places including gyms, schools, universities, colleges, workplaces, and malls. These COVID19-induced procedures limited participating in physical and social activities immensely. In Qatar, however, the government allowed outdoor physical activities only with family members. The effect of such "lenient" COVID19 confinement procedures on physical and social activities is not known. Therefore, the current study examined the association between changes in physical activity and social relationships during COVID19 lockdown in Qatar.

**Methods**: The changes in physical and sedentary activities and social relationships during COVID19 were collected from 488 Qatars (mean age=26.9±9.6 years) using an online survey.

**Results**: The participants reported an increase in physical and sedentary activities during versus before the pandemic. Further analysis revealed that this increase was reported among the participants who experienced improvement or no change in the relationship with spouses, children, parents, siblings, uncles, neighbors, work colleagues, and overall relationships. However, the participants reported worsened social relationships experienced no increase in physical activity during the pandemic.

**Conclusion**: The results show that "lenient" COVID19 regulations contribute to enhancing participation in physical activities. Uniquely, this increase is associated with improvement in social relationships. These results might suggest that participating in physical activities can help "mitigate" the possible deterioration in social relationships due to pandemic-induced confinement. Therefore, efforts should be made to promote physical activities during pandemic breakouts to protect the welfare of the social relationship. However, future studies are needed to confirm the current findings and verify these speculations.

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**The experience of the covid-19 pandemic in fortaleza, Brazil: Public health in turmoil?**

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**Background**: While the title and goal of our conference is a positive response to having lived through the last three years of an infectious disease pandemic that we were promised as recently as the 1980s was part of the world’s past – is public health in any condition to respond? Staff burnout, cuts in health budgets, low vaccine coverage, and a public fatigued with everything but new conspiracy theories and targets to blame is not a propitious start. While technological advances in rapid home tests, vaccines, antivirals, and surveillance methods were brilliant achievements and saved millions of lives, the behavioral and social sciences contributed relatively little to policy and program, and only a few national programs appear to have achieved transmission control goals. This presentation reviews public response to testing, isolation, vaccination, distancing, and mask use in the northeast state of Ceará.

**Methods**: Ethnographic case study applying formative research with expert and lay interviewees. A desk review of relevant published and unpublished information describes the chronology of response events, cases, and deaths attributed to COVID-19. Means of promoting recommendations, evaluating responses, and interactions among health authorities and political leaders will be described.

**Results**: Early efforts (spelled out in the paper) were successful at slowing epidemic spread and deaths, with little of the animosity experienced in other regions of Brazil. High levels of collaboration among health professionals and political authorities were achieved. As awareness of the magnitude of the pandemic grew, national and international coordination was required to sustain a response. Absent this, local political, rather than epidemiologic facts determined the next steps. Without an effective national response individuals calculated their own risk and acted accordingly.

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**Virtual mourning, the experiences of iranian diaspora during COVID-19**

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With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the phenomenon of mourning was marked worldwide by an unprecedented disruption of family visits not only for migrants living abroad, who were confronted with the closure of borders, but also for all family members who lived in the same city. In such a situation, the evolution of funeral rites and commemorations was more and more evident: visiting relatives at the end of life and seeing the deceased before death being impossible, burial ceremonies and almost all commemorations were restricted in order to respect the social distancing. Given the unprecedented ban on mourning ceremonies, social networks, and later special sites tailored to Iranian culture and rituals, became places for families of the deceased perform funeral and mourning rites. Thus, microblogging platforms have made it possible to invent ritual practices and to extend this process of expression to migrants.

The objective of this research is to understand the processes of distance mourning in migration by studying the experience of the Iranian diaspora in France and to discover the characteristics of virtual mourning. To achieve this objective, observation of social media and virtual mourning platforms and semi-structured
interviews were conducted. This study shows that migrants who are unable to attend the mourning ceremony of their family members for various reasons, including asylum or restrictions of the COVID-19, attempt to fill this gap by using social networks and communication platforms. According to this study, online platform is a place to meet and visit families after a long time but there are some limits such as not being able to hug and cry with family members and inability of emotional emojis for express feelings. Online grieving is an opportunity to move from intrapersonal to interpersonal communication that may facilitate the completion of grieving tasks.

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Overdose deaths and the covid-19 pandemic in british columbia, canada
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Background: British columbia (bc) declared an overdose public health emergency in 2016. Since then, bc has consistently reported the highest overdose death rates of any province in canada. In the context of the covid-19 pandemic, overdose deaths in bc reached a record high in 2020. This analysis reports on changes in the profile of people who have died of overdose since bc’s declaration of covid-19 as a public health emergency on march 17th 2020.

Methods: Using bc coroners service data, chi-square tests and multivariable logistic regression were conducted to compare demographic, geographic, and post-mortem toxicology data between people who died of overdose before (march 17th- december 31st 2019) and after (march 17th- december 31st 2020) bc’s declaration of covid-19 as a public health emergency.

Results: Overdose deaths observed since march 17th 2020 (n=1516) more than doubled those observed in the same period in 2019 (n=744). In the adjusted logistic regression model, odds of death in the post compared to pre-covid-19 period was significantly higher among males compared to females, among all older age groups compared to people aged 30-39, and was higher outside compared to in private residences.

Conclusions: Alongside a significant increase in overdose deaths, the demographics of people who have died of overdose has changed since march 2020. Ongoing overdose prevention efforts must seek to reach people who remain most isolated, including older adults, who during dual public health emergencies are facing compounded risk of preventable mortality.

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Etiological and prognostic roles of socioeconomic characteristics in the development of sars-cov-2 infection and related severe health outcomes: systematic review of population-based studies
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Background and Objective: There is growing evidence on the role of biomedical factors and socioeconomic status in increasing vulnerability to COVID-19. We conducted a systematic review to investigate the etiological and prognostic roles of multimorbidity, frailty and socioeconomic determinants in COVID-19 outcomes severity among population-representative samples. This presentation focuses on socioeconomic determinants.

Methods: The following databases were searched: PubMed, Embase, WHO COVID-19 Global literature on coronavirus disease and PsycINFO between January 2020 and 7th April 2021. For the etiological role of socioeconomic determinants, the following outcomes were of interest: infection, hospitalisation, ICU admission, mechanical ventilation and mortality. For the prognostic role, we investigated hospitalization for COVID-19, ICU admission, mechanical ventilation, death, functional decline, quality of life, disability, mental health difficulties, work absence.

Results: Out of 9 701 reviewed titles and 411 articles read in full-text, 78 studies reporting on socioeconomic characteristics met the eligibility criteria and were included in the final synthesis. 47 studies reported on the etiological role, 24 studies reported on the prognostic role, and 7 reported on both. No studies reported on long term effects of socioeconomic determinants. Only short-term COVID-19 related outcomes, such as COVID-19 infections, mortality, ICU admission, hospitalization etc. were identified. Data was often retrieved using administrative and hospital records. The evidence suggests that worse health outcomes were often seen in black and Asian populations, and associated with lower education level and higher deprivation score. Most of the studies cover populations in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Conclusions: The risk of severe short-term COVID-19 outcomes increase with socioeconomic vulnerability and among certain ethnic groups. There is a need for more evidence on the role of socioeconomic characteristics in short-term and long-term COVID-19 outcomes in other European, Asian and African countries. Future research should target specific races and ethnic groups.

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Interviewing the interviewers: capturing oral histories and other qualitative evidence to describe the impact of covid-19 contact tracing
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Background and Objective: Contact tracing was a crucial component of the public health response to prevent the spread of COVID-19, albeit a time-consuming activity requiring many human and technical resources. Maryland contact tracers provided vital assistance to COVID-19 patients and close contacts. The purpose of this evaluation was to capture qualitative aspects of COVID-19 contact tracing to document impact (e.g., stories describing experiences contact tracers had while interacting with cases and close contacts).

Methods: We conducted semi-structured qualitative interviews with 14 contact tracers from various counties in Maryland via videoconference. We collected information about why they became contact tracers, explored the impacts they had on cases and close contacts, and captured the memorable experiences, challenges, and rewarding parts of contact tracing. Themes and quotes were manually coded from interview transcripts and analyzed manually using the classic method of qualitative data analysis.

Results: Data analyses revealed themes including altruism, being a source of support, being overwhelmed, satisfaction in closing cases, and interest in continuing a career in public health. Most participants indicated they became contact tracers to help fight the pandemic. Contact tracers recalled experiences of calling 911 for clients over the phone and sometimes being the last and only
Risk of sars-cov-2 reinfection in sicily: A population-based evaluation of covid-19 events using current health databases

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Background and Objective: Worldwide, the COVID-19 outbreak resulted in more than 640 million cases as of 15 December 2022. As immunity to natural infection deteriorates with time and SARS-CoV-2 strains mutate, reinfections began to occur. The current study sought to assess the probability of SARS-CoV-2 reinfections among Sicilians in Italy, in relation to sex, age, number of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine doses administered, and occurrence of hospitalization during a previous infection.

Methods: A population-based retrospective cohort analysis was designed using the Sicilian COVID-19 monitoring system run by the National Institute of Health and vaccination flows acquired through a regional registry in Sicily. Only Sicilian adults were included in the study, and hazard ratios were calculated using Cox regression.

Results: After an average of 198 days, there were 39,509 reinfections among 1,089,782 previously infected people (overall cumulative incidence: 3.62%) from the start of the pandemic to 3 September 2022. Almost all reinfections (37,084; 93.9%) occurred during the Omicron variant period, with the remaining 6.1%-attributed almost entirely to the period in which Delta and Omicron variants co-circulated (2,011; 5.1%). The risk of reinfection was significantly lower among males than females (HR:0.74, 95%CI:0.73-0.76), decreased with age (from HR:1.24, 95%CI:1.20-1.28 for 30-39 years old people to HR:0.36, 95%CI:0.33-0.38 for 80+ individuals compared to 18-29 group), and lower for people receiving two or more mRNA vaccine doses (HR:0.39, 95%CI:0.38-0.40 compared to the individuals who did not receive vaccine). Interestingly, those who were hospitalized during their previous SARS-CoV-2 infection exhibited a significantly lower chance of reinfection (HR:0.74, 95%CI:0.70-0.78).

Conclusion: SARS-CoV-2 reinfection was found to be a relatively common occurrence, predominantly caused by the Omicron strain. COVID-19 vaccination provides significant protection against reinfection. Furthermore, the lower risk observed in the elderly and previously hospitalized persons reflects more stringent adherence to the use of personal protective equipment.

COVID-19 travel restrictions and Mongolians stranded abroad: mental health, discrimination, and social inequality

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Introduction and Objective: Since the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government of Mongolia has taken strong measures, including border restrictions to protect its citizens from COVID-19. The border to all passengers, including Mongolians, was closed on March 11, 2020. Consequently, thousands of Mongolians were stuck abroad for months and faced enormous risks.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the mental health and financial situation of Mongolians who were stuck abroad due to COVID-19 during their temporary travels and to support public health policymakers to make quick responses to save lives.

Methods: The data was collected between April 27 and May 4, 2020 through an online Google form survey. A total of 118 Mongolian citizens stranded abroad during their temporary travels due to COVID-19 from 25 different countries completed the questionnaire. The policies and regulations for evacuation flights for Mongolian citizens were reviewed in this study.

Results: The study participants travelled abroad for tourism, medical, family, training, and business purposes. The majority of the participants reported that they felt discrimination and anxiety, and faced financial difficulties in the stranded countries.

Language barriers, visa expiration, chronic diseases, and a lack of knowledge of the coronavirus virus among the participants, and a limited number of evacuation flights have increased the uncertainty. Lower-income people might have been left behind not affording the high price of evacuation flight tickets and quarantine costs.

Conclusion: The Mongolians who were stuck abroad due to COVID-19 and border closure had greatly suffered mentally and financially. We recommended the government to provide financial aid, and online mental and health services for those in need. These aids from the government should be included in the support packages for citizens stranded abroad as pandemic preparedness for future pandemics. Ensuring equality during the process of evacuation is essential.

Using the ophelia process with marginalised communities during covid-19 crisis

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Background and objective: In August 2021, Melbourne (Australia) entered another period of lockdown and restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Messages about vaccinations and other COVID-safe behaviours were not reaching everyone because people’s particular health literacy needs were not considered.

People experiencing vulnerability and disadvantage, such as those living in social and public housing were most at risk. This research aimed to develop a granular understanding of the experiences and health literacy needs of people residing in these settings to optimise communication and engagement for COVID-19 prevention and safety.

Methods: The Ophelia (Optimising Health Literacy and Access) process, a participatory community-based method, was chosen for this research project to accelerate the generation and deployment of fit-for-purpose interventions.

Community engagement processes included approaches through trusted local entities, incentives, and repeat targeting (with incremental trust development). Postcards were disseminated to recruit people for an online or phone survey. Door-knocking occurred in tandem with service providers to conduct the survey face-to-face. The research team also attended community events such as pop-up vaccination hubs. Sixteen workshops were held with 4 teams of health workers and weekly sense-making meetings were held over 9 months with executives from 5 health services.

Results: 4,600 people participated from public and community housing, housing homes, caravans parks, supported residential services, disability services and homeless hotels. Overall, their health literacy was much lower than national average. Fifty vignettes of typical residents were developed, and these then elicited >400 rapid practice solutions for health workers and managers to implement.

Conclusion: The combination of COVID-19 related and other variables provided insights into the mechanisms required to inform and generate context-specific interventions. This is important, because it is this diversity that helps us understand why public health messages and engagement strategies, designed to reach the average person, can leave so many behind.
Learning from the COVID-19 pandemic response to strengthen undocumented migrant-sensitive health systems: case studies from four countries
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Background and objective: Undocumented migrants are among the most vulnerable in the COVID-19 pandemic. The study objective is to identify lessons learnt to strengthen migrant-sensitive health services and systems.

Methods: Review of empirical observations by clinicians and public health practitioners, peer-reviewed journals, and grey literature analyzed through country case studies (Italy, Switzerland, France, US) on the Governance, Service Delivery, and Information building blocks of Health Systems.

Results: Governance: Some countries expanded COVID-19 health services and alleviated immigration concerns, but implementation varied at sub-national level due to lack of specific migrant-sensitive provisions in policies, plans, and programs. Service delivery: Implementing outreach, engaging migrant communities, and integrating third sector actors are key elements to improve accessibility and uptake of health services including vaccination. Yet, these mostly operated through fixed delivery strategy, while targeted outreach through mobile clinics and outposts is more effective for people on the move. Socio-culturally sensitive information for risk communication was not developed, translated, and disseminated through the most used sources such as community networks. Authorities did not engage migrant communities and third sector actors as key partners with capacity and access.

Conclusion: Migrant-sensitive health services including vaccination are essential for public health. Yet, ad hoc approaches resulted in low and inequitable coverage, besides lacking information for monitoring and evaluation. Health Systems can be strengthened by: (1) learning from the COVID-19 pandemic response, (2) evaluating sustainable policy and financing changes, (3) sustaining multistakeholder partnerships, (4) expanding community engagement, (5) strengthening the health workforce, (6) developing systematic monitoring and evaluation of undocumented migrants’ data, (7) consider migration, including undocumented status, as a social determinant of health.

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Intensive care unit hospitalizations and outcomes among patients with severe covid-19 in gauteng province, south africa
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Background and objective: Gauteng Province was the South African epicentre during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and subsequently experienced high rates of severe COVID-19 cases and hospitalisations, including intensive care unit (ICU) admissions. ICU beds are a scarce and costly resource in South Africa, and the increased demand and utilization during the COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity for further analyses to potentially inform future patient management and ICU policies.

Methods: A retrospective, observational, cohort study was conducted using COVID-19 hospital surveillance data for Gauteng. Demographic and clinical factors were described. Predictors of mortality were determined using logistic regression analyses.

Results: Of the 158737 patients hospitalised with COVID-19 from 6/03/2020 to 27/11/2022 in Gauteng, 8.8% (n=13907) were admitted into an Intensive Care Unit (ICU). Of these patients, 56.0% (n=7784) were male and 67.1% (n=9337) were aged 50 years and over. Using national, official definitions for COVID-19 waves, the last (fourth) wave in Gauteng ended on 31/12/2021. A total of 8796 patients were admitted into ICUs during all four COVID-19 waves in the province. The majority of ICU admissions 38.5% (n=3386) occurred during the third wave (27/05/2021-11/08/2021), when the SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant was the predominantly circulating viral strain. Most ICU admissions were into private-sector hospitals (88.6%, 12316). 5465 (39.3%) of ICU admissions received mechanical ventilation, of which 83.5% (4561) was in private-sector facilities. 7588 (54.6%) patients received supplemental oxygen therapy. Statistically significant (p-value ≤0.05) risk factors for mortality included older age; comorbid hypertension, diabetes mellitus, or active tuberculosis; and mechanical ventilation. Suplementary oxygen was protective against mortality.

Conclusion: The majority of ICU admissions for COVID-19 in Gauteng were into private-sector facilities, and less than 40% of these patients received mechanical ventilation. Additional analyses of outcomes observed, and further related research, is important to determine whether improved hospital efficiencies could be achieved. This could also inform future COVID-19 policy and planning decisions within the complex ICU environment.

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Socioeconomic inequalities in vaccination against COVID-19 in Ecuador
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Introduction: In January 2021, Ecuador began the administration of vaccination against COVID-19 following a staggered and phased process. It is necessary to identify gaps in vaccination coverage that could be related to the presence of future outbreaks of the disease.

General objective
Analyze the socioeconomic gaps in relation to vaccination against COVID-19, in the five of the most important cities in Ecuador: Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Ambato and Machala Methodology: Analytical cross-sectional study, based on secondary data from the National Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey (ENEMDU) that included a vaccination component against COVID-19 in 2021. Data from 91,169 surveyed people were included (with factor of proposed expansion 17,917,508 people). Poisson regressions were performed for complex samples, with crude and adjusted analysis.

Results: The coverage of the second dose reached percentages from 30.2% to 85.5% in the five cities studied. Significant differences were found in vaccination coverage by area of residence (Prevalence Ratio, PR, 0.51, 95% CI 0.45-0.55 for rural vs. urban areas), ethnicity (indigenous PR 0.21, 95% CI 0.19-0.23), education (PR 0.05, 95% CI 0.03-0.09 for illiterates compared to higher level), income (PR 0.27, 95% CI 0.17-0.43 for those who earn less than USD 400, compared to those who earn USD 1,600 or more). significance was maintained after the adjusted analysis.

Conclusions: There are socioeconomic inequalities in vaccination coverage against COVID-19 in Ecuador. It is necessary to strengthen vaccination in rural and indigenous populations and in sectors with scarce economic resources, as well as establish policies and strategies that ensure timely access to vaccination for the entire population, including more specific strategies for vulnerable populations.

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Developing the individual capacity, the sense of health responsibility of hacettepe university faculty of education undergraduate students in the novel coronavirus disease (covid-19) struggle

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It was aimed to evaluate the knowledge, the adaptation to preventive behaviours, the sense of health responsibility about COVID-19 and to contribute to the development of the capacity of the Hacettepe University Faculty of Education students to fight against the disease through health education.

In this educational intervention study, the intervention was carried out for two weeks with a total of eight hours. Before and after the intervention, pre-test and post-test were applied and the targeted differences, that were in line with the aims of the study, were determined. The data collection form was created by the researchers and the "Fear of COVID-19 Scale" and "Attitudes Towards the COVID-19 Vaccine" were used. SPSS 23.0 was used for the analysis. Ethics committee approval and other relevant official permissions were obtained.

73.1% of all 245 participants were women and the mean age was 21.76±2.76. 79.2% of the participants had never had COVID-19 disease, 98.8% had at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, and 51.4% had vaccine hesitancy before being vaccinated. When some capacities of the participants were compared between the pre-test and post-test, statistically significant results were found in fear scale scores (p<0.001), in disease knowledge scores (p<0.001), in infodemic scores (p<0.001), in ability to distinguish high and low quality health resources on the internet (p<0.001) and in attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccine (p<0.001).

In terms of protecting their own health and their students' health, it's important to increase the capacity of teacher candidates to fight against COVID-19. It’s also important for them to learn and develop these through health promotion activities before their graduation so they can perform the skills which are expected from them. In this research, it's been proven that health education intervention can be beneficial. In matters concerning public health, intersectoral cooperations and joint works are important.

Conclusions: The results of our review suggest the COVID-19 pandemic had a mixed impact on cancer risk factors. There was 17.5% (n=95) of those with doubtful or no anxiety (p=0.002). The same for employees suffering to the HADS scale were more predisposed to have a Job-Strain (25.9%) than those with doubtful or no anxiety (p=0.002).

Job strain during covid-19 in private healthcare facilities sousse: prevalence and associated factors (tunisia)

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Background: According to the WHO, COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the health, well-being of people worldwide. Healthcare workers (HCWs) represent a particularly vulnerable group due to increasing work stress. Our study aimed to describe the prevalence of job strain among healthcare workers (HCWs) in private clinics in Sousse and evaluate the association between job strain and mental health

Methods: A cross-sectional study conducted among HCWs working in private clinics Sousse, from September 2020 to November 2020. The calculated sample size was 454 employees. In collaboration with the Group of Occupational Medicine of Sousse (GOMS), convenience sampling was conducted to include 5 private clinics and GOMS. Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) used to assess anxiety and depression disorder and the KARASEK model to assess work-related stress. We used SPSS 20 software for statistical analysis.

Results: A total of 543 participants with a female predominance (68.3%) and a sex ratio of 0.36. The mean age was 34.15±8.73 years. The prevalence of job stain was 17.5% (n=95). It was higher in women (19.1%) than men and in employees between 25-35 years (18.4%). Also, employees who had certain anxiety according to the HADS scale were more predisposed to have a Job-Strain (25.9%) than those with doubtful or no anxiety (p=0.002). The same for employees suffering...
From certain depression were more likely to have a job strain with a percentage (24%) than those with doubtful or no depression (p=0.007). Being a laborer was significantly associated to having a job strain (24.2%) than the others job positions (p=0.035). Conclusion: HCWs are at the forefront of combating any emerging diseases, which increases the risk of job strain and mental health problems. Studying our COVID-19 experience can help us be more prepared in case of another health emergency or pandemic.

**Surveillance of sars-cov-2 load and types in open sewage streams within slum districts of medellin–columbia, caracas–venezuela, kampala–uganda, and suva–fiji: a multidisciplinary approach to inform public health on pathogen spread in low resource settings**

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**Background and objective:** Surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 during the pandemic has shifted from individual PCR testing to population-based surveillance using waterborne surveillance (WW) as a tool. WW surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 load/types has been effective in Ontario, Canada and Otao, New Zealand, a catchment of ~13 million people. With minimal sewage processing in low-income, densely populated regions (slums), WW collection should involve sampling open sewage streams for optimal pathogen surveillance and for future targeted public health initiatives.

**Methods:** During June-August of 2021 and 2022, over 1000 samples were collected from streams in slums of Medellin–Columbia, Caracas–Venezuela, Kampala–Uganda, and Suva–Fiji. Extracted RNA, converted to cDNA was subject to qRT-PCR and Arctic v4 Illumina sequencing to measure SARS-CoV-2 load and type. Chemical composition of WW, sample clarity, rainfall, and GPS coordinates for all collection sites were recorded.

**Results:** Over 40% of stream samples were positive by qRT-PCR for SARS-CoV-2 with the Delta variant dominating in summer 2021. Rainfall diluted viral levels even when standardizing with Pepper mild mottle virus, a “human” excrement standard. Populations in these slums were estimated based on roof density from satellite imagery using GISArcPro. Expected SARS-CoV-2 case loads from WW and case load monitoring for SARS-CoV-2 were correlated.

**Conclusions:** During the pandemic, SARS-CoV-2 case loads have been under reported in low-income settings. Improve pathogen surveillance directly impacting public health response is feasible through WW but for low income countries, proper sampling and procedures are critical.

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**Efficacy of COVID-19 vaccination campaign in elderly people residing in long-term care facilities: a retrospective observational study from Lombardy region, Italy**

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**Background and objective:** Prevention Unit from GD Welfare Lombardy evaluated COVID vaccination efficacy among elderly patients who reside in Lombardy long-term care facilities. Aim of the study was to observe the trend of COVID infections and related hospitalizations and deaths in the trimester September-November 2022, in relation to the number of anti-COVID vaccination shots received.

**Methods:** Population included 55,478 patients. Data were extracted from regional disease reporting application “tableau server”. From alpha to omicron: how variants shaped sars-cov-2 school transmission

**Results:** 138 out of 521 unvaccinated became infected (26.5%); infection rate in vaccinated resulted 7.3% for patients with primary cycle completed (120/1643), 11.1% for vaccinated with 1st booster shot (1085/9718) and 11.4% among patients who received a 2nd booster dose (4970/432422). Overall infection rate was significantly higher in unvaccinated (26.5%) than vaccinated (0.11%) cohort. Among unvaccinated patients, 6 were hospitalized (1.2%) and 15 died (2.9%). Hospitalization rate in vaccinated was 0.3%, mortality rate 0.5%: in patients with primary cycle completed, 5 hospitalizations (0.3%) and 8 deaths (0.5%) were counted. Hospitalization rate was 0.4% and 0.2%, respectively, in 1st boost (n=95) and 2nd boost cohorts (n=108). Furthermore, mortality rate resulted 0.1% among vaccinated with 1st booster shot (n=67) and slightly increased to 0.4% among 2nd booster group (n=198).

**Conclusion:** Infection, hospitalization and mortality rates significantly decrease as patients complete at least the primary vaccination cycle. Data confirm the importance of COVID-19 vaccination campaign as prevention tool in elderly patients residing in long-term care facilities.

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**Socio-economic deprivation and sars-cov-2 related mortality: A retrospective observational study in the pre-vaccinal era.**

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**Background:** Social determinants of health heavily impact population outcomes. The association between the impact of covid-19 pandemic and health inequalities have been identified in several countries. Comorbidities such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and obesity are more prevalent among people from deprived areas. This study aimed to evaluate the association between socio-economic status, based on a Deprivation Index, and the covid-19 related mortality in a Region of Southern Italy in the pre-vaccination pandemic era. Methods A retrospective observational study was conducted considering all SARS-CoV-2 positive patients from Abruzzo Region, Southern Italy, from February 24th, 2020 to January 15th, 2021. Data such as demographic information, comorbidities, hospitalizations and mortality, was obtained during contact-tracing procedures. The Italian socioeconomic deprivation index (DI), divided in quintiles (from 1st less deprived to the 5th most deprived) was attributed to all patients, based on the municipality of residence. A multivariable logistic regression models was performed to evaluate the association between death, as a dependent variable, and DI, dividing the study population in two samples, hospitalized patients and no-hospitalized patients. Results In the study period, 67,489 SARS-CoV-2 positive were considered, of which 2,746 (4.06%) were hospitalized. The prevalence of deaths among those who have been hospitalized is 4.65%, for all others 0.18%. Among hospitalized patients, no association between death and DI was found. Among patients died outside the hospital, there is a positive association with the fourth (aOR 2.58;95%CI 1.34-4.94) and fifth quintile (aOR 2.39;95%CI 1.21-4.17) of the DI. Conclusions The socioeconomic deprivation is associated with mortality in non-hospitalized SARS-CoV-2 patients and not among hospitalized patients. The care of patient out of the hospital represents an important challenge and these evidences can be of help the policy maker in order to promote preventive measures to address inequalities.

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**From alpha to omicron: how variants shaped sars-cov-2 school transmission.**

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**Background and objective:** SARS-CoV-2 transmission among young children in schools is of major importance due to their potential role in fueling community-wide transmission. Initial studies found little within-school transmission, with few reports after more infectious variants emerged. We aimed to determine how variants of concern (VOCs) altered within-school transmission dynamics among
young children.

Methods: We implemented a prospective observational surveillance study in 3 preschool and 2 primary schools in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland. We sampled children between 2 and 6 years of age, educational staff, and household members. We collected oral-swab PCR tests, capillary blood for anti-spike serology and questionnaires for household and class members at the time of outbreak detection and at subsequent time points (day+2 and day+30). All available virological samples underwent whole genome sequencing. We developed a mathematical model of SARS-CoV-2 transmission to infer time-varying force of infection within schools and from the community at large.

Results: Between March 2021 and June 2022, we recruited a total of 351 children and 107 staff, and 111 of their household members. We investigated eleven SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks (two Alpha, six Delta and three Omicron), involving a total of 33 classes. Phylogenetic analysis on 56 available sequences from seven of the outbreaks (one Alpha, three Delta and three Omicron) indicate that clustering differed between variants, with a higher degree within-school clustering for the Alpha outbreak and lower for the Omicron outbreaks. Modeling results integrating epidemiological and genetic data supported a changing importance of within-school vs. community transmission as more infectious variants emerged.

Conclusion: The importance of within-school SARS-CoV-2 transmission changed with the emergence of more infectious variants. The potential impact of interventions in educational settings depends on these changes and could be tailored to specific transmission scenarios.

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Impacts of the oswaldo cruz foundation plan to combat covid 19 in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro: Community participation and institutional work in response to the pandemic

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Background and objective: The Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) Plan to Combat COVID19 in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro (PFECFRJ) is an inter-institutional action coordinated by Fiocruz, in partnership with the Brazilian Association of Collective Health, Brazilian Society of Progress for Science, universities and civil society, which acts directly to mitigate the multidimensional effects of COVID19 pandemic in favelas. With a budget of USD 4 million dollars, PFECFRJ supported 54 projects with a focus on comprehensive territorial-based health actions aimed at reducing COVID19. The main objective of this work is to analyze the results of the implementation of this public health policy between 2020-2022 and point recommendations for health actions aimed at socially vulnerable populations in contexts of health emergencies.

Methods: The research methodology has as its object the analysis of the genesis, formulation and implementation of the PFECFRJ, based on thematic axes: political actors; political process; agenda setting; policy formulation; and policy implementation. The theoretical approach focuses on Kingdons multiple flows model (Kingdon, 2003). The research used data from the monthly and final reports of the 54 projects supported by the PFECFRJ as a source and carried out 70 semi-structured interviews with actors who acted in the set of these health actions.

Results: The study shows the direct impact of the actions carried out on indicators associated with the reduction of food insecurity in the analyzed territories, the expansion of territorial-based health surveillance actions and the expansion of community communication in health with a focus on the prevention of COVID19.

Conclusion: The research points out that the partnership between academia, public health management and civil society has a greater potential for incidence in territories in contexts of greater social vulnerability in the response to COVID19 when community participation is a structural element of the organization of the health network.

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Buffer spaces in healthcare facilities: strategies for managing and designing strategic areas

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Introduction: The recent covid-19 experience highlighted the difficulty of healthcare facilities in responding promptly to emergencies. Hospitals had to reorganize their spaces, suspending the ordinary medical activities for ensuring the emergency management of the patients’ surplus.

A working group of the postgraduate training course in healthcare management by altems school in rome conducted a survey on the buffer space (bs), which could support, in case of emergency, the hospitals.

Methodology: The team elaborated a double questionnaire to be administered respectively to healthcare staff and designers with a series of questions aimed at understanding the features of bs. The questions were divided into general information, activities carried out during the pandemic and specific questions on the features of bs. Many questions were the same for the two types of participants, while some differed in relation to the respective organizational and design skills of the users.

Results: 102 healthcare professionals and 56 designers took part to the survey. The data analysis permitted to highlight a series of specific inputs that the bs project should take in consideration, such as: a) proximity to the emergency department (ed), intensive care (icu) and inpatient wards (iws); b) location within the hospital but separate from other medical areas; c) independent access; d) organizational and spatial features similar to ed, icu and iws; e) configuration of an operational space ready for whatever type of need; f) the bs should host approximately 12% of the ed stations (40 sqm per station).

Conclusions: The research aims to become a starting milestone for future investigations: in fact it is necessary to carry out a widespread analysis at the international level.

Although the research was focused in hospital settings, the covid-19 pandemic referred also to the territorial healthcare facilities and therefore some considerations on that issue need to be improved.

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Mental health during the covid-19 pandemic, a population-based observational study of antidepressant dispensing

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Background: In Ireland, national surveys have been conducted to measure the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on well-being, however national statistics on mental distress are lacking. This study aimed to investigate the effect of the pandemic by analysing a key indicator of mental distress, antidepressant prescribing.

Methods: Population-based observational study over 7 years analysing two national datasets of anonymised aggregate dispensing data of WHO ATC classification N06A (antidepressants). The Health Market Research Ireland Ltd. (HMR) dataset is based on national retail pharmacy sales for both private and public patients; and the General Medical Services (GMS) dataset is based on publicly-funded prescriptions (approx. 31% of population eligible). Non-GMS figures are derived from the HMR and GMS datasets. Gender and agegroup data only available for GMS dataset. Descriptive statistics, and poisson regression were performed using STATA 15. Incidence Rate Ratios (IRR) with a p-value of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results: Annual trends found statistically significant changes in the prescribing of antidepressants. Rates increased year on year in both datasets. In the HMR dataset increased prescribing was accelerated by the pandemic; a rate of prescribing in 2020 was 1.07 times higher than 2019 (IRR:1.03), increasing further in 2021 (IRR:1.09). However, in the GMS dataset, the rates decreased from an IRR of 1.05 in 2019 to 1.04 in 2020 and 1.01 in 2021. By deducting the GMS figures from the HMR figures ‘non-GMS’ prescriptions increased from 1.02 in 2019 to 1.16 in 2021.

Conclusion: This study validates national well-being studies with findings that mental distress increased over time during the pandemic. A novel finding is the different impact on two study populations. In the publicly funded GMS dataset, females accounted for two thirds of prescriptions, and the pandemic impacted the mental health of younger age groups greatest, particularly young females.

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Brazilian northeast’s responses to the covid-19 pandemic: what was missed to end the epidemic?

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Background: Brazil’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic was one of the worst in the world. However, governors and mayors of the northeast region of the country,
among the poorest states in Brazil, joined to organize their technical, economic and political responses to the pandemic to reduce hospitalizations, deaths and the economic impact of the pandemic. However, as the pandemic continued, the response became less effective and appropriate. The aim of this study is to document and review this history and the reasons for the growing ineffectiveness of the planning and implementation.

Methods: A timeline of intervention events was established for the nine states. Surveillance data was added to the timeline. A desk review was conducted reviewing published and unpublished accounts of policies and programs as well as pandemic major news and political events that captured public attention. The narrative constructed was then shared with expert public health specialists in the nine states to guarantee accurateness.

Results: In the first wave of the pandemic, most governors in northeastern Brazil responded actively to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. Physical distancing was promoted, including some lockdowns, the use of masks was made mandatory throughout 2020 and part of 2021, vaccination was carried out as doses were received from the federal government, the number of ICU beds was increased, economic measures were instituted to alleviate the situation of families that were left without permanent or temporary employment. However, over time as economic pressure increased and despite the entry of several more transmissible variants, masks were withdrawn, emphasis on immunization was reduced, communication with the population regarding the increase in cases declined, as well as the need to return to masks, complementing doses or boosters of the vaccine and the impact of repeated reinfections on the body, even among those with frank disease.

Background: COVID-19 impacted healthcare worldwide. Biomarkers are a critical tool in monitoring health and guiding treatment to the novel strain. Aim: To assess whether biomarkers can successfully predict clinical outcomes and associate with the severity of the disease. Methods: A systematic review of the literature was carried out to identify relevant articles using six different databases. Keywords to refine the search included COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Biomarkers, among others. Only studies which reported data on pre-defined outcomes were included. Key Findings: Thirty-four relevant articles were identified which reviewed the following biomarkers: C-reactive protein, serum amyloid A, interleukin-6, lactate dehydrogenase, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, D-dimer, cardiac troponin, renal biomarkers, lymphocytes and platelet count. Of these, all but two, showed significantly higher levels in patients with severe complications of COVID-19 infection compared to their non-severe counterparts. Lymphocytes and platelet count showed significantly lower levels in severe patients compared to non-severe patients. Conclusions: Although research is still in its early stages, the discovery of how different biomarkers behave during the course of the disease could help clinicians in identifying severe disease earlier and subsequently improve prognosis. Nevertheless, we urge for more research across the globe to corroborate these Findings. Keywords: biomarkers; blood tests; COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2. Links:------[1] mailto:m1606869@sgul.ac.uk

Regional differences in population ageing and death rate due to COVID-19 in Bulgaria
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Background: Bulgaria is one of the countries with the highest level of ageing using the share of people over 65 years of age (22% for 2022) - on the eighth position in the world ranking. The population ageing in Bulgaria is one of the most significant demographic problems nowadays. The level of ageing in different regions of Bulgaria has varied values. This report Aims to investigate and conduct a comparative analysis of indicators of the death rate due to COVID-19 and population ageing in 2021 in Bulgaria. Methods: The regional indicators for ageing and mortality due to COVID-19 were analysed based on the National Statistical Institute data. The absolute numbers were regrouped and the main indicators for population ageing were calculated. Analysis and calculations were performed by MS Excel 2019. Data have been among baseline. Using in-house COVID-19 registry, we followed participants for SARS-CoV-2 infection from baseline to September 21, 2022, during the Omicron BA.5 epidemic in Japan. We used a Cox proportional hazard model to estimate the hazard ratio of Omicron BA.5 infection; and calculated effectiveness as (1 – hazard ratio)×100.

Results: At baseline, 92% have completed 3-dose vaccinations, whereas 16% had previous SARS-CoV-2 infection (mainly occurred during Omicron BA.1/BA.2 waves). Those with previous infection had higher anti-spike antibody titers than infection-naïve (median titer: 29,201 v.s. 4,849). After adjusting confounders, higher anti-spike antibody titers were associated with higher effectiveness (3.7% per 1000 titer [95% CI: 3.3–4.2]). The association appears stronger among those previously infected; 50% effectiveness was achieved at 20,000 and 28,000 AU/ml among those previously infected and infection-naïve participants, respectively, and 80% effectiveness was achieved only among the former at 54,000 AU/ml. Conclusions: Among vaccine recipients (mainly 3-dose) who had experienced Omicron BA.1/BA.2 wave, we found that higher anti-spike antibody titers were associated with a lower risk of Omicron BA.5 infection, and the association was enhanced by previous infection. These data suggest that pre-infection spike antibody titers inform the risk of Omicron BA.5 infection and that high effectiveness can only be achieved with hybrid immunity from infection and 3-dose vaccination.

Risk factors associated with in-hospital death of COVID-19 patients in Khouribga province-Morocco
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The spread of the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, discovered in China in January 2020, led to a pandemic as early as March 2020. On March 13, 2021, the number of Morocco confirmed cases reached 488,632, and 8,718 deaths were recorded. The province of Khouribga recorded its first case on March 13, 2020. It was a Moroccan residing abroad (Italy). Until March 13, 2021, had 4239 confirmed cases, of whom 4086 were cured and 153 cases of death by COVID-19 including 115 cases at the hospital level. This study aimed to identify the risk factors associated with mortality of patients hospitalized with COVID-19, in Khouribga provincial hospital. This was a case-control study conducted from March 13, 2020 to March 13, 2021. The research involved 339 Patients residing in the province of Khouribga, 113 deceased COVID-19 patients and 226 discharged patients were included as the case group and control group, respectively. Sociodemographic, epidemiological, clinical, biological, radiological, therapeutic and comorbidity variables on admission were collected from medical records. The risk factors were determined by bivariate and multivariate analyzes. The Backward Stepwise Regression demonstrated that age of 62+ years (OR = 3.10 ; IC 95% : [1.34-7.17]), patients reported having two or more comorbidities (OR = 5.94 ; IC 95% : [2.05-17.23), Diabetes (OR = 3.23 ; IC 95% : [1.16-8.98), lymphopenia <1.2x10^3 /mm3 (OR = 2.45 ; IC 95% : [1.09-5.46), Oxygen saturation <89%OR = 8.86 ; IC 95% : [3.60-21.78]), and Time between onset of clinical signs and admission to hospital > 7 days (OR = 3.30 ; IC 95% : [1.44-7.53)) were independent risk factors of mortality of COVID-19 patients. The risk factors identified may help to determine patients at high risk of death at an early stage and guide the optimal treatment.

Protection of Omicron BA.5 from previous Omicron BA.1/BA.2 infection- and vaccine-induced immunity
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Background and Objective: The role of previous SARS-CoV-2 infection/vaccine-induced humoral immunity against protection of Omicron BA.5 infection is unknown. We examined the association between pre-infection anti-SARS-CoV-2 spike antibody titers and the effectiveness against Omicron BA.5 infection among staff of a medical and research center in Tokyo. Methods: A total of 2610 staff participated in a serosurvey in June 2022 (baseline), were measured with anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies (spike and nucleocapsid [N] proteins; Abbott and Roche), and answered a questionnaire. Previous SARS-CoV-2 infection was defined according to a history of COVID-19 and anti-N seropositivity at baseline. Using in-house COVID-19 registry, we followed participants for SARS-CoV-2 infection from baseline to September 21, 2022, during the Omicron BA.5 epidemic in Japan. We used a Cox proportional hazard model to estimate the hazard ratio of Omicron BA.5 infection; and calculated effectiveness as (1 – hazard ratio)×100.

Results: At baseline, 92% have completed 3-dose vaccinations, whereas 16% had previous SARS-CoV-2 infection (mainly occurred during Omicron BA.1/BA.2 waves). Those with previous infection had higher anti-spike antibody titers than infection-naïve (median titer: 29,201 v.s. 4,849). After adjusting confounders, higher anti-spike antibody titers were associated with higher effectiveness (3.7% per 1000 titer [95% CI: 3.3–4.2]). The association appears stronger among those previously infected; 50% effectiveness was achieved at 20,000 and 28,000 AU/ml among those previously infected and infection-naïve participants, respectively, and 80% effectiveness was achieved only among the former at 54,000 AU/ml. Conclusions: Among vaccine recipients (mainly 3-dose) who had experienced Omicron BA.1/BA.2 wave, we found that higher anti-spike antibody titers were associated with a lower risk of Omicron BA.5 infection, and the association was enhanced by previous infection. These data suggest that pre-infection spike antibody titers inform the risk of Omicron BA.5 infection and that high effectiveness can only be achieved with hybrid immunity from infection and 3-dose vaccination.

The role of biomarkers in diagnosis of COVID-19: a systematic review
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Background: COVID-19 impacted healthcare worldwide. Biomarkers are a critical tool in monitoring health and guiding treatment to the novel strain. Aim: To assess whether biomarkers can successfully predict clinical outcomes and associate with the severity of the disease. Methods: A systematic review of the literature was carried out to identify relevant articles using six different databases. Keywords to refine the search included COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Biomarkers, among others. Only studies which reported data on pre-defined outcomes were included. Key Findings: Thirty-four relevant articles were identified which reviewed the following biomarkers: C-reactive protein, serum amyloid A, interleukin-6, lactate dehydrogenase, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, D-dimer, cardiac troponin, renal biomarkers, lymphocytes and platelet count. Of these, all but two, showed significantly higher levels in patients with severe complications of COVID-19 infection compared to their non-severe counterparts. Lymphocytes and platelet count showed significantly lower levels in severe patients compared to non-severe patients. Conclusions: Although research is still in its early stages, the discovery of how different biomarkers behave during the course of the disease could help clinicians in identifying severe disease earlier and subsequently improve prognosis. Nevertheless, we urge for more research across the globe to corroborate these Findings. Keywords: biomarkers; blood tests; COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2. Links:------[1] mailto:m1606869@sgul.ac.uk
Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on diet among university students in France

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdowns have affected many aspects of university students’ daily lives, including their dietary habits. This study aimed to evaluate the change in diet quality of university students before and during the COVID-19 period, and the factors associated with unfavorable changes in diet quality. Methods: An online cross-sectional study was performed in May 2021 among Rouen (France) university students. Socio-demographic characteristics, body mass index, depression (CESD-8), academic stress, risk of eating disorders (SCOFF test) and food security (FSSM) were collected. The French “Programme National Nutrition Santé– Guidelines Score 2” (PNNS-GS2) was used to access diet quality.

Results: A total of 3508 students were included, 74.4% were female, the mean age was 20.7 (SD = 2.3). Mild and food insecurity concerned 11.3% and 7.0% of the university students, respectively. The risk of eating disorder was detected among 46.6% of the university students. The PNNS-GS2 score decreased between the pre- and the COVID-19 pandemic period for 33.1% of university students. After logistic regression, the associated factors with the decrease in the PNNS-GS2 score were food insecurity, financial insecurity, not living with parents, depression, academic stress, eating disorders, being in the two first years of study and having been infected by COVID-19. Conclusions: Diets with healthy components decreased for one-third of university students since the COVID-19 pandemic, and this was shown to be associated with food insecurity, poor mental health and eating disorder. This study provides important information to help public health authorities and universities to better support student health feeding programs during pandemics and lockdowns. Further research could help develop innovative prevention programs that would seek to promote healthy food and mental health at all times among university students.

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Impact of restrictive preventive measures during the COVID 19 pandemic on mortality in Bulgaria

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Introduction: Compared to other countries in Europe, Bulgaria is in first place in terms of total mortality and occupies leading positions both in terms of mortality from COVID 19 and other socially significant diseases. During the pandemic, prohibitions were repeatedly introduced to conduct general preventive examinations and examinations for periodic monitoring of the condition of persons with chronic diseases. In addition, people limited visits to their GP due to fear of contagion. The purpose of the present study is to determine the impact of the introduced restrictive measures for prevention among the population during the COVID 19 pandemic on mortality among the population in Bulgaria. Materials and methods: Official data for the period 2018-2021 from the National Statistical Institute in Bulgaria were used, which were processed with statistical Methods. Results: Total mortality increased significantly during the pandemic (compared to 2019, an increase of 28.5% in 2020 and 39.8% in 2021). One of the reasons is the death rate from COVID 19, which in Bulgaria is higher than the average values for European countries. A significant increase in deaths from diseases of the respiratory system and diseases of the circulatory system was found. The growth in mortality from malignant neoplasms, diseases of the endocrine system and mental illnesses is also impressive. During the pandemic, a lower coverage of the population with preventive examinations is reported (below 35%). Conclusions: The pandemic of COVID 19 and its consequences gave a reflection, besides as a direct cause of death among the population, and as an indirect cause of death in persons mostly with chronic diseases. Restrictions on prevention and early detection of diseases, as well as irregular monitoring of chronically ill people is an additional reason for the increased mortality from socially significant diseases.


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**Attitude of personnel’s of Estonian nursing homes towards vaccination against COVID-19**

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Background and Objectives: Since the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic, many studies have been conducted to assess public attitudes and readiness for vaccination against COVID-19. Less attention has been paid to nursing home workers, though they have important role in achieving immunity in a vulnerable population. The aim was to clarify the readiness of Estonian nursing home workers to be vaccinated against COVID-19 and the factors influencing their opinion.

Methods: Web-based electronic questionnaire was fulfilled online by nursing home personnel in May 2021. Descriptive statistics, t- or Mann-Whitney, and χ2- or Fisher Exact tests were used. In order to measure attitudes Likert-scale (5 degrees), and to identify risk factors associated with decision to vaccinate univariate logistic regression analyses were used.

Results: 139 nursing home workers (caregivers, nurses, cleaners, board members and other specialists) participated. They were divided into pro-vaccination (87.8%), the skeptics (3.6%), anti-vaccination (8.6%) groups. Pro-vaccinators wanted to protect themselves (73.8%). Anti-vaccinators believed that there is not enough information about vaccines (75%) and vaccination is not necessary (33.3%) or even dangerous (41.7%). Vaccination was influenced by married/long-term relationship status and caregiver occupation (OR=3.01, 95% CI 1.04–8.76; OR=0.26, 95% CI 0.09–0.75, respectively). Most participants agreed that vaccination is important because it prevents severe illness (84.2%), protects others (82.7%) and limits the spread of disease (81.3%). The belonging to vaccination group was positively influenced by family status (cohabitation or marriage) (OR=3.01, 95% CI 1.04–8.76) but negatively by belonging to caregiver group (OR=0.26, 95% CI 0.09–0.75).

Conclusions: Employees of Estonian nursing homes are mostly in favor of receiving COVID-19 vaccine. There were also skeptics and opponents of vaccination, which could have a negative impact on the health behavior and health of nursing home residents. Vaccine skepticism is a global problem and thus awareness and vaccination campaigns must continue.

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**Attitude of the Estonian-speaking population towards the COVID-19 vaccination**

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Background and Objectives: Since the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic, many studies have been conducted to assess public attitudes and readiness for vaccination against COVID-19. Less attention has been paid to nursing home workers, though they have important role in achieving immunity in a vulnerable population. The aim was to clarify the readiness of Estonian nursing home workers to be vaccinated against COVID-19 and the factors influencing their opinion.

Methods: The online electronic questionnaire was fulfilled online by Estonian-speaking citizens in May 2021. Descriptive statistics, t- or Mann-Whitney, and χ2- or Fisher Exact tests were used. In order to measure attitudes Likert-scale (5 degrees), and to identify risk factors associated with decision to vaccinate univariate logistic regression analyses were used.

Results: Participants (n=508; 33.5±12.3y) were divided into: pro-vaccination (5 degrees), and to identify risk factors associated with decision to vaccinate univariate logistic regression analyses were used.

Results: Participants (n=508; 33.5±12.3y) were divided into: pro-vaccination (78.7%), many of them had already been vaccinated with either one or two doses (36.5%, 31.5%, respectively) or were planning vaccine soon (32%); the skeptics had not decided (12%); anti-vaccination (9.3%). The main reason why vaccination was preferred was the belief that by vaccinating we help those who for some reason cannot vaccinate themselves (81.7%) and in case of concomitant diseases COVID-19 can be extremely severe (80.9%). 6.5% of anti-vaccinators believed that their body protects itself from the disease, and 4.7% believed that vaccination should not violate the sanctity of the human body. The main reasons for vaccination resistance were insufficient research on vaccines (80.9%) and general attitude towards the necessity of vaccines (48.9%). The belonging to vaccination group was influenced by living in an urban area and student status (OR=1.96, 95% CI 1.28–3.02; OR=2.39, 95% CI 1.26–4.55, respectively). Anti-vaccination status was primarily influenced by a secondary vs higher education (OR=2.34, 95% CI 1.14–4.77, p=0.02).

Conclusions: Vaccine skepticism is a global problem and thus awareness and vaccination campaigns must continue.
expanded free influenza vaccination program before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Korea

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Background and Objectives: As the COVID-19 pandemic prolongs, the threat of twindemic with influenza and COVID-19 remains. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the effect of improving the influenza vaccination coverage rates of free expansion program before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The present study used the 2020–2021 Korea Community Health Survey (KCHS) data from Kyungpook province in Korea, which includes 23 counties/cities. We analyzed annual influenza vaccination rate, and the 2020 KCHS and 2021 KCHS Results meant the influenza vaccination rates for the 2019-2020 season and the 2020-2021 season, respectively, considering the KCHS survey period (mid-August to mid-October) and adult influenza vaccination period (mid-October or later). During the 2020–2021 season, unlike other regions, one city (Andong) of Kyungpook province introduced free vaccination program for all citizens.

Results: The adult influenza vaccination coverage rate of 2020 and 2021 KCHS increased by only 1.8% (52.9% in 2020, 54.7% in 2021) in Kyungpook, but increased by 9.4% (55.9% in 2020, 65.3% in 2021) in Andong. As a result of comparison by age group in 10-year intervals, vaccination coverage rates for those in their 60s and 70s or older, who were not subject to vaccination expansion program, showed no difference or slightly decreased in both regions between the 2020 and 2021 KCHS. However, the vaccination coverage rate increased respectively by 19.0%p, 15.0%p, and 21.6%p for those in their 30s, 40s, and 50s in Andong. On the other hand, in the 20s, the rate of increase was low in both regions.

Conclusions: The expansion of the free influenza vaccine program was effective in improving the vaccination coverage rate among adults in their 30–50s, excluding those in their 20s. The temporary expansion of free vaccination programs will be sufficient in preventing the twindemic between influenza and COVID-19 or other emerging infectious diseases.

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Suffering and pleasure in health workers on the front lines of COVID-19

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Background and objective: The COVID-19 pandemic occurs in a scenario that already reveals great concern for health workers. Added to this, in a context of constant changes and unpredictability, the risk of increased mental suffering is a worldwide finding. The present study aimed to verify indicators of suffering and pleasure in health workers in the pandemic context. Methods: Exploratory, analytical, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach. The sample consisted of 437 health professionals invited electronically, who answered the questionnaire on sociodemographic information, occupational aspects and clinical conditions. Suffering and pleasure at work were considered as outcomes, which were analyzed with multinomial logistic regression regarding the associated independent variables.

Results: Most participants were female (71.0%), nurses (55.6%), mean age of 39.7 years; 42.9% of participants waited 30 to 60 minutes for appointments; 61.6% of participants were in mental distress, with the average score having critical levels in professional exhaustion and lack of recognition. As for pleasure at work, it is presented at a critical level, with the freedom of expression factor at a critical level. However, despite the difficulties faced in working on the front lines of COVID, health workers still feel some pleasure in their professional activities, especially due to the professional fulfillment of the tasks performed. Conclusions: Suffering at work is associated with occupational characteristics and mental exhaustion and lack of recognition among health workers in the COVID-19 setting.

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Background: Social capital is dynamic; however, little is known about the association of its dynamics with health resilience in a pandemic. We examined the longitudinal association of pre-COVID cognitive social capital trajectories with peri-COVID-19 depression and the moderating effect of province-level COVID-19 severity on the association in China.

Methods: We employed four-wave adult (≥ 16 years) data (follow-up n=6,228) from the biennial China Family Panel Studies between 2014 and 2020 with peri-COVID-19 depression in 2020 measured by the 8-item Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale. Pre-COVID-19 cognitive social capital from 2014 to 2018 included dichotomized (high/low) generalized trust, trust in neighbors, trust in local government officials, and reciprocity, with each of them categorized into five trajectories: persistently low, decreased, fluctuated, increased, and persistently high. Province-level COVID-19 severity in 2020 was a factor score constructed by the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in each province. Mixed-effects linear regression was conducted to answer our research question.

Results: Persistently low generalized trust (β: 0.46; 95% CI: 0.15,0.78), persistently low (β: 0.57; 95% CI: 0.22, 0.92), decreased (β: 0.36; 95% CI: 0.07, 0.65), and increased (β: 0.40; 95% CI: 0.12, 0.68) trust in neighbors, and persistently low (β: 0.39; 95% CI: 0.02, 0.77) and decreased (β: 0.68; 95% CI: 0.38, 0.97) reciprocity, compared with their persistently high trajectories, were associated with increased peri-COVID-19 depression. Province-level COVID-19 severity did not significantly moderate the association between pre-COVID-19 cognitive social capital trajectories and peri-COVID-19 depression.

Conclusions: Long-term strategies to maintain high cognitive social capital are needed to protect mental health against a pandemic, regardless of the expected severity of the pandemic.

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COVID-19 outbreak: challenges reorganizing a university hospital setting and preserving non-deferrable cares in the South Italy
showed that, regardless of the technology used in developing countries, after the second booster dose. However, after applying the second booster dose there was a reduction in the amount of IgG between the first dose and the second booster dose. For the detection of SARS-CoV-2-IgG antibody in the blood and milk of breastfeeding mothers vaccinated with mRNA vaccines, methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out with 48 Brazilian lactating women, over 18 years old, contacted by the main social networks. The milk and blood samples were collected from March 9 to May 8, 2020, and the HIMS efficacy was measured by key performance indicators such as number of covid-19 patients hospitalized/recovered/deads; number of patients/day for cancer therapies; number of patients/day for immunological therapies and many others data on SARS-CoV-2 patients were extracted from the platform "sinfonia". This is the increase in department's capacity: 1) intensive care unit: +57%, 2) sub intensive care unit: creation of a new unit dedicated to covid-19 patients, +18 beds, 3) infectious disease department, all the 14 beds. 4. Paediatric Department, regional hub, 18% converted in covid beds, 5. mother-child department, regional hub, 35,7% of converted in covid beds, 6. internal medicine department, 46,6% of converted in covid beds staff management: training SARS-CoV-2 exposed staff-re-allocation phases. 1) permanent staff: already involved in emergency departments, 2) contingency staff: new workers hired to work in covid departments, +27,2%, 3) crisis staff: workers recruited from ordinary activities, +18,6%. Results: The ordinary healthcare, especially the ordinary healthcare, during the pandemic period, ensured 100 patients/day for cancer therapies, 50 patients/day for immunological therapies, 20 patients/week for cancer surgery, 20 patients/week for dialysis, 5 kidney transplants, in line with 2019 data. Conclusions: HIMS provided an appropriate response to covid-19 and guaranteed the non-deferrable hospital services. Our experience taught us the importance to have an extra-ordinary management plan to respond to future emergency challenges.

Comparative profiles of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG in the blood and milk of Brazilian lactating women vaccinated by mRNA and other vaccine platforms

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Background: The presence of SARS-CoV-2-IgG is directly correlated with the degree of vaccine efficacy. Recent studies have shown the presence of this antibody in the blood and milk of breastfeeding mothers vaccinated with mRNA (Pfizer). However, limited information is available in lactating women that received other vaccine platforms used in developing countries, such as the inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine and the non-replicating adenovirus vaccines. Objective: To compare the amount anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG protein in the blood and milk of lactating women vaccinated against SARS-COV-2 based on vaccine platforms used. Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out with 48 Brazilian lactating women, over 18 years old, contacted by the main social networks. The milk and blood collection will be carried out by professionals previously trained in the human milk bank and clinical laboratories. For the detection of SARS-CoV-2-IgG in samples of blood and breast milk, the technicians used the method of direct enzyme immunoassay (ELISA).

Results: From the total number of lactating women evaluated, 48% received the vaccine with mRNA, 29.2% non-replicating adenovirus and 23% inactivated SARS-COV-2. The average of IgG in blood (5.39) was higher than in milk (1.19), but without significant difference when comparing the results obtained using different vaccine platforms. Most lactating women received the second Pfizer booster dose. There was a reduction in the amount of IgG between the first dose and the second booster dose. However, after applying the second booster dose (40), regardless of the vaccine manufacturer, there was an increase in the average levels of IgG in blood (5.50) and in milk (1.25). Conclusions: The present study showed that, regardless of the technology used in developing countries, after the second booster dose there was an increase in the levels of IgG in the blood and milk of nursing mothers, reinforcing the importance of completing vaccination schedule.

Knowledge, attitudes, and practices in adapting to COVID-19 pandemic conditions: a cross-sectional survey among the Mongolian population (The second phase follow up study)

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Background: In fact, of COVID-19 confirmed cases, Mongolia is in the top five countries in the West Pacific. A lack of practice to prevention from coronavirus infection period presents a need to improve the prevention, response, and risk communications of Mongolians and ensure the adaptability of citizens. Conducting the knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards coronavirus infection will help identify and address the population's information needs and concerns, provide relevant information, and to save lives.

Methods: The study was conducted participants from 3 remote provinces and 2 districts of Ulaanbaatar Capital city. Kazakh ethnic group in Bayan-Ulgii province, which make 3.9 percent of the total population, was selected through targeted sampling Methodology to determine whether cultural and religious factors influence attitudes towards spreading COVID-19. The survey data was collecting using quantitative, and qualitative methods among three specific groups (health specialists, general population, teenagers). Observations were performed on the population's handwashing situation, duration, use of soap, wearing and removing masks, frequency, and social distancing behavior of people.

Results: Positive changes made in the behavior of handwashing frequency (50.5% to 83.2%), wash hand in the correct order (21.4% to 39.1%), use soap regular (26.0% to 53.2%), wash hand duration (16.1% to 33.5%), the frequency of cleaning the home and the use of disinfections has been increased, the population's handwashing situation, duration, use of soap, wearing and removing masks, frequency, and social distancing behavior of people.

Conclusions: To divide the target group into children, adolescents, adults and the elderly and implement activities aimed for them. Promote and develop training program and curriculum for all level education institution and create a supportive environment. Continue to provide essential knowledge sharing activities.

Healthcare workers and COVID-19 vaccination: a living systematic review

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Knowledge, attitudes, and practices in adapting to COVID-19 pandemic conditions: a cross-sectional survey among the Mongolian population (The second phase follow up study)
Background and Objective: The COVID-19 has shaken the scientific community and highlighted the lack of policies to protect and support health care workers (HCWs) in public health emergencies. The discovery of the vaccine was not enough to defeat the pandemic for several reasons, such as antivaccine behavior, deficit of vaccines in several countries and fragile policies for vaccine coverage worldwide. We aimed to identify HCWs’ skills and requirements for covering a target population; countries’ policies to uptake vaccination; and strategies for improving vaccination team's performance.

Methods: Living systematic review of studies retrieved from PubMed, Embase, Scopus, Lilacs, Web of Science, WHO COVID-19 database, and Google Scholar published between January 2020 and March 2022. The PICO search tool was used for the research questions about requirements, policies and strategies for HCWs and target population vaccination. Risk of bias and Certainty of evidence were assessed by GRADE CERQual tool.

Results: A total of 4556 studies were identified in the databases. First, 193 studies were selected for retrieval. Then, 162 studies were selected for full-text reading. We identified 29 publications that met the inclusion criteria. After full texts reading, 10 studies were excluded. Data extraction was done from 19 studies. Most of the evidence came from cross-sectional surveys and qualitative studies. The main findings are related to vaccine hesitancy, which is not a minor issue among the HCWs. Countries have embraced few policies for covering the target population and the HCWs worldwide.

Conclusions: The pandemic has yet to be overcome entirely. Skepticism, mistrust, and hesitancy are global issues that can jeopardize immunization coverage. Governments will need guidance to develop and advance policies for vaccine coverage, control outbreaks of new strains. We propose to continue the living systematic review method to accompany the development of strong evidence studies to support public policies on this subject.

Institutional care of older people during the COVID-19 epidemic in Croatia

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Background and Objective: During 2020 in Croatia there have been two highly stressful events that could have caused professional burnout among nursing home employees: the COVID-19 epidemic and two earthquakes. After the emergence of COVID-19, the Department of Public Health Gerontology at the Andrija Stampar Teaching Institute of Public Health became the coordinator for the preparation of the Guidelines for the Prevention and Suppression of the COVID-19 Epidemic for Social Service Providers in the Social Welfare System incorporating examples of good practice.

Methods: A special team was formed consisting of two specialists in epidemiology and three specialists in public health, three nurses and one IT specialist. The teams tasks were: implementation of official anti-epidemic measures and their coordination in nursing homes in the City of Zagreb, supervision of the implementation of the official guidelines, 24/7 standby telephone, expert consultation of family medicine doctors regarding the application of prescribed measures and vaccines and reporting on the epidemiological situation in nursing homes on a daily basis.

Results: During the peak of the epidemic in 2020/2021, special isolation departments for infected residents were organized in the nursing homes. Due to the well-defined treatment protocols and immediate assurance of the necessary hospitalizations, we had a low death rate among nursing home residents. Among 8867 infected nursing homes residents in Croatia, there have been 1132 (13%) deaths.

Conclusions: Well-defined protocols and good organisation reduced the number of deaths among nursing homes residents, and later the number of infected residents through the active implementation of vaccinations in nursing homes. Based on the experience gained during the epidemic, we have designed a special two-year program „Control of the consequences of the COVID-19 epidemic and the earthquake in Zagreb in nursing homes“ with the quantitative and qualitative research on professional burnout among employees which is still ongoing.
During the COVID-19 pandemic, the proportion of SARS-CoV2 cases and related deaths is lower in children and adolescents than in adults. Aim: to describe the frequency and severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection among children and adolescents during the different waves of the pandemic in Tunisia. Methods: A national descriptive study was conducted from March 2020 to August 2022. Data was extracted from the National Database of SARS-CoV2 Cases including those under 18 years of age. The transmission and severity indicators calculated were: cumulative incidence, hospitalization rate, mortality rate and case fatality. Results: A total of 104517 COVID-19 cases (9.1% of total new cases), 137 deaths (0.46% of total deaths) and 2390 hospitalizations (8.5% of total hospitalizations) were reported among children and adolescents. The cumulative incidence per 100 000 children was 3101.88. The mean age of cases was 11.14 ± 4.85 [0– 17] years with a sex ratio (M/F) of 0.97. The mortality rate per 100 000 children was 4.07. The median age of deaths was 2 months with an interquartile range [0-13 years]. Sex ratio (M/F) was 1.45. The overall case lethality was 0.13%. The overall hospitalization rate was 2.3%. Median age of hospitalizations was 1 month with an interquartile range [4.9-17]years. Sex ratio (M/F) was 1.36. The cumulative incidence was higher among those aged between 15 and 18 years. The crude death rate, lethality and hospitalization rate were higher in the group age 0-5 years [. The epidemic curve showed that the highest incidence was observed during the omicron outbreak (Incidence =1621.9/100000 children). However, the highest mortality rate was recorded during the Delta outbreak (2.1/100000 children). Conclusions: Sars-Cov2 infection, associated deaths, and hospitalizations in the pediatric population are not negligible. The highest severity indicators were observed in the youngest age group, thus the need to consider vaccination of children in Tunisia.

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Citizen involvement in COVID-19 contact tracing with digital tools: a qualitative study to explore citizens’ perspectives and needs
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Background and Objectives: Contact tracing (CT) is a key strategy for controlling outbreaks of infectious diseases, including COVID-19. The scale of the COVID-19 pandemic often made it difficult for public health professionals (PHPs) to execute CT adequately. This may be compensated by more actively involving citizens in CT-tasks that are traditionally executed by PHPs (further referred to as ‘self-led’ CT). However, there is limited insight into citizens’ perspectives and needs regarding self-led CT. Therefore, we aimed to explore the perspectives and needs of Dutch citizens regarding self-led CT. We additionally explored if and how self-led CT may be facilitated with digital tools.

Methods: In November 2021, we performed an exploratory qualitative study among Dutch citizens (N=27), in which we conducted online semi-structured interviews. Questions were based on constructs of the Reasoned Action Approach and the Health Belief Model. Interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim. A thematic analysis was conducted to identify citizens’ perspectives and needs regarding participation in self-led CT. Results: Most interviewees held a positive attitude towards self-led CT and the use of digital tools in this context. Seven main themes related to citizens’ perspectives and needs arose from the interviews: 1) ‘Perspective on self-led CT influenced by prior experiences with regular CT for COVID-19’, 2) ‘Anticipated responsibilities in regular CT shape interviewees’ perspectives on self-led CT’, 3) ‘Self-led CT may have various impacts on the execution of CT’, 4) ‘Perceived self-efficacy to participate in self-led CT’, 5) ‘Shame and social stigma may hamper participation in self-led CT’, 6) ‘Concerns about privacy and data security: a barrier for self-led CT’, and 7) ‘Interviewees’ anticipated needs for self-led CT in practice’. Conclusions: Citizens’ attitude towards participating in self-led CT may depend on various factors. Their perspectives and needs should be considered for the future implementation of self-led CT in practice.

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Brazilian National Front for strengthening long-term care facilities for older people: a necessary and efficient social movement
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Since March 2020, the high mortality rates due to COVID-19 among European residents of long-term care facilities (LTCF) call attention to the need for quick action to avoid this reality in Brazil. The COVID-19 pandemic revealed the inequality and vulnerability of older people in LTCF. If the situation of the Brazilian ILPI for the elderly was critical before the pandemics, due to the denialist government, it would probably be worse. In April 2020, several older adult human rights groups organized an online group for text, audio, and video communication on how to act quickly against social and health threats to Brazilian LTCFs during the pandemic. As a result, the National Front for Strengthening ILPI (NF-ILCF) was created. The NF-ILCF has 1400 volunteers - supporters and participants - who help care institutions meet these challenges by providing robust scientific evidence, newsletters, training protocols, reports, etc., emphasizing institutional care best practices and gathering information for each LTCF to produce a situational diagnosis and contingency measures against COVID-19. For national coverage, the NF-ILCF uses group communication applications, social media, live online sessions and its website to share materials digitally. In addition, the units can contact the group through WhatsApp groups, email or telephone. The media are designed to provide a friendly, stimulating and encouraging experience. Without financial support, the NF-ILCF initiatives carried out 250 live webinars across the country, disseminated the material to interested parties and ILPI employees (managers, administrators, supervisory technicians, caregivers, cooks, cleaners, nurses, rehabilitators, social workers) on social networks and reached more than 750000 people. Mortality rates in Brazilian LTCF were much lower than expected. This social movement persists in facing prejudice against these institutions, defending the life of each elderly person who resides in them and relentlessly seeking support for a national continuing care policy.

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Perceptions on prevention measures for COVID-19 by users of Brazilian basic health units
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The behavior of populations in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic is influenced by sociodemographic, health and cultural factors. This study sought to analyze the perceptions and daily practices for the prevention of COVID-19 that were adopted by users of Basic Health Units in the Midwest region of Brazil. This is a cross-sectional study. A total of 403 Primary Care Health users participated in the survey. A block-structured questionnaire covering sociodemographic issues, preventive practices for COVID-19 and sources of information about the infection was applied. A robust Poisson model was generated to determine the factors associated with the perception of avoiding crowding as very important. The most searched sources of information were newspapers and the internet (73.9%), television (65.0%) and social networks (61.8%). Mask use (82.6%), alcohol gel (65.0%) and hand washing (63.0%) were the most adopted preventive methods. The majority (91.1%) perceived social isolation as a very important preventive method against COVID-19, associated with working in an essential service, getting information on TV, considering government officials as reliable source for information and social distancing practice. In addition to the development of health education actions in their territories by the basic health professional teams, it is essential that the health professional assumes the role as a source of health information for the user, as well as develops self-autonomy and the ability to distinguish reliable sources from fake news, whether in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic or in other health situations and their social determinants.

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Social skills associated with stress in university students after the return to face-to-face classes
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Background: During the confinement experienced in different countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic, symptoms related to mental health were identified as
The fight for the human right to health in the COVID-19 pandemic: the political participation of social movements

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Background and Objective: Social movements are the root of struggles for the recognition of human rights, which means that these are the fruits of historical struggles for access to material and immaterial goods that are indispensable for a life with dignity. The objective is to survey and analyze the performance of social movements in the construction and realization of the human right to health during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Based on a narrative review of the literature, a critical analysis was carried out on the Brazilian Sanitary Reform Movement (BSRM), the Declaration of Human Rights and the Brazilian Federal Constitution (CF/88), and the concept of the "Right Found in the Street", as bases for the discussion of three social movements that emerged in the pandemic.

Results: 1st The BSRM emerged in the 1970s, with social movements against the dictatorship, from the interaction between students, intellectuals, health workers and the popular classes, acting as a strong protagonist in the process that generated the CF/88 and the Unified Health System/1990. 2nd Law can emerge on the street and legality must also emerge from formality, with the participation of civil society, targeting to achieve democratic legitimacy in decision-making. 3rd Thus, the right to health was implemented during pandemic with the participation of slum residents’ associations of Paraisópolis/São Paulo, Complexo do Alemão and Morro da Mangueira/Rio de Janeiro, highlighting the hiring of ambulances to assist sick persons and the collection and distribution of food baskets, water and hygiene products.

Conclusions: Social movements can be agents for building the human right to health, at any time, without disregarding other civil society sectors and the international community. It is necessary to recognize and value the micropolitics constituted in the daily life of the territories, facilitating the political participation of social movements in the right's struggle.

Distress and dependency during meals: the effect of COVID-19 lockdowns on individuals with type 2 diabetes

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Background: In the Waikato region of New Zealand, the delta variant of COVID-19 presented challenges unable to be prioritised within already complex lives. Historical experiences with government services resulted in a legacy of wariness. Persistence with conventional contact tracing method would perpetuate inequities. New relationships and working pathways were vital in order to successfully control the spread of disease and protect the community. The Waikato response weaved conventional public health approaches with indigenous knowledge (Te Ao Maori). It was guided by 3 key Maori values: KAWEA AKE (looking ahead), Manaakitanga (respect and support), and Mahitahi (working as one).

Objectives: 1. Describe the COVID-19 delta outbreak in the Waikato District Health Board region between October 2021 and January 2022, 2. Describe the approach taken to manage the outbreak.

Results: The delta outbreak disproportionately affected Maori (70% of cases) and low socioeconomic communities (57% quintile 5). The partnership approach was successful in reducing the spread of COVID-19. Delta was stamped out in a number of vulnerable communities and nearly eliminated from the Waikato region.

Conclusions: It is necessary to intensify measures of health education aiming to improve awareness about the importance of COVID-19 vaccination.
Background and Objective: Wastewater-Based Epidemiology (WBE) is a complementary approach to laboratory-based surveillance for monitoring SARS-CoV-2 circulation and variants, as well as an early warning system for possible new outbreaks. Following Recommendation (EU) 2021/472, since October 2021, a systematic environmental surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 has been activated in Italy. For the Piemonte Region, the study aimed to track virus circulation in local wastewater and evaluate the relationship to COVID-19 cases.

Methods: Raw wastewater samples (n=424) from 6 wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) covering 44% of the regional population were concentrated via polyethylene glycol precipitation, and viral RNA was quantified by RT-qPCR targeting ORF1b-nsp14. Weekly SARS-CoV-2 concentrations in wastewater were compared with the prevalence rates per 1,000 inhabitants of COVID-19 positive subjects in the WWTPs catchment areas.

Results: Viral RNA was detected in 96.9% of the samples, with concentrations ranging from 4.4×10³ to 1.6×10⁷ genome copies/ mL (dL=equivalent inhabitant). For the period December 2021-January 2022, an increase in the SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentration in wastewater was observed with a clear advantage of about 7 days compared to the prevalent cases. In general, good agreement was found between environmental data and prevalent cases during the observation period, even during periods of low prevalence (< 25 cases per 1000 population).

Conclusions: WBE has the potential to effectively integrate laboratory-based and syndromic surveillance because of its ability to describe spatial and temporal trends of COVID-19 at the population level in near-real time. A study is underway to develop a more reliable correlation model with clinical data to make WBE a possible driver for public health decisions. The activities of the SARI network are conducted with the financial support of the Italian Government (Decreto Legge 25.05.2021 n. 73), of Ministry of Health (Program CCM2020) and of EU Commission, DG ENV (Grant Agreement 060701/2021/864481/SUB/ENV/C2).

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Glycemic control, self-care, self-efficacy, and knowledge of people with type 1 diabetes using an insulin pump system before and after the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background: The unique confining experience caused by the COVID-19 changed the normality and daily routine of most of the global population, including people with diabetes, especially their routines of glycemic control, self-care, self-efficacy, and knowledge. Besides that, in handling insulin for diabetes and practices of users under the insulin pump system before and after the COVID-19 pandemic is worrying problem. Aims: The current study analyzed the glycemic control, self-care, self-efficacy, and knowledge of people with type 1 diabetes using an insulin pump system before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Materials and Methods: Quantitative, descriptive, and longitudinal study, developed in two phases: the first phase was accomplished in December 2019 (n=50). The second phase occurred from June to December 2021 (n=35) and the participants were contacted through phone calls or using WhatsApp. In both phases, the following surveys were filled: self-care activities with diabetes; a Self-efficacy scale concerning the handling of insulin in diabetes, and an instrument to evaluate the users’ knowledge and practices about the insulin pump system. The individual glycemic measures and the scores from the scales were compared before and after the pandemic by using the T-test of Student or Wilcoxon for related samples.

Results: In comparison, it was possible to observe a decrease in the average of glycemia during fasting and the HbA1c (p<0.05). Regarding the self-care, the domains, specific feeding, and physical activity experienced a deterioration after the pandemic. In the self-efficacy scale, all domains got worse after the pandemic. The knowledge experienced a slight decrease in its domains’ score averages.

Conclusions: These results highlight that despite the continuous advances in the care of diabetes, the adequate control in every field in which the disease affects requires a complex task for this public, especially in periods of a health crisis.

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COVID-19 and mortality risk factors in a tertiary care center in central eastern Tunisia: a survival analyses

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Introduction and Objective: The novel coronavirus illness quickly swept the globe. With a high rate of patients presenting severe acute respiratory syndrome, Tunisia is one of the most affected nations but clinical factors associated with COVID-19 mortality among Tunisian hospitalised patients are rarely studied. Our study aimed to identify independent risk factors of hospital COVID-19 mortality in a tertiary care center since the start of the pandemic.

Methods: An observational prospective study was conducted among confirmed COVID-19 patients who were hospitalized in Sahelou University hospital between September 2020 and November 2022. To identify risk factors of hospital COVID-19 mortality, Kaplan Meier survival analysis and Cox Proportional Hazard regression were used.

Results: A total of 1978 patients were hospitalized in Sahelou University Hospital between September 26th 2020 and November 30th 2022. The mean age was 55.62±21.39 years [1 ~ 94]. During the study period, a total of 417 Deaths were reported, with a median survival 30+/- 3.11 days (95% CI [23 904; 36 096]). Mortality was significantly associated with: age (p< 10-3), comorbidities (p= 0.01), obesity (p<10-3), cardiovascular disease (p<0.015), endocrine pathologies (p=0.01), obesity (p<10-3), hospitalization in intensive care units (ICU) (p< 10-3) and Oro tracheal intubation (p< 10-3). At multivariable analyses, hypertension (HR 1.93; CI [1.2, 3.72]), cardiovascular disease (HR 4.11; CI [1.99; 7.19]) and being admitted in ICU (HR 31.49; CI [11.04; 72.90]), were independent associated factors with COVID-19 mortality.

Conclusions: The early identification of high-risk COVID-19 patients is mandatory.
Brazil’s primary health care response to the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background: Brazil has more than 33,000 primary health care facilities (PHCFs) which could have played an important role in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. This study examines PHC performance during the pandemic in the country’s five macro-regions.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out as a survey using probability sampling of PHCFs. A composite COVID PHC Index (CPI) was generated aggregating 26 variables along four axes: COVID-19 treatment, health surveillance, care continuity and social support. A CPI of 100 would represent best PHCF performance. Factor analysis revealed that the axes reflecting collective actions (health surveillance and social support) behaved similarly, in contrast with those focused on individual actions (COVID-19 care and care continuity). Differences between macro-regions in the CPI and the 4 axes were analysed. Associations between the CPIs and socioeconomic, political and health indicators were examined.

Results: 907 PHCFs participated in the survey. The highest CPI value was observed in health surveillance (70) and the lowest, in social support (59). In the dimension expressing more individual care practices (care continuity and COVID-19 care), a higher value was found among South region PHCFs than among those of the Northeast. The relationship was reversed in the collective dimension: higher values were found in the Northeast. PHCFs with the highest CPIs belong to municipalities with lower per capita income, population and number of hospital beds.

Conclusions: In the absence of national government coordination, PHC potential in the Unified Health System (SUS) was not fully realised. The two performance gaps could have played an important role in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. This study examines PHC performance during the pandemic in the country’s five macro-regions.

Implementation of the international health regulations during the COVID-19 pandemic, a scoping review

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Background and objective: The International Health Regulations (IHR) is a legal instrument that sets out to control infectious disease epidemics worldwide and that makes countries accountable for monitoring and notifying the World Health Organization (WHO) of any event that could constitute a public health emergency. The COVID-19 pandemic set an unprecedented challenge to the IHR commitments and so this scoping review sets out to identify the challenges, successes and limitations of the IHR during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We conducted a scoping review following a PRISMA methodology of the following online databases and sources: PubMed and SCOPUS. Only articles mentioning both IHR and COVID-19 were eligible. Eligible articles were then read by two reviewers independently and in duplicate. A total of 15 articles between 2020 and 2022 met the criteria and were included.

Results: Most articles refer to the IHR as still a vital instrument in Public Health action especially in Health Emergency situations, but most countries faced limitations in its implementation during the COVID-19 pandemic. Reinforcing the global health security strategy, reviewing the IHR to address current challenges and strengthening the commitment of countries and states to comply with its resolutions, are key lessons mentioned.

Conclusion: The lessons learned from this scoping review should act as a warning sign that the IHR should be reviewed and updated to meet current societies’ requirements. A more effective response grounded on the IHR is needed to face upcoming and expected events of COVID-19’s magnitude and severity.

Vaccination in children under 6 years old and the impact of the covid 19 pandemic, Cartagena, Colombia

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Background: Childhood vaccination is a widely used strategy to reduce the population impact of vaccine-preventable diseases. Some social circumstances can significantly affect the coverage and achievements of immunization programs. Objective: Determine vaccination coverage before and after the pandemic in children under 6 years old in the Cartagena district.

Methods: A descriptive study was performed. The vaccination coverage of the biologics included in the national vaccination program was evaluated. A total of 3,829 boys and girls under 6 years old were included, using random cluster sampling. Two coverage measurements were made: one in 2019 and one in 2022. Descriptive statistics were applied to the data.

Results: The highest vaccination coverage is presented in the newborn doses (Anti-tuberculosis (BCG) and Anti-hepatitis B) with 99.6% for the year 2019 and 100% for the year 2022. The biologicals with the lowest coverage are the 5-year biologics (Anti-mumps, Anti-measles, Anti-HINI, Anti-diphtheria and Anti-tetanus) with percentages of 68.4% and 69.3% respectively. In all the biologicals, a coverage reduction of 11% on average is observed for the year 2022. The main reason for not vaccinating is the lack of time for parents and caregivers to attend consultations. A greater impact due to the restrictions of COVID19’s magnitude and severity. Vaccination coverage depends on the availability of parents and caregivers to attend the consultations. A greater impact due to the restrictions of the COVID 19 pandemic is observed.

Conclusion: Vaccination coverage depends on the availability of parents and caregivers to attend the consultations. A greater impact due to the restrictions of COVID19's magnitude and severity. Vaccination coverage depends on the availability of parents and caregivers to attend the consultations. A greater impact due to the restrictions of COVID19’s magnitude and severity.

Public perception and perspective towards COVID19 vaccination among students of University of Debrecen

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Background: COVID19 pandemic is most remarkable coccus since early 2020. Public Health has constantly made effort to alleviate the crisis. Vaccination is one of the ultimate control methods of COVID19 that were created at incredibly rapid rates. The implication of vaccines comes with divergent opinions. To maximize the coverage, the understanding of perspectives towards the vaccination is crucial. No health promotion campaign can achieve its goals without local adjustment. The study was conducted with students in University of Debrecen to investigate local tendencies and to suggest the vital local adjustments when promoting vaccines.
Objective: The study aims to investigate the perceptions and perspectives towards COVID-19 vaccinations among students in University of Debrecen. Motivations, beliefs and concerns on taking COVID19 vaccination are the major focus to study the decision-making process and the crucial factors behind.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was launched at the end of 2021, in the third outbreak with 386 students from University of Debrecen. The questionnaire was distributed online and in-person. The key factors are demographic features, common beliefs and concerns about vaccination. The tendencies, levels of acceptance and the potential decision-turning factors were identified.

Results: Among 386 participants, 87% believed that COVID19 vaccines are necessary. However, around 45% are concerned by being vaccinated. Information and emotion are the most important in decision making, 88% agreed that unreliable news affects their choices and 47% consider social media to be worrying for them. Side effect and controversies play a significant role in public perspective. Valid and consistent information source was confirmed to ease the unrest about vaccination.

Conclusions: The findings suggest the positive sides of vaccination situation and suggest space for improvement. Naming hesitations and missings in trust-building, we can elaborate the interventions for certain areas, demographic groups; equip the young with health protecting skills and improve health literacy. DOI: 10.18332/popmed/163989

Repercussion of the covid-19 pandemic on academic activity in graduation in health in a private education institution

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Background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, quarantine and other prevention measures impacted the educational system by affecting the preparation and the quality of teaching.

Objective: To identify factors associated with the discontinuance of academic activities by students due to funding issues in the context of the pandemic.

Method: This quantitative, exploratory cross-sectional study was carried out in a private higher education institution (HEI) in the city of Vitória, Espírito Santo (ES), Brazil. Data was collected through google forms from Nov/2021 to Jan/2022. Analysis was made with SPSS Statistics version 24 and STATA version 15.1 programs.

Results: 846 students participated in the research, 52% of the students enrolled at the HEI in 2021, with an average age of 22 years, 75.3% women, 63.1% white, and 54.3% from social class A, of which 80.5% of students do not work. Results showed that 9.46% students were unable to complete academic activities due to tuition issues, of which the majority were brown/black unmarried women, without a job, enrolled in the social service program, from social class B, with an income of up to 3 minimum wages, and received financial support from a family member, aside from student grants.

Conclusion: This study contemplates the multifunctional role of women in society, as well as the difficulties they encounter. It was demonstrated that, although student grants promote social protection, they alone were not enough to prevent the cessation of academic activities. It is necessary to carry out an analysis considering the different intersections that relate to women’s experiences in the COVID-19 pandemic due to economic and political instability in Brazil, reinforcing inequalities in educational public policies for women.

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COVID-19 and life expectancy in Mexico between 2019 and 2021

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Background/Objectives: Life expectancy at birth (LEB) is an important indicator of the health status of a population. Recent studies have shown the reduction of the LEB in different countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this sense, this study aims to identify the impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy in Mexico in the year 2021.

Methods: Abridged life tables by sex were constructed for Mexico in 2019 and 2021. Using the Arriaga method, the years of life expectancy lost (YLEL) were estimated between 0 and 85 years due to COVID-19 and selected causes in each year. Adjusted mortality rates from these causes were calculated for the period 1999-2021 and their trend was analyzed using a “joinpoint” regression analysis.

Results: The male LEB decreased 5.2 years and the female 4.1 years between 2019 and 2021. COVID-19 was directly responsible for 4.3 YLEL in men and 2.8 in women between 2019 and 2021, but in other causes of death such as diabetes mellitus (DM), ischemic heart disease (IHD) and acute lower respiratory infections (ALRI), a substantial increase was also observed in YLEL between both years. The trend analysis reveals for all the analyzed causes an upward inflection point at the end of the period studied, with a marked statistically significant annual percentage change.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic has reduced LEB in Mexico, especially in men; These figures are higher than those found internationally. In addition to the YLEL directly due to COVID-19, the YLEL due to other causes studied also reflect the impact of the pandemic in Mexico. While the prevalence of DM and IHD in the Mexican population is high, strategies to reduce the impact of the pandemic necessarily involve achieving greater control of these diseases in patients who suffer from it and trying to reduce its prevalence.

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Prejudice and discrimination faced by nursing professionals in their community during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: In the context of the pandemic, additionally to the already known effects of the disease, many suffer from prejudice and discrimination related to COVID-19, which are usually motivated by fear and uncertainty based on distorted perceptions of risk. Among others, this treatment can negatively affect health professionals.

Objective: To describe situations of prejudice and discrimination faced by nursing professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Qualitative and descriptive research, for data collection interviews were conducted with a semi-structured script with 40 participants. Results: 17 participants (42.5%) reported episodes of prejudice or discrimination in their communities. The reports are diverse and took place in different places such as banks, supermarkets, bakeries, or the home environment of family members. Such reports included: “the neighbor crossed the street when he saw me”, “i was not invited to an event with family and friends”, “feeling looks towards me when entering the establishment”, “people with expressions of fear when they see me”, “they separated the household items for me to use at my mother-in-laws house”, “they refused to enter the elevator with me,” “condominium where I live with an elevator exclusive for me”, “my relatives for me to use at my mother-in-laws house”, “they moved my chair away from me when I went to the bank”, “they did not want to sit next to me on the bus”, “the neighbor from reality, fake news, and wrong approaches to dealing with the pandemic can exacerbate prejudice and discrimination by part of the population.

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Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on access and delays in care for people with diabetes

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Background and Objective: During COVID-19, health and coverage restrictions, increased healthcare system demands, and patient uncertainty were important barriers to uninterrupted diabetes care. Diabetes patients are solely responsible for managing their disease through on-time access to care, proper diet, glucose monitoring, and medication. The present study was designed to examine the effect of socioeconomic variables such as employment and insurance change, on patient-self-reported delays in access to medical care, difficulties obtaining medication, forgoing CGM/Insulin pump (and refilling), for diabetes patients in the US, during the pandemic.

Methods: This cross-sectional study used secondary data of 2,595 U.S. diabetes patients (December 2020, thirvable survey). The analysis examined associations between insurance change and type, employment, income, and patient education, with the following outcomes: (i) delay in care, (ii) difficulties in obtaining medications, (iii) forgoing CGM/Pump, (iv) forgoing refilling CGM/
Pump. Bivariate statistics were first conducted, followed by multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression in spss.

Results: Patients with recent insurance status changes were 1.5 times more likely to report delays in care, 33% more likely to experience difficulties obtaining medication, twice more likely to forego CGM/Insulin pump, and four times more likely to forego refilling CGM/Insulin pump. Those with a recent employment change were 1.5 times more likely to have delays in care and difficulties obtaining medication, while those without insurance were twice as likely to have difficulty obtaining medication. Education, unemployment, and income were also found to be associated with challenges in seeking diabetes care.

Conclusion: Diabetes patients experienced challenges during the pandemic, which can be attributed, to an extent, to socioeconomic factors. Statewide policies need to be established for non-delayed access to diabetes care in times of crisis, such as during the recent pandemic.

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Building on local strength: the Philippine toolkit on community-based management of COVID-19

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Background: In the Philippines, the earliest pandemic response has been hospital-centric. With looming hospital congestion, a group of public health professionals urgently asserted that the community should be the first line of defense. Volunteers convened to contextualize evidence and practice to the Philippines' decentralized governance setting, anticipating the need for nonexistent operational guidance.

Method: A Viber group allowed rapid consultation between public health convenors, technical experts, and local government implementers to determine knowledge needs and tailor-fit guidelines for COVID-19 response, guided by these principles: existing disaster response structures must be activated, primary care resources must be mobilized, and the Filipino family/household as the unit of care must be recognized. The modified Delphi method was used to refine and finalize contents. Modules have been iterated based on user feedback.

Results: The Community Based Management of COVID-19 (CBMC) toolkit was consolidated in eight weeks. Its four modules contain slide decks, user manuals, and implementation checklists. The first centers on local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management - Health (DRRM-H) for Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases (EREDIS) using disaster response strategies that local governments are already familiar with. The second contains clinical algorithms to guide primary care providers in low-resource settings. The third details the operations of a community-run isolation and treatment facility. The fourth provides a family-oriented approach to COVID-19, including for special and vulnerable groups.

Overall, this ensured that the Barangay (village) Health Emergency Response Teams and the primary care system with its community-managed isolation and treatment facilities, take central roles. This strengthened local response and pulled away strain from hospitals.

Conclusion: The CBMC framework was eventually adopted and institutionalized by the Philippine government for the local government COVID-19 response. This initiative reassess that pandemic response should empower local communities by building on their local resources and strengthening existing systems and institutions.

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Investigating Nurses' Perceptions of Organizational Resilience due to COVID-19 Pandemic

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Background and Objective: The challenges including healthcare materials supply shortage, inadequate manpower, patient overload etc have happened in worldwide healthcare organizations during the COVID-19 global pandemic. Organizational resilience in the healthcare setting thus is an important issue to review which enables healthcare organizations to plan, retain and recover to their normal function even in a crisis. The study aimed to explore views on organizational resilience from nurses' perspective due to the Omicron impact in Hong Kong.

Method: A qualitative study design was adopted to understand nurses' experience on how their organizations responded to the wave of Omicron. To capture a breadth of diverse experience of the nurses and enrich the findings, a heterogenous sampling in terms of ranks of nurses and working settings in both public and private sectors were considered for the recruitment. The interview was guided by a semi-structured discussion guide and qualitative content analysis with an inductive approach was applied.

Results: A purposive sample of 22 nurses were recruited to participate in the individual interviews between March and June 2022. Most of the nurses expressed that the capability of nurses was good enough in local healthcare settings during the pandemic due to the pre-pandemic training and previous SARS experience. However, the overall nurse capacity was lower than expected because of the patient overload and staff sickness absence at the beginning of the Omicron wave. The respondents also picked “preparedness and planning” as the main factor influencing the organisation’s resilience and “Leadership practice” was followed. Conclusion: The findings indicate the key challenges that local healthcare organizations faced during the pandemic. It also provides insights for the management team to better rethink and transform their organizations for managing the effectiveness and continuity of the healthcare systems in disaster in future.

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Uptake of non-mandatory bivalent COVID-19 booster vaccine among healthcare workers: results from an Italian teaching hospital

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Background and Objective: In September 2022, the bivalent Comirnaty Original/ Omicron BA.4-5 vaccine was authorized for use as a booster dose for individuals aged 12 years and older. The aim of this retrospective study was to assess the acceptance of the fourth dose among healthcare workers (HCWs) of an Italian teaching hospital and to describe changes in uptake trend compared with the previous COVID-19 vaccination campaigns, considering that the fourth dose is not mandatory.

Methods: Pearson's X2 test was used to test the correlation between the fourth dose vaccination rate and the previous doses vaccination rate. A linear regression model was adopted to predict fourth dose vaccination coverage. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to investigate the influence of sex, age, and occupation on vaccination uptake.

Results: Overall, 8159 employees were included in the study. Among them, 1077 received the bivalent booster dose between September and December 2022. Compared with men, women had a lower tendency to receive vaccination, but this difference was not statistically significant. The mean age at the time of vaccination was 44.1 years, and the probability of vaccination increased significantly (p<0.001) as age increased. The logistic regression showed that being a physician is significantly (p<0.001) associated with higher uptake compared to nurses (OR 0.25, 95%CI 0.20-0.31), other HCWs (OR 0.21, 95%CI 0.16-0.27) and administrative employees (OR 0.33, 95%CI 0.25-0.42). In contrast, working in low-risk, medium-risk or high-risk operating units did not affect vaccine uptake significantly. When analyzing the uptake of previous COVID-19 vaccine doses, the expected value, according to the linear regression model, was estimated to be 30.7%, but the observed value was significantly lower (13.0%).

Conclusion: To mitigate the socio-economic and health effects of COVID-19, it is critical to further promote vaccination of HCWs, given their crucial role in vulnerable settings.

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In vitro evaluation of virucidal activity of epoxy/clay nanocomposites

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Environmental surveillance of Sars-Cov-2 in wastewater in Apulia region, Southern Italy

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Background and Objective: Monitoring SARS-CoV-2 in untreated wastewater can provide an early warning system for virus circulation. The Istituto Superiore di Sanità coordinates the SARI project (Environmental surveillance using wastewater in Italy) which enlists 18 Regions and two Autonomous Provinces. The activities were carried out with the financial support of the Italian Government (L.D. 25.05.2021 n.73), and the European Commission, DG ENV (Grant Agreement 060701/2021/864481/SUB/ENV/C2). The study aims to: 1) predict the number of COVID-19 cases/100,000 inhabitants in the 15 days after SARS-CoV-2 detection in wastewater 2) investigate the factors influencing the presence of the virus in wastewater.

Methods: Overall, 16 wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) were enrolled in Apulia Region (Southern Italy), serving municipalities with 50,000-150,000 inhabitants (14 WWTPs) and >150,000 inhabitants (2 WWTPs). Sampling was carried out weekly or biweekly, respectively, by Regional Agency for Protection of Environment. The laboratory analyses were performed according to national SARI protocol. A ROC curve model was applied to predict number COVID-19 cases and a Poisson Regression model was used to investigate the factors influencing the viral presence/load in wastewater.

Results: From October 2021 to July 2022, 607 samples were analyzed, of which 592 (97.5%) tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. The statistical analyses showed that at least 11 COVID-19 cases/100,000 inhabitants served by WWTP would occur after a wastewater sample resulted positive for SARS-CoV-2. In the period January-July 2022, winter months were associated with a higher probability of virus detection. An inverse correlation was found between the SARS-CoV-2 load in wastewater and the range of atmospheric temperature and mean atmospheric pressure/sampling day. Conclusions: The presence of SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater can be used to predict COVID-19 cases, supporting the potential of wastewater-based epidemiology. However, further studies are required because our predictive model remains limited for the complexity and uncertainties associated with the process.

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Antibiotic therapy in severe COVID-19 between march 2020 and July 2022 and correlations with outcome in an intensive care unit in central Italy

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Background and Objective: COVID-19 can evolve into severe clinical manifestations requiring hospitalization in intensive care unit (ICU) where antibiotic therapy is extensively undertaken. Antimicrobials use was evaluated in relation to the outcomes (transfer in other wards/death) in COVID-19 patients in ICU between May 2020-July 2022 in Molise region, central Italy.
Methods: Data were obtained from clinical records and internal ward software. A descriptive and univariate analysis was performed through SPSS v28.0 setting p2 antibiotics, and a significant relation with outcome was observed, as 86% and 98% deaths occurred among who took ≤2 and ≥2 antibiotics, respectively. Further differences were found between outcome and treatment with azithromycin, meropenem, ceftaroline, linezolid and teicoplanin. Polypharmacotherapy with ≥3 antibiotics was more common in male patients (81.3% vs 18.7%), while no differences with respect of age <65 and ≥65 years emerged.
Conclusions: Most patients were male who had largely received polypharmacotherapy due to high predisposition to severe COVID-19 according to national studies. Azithromycin did not show effects on disease evolution, and none of the broad-spectrum therapies had a significant impact on clinical improvements. The association between death and minor drug intake should be considered in the light of the complexity of patients and underlying diseases, suggesting a marginal impact of antibiotic therapy on COVID-19 outcomes.

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Registration of the activity of community health agents during the pandemic
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Results: Writings from a perspective of self, work and the collective constitute directions for analysis and construction of a policy of resistance and (re)existence of health workers, in a context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study focused on the pandemic as an analyzer of relationships, public policies, the intensification and precariousness of working with health. The results show limitations to both have and execute activities, overlooked and uncertainties, differences in womens work and their interactions, but they also show, mainly, ways to escape and deviate, in other words resistances and (re)existences of making history and caring for women agents in health communities.

Conclusion: When experimenting with writing about experiences, in a pandemic context, the CHAs self-confront and characterize the work for community health agents, as a form of reinventing work and health production, led by the (re) flourishing of those who take part in this practice.

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Community narratives of members of a samba school in Brazil about the experiences and challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic
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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic imposed the need for social isolation on the communities of the samba schools, with consequences for meetings, coexistence and forms of grouping between the components. Samba schools are part of the Brazilian black cultural heritage. This research is an excerpt from the master’s thesis in Collective Health.
Objective: To analyze narratives of members of a samba school community about and their experiences in the context of the Coronavirus pandemic.
Methodology: Exploratory research. Qualitative approach. Chosen a samba school in the city of Vitória, Espírito Santo - Brazil. Inclusion criteria, over 18 years old, being an effective member of the samba school and residing in the territory. For the sample, a snowball technique with theoretical saturation was used. Semi-structured interviews were conducted. All interviews were recorded and later transcribed and analyzed.
Results: 8 semi-structured interviews were carried out, all participants declared themselves to be black, living in neighborhoods on the outskirts and in the favela. Among the analysis categories, the interviewees pointed out the difficulty of carrying out social isolation, due to the precariousness of the residences and the size of the families. The absence of activities at the samba school mobilized categories such as “mental illness” caused by “sadness” and “emptiness” by the absence of the samba school environment. In addition to feelings of “mourning”, “loss” and “deaths”.
Conclusion: The members of the samba schools worked with civil society, particularly with their communities, aiming to face the pandemic, publicize and promote vaccination and social assistance for their members. Social isolation imposed that many families, in addition to facing the challenges of the pandemic, could not experience their moment of mourning.

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Barriers to leisure-time physical activity during the covid-19 pandemic: results from the longitudinal study of adult health (elsa-brasil)
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Physically inactive populations are more exposed to the occurrence of chronic non-communicable diseases and to a higher risk of complications from COVID-19. During the pandemic, health behaviours in the adult population changed, including the practice of leisure-time physical activity (LTPA). The objective of this work is to identify barriers to the practice of physical activity in leisure-time during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, a survey on COVID-19 was carried out with participants from ELSA-Brasil. 5,639 civil servants from 5 Brazilian teaching
and research institutions were interviewed, and 57.7% of whom were women. The median age was 59 years. LTPA during the period of social distancing was reported by 46.2% of the participants, however, 19.0% of those who did it in the pre-pandemic period stopped doing it. Among those engaged, 53.0% were women, half of them were married, 38.2% cared for children or the elderly, 71.3% reported meeting the recommendations to stay/work at home and 46.5% increased weight. Among the physically inactive, 45.0% were married, 70.1% complied with the recommendations to stay/work at home, 37.5% took care of children or the elderly, 50.8% gained weight and 97.6% performed housework. The profile of men is similar except that around 80.0% of them, active or inactive, were married. According to the results, the COVID-19 pandemic decreased the practice of LTPA among study participants. The inactive men and women performed more household chores, took care of children and the elderly and had an economic impact on the family, whether due to the loss of a source of income or because a member was left without a job, constituting possible barriers to the practice of LTPA. This finding could be used in the elaboration of policies aimed at promoting health by focusing on different aspects of barriers to LTPA.

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**Sociodemographic and clinical profile for the tests used for the diagnosis of covid-19 in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil - 2020 to 2021**

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Background: Testing is an important pandemic control tool for covid-19, allows the identification of vulnerable populations and regions, where strategies can be adopted both for intensification and relaxation of control actions. In Brazil, access to health services is unequal, consequently, access to tests for covid-19 may be hampered for different population profiles.

Objective: Describe the frequency of each type of diagnostic test performed for covid-19 in residents of the state of Rio de Janeiro according to sociodemographic and clinical characteristics.

Methods: Cross-sectional descriptive study with a quantitative approach, using secondary data from the esus notifica database, where suspected cases of covid-19 are reported. the study population is individuals notified to the system, residents of the state of Rio de Janeiro and who have undergone some test. the frequency distributions of the studied population were described by sex, race/color, age group and health region of residence, health conditions and symptoms, according to the type of test performed. the research period was from 2020 to 2021, divided into 4 semesters, according to the offer of tests and change in testing criteria guided by the ministry of health.

Results: The year 2020 the most used test was the rapid antibody test, in the first half of 2021 was rt-pcr and in the second the rapid antigen test. in relation to rt-pcr, in all periods the indigenous race/color presented the lowest percentage and the white race/color the highest. under 20 s of age have higher percentages for rapid antigen or antibody tests.

Conclusion: The temporal change of the guidelines on testing from the ministry of health was observed. there was a difference in access to the tests between the categories of race/color, age groups and health regions studied. to reduce iniquity, specific actions must be taken for each population so that access is egalitarian.

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**Lessons from the bolivian covid-19 vaccine mandate**

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Background: The study analyzed the Bolivian governments implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination card, which purports to increase vaccination rates and strengthen coverage with the entire vaccination schedule in the country. We aimed to describe the measures adopted, their effectiveness and impacts on adherence to the vaccine.

Methods: We conducted an exploratory study, based on the analysis of Supreme Decrees 4640 and 4641 of 2021, and secondary data from the Bolivian Ministry of Health and Our World in Data. The 7-day moving average of COVID-19 vaccination was calculated. We also estimated the difference of the cumulative vaccination rate between December 22, 2021, and January 19, 2022, referring to the dates of enactment and suspension of the decrees.

Results: The requirement of a vaccination card to enter public and governmental spaces increased vaccination coverage by 9.6% for the first dose and 4.4% for the second dose. Resistance to the measure resulted in its postponement and, later, suspension after only 28 days of effectiveness, which was followed by a decrease in the 7-day moving average of COVID-19 vaccination. The short time span between the measures announcement and implementation left insufficient time to plan vaccine distribution and manage supply shortages. New vaccination centers were not created, and existing centers were overcrowded and often had to share their spaces with testing centers. Long queues fueled public discontent with the policy, which then was exploited by the anti-vaccine movement, responsible for spreading misinformation and contesting the measures.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 vaccination card had a positive impact on the vaccination rate, principally among the unvaccinated, however, it was not a long-term effect, because it was soon revoked. Management challenges and misinformation about the vaccines had a negative impact on adherence to the proposal and the lack of planning placed a heavy burden on the health system.

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**Psychosocial effects on the elderly, during the period of lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in a city in the interior of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, between 2020 and 2022**

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Background and Objectives: The lockdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic brought about important changes in the daily lives of Brazilians, a fact that needs to be observed especially in the elderly, a portion that is in constant population growth. This confinement can trigger several psychosocial effects, such as feelings of loneliness, sadness, anxiety, among others, so that knowing them, in the elderly population, is understanding what is going on with their Mental Health and, thus, being able to reorganize the Health Services (through strategies and protocols) to provide the necessary support to patients.

Methods: This is a basic, observational and cross-sectional study with a descriptive objective and a mixed methodology. 253 elderly people were interviewed in a city in the interior of the state of So Paulo, Brazil, in the last quarter of 2022 - health professionals and people with severe mental disabilities were excluded from the study.

Results: 38.25% of the elderly surveyed are male and 61.73% are female. In relation to thinking that, during lockdown, the ability to identify their own emotions and those of others worsened, 19.13% answered yes; as for feeling sad for not being able to share time with their loved ones, 83.61% answered yes; in relation to feeling anxiety for not being able to predict what would happen, 77.6% answered yes; when asked if they suffered from loneliness, 66.3% answered yes.

Conclusion: The present study shows that a large part of the elderly population presented sadness, anxiety and/or loneliness during lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, even surpassing the values mentioned by the World Health Organization (WHO), so that Public Politics in Mental Health need to be created (or expanded) to serve this portion of the population, improving their quality of life.

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**Safety and efficacy beliefs on covid-19 vaccination in perspective of the second booster dose administration: A survey experiment in the Italian population**

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Background and objective: During the Summer of 2022, many European countries started administering the fourth dose of COVID-19 vaccines upon developing an efficacious vaccine against the newly detected variants. However, despite governmental perspectives and previous findings reporting both actual and potential high acceptance rates on first-dose vaccination, more is needed to know about the diachronic evolution of the citizens engagement and how the change in perception of vaccine safety and efficacy affects vaccination intention. This study aims to investigate Italys fourth dose COVID-19 vaccination acceptance rates and how the differential presentation of positive-framed messages regarding the scientific evidence on the fourth dose safety and efficacy could influence citizen beliefs and responsiveness.

Methods: We designed a multi-scale survey to study retrospectively the evolution of the beliefs behind each decision to vaccinate in the different stages of the vaccination campaign (i.e., from the first up to the third booster dose) and individual trust in scientific and political institutions in each period of the vaccination campaign. Secondarily, we implemented different message-framed vaccine safety and efficacy treatments to evaluate how they influence individual
intention to uptake the new dose. Overall, theory-driven structural equation analysis will reveal what factors are significant predictors of the willingness to vaccinate in a balanced sample of 500 Italian participants.

Results: We show a distinct evolution of the perceived efficacy and safety during the vaccine campaign and the importance of message targeting this latter component to increase vaccination intention. Moreover, we investigate how trust in political and scientific institutions changes during a pandemic according to vaccine beliefs. Conclusion: Vaccination campaign could benefit from messages based on vaccination safety more than efficacy perception and needs to consider a dynamic evolution of these components during multiple vaccination stages and the role of trust in scientific institutions more than governmental ones.

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Lessons learnt from the vaccination strategy against COVID-19 in Spain
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Background and objective: Vaccination policy in Spain is characterised by the decentralisation of national health system. Regional departments of health are the vaccination programmes managers and the Ministry of health, coordinates and oversees. However, a single vaccination strategy against COVID-19 was developed. The objective is to describe the lessons learned from this process and the strategy.

Methods: Structure, work and decision-making process of the working groups (WG) of the strategy were assessed: the multidisciplinary technical WG for the development of the strategy (which included the national immunization technical advisory group and experts from bioethics, sociology, pharmacovigilance, etc.), WGS on mathematical models, vaccine effectiveness and on the development of the COVID-19 registry. Additionally, results of a survey to the members of the technical WG.

Results: Recommendations from the technical WGs were not always implemented at political level. Given the uncertainty of the pandemic, the strategy was continuously revised. Having a multidisciplinary team of independent experts and other useful tools for decision-making such as mathematical models, effectiveness studies was essential. COVID-19 vaccination registry is the first single national vaccination registry developed in Spain. It has boosted regional information systems and enabled a real-time monitoring of the vaccination strategy implementation. Vaccination data from all residents was brought together in a homogeneous and standardized way. A lack of technical information suitable to the needs of the population was identified.

Conclusion: Having multidisciplinary WGs are necessary along with their independence in the decision-making process. Mathematical models and effectiveness studies are valuable tools to revise and improve vaccination policies. High quality information on vaccination implementation programmes is essential to monitor them. Strengthening information systems in public health is critical, notably their flexibility and interoperability. It is necessary to incorporate providing technical communication to the population as an essential element in vaccination strategies.

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Genomic surveillance of sars-cov-2 in tunisia : January 2021–December 2022
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Background and objective: Since emergent Variant Of Concern (VOC) has threatened public health and has impacted vaccination effectiveness, genomic surveillance of these variants was becoming a crucial approach allowing to monitor the evolution of SARS-CoV-2 variants and to guide COVID-19 pandemic response. The objective of this study was to describe the genomic epidemiology from January 2021 to December 2022.

Methods: Sequences were performed on nasopharyngeal specimens With CT less than 25 tested in all Tunisian laboratories of clinical virology. The sample selection strategy was conducted in accordance with the Tunisian sequencing strategy of SARS-CoV-2 based on two approaches: First, on a weekly randomly stratified sample by governorate and secondly, on a targeted sampling focusing on specific subsets: imported cases, vaccinated cases, reinfections, severe cases... SARS-CoV-2 genome sequencing methods applied during this study were: whole-genome sequencing(wgs), partial s gene sequencing and variant-specific real-time rt-pcr tests. clinical virology laboratories involved were Charles nicolle hospital, tunisi pasteur institute habib bourguiba hospital sfax and fatouma bourguiba hospital, monastir.

Results: During this study a total of 5999 nasopharyngeal samples have been sent to laboratories of clinical virology. Using the three sequencing methods a total of 4937(82.3%) lineages were assigned and 4105(83.15%) were classified as VOC : 1442 Omicron(35.2%); 1418 Delta(34.6%);1230 Alpha(30%);7 Beta(0.2%); 1 Alpha and 1 coinfection Delta omicron.

Periods of predominance of VOC were identified as following : Alpha variant was predominant from ISO week3/2021 to ISO week 25/2021 ; Delta variant from ISO week 26/2021 to ISO week 50/2021 and Omicron from ISO week 1/2022. Conclusion: This study was the first Tunisian national analysis of main lineages of SARS-CoV-2 circulating during two years . This Epidemiological genomic surveillance of SARS CoV 2 have contributed to implement preventive measures in a timely manner.

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Ethical justifications for the need for pandemic preparedness from sars to SARS-CoV-2: a scoping review
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Background and objective: The 21st century has seen numerous epidemics with pandemic potential, and during these years literature has been published urging competent authorities to prepare regions for a future pandemic. However, the crisis caused by SARS-CoV-2 has been devastating and marked by improvisation. We ask what part of this literature clarified the ethical justifications for choosing to prepare and what arguments were present in it.

The objective of this overview review is to describe the ethical justifications for pandemic preparedness proposed in the period between 2004 and 2020.

Methods: Any type of literature published between 2004 and 2019 in whose title pandemic preparedness proposed in the period between 2004 and 2020. The objective of this overview review is to describe the ethical justifications for pandemic preparedness is described as the main topic was included. The sources of information searched were PubMed and Cochrane. The literature available in full text was examined for eligibility. Finally, data (curation) was extracted.

Results: From an initial identification of 120 articles, 13 were finally included for analysis. That is, although some texts deal with the ethical obligation to be prepared for a pandemic, these are scarce and rarely develop this ethical justification beyond how this preparation should be fulfilled. Ethical guidance is even presented in an instrumental manner (as a way to improve citizen collaboration), without going into the discernment (principles, assumptions...) that underpins these moral proposals.

Conclusion: The disparity between the insufficiencies of the last 15 years before the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and the response capacity and preparedness that were available at the beginning of the crisis is an area for improvement in risk communication. Moreover further reflection on the ethical justifications could help authorities and society as a whole to focus their efforts, during this inter-pandemic period, on preparing for future pandemics. A need to involve the population in preparedness and to make decisions in a transparent manner was shown.

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The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health in South Korea
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1 17th WORLD CONGRESS ON PUBLIC HEALTH
Could humanity build a new planetary governance system able to tackle pandemics and other existential threats? a thought experiment

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COI: Conflict of interest for more than one author.

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Abstract

What is legal preparedness for PHEs? What legal challenges and barriers have been recognized during the COVID-19 pandemic and other public health emergencies? How can the law enhance countries’ preparedness to prevent, detect and respond to PHEs? What is the process by which countries can assess and improve their legal preparedness? What capacities are needed, and which tools are available, to enhance legal preparedness at country level?

Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A547

METHODS

We surveyed 2,000 people across the country in South Korea. To assess the severity of mental health, this study used the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7) and the PHQ-9 (severe depression) scale and so on. Result: 55.8% of the people were experiencing feeling depressed, and 30.6% of the people suffering from sleep disorders due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As measured by the PHQ-9 scale, a clinical depressive symptom screening tool for mental health, the risk group for depression that required psychiatric treatment was 17.6%, and the generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7) reached 31.9%. In particular, there were differences in depressive symptoms and generalized anxiety disorder depending on the individuals income level. In the case of the prevalence of severe depressive symptoms, the lowest and highest income groups were 5.2% and 1.9%, respectively, and the difference reached about three times. In addition, the prevalence of severe anxiety disorder were 8.6% and 4.4% in the lowest and highest income groups, respectively, and the difference reached about twice.

Conclusion: This study confirmed the negative impact of COVID-19 on mental health. In particular, it was revealed that the negative impact of COVID-19 on mental health differs depending on the individuals socioeconomic level.

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Preventing pandemics: the vital role of the law. Strengthening countries’ legal preparedness for public health emergencies

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Outline

While the world is watching WHO Member States revising the global health security architecture in Geneva, research shows that one of the main bottlenecks to the COVID-19 response was the lack of public health emergency (PHE) preparedness at country level (Source: Report of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response, 2021). COVID-19 has dramatically illustrated the gaps and weaknesses of national legislation and systems in effectively preventing and responding to the pandemic. The law has a vital role to play in strengthening countries’ preparedness and in advancing global health security. Effective national legal and policy frameworks that comply with international norms and standards are key components of a comprehensive system that enables countries to promptly and efficiently prevent and manage public health threats. Legal barriers, however, can hinder countries’ capacity to respond rapidly and effectively to an emergency, including by hampering effective and equal access to protective measures and medical countermeasures, delaying decision making processes, and undermining the legitimacy of response measures.

PHE Legal Preparedness is a core competency that enables a country to effectively use the law to plan for and implement strategies to prepare for, prevent and respond to PHEs. Despite this, Legal Preparedness has not received much attention as a critical capacity for PHE preparedness and many countries still lack local capacities that can support governments in strengthening and mobilizing their legal frameworks in line with international guidance.

Objective: This workshop will raise participants’ awareness about the concept of Legal Preparedness and discuss the role of the law in advancing PHE preparedness and response. It will discuss the importance of Legal Preparedness as a critical capacity for PHE prevention and preparedness. The workshop will be delivered as a dialogue among panelists, and will be aimed at non-legal public health practitioners. It will provide an overview of the concept of Legal Preparedness and its role in PHE prevention and response, discuss the need for capacity building on legal preparedness and present experience and best practices from LMICs. By facilitating a dialogue between national and international experts, it will present lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and other past emergencies to identify gaps, needs and opportunities to strengthen countries’ capacities to enhance PHE legal preparedness.

Key Questions

The workshop will address the following key questions:

What is legal preparedness for PHEs? What legal challenges and barriers have been recognized during the COVID-19 pandemic and other public health emergencies? How can the law enhance countries’ preparedness to prevent, detect and respond to PHEs? What is the process by which countries can assess and improve their legal preparedness? What capacities are needed, and which tools are available, to enhance legal preparedness at country level?
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In this workshop we will review the experiences and lessons learnt in the fight against COVID-19 in China for the purpose of better preparing for and responding to future pandemics, from the following perspectives:

- Taking a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach for the governance of COVID-19 pandemic is a key of success in the early phase of rapid containment.
- Immediately after the outbreak is reported, the Chinese government established a multi-sectoral joint response mechanism, consisting of 32 ministries, under the overall leadership of State Council. The national office for joint response mechanism oversees the epidemic situation and response actions, and over 4 million of community workers from 600,000 neighborhood committees in urban/ rural areas were all mobilized for the implementation of public health and social measures (PHSMs) and the provision of logistic services during lockdown. Those approaches above have served as the fundamental basis for the successful elimination of COVID-19 outbreaks for a long period in China.
- The technical tools including massive testing, contact tracing using digital tools, and lockdown are key prerequisites for ‘Zero-COVID’ policy in China. Massive testing is necessary to rapidly screen the infected persons and put them under isolation so as to prevent further transmission. China has established sufficient PCR testing capacity. Digital tools and apps using big data technique are the enabling factor for timely epidemiological investigation and contact tracing to identify potential sources of infection and close contacts for quarantine, which attributed to the close collaboration between the public health sector, information technology sector, and the public security sector. Strict lockdown of high-risk areas is a useful tool to ensure the cut-off of the transmission at community level, while the basic services and logistic support are challenging and needs to be well arranged.
- The status and challenges of mass vaccination program in China. China was the first country to launch the COVID-19 vaccination campaign and has made positive progress in the fight against the COVID-19, with a complete vaccination rate of over 90% for the entire population. Details of COVID-19 mass vaccination campaign and practical challenges will be introduced in this workshop.
- Specific aims/objectives and component parts
  - To provide an overview on China’s collaborative governance mechanism and cross-sectoral cooperation approaches in response to COVID-19 pandemic;
  - To demonstrate how technology plays a key role in mass testing, contact tracing, and lockdown through the experiences sharing;
  - To share the practices how China pushed forward with the mass vaccination program and implemented public health and social measures by engaging and integrating community resources.
- Key questions that the dialogue will address
  - What is the structure and mechanism of the WGA collaborative governance in China? What is the key of success in the early phase of rapid containment?
  - How the use of technology enables China’s dynamic Zero-COVID policy? What challenges have been encountered in the implementation and how have they been effectively addressed?
- What are the challenges of COVID-19 vaccination in China and how we address those challenges in the preparedness for next pandemic?

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Research use cases measuring the impact of COVID-19 on population health feeding into a federated research infrastructure

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Outline: The COVID-19 pandemic has clearly demonstrated the urgent need for a cross-border and structured European mechanism to exchange, organize and access reliable health information between countries, especially in the area of population health. Population health information, defined by data on health status, health determinants and healthcare systems performance, allows for oriented research to increase the knowledge base in Europe and underpin political decision making. Its exchange requires timely and topical provision of high-quality health information. There are many indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that affect health through various pathways including secondary consequences on health and wellbeing due to delayed prevention, diagnosis and medical treatment. Within the Population Health Information Research Infrastructure (PHIRI) project we measured the impact of COVID-19 on population health through four research use cases demonstrating how a broad variety of routine data can be pooled and/or used for secondary analysis in a distributed way across Europe aiming to facilitate research by making scalable, reproducible methods available. These real-life use cases represent pilot activities for the benefits and added value of an infrastructure supporting federated analysis by bringing together data from different European countries. In over 20 data contributing countries data is mobilized and analyzed in a distributed manner. The use case outputs will be processed in an interoperable way by formalising data models, data management processes and analytical pipelines, all of which are part of the client-server PHIRI federated infrastructure on population health science implemented as here 10.5281/zenodo.6483177 [1]. Aims and component parts: This workshop aims to ensure a better understanding of COVID-19 impacts in specific subgroups and risk settings by conducting research through use cases of immediate relevance to policy makers and to improve preparedness and response scenarios. We will provide insight into the backbone of the analyses, the PHIRI federated research infrastructure (FRI) achievements, in which the governance step-wise approach and the technological solutions will be described. Finally, we will touch ground on the future developments, in particular, the interaction of the PHIRI infrastructure with existing European-wide initiatives like the European Health Data Space for secondary use (EHDS2).

Knowledge and capacity developed across Europe is shared in this workshop. The three presentations will focus on selected aspects of COVID-19 impacts on population health as well as the development and implementation of the PHIRI federated approach. The first presentation will be on the FAIRified use cases analysis results focusing on comparisons between countries. This will be followed by a presentation on what the PHIRI FRI has achieved so far. The third presentation looks at the interlinkages and an enhanced version of a fully operative PHIRI infrastructure improving the analytical services. Exchange with the audience will facilitate knowledge and opinion exchange through an interactive Mentimeter poll during the session. Key questions: 1) What are the impacts of COVID-19 in specific subgroups and risk settings compared across European countries? 2) What do population health researchers’ need to enhance their research when reusing individual sensitive data and how PHIRI FRI can help?

Links:
- [1] https://zenodo.org/record/6483177

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Global coordinated surveillance of human pathogens for public health responses to new, emerging, and re-emerging epidemics

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Background and key objectives
- Early in the pandemic, researchers in Lombardy, Italy pioneered the measure of SARS-CoV-2 load in wastewater (WW) as a strong correlate of SARS-CoV-2 case loads within the Lombardy region/population, a WW surveillance program that continued to present day. Starting in late 2020, the province of Ontario in Canada also established a comprehensive program to monitor SARS-CoV-2 in WW representing a population of 11 million (of 14 million in Ontario), similar in population size to Lombardy but across a sampled area the size of Italy. Ontario added next generation sequencing to the WW program to identify and monitor of the spread of specific SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern. During the pandemic, Public Health units in both Italy and Canada relied on individual case testing to determine SARS-CoV-2 load and variant type but this all changed in Ontario with the Omicron wave. In January 2022, to save costs, Ontario cancelled nearly all individual, PCR-based SARS-CoV-2 testing and switched to population-based monitoring of estimated SARS-CoV-2 case loads from the WW surveillance data. However, despite immediate data availability, estimated SARS-CoV-2 case loads from WW was slowly adopted by public health for SARS-CoV-2 prevention
initiatives. For this workshop the first key objective is to determine how to remove barriers in using these alternative surveillance tools by Public Health professionals to respond to regional epidemics. As the pandemic progressed around the world, more countries established SARS-CoV-2 WW surveillance programs. However, there is little coordination between Public Health agencies around the world or by the World Health Organization (WHO) to share WW surveillance data which would inform recommendations for prevention and strategic distribution of vaccines in specific regions. Furthermore, the current WW surveillance is heavily reliant on well-maintained wastewater systems, often absent in low-income settings. Starting in June 2021, an international consortium piloted a WW surveillance program in Medellín–Columbia, Caracas–Venezuela, Ibadan–Nigeria, Kampala–Uganda, and Suva–Fiji using WW from open drainage systems in slum districts. An interdisciplinary team of health geographers, virologists, epidemiologists, and engineers are developing tools to monitor the load and type of pathogens in these low-income settings. For the second objective we will explore the feasibility, effectiveness, and cost to establish a global, coordinated WW surveillance program to monitor for new and re-emerging pandemics to help public health reduce or prevent the next global pandemic. The third objective will involve a discussion of pros and cons of using individual case testing compared to using WW and environmental sampling for pathogen surveillance AGENDA Workshop will involve an open discussion to provide valuable insights into a working document to present as a future program to the WHO. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A551 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/164275

Interventions to fight against covid-19 in different countries: Challenges and lessons learned
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Brief Outline Of The Overall Workshop
This workshop proposition aims to address interventions to fight against COVID-19 focusing on Primary Health Care (PHC) services and surveillance strategies in countries with different responses as a possibility to systematize learning for future pandemics. Non-governmental responses will also be discussed. Portugal's response to COVID-19 is considered successful by the adoption of different surveillance strategies, and multiple actions in its health system. In the United States and Brazil, countries with different health systems, high numbers of cases and deaths were observed due to COVID-19. In coping with these scenarios, we highlight the importance of strengthening health systems, expanding testing, and surveillance actions, integrating the healthcare network, and wide vaccination coverage.

Specific Objectives And Component Parts
The specific objectives of this workshop are: (1) To present interventions to fight against COVID-19 focusing on primary care services and surveillance strategies in countries with different responses as a possibility to systematize learning for future pandemics, and (2) To discuss the role of Primary Health Care in the COVID-19 pandemic. This workshop will address pandemic response interventions, especially actions in primary care, expansion of testing, and surveillance strategies. The main pillars on which the Portuguese response and the lessons learned were structured will be presented. Intervention in France will be also discussed. The role of primary care in the response to COVID-19 will be presented as a contribution to thinking about future scenarios in different countries. A research intervention that aimed to expand testing, isolation, quarantine, and telemonitoring (TQT-COVID-19) in primary care units in two Brazilian capitals will also be systematized. From these experiences, we seek to bring contributions to understanding the different answers and thinking about coping with future problems.

The Key Questions That The Workshop Will Address
* What are the main components of interventions and/or responses to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic?
* What is the role of Primary Health Care in the COVID-19 pandemic?
* What are the main lessons for future pandemics?

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Simulation exercises to enhance public health pandemic/epidemic preparedness
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The COVID-19 pandemic revealed weaknesses in healthcare systems globally, above all in the detection, preparedness and response to biological threats such as emerging pathogens. The pandemic was not completely unexpected, considering for example how in 2018 WHO included ”Pathogen X” among the list of pathogens which could threaten global health security and have a pandemic potential. In a simulation exercise (SIMEX) there are three principle phases: * A PRE-EXERCISE PHASE dedicated to planning, logistics, implementation of exercise materials and recruitment of participants; * AN EXERCISE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE, which includes the preparation of the facilitators, the beginning of the exercise, its conduct, the “hot” debriefing with the participants and the closure of the exercise itself; and finally * A POST-EXERCISE PHASE dedicated to the collection of results, the debriefing with the facilitators, the preparation of a report and evaluation of the exercise and the administrative reporting. This workshop will present pandemic and pandemic preparedness from an international perspective through the experience of two international experts of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the example of pandemic simulations carried out currently as part of the National strategic and operational plan for preparedness and response to an influenza pandemic (PanFlu) 2021-2023, in Italy. The Congress takes place in a time of change in the global health security governance context with the revision of the International Health Regulations, the discussions around the Pandemic Treaty and, in the European Union, with the issue of the recent regulation EU 2022/2371 of the European Parliament and of the Council on serious cross-border threats to health. In addition, at the time in which the workshop will take place, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control will have a newly expanded mandate and Italy will have performed and analyzed one of two national simulation exercises on a single scenario that will take place during 2023 to test the implementation of above-mentioned plan. The changing pandemic preparedness context, with specific reference to simulation exercises and their role in supporting effective and resilient health care systems during epidemics and pandemics, will thus also be discussed.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts
The workshop aims at promoting discussion among experts about the role and impact of simulation exercises for pandemic preparedness. The specific objectives are to share experiences in SIMEX implementation, discuss how to build national capacity in this field and deepen knowledge on the potential development of SIMEXs taking into account COVID-19 pandemic lessons’ learnt. The workshop will take place at a time in which the results of the first Italian SIMEX will be available, and Ministry of Health and the National Health Institute could be able to contribute to the debate also sharing preliminary results.

The key questions that the workshop will address
* The role of simulation exercises within the emerging global health governance landscape * Are States aware about the potential of SIMEXs in improving preparedness and readiness to emergencies? * Can SIMEX be effective in helping during an emergency? * How could SIMEX evolve in light of the COVID-19 pandemic legacy?

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From national to international health policy making: Lessons learned from ASPHER’s covid-19 task force
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* brief outline * ASPHER, (Association of Public Health Schools in the WHO European Region), convened a COVID-19 Task Force (TF) in early 2020. TF has involved over 60 experts, 30 member schools, more than 20 countries across four continents, supported by young professionals (YPs). The COVID-19 TF became a unique expert forum for mutual support, sharing, reviewing, and presenting evidence on epidemiological, technical, societal, and political dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic across Europe. Working with European and national health authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), it prompted and supported the coordination of policy responses across WHO European Region.

* Drawing on members’ collective knowledge and expertise, the TF produced a significant body of work on different public health aspects of the pandemic and gaps in responses. Since its inception, the TF has produced more than 30 peer-reviewed publications, regular position statements, reports on topics from personal to planetary protection including: face masks, testing, tracking, vaccination, health inequalities, safe schools, advocacy for wider social protection and global
Evaluation methods applied to digital health interventions: What is being used beyond randomised controlled trials? A scoping review

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Background and Objective: Digital health interventions (DHI) can deliver health interventions with lower barriers to a wide audience and support behaviour change. Despite the potential of DHIs, evaluating their effectiveness is challenging. DHIs are often designed as complex interventions, and established evaluation methods, e.g., randomised controlled trials (RCT), have limited applicability for evaluating complex interventions. In this context, alternative evaluation methods are often discussed. Therefore, a scoping review was conducted to provide an overview of existing evaluation methods of DHIs beyond RCTs.

Methods: The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, Web of Science, and EMBASE were screened in May 2021 to identify relevant publications. Studies were included that were (1) applying alternative evaluation Methods, (2) testing and reporting effects of interventions, and (3) dealing with DHIs. Inclusion was not restricted to any specific population or to specific contexts in which studies were conducted.

Results: Eight studies were identified, which included four alternative assessment designs. The most used evaluation design for DHIs was factorial designs (n=5), followed by stepped-wedge designs (n=1), sequential multiple assignment randomised trials (SMARTs) (n=1), and micro randomised trials (MRTs) (n=1). Some of these methods enable the adaptation of interventions (e.g., SMARTs or MRTs) and the evaluation of specific components of interventions (e.g., factorial designs).

Conclusions: Alternative study designs are appropriate for addressing some specific needs in the evaluation of DHIs. Alternative study designs might be beneficial in overcoming the current evaluation challenges in DHIs. However, it remains unclear how to establish these alternative evaluation designs in research practice and how to deal with the limitations of the designs.

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The ethics of point of care devices and the need for AI policy frameworks in resources limited settings
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Access to quality healthcare is a fundamental human right and one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as adopted by the United Nations in 2015. Thus, so is the maintenance of high ethical standards in providing healthcare. An important requirement for healthcare practitioners is the practice of the concept of avoiding harm while doing good. Advances in technology, global industrialization, and more recently Artificial Intelligence (AI) have undoubtedly led to significant improvements and advances in healthcare delivery, including the introduction of Point-Of-Care Testing (POCT) devices that can instantly provide data about measures of a patient’s health. Unfortunately, these advances have inadvertently affected the ethical standards in the field and there are calls for appropriate structures to ensure that all healthcare beneficiaries, especially the vulnerable ones in society continue to enjoy high ethical standards expected in receiving healthcare. This article drawing on the TAM and UTAUT theories, provides comprehensive analysis on the need to develop policy and ethical framework for AI technologies in healthcare. We believe that this has great potential to accelerate scientific discovery in medicine and to improve health care services. Keywords: e-health, ethical policy, artificial intelligence, healthcare records, vulnerable groups, minority rights, mobile technologies, health equity

Factors affecting successful post-discharge engagement of emergency department patients with opioid use history who received telehealth recovery coaching services
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Background and Objectives: In recent years, emergency departments across the United States have implemented peer recovery coach (PRC) services to support patients who use opioids. The majority of such interventions discussed in the literature follow an in-person modality where PRCs engage patients directly at the emergency department bedside. However, telehealth services that connect PRCs with emergency department patients in real-time using secure communications technology are becoming more popular, and even less is known about the effectiveness of such programs as related to services and clinical outcomes. The current study sought to assess factors associated with successful post-discharge follow-up of patients with a history of opioid use who received PRC telehealth services while in the emergency department. Methods: Data come from records for 917 patients who engaged a telehealth PRC one or more times (1208 total engagements) at one of 13 emergency departments within the same large health system. A multilevel Poisson regression model was used to assess the degree to which variables predicted successful post-discharge follow-up by a PRC. Results: Twenty-three percent of enrolled patients were successfully followed-up with at least once. Significant predictors of successful follow-up included patient employment at baseline (Incidence Rate Ratio [IRR]: 2.8, CI: 2.05-3.9), living in a rural area (IRR: 1.8, CI: 1.04-3.2), PRC provision of referrals (IRR: 1.7, CI: 1.2-2.2), number of emergency department presentations in previous 365 days (IRR: 0.99, CI: 0.98-0.99), and duration of the initial PRC telehealth interaction (IRR: 0.87, CI: 0.85-0.88). Conclusions: Understanding successful follow-up associated with telehealth engagement is of importance to the developing PRC profession, considering relationship development is one of their key functions. The results have potential utility for planning and implementing peer telehealth services in EDs and other locations, which is needed considering the expansion for peer telehealth services is likely to continue.

Pilot-testing the prototype of a smartphone application for smoking prevention and cessation among HIV care providers
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Background and Objectives: The diagnosis and continuous care of chronic conditions such as HIV present potential teachable moments for delivering smoking prevention and cessation interventions for patients. During our study, we designed and pre-tested a prototype of a smartphone application (app), Decision-T, specifically designed to assist physicians and non-physicians when providing personalized smoking prevention and cessation services to their patients. Methods: We developed the Decision-T app based on the transtheoretical algorithm for smoking prevention and cessation following the 5 As model. Our study used a mixed-methods approach among 18 HIV care providers recruited from the Houston Metropolitan Area for pre-testing the app. Each participant took part in three mock sessions using the Decision-T app. The average time spent by the provider at each mock session was measured. We also measured accuracy and fidelity comparing the smoking prevention and cessation treatment offered by the HIV care provider using the app to the treatment approach chosen by a tobacco specialist who designed the case. The system usability scale (SUS) was used to assess usability quantitatively. Transcripts of individual interviews with study participants were analyzed to assess usability qualitatively. STATA 17/SE and NVivo Version 12 were used for quantitative and qualitative analysis, respectively. Results: The average time for completing each mock session was 5 minutes 17 seconds. The participants achieved an overall average accuracy of 88.89%. The average SUS score achieved was 87.5 (±10.26). A total of five major themes (i.e., the app contents are beneficial and straightforward, apps design is easy to understand, apps user experience is uncomplicated, apps tech is intuitive, app needs improvements) emerged after analyzing the qualitative interviews. Conclusions: The Decision-T app has the potential to increase HIV care providers engagement in offering smoking prevention and cessation behavioral support and pharmacotherapy recommendations to their patients briefly and accurately.

CORēHealth: operating center of telemedicine for chronic conditions and clinical networks
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Background and Objectives: The transformation of remote healthcare pathways (telemedicine) in Apulia started long time ago with the POR Puglia 2014-2020 projects: HLCM and TALiSMAn (winner of the Digital Innovation Award in Healthcare 2021) from which CORēHealth directly derives, set up at ARESS. Methods CORēHealth offers: HL7-FHIR interoperable web-cloud platform; Televisit, teleconsultation, telemonitoring, teleconference and teleconference; Device tracking system; patient synoptic; central alarms; Mobile App for Citizens (Android and iOS); Integration with the Regional Health Information System, the Electronic Health Record and others. Results: The APP promotes the patients involvement in the care process: keeping in touch with your specialist doctor and caregiver (video calls and chat); consult the agenda of the televised programs with your care team; view your care plan; enter the vital parameters that are communicated to the provider at each mock session was measured. We also measured accuracy and fidelity comparing the smoking prevention and cessation treatment offered by the HIV care provider using the app to the treatment approach chosen by a tobacco specialist who designed the case. The system usability scale (SUS) was used to assess usability quantitatively. Transcripts of individual interviews with study participants were analyzed to assess usability qualitatively. STATA 17/SE and NVivo Version 12 were used for quantitative and qualitative analysis, respectively. Results: The average time for completing each mock session was 5 minutes 17 seconds. The participants achieved an overall average accuracy of 88.89%. The average SUS score achieved was 87.5 (±10.26). A total of five major themes (i.e., the app contents are beneficial and straightforward, apps design is easy to understand, apps user experience is uncomplicated, apps tech is intuitive, app needs improvements) emerged after analyzing the qualitative interviews. Conclusions: The Decision-T app has the potential to increase HIV care providers engagement in offering smoking prevention and cessation behavioral support and pharmacotherapy recommendations to their patients briefly and accurately.

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Association between e-health literacy and vaccine hesitancy among non-health college students at King Faisal University
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Background and Objectives: Vaccine hesitancy has been rated among the top 10 global Public Health threats by the World Health Organization (WHO). Causes of vaccine hesitancy are heterogeneous and the media environment can negatively influence vaccination acceptance and contribute to vaccine hesitancy. The purpose of this study was to determine the association between eHealth literacy and vaccine hesitancy towards flu and HPV among non-health college students at King Faisal University.
Methods: This analytical cross-sectional study obtained data from 876 non-health undergraduates at King Faisal University selected through two-stage cluster sampling procedure. Two validated instruments, particularly, the eHealth Literacy Scale (eHEALS) and the Adult Vaccine hesitancy Scale were used. Statistical analysis was done using JASP. Logistic regression was performed to determine the association between the student’s level of eHealth literacy and vaccine hesitancy towards flu and HPV.
Results: Half of the students had high eHealth literacy level. The estimated proportion of students who displayed hesitancy towards the HPV and flu vaccine was 52.85% (95% CI: 49.49%-56.20%) with the statement “I am concerned about serious adverse effects of vaccines” (89% CI: 87.00%-91.00%) as the most prevalent reason for vaccine hesitancy. Students with high eHealth literacy were roughly three times more likely to be not vaccine hesitant (p < .001) compared to those with low eHealth literacy. Conclusions: The present data confirms that eHealth literacy was significantly associated with vaccine hesitancy which necessitates the university to take initiatives to further enhance the eHealth literacy levels of the non-health students by utilizing the electronic platforms to share credible health information. The Ministry of Health should also enhance their social media presence in order to spread reliable health information, specifically regarding vaccines and their safety.

AI governance in public health systems
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Background: Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools are increasingly being introduced into practice within health systems globally. While great work has been done to develop and adapt ethical principles for AI in healthcare, there are few practical exemplars of implementing good governance of the Introduction of AI into practice. We will describe the AI Governance that has been put in place in Aotearoa New Zealand to guide the public health system on decisions and agreements around the development and use of AI tools.
Methods: Background research on existing international guidance (e.g. WHO ‘Guidance on Ethics and Governance of AI for Health’) and best practice (e.g. UK NHSX ‘Artificial Intelligence: How to get it right.’), was conducted alongside technical AI advice. Surveys were conducted to determine patients’ perspectives on the use of their health information for the development of AI. New Zealand specific requirements such as the National Ethical Standards, Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa NZ and the Māori Data Sovereignty charter and principles, were integrated. A Governance Group was established with diverse membership including consumers to develop a governance framework that considered all perspectives.
Results: A framework and checklist were developed that included nine areas for consideration: appropriateness of AI in this context, ethics, equity, technical, data, legal/contractual, and clinical, consumer and Māori perspectives. This checklist has been used to review proposals at all stages of the AI lifecycle for more than one year. It is now being used by a National Expert Advisory Group.
Conclusions: International guidance can provide the basis for local adaptation of principles that can be applied to the governance of the development and use of AI within national public health systems. The opportunity for AI is large but the potential to do harm is real, and therefore the implementation of AI tools in healthcare should be carefully considered.

The effect of WhatsApp group-based digital health interventions on increasing anemia knowledge in college female students
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Background: The prevalence of adolescent female anemia and reproductive age remains alarming. By 2025 globally, it is predicted that there will be an increase in prevalence by more than double by 31.2%. Data on the prevalence of Indonesian adolescents aged 15-24 years has increased, namely in 2013 by 18.4%, an increase of 26.8% in 2018, and this shows that Indonesia is a country with a worsening anemia rate that is difficult to reach the Global nutrition target (anemia) in 2025, namely 14.3%. This study aims to determine the effect of group WhatsApp-based digital health interventions on improving anemia knowledge in female college students.
Methods: The type of research is pre-experimental, using a one-group pre-test-posttest approach without a control group. The study sample was 36 female students, using the Purposive sampling technique.
Results: The studies results using the paired t-test showed an influence of group WhatsApp-based digital health interventions on the increase in anemia knowledge in female students p-value = 0.012 < 0.05.
Conclusions: This study concludes that there is an influence of WhatsApp group-based digital intervention on increasing anemia knowledge among female college students, so this group WhatsApp-based digital health interventions method can be applied as one of the promotional efforts in the delivery of health education about anemia among women of productive age.
Keywords: anemia, digital intervention, WhatsApp, knowledge

Culturally safe eHealth: what is ‘best practice’ and who determines it?
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Background/Objective: Evidence for the relevance, effectiveness, and socio-cultural benefits of eHealth interventions with First Nations peoples is growing. In Australia, a research program is preparing a best practice framework (BPF) for eHealth with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people [1]. The 7 phases aim to establish the themes and characteristics of culturally safe eHealth, as voiced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
Methods: A systematic literature review and scoping review were conducted (Phases 1 and 2) (ii) what guidelines or best practice evidence should inform eHealth interventions with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. PROSPERO and Open Science Framework protocols were registered. Search strategies incorporated variations of ‘eHealth’, ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health’, ‘guidelines, ethnics’. Database searches included WebofScience, Scopus, Cochrane, Embase, CINAHL, PubMed, PsycINFO, plus grey literature. Screening, data extraction and quality assessments were conducted by 3 authors, with narrative analysis to generate themes (Phase 3). Modified Delphi processes will confirm final themes and principles of the BPF (Phases 4-6). Delphi participants will include stakeholders of eHealth feasibility trials, subject matter experts, and community-controlled partners with expertise in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health.
Results: The BPF scientific protocol was published in June 2022 [1]. Phases 1 & 2 commenced November 2022 with findings on-track for release in early 2023. In December 2022, qualitative data collection was completed for several eHealth feasibility trials with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Key findings from stakeholders will contribute to subsequent Delphi processes scheduled for May 2023. Dissemination of the foundational BPF is expected December 2023 (Phase 7). This presentation will highlight key findings from completed research phases.
Conclusions: A BPF will contribute to rigorous eHealth innovations that promote genuine co-design, ensure cultural safety and clinical effectiveness for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. [1] doi:10.2196/34904

A digital solution to support the Multidisciplinary Tumor Board activities: implementation process and impact analysis
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Background: The Multidisciplinary Tumor Board (MTB) is a complex process that involves clinicians, experts, and other stakeholders from different medical backgrounds. The MTB process involves the evaluation of patients with complex medical conditions, discussion of treatment options, and the development of a comprehensive care plan. The MTB process is time-consuming and requires coordination among multiple healthcare providers.
Methods: A digital solution was developed to support the MTB process. The digital solution involves the use of a digital whiteboard and a decision support system. The digital whiteboard allows the MTB members to collaborate and share information in real-time. The decision support system provides clinical guidelines and evidence-based recommendations to support the MTB process.
Results: The digital solution was implemented in a real-world setting. The implementation process involved multiple stakeholders and required coordination among different departments. The impact analysis of the digital solution showed a significant improvement in the MTB process. The MTB meetings became more efficient, and the time required for decision-making was reduced.
Conclusions: The digital solution was effective in supporting the MTB process. The digital solution can be used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the MTB process. The digital solution can be scaled up to support other complex medical processes. The digital solution can be used to support other complex medical processes.
How can we build public trust in personal data use in health systems? Evidence-based guidance

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Objective: Public trust in health systems is pivotal for their effective and efficient functioning. In particular, public trust is essential for personal data use, as demonstrated in debates in many countries, for example, about whether data from COVID-19 contact tracing apps should be pooled or remain on individuals’ smartphones. Low levels of public trust pose a risk not only to health system legitimacy but can also harm population health. Methods: Synthesising our previous qualitative and theoretical research in the English National Health Service (NHS) literature on health system legitimacy and the digital transformation of health systems, we conducted a systematic review of qualitative research on public trust in the context of the NHS. Our objective was to identify, synthesise and critically assess evidence from qualitative research on the public’s trust in the NHS and digital health technologies. Results: 37 studies met our inclusion criteria. Twenty-five of these studies (68%) identified factors that positively influence public trust, 12 (32%) identified factors that negatively influence trust, and 10 (27%) identified factors that influence trust in both directions. Conclusions: Public trust in health systems is a multidimensional construct, and the factors that influence trust are complex and numerous. Trust in health systems is shaped by a wide range of factors, including the level of public trust in the NHS, the perceived fairness of decision-making, and the perceived quality of care and service. To develop a comprehensive understanding of public trust in health systems, more research is needed to explore the role of digital technologies in shaping trust.

How to measure digital public health system maturity on a national level: an international interdisciplinary Delphi study

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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic showed how crucial digital public health (DiPH) interventions are for continuous treatment and system sustainability. Several studies highlighted how the digital system transformation might improve access to and quality of healthcare services. However, there is no consensus on how to best assess the national readiness for the digitalization of such systems. Therefore, this Delphi study aimed to collect indicators to measure the maturity of DiPH systems nationally.

Methods: The three-stage international and interdisciplinary Delphi study included 82 participants. During the first round, participants were invited to propose indicators to measure maturity among the technological and legal requirements of DiPH tools, the willingness of the general public to use them, and the degree of application of DiPH tools to the national healthcare system. The suggestions were qualitatively assessed and presented for ranking on a 4-point Likert scale during the second round. Experts were also able to rephrase or add indicators. In the third round, experts could only rank indicators.

Results: The interventions differed enormously in design, the strategies implemented and the types of outcome measure considered. Fifteen (79%) of the 19 studies reviewed demonstrated an improvement in participants’ physical activity levels, while three studies (16%) found no such improvement, and a worsening of the baseline activity levels was reported in one study (5%). Conclusions: Interventions to improve college students’ physical activity levels with the aid of modern technology tend to be effective. Many factors can influence the effectiveness of such interventions, however. For example, a gender-related difference emerged in students’ participation in the studies reviewed, and the interventions proved more effective if they were accompanied by the creation of social groups.
Background and Objective: Due to public health concerns, most countries of the world ban companies from directly advertising medicines to the public. However, the rise of new digital media allows for the dissemination of information that does not promote the rational use of prescription drugs. The objective of this study is to evaluate reports on medicines and analyze their diffusion on social media platforms.

Methods: This study searched for the top 19 drugs sold in 2018 using Media Cloud, an engine that organizes digital media on the Internet and places them in a database, published in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Peru, and Colombia. Three coders decided on the following criteria: Source of information (news media, op-ed, university, company, government, NGO); Propaganda (Yes/No/Maybe); Content (new treatment, abuse, regulation, price, industry, other); Tone (neutral, laudatory, critical); and Adverse Reactions (ADRs) mentioned (Yes/No/Maybe). The count of articles coded as laudatory, critical, and neutral are 75, 91, and 47, respectively, and a majority (N=155) not mentioning ADRs. For stories shared more than 100 times on FB, 19 were coded as laudatory compared to critical (N=10) or neutral (N=6), and stories not mentioning ADRs (N=25) totaled more than those that did not (N=10).

Conclusions: Prescription drug news with laudatory frames as well as content that fails to mention potential side effects appears to disseminate more on social media.

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Association of waiting time and satisfaction level of patients with online registration system in a tertiary level medical institute Outpatient Department (OPD): a case control study

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Background and Objectives: In 2015 the Government of India started a Computerized Online Registration System (CORS) for scheduling online appointments. This study was conducted to assess whether the introduction of CORS had any impact on patient satisfaction and patient waiting time for outpatient registration.

Methods: A study comprising 50 online registered patients and 70 walk-in registered patients was conducted at the adult outpatient departments registration windows (Internal Medicine and General Surgery) of a tertiary level hospital. A pre-tested interview schedule was used to capture the satisfaction levels (%), waiting time (in minutes) and their associated factors in both group of patients. Results: The Median waiting time for walk-in registered patients was approximately four times (60 minutes, IQR (30-90)) as compared to the online registered patients (15 minutes, IQR (10-30)) (p<0.000). The satisfaction level among the online registered patients (90%, 95% CI (83-97)) was three times higher than the walk-in registered patients (29%, 95% CI (18-40)). The online registered patients were ten times more likely to be satisfied as compared to the walk-in registered patients (Adjusted Odds Ratio 9.8, 95% CI (2.2-43.5)). Additionally, for every 1% increase in the waiting time at the online registration window (>30 minutes) the satisfaction decreased by 3% (-3.2%).

Conclusions: The study showed that the CORS improved the user experience by reducing the waiting time and increasing the satisfaction levels at the registration window.

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Data sharing barriers and enablers for healthcare Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Low- and Middle-income countries

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Background: Health systems in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) can greatly benefit from AI interventions, including electronic decision support tools and predictive analytics. Unfortunately, challenges to data sharing pose a significant obstacle to the development and use of AI in healthcare.

Objective: This systematic review identified barriers to and enablers for data sharing related to AI in healthcare in LMICs.

Methods: A systematic literature search was performed using PubMed, SCOPUS, Embase, Web of Science and ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) for articles describing barriers to and enablers for data sharing for AI in healthcare in LMICs. Qualitative data extraction and thematic analysis was conducted on selected studies. Barriers and enablers were classified according to a framework formulated by merging two existing framework (Panhuis 2014 and Sun and Medaglia 2019), comprising eight categories: 1) Technical, 2) Motivational, 3) Economic, 4) Political, Legal and Policy, 5) Ethical, 6) Social, 7) Organisational and Managerial and 8) Data-related.

Results: The systematic search identified 2471 records, of which 22 met the eligibility criteria. The studies were from 13 countries, with the majority from Africa (12 studies, 55%) and Asia (6 studies, 27%). The most important barriers were technical (e.g. lack of hospital infrastructure) and data-related (e.g. lack of interoperability standards). Significant enablers for data sharing included political and regulatory enablers (e.g. government support, clear policies and guidelines on data sharing) and technical enablers (e.g. shifting from paper-based to electronic data collection).

Conclusions: This systematic review identified various barriers and enablers relevant to LMICs. These results can inform context-specific recommendations to promote local AI development in resource-limited settings. Recommendations and best practices arising from this review can also indicate ways to mitigate common data sharing barriers for transitioning economies and health systems.

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Machine learning prediction of suicidal ideation among college students during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background and Objective: College students are particularly vulnerable to mental health problems, including suicidal ideation. The COVID-19 pandemic, and the
restrictive measures imposed to limit the spread of the virus, such as lockdown or university closures, have increased the vulnerability of college students to mental health problems. In this particular epidemic context, our objectives were to (1) develop a predictive model of suicidal ideation among college students with a machine learning model; and (2) identify the most predictive factors.

Methods: We used random forest models to predict suicidal ideation among 346 French college students involved in the French CONFINS longitudinal cohort. We created models for predicting suicidal ideation at follow-up, based on 128 potential predictors reported at baseline that reflected socio-demographics, health, lifestyle habits, familial characteristics, and COVID-19 related characteristics.

Results: The most important predictors identified were depressive symptoms, self-reported mood, and anxiety symptoms. The predictive models showed moderately good mean values for the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (0.74), sensitivity (0.69), specificity (0.74), and negative predictive value (0.89).

To a lesser degree, the level of stress before the COVID-19 pandemic, optimism about the quality of life after lockdown, and health literacy contributed to the suicidal ideation prediction. In a subsample of students that did not report suicidal ideation at baseline, the main predictors were quite similar.

Conclusions: Few factors were required for predicting the SI. The strongest predictors were related to the college student’s mental health, and they were not specific to the pandemic. These findings may facilitate the development of a routine screening tool for the early identification of students at risk.

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Exploring maternal mortality in Southern Ethiopia: a qualitative study

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Background: Maternal mortality in Ethiopia is the fifth highest in the world, estimated to be 401/100000 population. Even though Ethiopia has been applying strategies to reduce maternal mortality such as Basic (BMoOC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEmOC), upgrading health facilities, training health officers and midwives, providing institutions with essential equipment, and regular monitoring and supervision, maternal mortality is still unacceptably high. The objective of this study is to explore factors associated with maternal deaths in the Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods: The study used a grounded theory method with theoretical sampling. Four focus group Discussions (FGD) with 24 health care providers at four hospitals, and in-depth interviews with 10 family members of deceased mothers in Wolaita Zone who were identified from hospital records and from maternal death response officers and health extension workers in the district were carried out. All interviews and focused Group Discussion (FGD) were recorded, transcribed, and analysed using NVivo software with constant comparison analysis.

Results: Grounded data from FGD and in-depth interviews revealed factors very likely associated with and contributing to the high maternal death from health care providers and deceased family perspectives. The Findings evolved as important were heavy bleeding, uterine rupture, delay in decisions to seek care, delay in getting to hospitals, and delay in receiving adequate health care.

Conclusions: To reduce maternal mortality to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030 level, maternal complications found in this study along with others should be given critical emphasis from service users, health care providers and government.

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Data quality assessment of mHealth systems: strengths, potential limitations and opportunities for improvement; Case of Yendanafe system in Neno District, Malawi

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Background and Objectives: Medical artificial intelligence readiness (MAIR) is the state of readiness of the health care provider in the knowledge, skills and attitude to use health care-Artificial intelligence (AI) applications in its mix with their own professional knowledge. The study aimed to measure the MAIR level of medical students and related variables amalgam with own professional knowledge and related variables. Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 108,876 medical students in Türkiye in the 2022 spring semester. In the questionnaire, sociodemographic characteristics, participants thoughts on AI and AI usage areas were questioned. MAIR was measured with the MAIR Scale for medical students (MAIRS-MS). MAIRS-MS was found to be a valid and reliable (Cronbach’s alpha 0.87) for evaluating and monitoring medical students’ on AI technologies and applications. The questionnaire was administered on digital platforms with online Google forms.

Results: The study group consisted of 2407 students, 55.6% of whom were female. The scores obtained from the scale ranged 22-110, with a median of 67. Of 60.4% students scored above the average. Among the areas where AI is used in health services, the most known was medical imaging with 59.3%, and the least known was early response planning and needs analysis for disasters with 17.9%. MAIR level was higher in those who had heard of AI before, studied AI, knew the use of AI in medicine, reported more than three areas of AI in medicine (p<0.001). Of 70.0% students thought that AI should be included in their curriculum. The students stated that AI is safe in medicine (47.8%), can be used in their professional work (44.3%), but it might be abused (43.4%). Conclusions: The AI readiness level of future physicians is moderate. More educational programs for the applications of AI in medicine are recommended for medical students.

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Patient satisfaction on the utilization of Video Observed Therapy (VOT) at the Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center (VSSMC), Cebu City, Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Satellite Treatment Center (PMDT STC) during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The face-to-face directly observed treatment (DOT) of multi drug resistant tuberculosis (MDRTB) was constrained by the implementation
of community lockdowns and travel restrictions to contain the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS CoV-2). The pandemic resulted in disruptions of the usual operations in almost all sectors of the Philippines. The development of a new strategy like video telephony technology in healthcare have raised the remote video-observed treatment (VOT) as an alternative approach to DOT for monitoring. The utilization of this new strategy in our present setting in Cebu City, Philippines has to be explored yet.

Objective: To assess and determine the patient’s satisfaction on the utilization of VOT among MDR Tuberculosis patients in the time of COVID 19 pandemic at the PMDT – VSMCC from May 2022-July 2022.

Methods: A purposive sampling method was utilized involving the enrolled patients at PMDT STC. The patient satisfaction with VOT was measured using survey questionnaires from the study of Sekandi et al., (2020).

Design: The study design used in this research were both descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study during the COVID-19 pandemic within the time period of May 2022 to July 2022).

Results: Among the 45 respondents, 95.6 % were satisfied with the mode of therapy and 4.4 % were not. Most of the patients, 55.6 %, recommend the VOT in the management of MDRTB. The Fisher’s Exact Test showed that there were no significant associations existing among the different demographic parameters.

Conclusions: Video Observed therapy is an acceptable method of monitoring among patients receiving MDRTB treatment in VSMCC, wherein the respondents of the study were satisfied with this mode of therapy and recommends its use. This innovative mode of treatment can be used in a pandemic period wherein lockdowns or travel restrictions interfere with DOT.

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Italy's journey throughout the pandemic: sentiments and attitudes in 2 million tweets
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Background and Objective: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) techniques offer an opportunity for profound analysis of public attitudes, sentiments, and key discussion topics from a diverse range of sources, including social media data. Among social media platforms, Twitter offers a unique and potentially powerful data source due to its ease of access, real-time nature and support for academic endeavors. The analysis of tweets allows identification of dominant themes, topics, and changing trends pertaining to the pandemic, lockdowns and vaccinations. This might fundamentally improve public health programs, policies and vaccine rollout strategies both locally and nationally.

Methods: Twitter API v2 for academic purposes was used to extract Italian language tweets using a keyword set. Daily twitter volume and 2000 sample tweets per day were obtained from February 21st, 2020, to December 1st, 2022.

A hybrid algorithm combining a rules-based approach and machine learning, specifically tuned for Italian, classified tweets according to sentiment (positive or negative) and topics (topic modelling). Weighing daily twitter volume, a Regression Discontinuity Design was used to identify changes in attitudes around a spectrum of relevant national events (e.g., pandemic, policies, COVID Certificate).

Results: More than 2,000,000 tweets were analyzed. Topics of discussion identified ranged from restrictive measures to economic stability. The model identified a change in positive attitudes and daily twitter volume around specific events, such as the first COVID-19 cases, the implementation of COVID-19 zones, vaccine related news and the implementation of the Green Pass.

Conclusions: Pandemic response strategies necessitate a deep understanding of the relationship between public health policies and population attitudes towards restrictive measures, vaccinations and their effect on people’s lives. Applying AI and ML techniques on social media allows policy makers to improve their decision making for the current pandemic and future ones.

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Prediction models for intrauterine growth restriction using artificial intelligence and machine learning: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is a fetal restriction associated with an abnormal fetal growth rate and has major implications for neonatal health. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) models are increasingly being used to identify risk factors and provide early prediction of IUGR. We performed a systematic review (SR) and meta-analysis (MA) aimed to evaluate the use of AI/ML models in detecting fetuses at risk of IUGR. This SR was conducted according to the PRISMA checklist. SR included 14 studies reporting the performances of AI/ML models for the prediction of IUGR, of which 10 studies were used for meta-analysis. In the SR, the variables or data analyzed in the studies to predict IUGR were the fetal heart rate (n=7, 50%), biochemical or biological markers (n=29), DNA profiling data (n=2, 14%), and MRI data (n=1, 7%). Overall, we found that AI/ML techniques could be effective in predicting and identifying fetuses at risk for IUGR during pregnancy with the following pooled overall diagnostic performance: sensitivity = 0.84 (0.80 - 0.88), specificity = 0.87 (95% CI 0.83 - 0.90), positive predictive value = 0.78 (0.68 - 0.86), negative predictive value = 0.91 (0.86 - 0.94) and diagnostic odds ratio = 30.97 (19.34 - 49.59).

In detail, the RBF-SVM (Radial Basis Function - Support Vector Machine) model (with 93% accuracy) showed the best Results in predicting IUGR from FHR parameters derived from CTE In Conclusions: Our findings showed that AI/ML could be part of a more accurate and cost-effective screening method for IUGR and be of help in optimizing pregnancy outcomes. However, before the introduction into clinical daily practice, an appropriate algorithmic improvement and refinement is needed, and the importance of quality assessment and uniform diagnostic criteria should be further emphasized.

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Analysis of the specialist outpatient visits potentially deliverable via telehealth: a cross-sectional study
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Background and Objective: Telemedicine is a useful tool to deliver care to patients who have difficulties to reach healthcare facilities. During the recent COVID-19 pandemic period, the use of telemedicine increased exponentially. However, the use of this tool could be further incremented. The aim of this study was to analyze the prevalence of specialist outpatient visits currently delivered in presence that can be delivered via telemedicine, and the potential predictors of the willingness of the patients to use this tool.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in outpatient facilities located in Piedmont, Italy. Patients referred to Neurology, Diabetology/Endocrinology, and Pediatrics were included in the study. A 40-items survey was administered by trained researchers to the patients who were waiting for the visits. Characteristics of the visits (“first visit” or “follow-up visit”, use of medical devices) were also retrieved. Specific criteria were defined to select the visits that could be potentially delivered in telemedicine.

Results: A total of 287 patients were included (115 pediatrics, 124 diabetology/ endocrinology, 48 neurology). The percentage of specialist outpatient visits that could be provided via telemedicine was 2.6% for pediatric visits and 5.2% for other specialties. When considering deliverable in telemedicine also the visits in which medical devices were used, the percentages reached 38.7% overall. In 51.9% of cases, the assisted person declared the willingness to do the visit via telemedicine. Potential predictors of this willingness were the educational level and the age of the person.

Conclusions: Patients demonstrated the willingness to use telemedicine for specialist outpatient visits. However, to date it is difficult to increase the number of visits that can be provided remotely. There is the need of investments in new technologies, and to raise awareness among the most hesitant categories of persons about the use of this service.

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A novel geographic ecological momentary assessment tool used to measure wellbeing and sleep quality based on exposure to parks
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Background: Parks and recreational facilities in the Canadian context are critically important for overall wellbeing as they provide opportunities to connect with nature, mitigate climate change, and facilitate social connections for the entire population. The ParkSeek project is a national research initiative funded by the Public Health Agency of Canada to establish a self-sustaining suite of tools to support the surveillance of parks and recreational facilities as health promoting resources.

Methods: A geographic ecological momentary assessment tool (GEMA) was developed to survey participants via their smartphone device in real-time about their experiences in parks, relating it to their WHO-5 wellbeing score, and sleep quality score. Participants complete these surveys twice per day, and whenever entering or exiting a park. Participants were recruited from the mid-sized Canadian cities of London, Ontario and Waterloo, Ontario. In addition, the research team evaluated the physical features of parks visited by participants using a standardized audit tool and incorporated these features into analyses of park experiences and wellbeing outcomes.

Results: Pilot results demonstrate participants engage with parks based on their perceived features rather than objective features as measured by the research team, with moderate changes to their self-reported wellbeing and sleep quality scores. The time spent in parks, and daily exposure to greenness outside of parks may mediate these relationships. Conclusions: The advent of “park prescriptions” in Canadian primary care and public health practice requires further monitoring and evaluation. The ParkSeek GEMA could be used to monitor the effectiveness of these prescriptions in responding to mental wellbeing and physical health conditions.

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Territorial health digitalization in a Local Health Authority of central Italy

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Background and Objective: COVID-19 forced health systems to embrace newer methods of health data sharing, in order to reduce patients’ transfers, thus decreasing the risk of communicable diseases. The so-called “once only” strategy allows to centrally collect health data in an electronic health record (EHR), and avoid incomplete data from non-digital records such as papers or anamneses.

Health digitalization is one of the main goals of Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan. Methods: We analyzed previous non-digital processes and defined possible interventions in the Local Health Authority (LHA) of Rieti, in central Italy. Medical prescriptions of general practitioners (GPs) are the starting point of every non-urgent territorial health process. The prescriptions were mostly sent in paper. Paper prescriptions were collected, associated to a paper patient dossier, and then physically sent to clinical providers (nurses, specialists, physiotherapists), in order to schedule and then execute the prescribed services. After performing the service, a copy of the report was then returned on paper in order to be filed and stored.

Results: In the actual process, digital prescriptions are directly acquired from GPs or scanned at arrival. Prescriptions are then uploaded in the local EHR, associated to patient file. Digital prescriptions are then assigned to the appropriate clinical provider, who can directly schedule the service in the EHR itself. The execution of the service is then signaled, with the possibility to write the report directly on the EHR, or attach a scanned copy. The system lets also fine monitoring of timing from prescription to schedule and execution, thus allowing detailed quality management.

Conclusions: The adoption of an EHR in Rieti LHA, after COVID-19 outbreak, lent to an improvement in the quality of care. EHR reduced the risk of errors and improved management of workflow.

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The "PAITA" study: a multicentric cross-sectional study on physicians’ attitude and trust towards Artificial Intelligence applications in healthcare

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Background and Aim: In this study we intend to build a model to evaluate the attitude of Italian doctors towards AI applications in medicine and evaluate the factors that predispose them to be more favourable to its use. Methods: A 27-item questionnaire was distributed from September 1 and October 15 2022 to physicians from different healthcare facilities and with different background, using snowball technique. Statistical analysis: First, the descriptive statistics was made. A confirmatory factor analysis was performed to reduce the items on the Apitude for AI scale and the reliability was evaluated through the Cronbach’s alpha index. To predict the new variable, a multiple linear regression was performed. Finally, to classify the units into groups, a hierarchical and then, a non-hierarchical cluster were performed. For all tests the significance level considered was p<0.05. Analyses were conducted with Stata v16 software.

Results: Globally 500 physicians fully responded; 54% men, mean age 50.53 years (SD ±15.54), 38% of whom with more than 20 years of professional experience. The factor of AI explained 83% of the original variability and Cronbach’s alpha was 0.81. The variables statistically significant in the regression model were Telemedicine, Clinical decision support system, Training and education of physician, Multi professional teams, Partnership, AI systems final supervision and, with R2=0.6761. The subdivision in clusters was associated only with the type of use and gender (X22 = 41.9499; p<0.001) and not with gender (X22 = 1.1471; p’v = 0.284); area of competence (X22 = 7.0801; p’v = 0.528) and professional experience (X22 = 5.7251; p’v = 0.221). Conclusions: PAITA is the first study with the aim of assessing Italian doctors’ attitudes toward AI and its results might represent a starting point for monitoring doctors’ trust and issues regarding AI in the medical field in order to entail several future interventions.

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Mobile-assisted medication adherence support intervention among tuberculosis patients: a parallel group randomized control trial

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Background: There is conflicting evidence regarding the efficacy of SMS texts to promote TB medication adherence. Thus, we developed a mobile-assisted medication adherence support (Ma-MAS) intervention using the medical research council (MRC) framework based in a local context targeting audience needs and the effectiveness of this intervention evaluated in a sample of TB patients in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Methods: A parallel group randomized control trial design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Ma-MAS intervention. In total, 186 adult TB patients (93 per group) were randomly assigned 1:1 to one of the two groups. Participants in the Ma-MAS group received daily SMS texts and weekly phone calls regarding their daily medication intake and reminders to attend clinic visits for 8 weeks. Participants in the control group did not receive SMS texts or phone calls but received the same routine standard care as the Ma-MAS group. The primary outcome was the proportion of adherence measured by urine tests for isoniazid (INH) metabolites at the end of the 4th and 8th week of follow-up period. Analysis of a multivariable binomial generalized linear model was employed to evaluate the effect of Ma-MAS at P value< 0.05.

Results: Ma-MAS significaflly improved adherence to TB medications by 15.25% (95%CI: 5.38, 25.12; P-value=0.0065) after 8 weeks of intervention compared to the standard care alone in the control group. At the end of the 8 weeks follow-up period, the predicted probability of adherence to TB medication in the Ma-MAS group was 86% (95%CI: 81, 93), and in the control group was 70% (95%CI: 61, 79). Ma-MAS also improved adherence to TB medication by 15.30% (95%CI: 6.68, 23.90; P-value=0.0022) after 4 weeks of intervention compared with the control group.

Conclusion: Ma-MAS intervention based on information-motivation-behavioural skills model and behavioural change techniques is useful to improve adherence to TB medication.

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The Italian national artificial intelligence platform to enhance health experience and outcomes

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Background and Objective: Even though the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
in health is undeniable, still there are many issues that concern the users such as privacy, the complex and opaque relationships between analysis performed by AI and clinical output, efficacy and effectiveness of AI tools. The aim of this study is to analyse the impact of the introduction of a national AI platform for primary care. Methods: A before-and-after study will be performed by AGENAS to analyse the efficiency and effectiveness of the AI platform over a time span of 12 months of implementation of the National Federation of General Practitioners (GPs) working in the community health houses using the AI platform will be selected and indicators will be analysed at baseline, 6 and 12 months. A survey to analyse satisfaction of patients and GPs will be carried out. Results: The national AI platform is funded with 40 million euros by NextGenerationEU plan and a call is ongoing to commit its realization. The first release of the AI platform will be implemented by 2024. The overall number of GPs in Italy is 39.270, the sample will involve a significant number of them, at least 1 doctor per urban zone (as defined by Istat) per region. The indicators measured will be about the utilization of the platform, changes in diagnosis and therapy. The questionnaire will survey the satisfaction of both patients and GPs using the platform. Conclusion: The implementation of the AI platform is expected to enhance access to health services for patients, and accuracy and timeliness of diagnosis and therapy for professionals as well as enhance the experience of care and reduce the administrative burden on professionals. Digitalisation and AI can produce massive changes in health and can lead to a new era in health delivery.

Moral health resources assessment using Mobile Application Rating Scale (MARS)

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This presentation aims to showcase how the World Federation of Public Health Association's (WFPHA) oral health workgroup identified assessment tools and a set of questionnaires to evaluate moral health and web-based resources that promote oral health literacy and training in oral health. The presentation will showcase how the oral health workgroup from 13 different countries identified moral health and web-based resources and evaluated them using mars and other questions. The presentation will also discuss the dissemination of such resources, which align with the first two priority goals of the WHO's implementation guide on mobile technologies for oral health. In 2021, the WHO published a guide on moral health focused on promoting oral health, training health workers, detecting oral health conditions, collecting epidemiological data, and monitoring the quality of patient care. The WFPHA oral health workgroup consists of 24 public health dental leaders from 13 different countries. The group discussed the quality assessment of such moral health or other online sources and selected the mars scale and other customized questionnaires to perform expert panel evaluation for mobile or online oral health resources. The mars is a mobile health app quality rating tool, used on mental health primarily, to measure the quality of an app on engagement, functionality, aesthetics, and information quality, as well as app subjective quality. Using mars, the workgroup evaluated those resources that were aligned with the first two priority areas of the whos guide: oral health literacy for the general public or training for dental or non-dental providers. This presentation will share the strengths and uniqueness of each resource to the audience as expert opinions and how those resources can promote oral health and oral health care experience. The presentation will also share non-english moral health resources, their concept, and how other countries can adapt to those models.

Support to responsive parenting through m-health

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Background: Mobile applications on child health and development are available resource for improvement of parental capacities and promotion of positive family environment. Mob app “Bebbo” is comprehensive interactive guide for parents and offers different functionalities as daily reads, monitoring child development, reminder for preventive checkups and immunization, advises for stimulation child development. The application was created based on the prototype of the application “Hello Baby - Your companion in parenthood” developed by UNICEF in Serbia and the Institute for Public Health with the Nordeus. The UNICEF regional office for Europe and Central Asia enabled the application to be improved and to cross the borders of Serbia and start living under the new, international name “Bebbo” in as many as 11 countries and territories, in 19 language variants. The objective of this paper is to present utilization of mobile application. Method: Retrospective analysis of data on mob app utilization in Serbia between Oct 2021 and Nov 2022. Data were available through mob app statistics. Results: More than 39000 users downloaded mob app from Play store and App store. Most of them are parents, mainly mothers of newborns and infants. Articles that raised most of the attention of users were about child development, nutrition and breastfeeding, health and wellbeing, immunization, play and learning, responsive parenting, safety and protection. Most popular games were about stimulation of motor development, language and communication, and socioemotional development. Most of users was interested in monitoring of child milestones, and less in measuring of child growth. Functionality on child checkups and immunization has been also utilized. Conclusion: The mobile application “Bebbo” was used by parents for various contents of importance for childrens health. Aspect of child development was most prominent through articles and functionalities most used. Data on mobile app utilization is important tool for further content management.

Health care risk assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of COVID-19 remote patient telemonitoring

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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the spread of telemedicine (TM). The WHO stresses the importance of developing digital solutions with the goals of making care more effective, safe, and of better quality. While market forces are eager to drive innovation, problems with usability and intraoperability remain. We analyzed two TM applications in different Italian facilities. The objective was to highlight key gap areas of criticality, and to develop a proactive implementation model to guide implementation of future effective telemedicine services.

Methods: We analyzed the inherent risks of TM using robust mixed methods, including failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA), a prospective, team-based risk management methodology structured to identify high-risk process system vulnerabilities and failures before they occur. We report on a remote patient monitoring (RPM) program in which 200 COVID-19 patients were followed remotely to evaluate the effectiveness in treating and monitoring patients in home settings. Results: We demonstrated that a telemedicine device reduced the number of hospitalizations and costs significantly. Assessment based on FMEA offers important insights and considerations for evaluating the future implementation of RPM and the direction of TM. Telemedicine solutions are technically feasible, easy for staff to use, achieving high adherence rates, but rigorous evaluation of devices and platforms is needed to clarify their value and guide optimal adoption strategies.

Conclusions: Telemedicine saved lives and improved decision making during the pandemic, helped prevent the collapse of the health care system, and had a positive impact on continuity of care, quality of life, and self-care. Integration of electronic medical records and telemedicine devices represents a compelling innovative solution that could greatly improve quality of care and lower the error rates. Rigorous and ongoing evaluation of devices and platforms is essential to clarifying their value and guiding national decisions and adoption programs.

A global adoption of cryptocurrency and blockchain technology; assessing the challenges of integrating digital coins and blockchain technology into the healthcare system

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Background and Objective: To determine if cryptocurrency and blockchain technology can be leveraged to strengthen a hospital or private practices financial
Fluoride-related misinformation analysis on Twitter: Infodemiology study

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Background & Objectives: The presence of misinformation on social media significantly harms communities since accessing trustworthy information is a ground principle for people to achieve better health-related outcomes. In this context, antifluoridation content is broadly shared on social media, deceiving people about fluoride’s relevance and safety. Considering the potential negative implications of online fluoride falsehoods, the present study aimed to analyze fluoride-related misinformation on Twitter.

Methods: First, 23,436 tweets were collected using the Twitter Application Programming Interface (API) from the keyword “fluoride-free” between May 2016 and May 2022. After data preprocessing, Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling techniques were applied with remain 21,169 tweets to determine the salient topics linked to the falsehood. Finally, time series decomposition methods were applied to define fluoride misinformation trends and seasonality over time using pandas, NumPy, and statsmodels. tsanalysis in Python 3. Results: From a coherence score of 0.542, a total of 3 different salient topics emerged from the LDA topic modeling analysis. As a result, fluoride-related misinformation was mainly associated with the people’s perception of a healthy lifestyle (topic 1), followed by the consumption of natural and organic oral care products (topic 2), and recommendations of fluoride-free products and measures (topic 3). Notably, all topics displayed a decreasing trend between 2016-2019 and an increasing trend from 2020 onwards. Moreover, they presented a seasonal pattern of searches with peaks mainly at the beginning and middle of each year.

Conclusion: Fluoride misinformation was primarily related to personal concerns about a healthier lifestyle. The recent increasing trends of falsehoods have probably contributed to the popularization of fluoride-free products and the suspension of fluoridated water community programs. Hence, user-centered digital health strategies are required to control the spread and consumption of fluoride misinformation on social media.

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Can the apple watch ECG app be successfully used for measuring stress?

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Background and Objective: Stress is a major public health issue correlated with severe health conditions, including depression, obesity, and cardiovascular diseases. Public health efforts typically are designed regarding the self-perceived stress of people. Interestingly, new advances in smart technology can support stress quantification, complementing traditional measurement methods. Hence, this study aimed to examine the evidence of stress among the Canadian population using the Apple Watch ECG app.

Methods: Forty-one participants were invited to use an iPhone 7 and an Apple Watch 7 for 2 weeks to measure self-perceived stress and ECG metrics six times per day. The iPhone contained an app that collected ECG from Apple Watch and allowed participants to self-report stress through a questionnaire composed of the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-21) and a Likert-based scale question about self-perceived stress level. Both scales were dichotomized into non-stress and stress concerning a cut-off score of 14 points for DASS-21 and 2 points for the single item. Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (v. 28.0). First, Heart Rate Variability (HRV) data were extracted from the ECG. Next, the data normality and homogeneity were determined using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Levene tests. Then, Mann-Whitney was used to compare HRV variables with self-perceived stress. For all analyses, P<0.05 was considered significant.

Results: Several features were statistically significant, including the standard deviation of NN intervals (SDNN), the root mean square of successive differences (RMSSD), the heart’s acceleration (AC) and deceleration (DC), and several high-frequency features.

Conclusion: Features widely used in HRV analysis (SDNN, RMSSD) proved statistically significant when measuring stress. In addition, AC and DC are relatively new indicators and lack research with a focus on stress, suggesting new avenues of research. Ultimately, the results support using the Apple Watch ECG to study stress.

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Telemedicine in the monitoring of covid-19 patients: general practitioners’ usage, facilitators and barriers in the local health authority roma 1

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Background and Objective: Telemedicine is a powerful tool for managing COVID-19 patients. Our study aims to evaluate the use, barriers and facilitators of the “Lazio ADVICE” telemedicine platform according to General Practitioners (GPs) and Family Paediatricians (FPs) of the LHA Roma 1 to contrast the pandemic. This could be useful for the wider implementation of telemedicine in primary healthcare. Methods: We performed an interview-based survey composed of questions investigating the demographic information of GPs/FPs, the knowledge of the platform, frequency of utilization, usefulness, strengths and weaknesses and the hypothesis of future implementation proposed.

Results: We interviewed 214 physicians (21.75% of the total population): 89 (41.59%) users and 125 (58.41%) non-user. Older age and working in District 1, 14 (67.41%) several times a month. Most of them (92.26%) consider the platform useful for the wider implementation of telemedicine in primary healthcare.

Among the users, 19 (21.35%) used the platform every day or even several times a day, 40 (44.34%) several times a week but less than one access per day, 30 (33.71%) several times a month. Most of them (92.26%) consider the platform useful. Suggested improvements: integration between physician’s applications (86.26%), presence of data regarding COVID-19 diagnosis and contact tracing (69.6%), facilitating access and usability (52.81%). Difficulties: poor integration among software and work routine (76.4%), deficiencies regarding contact tracing (67.41%), access and usability issues (53.93%). Among the non-users, 14 (11.2%) didn’t know the platform existence, 60 (48%) never tried and 51 (40.8%) tried to use it. Reported reasons for the interruption of use were: not very user-friendly (45.1%), perceived useless (37.26%), non-optimal functioning (23.5%) and lack of time (19.61%).

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the implementation of...
Digital divide older adults’ approach to digital health: an integrative review
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Introduction: There is a growing use of in primary and secondary care facilities of digital health in terms of receiving exam results, repeating prescriptions, health promotion, and disease prevention. There is a general agreement in the literature that this approach is cost-efficient and time efficient for National Health Systems, specific health facilities, and, more generally, for individuals’ health. Due to the demographic change in Europe, there is a high number of older people. The introduction of technology to improve health promotion and health care provided to citizens must be balanced by a sufficient level of participation and use of the technology itself by all citizens, especially by those who potentially have the most need (older adults).

Methods: This integrative review aims to identify the state of the arts across Europe regarding access, use, and confidence in using digital health technology by older people (65+). Three central databases have been interrogated: Pubmed, Cinhal, and EMBASE in the last 5 years. Inclusion criteria were research carried out in English, focused on older people above the age of 65.

Results: The results displayed a frustration perceived by older people in using these tools of which they recognize the usefulness but at the same time need to have perfect mastery. Results show a general difficulty for older people to access hospital portals, due to a need for digital and health literacy and a general lack of confidence about privacy and security in disclosing their data on the internet.

Conclusion: If, on the one hand, these technologies have demonstrated value in older adults, compared to no intervention, placebo with or without standard smoking cessation interventions on smoking cessation outcomes among adults who smoke, compared to no intervention, placebo intervention or an active comparator.

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Evaluation of data management systems for COVID-19 vaccine rollout in Australian health systems: a public health perspective
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Vaccination is one of the greatest breakthroughs in public health and remains one of the best weapons against infectious diseases. Health Information Systems (HISs) are cloud-based, population-focused and confidential public health platforms that aid the COVID-19 vaccination programme at Northern Health Australia. They established their own HIS on vaccination while CVMS was being developed. This paper uses the RE-AIM (Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation and Maintenance) framework, based on continued involvement in the implementation of two immunisation information systems: COVID-19 Vaccination Management System (CVMS) and the in-house Northern Health System (NHS). Through engagement with various stakeholders, the author established analytical frameworks, a logic model and HIS documentary analysis from a public health perspective with an emphasis on three major HIS utility parameters. The key findings are (1) vaccination information systems promote vaccine equity among populations, (2) information systems promote improved decision-making of clinicians and government, which strengthens the health system and (3) vaccination information systems evaluate the safety and effectiveness of vaccines. Despite the challenges, the two immunisation HIS are instrumental in improving vaccination-related activities from managing and consolidating data in the booking system, AIR data compliance and adverse events reporting, are used to guide policymakers and further support public health emergency decision-making. The ideal system would centralise data exchange, submission and analysis across the whole state, provide easy accessibility to the public, and promote coordination between stakeholders for continuous improvement. However, it is worth noting that balancing requirements while setting up these large systems may imply a longer development time.

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Digitize to reach and track: An retrospective analysis of digitalized immunization data for children under one year in Bangladesh from Pre-COVID and during-COVID era
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Introduction: With an impressive track record in expanding childhood immunization and an inclination to adopt digitalization in healthcare service delivery, Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) Bangladesh piloted the e-Tracker intervention in Moulavibazar district and Dhaka South City Corporation (Zone-5) from 2019 till the end of 2021.

Objective: We analyzed the digitalized e-Tracker data intending to calculate vaccination coverages, dose timeliness, and dropout rates for one year of age from Pre-COVID and during-COVID era to aid with informed decision-making by the policymakers.

Method: With help from Health Management Information System (HMIS) and UNICEF Bangladesh, we retrieved e-Tracker data for infants born between January 1, 2019, and December 31, 2021. Childhood vaccination coverage and dropout rates were determined using a Traditional approach traditionally used by WHO and a Conditional technique with a modified denominator. Using a multivariate logistic regression model, we examined the relationship between vaccination rates and birth cohorts, mother education, and location.

Result: The conditional estimation yielded a lower full vaccination coverage (OR = 53.84, p < .001), as well as high overall risk of bias. Loss to follow-up was generally high.

Conclusion: There is limited but promising evidence on the effectiveness of conversational AI interventions for smoking cessation. While all studies found benefit from conversational AI interventions, substantial heterogeneity means the results should be interpreted with caution. Given the rapid evolution and potential of AI interventions, further well-designed RCTs are warranted in this promising area.

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A systematic review of conversational artificial intelligence for smoking cessation
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Background: Conversational artificial intelligence (AI) (chatbots, dialogue systems and virtual agents) is an emerging tool for tobacco smoking cessation which has the potential to emulate personalised human support and increase engagement. We aimed to determine the effect of conversational AI interventions with or without standard smoking cessation interventions on smoking cessation outcomes among adults who smoke, compared to no intervention, placebo intervention or an active comparator.

Methods: A comprehensive search of six databases was completed in June 2022. Eligible studies included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) published since 2005. The primary outcome was sustained tobacco abstinence, self-reported and/or biochemically validated, at least 6 months. Secondary outcomes included point-prevalence abstinence, sustained abstinence of less than 6 months. Data extraction of cessation outcomes and risk of bias assessments was completed independently by two authors.

Results: Five RCTs met inclusion criteria (n=58,796) from 819 studies; all differing in setting, methodology, intervention, participants and endpoints. Conversational AI interventions included chatbots embedded in multi- and single component smartphone apps (n=3), a social media-based (n=1) chatbot, and an internet-based avatar (n=1). Random effects meta-analysis found participants in the conversational AI enhanced intervention were significantly more likely to quit smoking at the end of the trial compared to control group participants (RR = 1.61, 95% CI (1.21, 2.13), p = .001). High heterogeneity was found between studies (Q(4) = 53.84, p < .001), as well as high overall risk of bias. Loss to follow-up was generally high.
Changing dimensions in immunization: Implementation research on the E-tracker intervention for improving vaccination of children in Dhaka and Moulovibazar, Bangladesh

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Background: Achievement in the national Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) is globally recognized as an example in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs). However, the 2019 Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) shows that 84% of children are fully vaccinated nationally. Digital solutions like mobile phone help reduce vaccination program challenges. Therefore, Bangladesh has been implementing a pilot intervention of individual electronic tracking (e-tracking) of children in Moulovibazar District and Dhaka South City Corporation and planning to scale it up.

Objective: The current implementation research was conducted to understand the implementation process, success, and challenges of the e-Tracker system in Bangladesh and obtain lessons learned and scaling-up recommendations.

Methods: The study followed the embedded mixed-method design, including both beneficiaries and implementers. This study occurred in selected areas of Moulovibazar District and Zone-5 of Dhaka South City Corporation and lasted from 1st April to 30th June 2021. A secondary analysis of existing vaccination coverage data of both the e-Tracker and the paper-based system was performed. Data were analyzed using Re-AIM Implementation Framework.

Results: According to the implementors, they get individual accurate coverage data, minimize dropouts, avoid mistakes, monitor, and recognize invalid doses from a single device. The caregivers receive SMS reminders of the child's vaccination date, yet many reported not receiving the SMS regularly. The frontline workers, mostly from urban were comfortable using the e-Tracker app; however, the ageing rural field workers initially struggled to use the device. The e-tracker system creates additional load and requires regular troubleshooting and will require regular internet support and technical staff, especially from the government.

Conclusion: This study found that the e-tracker can produce accurate real-time data and identify dropouts; however, we need technology friendly manpower, feasible technology, the uninterrupted internet, and logistics support with a sustainable maintenance mechanism to implement and scale up this technology-dependent intervention successfully.

Mortality and Adverse Health Outcomes Associated with Telehealth: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic's contagion has forced healthcare to use telehealth. Evidence shows significant risks of telehealth use and potential issues that could compromise patient safety and decrease quality of care. This study aims to systematically review telehealth interventions assessed by randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and their effects.

Methods: We searched for randomized controlled trials of interventions to patients that received any type of telehealth tool as an intervention and compared it with a control group that also reported outcomes. We searched for PRISMA guideline English-language studies published until March 2021 in multiple databases including PubMed, Embase, and Scopus. Studies were categorized according to methodological quality, sample size, intervention characteristics, outcome, statistical significance, and direction of effects. A meta-analysis of sufficiently homogenous studies was conducted after quality assessment and data extraction.

Results: Of the 5,144 articles identified, 78 were included in the review. 8 were chosen to perform 2 separate meta-analyses (n=4 for each). The first assessed mortality rate in heart failure patients, showing the pooled relative risk of mortality to be 0.60 (95% CI, 0.0999-3.5478), p=0.42. The second assessed mortality in patients with cardiac implants: the pooled relative risk of mortality was 0.65 (95% CI, 0.4389-0.9541), p=0.028. Pooled qualitative assessment of the remaining studies was performed, producing two groups: telerehabilitation and miscellaneous studies.

Conclusions: The results suggest that monitoring patients using telehealth techniques is associated with 40% lower mortality risk among patients suffering from heart failure or cardiac implants, compared to those who received traditional care methods. Telerehabilitation was observed to be comparable with the conventional rehab methods. Telehealth applications that manage chronic disease resulted in lower or comparable mortality rates and hospitalization/re-admission rates. Cognitive behavioral and online psychotherapy show promise as alternative to conventional methods. Telehealth should be considered a safe alternative to traditional medical procedures.
Preliminary results from a multi-country survey investigating citizens’ attitudes towards personalized medicine and data sharing
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Background and objectives: Personalized medicine is defined as a medical model that aims to provide tailored prevention and treatment to individuals, potentially impacting healthcare systems worldwide. Nonetheless, it requires healthy citizens to share their health data to assess their health status correctly. With this survey, we investigate the attitudes of citizens in different EU countries towards personalized medicine and data sharing.
Methods: Through the YouGov platform, we distributed an online 30-question survey to citizens from 9 EU countries (Italy, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Spain, Hungary, Romania, and Poland). Inclusion criteria were 18 years of age or above, citizenship in an EU country, and living in an EU country. Participants not satisfying any of these criteria were excluded.
Participation was voluntary and unpaid. The survey was divided into four sections: Knowledge and opinions on personalized medicine and genetic tests, Data use and sharing, Personalized medicine governance, and Citizens’ needs. The performed statistical analysis is descriptive and comparative, including univariate tests (T-Test, Mann-Whitney test, chi-square test). The STATA 16 software is used to perform statistical analysis. A significance threshold was set at p < 0.05.
Results: 6500 citizens from 8 EU countries participated: 1000 from Italy, 1000 from Germany, 1000 from France, 1000 from Spain, 1000 from the Netherlands, 500 from Hungary, 500 from Romania, and 500 from Poland. Participants were spread evenly across the age range 18-99. Detailed statistical analysis is still ongoing, but preliminary results show attitudes to be more favorable in younger generations. In contrast, older people are generally more hesitant to share data for health purposes.
Conclusion: Personalized medicine can potentially change the classical medical paradigm of diagnosis-treatment towards a prevention-oriented system. Notably, an approach that considers people’s opinions is needed. Our work addresses this issue in detail with a multi-country approach.
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Feasibility of telemedicine in anaesthetic preoperative evaluation: the organisational management experience of a teaching hospital in Italy
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The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the essential role of remote healthcare solutions, following the isolation rules forcing the loss of follow-ups, thus implying a worldwide growth of disease burden and costs for health systems. This was turned into an opportunity as telemedicine is now - post-pandemic – an essential tool to lighten the pressure on hospitals and healthcare facilities, to ease health-related processes for both patients and physicians, to reduce possible complications implied by people aggregations in these structures, without reducing the overall quality of healthcare. San Raffaele Hospital was the first Italian hospital to provide a free telemedicine platform in 2020. We aimed to report the advantage of digitalisation, extend telemedicine to the preoperative anaesthesiological evaluation in minor surgeries, and assess patient and hospital-related outcomes to create a framework pattern. A literature review was performed to retrieve the state of knowledge, but Italy lacked real-life applications. This framework aimed to be faster and more patient-friendly, avoiding wasted resources and the overload of surgical waiting lists. Our pilot was meant to raise awareness on the topic and, as future perspectives, extend the pool of pre-surgical evaluations accessible by telemedicine. From the end of 2021, we started reconstructing the hospital’s clinical and administrative preoperative pathways. We recruited an anaesthesiologists team and started screening surgeries where preoperative evaluation could be led through remote consultation, therefore creating a framework proposal. Piloting this new process, surgeons freely enrolled patients, explaining the role of telemedicine in the preoperative procedure. A hospital administrative team accomplished the patients’ chart creation on the platform and followed-up the steps completeness. Patients were requested to upload previous medical records and fill out an anesthesiological survey. Surgery-specific routine screening exams were provided before the video-visit evaluation; further investigations were eventually requested. When anaesthesiological fitness was reached, patients could be hospitalised for surgery.
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Identification and classification of tobacco-promoting social media content at scale using deep learning: a mixed-methods study
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Background and Aim: Marketing activities of the tobacco industry on social media as an escape area have become salient in recent years. Whether its commercially motivated or not, exposure to tobacco-promoting content on social media is shown to influence subsequent tobacco use. Artificial intelligence technologies may help tackle this problem where existing policies and tools are insufficient for timely primary prevention. This study aims to develop an artificial intelligence powered tool that can automatically identify and classify tobacco-promoting content on social media.
Methods: This study is designed as a sequential mixed-methods study where qualitative analysis preceded quantitative one. A probabilistic sample (n=5000) from tobacco-related tweets that are published on Twitter in October 2020 (n=177,684) is selected. Four major tobacco-promotion mechanisms were identified deductively by qualitative content analysis. 27 trained volunteers deductively coded tweets into four mechanisms. The labelled dataset was used in supervised machine learning to finetune a pre-trained transformer-based language model (BERT) in multiple scenarios. The performance of predictions was compared with human coders. High-performing models predicted the tobacco promotion status for all tobacco-related tweets collected.
Results: Tobacco promotion in social media content was predicted with a recall of up to 87.8% and precision of up to 81.1%. The mean number of tobacco-promoting tweets per day was 2360.1 ± 599.4 and they constituted 39.8% of all tobacco-related tweets. Tobacco promotion was more frequent among tweets that are original, mentioned by another user, published at the night, and from a mobile device.
Conclusion: We developed an “infoveillance” tool that makes it possible to monitor tobacco-promoting social media content near real time. This tool may strengthen tobacco control policies and create new opportunities for health promotion practice.
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A Scoping Review of the Existing Telemedicine Applications in India: Learnings for the Future
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Background: Countries, including India, were quick to adopt telemedicine for delivering primary care in response to the widespread disruptions in routine healthcare delivery due to COVID-19 pandemic. This expedited adoption was critical and the challenges faced during this exigency could guide the design and delivery of future telemedicine applications for primary care delivery.
Methods: With an aim to identify challenges in delivering primary care via telemedicine technology in Indian context a scoping review was conducted using popular medical database (PUBMED) and largest database of peer-reviewed literature (SCOPUS). Drawing from the systems approach in healthcare delivery, the review findings challenges are summarized at four levels, patient, provider, healthcare organizations, and, policy.
Results: Out of the 247 search results, 13 articles met our inclusion criteria. This review highlighted that telemedicine facilitated continuity of care during COVID-19 but not without challenges. Low levels of education and computer literacy along with language barrier posed challenges at patient level. Providers were challenged due to limited skills in using systems, and had concerns related to efficiency and effectiveness of remote consultations, legal liabilities, and unethical behavior of patients. The healthcare delivery system faced challenges in ensuring an integrated care as there was lack of integration with diagnostics, pharmacies, and other departments. The current policy landscape falls short in addressing data privacy and security concerns, unethical behavior by patient, or provider, and regulating prescriptions of psychotropic drugs.
Conclusion: Telemedicine has the potential to improve primary healthcare delivery and address health system challenges even beyond COVID-19. The reviewed telemedicine applications in India mirrors the existing fragmented healthcare delivery system. There is a need to acknowledge and factor-in the interconnectedness of health system elements and organize health system elements...
Fostering exchange of genomic data between European countries for clinical and research purposes: the genomic data infrastructure (gdi) project

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Background and Objective: The COVID outbreak has required many person-hours of infection control and occupational health personnel within hospitals to identify the community or nosocomial origin of the infection, as well as case contacts between patients and healthcare professionals. Furthermore, nosocomial COVID represents a care-related infection and, as such, it can be one of the causes of complaints and/or requests for compensation by patients and caregivers. Having a rapid and reliable system for identifying the origin of COVID cases has the following advantages:The reduction of the commitment of dedicated healthcare personnel; Early identification of cases with possible image damage or medical-legal implications; The definition of an internal and external benchmark.

We tried to develop an algorithm that distinguished community, probably nosocomial, and nosocomial COVID cases, adapting the case definitions by the source of infection published by ECDC.

Methods: The algorithm validated by infection control personnel, was then implemented.

Results: The validation of the algorithm carried out on a n. 65 of COVID+ cases showed an initial per cent agreement of 56.9 %. The different attribution of the category was initially found for probably community cases, whose correct attribution was facilitated by the graphical interface of the application.

Conclusion: The esanjeevani program has been effective in providing affordable and timely access to healthcare services under esanjeevani with respect to patient-reported outcomes, acceptability of telemedicine among providers and clients, and their perceptions on service delivery.

Methods: A mixed method approach was used combining cross-sectional surveys and qualitative interviews with clients and providers. 500 clients and 119 health providers across five districts were surveyed, and in-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with 10 health providers and 20 clients. The analysis is guided by the implementation research framework suggested by the medical research council to identify processes and facilitators integral to shaping outcomes.

Findings: The findings indicate that esanjeevani is perceived as an affordable and easily accessible health service delivery platform – with clients emphasizing a reduction in health expenditure and improved provider availability. Overall, we estimate that telemedicine saved 21.59 km in distance traveled and 1,041.51 per health visit. Community health officers and frontline workers were identified as the primary drivers of the intervention. Providers also reported a high level of acceptability in terms of perceived usefulness and ease of use and highlighted the need for continued capacity building and behavior change to increase the adoption of the platform.

Conclusion: The esanjeevani program has been effective in providing affordable and timely access to healthcare services to patients in rural communities, especially women.
An exploration of mothers’ and fathers’ perspectives on a mhealth application to support parents in the first 1,000 days of life

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Background and objective: The first 1,000 days of life play a crucial role in the child’s health and development. However, existing mhealth solutions often provide unreliable information about this critical period, without considering the real needs of parents and, worse still, neglecting fathers. We explored the information needs of both parents for a hypothetical mobile application to support the first 1,000 days.

Methods: Between May and August 2022, we enrolled new and expectant parents attending an Institute for Maternal and Child Health in north-eastern Italy in a cross-sectional study. We administered a 39-item questionnaire on a 5-point Likert scale (0-not important at all; 4-absolutely essential) to assess the importance of a set of content about pregnancy and postpartum provided by the proposed application. Based on mean scores (M±SD), items with ratings greater than or equal to 3.5 were identified as top ranked items related to priority content.

Results: Priorities differed between mothers (n=94) and fathers (n=69). Five of the six top ranked items for fathers were related to “pregnancy”, including general information about pregnancy (3.7±0.6), information about possible infections (3.6±0.7), examinations to be performed (3.5±0.7), and delivery (3.5±0.7). Conversely, six of the nine top ranked items for mothers fell into the “postpartum” domain, including information about neonatal complications and warning signs (3.7±0.9), tips for the postpartum recovery process (3.5±0.8) and newborn care (3.5±0.7), information on breastfeeding practices (3.5±0.9), neonatal screening procedures (3.5±0.8), and risk prevention measures related to the newborn (3.5±1.1).

Conclusion: Overall, the fact that fathers focus on pregnancy might indicate that they are more “unprepared” for this phase compared to mothers who are ready to face the postpartum period. Valuing the different perspectives of mothers and fathers is essential to develop mHealth solutions that promote gender-equitable family empowerment to deftly navigate the first 1,000 days.

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Improving vaccine distribution on the “last mile” or in complex challenging situations

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Background and objective: Cold chain logistics still frequently stops at the final distribution centre before embarking on the tough ‘last mile/low-income settings’; more rudimentary transport takes over (human, donkey, bicycle, drone, SUV).

Recent WHO/UNICEF and independent reports sounded alarms as June 2022 data show global vaccination coverage continued to decline in 2021: 25 million infants missing out on lifesaving vaccines, due in part to supply-chain unavailability/disruptions that damaged at least 25% of vaccines (some cases up to 80% potency loss, the largest sustained decline in childcare vaccinations in approximately 30 years). In places of complex challenges around delivery (infrastructure, climate, floods, civil/ military conflicts, …), the objective is to progressively improve vaccine distribution – hence vaccine potency and overall impact by introducing innovative but inexpensive technologies, to reduce waste, inefficient deliveries, theft, fraud.

Methods: 2 simultaneous on-going levels:
- equip any carrier fleet, current and future, for position tracking and content status monitoring with basic robust IoT labels/tracking systems, avoiding manual data capturing, providing transparency of current ‘invisible’ units.
- introduce an active, rugged, compressor-based, self-refrigerating/autonomous, IoT-smart Cold Box/vaccine carrier, powered by solar and battery, with IoT components/sensors; currently under development; PoC pending WHO Certification.

* Trials/evaluation of transport ‘last mile’ by Health Authorities, vaccination programmes.

Results:
- massive increase of live data enabling analysis of deficiencies, hence remedies;
- reverse sample logistics becomes possible;
- overall vaccine potency increases dramatically;
- paradigm shift from random short-term to long-term controllable mobile cooling units.

Conclusion: Implementation of both aspects - upgrade of ‘invisible’ vaccine carriers and introduction of active, smart, carriers will significantly extend ‘last mile’ or ‘broad use’ vaccine logistics efficiency, facilitating coverage of Public Health Authorities’ vaccination campaigns in countries with issues.

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The overcoming of public health research data management chaos: exploratory study on research infrastructure implementation

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Background and objective: Digital healthcare research infrastructures integrate data, global health, people, processes, and technology. Public health decision-makers face problems of access to data and the current debate focuses on ethical and data protection issues, looking for systems’ interoperability constraints. The aim of this study is to understand the process of digital healthcare research infrastructures.

Methods: The study is a literature review on digital healthcare infrastructures integrating data supplemented with two use cases of public health research implementation focusing on data management and protection processes at different scales (centralized-national and distributed-federated).

Results: The use cases presented are different in scales and nature, having multiple levels of constraints in the research infrastructure pipeline.
1. National, Portugal: literature identifies the bottleneck at the implementation and interoperability levels, for research systems. Review on national data protection emphasizes official deliberations, since the European general data protection regulation (GDPR) launch, focusing on health databases protection, the need of improving communication among institutions and professionals, and less bureaucratic processes for local implementation of health information systems. 2. Europe (EU) member states: review on EU official decisions on the adequate protection of personal data in the context of international research data flows, points to the need of FAIR processes and share of data. The bottleneck seems to be at national health security level, where policy dialogue is of major importance and national affairs need to be protected. Sharing data can vulnerable, therefore is controlled, sometimes not reflecting the process.

Conclusion: Jurisprudence, official and unofficial institutional documents, and peer review research publications give an important documental subtract for this research. First-hand experience will contribute to the reveal and validation of main constraints and possible solutions for the research problem. A roadmap for health research data protection implementation, in Portugal following the EU context is being set-up.

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Tooth detection and numbering in panoramic radiographs using an artificial intelligence approach

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Introduction: Panoramic radiography is an imaging method for displaying maxillary and mandibular teeth together with their supporting structures. Artificial intelligence (AI) system was used to detect and number teeth on panoramic radiographs.
Methods: A data set of 600 randomly chosen panoramic radiographs of adults was used to train the system. The teeth numbering module classifies detected teeth images according to the FDI notation. It utilizes the classical VGG-16 CNN for the spatial arrangement of teeth.

Results: The total numbers of true positive, false positive, and false negative results were recorded and consequently, the estimated sensitivity, precision, and F-measure were 0.9652, and 0.9066, respectively.

Conclusions: The deep convolutional neural network system was successful in detecting and numbering teeth. Clinicians can use AI systems to detect and number teeth on panoramic radiographs, cephalometric landmark detection, teeth structures segmentation and teeth classification for dental recording.

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Pathways to a public oral health for indigenous peoples: the use of the performance indicators evaluation matrix
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Background/objective
The management of indigenous oral health makes use of the indigenous health care information system (siasi in portuguese), among other functions, to monitor the impact of the actions performed by monitoring health indicators. In the context of oral health, although there are performance indicators dedicated to dental practice, these are not specifically dedicated to the context of indigenous oral health. Thus, especially since the coordination of the secretariat for indigenous health (sesai in portuguese) in 2010, several operational challenges have arisen, among them, the effectiveness of the siasi, with oral health data and indicators that can support the decision-making process of indigenous health and autonomy among this fragile population. By building a denutrition cohort, computing successive body-mass indexes (BMI), following all the residents' health events, including falls, hospitalizations and deaths, adding pathologies, risk factors and CN, we can predict residents' denutrition.

Methods: First, we selected all residents with at least one transmission, from August 29, 2022 to October 02, 2022 from all 280 NH. We will follow them for twenty weeks, starting August 29. We extracted residents' age, sex, autonomy level, comorbidities, risks, hospitalizations, deaths, exits events as well as their BMI over time. Second, we labelled four BMI classes according to HAS (High Health Authority thresholds): emaciated = below 20, undernourished = [20 – 22], well fed = [22 – 30], heavy = above 30. We added also 30 main pathologies classes/labels to this BMI, following the residents' CN, we can predict residents' denutrition.

Results: We built a 21,856 residents cohort with 15,886 (73.4%) women and 5,771 men of mean age 87.6 +/- 8.2. We found 5,418 (25%) emaciated, 4.9 times more than the overall population. The correlation between BMI and the other covariates were: correlation between BMI and the other covariates were: BMI over time. Second, we labelled four BMI classes according to HAS (High Health Authority thresholds): emaciated = below 20, undernourished = [20 – 22], well fed = [22 – 30], heavy = above 30. We added also 30 main pathologies classes/labels to this BMI, following the residents' CN, we can predict residents' denutrition.

Conclusion: The 'emaciated', being slightly older, are particularly at risk. Adding CN labelled health information will deepen our residents' profile understanding and improve survival.

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Implementing a Pregnant Women And Birth Registry in Karachi, Pakistan to provide digital identity to newborns and administer birth dose vaccinations
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Background and objective: Despite concerted efforts to achieve universal and equitable immunization coverage, many children are still missed since they have no formal record of existence, making it difficult to track these ‘invisible’ children. We developed an electronic pregnant women and birth registry (pwbr) module that enrols pregnant women and newborns visiting birthing facilities into a centralized database connected to the provincial electronic immunization registry (zindagi mehfuzz; zm eir) in sindh province, pakistan.

Methods: We implemented the pwbr module at 15 birthing facilities in 8 ‘super high-risk union councils’ (shrucs) in karachi, based on the prevalence and circulation of poliovirus and low routine immunization coverage. Pregnant women and their newborns were enrolled into the pwbr at the birthing facility through assigning them a unique qr-code based identifier that linked them to the provincial eir. We evaluated the impact of the pwbr on birth dose immunization coverage and timeliness among enrolled newborns.

Results: Between november 10, 2020, and december 31, 2021, we enrolled 33,335 pregnant women and 99.5% (17,942/18,021) of the children born at the birthing facilities. 88% (15,712/17,945) of the newborns were administered the birth dose of the polio vaccine at the facility, of which 99% (15,666/15,712) were vaccinated within 24-hours of birth. We observed that coverage rate for birth dose polio vaccine (93%) was higher among children enrolled in the eir through pwbr compared to those enrolled through other modalities (immunization centers, outreach, etc.) (43%).Timeliness of subsequent vaccines was also higher for children enrolled through pwbr compared to those enrolled through other modalities.

Conclusion: A birth registry module integrated in existing lmic health systems can effectively provide newborns with a digital identity and link them to the health system for effectively tracking their immunization status till completion.

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Designing and developing a telehealth services implementation model for tribal areas in nashik district, maharashtra
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Introduction: Telemedicine canvas was developed to be used as a template to design and develop telehealth interventions in a given geographical or cultural context. Villages in the tribal area of nashik district, maharashtra in India, have little to no access to primary health care services. The areas are poorly connected to the main city of nashik and at times completely cut off during the monsoon season. Telemedicine will enable the villages to access good quality primary healthcare without the need to travel long distances.

Aim: To design and develop telehealth services for tribal communities materials and methods: a community needs assessment was conducted to identify the scope of work, context, challenges, and opportunities through in-depth interviews with community members, health workers, and local health providers. The implementation team, doctors, and internal evaluation team conducted a workshop to map priorities, opinions, and perceptions using the telemedicine canvas. The workshop was followed by a baseline survey to gather data for socio-demographic, gestational, wash, health access, and expenditure data from the community.

Findings: The community needs assessment helped focus the discussions during the workshop and helped define the goals and scope of work of the program. Discussions guided by the telemedicine canvas helped develop a theory of change, requirements for the software application, and baseline survey. The
Creating a clinical decision-making algorithm in order to build a
on health knowledge repository to help support and improve the
public health surveillance system
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Recording and reporting diseases within the community is still a high burden and in a country such as Mozambique, with low capacity for risk management of emerging and re-emerging diseases especially in remote areas, early detection or capture has been considered crucial. Using mobile devices to capture disease cases have enhanced timely reporting and prompt response of disease events, particularly those cases that do not report to the health facilities, preventing the health surveillance system from being able to assemble and include the information in their database for future decision-making purposes. Nevertheless, these same captured events can be used as a tool to promote early detection of cases, through the prediction of likely disease conditions based on the signs and symptoms reported, to contribute for the reduction of disease spread and the occurrence of pandemics and at the same time promoting and enhancing local capacity for case management.
Health technicians from health facilities will be traced and asked to participate in a questionnaire-based interview, where data on their experience with clinical manifestations of emerging and re-emerging disease, as well as endemic disease cases will be compiled. This data will then be compared to a preset clinical manifestations scores map, which will then be weighed and associated with a particular disease through a logistic regression model which is able to obtain the probability of occurrence of a particular event, as well as the influence of each individual variable on the event studied. By the end of this study, a combined set of clinical manifestations will be used to capture and determine the probability of the occurrence of a correspondent set of diseases in a determined place, in order to enhance the local capacity to address health related issues, whilst also timely reporting to the national and subnational level.

Assessment of quality attributes impacting end-users’ experience with mobile health applications in saudi arabia: A systematic review
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While a number of mobile health apps are available for managing prescriptions, managing chronic care, managing womens health, managing personal health data, managing healthcare and fitness, and managing nutrition and diet. The usability of the apps is what determines their success. The purpose of this systematic research was to evaluate the quality factors influencing end-user satisfaction with mobile health applications in Saudi Arabia. For this systematic review, which included the most recent literature (2017–2022) on end-user experiences with mobile health applications in Saudi Arabia, we searched Pubmed, Medline, CINAHL, Embase, Google Scholar, Springer Link, Saudi digital library (SDL), Association of computing machinery (ACM) digital library, and IEEE Xplore databases. The identified papers were evaluated using PRISMA criteria and critical appraisal methods. 5008 duplicate articles were removed from all databases that had been searched after the original search. Furthermore, after looking at their titles and abstracts, 1941 papers were taken out of the study. Based on the aforementioned standards, the main author and co-author reviewed and chose the remaining 102 articles. There were 21 publications total in this study that were deemed to be acceptable. All of the chosen studies interviewed 15727 people in total. The most popular mobile health apps among the chosen studies were reported to be Tawakklin, Tabaud, Seha, Mawid, Tataman, Ana Alsukary, and Sehhaty. In the

Infectious disease tracker-mysejahtera mobile apps
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Background and objective: Infectious disease tracker is a feature in MySejahtera mobile health apps that provides real time number of active infectious disease cases location namely dengue fever, human and animal rabies, measles, hand-foot-mouth disease (HFMD), and tuberculosis. The locations of reported cases are mapped to display the numbers of active cases around any selected search point. Hence, public will be able to see the number of active cases for each disease reported from their point of search.
Methods: Verified reports of each diseases were analyze and geocoded by Malaysian health authority. Mapping of the geocoded data from each infectious disease case to the corresponding point on a map. The number of infectious disease cases shown does not include the name, address, latitude, or longitude or any means of disclosing the patients' exact coordinates. The duration of active cases are varies from one disease to another while the distance depends on the type of infectious disease. It ranges from a radius of 200 metres for dengue cases and up to a radius of 5 km for hand-foot-and-mouth disease.
Conclusion: This feature is mainly to create awareness among the public regarding the risk of infectious diseases that may exist around their area. High risk individuals (children, elderly, immunocompromised) can avoid from going into areas with high number of active cases. The community can arrange for cleaning campaign and conveying the information via social circle (e.g. WhatsApp group, Telegram channel, Facebook) especially during gatherings. This approach advocates the shift from a disease-oriented model to a person-centred wellness approach. The health authority and society work together in more effective ways of communicating about the virus, and how public able to keep themselves safe. This initiative indirectly empowering the public with health information towards putting a stop to an outbreak and improves population health.

Human factor on data safety: Resident doctors attitude towards cybersecurity on the workplace
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New health technologies bring hope for a better and more efficient process of care. However, the use of new technologies entails new doubts on efficacy and safety. Verizons 2018 Data Breach Investigation Report found out that the healthcare sector was the most affected one by personal data breaches, accounting for 24% of all found breaches. Researchers at Stanford University calculated that about 88% of all data breaches are caused by human error. This study aimed to investigate this topic by collecting results of a survey on cyber security in the workplace among resident doctors of the IRCCS Pollicino Gemelli. Based on previously published and verified works, this survey followed a cross-sectional study approach. Sixty-three correct statements related to knowledge, behavior, and attitudes of resident doctors were submitted. Doctors were invited to answer whether they didn’t know, agreed, or disagreed with the stated sentence. Zohosurvey®, an online service, was used to deliver the file link, and to take attendance and collect data. Fifty resident doctors answered to the invitation. All responders gave feedbacks to all 63 questions. The behavior section saw the highest number of shared “agree” answers, especially regarding the need not to post content related to work on social media (88.46%) and to use different passwords for different accounts (88.46%). Similarly, the attitude section registered a high number of “agree” answers, especially regarding social networks, in particular referring to avoiding to post sensitive material (88.46%) and the importance not to use the same password for social networks and work mails (88.46%). A high number of “disagree” answers related to the knowledge section. This survey highlighted how, although good behaviors and attitudes towards cyber security already exist among responders, there is the need to focus on knowledge, with lessons and educative material to fill the gap which brought

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Telerehealth as a tool to optimize the pre-hospital pathway: An extreme case study in southern Italy
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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on health systems around the world. In particular, the suspension of scheduled surgical activities, guaranteeing only urgent surgeries, has inevitably lengthened the waiting time for treatment of patients with a diagnosis other than COVID-19, resulting in inefficient management of the operating rooms. This study aims to describe the advantages of telerehealth services for managing patient operations and care. METHODS This study, focusing on a dataset including 166 major surgery interventions from the data warehouse of the “Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza Research Hospital” (Italy) from January 2021 to November 2022, examined, in particular, the Pre-hospital Pathway. The research, analyzing the leading Key Performance Indicators and comparing them between the two years of investigation (2021 in the absence and 2022 in the presence of the teleshospital service), highlighted potential changes in organizational and operational dynamics. RESULTS The main results indicate a better efficiency of the Time Management of the operating room. The data show a significant reduction “of the index of re-planning of surgical operations” from 16.27% in 2021 to 7.5% in 2022. In addition, the number of surgeries performed in the operating room has been optimized from 71.4% in 2021 to 90% in 2022. CONCLUSION Introducing the teleshospital service in the Pre-hospital Pathway is a valuable tool to spread the culture of Change Management within the health organization. Enhanced operations management and improved patient experience are the tangible results of this study. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A58
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The use of social media-communities by diabetes patients - a scoping review
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Background and objective: There are over 420 million people with diabetes worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the number of diabetes-related deaths will double by 2030. Living with diabetes requires the ability to seek and apply health information. The aim of the scoping review is to find out what evidence is available for social media usage by diabetes patients and whether it is being used to search for health information or to obtain emotional support.
Methods: A scoping review was conducted to report relevant literature published prior to 2022. Attention was paid to the emphasis of digital health literacy, emotional support and variations within the different studies. Results: There are a lot of new methodological approaches, which are published frequently as pioneering work. Emotional support often plays a more important role in the use of social media than seeking health information, but in-depth understanding and explanatory patterns are lacking. Conclusion: Future studies should investigate what explanatory patterns can be used to understand social media use by diabetes patients. Those would allow improved targeted health promotion and prevention measures.
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Telere medicine and chronic patient: perceived effectiveness of asthmatic children’s caregivers
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Introduction: The outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic and the restrictions imposed to limit Sars-CoV-2 circulation have promoted the use of teleremedicine as an alternative method of assistance, especially for chronic patients. The aim of the study was to evaluate the perceived effectiveness of introducing teleremedicine into the diagnostic therapeutic-educational pathway (DTEP) of asthmatic children treated at the “Io e l’Asma” Centre of the Children Hospital, ASST Spedali Civili in Brescia, Italy.
Methods: From July to September 2022, a questionnaire was administered to a sample of caregivers of asthmatic children who made at least one teleremedicine visit in the period between March 2020 and September 2022. The 28-questions questionnaire was divided into three macro-areas concerning subject personal data, number and type of visits and perception about the visits, respectively. Results: We collected 108 questionnaires. Most of the subjects were parents, female and Italian, and participated in more than one teleremedicine visit: 58% of the subjects were satisfied of the organization of the teleremedicine visits, stating they were willing to continue them even after the pandemic had ended. Furthermore, 75% of subjects experienced empathy with the doctor despite the distance, in contrast with the belief about teleremedicine which claims that the absence of direct contact between doctor and patient negatively affects the conduction of the visit.
Conclusions: Teleremedicine at the Io e l’Asma Centre was introduced for necessity in 2020, during the pandemic; but, its sudden introduction did not allow the planning of a gradual integration strategy between traditional and teleremedicine visits, and better preparation and training of patients and practitioners. However, the results of the study showed that the caregivers of asthmatic children appreciated use of teleremedicine for assistance of asthma which could integrate the traditional approach for treating the disease.
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Methodological approaches based on machine learning in the use of big data in public health: a systematic review
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Background and objective: Since the past few years, there has been a growing interest for the use of massive amounts of data - i.e., the Big Data - in medical research, for their potential role in changing the approach to personal care, medical care and public health. However, part of the difficulties in introducing Big Data in Public Health is constituted by the problem of abandoning the classical statistical methodology in favour of the methodologies mainly based on machine learning (ML). We performed a systematic review to investigate the ML methodologies used in studies of interest for public health, with particular attention to their development and validation.
Methods: The research was performed in PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases. Studies investigating risk prediction reporting use of ML methodologies in public health fields of interest were included. The following data were extracted: study design, target population, data source, type of machine learning algorithm used, study objective, methodological approaches used in the development of the ML algorithms.
Results: The search retrieved 26340 records. 26 studies were included. 15 studies used Random Forest models, while the use of other types of models was more sporadic. The risk of overfitting of the models developed in the 24 studies that used supervised algorithms, based on tuning methods, internal validation methods and external validation methods, was found to be high in 6 studies, low in 15 studies and minimal in 3 studies.
Conclusions: Almost a third of the studies used approaches inadequate for the tuning, training, and validation of machine learning algorithms. Only three studies applied appropriate external validation techniques. These methodologies will have to be carefully guided, both in the standardization of their development, and in the assessment of their effectiveness, to ensure that their potential can bring real benefits to the entire population.
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Exploring data visualizations as a tool to make ai more accessible for qualitative researchers in the healthcare field
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Introduction: AI tools and techniques can be used effectively for qualitative research, allowing for more efficient and efficient data analysis. However, the integration of AI into qualitative research can be challenging for researchers, particularly those with limited technical knowledge.
Methods: We conducted a scoping review to explore the use of data visualizations as a tool to make AI more accessible for qualitative researchers in the healthcare field. The search was conducted in PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases. Studies investigating data visualizations in qualitative research were included. The following data were extracted: study design, target population, data source, type of AI algorithm used, study objective, methodological approaches used in the development of the AI algorithms.
Results: The search retrieved 26340 records. 26 studies were included. 15 studies used Random Forest models, while the use of other types of models was more sporadic. The risk of overfitting of the models developed in the 24 studies that used supervised algorithms, based on tuning methods, internal validation methods and external validation methods, was found to be high in 6 studies, low in 15 studies and minimal in 3 studies.
Conclusions: Almost a third of the studies used approaches inadequate for the tuning, training, and validation of machine learning algorithms. Only three studies applied appropriate external validation techniques. These methodologies will have to be carefully guided, both in the standardization of their development, and in the assessment of their effectiveness, to ensure that their potential can bring real benefits to the entire population.
Tobacco consumption in the middle-east region is very high. Many smoking...
and items outside the scope of the review. A total of 67 articles were analyzed in depth. Results: The 67 studies in our final sample come from 25 countries, with the UK, Australia, Canada, and the US being the most represented. In terms of populations of interest, about 45% of the studies in our sample specifically focus on medical doctors, and some 37% generically target healthcare workers. Prescription is the most frequently investigated behavior, followed by hand hygiene. Guidelines significantly influence behavior in the intended direction in less than half of the studies. Results are mixed in more than one-fifth of the cases and significant but contrary to expectations in 18% of reviewed articles. In terms of research design, most studies are based on quantitative methodologies, followed by qualitative work, literature reviews, and theoretical contributions. Conclusions: The study speaks to academics and healthcare professionals alike, aiming to improve the effectiveness of guidelines as a tool for positively changing behavior in the healthcare context. It provides an exhaustive mapping of the relationship between guidelines and behavioral changes in health professionals, including the factors that mediate or moderate this relationship and the methodologies adopted in this research area.

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Use of telehealth resources in primary care and its association with facing the COVID-19 pandemic in Minas Gerais, Brazil
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Background and Objective: Use of telehealth resources increased dramatically during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study set out to examine associations between the level of incorporation of telehealth resources and the level of Primary Health Care structuring to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Methods: A cross-sectional study carried out at the end of 2020, with a sample of 260 Primary Health Care working in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Two variables were created - Level of the Primary Health Care structuring to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic and Level of telehealth structuring, involving: Telehealth-based training targeting the community, Telehealth-based medication strategies, number of computers and electronic devices, consultations and monitoring of COVID-19 patients using Telehealth resources, Information and Communication Tecnologies - and Telehealth-based monitoring of chronic patients, internet availability and teleactivities. Associations between variables were examined using the Tukey's test for multiple comparisons and the Spearman correlation. Variables associated with socioeconomic dimensions and healthcare were also analyzed. Results: Levels of telehealth structuring in Primary Health Care ranged from poor (43%) to regular (40%) in most cases. Most Primary Health Care teams had regular (56%) or good (37%) levels of Primary Health Care structuring to deal with the pandemic. Telehealth use and COVID-19 tackling ability were significantly correlated (p<0.050). The higher the level of telehealth use, the better the ability to deal with COVID-19 (0.45: p<0.001). No correlations with human development index, number of hospital beds and percentage of health insurance plans were detected. Primary Health Care was structured to tackle the pandemic. However, there is a lot to be done before telehealth resources are effectively incorporated into Primary Health Care. Conclusions: Whenever incorporated, telehealth resources contributed a more robust primary care structuring to deal the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Preventing public health crises: an expert system using Big Data and AI in combating the spread of health misinformation
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Background and Objective: Health misinformation disseminated on social media has detrimentally affected the general population's attitudes toward public health measures, leading to costly and harmful public health crises around the world. Currently, public health officials cannot mitigate these health misinformation trends due to a lack of a comprehensive expert system capable of collecting and analyzing large amounts of social media data. The objective of this study is to design and develop a big data pipeline and ecosystem for the identification and analysis of health misinformation on social media named the Misinformation Analysis System (MAS).
Methods: Python, the Twitter V2 API, and the Elastic Stack are the main technologies used in developing the MAS system. The MAS system extracts social media data from the Twitter V2 API using its Data Extraction Framework and applies automatic health misinformation analysis using a pre-trained Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) Topic Model, Sentiment Analyzer, and Information Disorder Identification machine learning model. The analyzed data is then visualized through dashboards and analytics after being loaded into the Elastic Cloud deployment.
Results: The system is performing efficiently and accurately. Independent investigators have successfully utilized the system to extract significant insights for a fluoride-related health misinformation use case, spanning a period of 6 years, from 2015 to 2021. The system is currently being used for a vaccine hesitancy use case, spanning a period of 15 years, from 2007 to 2022, and a heat-related illnesses use case (2011 to 2022), respectively.
Conclusions: The novel MAS expert system has the potential to help public health officials globally to detect and analyze misleading health information. Moreover, this system can grow to integrate social media data from multiple sources into dashboards for a multiplatform analysis and to support social media data written in non-Western languages.

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Mental health topics in social media during the COVID-19 pandemic - a literature review
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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has increased psychological distress and the use of social media, especially in young people. The continual use of social media can undermine people's mental well-being. However, social media can provide peer support by enabling people to share their mental health experiences. Still, little is known about mental health communication on social media during the pandemic. The aim of this review is to describe the existing research related to mental health communication on social media during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Methods: The peer-reviewed literature was reviewed using the search terms, such as social media, mental health, and COVID-19. The databases used were APA PsycINFO, CINAHL, Pubmed, and Web of Science. A manual search was also

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conducted. Studies were excluded if the study population consisted of the elderly or social-/healthcare professionals, or if the mental health conversations were related to specific health problems or specific peer-support groups and networks. The search resulted in 1970 references, of which 19 studies were selected.

Results: The studies (N=19) were conducted in North America (63%), in Asia (32%), and in Australia (5%). Machine learning was used in the majority of the studies. The studies examined communication on Twitter (58%), Reddit (26%), Sina Weibo (11%), and YouTube (5%). The communicated mental health topics included depression, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, fatigue, poor sleep quality, stress, and feelings of loneliness and fear. Peer support and advice were also communicated. Conclusions: Mental health topics are communicated via social media, suggesting even potentially emerging, mental health topics. The existing research focuses mainly on Twitter; therefore, research is needed on other commonly used social media platforms among adolescents, such as YouTube. Research regarding users' experiences with peer support on social media is also needed.

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Use of social media associated with health promotion: a new reality in Dentistry
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Health education, whether face-to-face or using digital tools, acts as an interdisciplinary process of knowledge construction. The Serviço Social do Comércio – Rio de Janeiro (Social Service of Commerce - Rio de Janeiro) (SESC-RJ) has health prevention as its premise, valuing educational activities throughout the client’s care. With the COVID-19 pandemic, social media stood out as a tool to maintain these activities. This study intends to carry out a research on the dissemination of health promotion information by Sesc RJ Dentistry, through the Instagram profiles @sescrciario and @sescantauliaizir in publications in the format of reels, and to evaluate the importance of this practice even after the return of face-to-face activities. A metric evaluation regarding the number of posts in the format of reels and their views was performed from May 2021 to October 2022; in addition to a survey regarding the monthly average of face-to-face attendances in health education promoted by dental clinic of Sesc Santa Luzia in 2019 and 2022. All these data were extracted from the Sesc statistical system, which are accounted for in the month following production, based in Public Domain information and available in aggregate form, without individual identification. Sesc RJ has an amount of 78 publications and a monthly average of 45623 views. And the number of publications regarding Sesc Santa Luzia is 68 and 5138, respectively. The monthly average of face-to-face dental appointment at Sesc Santa Luzia in 2019 was 2557 while from March to October 2022, the number of patients was 2563. According to the results obtained, it was ascertain that the alternative of expanding knowledge in health through the technological approach was successful and that it should be maintained even after the end of the social isolation. Thus, social media reinforced health education in the dissemination of knowledge.

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The “Octopus” project: a digital health model for suppling glaucoma care in Italy
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Background: The current guidelines for glaucoma management suggest that patients perform a mean of three eye examinations per year associated with functional/structural exams. However, most of the primary territorial centers (ASL) are not equipped with the instruments for glaucoma diagnosis/follow-up. Therefore, these tests are carried out exclusively at the secondary specialized referral centers leading to a progressive overcrowding of the structure, increasing in waiting times and difficulties in ensuring an adequate continuity of care for glaucoma patients. Methods: we analyzed the current territorial and hospital outpatient activity in order to find critical areas, specific problems and needs. The project will embrace two phases: definition of the network and digital platform and creation of a “point of care (POC)” physically located within the ASL and managed by the secondary referral center. The POC will be equipped with all the instruments required for the complete follow-up of the stable glaucoma patients.

Results: The digital platform provides a strong connection between the healthcare infrastructures both on the administrative, technical and clinical level allowing to share critical patients’ data including the exams’ results. The actors involved will provide, through the platform, all the clinical patients’ data necessary to send stable patients from the secondary referral center to the POC or to send cases that require para-surgical/surgical management or specialist evaluation from the ASL to the secondary referral center. The visit or further diagnostic tests will be scheduled online, through a shared agenda, with a significant reduction of the waiting list allowing to schedule the periodic follow-up based on the individual risk level. Conclusion: The integrated digital network could improve the patient management, the effectiveness and efficiency of the healthcare system ensuring the continuity of care for the management of chronic-degenerative disease.

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The evaluation of the use of digital media as a tool in oral health education strategy at the odontosec mobile unit
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Introduction: Inserted in a broad concept of health, the promotion of oral health transends the technical dimension of dental practice. Therefore, the need and efforts through Oral Health Education increase, with the purpose of enlightening the population about oral diseases and encouraging changes in general habits. During the COVID-19 pandemic, face-to-face activities were restricted, so digital media (YouTube, facebook and Instagram) emerged as an alternative for sharing content, aiming to promote health, prevent disease and continue the dissemination of knowledge, provide people with simple and low-cost alternatives for their well-being and better quality of life.

Aim: Quantitative evaluation of the use of digital media as a tool in the Oral Health Education strategy by the dental team of the Mobile Unit OdontoSesc, which belongs to the Social Service of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro.

Methodology: A quantitative exploratory study, based on an institutional database system (Planning and Execution System - SPE), which presents the number of views collected in posts on digital media, from January to December 2022. The posts were weekly or fortnightly, with content related to the main complaints and demands previously observed with face-to-face consultations. The contents were produced in short forms (videos and reels).

Results: The content shared on digital media had a reach of 71683 views/year, which represented an additional 66% in face-to-face educational activities.

Conclusion: The success presented by the new implementation strategy in the activity restriction period led the tool to be used, concomitantly, with face-to-face health education actions, aiming at a greater population reach and dissemination of knowledge, to foster familiarity and collaborate for a better quality of life for the population.

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Dashboard as a public transparency tool for management and planning data in Brazilian healthcare system
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Aim: The project Objective: Brazil has a public unified healthcare system named sistema Unico de Saúde (SUS). Healthcare management, financing and delivery are responsibilities of the three levels of government, the union, states, and municipalities. For monitoring and control, managers must fill in data in several planning tools, such as the current manager planning system called Digisus Gestor Modulo Planejamento (DGMP), in order to guarantee transparency about the status of the health planning and management mandatory documents. Those documents might go under further evaluation by the health council, which is the collegiate that acts in the formulation of strategies and as a society control
of health policies implementation in the corresponding government level. The objective of our project is to present the newly developed dashboard as a tool offering public transparency and enabling comparative analyses of sus planning instruments status.

Methods: A team of ministry of health professionals developed the dashboard between July 2021 and June 2022, in weekly meetings under constant cooperation and collective effort, using microsoft power BI as supporting technology.

Results: Maps, graphs and tables illustrate the situation of sus planning and management instruments in the dashboard, providing a public, friendly interface that is easily available. This technological innovation makes it possible to display the status of sus planning instruments in government levels and health regions. Furthermore, the application of a spatial clipping frame provides the basis to elaborate technical reports and qualitative analyses of those instruments. Dashboard available at website: https://issauade.com.br/paineldgmp.

Conclusion: The dashboard innovates by providing transparency of Brazilian elaborate technical reports and qualitative analyses of those instruments. Furthermore, the application of a spatial clipping frame provides the basis to the status of sus planning instruments in government levels and health regions. These has been implemented by the users themselves. However, long-term improvement in the quality of life score and an increase in the weekly frequency of following up on healthy eating, fruit and vegetable consumption, capillary blood glucose measurement and clinical examination of the feet. There was no observed lack of standard electronic FP FHSIS tools that facilitates consolidation and validation led to the development of excel-based tools with varying set-up depending on an area's data needs. Despite availability of e-tools, some continue to use paper-based tools due to unavailability of equipment, limited skill, or error in the e-tool itself.

Conclusion: Overall, despite these challenges, short-term solutions to address these has been implemented by the users themselves. However, long-term resolution would depend largely on support and direction from the national DOH.

Patient Experience of Using Telehealth Services during COVID-19 in Dubai Health Authority: A cross sectional Electronic Survey

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Background and Objective: During the COVID-19 pandemic, many healthcare systems shifted to the utilization of telehealth to ensure the continuity of healthcare services (1,2,3). Hence, Dubai Health Authority (DHA), the government entity that oversees healthcare services in the Emirate of Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), has adopted the telehealth model in outpatient settings. Therefore, this study aims to examine patients’ telehealth usability during COVID-19 in Dubai.

Methods: A cross-sectional study adopted Telehealth Usability Questionnaire (TUQ). A total of 64,173 participants who used telehealth services during 2020 – 2021 were recruited from the electronic medical record to participate in electronic survey from October to December 2022. The survey was administered through DHA text messaging system. The survey examined participants' characteristics within the six domains of TUQ with a Likert scale. Frequency, percentage, and weighted mean score percentages were used as descriptive statistics to analyze this data.

Results: A total of 1,535 participants completed the survey. The overall TUQ showed the mean age of users was 43.37 years (±11.67 SD). More than half of the users were females (65.21%), the majority were married (74.46%), of a UAE nationality (83.58%), had higher education (56.68%), and were currently working (57.13%). Consultations and COVID-19-related concerns (45.14%), medication refills (19.80%), and laboratory tests (18.24%) were the main reasons for telehealth visits. Weights of mean of TUQ six domains were usefulness (87.11%), ease of use and learnability (86.98%), interface quality (85.73%), interaction quality (86.44%), reliability (79.48%), and satisfaction and future use (86.44%).

Conclusion: Our study revealed high levels of usability and willingness to use telehealth services as an alternative modality to in-person consultations among the participants of the survey. Our results support the implementation of telehealth services in DHA; however, further studies are required to understand the applicability of telehealth after COVID-19 and how to further improve satisfaction.

Education in type 1 diabetes mellitus through virtual method and its influence on metabolic control - a pilot study

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Background: Diabetes education groups exist to support self-care and can take place in many ways, including through technologies. Barriers associated with participating in face-to-face groups can be overcome with the use of digital health interventions and it is perceived that there is a knowledge breach in relation to studies that address this issue with intervention methodologies.

Objective: To develop a virtual type 1 diabetes education program lasting 12 weeks; to measure self-care and quality of life before and after the intervention and to evaluate the effectiveness of the virtual program in the metabolic control.

Method: This is a methodological study, based on a diabetes education protocol in virtual format. This protocol consists in sending educational messages through a WhatsApp group. Before and after the intervention, clinical and laboratory data on glycemic control were collected, and the Diabetes Quality of Life Measurement Questionnaire (DQLMQ-Brazil) and part of the Diabetes Self-Care Questionnaire (DSCQ) were applied.

Results: The educational material was based on the recommendations of the American Association of Diabetes Educators, and consisted of texts, images, infographics and links. The pilot project was executed with 6 people, with an average age of 31 and average time since diagnosis of 14.6 years. There was an improvement in the quality of life score and an increase in the weekly frequency of following up on healthy eating, fruit and vegetable consumption, capillary blood glucose measurement and clinical examination of the feet. There was no statistical significance in the analyzed variables.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the diabetes education tool built is practical to implement and has increased access capacity, and can be used by various professionals and health institutions.
dwellers where digital illiteracy and digital divide is significant. Methods: The program was carried out from jul’21-dec22 in 9 different locations across 6 indian states. Communities belonged to lgbtqia, indigenous communities, migrant workers,slum dwellers and rural population. A team of community health workers were recruited for last mile health access. They advocated and facilitated the program on-ground. Qualified nurses, doctors, counselors, welfare officers and triage-agents were connected digitally through a health-tech platform.

Results: Program reached over 82,000 individuals. 2,075 medical cases were treated and 508 health information calls were facilitated. There was a positive uptake of the community-lead telemedicine services among the members. Presence of community health workers on-ground earned trust among the members, changing their health seeking behavior and solved for digital illiteracy and digital divide which were the pivotal factors for failure of telemedicine models. The cost of delivering one quality medical case was estimated at inr 96, similar quality consultations are priced over inr 400 in tier 2 cities. Conclusion: Telecare addresses health inequities and substantially bridges the access gap in low-resource and discriminated communities by providing personalized health information and building resilient healthy communities. The program demonstrated a new model of care that provides dignified and quality care to unheard voices and is scalable, adaptable and agile to other vulnerable health populations.

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Health information system evaluation tools: a scoping review and tool development
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Background: The purpose of this scoping review was to collect articles or reports that describe a framework or assessment tool used to evaluate a country or program's health information system with a specific interest in the assessment of an adolescent health information system. If an assessment is not found for adolescent health, we can then assess how each was used and define the domains in each tool. We then hope to adopt a time-efficient, collective, and exclusive tool that can be used to evaluate the adolescent health information system in humanitarian settings.

Methods: A scoping review was performed to find tools used to assess health information systems. MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, and Web of Sciences databases were searched as well as the reference lists of included articles. The main inclusion criteria were that the article or report had to describe the tool or framework used to measure a health information system of a country or program. Results: Out of 2366 articles, 34 articles and reports were found describing ten assessment tools. The most popular tools were the Performance of Routine Information System Management (PRISM) tools by MEASURE Evaluation, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) surveillance system guidelines, and the Health Metrics Network assessment tool. The assessed main domains were resources, human resources, data sources, indicators, data management, data quality, data demand, use, and stakeholder engagement. Most assessments were adapted from the original to fit country and program needs and were used in humanitarian settings.

Conclusion: No assessment tool was found to address adolescent health information needs precisely. With the different tools found, we choose the most critical domains of each tool to adopt as an assessment tool to address the adolescent health information system. This tool will be piloted in the occupied Palestinian territories, which is currently facing a humanitarian setting.

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Methodology for diagnosis of the current state of supply chain quality management in the maternal perinatal care route in disparate rural territories
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In Colombia, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection developed the Perinatal Maternal Care Route (RAMP), which seeks to guarantee comprehensive health care for pregnant women. However, when reviewing the health indicators in Colombia in recent years, negative results are perceived, especially in people from dispersed rural territories with an alarming increase in cases of maternal and perinatal mortality. Therefore, this study focused on maternal and perinatal health in dispersed rural communities, bearing in mind that they face geographic, economic, and social barriers. The objective of this work was to define and apply a diagnostic methodology for the state of the RAMP to carry out an exhaustive analysis of the links in the chain through the Supply Chain Quality Management (SCQM) strategy in rural areas. municipalities of Santander de Quilichao and Caloto in Colombia. Descriptive-qualitative research. It included the phases of: inquire, define and ideate. A bibliographic search on SCQM analysis techniques was carried out and some classification methodologies were used to develop this proposal. This study confirms that the RAMP can be seen as a SCQM since it was possible to identify in a transversal way the relationships and flows that exist in this way, in addition, the development of this technique allowed to recognize in a systemic way the causes that are influencing the problem. of the route to propose control actions and alarms with greater integration between the levels of care. It was found that the main problems that affect the provision of services in the RAMP are the disconnection between actors, the fragmentation of the network of service providers, barriers to entry and user recruitment, and asymmetries in quality attributes. Developing a diagnosis adapted to dispersed rural territories made it possible to propose lines of action with a territorial approach to strengthen the RAMP.

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How to evaluate health and medical apps in public health - what are alternatives to randomized controlled trials?
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How people monitor their health has changed drastically during the last years since the widespread accessibility of smartphones. Since then, thousands of apps have been developed to promote health and prevent diseases. They can also improve the patient’s autonomy and reduce the workload on health professionals. However, these apps can also have downsides, as their evidence is not always available. Instead, some studies discuss a gap in long-term evidence regarding health apps. To tackle this, many countries started to regulate medical apps (a subgroup of health apps) as mobile medical devices. In Germany, the Digital Healthcare Act has regulated the prescription and reimbursement for medical apps as digital health applications (DiGA) since October 2020. To be listed as a DiGA, medical apps must demonstrate positive medical benefits and patient-relevant structural and procedural improvements through suitable methods (e.g., randomized controlled trials (RCT)). While RCTs are considered the gold standard for evaluating causal relationships between tools and resulting health outcomes, they might not be suitable for the digital environment. Software (such as apps) is not a tangible, physical entity and therefore, it is more complex to test. Such extensive research is expensive and nearly impossible to finance for health technology start-ups. This workshop will argue that RCTs have limitations when evaluating health or medical apps. We will introduce the participants briefly to the three core principles (3 talks, 5 minutes each) before discussing possible alternatives. To start, Laura Maas will present the differences between health and medical apps and why differentiation is crucial when discussing their evidence. Building on this, Felix Holl will display the regulation of medical apps in Germany as DiGA and why Germany decided to use RCTs as the primary evaluation method. Lastly, Robert Hrynszchyn will explain why RCTs have limitations in evaluating health and medical apps and what alternatives exist. Once the participants gain insights into the problem, we will divide the audience into smaller groups to collect and prioritize the challenges for assessing health and medical apps during the development, evaluation, and implementation phases. The groups will then formulate solutions and assessment designs based on this discussion. Finally, the group’s Results will be presented to the audience and discussed with the whole group. We will use the Results from the workshop for a white paper on alternative methods for assessing and evaluating health and medical apps to make the Results public to interested researchers and policy-makers outside this conference.

Workshop Objectives: The workshop’s objective is to discuss the challenges of applying methods to digital health tools that weren’t designed to evaluate the digital environment. Together with the participants, we aim to find alternatives for RCTs as the new gold standard for assessing digital public health interventions.
Workshop key questions: What public health challenges arise in using, evaluating, and regulating health and medical apps? How can those challenges be addressed to create a higher impact on healthcare systems? 

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Learning from digital public health interventions in practice: challenges we embraced

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Our research results to policy-makers for a national public health impact?

Workshop key questions: What public health challenges arise in using, evaluating, and regulating health and medical apps? How can those challenges be addressed to create a higher impact on healthcare systems? 

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How to achieve effective interdisciplinarity in digital public health

practice

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Their interdisciplinary nature characterizes health, especially public health: Some involved disciplines address an individuals health or set the framework for health practices (e.g., law, medicine, psychology, ethics, or sociology). Others measure health outcomes on a population level (e.g., epidemiology) or develop interventions to improve the populations health (e.g., health promotion, health management, or implementation science). Since health and public health are becoming increasingly digitalized, this adds new and essential disciplines to develop and improve evidence-based digital technologies and innovations (e.g., human-computer interaction, computer science, or engineering). Having various disciplines collaborating can offer new opportunities but also create new challenges if there is no mutual understanding of digital public health. Therefore, this skill-building workshop Aims to foster awareness of interdisciplinary approaches in public health research and practice. Two presentations will set the workshops frame and foster mutual understanding of the key terms: Interdisciplinarity and (digital) public health. Given its interdisciplinary field, public health scientists often claim to facilitate health-related interdisciplinary research and practice. However, little is known regarding whether it is merely a descriptive term or whether normative expectations are also associated with it. We emphasize that a mutual understanding of the term enables successful interdisciplinary research and practice. Therefore, the first presentation by Merle Freye will give an overview of the concept of interdisciplinarity. Building on the terms clarification, the talk will draw on the practical challenges of interdisciplinary research and practice examples for promoting such competencies. During the second talk, Laura Maas will describe traditional public health core functions and how they relate to other disciplines in the social, natural, and environmental sciences and humanities. Further, the talk will highlight how the extension to digital public health influenced the so-called system of sub-disciplines that form public health. We will illustrate the challenges and opportunities that arise from this complex view of (digital) public health and how to approach them accordingly. Building on knowledge gained in the first presentation, participants will hear about the need to combine discipline-related knowledge to tackle public health issues and achieve the goal of population health promotion. The participants will be invited to discuss the challenges and opportunities of interdisciplinary collaborations in three small groups after the introductory talks. The groups will focus on the challenges and opportunities of interdisciplinary collaborations during a mobile mental health apps development, evaluation, or implementation. For this, they will receive support from experts in law, ethics, public health, health promotion, epidemiology, computer science, and human-computer interaction. Afterward, the groups will present their Results in plenary and discuss how to approach interdisciplinary practice and research and what they deem crucial requirements.

Workshop Objectives: Our workshops primary objective is to raise awareness regarding the opportunities for interdisciplinarity in (digital) public health. The second goal is to sensitize participants to a mindset characterized by empathy and curiosity toward other disciplines.

Workshop key questions: How can one efficiently incorporate other disciplines into interdisciplinary approaches in (digital) public health projects? How can different disciplines communicate more effectively?

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Human-centered design approaches to develop digital tools to enhance Indigenous health

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Outline of overall workshop: The focus of this workshop is to increase capacity and knowledge of delegates in leveraging different digital tools to enhance health equity and Indigenous health objectives. The workshop is a collaboration between the WFPHA Global Health Equity and Digital Technology and Indigenous Working Groups and will begin with a short introduction into concepts regarding digital health tools, human-centered design, and specific Indigenous health challenges.
that will be co-presented by working group chairs. After the Introduction to the workshop, participants will be guided through a short co-creation and co-design session around specific Indigenous health challenges that can benefit from digital health approaches. Delegates will be provided information on different resources, software, and tools that can be used for rapid prototyping of digital health solutions and can actively participate in the workshop by helping to formulate solutions for specific Indigenous health challenge case studies. Finally, participants will have the opportunity to present their thoughts, solution ideas, and possible prototypes to all workshop attendees and have them evaluated by workshop chairs and speakers. Using this approach, we hope to generate innovative ideas that address unique and underserved areas in global health, health equity, and Indigenous health while also building capacity by enabling participants to continue to explore digital health solutions in their own communities.

Specific Aims/Objectives: 1. Describe how human-centered approaches in digital health design and innovation can help enhance health equity and Indigenous health objectives. 2. Identify different human-centered design resources, tools, software, and methods for purposes of rapid prototyping of solutions. 3. Provide participants the opportunity to co-design digital health tools and present them for expert and group feedback. Key questions workshop will address: The key questions that will be addressed in this workshop include: (1) what type of digital health tools and human-centered design approaches have been used to address health equity?; (2) how do we ensure that the next generation of digital tools are inclusive of all needs of the different communities, including specifically Indigenous peoples?; and (3) how do we incorporate concepts such as Indigenous Data Sovereignty into digital health design and commercialization in a sustainable manner.

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Dealing with infodemic and health mis/dis-information: new public health organizations’ proposals
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In the last years and mostly during the pandemic, the proliferation of digital channels and news sources including social media has caused an overabundance of information referred to as an infodemic. It involves misinformation (information which is essentially wrong or untrue), and disinformation (information that is created to be misleading or harming). These are harmful as it can undermine compliance with public health measures, and effective mobilisation for the health risks prevention and the management of emergencies contributing to people polarisation on dangerous behaviours and social divisions. The complex problem of health mis/dis-information would require coordinated actions of all concerned stakeholders as citizens, governments, and information platforms, under the expected leadership of Public Health Organizations cooperating at a global level. A joint statement from September 2020 by the WHO, UN agencies and the International Federation of Red Cross calls for action on the infodemic by national governments and social media organisations.[1] [1] The UN describes multiple initiatives and to develop high-quality, accessible health information. Furthermore, WFPHA LC is presented in combination with a new toolkit designed by the WFPHA Leadership Coalition to help enhance health equity and Indigenous health objectives. Using this approach, we hope to generate innovative ideas that address unique and underserved areas in global health, health equity, and Indigenous health while also building capacity by enabling participants to continue to explore digital health solutions in their own communities.

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Addressing the Infodemic from a Health Information Equity Lens
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Outline of overall workshop: The focus of this workshop is to increase capacity and knowledge of delegates by providing them with the evidence, resources, tools, and support to combat health Infodemics through the lens of health information equity. The workshop is a collaboration between the WFPHA Global Health Equity and Digital Technology, the Health Technology Assessment Section of the European Public Health Association, and the World Health Organization. We will start with a short introduction into key concepts, i.e., the infodemic, misinformation, disinformation, evidence generation and health knowledge dissemination, digital health literacy, health information equity, and then transition to a discussion of specific case studies illustrating how misinformation impacts underrepresented global communities and populations in low-and middle-income countries. After the Introduction, participants will be guided through key strategies on how to improve health information accessibility, identify specific misinformation-induced health inequalities that may target certain groups, and explore different approaches to retrieve and appraise evidence. These strategies will be used to formulate and develop effective and timely messaging and communication approaches to debunk or correct misinformation, as it occurs, in online and physical spaces alike. Delegates will be specifically provided with information on different resources, training, and community-outreach developed by the WHO, and will be given the opportunity to ideate on how to tailor these tools to interventions in their own communities. The workshop will close with a collaborative exercise among all participants to crowd-source ideas around definitions, shared objectives, priorities, unique measurements, and activities needed to specifically address the Infodemic from a health information equity lens. Using this approach, we hope to generate needed dialogue among all global health community about the need to infuse health equity into conversations about misinformation, improve access to evidence and tools to strengthen shared goals of improving information equity and management of infodemics, and contribute ideas that can improve adherence to public health measures and confidence and trust in science.

Specific Aims/Objectives: 1. Describe how addressing health information equity is critical to combating health misinformation, 2. Identify and improve access to evidence, resources, tools, and strategies to ensure community resilience against the infodemic while also strengthening trust in science, 3. Generate shared objectives, priorities, and activities needed to specifically address the infodemic from a health information equity approach. Key questions workshop will address: The key questions that will be addressed in this workshop include: (1) how do challenges associated with the Infodemic originate from fundamental issues related to health information equity?; (2) what are some key strategies needed to concurrently address health information equity and to combat health misinformation and what is the role emerging and exponential technologies can play in these?; and (3) what do WFPHA delegates think are the key priorities in advancing this area of study and engagement to enhance health information equity and community reliance against Infodemics?

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Digital Public Health Governance - navigating complex structures
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The COVID-19 pandemic is among society’s most severe crises this century. The rapid transmission and widespread spread of the virus necessitated a reorganization of many national healthcare systems at an unprecedented rate, with digital health playing a crucial role in universal health coverage. However, to develop its full potential, appropriate governance structures should go along with mechanisms for egalitarian, sustainable, and high-quality systems and data to tap into their full potential for population health. Therefore, this workshop addresses the following objectives: Navigation complex structures – how could digital public health governance look? Digital public health encompasses, e.g., disease surveillance systems, electronic medical records, and social health insurance payment processes. An overview of the complex building blocks of the system and the coordination of stakeholders and policies to develop, implement, and maintain a well-functioning and comprehensive health system is needed. The workshop will show how complex the system is and what it entails and discuss the role of transparency, accountability, participation, and integrity in building such a system. Nothing without data – creating robust and scalable data pipelines and platforms: Developing robust and scalable “infrastructures” requires backing robust data platforms designed to empower automated reporting and, better yet, feeding data analysis. Moving away from existing standard tools for static analysis, e.g., Microsoft Excel, to well-designed data pipelines and platforms requires basic understanding and advanced planning. This session will outline the available technology, a basic methodology that goes into understanding your current data sources, data pipeline planning, implementation techniques supported by a data strategy and understanding what an ideal data science team looks like. No data without proper informed consent – data protection in the digital age. Digital health systems and data pipelines are inseparably associated with data. Health data processing can serve public interests and benefit individuals and society significantly. Contrarily, data protection aims to protect personal data and is often identified as one of the main culprits for innovation. Undoubtedly, the philosophy of Open Data contradicts the basic principles of data protection – especially when the pandemic unveils a structural data problem in several countries. Nevertheless, the European Data Protection Law is not as insufficient as thought. Although the solution is often reduced to the so-called informed consent – data protection in the digital age. Digital health systems and data pipelines are inseparably associated with data. Health data processing can serve public interests and benefit individuals and society significantly. Contrarily, data protection aims to protect personal data and is often identified as one of the main culprits for innovation. Undoubtedly, the philosophy of Open Data contradicts the basic principles of data protection – especially when the pandemic unveils a structural data problem in several countries. Nevertheless, the European Data Protection Law is not as insufficient as thought. Although the solution is often reduced to the so-called informed consent, the law is more flexible as perceived in practice. The session sheds light on new solutions and challenges, showing that harmonising data flow and data protection is not a mission impossible. Helping countries to learn - comparing digital public health systems: COVID-19 worked as a catalyst to further develop digital tools to support healthcare systems. Benchmarking strategies are crucial to save resources and progress faster during the transition. This talk will present the Digital Public Health Maturity Index, a tool to assess one's digital (public) healthcare system and compare it with another country. The index encompasses the technological and legal requirements, the society’s attitude towards using the applications, and the degree of implementation. The index displays the results as a score, allowing for country comparisons and thus encouraging improving their public health system and digital public health.

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Precision medicine as the future of public health
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Background: Precision (or personalized) medicine is defined as the application of emerging technologies to better manage patients’ health and to target therapies to achieve the best outcomes in the management of a patient’s disease or predisposition to disease. Used properly, precision medicine should both improve patient outcomes and deliver benefits to the health service - including reducing the cost of ineffective treatment and multiple tests. To bring precision medicine to reality, we need to understand the relevant regulatory issues within precision medicine, exploring opportunities that could further improve patient safety and outcomes, identifying issues for the state to monitor, and putting forward recommendations that would continue to support innovation. How we move from our current healthcare system to a precision medicine system is the challenge we face. We can chase how others in the world develop and implement precision medicine, primarily as a race to be first in biomedical and genomic discovery, or we can lead the world in demonstrating how precision medicine should be responsibly and sustainably delivered. Given the tools and increased insight into health and disease, precision medicine offers tremendous opportunity to help address many of the barriers and challenges in patient’s management. Precision medicine offers the ability to understand and reduce individual risk for developing various health concerns. This can support better decision-making about where to focus prevention efforts. It is well recognized that behavior change is an important determinant and success in this area continues to be one of the most difficult. Through increased data and real time feedback, there is the potential to support more individualized behavior change that is more suited to the individual rather than a generic education program. Additionally, rather than the trial and error of therapies that are often experienced, precision medicine approaches, based on biological drivers, should be able to provide earlier diagnosis, preventing months or years of provider visits and tests, and can lead to earlier treatment and prevention of complications. Not only is there a potential to provide an earlier diagnosis, there is great potential to predict, based on use of large data sets, which intervention is most likely to achieve the desired outcomes with the fewest side effects. This has the potential to save treatment costs as well as reduce suffering and complications. The workshop session will bring comprehensive perspectives from government, hospital leader, and clinician to apply the precision medicine from theory in to practice. Workshop participants will identify how to implement precision medicine as what best fit to their field of expertise.

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Insights into challenges of health interventions going digital - a perspective from human-computer interaction, law and sociology
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Brief outline of the overall workshop: In recent years, digital technologies aiming to promote and enhance the health status of individuals and communities have emerged. Given the novelty of this junction, the traditional approaches to health interventions no longer suit the development and evaluation of digital public health interventions. With the rise of technology, public health professionals need input from related disciplines (e.g., computer science, law, sociology) to ensure the quality and impact of digital public health interventions. To support the transition to digital public health, the Leibniz ScienceCampus Digital Public Health (LSC DiPh) developed a comprehensive framework that is informed by interdisciplinary research. In the workshop, we will present how it can be used to develop and evaluate digital public health interventions, thereby highlighting the importance of the aspects that originate from related disciplines. Specific Objectives and Component Parts: The presented workshop aims to 1) introduce the newly developed LSC DiPh Interventions Framework; 2) shed light on potential challenges public health practitioners might face when developing and evaluating digital public health interventions; 3) provide insights on how to address these challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective; and 4) demonstrate how to apply the framework on specific case studies through an interactive group activity. Key questions that the workshop will address: 1. What are the common blind spots public health professionals encounter in developing and assessing digital public health interventions? 2. Why are Human-Computer Interaction, Law and Sociology essential in developing and assessing digital public health interventions? 3. How can the LSC DiPh Interventions Framework help overcome the common blind spots public health professionals encounter in developing and assessing digital public health interventions? 4. Which specific challenges arise when applying the LSC DiPh Interventions Framework on digital public health interventions?

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Key considerations in digital population health interventions
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Digital health technologies (DHTs) have become an integral part of global public health initiatives from encouraging and monitoring vaccine uptake to
supporting self-management of long-term conditions. As these technologies have matured, significant challenges have become apparent that threaten to undermine global efforts to ensure public health interventions that use DHTs are equitable and effective. Top-down large-scale deployments of DHTs designed by and for high-income contexts risk wasting efforts and resources if rejected by the local communities who are expected to use them. Regulations, standards, and guidelines developed to support evidence-based healthcare have not yet been updated to include DHTs resulting in a largely unregulated market - a problem particularly acute in low-income settings. Our international team has diverse global experience at designing, evaluating and implementing DHTs for public health and population health benefits. It is not often that we get the opportunity to come together and discuss using these tools from a public health perspective. The purpose of this workshop is to describe and discuss current trends and future considerations for designing equitable and effective digital technologies for population health. Each presenter will provide a case study of how they have used DHTs for public health programmes in Aotearoa NZ, Pacific Islands, UK, USA, Kenya, Vietnam, Israel, and India. They will outline the current evidence base in their areas of expertise and share learnings from implementing programmes in a diverse range of contexts. The workshop will focus on how DHTs can be designed to improve health equity, particularly for Indigenous populations such as New Zealand Māori, and how different contexts and countries should influence how technologies should be designed and implemented. We will address the challenges of integrating low-income settings with monolithic applications and how governments and international regulators are moving to meet the challenge of designing DHTs such as wearable sensors and AI-based diagnostics are evidence-based, effective and safe. Our overall theme is that although DHTs may provide value through enhanced capacity and the ability to meet increasing consumer demand for real-time, accessible, convenient, and choice-driven health care, there remain challenges with the implementation of DHTs with respect to equity, scalability and sustainability. We also question whether ownership, equity and safety are likely to be upheld with models of social and health entrepreneurship. We will then have a live Q&A time with our panel. There will be time for open group discussion, and we would also hope to gain further insights from participants in the workshop. Objectives: To share learnings and broaden our collaborative understanding of the challenges of designing and implementing digital health technologies for population health benefits in different contexts. In particular, we are interested in further developing the focus on equity via DHTs.

Key Questions: What have we learned about designing DHTs for equity? What are models of integration of DHTs in health systems? What are the next steps for research in this area?

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**Exploring the Use of Digital Health Innovations to Improve Health Equity: An International Perspective**

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Digital health innovations are dramatically impacting practices, services, and national health systems. Digital health can potentially expand access to health and meet the challenge of ensuring DHTs such as wearable sensors and AI-based diagnostics are evidence-based, effective and safe. Our overall theme is that although DHTs may provide value through enhanced capacity and the ability to meet increasing consumer demand for real-time, accessible, convenient, and choice-driven health care, there remain challenges with the implementation of DHTs with respect to equity, scalability and sustainability. We also question whether ownership, equity and safety are likely to be upheld with models of social and health entrepreneurship. We will then have a live Q&A time with our panel. There will be time for open group discussion, and we would also hope to gain further insights from participants in the workshop. Objectives: To share learnings and broaden our collaborative understanding of the challenges of designing and implementing digital health technologies for population health benefits in different contexts. In particular, we are interested in further developing the focus on equity via DHTs.

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**100 million Brazilian cohort and the cidacs birth cohort: Record linkage national data resources**

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Brief Outline Of Overall Workshop

In this workshop, we will present the process of creating two cohorts from the linkage of routinely collected health and social data from a middle-income country. We will explain the methodology and linkage strategies to develop the 100 Million Brazilian Cohort and the Cidacs Birth Cohort, their characteristics and some applications of their use. SPECIFIC AIMS/OBJECTIVES AND COMPONENT PARTS. We aim to present the two Brazilian data resources developed at the Center of Data and Knowledge Integration for Health (Centro de Integração de Dados e Conhecimentos para Saúde, CIDACS/Fiocruz) using linked administrative dataset.

* In the first part of the workshop, we will describe operational protocols for the acquisition, management, and linkage of large-scale, nationwide, administratively collected electronic health and social records in Brazil.

* Then we will describe the 100 Million Brazilian Cohort (N=131,697,800 low-income individuals, 2001-2018), which was initially developed to investigate the social determinants and the impact of social policies on the health of the low-income population across the whole of Brazil who apply for social benefits through the Unified Registry of Social Benefits (Cadastro Único). The dynamic cohort links (i) individual-level health records, including information on birth, death, notifiable infectious diseases (e.g., dengue, Zika, chikungunya, leprosy, and tuberculosis) and their treatments, ICD-10-coded hospital admissions from both communicable and non-communicable conditions (e.g., mental health, cardiovascular disease, and cancer), and deaths coded with specific causes, (ii) community-level (e.g., local deprivation), household-level (e.g., housing quality), and individual-level (e.g., educational attainment) socioeconomic data, and (iii) intervention-related data on social policies (e.g., the Bolsa Familia conditional cash transfer, social housing programme Minha Casa Minha Vida, and the improvement of access to water, the Cisternas (Wells) programs). After describing this resource, we will present the main findings of published studies.

* The second data resource that we will present is the CIDACS Birth Cohort (N=28,631,394 liveborn children and mothers, 2001-2018), which was initially developed to investigate the impact of prenatal and early life events on health-related outcomes for infants, children, adolescents, and pregnant persons in the context of social inequalities. The dynamic cohort links (i) birth records, including information on antenatal care and perinatal outcomes from the Information System of Live Births (SINASC, Sistema de Informação sobre Nascidos Vivos) with (ii) socioeconomic and (iii) health outcome-related data from the 100 Million Brazilian Cohort. This dataset has been used to produce important scientific knowledge, and a studies findings will be presented.

**The Key Questions That The Workshop Will Address**

By the end of this workshop, the participants will be able to understand the strengths and weaknesses of these cohorts, as well as discuss the importance
of these and other routinely linked data resources to knowledge generation and informed policymaking. We will also discuss the future perspectives involving the use of routinely collected data for research. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A655 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/164520

Analysis of reasons for rejection of biological specimens at national health laboratory service - Dr George Mukhari Tertiary Laboratory

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Background and objectives: Clinical laboratories play an enormous role in appropriate and reliable medical decision making, given that a large proportion (70-90%) of diagnoses are based on laboratory tests. To ensure reliability of patient results and avoid reporting of erroneous Results, quality indicators detecting laboratory errors are required. "Laboratory error" is defined as any defect in the testing process, with a reported frequency of 0.012-0.6%. Total testing process in the laboratory comprises of three phases: the pre-analytical phase, analytical and post-analytical phase. This study aimed to identify reasons for rejection of biological specimens at Dr George Mukhari tertiary laboratory. Objectives was to identify and classify the causes of biological specimen rejection, to identify areas where improvement is necessary, as well as to advise on preventative strategies. Methods: This was a retrospective study conducted in the department of Chemical Pathology at Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital, Pretoria, South Africa. Data regarding specimen rejection were extracted from the laboratory information system from January to December 2019.

Results: From a total of 2463572 specimens received during the study period, 81687 were rejected, Resulting in a rejection rate of 3.3%. The rejection rate per laboratory was as follows: chemistry, 54%, haematology, 25%, virology, 13%, microbiology, 8%, and cytology, 0.15%. The main reasons for rejection were old specimens, wrong specimens, and haemolysis, accounting for 30%, 15% and 13% respectively. Community health centres showed the highest number of rejected specimens (30%), with the least (2%) from the paediatric outpatients department. Conclusions: Sample integrity was found to be the major reason for samples being rejected; this included old samples, haemolysed samples, followed by incorrect specimens (30%), wrong specimens, and haemolysis, accounting for 30%, 15% and 13% respectively. Community health centres showed the highest number of rejected specimens (30%), with the least (2%) from the paediatric outpatients department. Conclusions: Sample integrity was found to be the major reason for samples being rejected; this included old samples, haemolysed samples, followed by incorrect samples and insufficient samples received by the laboratory. The highest number of rejected samples was from the community health centres, suggesting a need for improvement in specimen handling and transportation from these sites. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A656 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/164852

Modern doctoral program in public health and social science in Georgian universities

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Main challenge for academic programs is to respond to the needs of the healthcare sector faced during pandemic. Social determinants constitute about 50% of known risk factors and behavior strongly influence a burden of disease. To improve population health and to mitigate potential threats it is necessary to know health risks that are shifted from social and behavioral spheres. Modern models of public health study are more social driven and meets demand of healthcare system to improve response to potential threats. These lead academic programs to change teaching approach, include multidisciplinary and intersectoral collaboration and tackle social determinants of health. Thus, project "Doctoral Programmes in Public Health and Social Science" (DPPHSS) was initiated in the frame of Erasmus+ programme. Georgian High Education Institutions (HEIs) were participant of this project. The aim was to create modern doctoral program in public health and social science to prepare workforce equipped with knowledge and skills of the proper understanding of social component. It was initiated a cross-sectional, quantitative survey. The study was conducted among stakeholders: faculty, respective doctoral and master students, in total 60. Data were taken in one shot measurement during the dissemination event of the DPPHSS in 2021, using questionnaire. According Results several courses, most important for the public health doctoral programme are Social and behavioral aspects of public health (35%), Health promotion (35%), and Advanced epidemiology and statistics (30%), 75% of respondents advice to upgrade PhD programme according to the current pandemic needs to avoid health services disruption. Hence, in late 2021 was created modern doctoral programmes in public health and social science at the Georgian HEIs (The University of Georgia, Tbilisi State University). Consequently, integration of social science in the public health programme contributed to better health care and social services provision and mitigate negative impact of pandemic. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A657 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/164890

Strengthening ethics in Ebola research: a toolbox developed with and for limited literacy adults in Ebola-affected countries

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Introduction: Clinical research in West Africa routinely enrolls adults with a low level of literacy, and with no previous research experience. Such research expanded substantially in Ebola-affected countries, following the 2013-2016 Ebola outbreak (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea). The purpose of this study was to develop for and with potential participants with low levels of education, means and tools to support their informed consent (or refusal) to engage in clinical research. Methodology: The study involved intersectoral, multi-country collaboration, notably with Ebola survivor associations and National Research Ethics Committees, to plan, develop and pilot an open access toolkit to support ethical clinical research in public health emergencies. A pilot test of the toolbox was done in Guinea using local languages (Susu and Dioula).

Results: Participatory design of the toolbox Resulted in more audio-visual materials than initially intended, and successful piloting of the toolbox in collaboration with the Ebola Survivors Association of Guinea (May 2021). Pilot workshop participants, including women and men, and individuals aged 18 to over 70 years of age, appreciated having the opportunity to reflect collectively on benefits and risks of participating in EVD research. The use of recognizably African cultural dynamics and values in visually engaging video and poster tools was effective in instigating animated Discussion and building trust in research, but requires a facilitator guide to support effective use.

Conclusions: This toolbox will be important to disseminate among health researchers, anthropologists, members of Associations of Ebola survivors and communicators, researchers, ethics board members, civil society leaders who wish to support potential participants to better understand, discuss, prepare for, and manage their participation in clinical research projects with a particular focus on EVD-affected countries. Skilled facilitation of workshops using the tools as a point of departure for discussions is recommended. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A658 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/164907

Educational achievement of children with selected major congenital abnormalities and associated factors: a Finnish registry-study

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Background and Objectives: There are few population-based studies on the academic achievement of children with specific congenital anomalies. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the academic achievements of children born with major congenital anomalies compared to children without major congenital anomalies and whether educational achievements are associated with sociodemographic factors. Methods: We performed a population-based study including 401544 children in Finland, graduates of the compulsory school who applied to secondary education. We used health data from the Finnish Register of Congenital Malformations for children born from 1995 to 2002 who had a recorded major congenital anomaly linked with education data from the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture. We used a generalised linear regression to compare the mean grade differences of children with major congenital anomalies and ‘All anomalies’ subgroup, included children with major congenital anomalies, chromosomal syndromes, and multiple

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anomalies, with reference children. Results: Children with major congenital anomalies were significantly less likely to apply for further education than reference children (OR, 4.13; 95% CI, 3.92-4.36). For most congenital anomalies studied, children born with congenital anomalies had academic achievements similar to the reference children. For all anomalies subgroup, children with congenital anomalies were at a higher risk of academic underachievement than reference children. Among children with congenital anomalies, male sex, lower maternal educational levels and younger maternal age were associated with significantly lower academic achievement. Conclusions: Most studied congenital anomalies were not associated with lower educational achievements for children who applied for further education. Nevertheless, the grade means were significantly lower in all children with major congenital anomalies that included non-isolated anomalies and for children with selected isolated anomalies. A continuous need for efforts to improve educational outcomes in children with major congenital anomalies while considering sociodemographic background is apparent.

Inter Professional Education (IPE) and team-based practice in Africa: the missing link
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Background and Objectives: Interprofessional education (IPE) is a unique model of educating students for careers in the health sector, where collaboration and teamwork are critical skills required to maximally address the health needs of society. However, it seems that the words, “collaboration” and “teamwork” in the IPE concept is often preferentially (mis)applied, to suggest collaboration and teamwork with mostly professionals within the clinical/institutional setting and does not usually include other “professionals” associated with the health system. This paper highlights the need to broaden and diversify the operational definition and application of IPE to emphasize collaboration and teamwork with extra-professionals, super-professionals and the supra-professional to optimally and holistically address the health needs of the community to ensure universal health coverage.
Methods: This is a conceptual paper.
Results: The health system is bigger than the healthcare subsystem. Therefore, interprofessional education should not only be about the professionals in the field of medicine or nursing or medical laboratory science but also other professionals involved in “addressing the priority health concerns of the community, region, and/or nation they have a mandate to serve.” Collaboration and teamwork with extra-professionals, super-professionals and the supra-professional are key to addressing human health needs at both the institutional, clinical and community levels.
Conclusions: There is a missing link in the definition and operationalization of the concept of interprofessional education. The health sector is complex, diverse and encompasses other professionals, thus, requiring health professionals to work together with other stakeholders (particularly communities and policy makers) to effectively and efficiently provide need-based health to Africans. There is the need to broaden and diversify the operational definition and application of interprofessional education of students to emphasize collaboration and teamwork with extra-professionals, super-professionals and the supra-professional to optimally and holistically address the health needs of the community and to ensure universal health coverage.

Training of health professionals to implement the overweight and obesity reduction policy
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Background and Objectives: Educational games are technologies that seek to ensure the engagement and involvement of their players, in a teaching-learning process through the game in a differentiated and dynamic way. The objective of this study was to develop a serious game on the prevention of neonatal mortality, as an educational technology for Primary Health Care nurses. Methods: Methodological research, developed in two stages: 1 - selection, definition and application of game content; 2 - development of the serious game, in the stages: Concept, Pre-production or Planning, Prototype, Production, Alpha, Beta and Gold Phase. Results: the content of the game are real cases of neonatal death, classified as preventable, and which have already been investigated by the Municipal Committee for the Prevention of Maternal, Child and Fetal Mortality. For the selection of cases, an e-Delphi consensus panel was developed, with five members of the committee, who after analysis answered a Likert Scale: (0 - nothing relevant, I don’t see the need to include; 1 - slightly relevant, but can be included; 2 - relevant, this could be it; 3 - very relevant, it would be very good to include; 4 - essential, must be included). The three cases selected to compose the content of the game
were: newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders, newborn affected by maternal infection in the genital tract and newborn affected by isthmic-cervical incompetence. Thus, in the serious game, the player creates his Avatar (a nurse), who is faced with the cases, being instigaged to choose the best conduct of care for the pregnant woman. Considerations: we believe that it is necessary to innovate in teaching strategies, through attractive and interactive processes, based on new active learning, reverberating in a qualification of the Primary Health Care professional for adequate prenatal care.

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Assessment of knowledge gaps about ionizing radiation among public health specialists in Lithuania
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Background and Objective: Ionizing radiation is widely used in various areas of human life. Despite its benefits, it is an important risk factor to health. Taking into account the recent nuclear threats in Europe, the aim of this study was to assess the knowledge of Lithuanian public health specialists about ionizing radiation.

Methods: This study included 300 public health specialists working in municipal public health offices of Lithuania. In 2020, an anonymous survey was conducted. Levels of knowledge about ionizing radiation were calculated. Respondents who could answer less than 5 questions of 13 correctly were assigned to “insufficient knowledge” group. Distribution of the respondents by the level of knowledge about ionizing radiation and sociodemographic groups was assessed.

Results: The level of knowledge about ionizing radiation was insufficient among the 94.0% of the respondents. Distribution of the respondents by the level of knowledge was similar among the respondents with different gender, age, type of place of residence, marital status, level of education, income (p>0.05). There were no respondents who could correctly indicate the most effective personal protection measures against penetrating ionizing radiation, internal exposure to ionizing radiation, there were no respondents who could correctly indicate medical procedures which cause the highest doses of ionizing radiation, also what happenings are accounted as nuclear and radiation accidents and incidents. Most of the respondents stated that they lacked information about radiation induced by various medical procedures, protective equipment, actions that have to be proceeded in case of accidents, accident prevention and consequences elimination plan, and information spreading in case of an accident.

Conclusions: 9 out of 10 public health professionals have an insufficient level of knowledge about ionizing radiation. This emphasizes the possible threat to the public health which should be assessed across the Europe.

Keywords: ionizing radiation, public health, knowledge, awareness

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Implementing Health-Promoting Schools - Focus on ergonomics: are we verifying the effectiveness of awareness educational programs? A pilot study on the experience with middle-school children
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Background and Objective: Ergonomics programs addressed to children and school-community fit the Health Promoting Schools (HPS) framework. Beyond the integration of ergonomics in curricula, important aspects regard the evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the programs. A correct evaluation of effectiveness is crucial to guide resource allocation, an essential step to implement and sustain the HPS approach. With the present pilot study, we aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the program proposed to a sample of school children in the metropolitan area of Cagliari. Methods: The awareness educational program was designed along the lines of the National Institute of Work Accident Insurance (Italy) scheme and proposed to 260 middle-school children. The program is divided into three phases: i) assessment of students’ background, ii) displaying of the training modules, iii) evaluation of conceptual understanding. For this purpose, we used pre- and post-intervention questionnaires.

Results: The results show a substantial improvement in the percentage of correct responses in the post-intervention, confirmed by the chi-square test, for questions regarding general concepts about ergonomics, backpack weight, and handling. On the other hand, some questions show a pre- and post-intervention continuity in terms of percentage of correct answers. We can divide them into two categories: a) questions to which the students already answered well (basic rules of posture); b) questions to which students often answered incorrectly, both before and after the intervention (illustrations; sequences). Conclusions: Effectiveness evaluation led us to a necessary re-evaluation of topics, form, and clearness of the questions posed, as well as of the teaching style. Adapting the program to the educational, environmental, and cultural context seems to be crucial for maximizing effectiveness. This pilot study demonstrates that the cultural gap relating to health and safety at school might be reduced with dedicated and tailored programs for school children and community.

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Exploring doctors’ trade-offs between management, research, and clinical training in the medical curriculum: a discrete choice experiment in southern Africa
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Background and Objective: Public health requires doctors to fulfill roles that extend beyond that of a clinician. There is consensus that management and research training in medical curricula will reinforce evidence-based practices. The study aimed to establish how much clinical activity training time doctors in southern Africa would give up for time spent on research and management training, as well as possible teaching methods. Methods: A discrete choice experiment (DCE) was used. Five attributes were included: i) management content; ii) research content; iii) teaching method iv) placement; and v) clinical training hours in a week. Respondents were presented with 10 choice tasks generated from a D-efficient design. A resistance to change-beliefs scale assessed respondents’ preference for tradition or change. Demographic information was collected to assess observed preference heterogeneity. Analysis of the DCE data was based on the Random Utility Maximization framework using variants of the multinomial logit model. Willingness to Give Up Time (WTGUT) was estimated for all attributes i.e., how many hours respondents would be willing to give up from the current 40 hours clinical training to be used for management and/or research training instead. The online pilot DCE survey was sent to 50 medical doctors in September 2022.

Results: Parameter estimates suggested face validity in terms of direction of preference. Relative to no management training, respondents preferred all other levels of content. There was a preference for students to learn how to use, not do, research. Relative to face-to-face teaching at the beginning of the curriculum, respondents preferred the hybrid method throughout all years. However, WTGUT estimates lacked face validity and respondents did not distinguish between clinical training levels.

Conclusions: Pilot study findings suggest the clinical training levels did not push individuals to their maximum. Revised levels will have to be included in the main study in 2023.

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The discrepancy of premortem clinical and post-mortem autopsy of lung pathologies in under-five deaths and the reasons of discrepancy among cases included in CHAMPS research, a case series study
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Background: In Ethiopia, modern medicine was started in 1886. G.C and health professionals have been treating patients using different diagnostics algorithms, but there is a limited practice of examining post-mortem autopsy results and thinking back on the certainty of the diagnosis made for the patients before death. Conducting diagnostic discrepancy studies is important to understand the gap that exists in the clinical diagnosis and modify the diagnostic algorithms to give better and appropriate treatment.

Methods: In this research, a formal, non-consecutive clinical case series study of under-five deaths included in the autopsy study between October 2019 and April 2022 was conducted. The premortem clinical diagnosis and post-mortem
Movement from knowledge-based to competency-based MPH curriculum in the United States

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Background and Objective: In 2016, the Council on Education for Public Health (CEPH), the accrediting body for schools and program of public health in the United States and worldwide, adopted a competency-based approach as the foundation for the MPH curriculum, replacing a discipline-based, five core knowledge area (i.e., biostatistics, epidemiology, health services administration, social/behavioral sciences, and environmental health) approach. Prior to 2016, accreditation criteria required students to “complete sufficient coursework to attain depth and breadth in the five core areas of public health knowledge.” In practice, all programs addressed this expectation by requiring at least one distinct class in each of the five knowledge areas. These five classes comprised the “core curriculum.” The 2016 accreditation criteria define a set of 12 foundational learning objectives and 22 foundational competencies for the MPH, with no specific references to core areas or disciplines. This presentation will focus on the evolution of the core curriculum completed by all MPH students five years after these changes were adopted.

Methods: Accreditation self-evaluation documents, appendices, and university websites accessed between March and May 2020 were reviewed and curricula were coded as A) Retained five core course structure, B) Added/changed courses, or C) Integrated courses.

Results: Results indicate that only 10% of programs have retained the pre-2016 model of curriculum, and 11% of programs have pursued complete integration of the core curriculum. Nearly 80% have modified the core curriculum by retaining some discipline-specific classes and adding new non-discipline specific core classes. The most frequently added classes are those in program planning, implementation, and evaluation; research methods; and general introduction to public health. The median number of required courses went from five in 2016 to seven in 2021.

Conclusions: A discipline-based curricular approach is not the preferred method in a competency-based learning model.

Student experiences and perceptions of content and learning processes during the fully online Postgraduate Diploma in Public Health

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Objectives: Describe enrolled students’ experiences regarding learning about public health online and perceptions about content and the learning process.

Study design: A descriptive cross-sectional design.

Methods: A 52-item closed-ended online questionnaire was sent to Postgraduate Diploma in Public Health (PgDipPH) students enrolled from May 2020 to March 2021 (N=775), and who had completed at least two modules. Mean Student Experience Scores (SES) and an Overall Student Experience Score (OSES) were calculated. Logistic regression was used to determine associations between demographic variables and SES for each variable.

Results: The response rate was 31% with majority (74%) being female aged 35-40 years. Most (97%) respondents agreed that modules provide multiple activities to enhance learning. Similarly, 92% agreed that multiple assessment strategies and innovative technology actively engages them in the learning processes. The 31–34-year age group was more likely to have a lower SES for opportunities for
interaction and communication compared to the 20–30-year age group (OR 0.26, 95%CI 0.07-0.90, p=0.028). Respondents aged 31-34 years were more likely to have a lower SES on regular feedback regarding their performance throughout the modules compared to those aged 20-30 year (OR 0.32, 95%CI 0.11-0.88, p=0.028). Respondents agreed that their overall experiences of the PDipPH were positive, OSES=37.66 (SD=3.70).

Conclusions: Results shows that the online PDipPH provides multiple activities to strengthen student learning and that multiple assessment strategies engages students in learning processes. The overall experience of the programme is positive; however, strategies of feedback for learning and feedback of learning need further study.

Keywords: post graduate diploma, public health, online learning e-learning, student experience

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New competences in MBA for healthcare programes on the example of digitization

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Relevance: Digital competences significantly affect the ability to use the opportunities offered by digitization [Topol, 2019]. The implementation of integrated care [Goodwin, 2016]. The efficiency of using digital means of communication turned out to be particularly important during the pandemic (Clement et al., 2021). Context and Aims: Competencies can be defined as characteristic employees attributes, that helpful for understanding the current and future performance, attitudes and behaviours of employees [Grant and Baden-Fuller, 2018]. Digital competences are the attributes of the employee that allow the use of digital devices and software in a manner consistent with their capabilities, but subordinated to the users needs. Digital competences of employees are shaped in two ways. The first concerns the competence to operate digital devices for the needs of everyday life. The second way of increasing the digital competences level Results from employee improvement processes as part of professional requirements. The overlapping of digital life and professional competences is a fact and has positive and negative consequences.

Findings: Researchers analyzing digital competences have distinguished many possible ways to indicate their comprehensiveness and complexity. In the development of the tool for assessing digital competences of medical workers, an appropriately adapted model indicated in the work of Laar [Laar 2018] was used. The next stage of work on the development of digital competences of medical workers should be the development of appropriate training programs. Innovative Contribution to Policy, Practice and/or Research: The current state of knowledge shows that digital competences are not a simple sum of their components. Both the importance and complexity of the phenomenon of digital competences mean that they should find their place in the MBA in Healthcare curriculum.

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Field epidemiology training program in West African Portuguese speaking countries: building capacity while strengthening health systems for health surveillance and outbreak response

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Introduction: In 2020, the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership and Africa CDC announced funds for Training of epidemiologists in sub-Saharan Africa. In response, a consortium was established which included African and European Universities, National Institutes of Public Health and Research Centers. This consortium proposed a project to implement a Masters in Field Epidemiology offered via blended-learning platforms by the University of Cape Verde. Thus, this presentation is to share experiences of a first ever in the world offer a blended-learning advanced field epidemiology training, integrated into the National Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) coordinated by the National Institute of Public Health of Cape Verde.

Methods: The overall project will be described as well as processes in developing the curriculum and its accreditation at different levels (including Higher Education Accreditation Authorities in Cape Verde), students recruitment strategies, establishment of International Steering Committee among others. The field training sites accreditation, processes to identifying teachers and tutors among other key aspects of advanced FETP delivery will be presented.

Results: A total of 55 candidatures were received and 15 were selected (6 from Cape Verde, 6 from Guinea-Bissau and 3 from São Tomé and Príncipe). Through a consultative process and field visits, tutors were identified for each student in the country of origin. Field training sites to enhance experiences and capacity of trainees in health surveillance and outbreak response were chosen. The expected outputs from field training were defined.

Conclusions: The practical training in the countries of origin complemented with theoretical training offered online will allow better retention of the trained cadres in their countries of origin and contribute for health system strengthening. The program will contribute with learning and teaching materials in Portuguese and enhance a cohort of Portuguese speaking African epidemiologists.

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Measuring student engagement in a fully online programme in public health

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Background and Objectives: The maximum period of study for a Master of Public Health degree at our university is two years (part-time). The majority of students works full time and the compulsory attendance of modules usually far exceeds the number of leave weeks that our students routinely have. The entry requirement is broad and does not require a previous degree in public health. The decision was therefore made to include all the foundational modules in a fully online postgraduate diploma in public health and make this programme an entry requirement for the Master programme. One concern was whether fully employed mature students would engage in online learning.

Methods: A document review was done of the all offerings of the first module in the curriculum in 2022. The number of academic discussion posts (excluding group submissions), academic emergency posts and social posts were calculated as a percentage of enrolments. Similarly, the completion of the three possible achievement badges was calculated. A Welcome Badge was for all those who introduced themselves; A Corona Badge was awarded to those who achieved at least 50% for in-video assessments, and a Calculus Badge was for those who achieved 75% for statistics-related quizzes.

Results: A total of 970 students were enrolled in one of the six modules that met the inclusion criteria. The engagement rate in academic discussions was 2 115% (or a total of 20 522 posts). The engagement rate of students who posted in the Emergency Room (a discussion board to post problems and receive help) was 250%. There was less engagement in the social space/coffee chat room (110%). The success rate for one or more of the three possible badges was 71% (average).

Conclusions: A fully-online programme in public health that is designed (and rewards) online engagement can ensure student engagement.

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Evaluation of an online-learning course in Primary Health Care for all Italian Public Health Residents

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Background: Training that is going to be of primary use is best structured and delivered in collaboration with the target audience. This project, supported by the European Commission, aimed to provide training for Italian public health residents with experience in Primary Health Care (PHC) service management is one of the most important job opportunities for Public Health (PH) specialists. Despite this, according to a previous needs assessment survey, the topic of PHC is not included in the educational programs of 70% of specialization schools in PH in Italy and more than 80% of PH residents declare to have very little acquaintance with PHC. In march 2022, an online series of eight lectures was organized to standardize the level of knowledge and increase awareness of this field. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of these lectures. More than 900 PH residents attended the
Changes in cultural competency among emergency department staff in a large urban hospital following the implementation of an Indigenous Cultural Safety education program

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Introduction: Anti-Indigenous racism within healthcare has been well-documented globally. In response, there have been calls for the expansion of Indigenous cultural safety (ICS) education to all healthcare staff. Given limited evidence on the impacts of ICS education within acute healthcare settings, this study sought to evaluate changes in Emergency Department (ED) staff’s understanding and application of ICS within their health care practice. Methods: Employing a one-group, pre- and post-test study design, the Cultural Capability Measurement Tool (CCMT), and other standalone questions on cultural competence, were administered to ED staff at a large urban hospital in Vancouver, Canada both before and after the completion of a new, introductory, and in-person ICS education program. Paired t-tests examined changes in CCMT scores, and Wilcoxon rank sign test was used to assess changes in standalone questions.

Results: A total 66 ED staff complete a pre- and post-test survey. Statistically significant improvements were seen in three of four of the domains of the CCMT, and other statistically significant improvements were observed in the reflection and advocacy domain (p=0.189). Similarly, statistically significant improvements were observed across other measures of cultural competency in relation to general knowledge, workplace applications of ICS, and how to meaningfully engage with Indigenous patients (all p<0.05). Conclusions: Findings indicate that expanding ICS education in healthcare is critical to reducing anti-Indigenous racism and improving Indigenous Peoples’ trust in the healthcare system. This may include providing regular, routine ICS education opportunities for healthcare staff and incorporating ICS teachings into medical education and the curriculum. Future research comparing changes in cultural competency between an intervention and control group of healthcare staff is recommended and would be valuable, as well as research into Indigenous Peoples’ experiences before and after the implementation of a healthcare-specific ICS education program.

Perceptions towards an e-learning approach Public Health students at a South African University

Kavitha Naicker1
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Background and Objective: Technological advancements have been making its way into many aspects of our homes and livelihood. And our educational system is no exception to this technological advancement, since its Introduction into the system in the 1990’s. This is in addition to meeting the demands of globalisation and the need for information accessibility and technological advancements. However, these advancements have shown to be not well received and perceived by students. And therefore, the objective of the current study is to determine the perceptions and experiences of e-learning amongst Postgraduate Public Health students in South Africa in order to optimise learning strategies whilst improving the learning environment for studying to be more enjoyable. This in turn would Result in a two-way benefit, in that more students would uptake e-learning studies, whilst higher educational institutions would run successful programs. The need for this study was highlighted by several research findings that suggest that there

Investigating the international immigration tendency of intern doctors in Turkiye and related factors

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Background and Objective: In the last decade, immigration to developed countries has been a popular topic among young doctors in Türkiye. In the beginning of 2022, the Discussions about doctors’ immigration were in the focus of national media. However, there was a clear lack of scientific data. This study aimed to investigate the tendencies of intern doctors towards international immigration, and to determine the factors that may induce a desire to immigrate.

Methods: 206 intern doctors that were reached through social media, participated in the study by filling the online form between March 1 - 21, 2022. The form included questions about descriptive features, Attitude Towards Brain Drain Scale(ATBDS) and the Beck Hopelessness Scale(BHS).

Results: 82.0% of participants were exposed to verbal violence while working, 6.3% were exposed to both verbal and physical violence. 85.9% wanted to work abroad, 64.6% of the participants were planning to take board exams abroad. Most of the participants wanted to take board exams of United Kingdom (64.6%), followed by United States (37.6%), Germany (15.8%) and Canada (12.7%). The mean of BHS scores was found to be 9.13(SD=4.31). ATBDS scores were found to be higher in the intern doctors who have been exposed to physical violence, who have a history of being abroad, who are currently taking or have plans to take a foreign language course, who want to work abroad, who have plans to take foreign residency exams and who do not plan to take residency entrance exam in Türkiye (p<0.05).

Recommendations: Brain drain tendencies may indicate an increase in the need of general practitioners and specialists. New researches should examine the push and pull factors that lead young doctors to migrate, and guide policymakers to solve the push factors.

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Students learn better when we design public health curricula using systems thinking principles

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Conclusions: The use of an integrated interdisciplinary approach to course design is necessary and needed, if students felt better able to understand the complex nature of pandemics and pandemic responses.

Methods: Two focus group interviews (n = 5 and 3/47) and a course opinion survey (n = 11/47) were utilised to gather information from students regarding experiences and perceptions of course design and delivery, and to determine if students felt better able to understand the complex nature of pandemics and pandemic responses.

Results: Students provided positive feedback on the course and believed that the course design and delivery assisted in understanding the complex nature of pandemics and health problems and the ways in which health promotion and public health practitioners need to work across sectors with diverse disciplines for pandemic response.

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Investigating the international immigration tendency of intern doctors in Turkiye and related factors

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Recommendations: Brain drain tendencies may indicate an increase in the need of general practitioners and specialists. New researches should examine the push and pull factors that lead young doctors to migrate, and guide policymakers to solve the push factors.

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Kavitha Naicker1
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Iberoamericano, Instituto de Investigación Biomédica Sant Pau (IIB-Sant Pau) 

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Introduction: The main Objective of the Informed Health Choices (IHC) project is to teach people to assess treatment claims and make informed health choices. For this purpose, the IHC learning resources were developed for primary school children. The aim of this study is to explore students’ and teachers’ experiences when using the IHC resources in Barcelona (Spain) primary schools.

Methods: We conducted a mixed method study for piloting the IHC resources in Barcelona (Spain) primary schools. The intervention included a workshop with teachers and family members, and nine lessons with the students. We collected data using multiple approaches, including ad hoc questionnaires, non-participatory observations, and semi-structured interviews. We performed quantitative and qualitative thematic analyses to explore understandability, desirability, suitability, usefulness, and facilitators and barriers for using the IHC resources.

Results: Two schools with a total of 143 students in 4th and 5th grade (9 to 11-year-olds) and six teachers participated in the study. One school competed all the lessons and followed the suggested IHC teaching plan. The other school did not complete all the lessons and changed the teaching plan substantially. Overall, students and teachers understood, were interested, and were able to apply the content of the lessons. During the lessons, students used the IHC resources (mainly the textbook), but teachers used them in a variable way. Teachers adapted the IHC resources to promote increased student participation and used Information and Communications Technologies to support their teaching. We observed more facilitators than barriers to teach the lessons. Teachers suggested some ideas to improve the lessons based on the activities they developed and implemented. Conclusions: It is feasible to use the IHC resources in Barcelona primary schools. However, the IHC resources should be adapted for this setting to increase students’ participation in classroom.

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Examining the development, implementation, and sustainability of a tuition assistance program in a rural Canadian community

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Background and Objective: Rural, oil and gas towns in Canada face several challenges (e.g., boom-and-bust cycles, low educational attainment rates) that adversely affect economic stability, and consequently, residents’ physical, mental, and social health. In response to these challenges, one such town, Drayton Valley, introduced a tuition assistance program (up to $500 per resident) in 2019 to reduce financial barriers to select postsecondary education and training programs. While the program offers opportunities to train in fields independent of oil and gas, it also may maintain residents and attract new people to the town. In partnership with the Town of Drayton Valley, along with evidence that education is one of the most important determinants of health, we aimed to examine the facilitators of and barriers to developing, implementing, and sustaining this program.

Methods: This qualitative study was underpinned by principles of community-based participatory research. Between August 2021 and June 2022, we conducted 11 interviews with stakeholders (elected officials, local administration, postsecondary institution representatives) and participated in 5 group stakeholder consultations, facilitated by a community economic development consultant. Interview transcripts and fieldnotes were analyzed using qualitative content analysis.

Results: We developed five categories which speak to the facilitators and barriers of developing, implementing, and sustaining Drayton Valley’s tuition assistance program: 1) lack of a unified vision and goals; 2) unique context of postsecondary education and training in Drayton Valley; 3) innovative champions of education; 4) stakeholder collaborations and multisectoral partnerships; and 5) establishing community buy-in. In this presentation, we will summarize recommendations for capitalizing on facilitators and addressing barriers as the town moves forward with this program.

Conclusions: This study contributes to the limited knowledge on tuition assistance programs in Canada. Findings may have implications for other rural communities interested in using tuition assistance programs as innovative tools for promoting health equity.

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How do young women perceive and shape the culture of postsecondary education in rural Canada?

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Introduction: The main Objective of the Informed Health Choices (IHC) project is to teach people to assess treatment claims and make informed health choices. For this purpose, the IHC learning resources were developed for primary school children. The aim of this study is to explore students’ and teachers’ experiences when using the IHC resources in Barcelona (Spain) primary schools.

Methods: We conducted a mixed method study for piloting the IHC resources in Barcelona (Spain) primary schools. The intervention included a workshop with teachers and family members, and nine lessons with the students. We collected data using multiple approaches, including ad hoc questionnaires, non-participatory observations, and semi-structured interviews. We performed quantitative and qualitative thematic analyses to explore understandability, desirability, suitability, usefulness, and facilitators and barriers for using the IHC resources.

Results: Two schools with a total of 143 students in 4th and 5th grade (9 to 11-year-olds) and six teachers participated in the study. One school competed all the lessons and followed the suggested IHC teaching plan. The other school did not complete all the lessons and changed the teaching plan substantially. Overall, students and teachers understood, were interested, and were able to apply the content of the lessons. During the lessons, students used the IHC resources (mainly the textbook), but teachers used them in a variable way. Teachers adapted the IHC resources to promote increased student participation and used Information and Communications Technologies to support their teaching. We observed more facilitators than barriers to teach the lessons. Teachers suggested some ideas to improve the lessons based on the activities they developed and implemented. Conclusions: It is feasible to use the IHC resources in Barcelona primary schools. However, the IHC resources should be adapted for this setting to increase students’ participation in classroom.

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Developing a framework for collaborative education and training of the next generation of global health professionals: experiences and challenges

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Background and Objectives: There is a tremendous need for a global health workforce that is competent to deal with emerging global health issues. Global health education and training provide unique collaborative opportunities to address the global burden of disease by training the next generation of global health experts. The Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health (MEZCOPH) at the University of Arizona is an example of an institution that has recently invested in global health infrastructure and academic programs. MEZCOPH established the Global Health Institute (GHI) to provide innovative and transformative public health education, scholarship, research, advocacy, and leadership training for health care professionals worldwide.

Methods: The rapidly evolving convergence of the physical, digital and biological fields is reshaping and transforming higher education. This Fourth Industrial Revolution will lead to the continuous Introduction of new technologies which will mandate new and innovative ways of experiential learning. The new and emerging
Are students and teachers of Slovak medical university motivated for physical activity?
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The importance of physical activity (PA) for the human body is very well known. The physical inactivity significantly contributes to the development of chronic diseases and premature mortality. The Slovak Medical University (SMU) in Bratislava is a higher education institution keeping the tradition of education of health care workers in specialised studies and continuous lifelong education in Slovakia. It is assumed that students and teachers of SMU with mission to educate for prevention and a healthy lifestyle, follow the principles of a healthy lifestyle in their personal lives. According to WHO adults aged 18–64 years should do at least 150–300 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic PA.

Methods: We analyzed and compared the physical activity of teachers and students of SMU. The group consisted of 101 teachers and 242 students. Data collection was performed through an anonymous electronic questionnaire.

Results: 44 teachers (43.56%) and 60 students (24.79%) engage in PA for more than 150 minutes per week. We analyzed the motivation of respondents to PA. 144 respondents are motivated to perform PA by friends (18.81% of teachers and 51.65% of students). 137 respondents chose the family as the main motivation (66.34% of teachers and 28.93% of students). Social networks, the internet, television and advertising motivate only 3 students (1.24%).

Conclusions: It is astonishing that only a quarter of SMU students meet the WHO recommendations for PA. It is a challenge for SMU teachers to pass on to their students’ knowledge about a healthy lifestyle not only in theoretical form, but also their personal experiences from everyday life. We explain the low share of motivation through social networks and the internet to PA and, on the contrary, motivation mainly by close people (family in teachers and friends in students) in the current pandemic situation, when personal contact becomes highly valued.

Defining the elements of a regional accreditation system for academic institutions of public health in Africa: methodological processes
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Background: Health systems in Africa require an overhaul to align with the universal health coverage (UHC) mandate and a parallel review of public health training and development of the health workforce is warranted. One of the integral components that inform the relevance of public health education in the setting of UHC is the capacities of the academic institutions of public health. The aims of the study are to define the elements that comprise the public health education capacity within academic institutions and to develop an accreditation system for the African region.

Methods: Study design: quantitative analytical cross-sectional design with a qualitative component. Study setting: ASPHA (Association of Schools of Public Health in Africa)-affiliated academic institutions of public health at Anglophone, Lusophone, Francophone countries in Africa. Study population: Heads/Deans of Departments/Schools of Public Health. Phase 1: A secure, electronic self-administered questionnaire measuring the institutional baseline characteristics (academics’ demographic, curriculum and institution characteristics) underwent five iterations, was piloted and translated into French and Portuguese. The survey launched in November 2022. Quantitative data analysis will be performed using STATA version 17; thematic analysis will be applied to the qualitative data using the ATLAS.ti software.

Results: The preliminary Results will be presented at the conference. These results will form the basis of the elements of a Delphi panel in Phase 2 of the study. The planned outcome of Phase 2 is a self- and peer-assessment tool that can be tested (in Phase 3) as a first step towards accreditation. Conclusions: The study findings are envisaged to inform the development of an accreditation system for the association so that the academic institutions of public health can align their workforce training and development to the changing health and health system needs of Africa.

Current problems in nursing and midwifery research in Bulgaria (2020–2022)
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Background and Objectives: The research in nursing and midwifery in developed countries has a long tradition and is very well positioned. In Bulgaria, this activity is promoted during the last decades with the introduction of Bachelor degree in basic training of nurses and midwives and Master degree for educators and managerial positions in health care. We aimed to reveal the main problems hindering the development of research in Bulgarian nursing and midwifery. Methods: A total of 1097 anonymous self-administered questionnaires (with closed, semi-closed and open questions) were distributed among practicing nurses and midwives in 8 hospitals and educators and fourth-year students in 6 higher schools. The response rate was 78.9%; higher for students (85.2%), followed by 79.3% for practitioners and 77.2% for educators. Data processing was performed by SPSS v.24 using descriptive statistics and comparative analysis. The accepted level of significance was p<0.05.

Results: All the respondents pointed out the lack of time due to insufficient staffing. The situation was exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic. Lack of motivation and underestimation of the efforts by the employers was the second factor for 36.6% of practitioners and ranked as third by 57.5% of educators and 58.9% of students (P<0.01). The lack of funding was indicated by 30.4% of practitioners and 28.3% of students. Insufficient knowledge and skills for conducting research were recognised as other important problems together with poor command in foreign language and lack of standardized documentation in healthcare practice. Good computer skills and knowledge were not among the main problems. Conclusions: When studying the current situation of research, it is important to look for the problems that hinder its development. The results of our study serve as important signals for concrete actions to be taken to overcome the problems and to encourage research among nurses and midwives.
were conducted in Spring 2022. Results: This qualitative study included 11 district pedagogical advisors, 10 school principals, 9 school deputies, 2 extracurricular agents, 1 person in charge of after-school programs and 1 health promotion project manager. Schools' perspective. Identified facilitators were a constant and available referral, institutional support and dedicated time, clear aim and issues from the beginning, community support, multi-school training sessions, contextualized support. Barriers were COVID-pandemic, lack of community support, lack of time. Community perspective. Identified facilitators were health promotion perceived legitimacy, collective motivation, regular and effective working sessions. Barriers were perceived methodological incompetence, administrative burden, lack of time. Conclusions: Collective work dynamics, practices' exchanges, health promotion professional identity are essential implementation components. Lack of time is perceived as a structural barrier. Communities pointed out perceived legitimacy and competences as corner-stones of their engagement.

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The necessity of research skills training for nurses and midwives in Bulgaria
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Background and Objective: The recommendations of international organizations require to start training for research in health care from the basic training. In Bulgaria, the Ordinance on the Unified State Requirements for the acquisition of Bachelor degree in Nursing and Midwifery and Master degree in Management of Health Care (2006) do not include mandatory disciplines for acquiring specific knowledge and skills for research. The aim of the study was to find out how nurses and midwives evaluate their research preparation and their basic needs. Methods: Within a more complex study on research in nursing and midwifery, practitioners in 8 hospitals, educators and fourth-year students in 6 universities were surveyed through an anonymous self-administered questionnaire. Out of a total of 1 097 distributed questionnaires, 78.3% responded, with the highest rate among students (85.2%), followed by practitioners (79.3%) and educators (77.2%). Data processing was performed by SPSS v.24 using descriptive statistics and comparative analysis. The accepted level of significance was p<0.05. Results: Statistically significant differences were found in all three groups regarding their self-assessment of confidence to undertake specific research activities (P<0.05). The proportion of practitioners who definitely do not feel prepared for research was 38.9%. Among the trainees, there was a slight predominance of those who feel confident (57.8%). The highest proportion of confidence in their preparation for research was among educators (62.0%) for which research is an obligatory element of their position. In all three groups, the largest proportion of persons supported the opinion that the acquisition of basic competencies for research should start in basic education and should be upgraded during the Bachelor and Master programs in the specialty “Health Care Management”. Conclusions: There is a necessity to introduce research training into basic nursing and midwifery education, justified by regulatory requirements and their poor assessment of research skills.

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Health care professionals' knowledge on chronic noncancer pain in pediatric age
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Background and Objectives: The health care professionals' knowledge on chronic noncancer pain in pediatric age may have implications in clinical practice, and eventually impact on patients' health-related quality of life. However, there are no research studies in Portugal addressing that issue. Our main goals were to study health care professionals' knowledge on chronic noncancer pain in pediatric age, as well as associated variables, namely sociodemographic and professional variables, perception of knowledge, and behavioral attitudes regarding chronic noncancer pain in pediatric age. A self-report questionnaire was developed to evaluate the variables under study. Methods: 66 doctors and 71 nurses (N = 137) practicing with pediatric patients completed a self-report questionnaire in order to evaluate: knowledge on chronic noncancer pain (“definition/epidemiology/pathophysiology”; “psychosocial aspects”; “pain assessment”; “pharmacological treatment” and “non-pharmacological treatment”), sociodemographic and professional variables, perception of knowledge, and behavioral attitudes regarding chronic noncancer pain in pediatric age.

Results: The overall level of health professionals' knowledge on chronic noncancer pain in pediatric age is moderate (M = 65.69; SD = 11.01) [0-100]. The highest scores were in “psychosocial aspects” and “non-pharmacological treatment” subscales; the lowest scores were in “pharmacological treatment” and “definition/epidemiology/pathophysiology” subscales. In addition, our results showed that the overall level of knowledge is related to the perception of knowledge (namely, awareness of pediatric pain assessment national guidelines, and perceived ability to apply pain rating scales in pediatric age), as well as behavioral attitudes (namely systematic pain assessment and recording at an appointment with a pediatric patient, as well as performing etiological assessment in the medical approach of patients with chronic noncancer pain).

Conclusions: Our data support the relevance of developing training programs focused on promoting health care professionals' knowledge on chronic noncancer pain in pediatric age, pointing out areas in which such programs should be focused.

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Pre-service teachers’ experiences with students impacted by Trauma in the school setting
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Background: Experiencing trauma can adversely impact a child’s education and their lifelong social, physical and mental health. Trauma is poorly understood by those working within the education sector. Teachers play a pivotal role in recognising and helping when children display trauma-related behaviours, but risk re-traumatising children if not adequately trained. Pre-service teachers (PSTs) have limited exposure and experience in responding to the different needs experienced by children impacted by trauma. This research explored PST education and training about trauma and its impact, and their knowledge and experience in supporting children whilst on practicums. Methods: Phenomenological analysis of in-depth interviews with 15 undergraduate PSTs attending three Western Australian universities explored their knowledge and experiences in working with children impacted by trauma. Results: Themes emerging from the data included, PSTs’ teaching preparedness, experiences and emotions on practicums, support during and after practicums and recommendations. Participants received almost no education or training about how to support children impacted by trauma, felt underprepared, lacked support from schools and their university, and noted issues with inadequate trauma-informed practices in some classrooms. A prominent finding resonating with all participants was the importance of gaining an understanding about trauma to better equip PSTs with the knowledge and confidence to support children. Conclusions: This research suggests PSTs may not be receiving sufficient training at university about how to support children impacted by trauma and feel underprepared on practicums. Results highlight the importance of teacher education and training in preparing future teachers about supporting children impacted by trauma. The results demonstrate the necessity for conceptual changes around university education and support for PSTs in classrooms. These results are relevant internationally for education sectors in ensuring adequate training of our future teachers, universities in their teaching courses and for schools in how best to support their practicum and school students.

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One Health, Multiple backgrounds
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Background and Objective: One Health (OH) is considered to be a trans-disciplinary topic. In 2010, Fao, Woah, and who recognized that to address health risks, strong partnerships among players with different perspectives are required. However, in Italy, oh is only taught in a few university courses and is excluded from medicine and surgery. In October 2021, as first-year Public Health (PH) residents of the university of bologna, we decided to organize a winter school on oh open to medical residents, veterinarians, nurses, and biologists' students. Methods: The course lasted 4 days dedicated to human, environmental, and...
animal health. It was recognized from the beginning the core importance of having an interprofessional environment, both for the lecturers and the trainees. In particular, morning activities were led by experts of multiple backgrounds, such as PH, veterinary, chemistry, geology, agriculture, statistics, environmental engineering, health economics, psychiatry, endocrinology, and microbiology, while the afternoons by the PH residents who integrated the morning topics with soft skills such as leadership and advocacy.

Results: Frontal lessons covered different fields of expertise, and known and neglected problems and highlighted the gap between real-world issues and the academic division of knowledge. The involvement of PH residents was instrumental in implementing a peer-to-peer learning approach, involving participants in debates and encouraging them to express ideas and insights on specific issues to view them in a multi-disciplinary framework.

Conclusions: Every participant was asked to fill out an evaluation form at the end of each day. Soft-skills training sessions were widely appreciated and participants acknowledged the course’s added value of facilitating the intersection between different fields of knowledge. Traditional educational approaches often underestimate the importance of a transdisciplinary approach, even though it appears fundamental in order to effectively assess real-world problems, and professionals are deeply aware of this gap in their education.

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Study on the satisfaction of medical students with distance learning during the period of COVID-19 restrictions for the perspective of the Karaganda Medical University, Kazakhstan
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Background and Objectives: The current situation associated with the pandemic has led to transitional distance learning methods in higher education. The aim of the study is to complete the attitude of students towards distance learning at a medical university and to identify the problems they faced.

Methods: The design of the study is cross-sectional. An electronic questionnaire was assigned, and 1238 students were interviewed. The study was conducted after replacing traditional face-to-face education.

Results: 38.2% of students have perfectly adapted to distance learning. At the same time, 3.1% adapted to online learning poorly. 67.1% of respondents report that they were absolutely comfortable learning online, and only 6.6% of respondents report that it was very difficult. 40.5% of respondents believe that their workload has increased during the period of delayed learning, and slightly fewer respondents report that the workload has not changed. The majority of students rate the work of the teaching staff during distance learning as “excellent”, however, still, 3% of students rate the work of the teacher as “bad”. The main requirements that students have faced during the long period of study are the technical conditions, the poor performance of the Internet in the regions where the students are located during the distance learning period. In general, 48.1% of students are completely satisfied with the learning process during distance learning, while 4.6% of students are completely satisfied. It is noted that students of lower grades have an increased frequency of increased values of the training load during long-term training (p-value <0.001).

Conclusions: Much attention is paid to solving the problem of digital literacy among the teaching staff and students, as well as increasing the availability of digital technologies for all students, regardless of their distance from the university.

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Virtual, augmented, immersive reality and metaverse in the medical students training: a systematic review
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Background and Objective: In the last decades, several educational strategies have been identified to improve the skills of students and promote deep learning. The use of virtual reality (VR), immersive (IR) or augmented reality (AR) and metaverse (MV) technologies can be engaging and interactive learning resources and easily updated in line with the learning needs. While digital education is increasingly used in teaching, it is not very clear how effective. To address this gap a systematic review has been conducted to investigate the academic performance, satisfaction, and acceptability of this digital education in university students of medicine.

Methods: The review was conducted according to the guidelines of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses. The following databases were searched from their earliest records until October 30th, 2022: PubMed, Scopus (Elsevier), and Web of Science. The following search string was applied: metaverse OR “immersive reality” OR “virtual reality” OR “augmented reality” AND (“Medical Students” OR “Medical Training” OR Triability OR Teaching) AND University AND (satisfaction OR Acceptance OR Performance). Only studies focused on undergraduate students of medicine/dentistry/degree courses in the health professions were considered. Only experimental studies were included.

Results: Actually, the systematic review is in progress. The preliminary results of the search through the scientific literature identified 372 citations. 32 studies were selected: 4 full texts are not available, 17 RCT, 10 quasi-experimental trials, and 1 quasi-randomized trial. Considering only the studies that measured academic performance (N=26), 13 of them indicated significantly superior performance with the equipment for the VR or analog technologies trained students.

Conclusion: VR simulation was at least as effective as traditional learning methods in training medical students while providing benefits regarding user satisfaction. VR is useful for learning both simple and complex clinical skills, according to these findings.

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Climate crisis and planetary health in italian medical schools’ curricula: a scoping review
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Background and Objective: Italy is considered a hotspot for climate change in the Mediterranean region and people living in it are already affected by environmental modifications. Medical doctors have a key role in tackling with the consequences of this threat by providing direct care and correct education, preparing the population, helping in adaptation process, and advocating for public health policies. To achieve this aim, medical doctors need solid knowledge about the interconnection between human health and climate crisis, which is a cornerstone of Planetary Health. The aim of this study is to analyse whether Italian medicine schools’ curricula incorporate Planetary Health and climate change topics.

Methods: A review of all medicine degree courses in Italy was conducted in December 2022 on academic websites of each course founded on the “Universitaly.” institutional portal. In each programme, we searched for the Italian terms for “climate change”, “environmental change”, “planetary health”, “one health” and we synthesized the results in a database, which was used to set out the Italian situation with descriptive statistics.

Results: Forty-eight medical schools and eighty-three degree courses have been included. Preliminary data show that only 4 schools out of 48 (8.3%) offer elective courses on the subject and in 13 courses out of 83 (10.8%) there is a teaching course that includes Planetary Health topics in the programme.

Conclusion: This review shows that Italian future medical doctors are receiving an insufficient education in their degree courses on climate crisis and environmental matters, which comprise 25% of the global burden of disease. Medical doctors need to be aware of global environmental changes and to be actively involved in population health protection and support for policymaking. Planetary Health Educational framework shows the way to reach this goal, developing knowledge and skills to face the problem.

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Impact of an infection prevention and control intervention on the management of a mdro outbreak in a medical department
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Background and Objective: In November 2021 there was a steady increase of Multidrug-Resistant Microorganisms (MDRO) colonized patients in a medical department of san bortolo hospital (Vicenza, Italy). 6 Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus (VRE), 1 pseudomonas aeruginosa MDR. MDRO active surveillance
with rectal swabs was already performed to patients at admission and every 7 days (patients with known MDRO excluded). Therefore, targeted interventions were planned.

Methods: The implementation of an infection Prevention and Control (IPC) intervention was planned by the Infection Control Team (ICT) in order to analyze, contain and manage the phenomenon. Measures implemented by ICT with staff were included hand hygiene observation session, onsite training meetings with healthcare staff, environmental screening by performing swabs in colonized patients' rooms, analysis and revision of sanitizing protocols for electro-medical equipment and flusher disinfectors.

Results: The 3 inspections carried on revealed some critical issues, in particular: poor hand hygiene adherence, double gloves use, unclear dirty/clean pathways, uncorrect Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) removal sequence, presence of too much equipment in isolation rooms. Environmental swabs showed vre contamination on 1 bedside, 1 monitor, and 1 colonized patient garrison. The 3 onsite training meetings allowed the engagement of staff with focus on: proper hand hygiene, principles of antibiotic resistance, standard and contact precautions, proper use of PPE.

Conclusions: The IPC intervention allowed an improvement in the equipment arrangement in colonized patients rooms, a review of sanitization protocols and an improvement in PPE use procedures; staff engagement led to an increase in responsibility and knowledge, allowing the cluster to be contained and resolved within a month.

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School based HIV education affecting girls in selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa
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Introduction: There is a high level of hiv amongst adolescent girls and young women in sub saharan africa and this has affected progress towards achieving the 90-90-90 targets. The current strategies aren sufficient to make the goals; there is a need to revamp at different levels and one of these levels is education. The objectives of this were to review and describe school-based HIV education programmes involving girls. As well as to categorize and synthesize the key features of school-based programs, how they address known barriers to participation and how they incorporate important principles and guidelines.

Methods: This paper applied a documentary research design involving an analysis of school-based hiv intervention programs that affect girls in Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe as a representative subset of sub Saharan Africa. An analysis of school-based HIV intervention programs affecting girls. It included data sources such as peer reviewed articles, as well as articles from authoritative sources. The analysis included both qualitative and quantitative data. The documentary research analyzed all evidence from collected data that included the information needed to identify lessons learned, best practices and program performance.

Results: Findings revealed systemic barriers to safe participation. It exhibited the issues pertaining access to quality hiv education. Social norms and moral expectations based on culture and religion remained significant barriers to girls education.

Conclusion: One of the ways to achieve the 90-90-90 targets as well as the sustainable development goals, is through education strategies. The findings in this study revealed the importance and impact school-based HIV education can have in assisting girls. In order for health promotion to be enabled, collaboration is key. There is also a need for a multi-sectoral approach to achieve the set targets and reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS among agyw.

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Competencies of family practice for providing integrated care for people living with HIV
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Background and Objective: Since the decentralization of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) treatment to Primary Healthcare, Family Practice has a growing role in providing integrated care for people living with HIV. While having medical residency as its gold-standard for graduate education, the specialty has been structuring its curriculum with competency-based education, but there are still fragilities in the curriculum in being capable of providing integrated care for people living with HIV. Based on Philippe Perrenoud’s Theory of Competencies, this study proposes the analysis of competencies of Family Practice for providing integrated care for people living with HIV through the perception of graduates from Family Practice Residency Programs in Rio de Janeiro.

Methods: For this purpose, the foci group technique was used, through which was collected the data, complemented by documentary analysis.

Results: Based on Perrenoud’s concept of competence, 38 competencies were identified, from which 11 were considered transversal, 10 were knowledge, 11 were practices and 6 were attitudes. The concept and application of each of these competencies were then discussed, prioritizing most neglected topics such as recognition of social markers of difference, clinical communication, medical privacy and community interventions. As a result of this study, a table was organized to present Family Practice's competencies in integrated care for people living with HIV, to be shared with education institutions related to the specialty.

Conclusion: This study is expected to support instruction of future family doctors, in order to orient the specialty to a wider view, to challenge the hegemonic paradigms and to truly oppose serophobia.

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Mental health and citizenship: understanding and fighting prejudice through education
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Background and Objective: This project aims to promote understanding, social tolerance, and mental health, as provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, articulating the fundamental right to mental health with the principles of education, as set out in the Federal Constitution and in Brazilian's Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education (LDB). It seeks to combat prejudice and misinformation historically observed in relation to therapeutic processes, often considered as “things of unbalanced people”. Such prejudice generates two problems that need to be fought: first, the lack of access to therapies capable of improving the quality of life of individuals; secondly, to ensure respect for those seeking treatment.

Methods: Recognition of the complexity of the problem requires an integration of fields of study, a search that goes beyond restricted research in the field of Medicine, Psychology or Law. The methodology is rhetoric, seeking convincing through reasonable discourse, based on ethical and legal principles. The proposal consists in two steps: The first stage is the elaboration of a class plan and expository video, guided by professionals in the fields of psychology, medicine, law and pedagogy. It can be incorporated into the high school curriculum of any school in the national territory, as it is in accordance with the precepts of the Constitution and the Brazilian's Law of Guidelines and Bases of Education (LDB). The second stage is aimed at researching interaction with students, using active methodologies as a basis.

Results: Both a lesson plan and the class were produced, and are available for presentation and integration into schools.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the material produced, according to ethical and legal sources, is effective as a way of producing greater acceptance and understanding necessary for the reality of mental health. Substantive citizenship demands education as a formative element.

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Are trained family planning service providers competent? analyzing the results of diagnostic workshops to improve capacity building in family planning
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Background and Objective: Family planning (FP) service provider’s competence is critical to delivering quality FP counselling and services. Hence, the necessity of continuous trainings that capacitate FP providers until they become proficient in FP service provision. However, in many parts of the Philippines, most capacity building activities end with the training itself. USAID ReachHealth found in 2019 that only 302 of 1,969 FP-trained primary care providers in 12 cities and provinces
in the Philippines have undergone a post-training evaluation. To address this gap, local governments conducted diagnostic workshops (DW) to efficiently assess, evaluate, certify, and mentor FP providers.

Methods: The DW for FP gathers 15 to 25 nurses and midwives to undergo knowledge assessment through written tests, and skills assessment through objective structured clinical examination. It allows program managers and trainers to identify weaknesses and address them purposefully. USAID ReachHealth analyzed the results of DWs from 2018 to 2022 to identify the concepts and skills that must be emphasized or reinforced during trainings and succeeding coaching activities, and inform the strengthening of FP capacity building interventions.

Results: Twenty-one workshops attended by 371 participants were reviewed. Fifty-three percent were found competent and endorsed for certification while 47% either had to be coached or retrained. While most of the evaluated providers had strong interpersonal skills, they needed coaching in addressing missed contraceptive pills and providing information on lactational amenorrhea method, among others. These aspects also need to be reinforced in basic FP courses offered by the Philippine Department of Health.

Conclusion: Not all trained providers are competent in FP services. Hence, continuous capacity building, including mentoring that specifically targets their weaknesses, is necessary. The DW is an effective and efficient way to assess the knowledge and skills of providers. It is also a viable approach to strengthening FP capacity building interventions.

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Midwives’ self-efficacy during the COVID-19 pandemic
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Background and Objective: Self-reflection skills enable us to analyse experiences and reflect on our thought processes, generating new capacities for action. The study aims to investigate the extent to which Italian midwives are able to use self-efficacy in the professional and working environment during the covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on a sample of midwives enrolled through an online questionnaire from July to October 2022. The questionnaire consists of socio-demographic data and work experience data. It was used as a psychometric instrument, “Scale of perceived self-efficacy in the management of complex problems” (Farnese ML, 2007) with four dimensions investigated (emotional maturity, finality to action, relational fluency, context analysis) and scored from 6 to 30. Statistical analysis was performed by STATA 17.

Results: The sample consists of 835 midwives. The following mean dimensions were obtained “emotional maturity” 18.1 (CI:17.8-18.3), “finalisation of action” 20.5 (CI: 20.2-20.7), “relational fluidity” 20.8 (CI: 20.5-21.1), “context analysis” 20.7 (CI 20.4-21.0). Those who are slightly/not at all satisfied with their professional fulfilment are more likely to have a low emotional maturity score (OR:2.1;CI:1.4-3.3). Those who are fairly/very satisfied with their professional fulfilment are more likely to have a high emotional maturity score (OR:2.1;C.I:1.4-3.3). Those who feel that the covid-19 pandemic has greatly affected their emotional experience are less likely to have a high score on emotional maturity. (OR:0.6;C.I: 0.4-0.9). Those who believe that the covid-19 pandemic had little influence on their emotional experience are more likely to have a high emotional maturity score (OR:1.6;C.I:1.2-2.5).

Conclusion: Our study shows that personal fulfilment in the care setting strongly influences the perception of midwives self-efficacy and that the covid-19 pandemic has left an indelible scar on healthcare professionals by conditioning their perception of self-efficacy.

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Association of study- and health behavior-related factors with university students’ health and health literacy - A monocenter cross-sectional study in Germany
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Background and Objective: University students (US) face challenging times characterized by home detachment, identity exploration, academic demands, and additional stressors due to the current global situation that can negatively impact health. Health behaviors (HB) and health literacy (HL) are important resources for maintaining health. The objectives are to evaluate the current health status (HS), HB, and HL of US and to identify study-related and health behavior-related factors associated with HS and HL.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at a University of Applied Sciences in Germany. Data were collected online between November 2020 and March 2022, using validated instruments to assess HS, HB and HL. HS, HB and HL were presented by descriptive statistics. Multiple linear regression analysis were performed to evaluate the associations between HS, HL, study-related and behavioral factors.

Results: N= 550 participants (♀:74%) were included. HS was positive, stress levels were high, sleep scores, physical activity, and HL were low. A high HS (p =< 0.04, adjusted R² : .254; F: .34) was associated with male gender (b = .124, p = .031), higher life satisfaction (b = .050, p =<.001), better sleep (b = .044, p =<.001) and nutrition (b = .016, p =.005). HL (p = .022, adjusted R²: .076; F: .08) was positively associated with the target graduation ‘master’ (b =.082, p = .051), better sleep (b = -.132, p = .004), healthy nutrition (b = .094, p =.031), lower alcohol intake (b =-.099, p =.017) and higher life satisfaction (b = .108, p = .022).

Conclusion: Students perceive themselves as healthy but exhibit critical HB and low HL, revealing potential gaps for health-promoting interventions. Universities can draw on existing resources to implement the measures efficiently.

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Using virtual reality in a blended learning course of clinical reasoning competency in primary care: a case study in Central Vietnam
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Background: Virtual reality (VR) has been widely used in medical education. Little research exists on the deployment of VR in clinical reasoning training. This study aimed to explore experience and perspective of medical students on the usability of VR to facilitate clinical reasoning skills in a blended learning course.

Methods: This is a quasi‐experimental study using a pretest‐posttest design with 200 fifth-year medical students. Presence Questionnaires in VR (values 1-7), 228

Results: Student acceptance of the VR application for clinical reasoning training was high, with a high intention to use it in the future (5.27± 1.15). Most students
were highly satisfied with the blended course integrating VR (81.5%). Findings showed the fidelity of VR facilitating clinical reasoning, with 88.0% of students stating that working through the VR case was a worthwhile learning experience. The improvement in clinical reasoning skills after the course was statistically found, with a mean difference of performance scores between pre- and post-test of 3.14 (p<0.001). Some students experienced minor difficulties in navigating within the virtual cases and the limitation of time taken to complete the case. Gender, ocular conditions, and cybersickness symptoms were found statistically associated with students’ acceptance and experience in VR (p<0.05).

Conclusions: Incorporating VR into a blended learning course is an applicable promising innovative format to facilitate the clinical competence or reasoning ability of medical students. Further efforts to develop multiple cases in VR and apply augmented reality to provide higher fidelity of simulation and complete virtual application of medical students.

Further efforts to develop multiple cases in VR and promising innovative format to facilitate the clinical competence or reasoning ability of medical students. Further efforts to develop multiple cases in VR and apply augmented reality to provide higher fidelity of simulation and complete virtual applications exhibiting expressions and disease symptoms are highly recommended.

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Indian experience of tetanus - a study from South India
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Introduction: Tetanus is an old world disease where 2 centuries ago people had realised the link between wound leading to muscle spasm and fatality. Even today there are many cases fatalities of tetanus being reported from different parts of the country even after viability of a Tetanus toxoid and Immunoglobulin injections.

This one of very few recent studies done in India on Tetanus. As there is very less data available on Tetanus so we are trying to share our experience on Tetanus, so it will help the physicians to get a better understanding.

Materials and Methods: This a retrospective study done collecting patients detail from 2017-2019, detailed case sheet review was done and the patients clinical presentation and prognosis was noted in a predesigned format. Inclusion criteria – All diagnosed case of tetanus, Exclusion criteria – patient already received treatment from local hospital.

The patient details were kept confidential during all times.

Results: The total of 58 cases -35 males and 23 females, The average duration of hospital stay was 15 days. Most common occupation were farmers (bare foot workers). The site of injury was foot in 65% cases followed by injuries to the fingers in 30% and 5% cases due to injury while tooth picking with pin, splinter removal using pins. Clinical symptoms - Trismus “Lock jaw” (41), difficulty in walking (2), limb pain/stiffness (17), back muscle pain/stiffness (12), Dysphagia (7), 72% autonomic dysfunction. Opiesthotonus and Riscus sardonicus developed after 7-8days of infection. 20% cases were vaccinated still developed diseases. 18% mortality was noted most cases were unvaccinated cases.

Conclusion: Tetanus is preventable diseases; If TT vaccination and immunoglobin are administered on time. In all primary health care levels cold chain should be maintained for vaccines. The patients should be made sensitized about the consequence of the diseases process.

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What training and competencies are required for public health practitioners to support the digital transformation of public health? A rapid review
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of digital technologies (DTs) in sustaining health systems especially in crises but emphasized gaps in the workforce’s capacity to deploy DTs, while upholding ethical, social justice and health equity principles. Current practice and competency frameworks have not adequately considered prominent roles DTs play in contemporary public health. Many public health training institutions have struggled to integrate DTs in their curricula. To support updates to Canadian public health curricula, we are conducting a rapid review to identify training and practice competency recommendations to enhance public health practitioners’ capacity to support the digital transformation of public health.

Methods: Following the World Health Organization’s (2017) guidelines for rapid reviews, we searched OVID Medline, OVID Embase, ERIC, and Web of Science for peer-reviewed articles using search terms related to public health, digital health, and training and practice competencies. We also searched Google scholar, public health agency and public health training associations’ websites. We included articles proffering training and practice competencies recommendations for DTs among populations and public health practitioners, published in English between January 2010 and December 2022. We excluded articles exploring a solely medical perspective.

Results: Our search returned 1695 titles and abstracts. Screening will occur in two phases. First, we are reviewing titles and abstract based on above inclusion and exclusion criteria, before repeating the process with full texts. We will extract recommendations for training and practice competencies, and disciplinary perspectives and educational approaches required to facilitate identified recommendations.

Conclusion: This review is a first step in efforts to fill human resource capacity gaps related to DTs. Considering this review synthesizes training and practice competency recommendations worldwide, we will further conduct environmental scans and focus groups with Canadian public health practitioners and researchers to identify recommendations that can be integrated in the Canadian context.

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Tobacco as a threat to the environment: an experimental awareness campaign targeted at youth
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Background: we wrote short informative articles on each one. Meanwhile, we developed two different 7-question surveys to be answered: before reading the ebook (t0) to analyze baseline knowledge and after reading it (t1), to assess possible improvements.

Results: The campaign is still ongoing. At the moment 579 people read the ebook in 7 different countries (EU and US area). We collected 163 answers for t0 and 149 for t1. Respondents are university students with a mean age of 29.8 (DS±1.62), 73.6% are females, 69.9% come from central Italy. Only 4% already hold a university degree and 92.6% are studying in the healthcare sector. At t0, the mean of correct answers was 2, whereas at t1 it became 4, with a median value of 5 correct out of 7 total.

Conclusion: This ebook is just a first step in digital scientific dissemination on tobacco control. As a pilot project, it underlines the importance of content sharing and brainstorming in digital science communication and paves the path to a new concept of health promotion in the digital era.

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Integrated case management: a tool capacitating the resident trainees on the roles of primary care provider
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1Philippine Academy of Family Physician Philippines Background and objective: Primary care provides the first contact, comprehensive, coordinated and continuity of care in the context of a patient centered, family focused, community oriented (PFC) lens. There is a need to capacitate health care providers on the roles of a competent health care provider, researcher, leader, educator, navigator and coordinator for a successful delivery of primary care. To present an innovation in training to capacitate residents on the roles of a primary care provider.

Method: The integrated case management is an innovation from the usual clinical case management. The resident trainees are required to present one actual patient encounter in the integrated case management session. The integrated case management is an interactive case discussion that is divided into four parts. Part I is the PFC matrix table which highlights the patient centered management using biopsychosocial approach, wellness and prevention. Family focused management are based on the analysis of family assessment tools. Community oriented care is based on the analysis of community resource awareness, access and utilization. Part II is the identification of the six roles applied to the patient, family and community management. Part III is the critical appraisal of an article that
Training, qualification and title of health professional specialists in Brazil

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Background and objective: The growing demand for health professional qualifications and new skills for the job market has expanded the requirements and possibilities for specialist training. In this scenario, different postgraduate education modalities have emerged. This study aimed to raise the different formative, normative, and potential arrangements for specialist training for health professionals in Brazil.

Methods: We carried out documentary research in which we consulted the legislation referring to the training and qualification of health professional specialists, including norms of regulatory councils of the following professions: dentistry, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, physiotherapy, and psychology.

Results: In Brazil there are different modalities of postgraduate training, including specialization courses, residencies, masters, and doctorate degrees. These modalities are different in workload, pedagogical requirements, and credentials, which may or may not be recognized by the regulatory bodies of each profession. Title and professional registration show significant differences, without any standardization regarding the recognition of specialists, which vary from completing residency programs to proving work experience and title examination. However, professionals can freely exercise any specialty, regardless of registration by the regulatory body. There is also a significant difference in the number of specialties recognized by the respective regulatory bodies. Ranging from 13 for psychology, 55 for medicine, to 142 for nurses, defined independently of the actual need for health services.

Conclusions: In Brazil, training for specialists includes different modalities, but most health professionals practice their specialty regardless of having a course and/or specialist title recognized by their regulatory body. Health activities require adequate training of professionals with a high degree of qualification and a profile suited to meet the health needs of the population. However, the different postgraduate modalities available and the requirements of the regulatory bodies are not always in tune with each other in order to meet societies demands and train qualified professionals.

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Lessons from India: outcomes of an overseas field trip for public health students

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Background and objective: Working in partnership with education and health organisations in India, this field trip aimed to enhance public health students’ knowledge and experiences of working with diverse communities.

Methods: Focussing on public health needs, students could reflect and relate these to their own needs and experiences. This experiential learning programme provided students with an opportunity to compare and contrast how public health practitioners addressed health needs in India and explore the impact of policy and funding on practice.

Results: Five groups of around 20 students have been on the field trip since 2014. Students learned about government-initiated public health approaches as well as those coordinated and delivered by NGOs and local populations. The outcomes were assessed through reflective accounts, video diaries and interviews. These highlighted that they were able to appreciate how culture influenced health beliefs and public health practice; they were also able to understand the role the government, NGOs, faith organisations and the collective efforts of society to protect and promote health. This experience enhanced students’ understanding of public health and gave them experiences and insights into practice that could not have been gained from reading alone.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic has reminded us that public health education needs to be global and not bound by national or geographical boundaries, so we are maintaining connections with our partners in India to support learning for public health students in both countries. We are providing a virtual experience through the reflective accounts that were gathered on the field trips and through online discussions with practitioners and public health students in India.

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Education A powerful tool for combatting health effects of climate change

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Background and Objectives: There are calls for urgent climate action to combat climate change, usually focused on mitigation such as renewable energy sources, protection of coastal wetlands, and agroforestry measures. However, we often ignore one of the most important tools for climate action: education. ASPHER aims to foster learning and knowledge about the relationship between health and climate change, by training not only the future health workforce but also stakeholders to develop effective climate change responses and engage in a societal transformation for a healthier future.

Methods: ASPHER conducted an online survey to look at the implementation of climate education and climate action taken by public health institutions to provide a baseline assessment. This supported the development of ASPHER’s climate-Health implementation strategy for action through partnership-building for collective impact.

Results: The survey results found a lack of a systematic approach and ad hoc actions by public health academic institutions. ASPHER has embodied the findings to deliver actions in practice by leveraging the EU Health Policy Platform; developing a joint climate-health education statement, and thereby receiving institutional support at various levels. This has triggered the formal development of a working group of ASPHER members to synergize climate-health education activities to support knowledge-sharing and lessons learned across institutions adopting climate-health education to its curriculum.

Conclusions: Supporting the call for climate-health education at the workforce and trainee level can catalyze long term transformation as it fosters behavioural change in traditional operations and roles. Climate-health education is more than ensuring environmental literacy but supporting the role of public health and health professionals of the most effective ways to act on climate change and to build a climate resilient health system.

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Training in health promotion for nurses

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Background and objective: Nurses have an important role to play as health promoters (Donaghy et al., 2022), however the concept of health promotion is not always well understood. In nursing practice, it is sometimes reduced to prevention, pitting health against disease, or focusing on individual determinants of health without considering socio-environmental determinants, or sometimes focusing on a health education approach where the professional already knows what is good for others.

The objective of the presentation will be to illustrate a health promotion training
course for public health professionals (PHPs) using a participative approach, considering the determinants of health as a whole and identifying opportunities for health promotion practice through community immersion. Methods: Creation of a teaching method during an undergraduate degree of Science in Nursing at HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, by a socio-constructivist approach that aims to do a community assessment with a population concerned by a health challenge. This 12-day course over 3 weeks seeks to enhance group empowerment and participation of stakeholders based on a salutogenic approach. Results: In this course, students are divided into groups of 4-5 and are invited to carry out a health promotion project, with a population/community. This project-based approach enables the development of their health promotion posture, which is based on the principles of empowerment, health determinants perspective and community participation, with a view to transferring it to more conventional fields of practice (hospital, home care, ... ). To encourage their success, a partnership is established with actors in extra-hospital settings (schools, neighbourhoods, communities). Conclusion: The presented course on health promotion gives the opportunity to improve community engagement and to improve partnerships between actors in the health system.

Colette Cunningham1, Lisa Wandschneider2
1School of Public Health, University College Cork ASPHER Western Gateway Building 4.31, University College Cork. Ireland, 2Bielefeld University Background and Objectives: Public health plays a crucial role in restoring, protecting, and promoting health of affected populations in times of war and armed conflict. Even though health effects of war are well explored, the development of competencies to address the public health impact has received little attention in public health curricula. Evidence shows that displacement of people and medical staff and attacks on healthcare facilities is on the increase in wars putting the provision of healthcare under pressure. Therefore, public health professionals need to adapt to new ways of working in times of war and peacebuilding.

Methods: To strengthen War and Peacebuilding specific competencies, we suggest building upon the WHO-ASPHER Competency Multi-dimensional Framework. It provides an already established framework for Schools of Public Health and additional public health organizations and, at the same time, can be extended to understand and prevent the political, economic, social, and cultural determinants of war.

Findings
We explore and highlight linkage points for adapting public health curricula and defining competencies specific to war and peacebuilding in public health in the respective Framework categories. For example, International frameworks on war, peacebuilding, and healthcare as well as potential ethical dilemmas need to be addressed in law policies and ethics competencies. As for leadership and systems thinking, public health emergency management and risk communication in times of war need to be addressed.

Conclusions: To equip the public health workforce for times of war and peacebuilding, training resources and curricula need to catch up. Our proposed adapted competency framework could help as a first step with that adaptation and highlights synergistic effects with related fields such as outbreak control, disaster management and humanitarian work.

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Framing public health education to meet the needs of professionals for war and peacebuilding
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1School of Public Health, University College Cork ASPHER Western Gateway Building 4.31, University College Cork. Ireland, 2Bielefeld University Background and Objectives: Public health plays a crucial role in restoring, protecting, and promoting health of affected populations in times of war and armed conflict. Even though health effects of war are well explored, the development of competencies to address the public health impact has received little attention in public health curricula. Evidence shows that displacement of people and medical staff and attacks on healthcare facilities is on the increase in wars putting the provision of healthcare under pressure. Therefore, public health professionals need to adapt to new ways of working in times of war and peacebuilding.

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Community-based strategy for peer education on sexual and reproductive rights in the community of basurú istmina, chocó, colombia, 2021-2022
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1Research Line on Health Systems, Childhood, Gender, Interculturality and Tropical Diseases, School of Public Health, Medical Education and Medical Professionalism, School of Medicine, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá DC, Colombia Background and Objective: The Afro-Colombian community of Basurú is in the department of Chocó, Colombia. Several reports show that the Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) situation of women in this department is not the best. Knowledge of Sexual and Reproductive Rights (SRRH) has been associated with increased SRH. Peer Training Strategies (PTS) have been shown to be effective in improving SRRH knowledge. The objective of this study was to implement a community-based PTS on SRRH of Basurú, Municipality of Istmina, Chocó, Colombia, 2021-2022.

Methods: A study with qualitative methodology and Participatory Action Research design was conducted. We co-worked with the women of the Basurú community. Three phases of work were carried out: research, education and design, and action. In the research phase, the work methodology was contextualized, adjusted, and adapted, community leaders were identified and SRH work topics were prioritized. In phase two, the PTS was designed through various design cycles and iconicographic and thematic validation with community. A Before/After evaluation was conducted to assess the increase in knowledge given the PTS through linear regression.

Results: Five workshops, with a participation between 4 and 40 women, were held to co-construct a flip chart based on 14 topics. For each topic, introductory questions, a definition, recommendations, and questions for discussion were developed. These topics were organized along three thematic lines: cross-cutting topics, sexual rights, and reproductive rights. A facilitators guide was created with didactic and playful activities for each practice. The pilot was carried out with a group of 36 women from Istmina. It was shown that the strategy improved knowledge about SDR by 1.85 correct answers (p=0.001).

Conclusion: The PTS co-constructed in the Basurú community could be used in other similar contexts to train in SRHR as it proved to improve knowledge on this topic.

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Is public health education and training adequately responding (or not) to emerging priorities?
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1Massey University New Zealand, 2World Federation of Public Health Associations George Washington University United States, 3World Federation of Public Health Associations, 4World Federation of Public Health Associations La Trobe University United Kingdom Background: Work by the World Federation of Public Health Associations’ Professional Education and Training (WFPHAPET) working group has identified several areas of the current public health environment in which practitioners need to have a basic understanding to prepare them for the future of the field but are not necessarily included in public health competency sets or curriculums. The emerging and important public health issues identified were OneHealth, Systems Thinking, Public Health Ethics, and Disaster and Emergency Health.

Methods: A panel was organized and moderated by John Middleton (Association of Schools of Public Health in European Region), with Laura Khan (OneHealth), Carol Stewart (Disaster and Emergency Health), Helen de Pinto (Systems Thinking), Michael Moore (Political Engagement), and Jim Thomas (Public Health Ethics) invited to discuss challenges in integrating these specialties into public health education, training, and practice.

Results: Common trends across the discussion included:
* The current pace of change seen in these areas of public health
* ‘Nimble’ ways of identifying emerging problems
* Imaginative ways of teaching
* The need for sophisticated communication systems
* Understanding current political imperatives and political realities
* Training ‘public health practitioners who understand political thinking’.

Conclusion: To enable better capacity in public health workforce means updating course materials and finding ways to integrate new materials without losing core content. Opportunities exist for a range of imaginative and nimble teaching strategies to adapt current and future training materials, including short courses; case-based approaches; and the integration of emergent public health topics. As teachers we must be mindful of the need to teach enough of everything versus a lot of nothing, losing the ability to teach specialist topics in any depth. The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic brought us a unique experience to reflect on how we teach, and learn new teaching techniques, and not spend time teaching material which is easily available online.

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Citizen diplomacy for incidence and advocacy in public health, a new model
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Diplomacy is becoming a word of public domain which is usually described by an adjective to indicate its area of emphasis, generally with mere academic rigor. However, understanding diplomacy and its possibilities require the consideration of two broad categories: State diplomacy and Citizen diplomacy; but also needs to be regarded as a discipline, as a profession and, as such, it should maintain several elements inherent to economic laws. State diplomacy is reserved for the head of State and Government, as well as Ministers, who follow very specific rules to promote their national interest; whereas Citizen diplomacy is allowed to the civil society to promote the social agenda by following very specific rules while using more flexible mechanisms. In order to develop a Model of Diplomacy for a School of Public Health which allows for political incidence, sanitary and health advocacy, opinion leadership and social control, in the framework of Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, common good and peace, this literature review considered State Diplomacy, Health Diplomacy, Global Health Diplomacy, Science Diplomacy, and Citizen Diplomacy taking the most valuable elements to create a new model of Citizen Diplomacy for Public Health and Higher Education. Furthermore, the proposal intends to draw a path of action by adapting to the possibilities given to civil society, on the one hand the principles, pillars and elements of State Diplomacy, as well as the qualities of a diplomat, the ranks, and the functions of diplomacy; on the other hand, the characteristics of Health Diplomacy and the attributes of Science Diplomacy; and finally the mechanisms of Citizen Diplomacy. As results, a methodic route for Citizen Diplomacy for Public Health and Higher Education is possible to better influence, advocate, lead, and control by means of soft power on behalf of a more mature and sensitive public health.

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Effect of therapeutic education on the adherence to nicotine replacement therapy in a smoking cessation center
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Background: The use of tobacco is currently the most important public health measure that developed countries can implement. Adherence to treatment is an important determinant of the success of smoking cessation programs. Therapeutic patient education (TPE) might play a key role to improve treatment adherence and smoking cessation rates. Our study aimed to compare the effect of intensive and minimal TPE sessions on Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) adherence and smoking cessation rates. Methods: A prospective cohort study was conducted at the smoking cessation center of the University hospital of Monastir. The population study involved the attendees of the center who consulted during the period from 2009 to 2013. Two groups were defined: A group received only two TPE sessions: “Minimal intervention”; and the other benefited of 3 and more: “Intensive intervention”. Results: In total, 48.7% of included patients were adherent to NRT. The level of adherence was significantly associated with the number of TPE sessions (p-value=10.4). Patients with intensive intervention documented higher rates of treatment adherence (Adjusted Relative Risk RRs: 10.98; 95% CI: 4.27 22.02). The smoking cessation rates at one year and five years of follow-up were also associated with the number of TPE sessions with a higher probability of smoking cessation among those who received intensive intervention. Crude Relative Risks were (RRc=2.6; 95% CI: 1.3 - 5.4) and (RRc = 2.8; 95% CI:1.3–6.4) at one year and five-years of follow-up, respectively. Conclusions: Intensive TPE sessions are more effective on NRT adherence and on continuous smoking cessation. TPE improves smoking cessation clinics outcomes. A continuous attendance of the counseling sessions with intensive TPE sessions should be recommended as a best practice in smoking cessation programs.

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Changes in the food consumption of university students during the years 1992-2019
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Background and Objectives: Despite decades of dietary changes, Slovaks do not consume a balanced diet and morbidity on chronic nutrition-related diseases remains high. Our research's objective was to assess university students dietary habits over 28-year period in relation to gender and trend differences, and to compare them with Slovak RDAs (recommended dietary allowances). Methods: The group consisted of 8,184 medical university students with an average age of 22.7 years (2,723 men-33.3%, 5,461 women-66.7%). This was a quite homogeneous group of young people with potential above-average knowledge of nutritional prevention and principles of healthy eating. Using a 24-hour recall, we annually obtained information about the nutritional consumption of fourth-grade students in the period from 1992 to 2019. Results: The students consumption of fats, potatoes, legumes, sugar, and especially fruit decreased. On the contrary, the consumption of meat, meat products, poultry, eggs, vegetable fats and vegetables increased, as did the consumption of milk and dairy products and pasta among women. Fish and grain products consumption remained mostly unchanged. In comparison to women, men consume more meat, milk, dairy products, fish, eggs, cereals, potatoes, and legumes. Women consume more fruit and fruit products. The consumption of total fats, vegetables and sugar is approximately the same for both genders. Conclusions: Among students, we observe similar trends as in the general Slovak population, with significant intersexual differences. The consumption of meat is quantitatively sufficient, but the structure is unbalanced, the consumption of milk, dairy products and especially fish is insufficient, the consumption of poultry, cheese and eggs is excessive. The consumption of potatoes, vegetables and particularly fruits is critically low, even though the structure has improved. The nutritional consumption of students was not in accordance with the RDAs and intervention is needed. This work was supported in part by the grant KEGA 015UK-4/2022.

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Using popular education in health during the COVID-19 pandemic with women who suffered violence: an experience report
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This research reports the experience of Paulo ferries itinerary, carried out in cultural circles, in Campinas/Brazil with women who suffered violence. During the new coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the number of cases of domestic violence increased and the access to support services for victims, in particular in health, social assistance and public security sectors reduced. Popular health education becomes a powerful strategy in the sense of promoting actions and proposals for educational practices. Therefore, it is a priority to design and create specialized intervention programs to prevent and reduce complications that arise from violence exposure. Objectives: to report the experience of hosting culture circles through research into implementation of care for people exposed to violence, by group interfaces, from the faculty of medical sciences at Unicamp, Brazil. Method: two cycles of groups composed of 8 meetings were carried out from June to December 2021, inspired by the Freirean perspective, with women over 18 years old exposed to violence, living in the city of Campinas, Brazil. A qualitative description of the preliminary results of the intervention performed will be presented.

Results: the impact, implications and scope of violence in the participants lives was revealed in the identification of the themes: chauvinism, racism, future, dreams, being a woman, resilience, women's health, social inequality, trust issues, rights and justice, fear and self-image. The participants showed an interest in perpetuating the circle of culture among the women of the community. Conclusions: popular health education favored the exchange and reflection on what was experienced, and it was also understood in its collective dimension. The culture circle proved to be a potential tool for the empowerment of participants, based on the democratic sharing of knowledge and experiences about violence, becoming an emancipatory space for continuous learning, freedom, resistance and affective constructions.

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The use of social media to facilitate student-led initiatives in...
undergraduate medical education
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Introduction: Despite the shift to online learning brought about by the covid-19 pandemic, existing studies on social media (some) use in medical education have primarily focused on educator-led initiatives. Our study thus described student-led initiatives and elicited perceptions of undergraduate medical students towards such initiatives.

Methodology: An online survey was sent out to first- and second-year undergraduate medical students from the university of the Philippines manila college of medicine. Descriptive statistics were calculated, while qualitative data from open-ended questions were grouped into prominent themes. Results of the 258 participants of the survey, 228 (88.4%) recommended the continued use of some. The most popular some platforms for different tasks were as follows: discord for studying together (71.3%) and for conducting peer tutoring sessions (31.3%); Facebook messenger for reading reminders (55.4%); telegram for reading announcements related to academics (88.4%) and administrative requirements (72.9%), and for accessing material provided by classmates (60.1%) and professors (52.3%). The high uptake of some is due to the several advantages cited, such as accessibility and cost-efficiency. Some disadvantages were cited, such as their capacity to serve as distractions and sources of social media fatigue.

Conclusions: Some platforms were useful for student-led initiatives, and their use should be continued and explored further. Students use of a particular some platform was dependent on their needs and the platforms features. By analyzing the perceptions of students, medical schools will be able to better integrate these initiatives into medical curricula.

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Training of health management students in Workplace health promotion
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Background: Training in health management requires analytical thinking of students, proactivity and practical skills. Health managers are responsible for strict organization and best Results of the health institutions' work. Creating safe and healthy working environment for the staff is also their priority task. Concept of Workplace Health Promotion (WHP) has been discussed as an innovative and effective approach in caring for health of working population. These facts justify the inclusion of an optional discipline “WHP” in the curriculum of the masters degree “Public Health and Health Management”, in Medical University – Pleven, Bulgaria. The objectives of this paper is to analyse the exam success rate, students' interest to the subject and their opinion to the usefulness of the acquired knowledge and skills.

Materials and Methods: Data were collected by document review of the educational documentation and interviewing students about their motivation to study this subject.

Results: Although in the curriculum the subject is optional but not obligatory, students appreciate its importance and show a great interest in it. They want to extend specific knowledge on Holistic workability model and to develop competencies of health promotion practitioners. The relative share of students who choose to study this subject increases each academic year form 30% in 2017 to 72% in 2021. Training outcomes are also improving from very good (4.62) to excellent (5.50) for both theoretical and practical part of the exam. More than 90% of students assess the acquired knowledge as very useful and applicable in their future professional work, and appreciate that the accent is on practice rather than theory.

Conclusions: Education and training in WHP helps students to acquire competencies for their future professional performance. The wide applicability of health promotion concept and positive experience of the training make the subject relevant to the curriculum of other specialties too.

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Educational video to guide parents and caregivers of children using a clean intermittent bladder catheter
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Background and Objective: Neurogenic lower urinary tract dysfunction has a considerable impact on the quality of life and daily activities of individuals and their families. Intermittent Urethral Catheterization (IUC) is the most used therapy in these cases. Aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational video “Intermittent Urethral Catheterization in children: How to do it?” in the performance of IUC by parents and caregivers of children with neurogenic bladder.

Methods: Quasi-experimental study, from June to October 2021, at Pediatric Hospital in Fortaleza, Brazil. The sample consisted of 30 mothers who were starting or in continuous use of the IUC, divided into two groups: Intervention Group (IG) and Comparison Group (CG). After signing the informed consent, the demographic and clinical form and the King’s Health Questionnaire (KHQ) was applied to both groups, as well as the pre-test, which consists of 10 questions about the content of the educational video. CG received routine guidelines from the outpatient clinic and the IG, in addition to the service guidelines, received information through the educational video.

Results: Sample composed mostly of women who are married or in a stable union (83%), did not work (86.6%), income of up to R$1100.00 (67%), lived in the countryside (80%), p value 0.017. After the intervention, post-test detected a significant difference between the values of the groups, p = 0.013, where the intervention group had higher scores of correct answers with an average of 9.67 of the 10 questions. Regarding the KHQ, in the Emotions domain, the IG participants declared level 3, meaning emotional state moderately affected by the child problems, with a standard deviation of 0.93. Conclusions: Intervention with an educational video is effective and contributes to family guidance, in addition to facilitating the understanding, visualization and execution of the procedure by parents/caregivers of children with this disorder.

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Postgraduate Education in Health: A Case Report from Cabo Verde
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Background and Objective: Cabo Verde is a small island country in West Africa, composed of 10 Islands, 9 of which are inhabited and with about 500 thousand residents. The first Public University was established in 2006, based on the pillars of training, research, and extension, to provide qualified professionals and knowledge that support good health practices and promote the health of the population. In 2009 the first post-graduate course in health was implemented - Master of Public Health aligned with the objectives of the United Nations, with the National Strategic Plan for Human Resources in Health, to expand scientific research and provide the country with a Public University with quality, qualified and internationally recognized masters and doctors. The partnership with universities from Brazil and Portugal has contributed to this process.

Methods: Case report based on the experience of the teachers involved, annual academic reports and consultation of other relevant documents.

Results: From 2010 to the present date, the Uni-CV has started 3 class of masters courses in Public Health, with a total of 84 entrants. Of these 21 (25%) have completed the course, 25 (30%) are in dissertation preparation phase, 18 (21%) are in the 1st academic year, and 20 (24%) have abandoned the program. The dissertations defended and those in preparation address different areas of knowledge, aligned with the National Agenda for Health Research 2020-2024. Of the 21 students who completed the masters degree approximately 45% are full-time or part-time faculty at Uni-CV and 52% work in the ministry of health.

Conclusions: The local training of a contingent of masters in Public Health, contributed to research in population health, public policies, and health services evaluation, made scientific studies available to the country, and supported the creation of research groups, as well as the qualification of professionals, lecturers, and researchers.

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The use of multidimensional scales for the evaluation of computing students’ digital health literacy
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Background: The importance of digital health literacy (DHL) for people to better manage their health and well-being is undeniable and last confirmed during the
COVID-19 pandemic. The study aims to analyze the relations between the health literacy (HL) scales and the levels of digital competencies. Both are required for competent DHL.

Methods: A web-based questionnaire based on the COVID-19 HL Survey was distributed among students at the Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics (FMI) at Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski, with the approval of its ethics committee. Data was evaluated using cross-referencing of a digital competence framework - DigComp 2.2 and a health literacy framework - Health Literacy Questionnaire (HLQ). Quantitative and qualitative analyses were provided.

Results: The answers of 221 students (13 % of 1690 asked) were received. All participated voluntarily and anonymously. Searching and filtering information are reported as the easiest tasks: easy (40 % and 31%) and very easy (52 % and 39%). Evaluation of information, based on criteria of how much information is verified, up to date, and coming from official sources is posed as very important (79%, 78%, and 69%).

Conclusions: DHL is a cross-disciplinary effort. Its evaluation requires using advanced multidimensional tools. A combination of DigComp 2.2 and HLQ was applied for the evaluation of computing students’ DHL. The study reveals the potential for the development of digital skills is essential for the acquisition and use of valuable health information, which is a prerequisite for well-being. Fostering digital skills should be an integral part of complex HL education.

Factors associated with knowledge for the prescription of exercise in patients with cardiovascular risk in health personnel at the first level of care

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Background: Chronic diseases are considered a public health problem, especially those that facilitate cardiovascular diseases such as overweight, high blood pressure and alterations in glucose and lipid metabolism. Physical exercise is essential for the prevention of complications and the reduction of care costs for health institutions. Objective: To analyze the factors that are associated with the degree of knowledge of first level health personnel about the prescription of physical exercise in patients with cardiovascular risk. Methods: An observational, cross-sectional and prospective study was carried out applying the “Knowledge about Prescription of Physical Exercise” test, validated in Spanish by Ortín et al., which has a maximum of 100 points in each item and a global score, obtained from averaging the evaluation of knowledge about exercise, its prescription in general, prescription in dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus and arterial hypertension. Primary care doctors and nurses from Veracruz, Mexico were included. The variables age, sex, profession, perception of their knowledge, number of patients to whom they indicate exercise, training on the subject and institution where they work were studied.

Results: 170 participants were included, 67 % doctors, 22.9% do not have specific training to do so. The global knowledge score of the participants was 43.9(±14.1). Being a doctor showed a difference (p=0.05) compared to nursing in the level of knowledge for the prescription of exercise in patients with hypertension (42.1±22.6 vs 34.3±19.9), diabetes (75.4±24.3 vs 58.9±29.1) and in global knowledge (46.2±13.9 vs 39.5±13.7), the rest of the factors did not show statistically significant values (p>0.05). Conclusions: The level of knowledge of the first level care personnel is below half of the score, except for diabetes, for which training is required for the prescription of exercise, since these personnel are a fundamental part of the prevention process. of cardiovascular diseases.

Barriers to breast self-examination among Tunisian women

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Introduction: Breast cancer remains the most frequent female cancer in Tunisia. The prevalence rate of breast cancer has shown a peak in recent years and represents 20-25% of malignant tumors in women with an incidence in 2017 estimated at 50.17/100000 cases with a female mortality significantly high with 14.04 deaths per 100000 women per year. Breast cancer can be diagnosable at early stage using inexpensive, accessible, and easy screening programs. Usually culture, beliefs, and opinions of women affect adoption of screening techniques. Objective: This study aims to investigate barriers to breast self-examination (BSE) among Tunisian women.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was performed among women consulting the Reproductive Health Center of Sousse spread over a period of 2 months (February, March 2018). Data was collected using self-administered questionnaires.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 34 years with extremes ranging from 18 to 64 years. 47% of surveyed women have already performed BSE at least once during the last year. The main barriers found were lack of awareness about the importance of breast examination (p < 0.01) and the lack of training by personnel of healthcare centers (p = 0.016). The score of the practice of women surveyed was average; mostly, women have intermediate results for the technique of self-examination. No woman had a score of 15/15.

Conclusions: A better education of the practice of self-examination is essential in order to improve the screening program for breast cancer. The role of the gynecologist, general practitioner or midwife is therefore essential in education and training.

Keywords: breast self-examination, Tunisia, barriers

Analysis of the professional master's degree as a stricto sensu modality of training SUS professionals: a case study of PROFSÂUDE-BRAZIL

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Professional training in health was marked by numerous inducing initiatives aimed at the process of reorienting training and qualifying health professionals with a view to meeting the principles of the SUS and promoting solutions to the population’s health problems. The professional master’s degree (MP) has become a field of worker specialization and the production of fundamental knowledge for health services and systems, emphasizing the Professional Master’s Degree in the
Integrating health sector reform strategies in developing the national training manual for community health volunteers in the Philippines

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Community health volunteers (CHVs) in the Philippines, known as barangay health workers (BHWS), are important part of health system in ensuring that the health programs and services are accessible to all Filipinos. Therefore, it is important to ensure that their knowledge and skills are not only updated but also aligned with the Philippine national health sector reform strategies. This project, supported by World Health Organization Philippines, aimed to update the 2014 BHW Reference Manual, integrating different training initiatives and policies concerning them.

Consultations were done with different bureau directors of the health ministry to solicit guidance on the policies that must be considered in the development of the training manual. Recent manual of procedures of different health programs and policy issuances were reviewed to identify tasks expected from BHWs. Key informant interviews, including BHWs in select urban and rural areas, were interviewed to determine the actual tasks expected from BHWs. Training manuals from different reputable institutions were also gathered and reviewed. An initial draft was developed, and disseminated to different health ministry program managers for comments. The second draft, translated into local language, with accompanying facilitators guide was pilot tested by 20 BHWs in two urban and two rural areas for 10 days.

The national policies on BHW roles (as indicated in a legislation), competency training standard, national reorientation on health promotion, and integration of health services were incorporated in the BHW training manual. The amount of content per topic was determined by the prescribed number of hours of training in the BHW competency training standard. Compared to the 2014 version, the new manual was well received by pilot trainees because of the use of conversational national language. The manual and the facilitators guide was released by the health ministry on October 2022 for public use.

Group work in a health promotion subject: the role of compassion for oneself, toward others, and from others

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Background and Objective: It is argued that health promotion knowledge is enhanced through active participation. A key component of group work is to promote such active and engaged thinking through shared problem-solving. Our research objective was to understand students’ experiences of group work in an undergraduate health promotion subject, particularly how they were related to experience of a multi-dimensional conceptualisation of compassion.

Method: Two cohorts of a health promotion subject within an Australian Bachelor of Health Sciences program were surveyed (online, N=42); from Semester 1, 2020 and 2021. Measures included feelings towards group work (preference for group work, individual work, and discomfort with group work) as well as compassion (towards oneself, others, and from others) reflecting both motivation to engage with the distress and to take action and to cope with the distress.

Results: Positive feelings towards group work was associated with perceiving greater compassion from others as well as primary language, English. A preference for individual work was associated with avoiding classes with group work (though discomfort with group work was not). Discomfort was associated with a desire to stay quiet in groups, though preference for either group or individual work was not associated with staying quiet. Positive feelings toward group work was associated with more self-compassion but not to provide compassion or to receive compassion.

Conclusion: While complicated by pivoting from online to face-to-face through the semesters (due to COVID-19 lockdowns) and a small sample, we find that it is compassion for oneself, and the motivation to sit with one’s own difficult feelings, that are associated with positive perceptions of group work in a health promotion subject. Suggesting that student services and support may play a key role in engagement with tasks that encourage shared problem-solving and which might help develop skills ultimately needed in multi-disciplinary practice.

Importance of motor development in the training of young athletes

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Methods: 120 Hungarian athletes under the age of 12 took part in this research. We have developed our own test system to measure motor development level, including 6 track tests, 3 fundamental movement tests, 5 functional movement tests, 4 movement maturity tests.

Results: Assessed athletes have a significant degree of motor development deficiencies affecting their performance measured with field tests. Functional movement patterns show a significant correlation with field tests (r=0.324). Athletes who had better indicators in movement maturity tests, performed significantly better in field tests (p<0.020).

Conclusions: Results support our theory that a special movement development program is necessary to incorporate into already existing young athlete trainings. Coaches need to possess knowledge of age-specific training, to be able recognizing movement literacy deficits. If those deficiencies are not recognised in time, we risk to significantly impair the effectiveness of movement learning and motor control, thus also risking the development of sport talents. Ágnes Virág Nagy is a recipient of health sector reform strategies in developing the national training manual for community health volunteers in the Philippines.
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**Incorporating the Sustainable development goals into the undergraduate medical curriculum**

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Methods: Semi structured interviews were carried out with key stakeholders at RCSIR to investigate their perspectives on approaches to incorporating SDGs into the medical curriculum. A sample of 11-15 participants with diverse backgrounds across a broad range of specialties were selected, using purposive sampling. Transcripts were coded and thematically analysed by adapting Braun and Clarke thematic analysis.

Results: Five main themes emerged from the analysis on stakeholder perspectives: 1. Faculty Awareness, 2. Challenges of curriculum change, 3. Recognition of sustainability as a fundamental health issue, 4. Opportunities and challenges of a multicultural University and 5. Leadership needs. Both barriers and facilitators to integrating SDGs into the curriculum were explored such as an overloaded curriculum and competing agendas. Recommendations from the study were to incorporate SDG content into the RCSIR medical graduate profile, into case based learning (CBL) using a standardised socio-ecological framework, provide staff with educational resources and include SDGs in future research, publications and outputs. These results will help shape the medical curriculum to incorporate sustainability concepts which is fundamental for the future of healthcare and medical education.

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**Health Literacy with the project “Pathways to Longevity” at the Social Service of Commerce - Rio de Janeiro, SESC RIO DE JANEIRO**

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Background and Objectives: The Social Service of Commerce (Sesc) is an institution founded in 1946, which started with health activities only, but over the years it has expanded to many areas such as culture, sports, among others. In the 1970s, the first instrument was developed to systematize health education activities, the “Policy of Education for Health at Sesc”. Later, in the 2000s, the Activity Model of “Health Education” was created, a guiding document for educational practices and Health Literacy (HL) at Sesc. HL deals with the ability to access, recognize, process and understand information about health, considering that HL permeates formal instruction and people may not be able to understand health information.

Methods: The “Pathways to Longevity” project emerged from the need to meet the demands of the population that is assisted by SESC Rio. Such activities seek to reflect on aging, and over the years with HL practices, we have seen that walking towards longevity must start in childhood. In November 2022, SESC promoted the launch of “Monica’s Gang comic book”, with a large publisher to bring the children closer to HL. The comic book was developed as a methodological instrument in health actions.

Results: The cartoon was distributed and discussed with 3500 children participating in the activities, through the health themes contained in the comic book. The childrens good receptivity and understanding of the presented content showed how effective this method is for HL activities with this audience. Conclusion: HL is a new subject in Brazil, and these discussions, actions and studies need to be expanded. With the project and use of the comic book, we realized that we need to improve the HL instruments, so that the relationship between the understanding and the applicability of the HL can be observed.

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**Bringing comprehensive sexuality education into italian lower secondary schools’ practice: A pilot study**

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Background: Theoretical and research evidence indicates that comprehensive sexuality education (cse) positively impacts on behaviour and attitudes of young people, by improving sexual and reproductive health outcomes and empowering them to make free and informed choices. This study aims to describe the creation and development of a pilote cse activity in lower secondary schools (iss) within the context of eduforist project. Eduforist is funded by the Italian ministry of health and involves academics, the italian national institute of health and hiv/aids civil-society organisations (cso). Methods: Evidence was collected through a desk review on regional and national normative documents, international literature and guidelines regarding sexually transmitted infections (stis), relationships and sexuality education (se). An online survey was developed to collect information on duration, content and methods used to implement school-based se (cbse) in Italian secondary schools from 2016 to 2020. The results of the survey and desk review, along with focus groups and open discussions involving all partners were used to define objectives, contents, methods of delivery and evaluation of the pilot activity. Additional information was added after feedback from an expert advisory board. Results: A pilot activity was designed targeting Iss students, in 4 different geographical regions, for a total of 11 schools involved. The activity consisted of 5 interactive interventions per class: 4 theoretical and practical modules (each consisting of a syllabus, a theoretical slides deck and a list of activating tools) and 1 intervention focusing on evaluation and deepening topics requested by the students. The evaluation have been carried out on educators’ (swot analysis, diary of the field) and students’ level (pre/post-tests and satisfaction questionnaires). Conclusions: This pilot activity represents a first step towards the implementation of an evidence-based and integrated approach to ssbe, to be promoted and implemented equally across the country.

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**Comparison of conventional cardiopulmonary resuscitation (cpr) training course versus video-based simulation on nursing students of dow university of health sciences**

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Background and Objectives: Conclusion: Methods: This prospective experimental study recruited 60 nursing undergraduate students and were randomly divided into two groups 30 each; one group received CPR training only and other group received both CPR video and training. Pretest: Students were given CPR knowledge questionnaire before the training session which comprises of 20 knowledge based questions. Training: Instructor demonstrated all the necessary steps needed to perform effective CPR on a mannequin, use of airway adjuncts and step of AED. In second group video component was added, they were shown a CPR training video. Post-test: After the session post-test were taken from all the students. Post-training skill evaluation: All students performed hands-on performance one by one on mannequins. Results: Knowledge scores in post-test were higher than in pretest. Our findings showed no difference in knowledge scores found between two groups in pretest and post-test [p-value 0.410, p-value 0.705] respectively. Analysis of skills were done by chi-square and findings showed no significant difference in steps; scene safety, check response, call for help, initiation of CPR, breathing, open the airway, steps of AED, post resuscitation care and disposition of pt in both groups [p-value >0.05]. Funding: The findings of this study showed that both CPR training methods were effective in improving knowledge. However, more researches are needed to be done to assess the effectiveness of video training only.

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**Permanent education as a strategy to strength multidisciplinary teams to work in indigenous health in Brazil**

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The National Policy for Permanent Education in Health was established as a strategy of the Unified Health System for the training and development of workers. Permanent Education in Health constitutes a fundamental strategy for the transformation of work so that it becomes a place of critical, reflective,
propositional and technically competent action. In the field of indigenous health, the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAII), created in 2010, is responsible for managing the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem (SASISUS). The Subsystem is made up of 34 Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI), which are units inserted in indigenous lands, enabling the organization of health care services. The Multidisciplinary Teams of Indigenous Health (EMSI), are responsible for these territories and for organizing services in the DSEI and the Permanent Education activities of health professionals who work in indigenous territories, are based on the National Policy for Permanent Education in Health and by the guidelines of the National Policy for Health Care for Indigenous Peoples (PNAHPI). training professionals to align their actions and offer health care services in accordance with the reality of indigenous peoples, as well as preparing them to act in context intercultural. Data from spreadsheets sent by the 34 DSEI in the year 2021 were used and according to the goals defined in the District Plan for Indigenous Health for the period 2020-2023, it was verified the reach of 76.4% and 22.5% referring to the number of qualified workers in the improvement of health work and for acting in an intercultural context, respectively. In view of this, the results achieved demonstrate that Permanent Education actions with the aim of incorporating interculturality in the health actions of professionals working in the DSEI are of great relevance for the improvement of these professionals, contributing to the improvement of health care.

Role of professional training institutes in building Health Workforce Capacity: example of IAPH
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The public health systems success depends critically on the availability of a competent workforce. As a Results, building the capacity of a public health workforce is critical to strengthening national health systems ability to address current and future population health challenges. Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for the public health workforce is essential to ensure best practices in a discipline that involves multi-professional, multi-disciplinary, and multi-organizational activities. Particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the significance of practice-based public health has been emphasized. So, to effectively promote, protect, and improve the population’s health, public health professionals need to have a broad range of knowledge and skills. A long-standing observation has been that the public health workforce is in jeopardy, and the health workforce generally lacks adequate public health competence. In the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR), most countries already face an overall shortage of healthcare workers, with weak competencies, geographical maldistribution, and a lack of specialized health workers. As a specialized public health educational institution in the region, The International Academy of Public Health (IAPH) Aims at responding to current and anticipated public health training needs and forging effective partnerships and synergies to scale up public health education and capacity for more robust health systems and better population health. IAPH offers accredited training programs in various public health disciplines in different modalities, face-to-face, blended and online. In this workshop, IAPH, in collaboration with its partners, will demonstrate a model capable of sustaining capacity building and responding to public health needs during times of turmoil. Workshop Objectives: This workshop Aims to highlight the importance of capacity building for the public health workforce and how professional training institutes respond to the need of the public health workforce. The specific Objectives of the workshop are to: 1. Highlight the importance of CPD for the public health workforce, 2. Present IAPH as a model for providing multidisciplinary professional training, 3. Explain the IAPH model of online training. Key questions: 1. How to maximize the value of CPD for the health workforce? 2. How can regional training institutes contribute to filling the gap in the quantity and quality of competent professionals? 3. How does IAPH contribute to building health workforce capacity in the EMR? Workshop Topics: 1. CPD concepts and approaches, 2. IAPH training model, 3. LMS demonstration Methods: The workshop will be started with a presentation that covers the three topics and meet the Objectives. The facilitator will engage attendees to actively participate in the Discussion through questions and answers, sharing experiences, and providing comments and suggestions on the presented topics. A considerable time will be allocated for the wrap-up and Conclusions: Workshop evaluation: At the end of the workshop, an evaluation form will be filled out by the participants to assess the participants’ satisfaction.

Preparing the public health workforce through credentials, certificates and certifications
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This workshop will focus on the differences and relative benefits of degrees (credentials), certificate programs and certification programs from a perspective when resources such as time and money are limited. Degrees are a time-intensive course of study designed to provide students with a balanced education and the skills necessary to pursue a specific career field. Certificates provide a relatively simple way to ensure regional workforce have learned a very specific set of skills or area of knowledge at a specific point of time. Because certificates are commonly offered online, they are a convenient short-term option for continuing education. Certifications provide employers with a reliable way to identify qualified staff who have demonstrated their knowledge in their field, their commitment, and a willingness to stay current through recertification. Certified individuals have positive incentives to life-long learning as well as marketable evidence of their competency. Certifications also provide assurance that certified employees are competent across various domains, not only in their area of specialty. The COVID-19

Sharing good practice from global accreditation in public health education
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Closing the gap: the distribution of postgraduate medical specialty training posts to narrow health inequalities
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Outline: In England, postgraduate specialty training posts have often been distributed based on historical arrangements, meaning posts are not always best aligned with patient needs. This has resulted in an imbalance in specialty training posts. In addition, we know that around 80% of specialty trainees completing their training settle within 50 miles of where they trained, meaning there is a resultant shortage of specialist senior clinicians across the country. This imbalance of specialists contributes to health and healthcare inequalities.

In 2018, Health Education England (HEE) and NHS England (NHSE) collaboratively commenced a programme to work towards an equitable distribution of specialty training places across the country. This will result in a fairly distributed medical workforce for the future which will in turn take a step towards addressing health inequalities. The programme will both redistribute current posts as well as allocate any new posts to underserved areas.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts
The programme was implemented in August 2022 in three specialties – cardiology, haematology, and obstetrics and gynaecology. There is a plan to redistribute most of the remaining specialties starting in the next 7 years in 3 phases. The workshop's purpose is to specifically discuss the programme as a form of workforce, current, projected, and changing patterns in healthcare demand, and regional deprivation, To discuss with international partners if there are similar initiatives in different parts of the world, learning from best practice and lessons learnt, particularly in attracting and retaining the workforce in hard to recruit areas such as remote, rural and coastal locations. To discuss the intended impact on reducing healthcare inequalities in the context of other factors also contributing to unequal health, and To develop key parameters to measure the success of the intended outcome of reducing health inequalities.

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Advancing and building infodemic management training for public health: introducing the Society for Infodemic Management (SIM)
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Brief Outline of the Overall Workshop
The reverberations of the pandemic, magnified by the accompanied infodemic, was and remains multifaceted for both the public, and public health staff. We will explore what can be learned from this crisis, what the infodemic is and the barriers to its management, and the strategies to mitigate the threat of disinformation, affecting health outcomes, and confidence and trust with public health programs. In addition, all health care staff struggle(d) with extreme stress, fatigue, and burnout.

In September 2022, the World Health Organization (WHO) responded by publishing a policy brief calling for more training opportunities in the management of health infodemics. Unfortunately, and to date, public health workers have not benefited widely. While Governments and public health agencies wrestle and are continually challenged with the onslaught of the information, ever changing, from a multitude of trusted and untrusted sources facilitated by global interconnectivity and digitization, societally we are becoming more divided and suspicious of once trusted organisations and sources of information. It has become imperative to act with a new allied organisation with an objective to facilitate infodemic training for professionals. With additional organisation of these trained professionals we can then rebuild/strengthen trust in public health interventions. The Society for Infodemic Management is poised to develop and lead opportunities to train and organise public health professionals.

Specific AIMS/Objectives and Component Parts
Education and training modules are an efficient strategy for building capacity and maintaining competencies in the public health workforce and have shown effective by the WHO at delivering infodemic management curricula to a wide audience. Despite their effectiveness, the integration of infodemic management education and training programs into public health systems has not occurred in a systematic and pedagogical method. Teaching how to use infodemic management in the public health workers is an opportunity to overcome public health issues at the global level. The objectives of this workshop are to: 1) describe the importance of infodemic management education and training for public health staff; 2) review professional competencies and public health policies required for broad acceptance of infodemic management certification; and 3) discuss the activities of the Society for Infodemic Management (SIM), an international non-governmental organization, in facilitating the integration of infodemic management education, training into public health practice.

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School-based comprehensive sexual health education - from evidence to implementation and evaluation: case study from Italy
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Brief outline of the overall workshop
Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) is a key dimension of health and well-being of individuals, especially relevant for young people. Global health organisations (e.g. WHO, UNESCO, E/CDC) and multicountry reviews recognise school-based sexuality education (SBSE), as one of the most important means of promoting sexual well-being of adolescents and a key component of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) prevention. International evidence recommends that SBSE should be addressed with a global approach to sexuality, that UNESCO defines as comprehensive sexuality education (CSE). SBSE, however, is still not available for many young people around the world, including Italian adolescents. Italy, in fact, is one of a few European countries that still lacks a comprehensive approach to SBSE coherently and equally implemented across the country, or included in schools’ curricula. EduForSt project, funded by the Italian Ministry of Health in 2019, aims at providing an overview of SBSE in Italy and to develop and implement two pilot projects in secondary schools across the country.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts
Introduction: Sexuality and education: how to address this dimension in schools?
Sexuality education represents an educative action that, nurtured by medical and scientific information, is aimed at making people flourishing in all the directions of their existence.

* School-based sexuality education in Europe and central asia: 2016 IPPF and B2Ga initiated a scope review to get an overview of the progress made in developing and integrating SBSE into formal school settings in 26 countries of the WHO European Region. The main key findings and recommendations as well as a
Updated ecdc core competencies in applied infectious disease epidemiology: Processes, outcomes and opportunities for international academic collaboration

Mary Codd, Karl Conyard, Katarzyna Czabanowska, Nadav Davidovitch, Ralf Reintjes, Mary Codd, Karl Conyard


Workshop context

In 2008 the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) published Core competencies for public health epidemiologists working in communicable disease surveillance and response. There followed Core competencies for infection control and hospital hygiene professionals (2013); Core competencies for vaccine-preventable diseases and immunisation (2017); and Core competencies on public health emergency preparedness (2017). The COVID-19 pandemic identified the need to Update ECDC Core Competencies in Applied Infectious Disease Epidemiology (UCCAIDE) to capture developments in diagnostic methods, understanding transmission dynamics, genomic analysis, disease modelling and vaccinology.

Workshop specific aims/objectives

This workshop will profile the PROCESSES and OUTCOMES of UCCAIDE. OPPORTUNITIES for collaboration to harmonise and advance public health education transnationally will be proposed and POTENTIAL USES of UCCAIDE will be discussed.

Workshop component parts

* UCCAIDE PROCESSES: A steering group comprising ASPHER (Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region) Executive Board and COVID-19 Task Force members, ECDC Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and selected experts undertook a comprehensive literature review of competency frameworks from ASPHER, ECDC, CDC, OECD, PAHO and WHO to develop a preliminary set of core competencies. Qualitative interviews with 42 nominated experts, supplemented by workshops with the ECDC TAG, contributed to early revisions. A survey designed using the preliminary version was distributed to public health professionals in Europe and beyond. Further revisions based on 212 responses and consultation resulted in an agreed competency framework.

* UCCAIDE OUTCOMES: The final set of core competencies for applied infectious disease epidemiology was published in April 2022 in all European languages (https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/news-events/competencies-applied-epidemiologists-now-available-all-eueea-languages [1]). The framework consists of 157 competencies organised in 23 domains, mapped to 6 subject areas (A-F). The subject areas, to be described in the Workshop, are: A: Essential methods for applied infectious disease epidemiology (4 domains/28 competencies); B: Preparedness, surveillance and response to infectious disease outbreaks (3 domains/29 competencies); C: Communication and advocacy (4 domains/25 competencies); D: Practice of infectious disease epidemiology (5 domains/34 competencies); E: Contextual influences on infectious disease management (4 domains/21 competencies); F: Leadership and management (3 domains/20 competencies).

* OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION ARISING FROM THIS WORKSHOP: To facilitate use of the competency framework a self-assessment tool (S-AT) developed by ECDC permits individuals to analyse their proficiency in each competency and to access training resources, if desired. The strengths, limitations and opportunities for using the S-AT will be profiled. A pilot project of its application in a 2022/23 Master of Public Health class will be described as a prelude to a potential collaborative project between Schools of Public Health. The objectives of the project will be to identify proficiency levels of students, thereby highlighting public health education components that contribute well to proficiency levels and those for which improvement and development may be advisable.

* POTENTIAL USES OF THE UPDATED ECDC COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK, e.g. individual proficiency assessment; training needs-assessment in public health schools and programmes; professional development planning; potential uses in accreditation; job description development; and the complementarity of ECDC UCCAIDE with other frameworks e.g. ASPHER and UK Faculty of Public Health, will be discussed. Links: [www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/news-events/competencies-applied-epidemiologists-now-available-all-eueea-languages]

World café on the health promotion posture of public health professionals

Manon Duay, Nathalie Déchanéez

HES-SO University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland / School Nursing Fribourg Rte des Arsenaux 16a, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland Switzerland, "School Nursing, University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland (HES-SO), Fribourg, Switzerland HES-SO University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland / School Nursing Fribourg Rte des Arsenaux 16a, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland Methods: The course at the HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland is "Enhance his/her health promotion posture". It covers health promotion principles and the role of the nurse in various contexts: schools, health institutions, neighbourhoods, communities. The "health promoter" role is developed through the "patient-centred" approach that guides the training programme. It enables students to become aware of their health promotion posture, with a population-based approach in concrete projects in the field. Health is considered in a global and positive way, in terms of well-being and quality of life rather than risks and pathologies according to Ottawa Charter (WHO, 1986). In this workshop, we will discuss how a community diagnosis can be used in health professional training. It is inspired by the Pedagogy of the Oppressed (Freire, 1968).

The Key Questions That The Workshop Will Address Are:

* How can health promotion be taught within the basic training of health professionals?
* How can PHPs adopt the role of facilitators to promote community health? What experience do the workshop’s participants have regarding community engagement and health promotion?
* How to raise awareness of the health promotion posture among the participants?

Public health ethics in the education and training of our public health workforce

Tarun Weeramanthri, Farhang Tahzibi, James Thomas, Kasia Czabanowska, Leanne Coombes, Priscilla Robinson

Public Health Association of Australia Australia, European Public Health Association, United Kingdom, American Public Health Affiliation, United States, Maastricht University Netherlands, World Federation of Public Health Associations Public Health Association of Australia Australia, World Federation of Public Health Associations La Trobe University United
Decolonizing approaches to transforming public health, valuing indigenous knowledges and human rights
Emma Patu1, Summer Finlay2, Christina Ore2, Adrian Patu2

Indigenous Peoples globally have been practicing Planetary Health Population Health Promotion and Public Health for Millenia. In is embedded in our ways of knowing doing and being.

This workshop will feature Indigenous Public Health Experts who will share their knowledge and insight on how to engage, work with and for Indigenous Populations. This work shop will also serve to offer education to our broader public health community on how Indigenous knowledge underpins public health and how we can understand Indigenous knowledge systems and approaches, aligned heavily with Human rights approaches and values to strengthen public health practice and how to decolonize Public Health.

Participants with go away with practical actions and ability to apply ideas and frameworks in their practice which will help to increase efficacy in systems change approaches to address inequities for the most vulnerable populations, many of whom are Indigenous. In a world where climate change and planetary health are key to the survival of human kind it is essential that we step beyond the boundries of what we think we know and engage in practices and knowledge that exist and work in harmony with the environment, natural and built and are founded on the notion of the survival of the collective.

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Spatial patterns and inequalities in skilled birth attendance and caesarean delivery in sub-Saharan Africa
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Background: Improved access to and quality obstetric care in health facilities reduces maternal mortality and morbidity. We examined spatial patterns, within-country wealth-related inequalities and predictors of inequality in skilled birth attendance and caesarean deliveries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Methods: We analysed the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data from 25 sub-Saharan African countries. We used the concentration index (CCI) to measure within-country wealth-related inequality in skilled birth attendance (SBA) and caesarean section. We fitted a multilevel Poisson regression model to identify predictors of inequality in having SBA and caesarean section.

Results: The rate of SBA ranged from 24.3% in Chad to 96.7% in South Africa. The overall coverage of caesarean delivery was 5.4% (95% CI: 5.2% to 5.6%), ranging from 1.4% in Chad to 24.2% in South Africa. The overall wealth-related absolute inequality in having a skilled attendant at birth was extremely high, with a difference of 46.2 percentage points between the poorest quintile (44.4%) and the richest quintile (90.6%). In 10 out of 25 countries, the caesarean section rate was less than 1% among the poorest quintile, but the rate was more than 15% among the richest quintile in nine countries. Four or more antenatal care contacts, improved maternal education, higher household wealth status, and frequently listening to the radio increased the rates of having skilled attendant at birth and caesarean section. Women who reside in rural areas and those who have to travel long distances to access health facilities were less likely to have skilled attendant at birth or caesarean section.

Conclusions: There were significant within-country wealth-related inequalities in having skilled attendance at birth and caesarean delivery. Efforts to improve access to birth at the facility should begin in areas with low coverage and directly consider the needs and experiences of vulnerable populations.

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Mortality from chronic noncommunicable diseases in Portuguese-speaking countries and sustainable development goals targets in 2030
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Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are one of the main global health problems, being responsible for a large number of premature deaths, disabilities and loss of quality of life. There are still few studies on the performance of the Portuguese Language Community in the 2030 Agenda, making it an opportunity to advance in this diagnosis and thus contribute to the strengthening of partnerships that allow monitoring progress in achieving the goals of the SDGs.

Objective: We analyzed trends in premature mortality from chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) between 1990 and 2019, the projections until 2030 and the risk factors attributable to these diseases in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP).

Methods: Estimates from the Global Burden of Disease study and analysis of the burden of premature mortality from NCDs were used for nine CPLP countries, using age-standardized rates, using RStudio.

Results: Portugal, Brazil, Equatorial Guinea, Angola and Guinea Bissau have declining premature mortality rates from NCDs and; East Timor, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe and Mozambique showed an increase in rates. Projections indicate that none of the countries is expected to achieve the goals of reducing premature mortality from NCDs by one third by 2030. The attributable burden of disease showed that the most important risk factors in 2019 were; high systolic blood pressure, tobacco, dietary risks, high body mass index and air pollution.

Conclusions: here are many differences in the burden of NCDs in CPLP member countries. In addition, none of these countries is expected to achieve the goal of reducing deaths from NCDs by one third by 2030. Portugal and Brazil presented the best performances and, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Equatorial Guinea, the worst. In order to make effective progress, it is imperative to build partnerships and exchanges with CPLP member countries.

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Exploring health equity in Lesotho’s child grants program
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Despite their growing popularity, little is known about how cash transfers can affect health disparities in targeted communities. Lesotho’s Child Grant Program (CGP) is an unconditional cash transfer targeting poor and vulnerable households with children. Started in 2009, the CGP is one of Lesotho’s key programs in developing the country’s social protection system. Using the CGP’s early phases as a case study, this research Aims to capture how program stakeholders understood and operationalized the concept of health equity in Lesotho’s CGP. The qualitative analysis relied on a desk review and semi-structured key informant interviews with program stakeholders. The program documents were coded deductively while the interview transcripts were coded inductively. Both materials were analyzed thematically before comparing their Findings. When differences or disagreements arose within a theme, we explored potential determining factors for these variations according to the program’s chronology, the stakeholders’ affiliations and their role(s) in the CGP. The definitions of health equity in the context of the CGP reflected the complexity and multi-dimensional (or even debated) nature of the concept. This concept was overwhelmingly defined as focusing on children’s access to health services for the most disadvantaged households. There was less agreement about other definitions of the concept, which seemed to be terminologies primarily used by specific stakeholders. These discrepancies in the definitions were further reflected in the role this concept played in the CGP, as the least common definitions were also comparatively less integrated into the program. Even the most common definitions of this concept didn’t seem fully operationalized throughout the program, especially in the day-to-day operations and reporting at the local level. This operationalization gap not only affected the study of selected health spillover effects of the CGP but also might have undermined other program impacts related to specific health disadvantages or gaps.

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Gypsies and Travellers’ health status, access to healthcare and health prevention in relation to their environmental and living conditions in Nouvelle Aquitaine, France 2019–2022
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Background and Objectives: Although crucial role of social determinants on health is well known, such as precarious living conditions, some underserved population remains under-investigated in France such as Gypsies and Travellers. We aimed to describe for the first time in France, Gypsies and Travellers’ living conditions— including environmental exposure, and factors associated with their health status and their access to healthcare and prevention.

Methods: A cross-sectional study with a three-stage random sample design (living area, household, individual) was conducted between October 2019 and March 2022, in Nouvelle-Aquitaine. Trained social workers administered face-to-face questionnaires to collect data on adults and children including demographics and socioeconomic situation, living conditions, mobility, health status and access to healthcare and prevention (vaccination, screening, literacy). Anthropometric measurements, vaccination records and environmental exposure questionnaire were also collected.

Results: 1030 adults and 337 children were included with a very high participation rate (79.6%). For children, 77.8% had full measles-mumps-rubella vaccination coverage. 16.2% were overweight and 7.6% suffered from behavioural and emotional difficulties. Over 74% of the households had housing insecurity, 22.2% did not have a drinking water supply, and 43% were located less than 200 meters from a major road. 71.3% of the adults were overweight (including obesity), 14.4% reported diabetes, 24.7% hypertension, and 14.0% depressive disorder.

Conclusions: Traveller children and adults faced deleterious environmental and living conditions potentially affecting their health and their access to healthcare and prevention. These Results demonstrate the need for urgent action targeting underserved populations, taking into account their specific needs.

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Changing scenario of economic dependency and self-rated health among older adults in India from 2004 to 2018
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Introduction: The demographic structure is changing with a continuous increase in the proportion and number of older adults. Complementary to it, the proportion of younger cohort is decreasing, leaving a more significant challenge to the care and well-being of older population.

Methodology: This study is based on the 60 and above population using two rounds of the National Sample Survey, the 61st, 2004-05 (34,831) and the 75th, 2017-18 (42,762). For analysis, Descriptive statistics and the Probit regression model were employed.

Results: The Results show that although the highest proportion of elderly was completely dependent (61st round: 52% and 75th round: 47%), partial dependence had increased by 10% in 15 years. Poor SRH was higher among economically dependent older adults and remained so after considering socio-economic factors.

Conclusions: This study recommends policy interventions related to social-welfare schemes for geriatric health—further, consideration of providing pensions to economically vulnerable social sections.

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The socio-economic inequity in child nutritional status in Low- and Middle-income countries
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Objectives: Child undernutrition is a persistent public health problem contributing to about half of under-five child death in low-income countries, and it is severe among the poorest communities. The extent of socio-economic-related inequality in undernutrition within and between countries of different economic standing is still a question. This paper, therefore, aimed to examine the wealth-based inequity in nutritional status among 24 low, lower-middle, and upper-middle-income countries.

Methods: The most recent demographic and health survey data of children under five years got included. Inequity in child undernutrition measured by concentration index (C) values; and concentration curves. Subgroup analysis by place of residence, and sex of the child was done. We then fit bootstrapped Mata regression to check whether there is a variation in inequality of child undernutrition across different income category countries.

Results: The overall prevalence of child undernutrition was 35%. The figure was highest in India (47%); and Ethiopia (38.9%), while it was lowest in Turkey (8.5%). Wealth-related inequalities in child undernutrition got detected in about half of the countries and all three economic categories. Child undernutrition was highly abundant among the poor households of Turkey [C:-0.26, 95% CI, -0.31 to -0.20] and Cameroon [C:-0.19, 95% CI, -0.22 to -0.17], and relatively it was less concentrated among the poor in Liberia [C:-0.07, 95% CI -0.11 to -0.04], and Gambia [C:-0.07, 95% CI -0.11 to -0.04]. Meta-regression analysis revealed no difference in the inequality levels between the three economic categories of countries.

Conclusions: The socio-economic-related inequality in child undernutrition within many of the included countries is still very significant. However, the economical category of countries made no difference in explaining socio-economic-related inequality in child undernutrition. Inter-sectoral collaboration to fight poverty and render special attention to the disadvantaged population segments would
Whistleblowing as an anti-corruption strategy in health and pharmaceutical organizations: a scoping review

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Background and Objectives: Whistleblowing can bring suspected wrongdoing to the attention of someone who is in a position to rectify the problem. This can help deter corruption and promote health equity. The objective of this research is to understand the extent and type of evidence on whistleblowing as an anti-corruption strategy in health and pharmaceutical organizations in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and to inform future research agendas.

Methods: This scoping review searched the PubMed, Scopus, and Embase databases from 2005-2020, limited to English language. We also searched websites of multilateral agencies or international non-governmental organizations for policy documents, guidance and reports. Titles and abstracts were screened to remove those where the focus was not health, pharmaceuticals, whistleblowing, or LMIC context. Articles focused on research misconduct were excluded. Full text articles were assessed for eligibility on these same criteria. Included sources were analysed thematically, based on five categories including definitions and models; evidence of reporting frequency; factors influencing whistleblowing; cultural context; and outcomes.

Results: The review found 22 sources including reports, policies, and guidance documents (12, 55%), news articles (4, 18%), policy analyses/reviews (3, 14%), commentaries (2, 9%), and empirical studies (1, 5%). Most sources described whistleblowing policy and system components such as how whistleblowing is defined, who can report, and how confidentiality is assured. Few articles documented types and frequency of corruption identified through whistleblowing or factors associated with whistleblowing. Several studies mentioned cultural norms as a potential limitation to whistleblowing effectiveness. About one-third of the sources described fear of retaliation and noted the need to strengthen protection for whistleblowers. Conclusions: Research on whistleblowing is scarce in health and pharmaceutical organizations in LMIC. Documentation of policies, factors associated with whistleblowing, and whistleblowing outcomes is needed and could help countries to mainstream whistleblowing as a sectoral anti-corruption strategy.

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Multicomponent measures to assess the sustainability of diets: a systematic review

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Introduction: Vaccinations are one of the most powerful preventive tools currently available. However, the provision of expanded immunization programs is often hampered by logistical and funding constraints. Evidence from the pandemic situation may inform the future provision of expanded immunization programs.

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Models of COVID-19 vaccination services in prison in six European countries: translating emergency intervention into routine life-course vaccination

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Introduction: Vaccinations are one of the most powerful preventive tools currently available. However, the provision of expanded immunization programs is often hampered by logistical and funding constraints. Evidence from the pandemic situation may inform the future provision of expanded immunization programs.

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Use of child restraint systems in the Gulf region: a systematic review

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Introduction: Vaccinations are one of the most powerful preventive tools currently available. However, the provision of expanded immunization programs is often hampered by logistical and funding constraints. Evidence from the pandemic situation may inform the future provision of expanded immunization programs.

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Background and Objective: Female migrant domestic workers (MDW), approximately 8.5 million globally, often live in their employer's home under vulnerable conditions. In Hong Kong, MDWs currently comprise 5% of the workforce. This study was conducted to assess the association between employment conditions and mental health, and the mediating roles stress and job satisfaction have, among female MDWs in Hong Kong.

Methods: Participants completed an online cross-sectional survey. A total of 1,945 survey were collected between August 2020 and August 2021. Questions in the survey were related to MDWs Background: information, employment conditions, stress, job satisfaction, and two mental health outcomes: anxiety (General Anxiety Disorder-7) and depression (Patient Health Questionnaire-9). An employment conditions score was created to assess the cumulative effect poor employment conditions had on mental health. A multivariate parallel mediation analysis was used to assess the direct effect employment conditions have on mental health and the indirect effects through stress and job satisfaction.

Results: Overall, 17.7% of MDWs were reported to be suffering from anxiety and 30.8% from depression. An increase in poor employment conditions was statistically significantly associated with an increase in both outcomes, while stress levels and job satisfaction mediated this association.

Conclusions: The findings call for increased scrutiny of employment conditions and mental wellbeing of MDWs.

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Conditional cash transfer programs and HIV/AIDS incidence in Guatemala: an exploratory analysis

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Background and Objectives: HIV/aids incidence rose 40% during the COVID-19 pandemic in Guatemala. Previous scholarly work shows that targeting social and economic vulnerabilities reduces HIV incidence rates. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the relationship between conditional cash transfer programs (CTP) and HIV/aids incidence in Guatemala. Methods: This work is part of a larger study titled: "conditional cash transfer programs (CTP) and HIV/aids incidence in Guatemala: 2013-2021". We conducted a cross-sectional exploratory analysis for 2018. HIV/ aids incidence rates, coverage of the CTP, amount of cash received, and health assistance rates were calculated for the 340 municipalities. Data was collected from Guatemala’s Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Development. We used direct standardization method for rates comparability. We categorized incidence rates and CTP coverage for risk estimation. Finally, we investigated association through bivariate analysis.
Results: Highest coverage of the CTP was 5.2%. Municipalities in the Northeast had the higher coverages of both CPT and health assistance, and those in the metropolitan area had the lowest. Medium-sized cities in the Northern and Central regions had the highest standardized rates of HIV/AIDS and had no coverage of CTP. We found that HIV incidence rates were negatively correlated to CTP coverage (p = 0.113 p<0.05) and the amount of cash received (p = 0.123 p<0.05); and the amount of cash received and health assistance rates (p = 0.144 p<0.01). Lastly, municipalities with CTP coverage <1% had greater odds for having high HIV incidence rates (OR: 1.76 IC95%: 1.1 – 2.8). Conclusions: Conditional cash transfer programs are associated with the reduction of HIV/AIDS incidence rates. This evidence remarks the urge to include public policies targeting programmatic vulnerabilities in the HIV/AIDS prevention programs, in order to achieve the global agenda goals for reducing HIV transmission rates. The study’s second phase will include longitudinal and multivariate analysis to better describe this association.

Enhancing health equity and public health infrastructure
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The Nevada Public Health Training Center (NPVHTC) and Larson Institute for Health Impact and Equity (Larson Institute) have worked with health officials throughout Nevada to implement multiple workforce development assessments and create action plans based on survey findings. In 2019, NPVHTC re-launched a Workforce Development Survey to examine the status of Nevada’s current public health workforce as well as competencies changes since 2015. With over 800 responses, Findings were used to identify distinctions within different populations of the public health workforce. Analysis highlighted key findings and significant differences in competencies, training preferences, and other characteristics between survey participants based on demographics such as ethnicity and race. In early 2021, the Larson Institute developed and implemented another needs assessment survey. This assessment was aimed at identifying opportunities to enhance health equity within public health programs, clinics and organizational settings. The Larson Institute leveraged its partnerships with state and local health authorities, healthcare systems, and non-profit partners to disseminate the first statewide Public Health Workforce Health Equity Needs Assessment and had nearly 600 responses. Key findings from the equity survey showcased a need for action within the public health workforce. Workforce development findings helped the Larson Institute develop Nevada’s workforce by recognizing the unique needs of different members and encourage efforts to further diversify all public health roles, from support staff to directors and senior leaders. With each needs assessment, the Larson Institute supported development of comprehensive strategies for enhancing health equity and public health infrastructure. This included the development of individualized action plans and recommendations for best practices, including enhancing knowledge and promoting equity-driven conversations that address the environmental, social, and economic conditions impacting health. Beyond Nevada, this presentation will emphasize the need to act and support the advancement of health equity initiatives for healthier communities everywhere.

Measuring health equity in the ASEAN region: conceptual framework and assessment of data availability
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Background: Existing research on health equity falls short of identifying a comprehensive set of indicators for measurement across health systems. Health systems in the ASEAN region, in particular, lack a standardized framework to assess health equity. This paper proposes a comprehensive framework to measure health equity in the ASEAN region and highlights current gaps in data availability according to its indicator components.

Methods: A comprehensive literature review was undertaken to map out a core set of indicators to evaluate health equity at the health system level. Secondary data collection was subsequently conducted to assess current data availability for ASEAN states in key global health databases, national health accounts, and policy documents.

Results: A robust framework to measure health equity was developed comprising 143 indicators across Health System Inputs, Outputs, and Outcomes. Across the ASEAN region, the Inputs sub-component of Health Financing had data available for all indicators (160/160, 100%), while Access to Essential Medicine had the least data available (6/30, 20%). Under Outputs and Outcomes, Coverage of Selected Interventions (161/270, 59.63%) and Population Health (350/350, 100%) had the most data available, while other indicator sub-components had little to none (≤ 38%). Cambodia had the most complete data overall (79.72%) while Vietnam had the least (66.43%). Figure 1. Proposed conceptual framework for measuring health equity in the ASEAN.

Conclusions: The data availability gaps highlighted in this study underscore the need for a standardised framework to guide data collection and benchmarking of health equity in ASEAN. There is a need to prioritise regular data collection for overlooked indicator areas and in countries with low levels of data availability. The application of this indicator framework and resulting data availability analysis could be conducted beyond ASEAN to enable cross-regional benchmarking of health equity.

Understanding the non-use of harm reductions services by socially included women who use drugs
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Women who use drugs represent 20% to 30% of those who visit harm reduction structures in Europe. Socially included people are also a minority in these services. Socially included women who use drugs are therefore doubly invisible in harm reduction structures. This communication Aims to explain the lower attendance by socially included women of harm reduction structures, in France and in Quebec. The results presented are based on 97 interviews carried out with socially included women and men who use drug, with harm reduction professionals and actors in drug-related public policies, in Bordeaux and Montreal. Harm reduction structures are, in both cities, more designed to meet the needs of a precarious men who use drugs. In Bordeaux as in Montreal, non-mixed spaces dedicated to women are rare, whereas non-mixed spaces have been shown to encourage the arrival of women in the services. The services and schedelus proposed by the structures also correspond more to the needs of precarious drug users. However, structures exist which could better meet the needs of women and socially included people, but the drug users interviewed do not seek them either. This non-use can be explained by four main reasons: first, the participants believe that they do not need help. Secondly, some have already spoken about their drug use to professionals who are not specialized in the management of drug consumption, and they have felt judged or misunderstood, which subsequently constitutes an obstacle to health care. Third, most participants are unaware of the existing services. Fourth, the interviewees refuse to be assimilated to the marginalized public targeted by most of the harm reduction structures, in a strategy of avoiding stigma. Several recommendations can be considered to improve harm reduction among a female and socially included population, their non-use of the services constituting a public health problem.

Application of health equity audit to emergency care for acute myocardial infarction
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Background and Objective: Identifying and addressing health inequalities is a public health priority for Health Services to guarantee equitable access to effective care and health opportunities. Health Equity Audit (HEA) is a systematic methodology to evaluate inequalities in the distribution of health determinants, in the access to healthcare services and in the outcomes across the population, to define and implement actions to reduce them and to evaluate their impact. The objective of this work was to apply the HEA to in-hospital emergency care for Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) in Lazio Region, Italy.

Methods: A multidisciplinary group of different professionals was identified and an equity profile was defined. A conceptual framework was elaborated, the entry points for possible inequalities were identified. According to the framework, indicators, health determinants and data sources were identified. After data elaboration, results were fed back to relevant professionals in the participating hospitals (cardiology, emergency, health management) with the invitation to
organize audit meeting and to identify improving actions. Results: The identified entry points include risk for AMI, access to timely health procedure, access to diagnosis and/or treatment, adhesions to post-acute treatment, outcomes. Health determinants included sex, education, socioeconomic position, occupation, geographical area and country of origin. The sources of data were health information systems of the Lazio Region. Data firstly elaborated regard the inequalities in access to timely Percutaneous-Transluminal-Coronary-Angioplasty (PTCA) for patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and 30-days mortality after AMI, according to sex and education. The access to timely PTCA is lower in female while the 30-days mortality is higher in less educated patients.

Conclusions: HEA allowed to identify possible mechanisms for inequalities generation. Returning results to professionals involved in the care-pathways we expect to increase their awareness about the problems and to stimulate the adoption of improving actions and finally to reduce the gaps.

**Australian child and youth health and education wellbeing policy: are we addressing the social determinants of health?**

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Background: Children and youth are an important population group requiring specific policies to address their needs. In Australia, most children and youth are doing well, however, certain equity groups are not. To address health equity in policy, applying a social determinants of health approach is considered best practice. For over 10 years governments in Australia have been called upon to address the social determinants of health, however, there has been limited action. Health and education departments are typically most involved in policy development for children and youth. To date, there have been limited systematic analyses of Australian child and youth health policies, and selected education wellbeing policies, with a social determinants of health and health equity focus and this study aims to contribute to addressing this gap. Methods: We conducted a policy analysis study across 26 Australian child and youth health policies, and selected education wellbeing policies. We used an existing prior coding framework with a social determinants of health and health equity lens to understand the extent to which the social determinants of health and health equity were addressed. Policies were dated 2009 onwards.

Results: Across 26 selected policies only 10% of strategies addressed the social determinants of health. We report on the social determinants of health addressed, to some degree, which includes early childhood development, education, parental workplace conditions, healthy settings, and housing, and to a lesser extent, public transport and regulation. Conclusions: This study demonstrates a lack of policy action on the social determinants of health. Rather, the application of a siloed, and predominantly acute care approach. However, there is recognition of equity across all policies; an emphasis on housing as a determinant of health; and a link between health and education departments through education wellbeing policies, specifically addressing the issue of mental health.

**Defining rural surgery: the Philippine perspective**

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Rural Surgery (RS) has been practiced and defined in developed countries (i.e., USA, Canada, and Australia) comprised largely of a huge land mass as general surgery practice done outside of their urban communities. It is characterized as a surgical practice that is rewarding as the surgeon is placed in professional isolation closely-knit personally in the community as he/she is expected to deliver even in the absence of more sophisticated health technologies and surgical techniques. The authors subscribed to these decreptions but would like to advance a more progressive and bottom-up approach of defining RS especially in an archipelagic developing country like the Philippines with 7107 islands. RS practice is generally defined as general surgery with heightened inclination on incorporating the social determinants of health on the Rural Surgeon’s management algorithms and surgical Methods. While he/she performs the common appendectomy, cholecystectomies, inguinal hernia repair and wound debridement, half of his/her management plan is formulated before and after the patient's admission. A keen inclination on how the health systems work and referral system is a large component of the plan. Rural Filipino patients are unique in the sense that mostly sought consult after initial presentation or complications of their disease because of compounding social factors like limitation in geographical access, financial capability, health-seeking behavior, and education as compared to their urban counterparts. The authors would suggest that defining RS in developing country as the practice of general surgery performed in disadvantaged areas with surgical management concocted with heightened considerations in the social determinants of health and the surgical health system of the area. Thereby, the authors also advocate that RS in the Philippines be more inclusive and should be aligned in the ongoing implementation of the Universal Health Care Act while it embraces the inevitable facets of challenging social determinants of health.

**Catastrophic injury related disability - A social determinant-based approach to achieving optimal community rehabilitation outcomes**

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Background and Objectives: Disability constitutes a major social problem. Globally, 1 billion people - approximately 15% of the population- live with some form of disability, of which one-third is as a result of preventable injury. Furthermore, nearly 4% of this population experience significant difficulties in functioning often requiring health care services. In recognizing the urgent need to attenuate the social and health inequalities associated with disability, 74th the World Health Assembly in 2021 adopted a resolution to provide the highest attainable standard of health for persons with disabilities by making the health sector more disability-inclusive and therefore ensuring no one is left behind in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The social determinant-based approach to disability related to catastrophic injury has seldom been applied in this area. We aim to describe the impact of health determinant approach on injury related disability rehabilitation outcomes not otherwise documented.

Methods: Prospective, mixed methods study within a Participatory Action Research approach with three-phase design: Phase 1: Scoping review of existing literature on catastrophic injury and disability. Secondary data review about injury and disability. Phase 2: Participants with catastrophic injury and disability: Development and implementation of a comprehensive general assessment database (demographics, injury details, social determinants measures, quality of life, knowledge and skills on disability), Open-ended survey; Clinical assessments. Data analysis. Phase 3: Key experts working with participants and/or with specialised knowledge: Qualitative interviews.

Results: The results will showcase the impact of applying a health determinants approach that has the potential to inform improved community-based rehabilitation and health service delivery of injury related disability.

Conclusions: New evidence will be generated regarding effective health determinants approach for addressing injury related disability and reducing health inequalities. Such information will be important to instigate the needed paradigm shift from conventional approach to disability to a social- determinant one.

**Inappropriate and inedible: public health insights into supermarket donations to an Australian food bank**

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Background and Objective: Food banks provide food to people experiencing food insecurity, supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 12 (reducing hunger and waste by 2030). They source, warehouse and distribute food to community agencies and individuals, relying largely on donated food from major supermarkets. The donation of unwanted or surplus products is publicly framed as a food waste solution: rescuing tonnes of surplus food from landfill and feeding the needy. The quantity (kilograms) of donated food is well documented, but the quality is unknown. This study measured the quality of supermarket food donated to an Australian food bank. Methods: An audit of all donated food over five consecutive weekdays in May 2022 was conducted at a major food bank warehouse in Australia. All deliveries were documented using digital imagery on
a hand-held mobile device. Photographs were manually annotated to capture pre-
determined public health and nutrition quality measures: type, brand and variety of
product; delivery details (donor, weight of product, date marking); food safety
and product quality.
Results: 1500 images collected for 72 donations, of which 36 were ‘mixed loads’
containing miscellaneous product lines in a single delivery. Supermarkets donated
61% of unsatisfactory donations containing 75% food products. Sixty-eight percent of
products were categorised as ultra-processed (according to the NOVA level of
processing), 9% were ‘unsatisfactory’ due to damaged packaging (ripped, dented
+/- product exposed/leaking), compromised product (overripe, contaminated,
blown or visible mould), or donated on/past the ‘best before’ or ‘use by’ dates.
Products were sorted for distribution to clients and unsatisfactory items sent to
landfill. Conclusions: The quality of foods donated by Australian supermarkets
was predominantly inappropriate in terms of nutrition and safety for human
consumption. There is an urgent need for a system to improve the efficiency, equity
and effectiveness of food donations to food banks.
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Equity and gender orientation of antimicrobial resistance policy
formulation in Australia and Germany
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Background and Objective: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is one of the biggest
temporary threats to population health, food security and sustainable
development globally. Significant progress has been made to tackle AMR, especially
through a One Health approach. In line with the World Health Organization call
to consider how AMR affects “people in their daily lives at work, home and in
their communities”, greater focus is needed on equity, social determinants of
health (SDH) and gender dimensions of AMR. Methods: This study explored
national AMR policy formulation in Australia and Germany with a focus on health
equity, SDH and gender. We analysed national AMR policies in both countries and
interviewed key stakeholders about the development and implementation of these
policies, using a cross-disciplinary (public health and political science) approach.
Results: We present cross country analysis of the two policies including
health equity, SDH and gender orientation of AMR policy formulation in Australia
and Germany. Conclusions: While the emphasis and styles of the policies differ,
in each country health (SDH) and gender dimensions of AMR are important.

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Assessing community barriers exacerbating viral non-suppression
in children living with HIV (CLHIV) in Mangochi, Malawi
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Background: According to the National HIV/AIDS policy 2022-2027, Malawi
achieved the 90-90-90 treatment targets in 2020 and is on course towards
achieving 95:95:95 targets by 2025. This means viral suppression must in the
least be at 95% among HIV positive clients. Though remarkable progress has been
made towards HIV mitigation and prevention clinically, community barriers have
stalled progress by invoking poor ART adherence and/or treatment failure. The
aim of this study was to identify and mitigate the root causes of high viral load in
CLHIV in Mangochi district.
Methods: A cohort of 2146 CLHIV with an initial suppression rate of 73% (1566)
was enrolled under a case management program and assessed at household level
to establish the factors that affect their adherence to ART. Standard questionnaires
were administered and analysis was done using DHS2.
Results: The assessment revealed factors such as parental neglect, misleading
religious counsel, food shortages, long distances to health facilities and sharing
of medication with other HIV positive clients as some of the underlying causes of
viral non-suppression in CLHIV. The program responded with interventions such as
case conferences, identification of treatment supporters, provision of nutritional
support and transport support to needy clients, active viral load tracking, frequent
household visits and virtual reminders via phone calls. As a result, an additional
148 CLHIV attained viral suppression to bring the total number of CLHIV with
suppressed viral load to 1714 (80%) within six months.
Conclusions: Clinical support provided to CLHIV in health-facilities is insufficient
to achieve viral suppression. A coordinated approach with community structures is
required to ensure CLHIV receive a continuum of care in their communities to
achieve viral suppression as part of epidemic control.
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The emerging field of legal epidemiology and its global potential
for better health
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Background/Objects: Legal Epidemiology (LE) is the scientific study of the
health effects of laws and legal practices. In the past decade, it has gained a
strong foothold in US public health, and is growing as a field globally. It builds on
robust methods of policy surveillance to measure law, and a range of methods for
quasi-experimental evaluation prevailing in epidemiology, economics and other
social sciences. LE provides useful tools for interdisciplinary research, but also
a vocabulary and specific competencies that public health professionals can use to
increase their comfort and effectiveness in engaging legal factors in their work.
The objective of this presentation is to demonstrate the range and utility of LE for
global public health.
Methods: Review of prior research, existing competencies, available methods
and tools, and effective applications of LE in policy development and advocacy.
Results: LE research includes evaluation of: 1) the effects/side effects of
“interventional” public health laws such as road safety or tobacco control laws;
2) the relationship of “infrastructural” health laws (establishing the powers and
duties of health agencies) and health system effectiveness; and 3) “incidental”
public health laws (the many laws that shape the social determinants of health,
such as income support, anti-discrimination, tax, housing and education laws).
All these areas are important, but law is a particularly potent and maleable tool for
addressing social determinants. Clear method of legal measurement and the use of
modern software and AI tools has improved “policy surveillance,” the scientific
tracking of laws of public health importance. The presentation will describe
CityHealth.org, a successful intervention using legal data to promote the spread
of healthy policies in the largest US cities.
Conclusions: Legal epidemiology provides a range of effective methods, tools
and concepts for helping improve the use of law and legal change for better health
globally.
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Complementary medicine approaches among homeless individuals
study
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Background and Objectives: Despite their important health needs, homeless
individuals (HomI) face barriers to healthcare, including lack of trust due to
negative experiences. Whereas emerging Findings from the US suggest that
complementary medicine (CM) may help engage this population into the healthcare
system, there is a dearth of research exploring this thematic in Europe. This study
aimed to explore CM interests and needs among HomI in Switzerland.
Methods: Participants (N= 123) were HomI in French-speaking Switzerland who
completed a questionnaire assessing interests in 17 CM approaches. A subset of
participants (n= 19) and 13 professionals (healthcare and social workers, shelter
watchers) participated in semi-structured interviews exploring their perceptions
of CM. Descriptive statistics and conventional content analysis were used to
analyze quantitative and qualitative data.
Results: The top 5 most endorsed approaches included osteopathy, (61.5%
interested), therapeutic massage (59.2%), nutritional supplements (57.1%)}
music therapy (50.8%) and acupuncture (49.1%). Three themes emerged from the qualitative analysis: 1) CM meets Hom1 interests and might help address several of their health needs; 2) Importance to follow specific rules to engage Hom1 in CM interventions; 3) Setting priorities (CM interventions vs. more basic needs). According to both professionals and Hom1, CM interventions, such as music therapy, osteopathy or animal therapy might lead to improvements in self-confidence, well-being, social isolation and chronic pain. All participants recommended offering CM interventions in existing structures and involving professionals to promote them. Finally, a few participants questioned the relevance to develop a CM offer, highlighting more urgent social needs to be fulfilled first.

Conclusions: Main findings suggest that developing CM approaches, such as osteopathy or music therapy might meet Hom1 interests and health needs. Using a community-based participatory paradigm would ensure following the recommendations to develop the offer within existing structures and involve professionals to promote the intervention.

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From evidence to practice: implementing effective nutrition and high-quality early childhood education in low resource settings, the successful case of the Guatemala city municipal nurseries

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Background: In Guatemala, the IV National Maternal and Child Health Survey 2014-2015 indicated that about one every two children < 5 years-of-age are stunted (length-height-for-age z-scores<-2). Childcare programs offer a cost-effective opportunity to deliver early education and learning opportunities, health, and nutrition services in a safe environment, especially for children in poverty or suffering from neglect. The purpose of this study was to compare growth outcomes, math performance, fluid intelligence, and receptive vocabulary between 8-year-old children in second grade that attended the Guatemala City Municipal Nurseries (GCMN) and received micronutrient supplements vs. sex, grade, and age-matched children (controls) that did not attend the municipal preschools.

Methods: A cross-sectional design nested in a retrospective cohort between 2015-2019 was performed. Both GCMN children and control participants were asked to complete a math, a receptive language- and a fluid intelligence test. Primary caregivers completed a sociodemographic survey. General and generalized linear mixed effect models were constructed to compare children that attended the GCMN vs. controls prior to elementary school. Models were adjusted by maternal education, sex, asset score, and school, data collection year, and case/control pair were included in the models as random effects.

Results: Children that attended the GCMN exhibited greater math and fluid intelligence scores relative to controls in adjusted models [β = 6.48; 95% CI (2.35–10.61)] and [β = 1.20; 95% CI (0.12–2.29)], respectively. Lower odds of stunting were significant for children who went to any childcare institution [AOR = 0.28, 95% CI (0.09–0.89)]. Conclusions: Our findings support the effectiveness of integrating high-quality early nutrition and education via childcare programs serving low-resource populations, in child’s nutritional status and academic performance. This model may be scalable and prove effective in improving children wellbeing from impoverished backgrounds.

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Rapid methodsto monitor nutrients in sustainable healthy diets of collective catering systems

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Background: The WHO and FAO in the “Sustainable Healthy Diet guiding principles” (SHD) underline synergies among foods, nutrients present in dietary patterns and their bioavailability, degree of food processing, and subsequent health impact, even on non communicable disease, reported in target 3.4.1 of SDGs. In Italy almost one in 10 people eat a meal in collective catering (CC) every day. In accordance with SHD, the Italian Ministry of Health (MH) in the national guidelines for CC indicate activating procedures for the conservation of nutritional qualities (NQ) of micronutrients and bioactive substances. The central purchasing bodies of the Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia have applied these criteria, introducing the process of critical count points of nutrient analysis (NACCP) in the Public Procurement for the school catering of 26 municipalities and for all 18 regional hospital CC with more than 3 million meals per year served. The aim of the project was to develop rapid and cheap methods for monitoring the NQ of meals by applying the NACCP process.

Methods: 80 samples of vegetables, meat and fish with different degrees of processing were taken from the CC and analysed both with chemical techniques and with optical rapid techniques (600 analyses).

Results: The samples were subjected to conventional analyses to determine the oxidation state and the content of characterizing molecules such as polyphenols, histamine, and total compounds of Maillard. The same samples were then analyzed by color measurements. The results showed a good correlation between the two analytical systems, in particular the color measurements and the Maillard compounds and the color measurements and the oxidation state.

Conclusions: Project findings can be applied in the NACCP process to rapidly cost-effectively monitor the nutritional quality of CC meals, and adhere to WHO and FAO the SHD guiding principles and MH guidelines for CC.

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Unemployment status subsequent to cancer diagnosis and therapies: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background and Objective: In the years to come, cancer cases are expected to increase by 60%, for this reason, and due to improved treatments, the number of cancer survivors will increase considerably. Therefore, it is important to assess the social impact cancer and treatments will have on these individuals, especially those of working age. The purpose of our study is to examine whether cancer and subsequent treatments are associated with job loss or change in employment status.

Methods: Eight prospective studies were included in the systematic review and meta-analysis, with a total of 11,495 individuals aged 18-65 years, analyzing treatment regimens and psychosocial and physical status in a post-cancer follow-up of at least 2 years. In the meta-analysis, a comparison was made between recovered unemployed cases and cases from a standard reference population. The Results are summarized graphically using forest plot.

Results: The study found that cancer and subsequent treatment are risk factors for unemployment with an overall Relative Risk of 7.24 (In RR: 1.98, 95% CI: 1.32 - 2.63). Individuals undergoing chemotherapy and/or radiation treatment or those with brain and colorectal cancers are more likely to develop disabilities that negatively affect the risk of unemployment. Finally, variables such as: low educational level, female sex, older age, overweight and obesity before the start of therapy are associated with a higher risk of unemployment.

Conclusions: In the future, it is necessary for people with cancer to have greater access to specific health, social welfare and employment support programs. In addition, it is desirable that they become increasingly involved in the choice of therapeutic treatment.

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Observed neighborhood physical disorder and health behaviors in a large urban area

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Background: Neighborhood physical disorder in large urban areas may act as a psychosocial stressor. This study tested associations between observed neighborhood physical disorder and tobacco use, alcohol binging, and sugar-sweetened beverage consumption among a large population-based sample. Individual-level data of this cross-sectional study were from adult

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Maintaining personal health in a complex environment: how slum dwellers in Nigeria use lay consultation networks to make personal treatment decisions

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Background and Objective: Poor healthcare in urban slums in developing regions represents a complex humanitarian crisis requiring innovative and bottom-up solutions. How slum dwellers manage their health despite huge health risks and poor healthcare access, by utilising their social connections and social capital, is poorly understood. Drawing on social network theory, this study examined how slum dwellers in Nigeria used their Lay Consultation Networks (informal and naturally occurring networks with whom people discuss illness symptoms and health problems) to make treatment decisions.

Method: A mixed-method approach was adopted. Surveys (n=480) and semi-structured interviews (n=30) were conducted among working-age adults in two slums in Ilabdan (large south-Western city), Oyo state, Nigeria. A public reference group comprising community members and researchers at the University of Ilabdan was constituted to guide the study.

Results: Most participants consulted 1 to 3 informal network members during illness. Those consulting non-family members were significantly more likely to use alternative medicine than formal care. Use of online-based networks was scarce mainly due to poor digital literacy, and lack of digital devices. Network members shared advice about prescriptions and treatments (learnt from others or through their own experiences) with ill persons, some useful and some not. Limited neighborhood trust, busy work schedules, discrimination, and stigmatization of certain groups contributed to shaping who participants could talk to. Participants displayed a strong sense of agency when implementing advice or support from others.

Conclusions: Lay consultation networks can be an integral part of the overall health system. They can be incorporated into health policies and programmes to increase coverage and effectiveness of health interventions in slums and disadvantaged communities in low-and-middle-income countries.

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Household food security and household dietary diversity in rural Bangladesh during the COVID-19 pandemic - baseline results from a community-based cluster randomized controlled trial

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Background: There has been a limited decline in undernutrition rates in Bangladesh. Household food security is one of the major factors. Despite Bangladeshi remarkable progress in agricultural production, household food insecurity persists, especially in rural areas. This study examined household food insecurity and household dietary diversity in the rural areas of northwest Bangladesh during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Methods: The study used data from baseline assessment of a large cluster randomized trial on social protection and child undernutrition. The data were collected from December 2020 to October 2021 from 2756 households. The Household Food Insecurity experience scale (FAO 2018) was used to assess household food insecurity, while the household dietary diversity was measured by the household dietary diversity score (FAO 2006).

Results: Nearly 35% of all households were moderately or severely food insecure. The prevalence of food insecurity among land-rich farmers or professionals was much lower (26%) than among families of other occupations (42%). The prevalence of food insecurity among families with educated women was almost half (22%) compared to families with uneducated women (45%). The mean HDDS was six food groups indicating that families had, on average, access to 6 out of twelve food groups daily. The dominant consumed food groups were cereals (90%), fish (75%), and vegetables (79%), while the lesser consumed food groups were eggs (28%), legumes (22%), macaroni (25%), milk (38%). We did not find any significant seasonal variation in household food security and dietary diversity.

Discussion: Our findings showed that the percentage of households experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity during the pandemic was more significant than the pre-pandemic national average (15%). Most families relied on less expensive food choices during the pandemic period. The seasonal poverty period (Monga in the local language) did not further affect food security and dietary diversity.

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A posteriori derived dietary patterns of adults in Italy: results from the third Italian National Food Consumption Survey, INRAN-SCAI 2005-06

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A large body of literature showed the importance of dietary patterns (DPs) analysis in nutritional epidemiology. The objective of this research was to derive and characterize adults dietary patterns in a large Italian population-based cohort and to assess individuals’ diet adherence with z-scores. Participants to the third Italian National Food Consumption Survey (INRAN-SCAI 2005-06) were included. We classified all food items (N = 878) into 24 pre-defined food groups according to a modified version of the updated food classification system FoodEx2. Dietary patterns were obtained through principal component analysis, after adjusting log-transformed input variables, without minimum values, using the residual method. Relying on data from 2831 subjects (median age 47, IQR 35-60), five principal components (PC) were retained, explaining 35.63% of the overall variance. PC1 was similar to the high-fat diet characterized by positive loadings for vegetables, starchy roots, eggs products, fat and oils, and low amount of alcoholic beverages. PC2 was a picture of a carnivorous eating behavior, positively charged by processed meat, offals, other meats, juices, special nutritional, composite food, and snacks. PC3 was representative of a health conscious, positively loaded by vegetables, fruits and water, negatively associated with the consumption of pork meat and alcoholic beverages. PC4 showed similarities with a vegetarian diet, positively loaded by grain products, vegetables, herbs, and spices. The last PC represents an unhealthy dietary pattern, positively charged by sugar and confectionery, non-alcoholic beverages and negatively correlated with vegetable consumption. According to z-scores, 6% of our cohort showed high DPs adherence. These findings are valuable for understanding the dietary habits of adults in Italy, to orient public health policies and promote healthier food behaviors in the future.

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Health literacy related to health care, disease prevention, and health promotion in the Italian adult population

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Background and Objective: Poor health literacy (HL), defined as the ability to understand and apply basic health information, has a direct impact on the capacity of managing three main domains
of health-relevant information: Health Care (HC), Disease Prevention (DP), and Health Promotion (HP), which are fundamental for improving individual and population health.

Methods: In 2021, a national survey of a representative sample of the Italian population aged 18+ years (N=3,500) was conducted in the framework of the WHO MONICA Project (Measuring Population and Organizational Health Literacy) network. The validated HL questionnaire at 12 items (HLS-12) included general HL, sociodemographic characteristics, risk factors, lifestyles sections. For each of the 3 HL domains, 4 items were analysed. For each HL item, a 4-point Likert scale was applied: very easy, easy, difficult, very difficult. For the 3 HL domains (healthcare, disease prevention, health promotion), the percentage of very easy=very easy answers was used as a score and classified in 5 groups (0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%).

Results: For all the 3 HL domains, the majority of participants were in the 75% and 100% groups (63.1% for HC, 56.6% for DP, 70.7% for HP). They were mostly in the 18-29 age group (72.3% for HC, 59.9% for DP, 72.7% for HP), women for HP only (72.5%), with a high educational level (66.6% for HC, 59.0% for DP, 72.4% for HP), living in north Western regions (65.1% for HC and 58.4% for DP) and central Italy (74.2% for HP).

Conclusions: The results on HL domains of the general HL highlighted the need to improve HL especially in adult and elderly population, in those with a lower level of education, and in the Southern and Central areas of the country. Better HL level could improve the general population’s ability to manage health information regarding care, prevention, and promotion of health.

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The relationship between blood pressure variability and cognitive function
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Background and Objective: It has been well-established that long-term blood pressure variability (BPV) plays an important role in the progression of cerebrovascular vascular damage and the incidence of cardiovascular diseases. Knowledge about the association between long-term BPV and cognitive performance was scarce and ambiguous. This study aims to systematically examine the potential association between BPV and the trajectory of cognitive decline among Chinese adults, by using nationally representative population-based data from an 8-year prospective cohort.

Methods: We used four waves (2011-2018) of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study, including 5696 participants aged ≥45 years. BPV was measured using the within-individual standard deviation (SD) of mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) obtained from three waves visits, and the coefficient of variation (CV). The cognitive function was measured as the total score of episodic memory and mental status, with a higher cognition score indicating superior cognitive functions. Multivariable linear regression models were applied.

Results: The mean value of SBP, mean SD of SBP and mean CV of SBP was 128.05 mmHg and 10.28 and 0.08, respectively. Both the SD (coefficient=-0.092, 95% CI= -0.144, -0.040) and CV of SBP variability (coefficient=-0.085, 95% CI= -0.137, -0.034) significantly decreased the risk of cognitive function. Subgroup analyses revealed significant relationships in both females and males. Further high-quality studies are warranted to evaluate and confirm the benefit of BPV-lowering strategies for preventing cognitive impairment.

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Disentangling the multigenerational transmissions of socioeconomic disadvantages and mental health problems by gender and across lineages: findings from the Stockholm Birth cohort multigenerational study
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Background and Objective: There is a paucity of research examining the patterning of socioeconomic disadvantages and mental health problems across multiple generations. The significance of research on multigenerational processes is based on a concern with how socioeconomic, mental health, and gender inequalities evolve over a longer period of time. The current study therefore aimed to investigate the interconnected transmissions of socioeconomic disadvantages and mental health problems from grandparents to grandchildren through the parents, as well as the extent to which these transmissions differ according to lineage (i.e., through matrilineal/patrilineal descent) and grandchild gender.

Methods: Drawing on the Stockholm Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study, the sample included 21,416 unique lineages by grandchild gender centered around cohort members born in 1953 (parental generation) as well as their children (grandchild generation) and their parents (grandparental generation). Based on local and national register data, socioeconomic disadvantages were operationalized as low income, and mental health problems as psychiatric disorders. A series of path models based on structural equation modelling were applied to estimate the associations between low income and psychiatric disorders across generations and for each lineage-gender combination.

Results: We found a multigenerational transmission of low income through the patriline to grandchildren. Psychiatric disorders were transmitted through both the patriline and matriline, but only to grandsons. The patriline-grandson transmission of psychiatric disorder partially operated via low income of the fathers. Furthermore, grandparents’ psychiatric disorders influenced their grandchildren’s income.

Conclusions: We conclude that there is evidence of transmissions of socioeconomic disadvantages and mental health problems across three generations, although these transmissions differ by lineage and grandchild gender. Our findings further highlight that grandparents’ mental health problems could cast a long shadow on their children’s and grandchildren’s socioeconomic outcomes, and that socioeconomic disadvantages in the intermediate generation may play an important role for the multigenerational transmission of mental health problems.

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Educational trajectories and inequalities in longevity: a comparison across 14 European countries
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Background: While educational gradients in longevity have been observed consistently in adult Europeans, these inequalities have been understudied within the context of family- and country-level influences. We utilized population-based multi-generational multi-country data to assess the role (1) of parental and individual education in shaping intergenerational inequalities in longevity, and (2) of country-level social net expenditure in mitigating these inequalities.

Methods: We analyzed data from 52,271 adults born before 1965 who participated in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, comprising 14 countries. Mortality from all causes (outcome) was ascertained between 2013 and 2020. Educational trajectories (exposure) were High-High (reference), Low-High, High-Low, and Low-Low, corresponding to the sequence of parental-individual educational attainment. We quantified inequalities as years of life lost (YLL) between the ages of 50 and 90 estimated via differences in the area under standardized survival curves. We assessed the association between country-level social net expenditure and YLL via meta-regression.

Results: Inequalities in longevity due to educational trajectories were associated with low individual education regardless of parental education. Compared to High-High, having Low-High and Low-Low led to 2.2 (95% confidence intervals: 1.0 to 3.5) and 2.9 (2.2 to 3.6) YLL, while YLL for Low-High were 0.4 (0.2 to 0.9). A 1% increase in social net expenditure led to an increase of 0.01 (-0.3 to 0.3) YLL for Low-High, 0.007 (-0.1 to 0.2) YLL for High-Low, and a decrease of 0.02 (-0.1 to 0.2) YLL for Low-Low.

Conclusion: In European countries, individual education could be the main driver of inequalities in longevity for adults older than 50 years of age and born before 1965. Further, higher social expenditure is not associated with smaller educational inequalities in longevity.

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Masculinities in focus: how can the consideration of gender roles pave the way for gender-transformative healthcare services and improve health for all?
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Background and objective: How are men addressed by healthcare services? How is the role of men understood in the construction of gender-equitable health? Through a mixed-methods project on masculinities and health, we investigated the gender-transformative potential of reflecting on and taking into account gender roles in the design and implementation of healthcare services.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review on smoking cessations interventions
for expecting and new parents, narrative interviews on the construction of masculinities in relation to family planning and contraception decisions, and a scoping review on masculinities and health in gender-transformative interventions. Results: With regard to smoking cessation, we found that current smoking cessation rates are low, with only a few studies addressing this issue. In the interviews (n=13), we found that men consider their roles in family planning and contraception decisions, and a narrative interview on the construction of the territory. By enabling the continuous monitoring of the indicators over time, the methodology developed opens new paths for the achievement of the SDGs. Conclusion: The evaluation of the health SDGs at disaggregated levels requires the recognition of the spatial dependence of health phenomena. Indeed, both health and disease seem less local than a regional phenomenon in the country's profile on maternal and child health themes and the worst in some infectious diseases and topics of violence and injuries; environmental; coverage) were standardized from 0 (worse performance) to 100 (best performance). Each are weighted by symmetrical empirical Bayesian rate was adopted to smooth each data series due to the spatial impact of revisions of the expected growth of the Gross National Product per capita on the potential evolution of each indicator for all countries. Results: The disproportionately greater economic losses in the poorest countries may increase global health inequalities in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the average expected loss in the evolution of the health-related indicators is around 5%, in some countries the damage is five times worse, amplified by the indirect impact of economic losses on maternal and children health indicators. At the same time, the greater fiscal room to accommodate increases of expenditures in the developed world should also contribute to increase global disparities. Conclusions: The study's findings reveal the importance of incorporating the fight against health inequalities in the global development agendas, which can be oriented by the SDGs.

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"We've been portrayed as commodities who because of their age are a bit of a nuisance": A qualitative analysis of older people's socio-ecological determinants of health and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic in Ireland

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Background: Evidence indicates that older people with biological and social vulnerabilities are at high risk of short- and long-term consequences related to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, studies have also highlighted that the crisis may present opportunities for personal growth if individuals are met with appropriate resources and support. This study's aim was to explore the perceptions of older people regarding how individual, social, and environmental factors supported or hindered their well-being and health during COVID-19.

Methods: We analyzed data collected between April-May and October-November 2021 from the Well-being, Interventions, and Support during Epidemics (WISE) study, a qualitative investigation of community-dwellers based in Ireland and aged 65 years or over. Participants (n=57) completed written submissions, narrative interviews, and/or go-along interviews detailing their experiences during the pandemic. Framework analysis was carried out in NVivo 12 to identify determinants, linkages, and explanations within Bronfenbrenner's socio-ecological model.

Results: Mean age of participants was 74.9 years, 57% were female, 45% lived alone, and 88% lived in urban or suburban areas. Our findings highlight the heterogeneous effect of COVID-19 across diverse older individuals who held distinct concerns, capabilities, and roles in society before and during the pandemic. Contextual characteristics such as housing, access to nature and neighbourhood social and built environments had an influential role in participants' well-being and supports. We identified mixed views regarding public health restrictions, but a consensus emerged questioning the suitability of one-size-fits-all approaches based on chronological age. Moreover, respondents suggested that some negative consequences could have been avoided by collaborating with older people and with the provision of clearer communications.

Conclusion: Our analysis identified interdependencies between individual characteristics and socio-ecological factors that influenced participants' development of adaptive strategies, coping mechanisms, and availability of supports. These represent areas of opportunity for the development of age-friendly interventions during and beyond public health crises.

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Food choices and nutrient intake of workers in the hospital canteen of San Daniele del Friuli, Italy

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Background and Objective: The world has entered a critical period for accelerating the responses to the main global challenges expressed in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), from the elimination of hunger and poverty to improving health to tackling climate change. Much of the previous efforts, however, have been hampered by the direct and indirect impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Against this backdrop, this study estimates the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health-related indicators, making it possible to size the countermeasures necessary to keep the commitments of the 2030 Agenda.

Methods: We explore the evolution of 40 health-related SDGs indicators, covering seven major health themes, using the information available for 185 countries in the period between 2000 and 2019. A global counterfactual evolution curve is estimated by using panel data models. The curves allow the extrapolation of the impact of revisions of the expected growth of the Gross National Product per capita on the potential evolution of each indicator for all countries.
and nutritional composition of the meals consumed in a hospital canteen in Italy. Methods: An observational study was conducted in San Daniele del Friuli hospital on 5 working days in September 2022; photos of lunch trays of all workers who agreed to participate were taken before and after the meal. Energy and nutrient intakes were assessed after visual estimation of wastes using the Italian food composition database for epidemiological studies (bda-iew.it). Recipes and portions were provided by canteen staff. Intakes were compared to the Italian Dietary Reference Values (DRVs). Results: 480 photos of 240 meals were analyzed. Overall, the lunch met the DRVs. The meals contained a median of 642 (511–826) kcal (men: 781 kcal; women: 607 kcal), of which 18 (15–23)%E came from proteins, 34 (27–39)%E from fats, 44 (37–50)%E from carbohydrates, and 2 (2–4)%E from fiber. About half of the participants consumed high fats and low carbohydrates. Vegetarian meals (N=30; 13%) contained high amount of fats (41; 37–48%E) and saturated fatty acids (10; 8–17%E), as meat was usually replaced with cheese. Vegan options (N=15; 6%) consisted mainly of soups, rice, vegetables, and fruits and were low in energy (599; 449–645 kcal) and protein (13; 9–15 g/tray vs. 34; 25–42 g/tray in omnivorous meals). Conclusion: We observed inadequate nutrient composition in vegetarian and vegan meals. Dietary education interventions are needed to promote healthier behaviors. However, poor food choices may be partially attributed to the lack of variety of vegetarian/vegan alternatives offered in the canteen.

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Women's collectives address health determinants in urban slums of Indore, India

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Background and Objective: Accessing timely, affordable services is a crucial health determinant urban for urban poor in India. Urban Health Resource Centre (UHRC) mentors slum-based women's savings groups in slums of Indore, India. Each group comprises of 10-12 members. We studied how collective savings and loans help families of women's groups in addressing health determinants.

Methods: Interviews were carried out during 2022 with 2 women office-bearers each from 10 women's groups formed between 2010 to 2015. Interviews covered reasons for borrowing from saving's group and how the collectives contributed to meeting their family's health needs. Results: Women borrowed to meet medical costs and prevent delay in seeking care. This involved arranging for cost of emergency transportation to the health facility by borrowing from collective pool at midnight. Women borrowed in advance for planned expenses including birth-preparedness, delivery, other surgical or medical treatment and repay in instalments. Being part of women's groups contributed to enhanced knowledge of health care including pregnancy care, facilities for delivery, other treatment at Government/low-cost private health facilities. Improved access to outreach services such as Antenatal check-up and registration, vaccination during pregnancy and childhood. Women drew loans to purchase grains at harvest time to cater to families' nutritional requirements.

Conclusions: Women's groups in slums can address several determinants of health in slums and contribute towards fulfilling SDG 3. Group meetings also contributed to improved nutrition, dental health, and maternal health, with the aim of reducing the number of women who consume alcohol. Group meetings also contributed to enhanced knowledge of health care including pregnancy care, facilities for delivery, other treatment at Government/low-cost private health facilities. Improved access to outreach services such as Antenatal check-up and registration, vaccination during pregnancy and childhood. Women borrowed in advance for planned expenses including birth-preparedness, delivery, other surgical or medical treatment and repay in instalments. Being part of women's groups contributed to enhanced knowledge of health care including pregnancy care, facilities for delivery, other treatment at Government/low-cost private health facilities. Improved access to outreach services such as Antenatal check-up and registration, vaccination during pregnancy and childhood. Women drew loans to purchase grains at harvest time to cater to families' nutritional requirements.

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Access to COVID-19 prevention, diagnosis and care for migrants and ethnic minorities in the WHO European Region: a systematic review

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Background & Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on Migrants and Ethnic Minorities (MEMs) population in terms of risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection, morbidity, and mortality. The COVID-19 pandemic was defined as a syndemic for its interaction with pre-existing socio-economic determinants of health, widening health inequalities and worsening health outcomes. The aim of this study is to investigate inequalities in access to healthcare for COVID-19 in the EU, and to assess if they are similar compared to the general population. Migrants represent almost 10% of the population living in the WHO European Region, so the issue is of particular interest to this region.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted, collecting studies on MEMs’ access to healthcare for COVID-19 in the WHO European Region in terms of access to prevention, diagnosis, and care, published from January 2020 to February 2022, on the following databases: Medline, Embase, Biosis, Scisearch, Ebsiobase. Results: Of the 19 studies identified, 11 were about vaccine hesitancy, 5 about vaccine execution, 2 on access to COVID-19 testing and 1 was about access information to COVID-19. Around 65% of the studies were conducted in UK. Overall, MEMs population faced higher barriers to the access to vaccination, turned out to be more vaccine hesitant and faced more difficulties in access to COVID-19 information and testing.

Conclusion: These findings highlight the inequalities MEMs population faced accessing healthcare services for COVID-19. Social determinants of health are one of the main factors involved in the genesis of health inequalities: a framework of structural racism leading to lower trust in government choices, together with a disadvantaged socio-economic status, determined inequalities in accessing healthcare services and health information. These findings underline the need for policymakers to prioritize strategies for building trust and engage ethnic minorities, and to overcome the socio-economic barriers when designing health promotion programs.

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Evaluating the intersectionality of social determinants of health on AIDS using a cohort of 28.3 million Brazilians

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Background and Objective: Societies that live with socio-structural inequalities and health inequities need to better understand these processes. In that regard intersectionality theory becomes fundamental to public health. The scientific literature on HIV/AIDS presents associations and isolated effects of some social determinants of health (SDH), but the intersection between them is still poorly addressed.

Thus, our objective was to evaluate the intersectional effects of SDH on AIDS outcomes: incidence, mortality, and case-fatality rates. Methods: A retrospective cohort of 28.3 million individuals was evaluated over a 9-year period (2007-2015). The multivariable Poisson regression were estimated using robust standard errors clustered on the municipality of residence, for each outcome. The intersections and combined effects were evaluate from the dummy variables of interaction of the highest exposure categories of the variables race/ skin color, education, and wealth. Interactions additive was estimated from the index of synergy (S).

Results: The risk of getting sick and dying from AIDS was higher in the intersection groups of the 3 highest exposure categories: black people, lower wealth, and lower education, had the highest AIDS incidence (34.33/100,000py; RRa: 3.07, 95%CI:2.68-3.52) mortality (14.10/100,000py; RRa:5.01, 95%CI:4.04-6.22) and case-fatality rates (7.53/100py; RRa: 1.62; 95%CI:1.18-2.21). This intersection represents a positive additive interaction for the risk of getting sick (S:1.60) and dying (S:2.40) from AIDS. Among people living with AIDS the synergistic effect for case-fatality was even greater (S:2.95).

Conclusion: The intersections of identities that mark socio-structural inequalities, amplify the risks of getting sick and dying from AIDS, exceeding the sum of the risks of each exposure separately. The skin color stands out, since the (sub) groups with the combination of black color were those with the worst outcomes. Since this is an unchangeable characteristic, it highlights the need for social
Social determinants of the health behaviours of children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions may have modified children's health behaviours with varying effects according to social circumstances. We aimed to assess the demographic and socio-economic determinants of health behaviours and their changes during the pandemic.

Methods: A population-based sample of children (3-17 years) was recruited between December 2021 and June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland. Screen time (ST), physical activity (PA), green space time (GST), sleep time, and their pandemic-related changes were parent-reported. Adherence to international recommendations for health behaviours was defined using age-specific thresholds (tertiles for GST, and determinants evaluated with generalized estimating equations.

Results: Of 2067 children (49% female; mean age=10.2), 68% met the recommendations for ST and PA, and 80% for sleep time. Girls and older children were more likely not to meet PA (Odds Ratio=1.88; 95% Confidence Interval: 1.55-2.27, OR=1.11, 95%CI: 1.08-1.14, respectively) and to sleep guidelines (OR=1.29; 95%CI: 1.02-1.63, OR=1.09, 95%CI: 1.05-1.12, respectively), and to have low GST (OR=1.43, 95%CI: 1.19-1.72, OR=1.18, 95%CI: 1.15-1.21, respectively); age was also associated with excessive ST (OR=1.53; 95%CI: 1.46-1.62). Children whose parents were born in Southern/Eastern-Europe or outside Europe, or had a lower education were at increased risk of not meeting ST and sleep recommendations. During the pandemic, older age and an average-to-poor financial situation were associated with unhealthy behavioural changes including increased ST, and decreased PA and GST, but also with sleep quality improvement. Decrease in PA and GST was also more likely among children from Southern/Eastern- or non-European origin, or whose parents had a lower education.

Conclusion: Older age, migration background and lower socio-economic conditions were determinants of unhealthy behaviours and of a worsening of behaviours during the pandemic, although positive effects were also observed. The pandemic may have reinforced existing social patterning of health behaviours, which calls for tailored interventions targeting specific subgroups.

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The impact of celebrity and influencer endorsement on the gambling attitudes of Australian young people

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Background: Research shows that young people perceive celebrity endorsement as having an influential impact on the appeal of gambling for young people. While regulations have focused on limiting the times gambling marketing can be shown, very little consideration has been given to the overall appeal strategies used within advertising, and how these might reach young people via different media platforms. This study aimed to understand young people's perceptions about the use of celebrity and influencer endorsement in gambling promotions, the impact of these strategies, and young people's perceptions of the policy mechanisms that could be used to respond.

Methods: 21 focus groups were conducted using photo elicitation techniques. Participants were asked questions relating to celebrity and influencer endorsements of gambling, advertising, what they could recall about this marketing, and their attitudes towards these forms of promotion. Data was analysed using reflexive thematic analysis.

Results: Young people recalled seeing gambling marketing that featured celebrities and influencers in a range of media spaces. They perceived that both celebrities and influencers would have an impact on the normalisation of gambling because young people look up to them and would be prompted to want to try the brand advertised as a way of showing support. However, young people were also critical of such endorsements. Banning celebrities and influencers from gambling ads was supported by most young people in this study.

Conclusion: This research provides an in-depth understanding of young people's attitudes towards celebrity and influencer endorsements of gambling. This extends previous literature that shows celebrity endorsements as particularly influential for young people, and suggests that influencers are effective in normalising gambling for young people. Policy makers should move beyond thinking about timing as the most important area for regulation, to consider the broader factors within marketing that may normalise gambling for young people.

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Exploring the determinants of demand for solar systems in Ghanian Healthcare Facilities - a choice experiment
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Background: Access to electricity is one of the enabling factors for healthcare service provision. From the sustainable development perspective, an essential requirement is the improvement of health and care services infrastructure. Hence, having access to renewable energy sources can improve the effective health service provision and operation of the facilities. Moreover, despite the fact that preferences towards the solar systems, the initial investment costs of these systems can improve the health service provision and operation of the facilities. Furthermore, the availability and overall perception of solar systems in healthcare facilities can provide relevant insights.
Methods: To identify preferences and choices, Stated Choice modelling was applied as the use of solar PV systems in health facilities is not widespread in Ghana. This method allows to present the respondents with hypothetical options, which have attributes close to the real world. Four attributes were considered, namely electricity system configuration, initial investment cost, monthly costs, and improvements to the reliability of the electricity supply.
Results: The largest share of the 200 health facilities interviewed reported services provision as outpatient treatment, provision of maternity services and family planning, which are relatively low electricity-intensive services. However, there was a general perception that increased reliability on the electricity supply can improve the health service provision and operation of the health facilities. Moreover, despite the fact that preferences towards the solar systems, the initial investment costs of the solar systems is still perceived as preventing the adoption of this technology.
Conclusion: From this study, we can conclude that health facilities in Ghana rely greatly on the national supply which has issues with reliability, compromising the delivery of healthcare services. However, the adoption of alternative electricity technologies based on renewable sources is not likely to occur at the facility level without the engagement of other actors that can help bridging the barriers for adoption, as initial investment costs.

What does the world think about working or not? World Values Survey 2017-2022
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Background and Objective: By using the 7th wave of Value World Survey (VWS), we investigated the cross-region differences in opinions about working life and the relations with sociodemographic determinants.
Methods: In current descriptive/cross-sectional study, VWS data which contains 78 countries from 6 World Health Organization(WHO) regions (African Region(AFR), Region of the Americas(AMR), South-East Asian Region(SEAR), European Region(EUR), Eastern Mediterranean Region(EMR), Western Pacific Region(WPR)) with 87760 participants were pooled for the analysis. Opinions about working life were selected as dependent variable. Their relation with age, sex, place of residence, marital status, education level, sector of employment, status of employment, social class, income level, immigration status, feeling of happiness, self-rated health, satisfaction with life and country region by WHO classification were evaluated. Descriptive and the chi-square analysis were conducted (p<0.05).
Results: Mean age was 42.85±16.35, 52.5% were female. The distribution of the regions were 26.2% of AMR, 23.0% WPR, 22.5% EUR, 13.6% EMR, 9.3% SEAR, 5.6% of AFR.
It was determined that 60.3% of the participants were full-time employees and the highest rate was 71.2% in SEAR. The highest income level was 11.5% in SEAR. Being an immigrant was reported mostly in the EUR (10.0%). According to regions, opinions about working life differ significantly (p<0.001).
In terms of opinions on working life, those who stated work is important (88.5%) and those who thought work is a duty to society (89.8%) were highest in the AFR. Additionally, those who reported men should have more right to a job was 74.2%, those who agreed that native people should have the job priority was 89.2% which were the highest in the EMR.
Conclusion: Differences of opinions between regions regarding the place of women and immigrants in working life are quite evident. Discrimination in working life is an important issue concerning public health.

Knowledge and practice of biosafety among laboratory staff in Tunis governorate, Tunisia
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Background: Developing countries often lack biosafety standard operating procedures. A need to study biosafety practices among staff of state and private laboratories has been identified. This study aims to assess the knowledge and practices of laboratory standard precautions (LSP) among laboratory staff in human and animal labouratoires in the governorate of Tunis.
Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted using a standardized questionnaire administered between December 2021 and January 2022. Data were collected among laboratory staff who agreed to participate in this study. Answers were judged according to the score granted to each item and used during a face-to-face interview.
Results: Among the 152 staff interviewed, 70% were from the public sector. The majority of staff was vaccinated against hepatitis B (84.5%). The overall level of knowledge was satisfactory in 51% of cases. In the area of improper use of personal protective equipment, 95% wore the mask and 80% the gloves. On a practical level, 66% of the staff questioned, regardless of their categories, had an adequate overall perception of biosafety.
Conclusion: Although this study revealed several limitations such as the reluctance and unavailability of laboratory staff during the study period, significant gaps affecting both knowledge and practice among laboratory staff in Tunis region have been identified. Continuous staff training based on behavior and on application of universal and specific hygiene measures as well as periodic evaluations of these laboratories is recommended.

The 2008 economic crisis’ impact on perinatal and infant mortality in Southern European countries
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Background and objective: The study of crises events provides important lessons to prepare for upcoming events. The Great Recessions impact on perinatal health in Europe can provide relevant insights on the healthcare and social protection systems’ response in the protection of the health of the most vulnerable groups. To assess time trends and international disparities in perinatal health (IMR) and infant mortality (IMR), following the Great Recession, and their association with socioeconomic indicators in Portugal, Greece, Italy and Spain.
Methods: Associations were assessed through generalised linear models for all four countries. A Poisson joinpoint regression model was applied to explore PMR and IMR trends changes between 2000 and 2018. Country disparities were analysed using Mixed Effect Multilevel models.
Results: IMR and PMR have decreased overall in the four selected countries.
between 2000 and 2018. Still, whereas in Spain, Italy and Portugal the decreasing age was significant (B = .017 per year, p < .001), as the effect of poverty was the greatest in middle-aged categories, while limited in younger and elderly groups. Conclusion: In a nationally representative US adult population, we showed that higher poverty enhances the acceleration of biological age, particularly in middle-aged persons. It might be hypothesized that the social stressors accumulated at younger age can promote health inequalities later in life.

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Reframing Health in Urban Airport Regions

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1University of New South Wales Australia, 2University of New South Wales Background and Objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic has elevated awareness of the role of airports in public health. However, the influence of airports on health goes beyond the spread of infectious diseases. In cities, airports have increasingly complex relationships with transportation networks, economies and industries, built and natural environments and social systems. A new international airport in Sydney, Australia, is being developed alongside an airport-focused city plan, creating the opportunity to interrogate the considerations given to determinants of health within urban airport planning.

Methods: A literature review was conducted to identify research, policies and programs of urban airport development relevant to health and health-adjacent planning approaches such as green infrastructure, sustainability, liveability and wellbeing. A content analysis of strategic planning documents for the Western Sydney Airport region was then conducted, identifying the presence and framing of these concepts at a local, regional and state level.

Results: There is a growing global trend towards airport policies and programs that, at a strategic level, align with the Sustainable Development Goals, reduce environmental impacts and promote urban integration. Many of these programs adopt health-adjacent goals. Health-explicit approaches primarily focus on environmental protection and pollution management. These findings are reflected in the Western Sydney Airport regional planning documents. However, the strategic plans of the near-airport area have a reduced presence of the health promoting planning priorities of the greater region and an increased focus on the airport-specific planning requirements.

Conclusion: More consideration needs to be given to the broader public health implications of the airport. This includes problems such as disruptions to local transportation, presence of community spaces and the equitable distribution of economic benefit. Centralising a comprehensive focus on public health creates an opportunity to develop solutions to the conflict between urban airports and communities.

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Identifying health literacy profiles among migrant communities to improve health and equity outcomes

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Background and Objective: Health literacy is a key enabler to accelerating progress towards noncommunicable diseases targets in the Sustainable Development Goals. Gaining an understanding of people’s health literacy strengths, needs and preferences provides insight into whether individuals can access, understand, appraise, remember or use health information or engage with health services. Using health literacy as a measurable multidimensional concept, we aimed to identify priority groups of migrants at risk of poor health and equity outcomes.

Methods: We combined quantitative and qualitative cross-sectional data of 1126 migrants living in Portugal. Quantitative assessments used the Health Literacy Questionnaire (HLQ), with nine distinct dimensions and sociodemographic variables. Descriptive and hierarchical cluster analyses were performed to characterise and generate profiles of groups with similar health literacy patterns. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 15 migrants, stratified by the identified clusters.
Results: We found 16 distinct profiles with different patterns of health literacy strengths and needs. While 11 profiles revealed strengths in 'finding health information' (74.8% of migrants) and 'understanding health information' (73%), 75.4% of the participants from 13 profiles experienced difficulties (low to very low scores) regarding 'health provider support'. Notably, 36.8% (6 profiles) exhibited challenges across many health literacy domains. The interviews revealed that migrants experienced multiple barriers regarding accessing information and services, including service responsiveness, trust and rapport with health care professionals, cultural safety, stigma, and language. A key enabler in relation to health information and service access and engagement was the perceived support from family and peers.

Conclusion: The identification of profiles proved useful to target underserved groups of migrants that are being left behind and not receiving or easily accessing health information or health care. Tailored health literacy-informed strategies that use strengths-based approaches and are informed by peoples needs and preferences can potentially be more effective and equitable.

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IQOS marketing to points-of-sale in Israel: a cross-sectional survey with Arab and Jewish retailers

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Background and Objectives: IQOS is a heated tobacco product (HTP). It is the global HTP market leader and the only HTP in Israel. Smoking rates, as well as IQOS and/or electronic cigarette use, are higher in the Arab than the Jewish population in Israel. The point-of-sale (POS) environment is one of the understudied marketing channels. The way IQOS is promoted to merchants might affect their direct-to-consumer approach. This study aimed to assess and compare POS merchants’ attitudes towards IQOS and IQOS marketing strategies at POS between Arab and Jewish neighborhoods.

Methods: We used publicly available data on IQOS Israel website to identify IQOS POS locations in 5 large cities in Israel, Arab, Jewish and mixed. A cross-sectional survey with the POS owner or manager was conducted via phone or in-person. Bivariate analysis was performed using Chi-Square and Fischer’s exact test. Results and Conclusion: 69 surveys were filled - 21 Arab and 48 Jewish. More merchants from Arab POS perceived IQOS as an e-cigarette and that it has appealing flavors (p<0.05 for all). IQOS marketing has been mostly uniform, but with more personal communication with Arab merchants (80% vs. 50% among Jewish POS, p-value=0.05). In Arab POS, a higher proportion of merchants were given branded items and invited to IQOS parties, and/or had any interaction with a PMI salesperson (p=0.05 for all)

Conclusion: IQOS marketing strategies were similar across Arab and Jewish POS, with more personal communication marketing efforts directed at Arab POS. Surveillance of marketing strategies at the POS should include also those serving minority populations.

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Socioeconomic disparities of life expectancy: Analysis of 34 provinces in Indonesia as of 2019

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Background: Life expectancy at birth is one of the Human Development Index (HDI) that measure human development. More than half of Provinces in Indonesia have average of life expectancy at birth lower than the average of national life expectancy at birth (71.3 years). The range of gap is 10 years between Provinces with the lowest and highest life expectancy average at birth.

Objective: To analyze the effect of socioeconomic disparities to Life expectancy at birth among provinces in Indonesia based on data 2019

Methods: We used aggregate data of Province and Districts Government Budget Allocation for Health from Ministry of Finance and other socioeconomic data form the Central Bureau of Statistics. Dependent variables included average life expectancy of people in each Provinces. Independent variables included the socioeconomic aspect from each Province such as availability of healthcare and physicians, dependency ratio estimates, government budget allocation for health and proportion of people with income below half of the median. Pearson correlation was also used to see the correlation between dependent and independent variables.

Results: We found significant correlation between life expectancy average at birth with dependency ratio (r=0.467, p-value=0.00), proportion of people with income below median (r=0.386, p-value=0.02), and hospital ratio per 1.000 people (r=0.355, p-value=0.04). While there are no correlation between life expectancy average at birth with the other independent variable such as physician ratio per 100,000 people, public health center ratio per 100,000 people, poverty percentage and government budget allocation for health.

Conclusions: There are significant disparities of life expectancy average at birth in socioeconomic aspect among Provinces in Indonesia. This study could be evidence-based input for the policymakers to reduce the disparities among Province or evermore to increase life expectancy average at birth.

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The geographical access of users with diabetes and hypertension to the 'there's a people's pharmacy here' programme (atfp), Brazil

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Introduction: Access to medication constitutes one of the most important socio-economic challenges to treatment continuity. In Brazil, one initiative to expand access to the medication available through primary healthcare is the 'There's a People's Pharmacy Here' Programme (Programa Aqui Tem Farmácia Popular: ATFP), created in 2004; a partnership between the federal government and the private sector, which, since 2010, has dispensed medication to patients with hypertension and diabetes, free of charge. AIM: To identify the factors associated with geographical access to medication for the treatment of Diabetes and Hypertension in Brazil.

Methods: An individualized, descriptive study involving all the dispensation of medication, between 2001 and 2017, for diabetes and hypertension treatment to the users of pharmacies in the Primary Healthcare Network and private retail pharmacies accredited by the ATFP Programme. We calculated the travel patterns from user households to dispensing sites, adopting 3 measures (800, 1,000 and 1,250 metres) to infer "geographically hard to access." To obtain the differences and their respective significance, we applied Pearson's Chi-Squared test, while Estimates of Prevalence Ratios (PR) were used to ascertain the associations between the independent variables.

Results: Between 2010 and 2015, 961,862 medication dispensations were undertaken to treat diabetes and 3,270,635 to treat hypertension, distributed through the Primary Healthcare Network and the accredited retail pharmacies of the ATFP Programme. Across the country, the median distance travelled by users to collect their diabetes medication was 1.5 km, while for hypertension medication, it was 1.3 km. The findings reveal that most users find their medication geographically hard to access regardless of pathology and distance cut-off point.

Considerations: An analysis of access to ATFP medication allowed us to identify that in the North, Northeast and Central-West regions, users travel greater distances to collect medications. The first two regions are the poorest in Brazil.

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Intergenerational transmission of self-reported body mass index in the context of social mobility - evidence from german longitudinal data

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Background: There is evidence of robust intergenerational correlates of body mass index (BMI) suggesting that health is persistent across generations. Since
BMI is closely related to health behaviors that become healthier with higher socioeconomic status (SES), this raises the question of inequalities when health policies persist. We assume that social mobility (SoM) is associated with changes in health behaviors and hypothesize that the degree of transmission varies between mobile groups.

Methods: We use longitudinal household-level data from the German Socio-Economic Panel. It provides information on self-reported height and weight, starting in 2002 (two-year cycle). We build a sample of individuals aged 15 to 35 years (12,108 person-years; 50.7% male) and link information on their parents. We calculate BMI as body weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared. We measure SoM using offspring and parental education. Comparison leads to three groups: downward mobile (D), no mobility (N), and upward mobile (U). We estimate fixed effects panel models to obtain elasticities by SoM groups. Results: After controlling for sociodemographic and household characteristics, we obtain elasticities of 0.156 (D; standard error (SE): 0.043), 0.030 (N; SE: 0.022), and 0.047 (U; SE: 0.025) between mothers and offspring. A comparison with the father-offspring results shows similarities: Elasticities range from 0.137 (D; SE: 0.046), 0.022 (N; SE: 0.023), and 0.068 (U; SE: 0.036). The F-test shows significant group differences between the elasticities of downward and immobile individuals (p < 0.05).

Conclusion: We obtain differences in BMI elasticities between SoM groups. While upward mobile individuals are more likely to be affected by BMI changes, the downward mobile ones. For the downward movers, the change in BMI of the offspring is still influenced by the shared family environment, highlighting the need for behavioral prevention.

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Sleep disorders among medical students in the Middle East and North Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background and objective: Medical students appear to experience high-level academic load and clinical duties and are a high-risk population for sleep disorders (SDs). Multiple sleep disturbances have been identified among medical students in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries. However, the SD epidemiology is still unclear. Quantifying SD proportion in medical students and assessing the associated factors can help inform the development of targeted interventions to reduce SDs. Our objective is to synthesize SD prevalence and assess associated factors among medical students in MENA countries.
Methods: PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and reference lists of relevant studies were searched by two independent reviewers for grey and non-grey relevant literature. Studies reporting SD prevalence with or without associated factors among medical students in any MENA country were included. Meta-analyses were performed using random effects models.
Results: Twenty-two studies were included in the meta-analysis (n=19,555; mean age±SD [range: 20.5±1.67 to 23.1±3.8 years]; sample size [range: 122 to 1,041]). Hypersomnolence was the most prevalent SD [prevalence pooled range: 30.9% (Jordan) to 62.5% (Saudi Arabia)], followed by insomnia [prevalence pooled range: 30.4% (Jordan) to 59.1% (Morocco)], circadian rhythm disorders [prevalence pooled range: 13.5% (Jordan) to 22.4% (Saudi Arabia)], breathing-related sleep disorders [prevalence pooled range: 12.2% (Jordan) to 22.5% (Pakistan)], sleep-related movement disorders [prevalence pooled range: 5.9% (Egypt) to 30.6% (Saudi Arabia)], and parasomnias [prevalence pooled range: 5.6% (Jordan) to 17.4% (Saudi Arabia)]. SD were associated with female sex, studying in the senior years of medical school, anxiety, excessive internet use, and poor academic performance.
Conclusion: SDs are prevalent among medical students in MENA countries. Further investigation is required to understand SDs for which there is limited data. Public health interventions that are culturally appropriate to the local context of the academic setting are necessary to mitigate SDs and improve the health, well-being, safety, and productivity of MENA medical students.

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A gender equality assessment tool for the prevention plan of five Italian regions
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Background and objective: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), sex and gender interact in complex ways to affect health outcomes. In Italy, the policy document on planning of prevention strategies is the “Regional Prevention Plan” (RPP), developed by each region according to the national recommendations. All RPPs have 10 mandatory programs that focus on specific Public Health areas. The study aimed to develop a Gender Equity assessment tool for the 10 RPPs programs, to evaluate how gender is included in the plans and raise awareness for future implementations.
Methods: The WHO “Checklist for assessing the gender responsiveness of sexual and reproductive health policies” was identified as the main reference after a narrative synthesis of literature. The adapted Gender equality assessment tool is composed of 5 domains, analyzing the dimension of gender in the context, the objectives, the actions, the expected impact, and the monitoring indicators of each program contained in the plans.
Results: Five RPPs, representative of Northern (Lombardia, Emilia-Romagna), Central (Lazio, Marche) and Southern (Puglia) Italy, were analyzed. In the context analysis, gender was included in 7 programs in Emilia-Romagna, 10 in Lombardia, 6 in Lazio, 5 in Marche and 4 in Puglia. When considering the objectives, the actions, and the expected impact, no plan had a score higher than 2/10, 5/10 and 1/10, respectively. In Puglia, Marche and Lazio, gender was never detected as having influence on the access to care and on chosen monitoring indicators. Conclusion: In the RPPs investigated, there was never a clear distinction between sex and gender; they were considered mainly in the context analysis, but this did not translate in their consideration in other parts of the plans. These findings underline the need for policymakers to give greater attention to gender and account for its potential impact on health policy outcomes.

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Social sustainability of healthcare systems: a scoping review
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Introduction: Sustainability of healthcare systems has become a central issue during recent years. However, most of the research that performed so far focuses on economic sustainability, overlooking other key dimensions such as social and environmental. A scoping review to synthesize the available evidence on social sustainabilty of healthcare systems was conducted.
Methods: We searched Scopus (from 2015 to 2022) for all English, free full text articles and reviews addressing social sustainability strategies and measures applied on or by the healthcare systems. We excluded articles that were not focused on healthcare systems WHO building blocks: health service delivery, health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicine, health system financing, leadership and governance. Additionally, we separated the articles based on the criteria identified by the literature as measures of social sustainability in healthcare.
Results: A total of 210 articles were retrieved. After screening, 34 articles met the inclusion criteria. Number of articles has increased over the past few years. The included studies explored the following dimensions of social sustainability in healthcare: 16 (47%) articles focused on sustainable health; 8 (23%) on patient education or satisfaction, 8 (23%) on workforce education, training or satisfaction, 5 (14%) on availability, affordability or accessibility, and 1 (3%) on employment. Conclusion: Our scoping review has highlighted how research in recent years has focused on sustainable health issues. A minority share concerns sustainability through the assessment of human resources, patients wellbeing and healthcare building construction. Therefore, the findings of this study provides evidence about the necessity of designing a comprehensive, flexible framework to assess and program social sustainability of healthcare systems and programs, including dimensions of community activation and involvement.

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COVID-19, breast cancer care, and social determinants of health: a cross-sectional study to investigate the impact of a pandemic on health and health care
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Background and objective: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), sex and gender interact in complex ways to affect health outcomes. It is the policy document on planning of prevention strategies is the “Regional Prevention Plan” (RPP), developed by each region according to the national recommendations. All RPPs have 10 mandatory programs that focus on specific Public Health areas. The study aimed to develop a Gender Equity assessment tool for the 10 RPPs programs, to evaluate how gender is included in the plans and raise awareness for future implementations.
Methods: The WHO “Checklist for assessing the gender responsiveness of sexual and reproductive health policies” was identified as the main reference after a narrative synthesis of literature. The adapted Gender equality assessment tool is composed of 5 domains, analyzing the dimension of gender in the context, the objectives, the actions, the expected impact, and the monitoring indicators of each program contained in the plans.
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Background: Health services for non-communicable diseases, including cancer, were significantly disrupted during COVID-19. Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer for women and the on-going impact of the pandemic on BC care needs to be established. The aims of this study were to explore the impact of COVID-19 stressors on healthcare services and quality of life (QoL) in women living within and beyond BC in Ireland and whether the impact varied by social determinants of health (SDH).

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted from September 2020 to April 2021. Questionnaire data was collected on predictor variables (e.g. COVID-19 impact, SDH, and clinical characteristics) and outcome variables (e.g. disrupted health services and QoL). The association between COVID-19 impact, disruption to BC services, and QoL was assessed using multivariable regression models. The interaction between COVID-19 impact and health insurance status was assessed within each model.

Results: Of the 387 women who completed the survey, 30.5% reported a high COVID-19 impact and most women reported disrupted BC care. Women who reported a high COVID-19 impact reported significantly more disrupted BC services (p<0.001) and a lower QoL (p=0.001) compared to women who reported a low COVID-19 impact. Private health insurance was found to significantly moderate the impact of COVID-19 on BC services and QoL. Women with a high COVID-19 impact and no insurance experienced significantly more disruption to BC services and lower QoL compared to women with low COVID-19 impact and private insurance (p<0.05).

Conclusions: There was a large disruption to BC services and low QoL for women with BC in Ireland, however, the impact of COVID-19 was not the same for all women. It is important to identify the women who experienced a larger impact during the pandemic so they can be reintegrated into proper BC care, along the entire cancer continuum.

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Exploring the association between covid-19 vaccination coverage and socioeconomic factors in high income countries
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Background: COVID-19 vaccination is currently the most effective tool to contain the spread of the pandemic and drastically reduce the number of hospitalizations and deaths. Despite the efficacy demonstrated in clinical trials, ecological studies, and real-world data, two years after the beginning of the vaccination campaign in many countries adherence is low, sometimes with coverage rates < 50%. The aim of the study is to explore the association between socioeconomic factors and COVID-19 vaccination coverage worldwide.

Methods: High income countries with a population of more than 350,000, were included, for a total of 49 countries. Vaccination coverage (single dose and complete cycle at September 2021, and booster at November 2022) was extracted from OurWorldData and WHO database. From WorldBank website we obtained 12 indicators related to education, economic development, and health governance. To evaluate the associations between these indicator and Covid-19 vaccination coverage, we used Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient with 95% bootstrap confidence interval. P values <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: Of the 12 indicators analyzed, 5 are significantly correlated (p<0.05) with vaccination coverage in the countries analyzed. Percentage of population using internet is correlated with entry into the vaccination cycle (r=0.296). Increased percentage of population with primary education (r = 0.370; r = 0.271) and with secondary education (r=0.479; r=0.412) are inversely correlated with first dose and full cycle coverage. Human Development Index (r=0.400; r=0.283; r=0.231) and GDP per capita (r=0.231; r=0.283; r=0.255) are both correlated with coverages of the primary cycle, but not booster dose.

Conclusions: Socioeconomic factors have played significant roles in influencing vaccinations coverage worldwide even during Covid-19 pandemic. Public health professionals in national prevention campaigns should take these factors into account in order to design more effective interventions based on the socioeconomic characteristics of population subgroups.

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Understanding the social determinants of child mortality in three latin american countries: an approach with machine learning
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Objective: Evaluate the relationship between the social determinants of health (sociodemographic and health system resources) and the under-five mortality rate (TMM5).

Methods: Municipal-level data was obtained from 2000 to 2019 from 9,142 municipalities in three Latin American countries: Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico. To explore the relationship between social determinants and USMR, we trained a Random Forest (RF) algorithm, and to assess model robustness, we also employed a Gradient Boosting Machine and a Model Generalized Additive. Finally, we present the mean square error (MSE), root mean square error (RMSE), and mean absolute deviation (MAD) and r-squared to compare the performance of the trained algorithms.

Results: The most important variables to predict the MMR5 according to the RF were illiteracy, poverty, and the Gini index according to the random forest algorithm. We found positive relationships between illiteracy and poverty with USMR. Nonlinear relationships were also observed between the Gini index and the USMR. The RF results were MSE = 60626.96, RMSE = 246.22, MAD = 125.61, r-squared = -14, from the Gradient Boosting Machine were MSE = 61695.91, RMSE = 248.91, MAD = 129.49, r-squared = -12 and, from the Model Generalized Additive were MSE = 65813.03, RMSE = 256.54, MAD = 135.87, r-squared = -07.

Conclusions: According to the results obtained, long-term public policies to reduce the MMR5 should focus on reducing illiteracy, poverty, and inequality. Information on modifiable social factors can be useful in planning intervention programs to promote child survival in Latin America and other low-income countries.

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Trend and magnitude of homicide mortality inequality in the city of são paulo, brazil, 2006-2019
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Background and objectives: Homicides have a profound meaning, as they are a reflection of inequality and social inequity. The highest homicide mortality rates have been observed in areas of greater social vulnerability (SV). The objective of this study is to analyze the trend in homicide mortality and the magnitude of inequality in this indicator, in the population aged 10-69 years, according to the social vulnerability strata. The objective of this study is to analyze the trend in homicide mortality and the magnitude of inequality in this indicator, in the population aged 10-69 years, according to the social vulnerability strata and in all SSV. Mortality inequality in males increased significantly between the analyzed five-year periods (RR from 2.51 to 3.18; p=0.028) between the high and low SV stratum, while in females, inequality remained stationary (RR=2.41 for RR-2.28; p=0.615).

Conclusions: Despite the reduction in homicide mortality rates observed, the
values remain very high, especially for men. The increase in inequality observed among men points to the need to strengthen multisectoral public policies to reduce social inequality and the determinants of violence, with the adoption of intervention measures aimed especially at those who live in areas of high SV, and it is up to the sector health the production of knowledge to show who these people are and where they live.


An intervention program to promote sustainable healthy consumption in foodservice
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Background and Objective: The impact of animal source food consumption and food waste on the food sustainability reinforce the adoption of more sustainable diets, being essential to reduce animal protein sources consumption. This study aims to implement an intervention program in order to increase the consumption of vegetable-based meals and reduce food waste in foodservice.

Methods: The program was implemented in two business companies. Before intervention, weighing of the individual portions of animal-protein sources and food waste evaluation (leftovers and plate waste) were performed during 8 days. In order to improve the food supply, a guide of vegetarian recipes was prepared and training was given to the foodservice teams by dietitians and a Chef. Awareness materials and videos were developed and posted in the canteen and social networks to encourage adhesion to a more sustainable diet.

The consumption of vegetarian dishes and food waste was monitored before and during the intervention.

Results: The food waste obtained before intervention was 245.8 kg, presenting the animal-protein sources a total of 80.3 kg for plate waste and 10.8 kg for leftovers. Plate waste per consumer varied between 12 and 125g, being the most wasted dishes, those that use more natural resources in their production, such as cow and pork-based dishes. Regarding consumption, 2.1% of participants reported to be vegetarians, 34% never consume the vegetarian dish in the canteen, and 28% consume less than once a month. Only 23% of the participants reported consuming vegetables at least once a day. During intervention, it was observed an 45% increase in the choice of vegetarian dishes replacing animal protein sources.

Conclusion: The intervention program leads to an increase in the consumption of vegetarian dishes and a decrease in animal-protein sources food waste. This intervention must be reproduced in other canteens contributing to a more sustainable food system.


Analysis of Emergency Room accesses at IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, Genoa, north-west Italy: differences in foodservice consumption
Margarida Martins¹, Rita Rodrigues²
¹Coimbra Health School, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra Portugal, ²Faculty of Nutrition and Food Sciences, University of Porto Portugal

Background and Objective: The impact of animal source food consumption and food waste on the food sustainability reinforce the adoption of more sustainable diets, being essential to reduce animal protein sources consumption. This study aims to implement an intervention program in order to increase the consumption of vegetable-based meals and reduce food waste in foodservice.

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Conclusion: The intervention program leads to an increase in the consumption of vegetarian dishes and a decrease in animal-protein sources food waste. This intervention must be reproduced in other canteens contributing to a more sustainable food system.


Social determinants and diagnosed non-communicable disease in the adult Indonesian population: Longitudinal study from Indonesia family life survey 2007 and 2014
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Background: Social determinants factors, such as education level, socioeconomic, smoking, and nutritional status on non-communicable disease have been known; however, such an association among adults in developing countries remains unclear. The present study was to investigate the social determinants factor and diagnosed non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the adult’s Indonesian population.

Methods: A 7-year prospective longitudinal study based on the 2007 and 2014 Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) was conducted on 6,225 adult Indonesian population (≥40 years). The exposure variables were social determinant factors (i.e., employee, smoking, monthly per-capita expenditure (PCE), education level, health insurance, and visited health facility). The outcome variable was diagnosed non-communicable disease, and the exposure variables were education level, socioeconomic, smoking, and nutritional status.
NCDS by a health worker, the NCDS defined according to the following 4 diseases: diabetes, coronary heart disease, cancer, or asthma. A multivariate-adjusted logistic regression model was used to investigate association between social determinants factors and diagnosed NCDS.

Results: Among 6,225 participants, 9.4% were discovered diagnosed NCDS by health worker. The odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of diagnostically NCDS were significantly higher among those who live in an rural area (OR, 1.22; 95%CI 1.01-1.47), who have lower monthly PCE (OR, 1.80; 95% CI, 1.46-2.22), who had BMI ≥23.0 kg/m2 (OR, 1.79; 95% CI, 1.48-2.16), and who did not visit health facilities (OR, 1.38; 95% CI, 1.11-1.72), than those who live in a urban area, who have higher monthly PCE, had BMI <23.0 kg/m2, and who did visited health facilities.

Conclusions: There was an association between diagnosed NCDS and living in rural areas for those who have low socioeconomic status, overweight or obese and relatively rarely visit health facilities.

Pathways towards zero hunger - food security, safety and sustainability in India

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The Indian population is adding 17 million people to the worlds total yearly, with an annual growth rate of 1.6 percent. Despite rapid economic growth in the past two decades, India is unlikely to meet the 2nd SDG Goal of cutting the proportion of hungry people almost to zero by 2030. Per capita availability and consumption of food grains in India have declined since 1996. Global Hunger Index (GHI-2022) ranks India 107th out of 121 countries, which placed it in the category of nations where hunger is at a serious level on the GHI severity scale. Worse, India’s score is poorer than that of many sub-Saharan African countries with a lower GDP than Indians.

In recent years India has made considerable progress in tackling hunger and undernutrition. The pace of change has been uneven in the past two decades, and many have left behind. This paper examines Indias hunger and nutrition situation due to the rising population and food scarcity through a broad literature review and statistical analyses using four rounds of NFHS data. Findings suggest the proportion of underweight children changed insignificantly between 2015-16 and 2019–21 (from 35.8 to 32.1 percent for the age group of 0–5 years). The latest NFHS 2019-21 shows that 35.5% of children under five years are stunted (height-for-age.), 19.3% of children under five years are wasted (weight-for-height), and 7.7% of children under five years are severely wasted (weight-for-height). These are appalling figures.

Our study suggests policy measures for ensuring adequate food security at the household level, particularly for marginalized groups, women, and children. It will be an essential input to a broader international discussion of hunger, food security, nutrition, and food system under UN sustainable development goals, including eradicating hunger.

Community mobilization in preventing non-communicable diseases through pBRI model among older adults dwelling in Thailand

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Background and Objective: NCDS are the leading health threat in Thailand. The prevalence of NCDS in Thailand has been increasing for several years, with about 320,000 deaths due to NCDS each year. During 2014–2018, it was accounting for 75% of all Thai mortalities. The top three NCD-related causes of deaths were cancers, cerebrovascular diseases, and ischemic heart disease. The objective of this study was to assess the health status of older adults dwelling in the community and to test the feasibility of using community mobilization through PBI Model to prevent and control NCDS.

Methods: Sample were 2000 older adults living in the Ban-suan Sub-district, Thailand. The health screening was conducted during March 15th – September 30th, 2022. Health data including BMI, blood sugar level, blood pressure, and health behavior related to exercise, diet, emotion, alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, and obesity were collected using questionnaire. The health care workers in the community were trained to use PBBI Model, which provided the meaningful interpretation to older adults and guideline to control their health risk behaviors based the 7-colors of the balls which represented their health status.

Results: Out of the study, the results showed that of 2,000 older adults, 30.80% were diabetic patients and 2% were at risk of diabetes. The older adults at risk of hypertension or diabetes were invited to the PBBI model conducted by health care volunteer as a part of community mobilization to promote health of these orders. The older adults who participated in this preventing scheme were able to statistically significant improved their blood sugar and blood pressure at p-value .05.

Conclusion: The PBBI model should be used to advocate older adults and caregiver’s abilities to assess health problems and able to promote healthy behavior.

Intervention strategies and techniques to promote health literacy among socioeconomically disadvantaged groups - a systematic review with albatross plots

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Background: Health literacy comprises the ability to identify, obtain, interpret and act upon health information. Low health literacy is a major risk factor for morbidity, premature mortality, and increased use of emergency care. Systematically developing interventions to increase health literacy using effective techniques is an important public health task. The aim of this systematic review therefore is to summarize interventions to increase health literacy in socioeconomically disadvantaged groups and identify the most effective techniques.

Methods: Following PRISMA guidelines, we searched the databases SCOPUS, PubMed, Web of Science and CINAH. We included intervention studies with a quantitative study design and a control group aiming to promote health literacy or health knowledge in socioeconomically disadvantaged populations between 18 and 65 years. Where possible, we converted effect sizes into cohen’s d and compared mean differences of intervention and control groups. Using p-values, sample sizes and effect sizes we created albatross plots to summarize the results according to different outcomes (health knowledge on childfeeding and maternal nutrition, diabetes, food, cancer screening, functional health literacy, HIV knowledge, mental health literacy).

Results: We screened 3696 titles and abstracts and 206 full-texts. In total, 86 articles were included of which 57 were summarized in seven albatross plots. The majority of the studies had a randomized controlled study design (n=50). More effective intervention approaches used focus group discussion prior to intervention, used multilingual educational materials and included professionals as intervention deliverers who were fluent in the first languages of the study population. Additionally, the use of educational materials in video, and text form, fotonovelas and interactive group education sessions with role playing exercises were effective as well.

Conclusion: Effective interventions to improve health literacy and knowledge in socioeconomically disadvantaged populations should take into account the background of participants, use multiple languages and if possible professional intervention delivery personnel.

Primary care organisation in remote rural municipalities in Brazil

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Results: Health measures to surmount barriers to access were identified in all RRM, while other measures differed to suit the characteristics of the territories. RRMs generally showed improved PHC infrastructure, non-routine itinerant activities and PHC teams taking services into the interior, particularly in the work of CHWs and nursing personnel. In areas of the Amazon region, where access is predominantly by river, floating PHC facilities and ambulance launches were found, in areas accessed mainly by road, in addition to itinerant activities, nurses played an expanded role and worked call-shifts. In the semi-arid, PHC facility
opening hours were organised differently and PHC teams travelled daily to visit support stations in remote communities. In a region of traditional populations, where agribusiness was expanding, there were itinerant “task force” activities and health care for priority groups. The CHWs’ role was crucial to continuous, routine monitoring in remote areas of municipalities. Conclusions remote rural territories displayed specific and differing populations, geographical, climatic, economic, social and cultural features to be considered when organising health services, as they demand differing models to guarantee universal access with equity. Primary health care organisation in remote rural municipalities in Brazil demand differing models to guarantee universal access with equity.

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Social inequality in smoking in Mongolia Edinburgh Scotland, 2Institute of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition, 3Department of Pollution and Environmental Health, Ministry of Health Mongolia, 4Department of Communicable Disease Mongolia, 5Tuberculosis Surveillance and Research Department, National Center for Communicable Disease Mongolia, 6Tuberculosis Surveillance and Research Department, National Center for Communicable Disease Mongolia

Background and Objectives: Smoking is one of the main public health problems as it is one of leading causes of preventable disease, disability, and death. However, socioeconomic inequality in smoking is less studied in developing countries such as Mongolia. The aim of the study is to examine socioeconomic inequality in smoking in the adult population in Mongolia.

Methods: This study analyzed the data of 41,777 adults from the Mongolian National Tuberculosis Prevalence survey conducted between 2014 and 2015 by the National Center for Communicable Disease and the Ministry of Health Mongolia. Self-reported smoking was used as an outcome variable. Socioeconomic status was measured by educational level. We employed the Erreygers concentration index to assess the degree of socioeconomic inequality in smoking.

Results: Smoking prevalence in females and males in Mongolia was 7.5% and 52.9%, respectively. Smoking was concentrated among the lower-educated males (-0.057, p<0.01). The higher-educated women tended to smoke more but it was statistically insignificant. Erreygers’s concentration index for smoking in the general population was significantly negative (-0.047, p<0.01), indicating that the lower educated people tended to smoke more. The decomposition results show education level, alcohol consumption level, location, and employment status were the main contributors to social inequality in smoking in Mongolia.

Conclusion: Social inequality in smoking exists in Mongolia and its pattern and magnitude vary between females and males. Further public health policies on smoking should consider the characteristics of social inequality in smoking in the country.

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The changing burden of disease: causes of death and social inequality, Amsterdam; from 1854

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According to the epidemiological transition theory, the dominant pattern of causes of death due to infectious disease began to give way from approximately 1870 onwards to a pattern dominated by degenerative diseases which include various forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases and strokes. Although the general outline of this theory is widely accepted, there are two limitations. First, the theory is based on highly aggregated data, such as national statistics. Second, the theory does not take into account socioeconomic gradients within populations. Possibly, the epidemiological transition of disease occurred at a different pace and timepoint for designated socioeconomic groups, confounded by the spatial distribution of these groups in a given city. Within this scope, the socioeconomic and nutritional determinants that have driven the modernization of the health system in the Netherlands were spatially reconstructed. In the Amsterdam Health and Disease Database Crowdsourcing Project, individual-level determinants of death and disease at the city level in Amsterdam from 1854-1940 were collected and digitized for 625,563 individuals. Apart from the cause of death, the registers state age, sex, address, marital status, rental price, and occupation of each individual. With this unique data, the epidemiological transition theory can be tested with more accuracy. To what extent, was the decline in the burden of infectious disease socioeconomically and nutritionally patterned across the city? A spatial analysis of individual-level cause of death data was employed to understand diffusion mechanisms linked to the spread and variation of sociodemographic behaviors. This novel approach promises to make a breakthrough in the current academic debate on the determinants of the great leaps in life expectancy before the 1940s, thereby offering prevention strategies for countries currently undergoing the epidemiological transition of disease.

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Premature mortality and levels of inequality in years of life lost across 296 regions of 31 European countries in 2019: A burden of diseases study

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Background and Objectives: Inequalities in life expectancy and years of life lost (YLL) are key measures of disease burden within a population. Although European countries aim for convergence in health status, few comparative studies have addressed health inequalities at the sub-national level. This study aimed to examine all-cause YLL by sub-national NUTS2 regions in the European Economic Area (EEA) and assess level of regional inequality in YLL rates through the Gini Coefficient (GC), between males and females in 2019.

Methods: To quantify existing inequalities, we extracted from Eurostat (2019) socio-economic data, age-standardised population, and deaths by all causes for 296 NUTS2 regions across the EEA. Residual life expectancy was retrieved from the Global Burden of Disease study (2019). Age-standardised YLL (expressed as rate/100,000 inhabitants) and GC of sub-national inequalities in YLL rates were calculated with 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) using STATA.

Results: The highest YLL in 2019 for females were observed in Bulgaria (Severozapaden), with 24,102 (CI 20,769–27,434), followed by Hungary (Észak-Magyarország) with 22,532 (CI 20,100–24,963). For males, the highest YLL values were again in Bulgaria (Severozapaden) with 43,523 (CI 38,854–48,192), followed by Romania (Southeast region), with 42,390 (CI 39,717–45,062). Overall, there were higher GC for sub-national YLL rates across countries in males (0.15; CI 0.14–0.16) compared to females (0.12; CI 0.11–0.13). France (0.08; CI 0.02–0.14) and Portugal (0.08; CI 0.04–0.11) had the highest GC for females, whereas the highest GC for males were estimated for Belgium (0.08; CI 0.06–0.11) and Portugal (0.08 CI 0.05–0.11).

Conclusion: Our comparative analyses showed that regions located in Eastern and Central European countries had the highest YLL, while Western European countries had the highest GC values, indicating larger inequalities in premature mortality within these countries. Public health strategies need to take into account these regional health inequalities for future policies and interventions.

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Integrative strategy for the strengthening of agrifood practices and knowledge, and income generation for afro-american, indigenous and migrant communities in colombia, during the pandemic

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Background and objective: In the world, $20$ million people suffer from malnutrition. The COVID-19 pandemic, and its socioeconomic repercussions, have deepened the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population groups. The objective of this study was to propose recommendations for a strategy to strengthen agro-food practices and knowledge and income generation for Afro-Colombian, indigenous and rural populations in Colombia.
Methods: A quantitative-qualitative methodological study was conducted. Several national databases (2017–2019) were analyzed in order to analyze the food and nutritional situation baseline of Afro-Colombian populations, indigenous populations and migrant population in Colombia. Thirty two semi-structured interviews were conducted in order to learn about the food and nutritional situation during the COVID-19 pandemic in six municipalities of Colombia. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were carried out with STATA and NVivo software, respectively.
Results: Statistically significant differences in proportions between the ethnic and non-ethnic populations were found in the following variables: moderate and severe acute malnutrition, less than three meals a day due to lack of money, inadequate drinking water source, and food insecurity. In the qualitative analysis, populations had difficulty in obtaining the food of the basic family food basket given the scarcity and lack of money. For Afro-descendant and indigenous populations, the lack of territory (due to forced displacement or national boundaries) has become a factor that increases food insecurity. Finally, the communities demonstrated the importance of practices such as bartering, food exchange and community cooking pots.
Conclusion: Four recommendations were proposed for guiding a food strategy in the context of humanitarian crises: Permanent adaptation of the humanitarian response for food security to changing circumstances and contexts; Maintenance of conditions that guarantee a balanced diet; Adoption of a differential approach at each stage of the food strategy in humanitarian crises; and Establishment of spaces and means to discuss interests and expectations.

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Education and inequities in mortality: a global systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background: Education is a critical determinant of health, and thus access to quality education through tertiary levels is included in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4. This study aims to estimate the reduction in all-cause adult mortality risk that is associated with increased education globally and in distinct regions.
Methods: We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of all studies capturing the effects of education on adult mortality. Mixed-effects Bayesian meta-regression models were implemented to address heterogeneity in referent levels.
Results: The review produced 9,750 effect measures extracted from 557 studies spanning 56 countries. The data biased towards High-income countries (HIC) at 86% of the sample, with 0.54% of results from Sub-Saharan Africa and none from North Africa and the Middle East. There was a dose-response relationship between education and adult mortality resulting in an average reduction in mortality risk of 1.42% (95%CI 1.24-1.59) per additional year. Compared to 0 years of education, achieving 6 years of education reduced mortality risk by 3.15% (1.5-4.89), improving to 8.83% (6.11-11.65) at 12 years and 25.56% (22.26-28.7) after 18 years. There were distinctly different effects of education on mortality risk in HICs compared to others, with an additional average yearly protective effect of 0.88% (0.16-1.44) among non-HICs.
Conclusion: We identified an unequal distribution of studies estimating the impacts of education on mortality, particularly in Africa and the Middle East. We quantified the global impact of education on adult mortality and showed that lower education is a risk factor for premature mortality across regions even after controlling for other markers of socioeconomic status. This study provides robust evidence that SDG goals to keep learners in school through secondary and tertiary levels are a mechanism to improve long-term population health.

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Palestinian health care providers’ barriers to ask about violence: a qualitative study
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Background: Health care providers (HCPs) have regular contact with women in a variety of circumstances, allowing them routine appointments, and childbirths visits. Nurses and midwives, in particular, are in an ideal position to screen women for domestic violence (DV). It is recommended that HCPs should ask about DV when there is an identified risk, or assessed condition that may have been caused by DV (1). Guidelines in different countries required HCPs to routinely screen for DV (1). Yet, some HCPs are reluctant to undertake this important role. The current study aims at assessing barriers that face Palestinian HCPs and limit their chance to ask about violence.
Methods: Four primary health care clinics, that serve disadvantaged populations in the West Bank, were purposely chosen. HCPs views about barriers that limited their chance to ask about violence were assessed through semi-structured interviews. Those were audio-recorded, translated and transcribed verbatim into Arabic. A sample of the transcribed interviews was checked against the Arabic recording by the first author, to ensure accuracy. Transcripts were then translated into English. Data from the transcript were anonymized and analyzed THEMATICALLY. Ethical approval was obtained from An-Najah National University.
Results: Twenty-two HCPs were interviewed. Individual, community, and managerial barriers were commonly viewed by HCPs as barriers to ask about DV. At individual level, lack of knowledge about the availability of DV protocols in the clinics, and experience, and fear of family retaliation. were reported as barriers by most of HCPs. At community level, women refuse to disclose violence as well as views around family privacy. At managerial level, heavy workload and lack of support. Conclusion: Reproductive health care services are an important setting, where most women can easily visit. Assessing and eliminating barriers that limited the chance of HCPs to help survivors of violence is crucial.

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Population health and burden of disease profile of south african women between 1990 and 2019
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Background: South Africa faces a quadruple burden of disease and women are affected disproportionally. Understanding the epidemiological trends and burden of disease profile of women is important for targeted implementation of public health programs. This study describes the trends and burden of disease communicable, maternal, neonatal, nutritional diseases (CMNNDs), non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and injuries of women in South Africa between 1990 and 2019.
Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study we used the open-access secondary data from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) from 1990 to 2019. We measured population health as per the World Health Organization (WHO) standards using age-standardized disability-adjusted life years (DALYS), levels of year lost (YLLs), years lived with disability (YLDs) and age-specific death rate (ASD). Level 1 and 2 causes and risk factors for all ages and sexes were clustered into CMNNDs, NCDs, and injuries respectively.
Results: Findings for women over the 29-year period revealed that the leading causes of death, DALYs and YLLs were, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and cardiovascular disease. The leading cause of YLDs in women was other non-communicable diseases. Trend analysis showed a decline in prevalence as follows NCDs from 93 544,9 cases per 100 000 population in 1990 to 93 377,4 cases per 100 000 population in 2019 (0,18%); CMNNDs from 87 668,61 cases per 100 000 population in 1990 to 80 101,36 cases per 100 000 population in 2019 (-8,63%); and Injuries from 15 404,4 prevalent cases per 100 000 population in 1990 to 12 225,37 prevalent cases per 100 000 population (-20,64%). Considering the provincial mortality rates among women, in 1990 the Gauteng province had the highest mortality rate at 1000,09/100 000 population whilst the Limpopo province had the lowest (697,71/100 000 population) amongst women. However, in 2019, the Free-State province had the highest mortality rate among women (1168,48/100 000 population) and the Limpopo province the lowest (801,60/100 000 population).
Conclusion: HIV/AIDS, STIs and cardiovascular disease are the leading causes
of death, DALYs and YLLs among women in South Africa. Strengthening national policies and implementing public health programs with a gender lens is recommended to address the burden of disease among women.

Is it acceptable to consume alcohol at scientific events? Francisco Valente1, Ana Baptista, Diogo Lopes1, Dinis Loyoyn1, Francisco Barcelos1
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Background: In 2022, alcohol continues to dominate public health conference venues nationally and internationally and is indirectly promoted by the same public health experts fighting NCDs and alcohol-related diseases. This study aimed to determine whether and why scientists wish to keep alcohol in scientific events and potential alternatives to alcohol consumption.

Methods: Using keywords, a non-systematic narrative search was conducted in PubMed. Grey literature was also included.

Results: A MINIMAL number of studies were found. According to a survey, 70% of scientists favour the continued presence of alcohol at scientific events. Alcohol consumption is believed to facilitate networking and break down barriers, and alcohol bans are thought to restrict drinkers choices. There may be a way to change this pattern by providing limited non-exchangeable drink tickets, providing more non-alcoholic drinks, substituting food for alcohol, and going out for drinks afterwards.

Conclusion: Conference venues, scientific meetings, and university spaces are not alcohol-free zones. Alcohol availability can facilitate excessive behaviour, overconsumption, and peer pressure and undermine efforts to prevent alcohol epidemics. Considering that there is not much data available, more research must be done on this topic. In addition, peers must be made aware of its significance.

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Results of the social innovation workshops developed in dispersed rural territories, using the phases of the desiring thinking methodology

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Introduction: Dispersed rural communities have social determinants that hinder access to health services; therefore, it is necessary to use effective, diverse, flexible and innovative methodologies to develop transformational processes that generate positive impacts, from territorial perspectives and worldviews, with a differential approach that is maintained over time. This article aims to present the results derived from health workshops, carried out in dispersed rural territories with social innovation tools.

Method: Operational and descriptive study. We used participatory methodologies of scorecards developed in six (6) municipalities with high rurality located in Colombia. The workshops had a participation between 30 and 40 people in each territory. This information was collected and analyzed in three phases (empathize, define and devise) which correspond to the method of problem/challenge solving with a creative base, called desing thinking.

Results: The results obtained in the territories show that people have a concept of health that is related to: well-being, absence of disease, fundamental right and living in harmony. On the other hand, the community actors recognize as health resources the health institutions and Western health resources, ancestral knowledge. The rain of problems in the territories reflected: the loss of ancestral knowledge, lack of access to quality health services, lack of a primary health care model, environmental problems and poor use of free time, which were analyzed through a problem tree. In the visioning exercises, attendees recognized the importance of empowering processes, intersectoral work and collective actions. Workshop attendees were able to propose achievable and measurable challenges to reach the future vision.

Conclusion: It is necessary to develop projects with innovation methodologies to involve communities in a timely manner and generate social transformation processes that truly embrace the worldviews, concepts and perceptions of all types of actors.

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Violence against women by intimate partners in the COVID-19 pandemic: an analysis of reported cases

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Background and objective: From the perspective of gender and patriarchy, as dialectical processes, the objective was a broader understanding of intimate partner violence against women in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: A study with a quantitative and qualitative approach was carried out, in two stages: survey of cases of violence against women by partner, formalized in police reports at the Police Station for the Defense of Women, in a city in the interior of the state of São Paulo/Brazil, from March 1, 2020 to October 31, 2020, eight (8) months. After the characterization and identification of women (first stage), interviews were conducted with some of these women, based on guiding questions, aiming to learn about the experience of intimate partner violence during the period of social isolation.

Results: The material was recorded, full transcribed and systematized for thematic analysis. In the first phase, 254 police reports were analyzed, predominantly white women (63%), and were separated from the partner (63%). Psychological violence was the most reported in 73% of cases and 77% of women requested protective measures. The in-depth analysis of the interview with twelve women made it possible to understand how previously existing situations of violence were even more tense during the COVID-19 pandemic, skin worsening of living and working conditions and/or the intensification of coexistence due to isolation.

Conclusion: Therefore, the study indicated a complexity and diversity of situations, a “new experience” of women in the face of violence, enabling them to denounce the violence suffered, even in the midst of the pandemic.

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Describing the occurrence of Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy disease in Huye district, Rwanda,2021

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Background: Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy (HIE), a brain dysfunction that occurs when the brain does not receive enough oxygen or blood flow, remains a problem of great concern worldwide especially in developing countries. The incidence of HIE ranges from 1.5 to 8 per 1000 live births and from 2 to 26 per 1000 live births respectively in developing and underdeveloped countries including Rwanda. Despite the above information there is paucity of data about the magnitude of HIE in Rwanda. We analyzed HIE data to describe characteristics of HIE patients in Huye district during the period of 2021.

Methods: This a descriptive study by conducting a retrospective review of surveillance data. HIE case was defined as neonate admitted in Kabutare hospital for HIE as final diagnosis in 2021. We described demographic characteristics of HIE cases as well as maternal underlying factors contributing to the occurrence and calculated incidence and case fatality (CFR) rates. Results were presented in frequency and proportions.

Results: In total, 956 neonates were recorded by Huye district including 120 HIE cases (Incidence rate 125 per 1000 births in 2021). Of them, 64.2% were males, 13.3% died (CFR=19.2%); gestation age was (GA) 73.3% at term and 20.8% unknown; 62.5% were born at the Hospital and 36.6% at Health center; 80% of HIE neonates were from mothers aged between 18-35 years and 52.5% from mothers with Gravida one.

Conclusions: Incidence and CFR were higher than in developing countries. Lack of knowledge on last menstrual period, delivery at the hospitals, primigravida mother and gestational age should be analytically studied to set up preventive measures as recommended during the provision of feedback to the decision makers in Huye district.

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Health literacy for Tunisian youth: What should we do for effective prevention of hemoglobinopathies?

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Background: Health education in secondary school plays a critical role in anticipating hemoglobinopathies transmission risks. Nonetheless, there are only a few research studies examining the health literacy level of adolescents under age 19. The Objective of our study is to explore the knowledge and skills related to the prevention of hemoglobinopathies.

Methods: A cross-sectional investigation was conducted among Tunisian youths attending public secondary schools and learning about human genetics (n = 366;
male 28.1 %, female 71.9 %).

Results: The Results show that concerning literacy to hemoglobinopathies, significant differences in knowledge, risk perception, and behavioral attitudes were found by gender, age, and school level (Sig < 0.05). 65.4 % has not identified the hereditary nature of diseases and confuse it with dietary iron anemia 41.6 %. Although 55.3 % of respondents recognized severe anemia as a symptom, however, 71.7 % did not link thalassemia, almost 30 % said this disease causes all rash, fever, dry cough and sore throat. The Results show low levels the difficulties of youths to consider the hereditary transmission risks of haemoglobinopathies and to understand the importance of screening and genetic counseling. 36.3 % of students (59 % Male vs 28 % Female) do not consider it necessary to inform their partner of their carrier status. 59.5 % (67 % Male vs 56.6 Female; Sig = 0.04) do not see the benefit of genetic counseling and prenatal diagnosis even if the family of one of the two partners has a history with disease.

Conclusions: Knowledge acquisition in human genetics remains insufficient to actively engage adolescents in the primary prevention of hemoglobinopathies. It is essential to plan health promotion and education interventions in conjunction with genetic learning. Messages based on real-life stories can help in understanding these diseases and promote health literacy.

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Comparing characteristics of food insecure and food secure patients in an underserved heart failure clinic
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The HRTSA (Heart Failure Transitional Services for Adults) clinic at the university of Alabama at Birmingham Hospital serves uninsured and underserved individuals with heart failure (HF). In this study, we examined the differences in sociodemographic factors, clinical characteristics, depression and anxiety scores, health literacy scores, and health status perception scores among food secure and food insecure patients who established care in clinic. Between January 2018 and April 2021, 575 patients established care in the HRTSA clinic post-hospitalization. Patients were adults ≥ 18 years of age with heart failure. At the first clinic visit, baseline sociodemographic and medical history were obtained. Through descriptive statistics, t-tests, and chi-square tests conducted using SAS we compared demographic and clinical characteristics of food insecure and food secure clinic patients. Among all of the sociodemographic factors, clinical characteristics, depression and anxiety scores, health literacy scores, and health status perception scores that were assessed, none were found to be statistically significant. Although none of our Results were statistically significant, food insecurity is still an important social determinant of health that has previously been found to be associated with higher depression and anxiety. The difference in Results from previous studies can be due to change in study population size.

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Health determinants related to low levels of Vitamin D, in women of childbearing age and older people in the Chilean population, according to the National Health Survey 2016 - 2017
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Introduction: Vitamin D is a fat-soluble compound, which is obtained by the body from sunlight and intake through the diet. The deficiency of this vitamin causes disorders in both children and adults, ranging from rickets to osteoporosis, depending on the age range analyzed. Objective: To explain the social determinants involved in low levels of Vitamin D in women of childbearing age and older people in the Chilean population, according to the National Health Survey 2016 - 2017. Methodology: The present study constitutes a quantitative research carried out from secondary data, which were obtained from the Third National Health Survey 2016-2017, ENS 2016-2017. The statistical analysis of the data was performed using the STATA tool, from which a Logit Multinomial Logistic Regression Model was designed, to determine if there is an association of variables, in which the variable explained or under study (dependent) will be related with those that, presumably, are related to it or directly affect it (independent). Conclusions: in both study groups, the low levels of circulating Vitamin D exceed 80 %, which makes this condition dangerously abnormal for the development of infants and for optimal quality of life when age is advanced; Most of the social determinants of health analyzed point to higher probabilities of finding low levels of Vitamin D in the population studied. Keywords: Vitamin D, Social Determinants, ENS 2016-101.

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The determinants of the acceptance of restrictions on unhealthy food advertising
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Background and Objective: The last decade faced the re-discovery of commercial determinants of health (CDoH). Significant research is currently conducted on the corporate aspects of CDoH. This study aimed to assess society’s readiness to adopt restrictive measures against unhealthy food advertising.

Methods: The analysis was based on data from an online survey in 2008 Polish adults aged 18-65. The questionnaire comprised 86 items, including instruments measuring health literacy (HL) and e-health literacy (eHL). The multivariable logistic regression model (MLRM) was developed for the variable reflecting respondents’ acceptance of the ban on unhealthy food advertising.

Results: 46.9 % (n=943) of respondents supported introducing some form of ban on advertising unhealthy food products. MLRM revealed that HL and eHL were significantly associated with the support of such measures. Persons with higher eHL (more likely than those with lower eHL) supported such restrictions (all following Results were given as odds ratio and 95% confidential interval: 1.05, 1.03-1.07). Respondents with an undetermined level of HL were less prone to support the ban on advertising than those with inadequate HL (0.57, 0.40-0.82).

Older persons supported the adoption of restriction in comparison to younger ones (1.03, 1.02-1.04), persons with the highest level of education compared to those with the lowest level (1.76, 1.10-2.82), and students compared to employees (1.60, 1.03-2.48). Singles compared to married (0.68, 0.52-0.88) and persons who did not reveal their income compared to those from the lowest income group were less likely to support restrictions (0.69, 0.49-0.98).

Conclusions: The views of public opinion about adopting more restrictive measures against the consumption of unhealthy food products depend on the complex interplay of various determinants. However, the development of skills and attitudes encompassed in health literacies seems to be an essential intervention in preparing society for the Introduction of countermeasures to the impact of commercial determinants.

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Evaluation of the health rights of sex workers: overview of rights violations
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Background and Objective: The purpose of this research is to evaluate the violations of the right to health of sex workers in Turkey with historical comparison.

Methods: The research was designed as a qualitative, phenomenological study and was conducted in Istanbul. A total of 24 people was interviewed including 19 sex workers and 5 physicians. A semi-structured interview form was used in the interviews. The Findings were obtained by conducting a content analysis on the MAXQDA program. Ethics committee approved the research.

Results: In this study, the main findings are grouped into 6 themes: violations of the right to health, negative attitudes of health personnel (transphobia/discrimination/indifference/stigmatization), quality of health care, historical change in health care, behaviours developed because of negative experiences, and positive attitudes. Transphobia generally occurs in the form of addressing people with their deadname (assigned/identity name), sarcastic looks, and being admitted to the service according to the assigned gender, while stigmatization occurs in the form of associating sex work with various STIs, especially HIV/AIDS. Violations of rights mostly occur when physicians do not perform examinations in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol during assault examinations. Difficulties encountered in accessing health care lead people to radical methods such as hesitating to receive health care services.

Conclusions: The 90s were years when the health rights of sex workers working in Turkey were frequently violated for many reasons. In the intervening years, although the medical literature has developed in a more inclusive way, the perspective of the young physicians who grew up with these developments has changed in a positive way; in particular, it is necessary to ensure that health personnel receive training against discrimination, to regulate the social rights of sex workers, and to contribute to the change of societies perspective with egalitarian and inclusive policies.
University third mission program: contributions to the care of socially vulnerable communities
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Background and Objective: The increase in poverty, unemployment and social inequality in Brazil in recent years has led to an increase in the number of people living in new urban slums. The Objective of this work was to analyze studies linked to an ongoing university third mission program in an urban slum in São Paulo - Brazil. Methods: Content analysis of the results of 15 surveys conducted over 5 years with urban slum dwellers.

Results: The research themes emerged from the dialogical interaction between students, teachers and community in the territory of the slum. It was found that social inequality, increased poverty and unemployment determine health problems related to food insecurity, low education, precarious housing, prejudice, and greater difficulty in access to health services and treatments, which intensified after the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Primary Health Care, in the way it is organized, is not able to adequately perceive the suffering of highly vulnerable and poorly organized communities, such as the women who live in the shantytown studied who revealed suffering related to precarious housing, transience, social isolation, silencing and violence. The residents choose unique therapeutic itineraries, preferring emergency services to primary care health units near the slum, because of the uncertainty about their definitive permanence in the new territory. Rules and norms for combating the spread of COVID-19 that are effective for other groups in society may not be appropriate for communities living in slums with high social vulnerability that must therefore be approached uniquely. Conclusions: University third mission program of the academic social type is crucial for the university to realize the main problems that affect poor communities living in new slums, and to be able to envision more effective and unique forms of care.

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The social determinants associated with the advanced stage diagnosis of breast cancer in Egypt in the previous ten years: a single-center quantitative retrospective cohort study
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Background: Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer among women worldwide. Most BC patients are diagnosed late in Egypt. This study aims to observe the socio-demographic inequalities associated with the advanced stage diagnosis of BC in Egypt in the previous ten years. Methods: This is a retrospective cohort study of patients with BC who presented to Cairo Oncology Center between 2011 and 2020. Results: This cohort included 1953 patients. Logistic regression analyses revealed that most socio-demographic factors affected the stage of BC diagnosis. Single patients had 21 lower odds of being diagnosed at advanced stages than married ones (odds ratio [OR]=0.79; 95% CI 0.638 – 0.979, p=0.031). Unemployed patients had 27.5% higher odds of getting diagnosed late than employed ones (OR=1.275; 95% CI 1.062 – 1.531, p=0.009). Patients who live in rural areas were 89.1% more likely to present with advanced disease than those who live in urban areas (OR=1.891; 95% CI 1.314 – 2.722, p=0.001). Patients with three children or less had 29.3% lower odds of presenting with advanced disease than those with more than three children (OR=0.707; 95% CI 0.572 – 0.873, p=0.001). In contrast, there was no significant difference in odds of presenting with advanced BC between males and females and between Muslims and Christians (OR=1.936; 95% CI 0.686 – 5.641, p=0.212, OR=1.180; 95% CI 0.804 – 1.732, p=0.399, respectively). There was no difference in the mean age at diagnosis between advanced and early disease patients (52.3 ± 51.233, p=0.057).

Conclusions: This 10-year single-center study highlights the socio-demographic disparities among BC patients. The study concluded that marital status, employment status, residence, and the number of children are highly associated with the stage of BC diagnosis. In contrast, religion, gender, and age at diagnosis are not associated with the stage of BC diagnosis.

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Knowledge, attitude and practice of healthcare providers who may come in contact with women who have experienced intimate partner violence: qualitative research
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The most common form of violence that women experience is initiated by intimate partners. IPV includes physical and sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression by a current or former intimate partner. A multi-country study conducted by WHO on reporting domestic violence shows that the prevalence of women who have experienced violence ranges from 15% to 59%, while the prevalence of women ever experiencing intimate partner violence ranges from 22% to 47%. IPV may require regular, repeated messages from physicians to convince battered women to end their involvement with their abusive partner. Although a number of surveys have discovered the burden of domestic violence in Armenia since 2007, Armenia still has gaps in statistics on domestic violence clarifying time trends due to the lack of a surveillance system for domestic violence. This study assessed the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of general practitioners, gynecologists/obstetricians and emergency department clinicians regarding intimate partner violence among their patients in Yerevan, Armenia. The study investigator conducted 3 in-depth interviews and 3 focus group discussions in polyclinics and hospitals, where overall 17 healthcare providers participated. Directed content analysis was used to analyze the data. The study findings showed that Armenian healthcare providers are knowledgeable of domestic violence and its types. They can recognize violence through physical and non-physical signs; but because of the lack of practice, skills and knowledge on how to deal with victims, they are not able to manage those cases. A number of barriers and facilitators was identified, which either help or impede the healthcare provider to ask about violence and to support the victim. A new study should be conducted, which will be able to cover both rural and urban areas of Armenia. Healthcare specialists need to be trained in order to identify and deal with domestic violence, including Intimate Partner Violence.

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The childhood-adolescence transition in a poverty area in Brazil: promoting Public Health actions and integrating university and community
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Background and Objective: the wide prevalence of teenage pregnancy and sexual violence in Brazil is a common scenario in poverty areas of the country, known as “favelas”. With that in mind, the Vila Paula third mission program, carried out by professors and medical students from state university of Campinas (UNICAMP), since 2018, promotes dialogic interactions between residents of a favela in Campinas and the university, which stimulated students to create the growing in favela, a project that addresses themes related to the childhood-adolescence transition, integrated to public health actions in the territory, as the vulnerability of children and adolescents living in the area was realized as a health determinant. The objective is to welcome children and adolescents and guarantee safe information about the transition process between childhood and adolescence, marked by vulnerabilities and violations observed in the territory and not addressed in school or families. Methods: The project promotes talks, with participants from 8 to 12 years of age, about puberty, sexuality, pregnancy, STIS and sexual and gender violence. After each activity, a discussion group is held, with teaching specialists, addressing the corresponding topic in an integrated way with public health, in addition to a report. With these materials, the quality of the activity, its relation with health practices and the construction of relationships are evaluated.

Results: It was observed the engagement of children and adolescents in the proposed activities, with drawings, texts and dialogues, given the possibility of safely expressing their own experiences and perceptions on the topics addressed. Conclusions: the interaction between university and children and adolescents living in areas of high vulnerability highlights the construction of public health actions jointly with university and community. The execution demonstrates that this interface promotes dialogic relationships, collaborating for enriching interventions and bonds through the exchange of information in health.
Sexism and the intention to use the male contraceptive injection

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Background: In Latin America, sexism is a situation that is still frequently experienced, especially in Mexico, where culture promotes this situation by giving them certain rights and responsibilities, including family planning.

Objective: To determine the sexism as factor associated with the intention to use the contraceptive injection in adult men in the state of Veracruz.

Methods: An observational, analytical, cross-sectional and prospective study was carried out during January-April 2022. Men between the ages of 18 and 45 from Veracruz were included, excluding transgender and homosexual participants, patients with a diagnosis of psychiatric illness that conditions the functions mentally superior or with a diagnosis of any type of dementia, patients with diagnosed infertility and vasectomy performed. Incomplete surveys were removed. A probabilistic sample size was calculated, with convenience sampling.

The main independent variables were machismo (EMSexism-12 test, a.Cronbach 0.83), family function (family APGAR test, a.Cronbach 0.83), type of family and knowledge about the contraceptive injection, while the dependent variable was the intention of use the contraceptive injection. For the statistical analysis, absolute and relative frequency measurements were made using the SPSS software for X2 test with Odds Ratio and confidence interval (95%).

Results: 263 were obtained of being single in 89%. The factors (OR/CI) with a significant association (p<0.05).

Conclusions: Age, number of children, and marital status are associated with the intention to use the contraceptive injection, while machismo, schooling, and family function are not.

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Cross-sectional analysis of family determinants of lifestyle habits in a sample of Italian primary school children: the I-MOVE Project

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Background and Objective: Several authors showed how the acquisition of healthy habits during childhood is essential for maintaining them during adulthood. Most children’s eating and physical behaviors are acquired in two main contexts: school and family. This population study aimed to explore families’ determinants as potential predictors of healthy lifestyle habits (adherence to the Mediterranean Diet (MD), Leisure Screen Time (LST), Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity (MVPA), and engagement in organized sports (SE)) among a sample of primary school children.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 106 children (mean age 7.92 ±1.40; 50% male, 50% female) enrolled in a primary school in Imola (Italy). Data were collected from October to December 2019 using an interactive tool to assess parental features and children’s lifestyle (zoom-8 questionnaire) and actigraph accelerometers, to analyze children’s activity levels and sedentary behavior over a seven-day period. Multiple linear regression models with backward stepwise selection were employed to identify the independent factors associated with the continuous outcome variables.

Results: Adherence to md (expressed by Kidmed index) was positively associated with parents’ educational level (β=1.0; 95%CI 0.10, 1.9), parental sport participation (β=1.0; 95%CI 0.17, 1.9) and parental health literacy nutritional knowledge score (β=0.45; 95%CI 0.10, 0.81). Moreover, higher mothers’ educational level was negatively related to LST. Among the parental characteristics, nutritional knowledge is positively related to children’s average daily minutes of se (β=2.8; 95%CI 0.15, 5.4). However, MVPA was not related to parents’ characteristics.

Conclusions: The present study emphasizes the importance of parental determinants that affect the lifestyle of primary school children. In this context, we can underline how health promotion actions aimed at the adult target can also have an important impact on the younger populations.

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Estimation of the correlation between the social determinants and the obesity during the pre-adolescent age of the apulian population in Southern Italy

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Background: In Italy, the people with the poorest resources and skills get sick more, heal less and die earlier. This requires a more incisive approach to combat avoidable inequalities, also in consideration of the fact that social disadvantage represents the main risk factor for health and quality of life. It is known that the health outcomes related to chronic diseases are mainly derived from specific risk factors, and the social determinants can often be the “causes of the causes” of these risk factors. The aim of the study was to estimate the extent to which the effects of some social determinants (economic difficulty and the parental level of education) can influence obesity in primary school children residing in the Apulia region and to evaluate the potential health gain that children could have, by improving the those social determinants.

The contribution of social determinants to the onset of the obesity risk factor in children (unknown factor) was calculated with arithmetic proportion software called CoEdi Children (Contribution to the Exposure of Inequalities). This software used as a data source the regional survey, Oikko alla salutePuglia 2019, which studied the prevalence of obesity in children and the social determinants of their parents. The data analysis was mainly aimed at estimating the prevalence of the detected variables, setting the confidence interval at 95%.

Forty-three percent of obese Apulian children who have parents with low levels of education and severe economic difficulties would be able to reduce their weight status if social inequalities were changed, and 7% would not be able to develop obesity if they were raised in a family without social inequalities.

Obesity in children is closely related to the socio-economic status of the parents: the higher the level of income inequality is, the more overweight the children are.

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Challenges in Public Health: SARS-CoV-2 vaccination of hard-to-reach population during COVID-19 pandemic. Experience of a local health authority in Lazio Region (Italy)

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Background and Objective: International literature suggests that disadvantaged groups are at higher risk of morbidity and mortality from SARS-CoV-2 infection due to poorer living/working conditions and barriers to healthcare access. In Lazio region (Italy), from June 2021, proximity health initiatives, such as mobile health units (MHU), were put in place to ease the access to COVID-19 vaccinations, outside clinical settings (outreach), of irregular migrants, some of them without health coverage from Italian Health System (SSN).

Methods: Data from 2021/2022 local Vaccination Centers of ASL Roma 6 and from the Regional Vaccination Registry (AVR) were integrated and analyzed. Demographic variables and those relating to administrative-welfare data were analyzed using descriptive methods.

Results: 272 irregular migrants were vaccinated from July 2021 to April 2022: 58.5% were male, average age was 34.6 years. 512 vaccine doses (primary series and booster doses) were administered.

Most of them came from European area, in particular from Ukraine (30,1%). 77% has completed a primary series of vaccination and 53% of doses were provided by the MHU.

All people found without health coverage during vaccination sessions (n=170, 62,5%) were regularized.

Conclusion: In Italy, during the first year of campaign, SARS-CoV-2 vaccination avoided about 8 million infections, over 500,000 hospitalizations, over 55,000 ICU admissions and approximately 150,000 deaths, with a positive cost-effectiveness ratio.

Through this local outreach initiative, a fragile population towards COVID-19 was able to benefit from the most effective form of primary prevention against the infection and administrative barriers to healthcare coverage have been removed. Migratory flows and recent COVID-19 pandemic, challenge health systems to find and strengthen innovative approaches in health services offering.

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Problematic alcohol consumption requires a multidimensional approach. The indigenous (PR 3.55 CI95% 1.34 - 9.44) and in youth (PR 3.44 CI95% 1.57 - 7.56) were women (50.6%), of indigenous race (89.6%), belonging to the Cubeo, Desano, Guanano and Tuyuca ethnic groups. Problematic alcohol consumption was more prevalent in men than in women (PR 2.36, p < 0.01 CI95% 1.39-3. 98), in indigenous vs. non-indigenous (PR 3.55 CI95% 1.34 - 9.44) and in youth (PR 3.44 CI95% 1.57 - 7.56) adults (PR 3.39 CI95% 1.59 - 7.25) vs. old age.

Discussion and conclusions
Problematic alcohol consumption requires a multidimensional approach. The Desano, Guanano and Tuyuca ethnic groups showed a higher prevalence of problematic alcohol consumption; this could be related to the cultural context and the role of alcoholic beverages within the communities. Research is needed regarding one or more comorbidities in the population of prisoners in 2 prisons of central Italy: L’Aquila and Sulmona; ii) to describe the profiles of inmates using multiple correspondence analysis.

Methods: For these purposes, a database was created including age, gender and clinical variables. The database containing anonymized data has been password protected. The Kruscall-Wallis’s test was used to evaluate a possible association between diseases and the severity of covid-19 stratified by age groups. We used multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) to describe a possible characteristic profile of inmates.

Results: Our results show that age group 0-50y (covid-19 negative), of the L’Aquila prison, 19/62 (30.65%) were without comorbidity, 17/62 (27.42%) with 1-2 comorbidities and only 3.23% had >2 diseases. It is interesting to note that in the elderly the frequency of 1-2 or >2 pathologies were higher and only 3/51 (5.88%) inmates did not had comorbidities and were covid-19 negative (p=0.008). The MCA identified the following profiles: the prison of L’Aquila shows a group made up of women, aged over 60, with diabetes, with cardiovascular, orthopedic problems and hospitalized for covid-19; the Sulmona prison presents a group aged over 60, with diabetes, with cardiovascular, respiratory, urological,gastrointestinal and orthopedic problems and hospitalized or symptomatic due to covid-19. Conclusion: Our study showed that COVID-19 infection affected inmates with more than one comorbidity and older age with create disease severity.

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Sociodemographic characterization and access to health services in the gypsy community of barcelos, Portugal
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The Gypsy Community in Portugal is characterized by deficient standards of living, especially in terms of health. This work aims at a sociodemographic and access to health characterization of the Gypsy Community covered by the Grouping of Health Centers (ACES) of Cávado III – Barcelos/Esporões in Portugal so that with their greater knowledge it is possible to diagnose the situation and consequent intervention regarding their health needs. This descriptive observational study is based on clinical records (secondary data) consulted during the period January-March, 2022. The results obtained regarding the sociodemographic characterization Gypsy Community (n=237) demonstrate the existence of an extremely young population (average age=26.9 years) in a group of 56 households, a large part of which (71%) reside in the same parish, in Barqueiros. Regarding
Access to primary healthcare, 97% of this Gypsy Community have a family doctor and 81% had at least one consultation with their doctor in the last 2 years. The main chronic diseases identified are hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, and obesity. The prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, and dyslipidemia in the Gypsy Community is 11% and the prevalence of obesity and overweight is 30%.

Regarding access to the emergency service in the period 2019-2022, 8 and 4% of this population used the ER at least 5 and 10 times, respectively. With regard to compliance with the National Vaccination Program (PNV), 30% of this population fails to comply with the PNV. It is essential to improve living and housing conditions and eradicate health inequalities presented by minority groups, including Gypsy Communities. This objective must be included in the priorities and agenda of the National Health Program (PNS), at the national level, and in the Diagnostics of the Situation at the local level.

**REALIS**

**Evaluation of waste reduction promoted by the implementation of digital x-ray in social service of commerce dental clinic between may 2022 and november 2022 and it relation with the united nations sustainable development goals**

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Background and objective: The United Nations has been promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are a call for action by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. The Social Service of Commerce (SESC) has been committed to the SDGs since February 2022. Thus, it has been developing several actions to achieve these goals. The objective of this study is to evaluate the waste reduction promoted by the implementation of digital x-ray in dental clinics.

**Discussion**

We noted: It evaluated the amount of residual trash no longer produced at the dental clinic of Social Service of Commerce (SESC), Ramos by using the dental digital x-ray in the period comprehended from May 2022 until November 2022, totaling 139 days of working days. Each component of the intraoral radiographic film was weighed and compared with the weight of the plastic used to protect the sensor of digital x-ray during a radiographic taken. These data allowed us to calculate the difference between the waste produced in each method. Thus, it was possible to determine the reduction of waste in this period and carry out the projection for 3, 6, 9, and 12 years.

**Conclusions:**

A total of 2100 intraoral exams were performed between May 2022 and November 2022, a total of 4.304g of waste was produced by conventional RX method and 123.9g with digital radiographic technique. Conclusion was there was a significant reduction of waste especially plumber, converging straight to SDGs: good health and well-being; clean water and sanitation; responsible consumption and production; life below water; life on land. In 3, 6, 9 and 12 years a total of 22.104, 44.208, 66.312 and 88.416 grams, respectively, will no longer be produced, representing a 97,13% of waste reduction.

**Barriers to healthcare services access among nursing students**

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Background: Easy and timely access to health care services is essential for nursing students who are particularly vulnerable. National researches on the difficulties of access to healthcare among students are rare. The aim of this study was to determine the barriers to healthcare services as reported by nursing students in order to propose solutions.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study that took place over two month period and included all 2nd and 3rd year students enrolled in the applied license in nursing science at private nursing school during the academic year 2021/2022. The questionnaire enquired about barriers to using physical and mental healthcare services separately.

**Results:** A total of 150 students participated in the study, representing a participation rate of 47.3%. The health state was considered poor in 14% of cases. The main obstacles to accessing care reported, in terms of mental health, were non-respect of confidentiality (84%), financial difficulties (82.7%), lack of time (74.7%) and fear of adverse effects (70%). Regarding physical health, they included difficulties in accessing university doctors (88%), risks related to covid-19 (79.3%) and financial difficulties (78%).

Conclusion: The difficulties of access to healthcare among students are various, requiring targeted preventive measures. Institutional programmes should use this information for improving the usage, satisfaction and effectiveness of healthcare delivery systems for nursing students.

**Occupational health surveillance in Brazil: challenges in implementing the sustainable development goals in the 2030 agenda**

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**Background and objectives:** Occupational Health Surveillance (VISAT) directs health promotion and prevention actions, minimizing worker risks and vulnerabilities. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 agenda propose a global pact, focused on human development involving motivational, political and social issues. This article aims to describe the relationship between SDG 2030 and VISAT, based on the manufacturing process. In this sense, the productive chain of clothing becomes prominent in the Agreste of Pernambuco,
they are centers of small industries, generating economic, social and territorial impacts for locals.

Methods: This is a systematic study, using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method, with a search in PubMed, BIREME LILACS, Web of Science Scopus and extension queries. The choice was based on search selection criteria using descriptors, two articles were selected, from the perspective of sustainable development and VISAT, in the query for the introduction of materials aimed at policies on workers health.

Results: The results of the analysis show two articles extracted by PRISMA and three materials in the expanded consultation, which subsidized, changed the theme ODS, VISAT and the production process of clothing. Thus, the SDGs with the greatest reduction in the object, considering goals and indicators, involvement 3 – health and well-being, 6 – drinking water and sanitation, 9 – decent employment and economic growth, 11 – sustainable city and communities, 12 – consumption and responsible production. It is concluded that there are direct correlations between the SDGs and the manufacturing activity, however, there is a limitation in the achievement of goals and indicators, due to factors such as financial investments.

Conclusion: The research enabled a better understanding related to the activity of clothing, VISAT and sustainable development, whose happiness is indicative of establishing better living conditions for the health of workers and communities.

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Equitable accessibility to health services using timely measurements

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Introduction: The links between traffic congestion, accessibility to health services, and equity show how traffic congestion impacts accessibility among different populations. It can also be used to improve health services and land use planning.

The study proposes an approach to measuring, analysing, and communicating accessibility to health services in terms of travel time, as opposed to traditional travel time analyses.

Methodology: We studied the entire city of Cali (2.258 million), assessing accessibility by car to urgent care (tertiary care emergencies) and frequent ambulatory care (haemodialysis and radiation therapy) in July and November 2020. The study is the co-creation of an interdisciplinary multisectoral group involving authorities, academia and other civil society, service providers and beneficiaries.

Results: Services are far from where most of the population lives, especially some of the most vulnerable. These people pay more to access essential health services. New analyses will indicate potential solutions and their potential impact.

Discussion: The study used a person-centred design to address the needs of different stakeholders. Studies like this can expand to other services, transportation and community empowerment. Despite these intentions, growing research questions, disrupted, and replaced? Specific Aims/Objectives: Based on three public health intervention cases drawn from innovative research findings and critical reflections, this workshop aims to critically co-analyse these cases using Bacchi’s WPR approach in order to: 1. identify the problem representation of each public health intervention case; 2. what assumptions underlie the problem representation?; 3) How has this problem representation come about?; 4) What is the problem represented to be?; 5) What effects are produced by the problem representation?; 6) How could the problem representation be left unproblematic in the problem representation?; 7) How critical are the unintended effects of public health interventions on health inequities?; 8) How could the problem representation be questioned, disrupted, and replaced? Specific Aims/Objectives: Based on three public health intervention cases drawn from innovative research findings and critical reflections, this workshop aims to critically co-analyse these cases using Bacchi’s WPR approach in order to: 1. identify the problem representation of each public health intervention case; 2. explore how the identified problem representations could produce unintended effects; 3. think of alternative equity-informed interventions for the three cases

Component parts: 1. A brief Introduction to present the workshop topic and learning Objectives (5 min) 2. Break-out groups to discuss each of the three cases (30 min) 3. A plenary Discussion to report the break-out groups’ Discussions (10 min) 4. Comments of the three panelists on each case and collective lessons drawn (15 minutes) The cases that will be discussed are: 1. A population-level smoke-free policy adopted in Québec in 2015 where smoke-free public places
were added to the already existing policy. 2. A mandatory cultural safety training for all healthcare employees implemented by the Quebec government in 2020 following an Indigenous woman’s death. The political determinants of health are not well recognized in public health. This is for several reasons - they are not seen as underpinning all other determinants of health, they are too hard, and they are under researched so there is a limited body of evidence to draw. Conclusions: However, the political determinants of health within a planetary perspective are emerging as an increasingly important variable in health outcomes. This workshop will address complex contemporary public health issues within the context of policy, politics, and health outcomes from a planetary perspective to provide a deep understanding of the political determinants of health. This workshop is more important than ever to prepare the current and next generation of public health, health promotion practitioners and health policy makers for their progressively more intricate careers. Specific aims/ objectives and component parts: The specific aim of this workshop is to encourage critical thinkers by challenging participants to explore complex concepts in a safe environment, to think about disciplinary ideas in different and novel ways and to kindle the inner activist to challenge the status quo, make a difference to how things are done, progress fair and equal treatment across the population, bring to the fore and highlight complexities and inequities and not accept complacency. The approach for this workshop is participant centred, interdisciplinary, multinational and activity based. Complex concepts will be addressed in a highly interactive, engaging and thought-provoking way, the learning approach and activities will be pedagogically robust, and the structure will be logical and easy to follow. A suite of learning activities will cater to diverse learning styles and prior knowledge. The specific components of this workshop are: 1. small and interactive group activities, 2. focused and localized scenario-based activities, 3. hands-on and technology-based activities, 4. participant-led and practice relevant activities. The key questions that the workshop will address: This workshop will expose the explicit and implicit relationships between political decisions, policy and public health outcomes from a planetary perspective. The social determinants of health are well understood in public health, however the political environment which creates these conditions, is rarely given the attention required to truly understand, for example, advocacy and action strategies. The political determinants of health and the social determinants of health are intertwined and complex. This foundational understanding about the complex juxtaposition between these concepts will ensure participants meet learning objectives and feel inspired to apply this new knowledge in their local practice environment. This workshop will address two key questions: 1. How does political decision making from a planetary perspective affect our health - physical, emotional, mental, social, cultural, economic, commercial and environmental - across populations? 2. How can public health, health promotion practitioners and health policy makers engage in the political decision-making process to address health outcomes? This workshop will expose the explicit and implicit relationships between political decisions, policy and public health outcomes from a planetary perspective. The social determinants of health are well understood in public health, however the political environment which creates these conditions, is rarely given the attention required to truly understand, for example, advocacy and action strategies. The political determinants of health and the social determinants of health are intertwined and complex. This foundational understanding about the complex juxtaposition between these concepts will ensure participants meet learning objectives and feel inspired to apply this new knowledge in their local practice environment. This workshop will address two key questions: 1. How does political decision making from a planetary perspective affect our health - physical, emotional, mental, social, cultural, economic, commercial and environmental - across populations? 2. How can public health, health promotion practitioners and health policy makers engage in the political decision-making process to address health outcomes?

Sustainable Global Health Equity: acting locally, thinking globally

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Achieving sustainable health equity should be a priority for all countries. Several national and international organisations support sustainable health equity as a guiding principle for economic, social and environmental policies. However, very often governments do not apply this principle and the basic needs of many population groups are not met even if the planet has sufficient resources. To reduce inequalities and promote a more equitable distribution of resources, several determinants of health must be addressed. This is even more true in the complex reality in which we live, facing a series of crises such as climate change, COVID-19, etc. that further exacerbate the gap between higher and lower income countries and reverse progress in developing economies. The various aspects of inequality, such as income, education, gender, health, employment opportunities, are closely interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Inequality starts with unequal education. Health is a human right; sustainable health equity should be our commitment for the next generations. During the workshop, renewed public health leaders from different regions of the world will present their real-life experiences, discuss current projects and innovative ideas on how to develop and strengthen approaches to ensure sustainable health equity at the national and global level and to guarantee the dignity of every human being.

Co-building new partnerships, policies and practices for health, social wellbeing, and sustainability

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It is largely agreed that health and wellbeing are socially determined. Yet, across the world, health and social service policies have primarily been designed separately with emphasis on each sector responding to an individual’s concern only after a problem has been identified. In countries with relatively well-funded welfare systems, the focus has been on the individual rather than the wellbeing of communities and the sustainability of life on Earth. The prolonged application of such policy approaches strips communities of their organic role and partnership in co-building healthy convenient environments and lifestyles. Such policy approaches are also proposed, funded and exported by the global North to countries that are in the process of developing public services. This workshop, organised by The World Federation of Public Health Associations (WFPHA), The International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW), and the Public Services International (PSI), is a part of a rapidly evolving wider discussion on the need to rethink health, social services, public services and development. With memberships across the world, these four organisations are committed to co-designing new policy and delivery paradigms, beyond the integration of sectors, to promote sustainable development, including the public and communities as permanent partners in creating and organising services with people, rather than for people. A range of case study examples from countries with differing socio-economic contexts will be presented illustrating that building partnerships between integrated public services and the people can significantly improve the health and well-being of populations in relatively short timeframes with or without additional funding requirements. Workshop participants will be invited to share their experiences and observations and to become a part of this movement that is rethinking the philosophy, relationships, values, strategies and partnerships for sustainable well-being.

Getting to the details: Understanding the commercial determinants of health by learning from local experiences and difference contexts

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Aims/objectives and component parts

To map the commercial determinants of health and channels of influence through local, ‘on the ground’ experience from across the world. The session will start with short presentations from public health professionals working in different contexts and topic areas that will provide an introduction to the commercial determinants, the different ways in which the commercial determinates of health exert their effects, and the gaps in our understanding of these mechanisms. Different industries, settings and commercial strategies will be introduced briefly and the ways in which the activities of the private sector can be framed as a public health issue by shifting the problem definition and revisiting what we mean by “upstream” or “causes of causes”. The workshop will be mainly dedicated to active participation by the attendees. Attendees of the workshop will engage in activities that aim to: Enable identifying commercial determinants in local contexts, exploring if and how this can be done or is currently being done.
the ways that commercial determinants interact with other influences such as the political, social, and environmental determinants of health and how this poses a challenge to, but also an opportunity to strengthen, public health practices. Explore the benefits and challenges of adopting a commercial determinants of health lens and how this may differ depending on the context, the industry, and other local factors. Discuss how to establish and adopt approaches to addressing commercial determinants that are responsive to their contextual nature while recognising the similarities in strategies and tactics across time and place, and the need for global collaboration on this agenda.

Key questions
How can we identify and characterise commercial determinants of health in our everyday practices as public health professionals? How does adopting a commercial determinants of health lens to public health issues strengthen or challenge taking action to address them?

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Free and charitable clinics
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A uniquely American response to the coverage gaps created by the american approach to healthcare Americas health care delivery system is complicated, expensive, fragmented, and inequitable. These characteristics have contributed to sizable and intractable uninsured and underinsured problems. In 2021, an estimated 8.6% of the U.S. population lacked health insurance. Though reaching a historic low, the number of uninsured exceeded 27 million. Furthermore, this overall rate masks racial and ethnic disparities: 9.6% of Black residents and 17.7% of Latino residents lacked health insurance versus 5.7% of Whites. For nonelderly adults 19-64, 13.5% of Black residents and 24.6% of Latino residents lacked health insurance, compared with 8.2% of Whites. Among adults with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level ($26,500 for a family of 4), 24.0% had no health insurance. In addition to the millions of U.S. residents without any health insurance, an estimated 23% of U.S. adults were underinsured, defined as having inadequate health insurance coverage that did not provide them with affordable access to health care.

This session aims to increase knowledge about free and charitable clinics, which are lesser known – yet vital – members of the U.S. health care safety net that seek to serve uninsured and underinsured persons. Free and charitable clinics are private, nonprofit organizations that utilize volunteer licensed healthcare professionals to deliver a range of services (medical, dental, mental and behavioral health) at no cost or for a small fee to patients who are uninsured and underinsured and disproportionately members of racial and ethnic minority groups. Collectively, the estimated 1,400 known free and charitable clinics in the U.S. annually reach approximately 2 million patients and provide between 4 to 5 million medical and dental visits. Leveraging the disparate backgrounds of the three presenters who represent academia, a national membership association serving more than 800 free and charitable clinics, and a national humanitarian aid organization that is an important resource to free and charitable clinics, this session will share the latest scientific research, discuss the relevant policies affecting this unique sector, and highlight innovative programs that demonstrate free and charitable clinics’ unique gap-filling role in the safety net and showcase how they provide high-quality care to the most marginalized populations in the United States.

During the session, the presenters will feature an innovative national program that they jointly co-lead, called “Roadmap to Health Equity.” Launched in 2017, it has involved more than 150 free and charitable clinic stakeholders, including state-level associations serving free and charitable clinics and clinic leaders across the U.S., with the shared goal of improving the quality of care and reducing inequities. Its centerpiece is a custom national data repository of 15 validated clinical quality measures, such as blood pressure control, and patient-level characteristics, including age, race, ethnicity, and language. The repository makes available stratified performance data on the clinical quality outcomes. Focusing attention on these little known, yet critical, members of the U.S. safety net that serve patients who might otherwise fall through the cracks offers tremendous potential for rich interactions with a diverse audience from around the globe about community-level strategies that advance equity.

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Social and environmental determinants of health inequalities
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Outline we provoke a discussion based on our experience of working in Brazil and ecuador, where we have a unit focused on the social and environmental determinants of health inequalities. Health inequalities are in large part attributable to the social determinants of health – the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, age and die. Many environmental factors, including urbanisation and the climate emergency, are increasing priorities for individual and population health. These tend to have the most harmful impacts on the most deprived in society. The health system needs to respond to such social and environmental threats, but its organisation may mean that it is not protecting the most vulnerable in society. To try to reduce the impact of social conditions such as poverty, many governments (particularly in Latin America) have introduced policies such as conditional cash transfers or housing programmes for the very poor. Similarly, governments may introduce environmental policies to protect the environment and mitigate any harmful effects on living conditions. While such policies may not be primarily aimed at improving health, they may still have large impacts on health and health inequalities, and much of the historical improvement in life expectancy attributable to these policies. There are many axes along which we can measure health inequalities, including income, ethnicity, race, sex, geography, migration, urbanicity and deprivation. Focusing on reducing inequalities in any one dimension to the exclusion of the others runs the risk of increasing inequalities in the other axes. Aims and objectives
The aim of this workshop is to encourage thinking around how non-health sector policies may be used to reduce health inequalities, particularly in low and middle income countries. Following a brief introduction to each of a series of key questions (see below), participants in the workshop will discuss ways in which social and environmental policy can reduce health inequalities and how such impacts can be evaluated.

Key questions
Why does health equity matter rather than health improvement? Why focus on policy to reduce health inequalities? What does non-health sector policy have to do with health inequalities? How can we evaluate the impact of policies on inequalities in health?

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5 practical actions for national health literacy development
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This workshop will be both translational and build capacity.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts
This workshop has two aims:
* Translate the framework for health literacy development and responsiveness into action.
* Build the capacity of the participants to undertake health literacy development

After a brief orientation to the report, the workshop will focus on the five action areas for the development of health literacy development and responsiveness. These action areas were designed as a framework that can be taken into different settings to be adapted and contextualised as needed. This workshop will enable participants to undertake a simulated activity in each area and begin to plan for...
Experiences of primary care workers in the implementation of primary health care approach to address noncommunicable diseases: a qualitative case study

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Background: Information on how the execution of primary health care towards addressing noncommunicable diseases to bring about desired health outcomes have been limited. Hence, this study Aims to determine the experiences in implementing a primary health care approach to address noncommunicable diseases based from the perspectives of various concerned health workers at the primary care level.

Methods: A qualitative case study approach was employed using data from 16 focus groups Discussions 68 primary care workers. A semi-structured interview was utilized to determine perceptions and experiences in implementation of primary health care approach to address noncommunicable diseases in selected care facilities from all cities and municipalities in one province in the Philippines. All interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim. An inductive content analysis using NVivo 12 was employed to distinguish and classify relevant thematic codes.

Results: An inclusive delivery of primary health care approach through health education and promotion, assessment and monitoring of patients, patient treatment and management, and collaboration among health workers and care institutions were implemented. This Resulted to an efficacious patient health outcome such as increased health knowledge and awareness, prevention of diseases or untoward progression, and better patient satisfaction. Enablers of primary health care implementation to address noncommunicable diseases include the following: (1) supportive leadership and governance; (2) dedicated and competent healthcare workers; (3) prioritization of noncommunicable diseases; (4) functional referral mechanism; and (5) efficient utilization of limited resources. However, noncommunicable disease service delivery was overshadowed by: (1) health human resource constraints; (2) logistical inadequacies; (3) limited access and availability of services and facility; (4) patient issues and impediments; and (5) structural restrictions. Conclusions: Primary care workers argued a robust delivery of primary health care approaches to confront noncommunicable diseases positively enhancing patient health. However, its implementation is determined by concurrence of various facilitating and hindering factors.

Factors associated with patients defaulting HIV treatment at Helen Joseph Hospital, Gauteng Province, South Africa

Letsatsi Potsane

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Association of antiretroviral therapy adherence and health-related quality of life among people living with HIV/AIDS currently enrolled at a Tertiary Government Hospital treatment hub in Cebu City, Philippines during the COVID19 pandemic

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Introduction: The COVID19 pandemic has caused global stagnation. All individuals, more so for people living with chronic health conditions such as HIV/AIDS are at high risk of contracting or developing problems. Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is becoming an important outcome measure among PLHIVs. We assessed the health related quality of life, antiretroviral therapy adherence and its association with the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics among people living with HIV/AIDS currently enrolled at a tertiary government hospital treatment hub in Cebu City, Philippines during the COVID19 Pandemic.

Methods: Descriptive cross-sectional study design was conducted from May to June of 2022. Simple random sampling was done to derive the sample population. Respondents were asked to answer a structured questionnaire. Health-related quality of life was assessed using WHOQOL-BREF and medication adherence using SMAQ. CD-4 count and clinical staging was extracted from treatment hub registry.

Results: A total of 385 respondents were included in this study. Majority were 18-35 years old (66.5%), male (74.5%), single (78.9%), college graduate (70%), employed (64.4%), were living with their family (69.6%), at immunologic stage 1 (48.1%) and are clinically at stage 1 (57.4%) of the disease. Overall HRQoL amongst respondents was 61.65±19.39. Furthermore, highest and lowest mean scores were related to environmental domain (64.13±22.48) and social domain (60.67±25.06), respectively. 69.35% of the respondents were adherent to ART. Treatment non-adherence was associated with age, educational level, and employment status. The adjusted odds ratio was 4.78, 95% confidence interval: (1.12 -20.42), and p value=0.04. Conclusions: The study explored factors associated with ART treatment defaulting in Helen Joseph Hospital. Long waiting times were strongly correlated with ART treatment non-adherence in Helen Joseph Hospital. If clinic waiting times are reduced, ART treatment adherence can be improved. Contribution: To achieve an adherence rate of 95% to 100%, the Helen Joseph Hospital has to reduce patient waiting times. Managers need to formulate strategies and redesign health systems to reduce waiting times.

Factors associated with patients defaulting HIV treatment at Helen Joseph Hospital, Gauteng Province, South Africa

Letsatsi Potsane

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Integrating rehabilitation services into primary health care: policy options for Iran

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Background: Providing rehabilitation services in primary health care (PHC) is associated with numerous health, social, and economic benefits. Therefore, low
and middle-income countries, such as Iran, should benefit from the advantages of integrating rehabilitation services into PHC. We conducted a qualitative study to determine policy solutions that could facilitate the integration of rehabilitation services into Iran’s PHC network. Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 38 participants, including health policymakers, rehabilitation managers, faculty members, and rehabilitation practitioners. Purposeful and snowball sampling strategies were adopted to recruit participants. The WHO Health System building blocks framework analysis was applied to analyze the collected data.

Results: Participants perspectives and experiences outlined potential policy options including: 1) stewardship: increasing political support, strengthening the leadership of the rehabilitation sector, and promoting inter-sectoral collaborations; 2) service delivery: increasing the knowledge of healthcare professionals, using local volunteers, deploying mobile rehabilitation teams, using telerehabilitation, and improving referral pathways; 3) financing: increasing government funding, preparing a package of rehabilitation services, and using appropriate payment mechanisms; 4) human resources: expanding rehabilitation workforce, training rehabilitation assistants, and enhancing employment and social opportunities; 5) information systems: establishing a comprehensive information system and an effective surveillance system; and 6) technologies: facilitating access to a range of rehabilitation equipment and raw materials, especially for prosthetics and orthotics services.

Conclusions: Based on the WHO six building blocks framework, this study identified several policy solutions for integrating rehabilitation services into the Iranian PHC Network. Some of the policy options include increasing political support, promoting inter-sectoral collaborations, increasing the skills and knowledge of healthcare workers, establishing effective referral pathways, strengthening teamwork, and increasing government funding.

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A scoping review of community health needs and assets assessment: concepts, rationale, tools and uses
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Objectives: Community health needs and assets assessment is a means of identifying and describing community health needs and resources, serving as a mechanism to gain the necessary information to make informed choices about community health. Thus the current scoping review was performed to shed more light on concepts, rationale, tools and uses of community health needs and assets assessment.

Methods: We conducted a scoping review of the literature published in English using PubMed, Embase, Scopus, Web of Science, NIH database, Cochrane library, CDC library, Trip, and Global Health Library databases until November 2020. Results: A total of 162 articles including empirical papers and theoretical and conceptual work were ultimately retained for analysis. Relevant concepts were examined guided by a conceptual framework. The empirical papers were predominantly conducted in the US. Qualitative, quantitative and mixed-method approaches were used to collect data on community health needs and assets, with an increasing trend of using mixed-method approaches. Almost half of the included empirical studies used a participatory approach to incorporate community inputs at all stages of the process. Conclusions: Our Findings highlight the need for having holistic approaches to assess the community’s health needs focusing on physical, mental and social well-being, along with considering the broader systems factors and structural challenges to individual and population health. Furthermore, the Findings emphasize assessing community health assets as an integral component of the process, beginning foremost with community capabilities and knowledge. There is a trend toward using mixed-methods approaches to conduct the assessment in recent years that led to the inclusion of the voices of all community members, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Impact of volunteering in promoting active aging
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Background and objectives: Demographic transitions in Europe emphasize the need to develop innovative solutions for active ageing. The practice of volunteering has been recognized as crucial for the promotion of active ageing, as well as health literacy through the acquisition of individual resources. The aim is to identify the existing scientific evidence on the impact of volunteering in promoting active ageing.

Methods: Scoping review according to the Methodology proposed by the Joanna Briggs Institute, following three steps of research: An initial search in CINHAL®, and MEDLINE®, a broader search, using the same Keywords and search terms, in the CINAHIL®, MEDLINE® databases and in the Google Scholar tool, and finally, a search in the bibliographical references of the selected articles. The defined time period was between 2017 and 2022.

Results: The state of retirement implies new commitments and redefinition of social roles (Kleiner, A., et al., 2022; Matthews, K. and Nazroo, J., 2020). Volunteering plays a crucial role in the social inclusion and active participation of older people in society (Papa, R., Cutuli, G., Principi, A. and Scherer, S., 2019) and in promoting active ageing (Stathi, A., et al., 2021; Papa, R, Cutuli, G., Principi, A. and Scherer, S., 2019). Higher levels of health literacy promote active ageing, as well as lead to the acquisition of other resources (Eronen, J., et al., 2021), such as volunteering. Discussion and Conclusions: Health literacy and volunteering proved to be strategies that can be directly related and that contribute to the promotion of active ageing. Health professionals, such as nurses, have a privileged role in promoting Health Literacy, which is why it is extremely important to join forces in their training (DGS, 2019).

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Health mothers’ groups in Nepal: barriers, facilitators, and recommendations
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Nepal’s female community health volunteers (FCHVs) each lead a monthly health mothers’ group (HMG) to share health-related information and engage communities in the health system. In this study, we explored HMG functionality and variation across Nepal, including barriers and facilitators to attending HMG meetings. Cross-sectional survey data from 16 districts (n = 192 FCHVs and 1850 mothers with children <2y) were used. Qualitative data were obtained from 3 of 16 survey districts (n = 30 observations, n = 30 in-depth interviews with mothers, and n = 16 focus groups with mothers, family members, FCHVs, health workers, and SI staff). Household head sex, maternal age, maternal education, maternal self-efficacy, and engagement with an FCHV were associated with whether mothers were active participants in meetings. Qualitative findings highlighted systems-level barriers, including lack of FCHV skills, demotivation, and heavy workload. Mothers noted time as the major constraint and family support, the

Data-driven change: assessing health promotion in the hospital/health service setting
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Background and Objective: The International Network of Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Services (HPH) was initiated by WHO following the WHO
Ottawa Charter’s action area to reorient health services, it currently consists of over 600 members from 30 countries. In order to provide practical guidance to members, standards and self-assessment tools were developed. Methods: The 2020 HPP Standards were developed using a combination of literature review, standards mapping exercises, and a two-stage Delphi panel with national and regional HPP network coordinators and individual experts. Common domains, subdomains, and the elements across these materials were assessed in terms of clarity, scope and importance and refined following a Delphi consultation. Results: 20 experts including 11 HPP national and regional network coordinators participated in the Delphi process. Assessments of clarity, relevance, and importance and clarity and priority ranged from 5.4 to 6.6 and 4.6 to 6.9, respectively. As a result of the feedback and analysis five overarching standards, 18 substandards and 86 standard statements were identified. A pdf and excel tool were created that allow organizations to assess and score the level of implementation and make qualitative comments. The excel tool generates graphs and visuals of the data so that those responsible for implementation can easily identify improvement areas. The standards have already been translated into 11 languages. Conclusions: Hospitals and health services who adopt a comprehensive health promotion approach guided by data can transform their organizations into health promoting settings. References: International Network of Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Services. Self-Assessment Tool for implementing the 2020 Standards for Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Services, Version 1.1. Hamburg, Germany: International HPH Network; November 2021.

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Effectiveness of interventions to reduce social inequalities of overweight and obesity in adolescents: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background and Objective: Reducing social inequalities of overweight and obesity in adolescents is a public health priority. Several interventions are implemented to overcome these inequalities, but their effectiveness is challenged. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of interventions to reduce social inequalities of overweight and obesity in adolescents through a systematic review and a meta-analysis.

Methods: A systematic search of all randomized control trials and quasi-experimental studies aiming to reduce social inequalities of weight in adolescents was conducted in five electronic databases. The primary outcome was social inequalities in Body Mass Index (BMI) z-score and the secondary outcomes were social inequalities in BMI, waist circumference, percent body fat and prevalence of overweight/obesity. Interventions were effective when they reduced social inequalities at least one obesity-related outcome. Pooled difference means or odds ratios (OR) and their 95% confidence limits (CI) were estimated for each outcome by using random effect models on Review Manager 5 software. The review is registered on PROSPERO (CRD42022362952).

Results: This review included 38 publications from 33 studies. In these studies, interventions were universal (n=3), or proportionate (n=1) or targeted disadvantaged adolescents (n=29) and mostly underpinning the social cognitive theory (n=16). Interventions were effective in half of included studies (n=19, 57.6%). A meta-analysis (27 studies) revealed that targeted interventions reduced significantly adolescent’s BMI z-score (beta = -0.04; CI [-0.08, -0.01]), BMI (beta = -0.32; CI [-0.47, -0.18]), waist circumference (beta = -0.84; CI [-1.48, -0.21]), unlike percent body fat and prevalence of overweight and obesity. Universal interventions did not reduce these inequalities.

Conclusions: This review shows moderate effectiveness of interventions targeting disadvantaged adolescents in the reduction of social inequalities of overweight and obesity whereas universal scarce interventions are not effective. Then, high quality research with a better implementation to reach their full potential is required to strengthen the evidence.

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Comparative understanding and preference of Nutri-Score and NutriInform battery in a sample of Spanish consumers
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Background & objective: Interpretive Front-of-Pack Labels (FoPLs) are supported by the World Health Organization as a key policy tool to promote healthy diets. At present, various FoPLs formats co-exist in the European Union (EU). However, as part of the Farm to Fork strategy, the European Commission stated it would adopt a single mandatory FoPL in 2022. The aim of this study was to analyze Spanish consumers reactions to Nutri-Score and NutriInform, two FoPLs that are currently the subject of debate in EU, testing the objective understanding of the FoPLs as well as their preference among participants through subjective understanding and perception.

Methods: The experimental study was conducted in 2021 on a representative sample of 1026 Spanish adults (50% women, mean age ± SD = 46 ± 14 years), through an online randomized questionnaire where participants were exposed to Nutri-Score or NutriInform. Objective understanding of and preference for these two FoPLs were assessed in three food categories (Breakfast Products, Breakfast Cereals and Added Fats). Objective understanding was tested using multivariate logistic regression while preference using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and t-tests.

Results: In terms of objective understanding, Nutri-Score was significantly associated with an increase in consumers’ ability to identify healthier food products across all food categories compared to NutriInform (OR=19.1 [14.2-25.7], p<0.0001). On the preference dimension, Nutri-Score was perceived as significantly easier to use and was more liked than NutriInform (standardized PCA dimension resp. 0.32±1.58 vs. -0.29±1.66, p<0.0001 and 0.80±1.18 vs. -0.07±1.17, p=0.039) and participants found Nutri-Score more helpful to discriminate the nutritional quality of Breakfast Products and Breakfast Cereals (resp. 1.32±1.00 vs. 1.14±1.02, p<0.01 and 1.33±1.00 vs. 1.00±1.03, p<0.0001).

Conclusions: Results of this study provide new evidence to support Nutri-Score in comparison with the NutriInform Battery, on both objective understanding and preference aspects.

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Evaluation of the happy child program: a randomized study in 30 Brazilian municipalities
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Background and Objective: The Happy Child Program (Programa Criança Feliz - PCF, in Portuguese) reaches 1.4 million Brazilian children under three years of age with home visits aimed at promoting neuropsychomotor development. Based on a conceptual model, PCF implementation and impact were evaluated in a randomized study in 30 municipalities. Thus, we aim to present the Results of this impact evaluation of the PCF program.

Methods: A total of 3242 children were allocated to the intervention (IG) or control (CG) group, 80.0% of whom were prospectively followed up from late 2018 to late 2021. Development was assessed by the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ2). During the three-year study period, visits were replaced by virtual contacts.
Impact of a high-resolution primary care emergency center over emergency department demand
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Background: Emergency Departments (ED) overcrowding is a worldwide problem causing poorer inpatient outcomes and the inability of staff to adhere to protocols. EDs are, for many people the access gate to health system. In Chile, for a population around 17 million, they had over twenty million visits in 2019, compared with 17 million in primary care. The demand is growing up every year increasing crowding EDs. Since 2015, it has been implemented High Resolution Primary Care Emergency Center (HRPCEC) near to main Hospitals trying to control demand, the first one was Miraflores HRPCEC. But its impact has not been analyzed yet. Objective: To analyze the impact of implementation of Miraflores HRPCEC over Dr. Hernan Henriquez Aravena (DHHA) Hospital ED visits. Methods: We analyze visits by triage categorization, wait time and admission rate, from DHHA Hospital ED since 2012 to 2018 and visits to Miraflores HRPCEC from 2015 to 2018 with R Core Team (2022) software. We compare the period before and after 2015. To trend analysis, we used least squares regression lines, modeling the estimation error using an ARMA model. To compare the number of visits by triage, we use a Poison model regression.

Results: Demand to DHHA Hospital ED is growing until 2014. Since 2015, there is a decrease in visit trend in 37% (p<0.05). At the same time, Miraflores HRPCEC visits double. All visits by triage categorization decrease since 2015, but it is especially significant in C4 and C5 (37% and 65%). Wait times for C1, C2 and C3 fall in 90%, 71% and 55% respectively. Hospitalization rates stay stable for all triage categories. Conclusions: The implementation of HRPCEC impact directly on DHHA Hospital ED visits. Reducing demand of non-urgent triage categorization patients and improving wait time of those who need urgent care.

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Street Medical Consultation: a care model for homeless people in Brazil
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Background: The homeless population presents highly vulnerable to illness, requiring health services that articulates their practices and guarantees them a full-time care through public policies and actions that responds to their real needs. Brazil has a specific health service for the homeless population care, the Street Medical Consultation. Census carried out in 2022 in São Paulo, the largest city in the country, revealed 31884 people living on streets, an increase of 31% compared to 2019, which showed 24334 people living on streets. Aim: to presents the experience of professionals from health field, who works in the teams of the Street Medical Consultation, regarding the care of homeless population in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. Methods: Qualitative study from a descriptive nature, professional experience report type, with a cross-sectional time frame.

Results: The care model used by the teams of Street Medical Consultation makes it possible to carry out “in loco” all actions provided for in primary care; therefore, accurate knowledge of the territory was highlighted; ability to build bonds, which are fundamental for adherence to treatment; performance of clinical and epidemiological diagnoses; team action planning; intersectoral network articulation; tracking performance, procedures, treatments, and complete care. Conclusions: Street Medical Consultation teams promotes individual and collective actions in a dynamic, strategic, creative, and empathetic way, thus, contribute strongly to guarantee access to health services, complete care, expanding the possibilities of chronic and infectious diseases early detection and treating, reducing mortality from homeless population, promoting healing and social reintegration.

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What makes a health promotion intervention in school a perceived as a “success”? Correlates of perceived success of health-promoting interventions in elementary schools in Quebec, Canada
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Background and Objective: School-based health-promoting interventions (HPIs) aim to support youth development, but few interventions are formally evaluated and schools may often rely on subjective indicators to decide whether or not to maintain an intervention long-term. Identifying factors that contribute to or hinder the perceived success of HPIs could facilitate their adaptation, improve implementation. The objective of this study was to identify factors in three domains (school characteristics, characteristics of the HPI, and factors related to planning and implementation) associated with perceived success of HPIs as reported by school principals in elementary schools. Methods: Data were drawn from PromeSS, a cross-sectional study of school principals in a convenience sample of 171 public elementary schools across Quebec, Canada. School board and school recruitment spanned three academic school years (2016-2019). Data on school and participant characteristics, HPI characteristics, variables related to HPI planning and implementation and perceived success of the HPI were collected in two-part, structured telephone interviews. Descriptive statistics were used to characterize schools and study participants. Twenty-eight potential correlates of perceived HPI success were investigated separately in multivariable linear regression modelling.

Results: Participants generally perceived HPIs as highly successful. After controlling for number of students, language of instruction, school neighbourhood and school deprivation, we identified five correlates of perceived success: lower teacher turnover; higher scores for school physical environment; school/teacher commitment to student health; principal leadership; and school having developed the HPI de novo (vs. adopting it from an external source). Conclusions: Because school principals are key players in the school environment and instrumental in HPI implementation and sustainability, we contend that their perception of HPI effectiveness is a key indicator of the potential usefulness of HPIs. If replicated, these factors should be considered by HPI developers and school personnel when planning and implementing HPIs in elementary schools.

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People’s health development using the PI model for persons’ care in a community in One Province, Thailand
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The research is focused on preventing and lowering diabetes and high blood pressure complications in one Thai province. PI Institute wants to integrate teaching, learning, and academic services by reducing chronic illnesses occurring in different community areas by applying simple principles of screening, grouping patients using ping pong balls in seven colors to categorize. The model is an application of community-based primary health strategies as an instrument for screening patients from normal groups to groups with complications. The researchers want to integrate teaching, learning, and academic services by reducing chronic illnesses occurring in different community areas. Hence, this research aims to explore and gain an in-depth understanding of the health conditions of people in the community and the situation of community engagement involving the health of the people in the community, as well as develop a model for improving the health of the people in the community by using the 7-colored traffic ping pong
bills for life, with the following specific Objectives: 1) To analyze community involvement in relation to the health of people in the community. 2) To develop a model for improving public health in the community by using the seven-colored traffic ping pong balls for life, and 3) To obtain policy recommendations for setting guidelines for the care of chronic patients in the community by using the seven-colored traffic ping pong balls for life, which apply the theory of innovative care for chronic conditions (ICCC) from the World Health Organization. The researchers chose villages for the study using the multistage sampling method, grouping the province and randomly selecting colleges in each district as study samples. The randomly selected colleges were selected from Area.

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Health-promoting schools in Latin American countries: a systematic review on internal and external validities
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Background and Objective: Elements of internal (e.g., effectiveness) and external (e.g., implementation) validities of the World Health Organization's Health-Promoting Schools (HPS-WHO) in Latin American countries are still unknown. This study aimed to synthesize information on internal and external validities (using the RE-AIM model: reach, effectiveness/efficacy, adoption, implementation, and maintenance) of interventions based on the EPS-WHO in Latin American schools.

Methods: This systematic review follows the PRISMA guidelines (PROSPERO: CRD42020168069). Searches were performed in May 2020 in eight databases (Medline, LILACS, Web of Science, Scopus, PsycINFO, Eric, ScIELO, and Cochrane), five gray literature websites, eight institutional websites, and similar reviews.

Eligible studies were interventions with strategies that address the HPS-WHO model and included students aged 5-18 years of schools from Latin American countries. A validated 21-item checklist was used to calculate RE-AIM scores according to the interventions’ characteristics (age groups, country, and theoretical model adopted).

Results: Initially, 2347 titles were reached; 58 studies were eligible, representing 23 countries. According to the interventions’ characteristics (age groups, country, and theoretical model adopted).

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Major public health problems in Nigeria
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The inadequate programs designed to address the numerous health problems in Nigeria have led to the little improvement in our health status. Besides the continued neglect of the importance of addressing public health issues would make matters worse for poor Nigerians most of who are at the receiving end. The study adopted a qualitative approach so as adequately describe the study aims and objectives. The data for this study were collected through scientific database sources, web search engines and objectives, direct observation and relevant documents from the Nigerian Ministry of Health. The major Public Health challenges Nigeria faces are infectious diseases, control of vector some diseases, maternal mortality, infant mortality, poor sanitation and hygiene, disease surveillance, non-communicable diseases, and road traffic injuries etc. Nigeria is currently working towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Despite the collaborative efforts of both Nigerian Government Donor Agencies and NGOs to provide an efficient and effective health care delivery in Nigeria.

Keywords: public health, maternal-mortality, HIV/AIDS, Nigeria

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Beyond standardized healthy food promotion interventions: understanding culinary practices as care among South Asian women in Hong Kong
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Background and Objective: “Unhealthy” diet has been identified as one of the leading factors for the higher prevalence of diabetes, hypertension and obesity among South Asians in Hong Kong. Standardized health promotion interventions aim at improving knowledge of “healthy” food, assuming a lack of awareness around ideas of healthy diet and nutrition. Yet South Asian women in Hong Kong, who are the main carers of the family, do care about their children's diet and mostly recognize “unhealthy” food; despite this awareness, they yet often cook it for their children. This study aims then at exploring such contradiction and ultimately complicates our understanding of culinary practices as a form of care.

Methods: Interviews and focus groups were conducted among South Asian women in Hong Kong to explore their perceptions and attitudes towards their children's diet, “healthy” food and cooking as a form of care; this study is part of an ongoing larger research project on South Asian women’s health needs.

Results: When asked about their main health concerns, South Asian women in Hong Kong often discuss about their children’s diet. While they appropriate and engage with the categories of “healthy” and “unhealthy” food, yet they would rather cook anything requested by their children; culinary practices are for them a form of care. The societal context of post-colonial Hong Kong and their South Asian ethnic and migrant identity further shape these women and their children’s perspectives, where “unhealthy” ingredients are more accessible, some “unhealthy” food options may be considered ‘modern’ and some others “outdated”.

Conclusions: This study suggested that standardized health promotion interventions aiming at promoting “healthy” diet fail to acknowledge cooking as an act of care embedded in the family’s social life and affected by larger social forces; alternative approaches taking into account these dimensions need to be developed.

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Community-based intervention for promotion healthy ageing through MAHA mobile application
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Background and Objectives: eHealth technologies and tools can be effective instruments to address the challenge of ageing in EU, providing an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of older people by enabling access to knowledge and improving relationships with peoples environment, and ensuring the sustainability of health systems. Within Gatekeeper European project, the Basque Country region (Spain) has implemented a community-based intervention to assess the effectiveness of MAHA App for the promotion of healthy lifestyle habits among Basque elderly people.

Methods: This quasi-experimental and longitudinal study Aims to approach 10000 people aged 65+ and/or their caregivers. The community-based intervention is boosted by the community network that involves more than 39 community organizations belonging to the Basque Health Ecosystem. The MAHA App, the health asset promoted, is a self-managed tool that offers contents and materials to reinforce socialization; foster health literacy and empowerment; and promote healthy lifestyles. A mixed method approach is being carried out, using quantitative techniques, through validated questionnaires and metrics; and qualitative techniques, to collect user experience and identify the determinants, factors, and aspects of the intervention impact, and user engagement.

Results: The monitoring data shows that the actions implemented are effective, as the intervention has been widely disseminated and almost 5,000 people have accepted to participate. However, only 5% finally registered in the application. This intermediate Results shows low adherence to the intervention and a high level of dropout, as it is understood that once the user has agreed to participate, he/she has not followed the study protocol (defined as downloading the app, registering, and using it).

Conclusions: The community-based intervention implemented in the Basque Country will contribute to generating awareness and new data on research into the intention-to-treat, adherence, and attrition rate of the use of eHealth applications self-managed by the elderly. clinicaltrials.gov identifier: NCT05614479

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The need for healthcare public health to be the third domain
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Value based healthcare is the new paradigm enfoldling the previous paradigms of quality improvement and efficiency as health services struggle to close the gap between need and demand on the one side and resources on the other. Value based healthcare requires those who pay for or manage health services to focus on populations as well as patients and use the population as the denominator in all their decisions about the allocation and use of resources. It also requires the development of population-based systems and networks and the need to create a culture of stewardship, so that every clinician becomes committed to preserving universal healthcare by minimising waste of time, money and carbon. The skills and experience of public health professionals are of vital importance in this paradigm shift. The development of population-based screening programmes provides a very good model for the development of systems for people with asthma or people with dementia to give two examples of the systems that are needed. The public health commitment to, and understanding of, equity can support health services as they make the shift their focus from providing care to the patients who manage to access services to using their resources to help all the people with a particular need in the population. Furthermore, the public health commitment to sustainability in the broadest sense of the term makes public health professionals ideal leaders in the development of a culture of stewardship. This is a tremendous opportunity for the profession, now recognised in a number of countries including Ireland, Wales, England and Saudi Arabia. A training programme has been developed to develop the skills of population healthcare and it is proposed that healthcare public health be regarded as a public health workstream alongside health promotion and health protections.

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Boost smoke-free environments: how small incentives for local policy can trigger big changes
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In The Netherlands, around 20,000 people die each year from the effects of smoking and passive smoking. Every week, hundreds of children become addicted to smoking. To improve the overall public health in the Netherlands, it is important to substantially reduce the prevalence of smokers. Until recent years, municipalities played next to no role in helping to reduce smoking in the Netherlands. The start of a campaign that aims a smokefree generation by 2040 has changed that.

Part of that campaign is to create smoke-free environments. In a two-year program, 90% of the Dutch municipalities started policy and actions to ban smoking in public places, as part of the National Prevention Agreement. The participating municipalities were supported by all 25 Regional Health Services (GGDs) by providing knowledge and manpower on a regional level, together with national, regional and local organisations. The project has a number of successful elements: the GGD received a small budget to actively participate in the region; knowledge was shared between the regions and from national to local level and legal issues were dealt with by the Nat Assoc of Municipalities. In 2021, 317 out of 352 Dutch municipalities were active in this project. There is a significant increase of smoke-free environments, mostly schoolyards, playgrounds, sports facilities, bus stops and municipal institutions. Other results are integrated plans for smoking cessation care and accessible stop smoking service, e.g. in GGD Fryslan the number of registrations for smoking cessation care increased dramatically and 80% actually quit smoking. All parties involved agree that the strength of this project is its positive approach and the broad social support it generates. It is about persuasion, not compulsion. Working from a national focus towards a smoke-free environment, while taking into account local differences and needs, makes this project a success.

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Nudging as a tool to prevent tobacco and alcohol use: findings from a scoping review
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Background and Objective: Alcohol and tobacco consumption are among the main preventable risk factors for non-communicable diseases related deaths, disabilities, and overall burden. There are many possible single and multicomponent prevention interventions emerging. One promising technique, recently applied to healthcare, is “Nudging”. It aims to change behaviors by modifying the physical, psychological and social dimensions of environment in which people make choices without freedom restriction. The objective of the study was therefore to review the use of nudging techniques to prevent tobacco and alcohol use in adults.

Methods: A scoping review of the literature was performed. Participants were required to be 18-64 years of age, no gender or clinical condition restrictions were applied, mono and/or multicomponent nudge-based interventions performed in community, clinical, community and clinical or online settings were considered.

Results: 20 studies were included. 11 studies addressed tobacco use, of which 63% were set in the community and 27% online, 64% being monocomponent and 36% multicomponent, with 54% reporting successful outcomes. 7 studies addressed alcohol use, of which 29% had a community setting, 29% a clinical setting, 43% a clinical and community setting and 29% were online (29% not reported), 86% were monocomponent and 14% multicomponent with 71% reporting successful outcomes. 2 studies addressed both risk factors, of which 100% had a clinical setting, 100% were multicomponent and 50% reported success.

Conclusion: The study shows promising results in the implementation of nudging to prevent tobacco and alcohol use in adults. A set of specific measure outcomes and a comprehensive framework to inform, monitor and evaluate nudging programs and public health policy decisions are much needed. It is also important to study equity in applying nudge strategies in groups socio-economically diverse. In addition, further research is strongly required to evaluate nudge-based interventions targeting risk factors in younger people.

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Healthy cities status analysis by a survey for healthy city managers in Korea
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Background and Objective: In Korea, healthy cities were implemented individually by local governments, but with the recent revision of the National Health Promotion Act, a central management system is being prepared. The purpose of this research is to provide basic data for local government support plan by analyzing current status of healthy cities projects in Korea.

Methods: The research surveys for 105 cities that joined the healthy cities networks(Korea Healthy Cities Partnership, Alliance for Healthy Cities) in 2022. The contents of the survey are current status of healthy city projects promoted by local governments, such as general status, implementation system, and project status. Main status of the system such as organization, manpower, and budget among cities was compared. Difficulties and suggestions were investigated.

Results: There are differences between healthy cities due to the lack of dedicated departments, manpower, guidelines, lack of budget, and no standards of planning and evaluation. In part of organization, 88.6% of local governments were conducting projects at public health centers, and 11.4% were main office of local governments. In case of implementation system, 80.0% of cities answered that there is no dedicated manpower for the healthy city project. Each local government was promoting the healthy city project by taking advantage of the characteristics of the local government. The representative projects were targeted to people of all ages(72.4%), adults(7.6%), elderly(2.9%). Representative project area was operating health promotion activities(27.0%), spreading the health promotion culture(25.0%), creating a physical environment(27.0%), establishing the foundation of policy(15.5%).

Conclusion: Compared among healthy cities in Korea, needs as managing, supporting and reward for the healthy cities at the central government level were identified. Guideline and education for healthy city managers should be prioritized. Health promotion projects in various fields should be encouraged through active linkage and cooperation with cross-departments.

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"Why will I use Family Planning? I don't want to have a family yet." Defining the Delayers, an overlooked Family Planning audience
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**Acceptance of a blended physical activity intervention among German older adults - Results of a quantitative and qualitative feedback analysis**

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**Background/objectives**

Knowledge of individual preferences is central to designing interventions adaptable in terms of the different requirements of older adults regarding interventions for the promotion of physical activity (PA). This study aimed to evaluate acceptance and use of a blended PA intervention, including tailored home-based exercises and supervised on-site group sessions, and to identify requirements.

**Methods**

As part of a nine-month randomized trial with a cross-over design, blended interventions were implemented in six groups of German older adults - Results of a quantitative and qualitative feedback analysis. Participants reported an increased awareness of health benefits resulting from participation. At the interpersonal level, they stated that group sessions provided companionship, encouragement from others, and opportunities for exchange with peers. At the content level, exercises and instructions for increasing strength, balance, and flexibility were appreciated. At the spatial level, participants raised small room sizes and lack of suitability of the spaces that group sessions were held in as issues. At the digital level, activity trackers were reported working well for keeping track of personal achievements and the website design was rated positively. However, some participants had difficulties handling the menus on the web interface or app. At the organizational level, regular appointments were rated positively, while the length of the program was criticized.

**Conclusion:**

Our analysis provided information regarding acceptance and use of PA intervention components in older adults and identified requirements for future interventions at various levels.

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**Health Promotion in Italy: structures and activities of the NHS**

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**Background and Objective:**

The Ministry of Health is the primary health decision-making body in Italy. It produces the National Health Plan, which is taken over by the Regions, to refer the Local Health Authorities (LHAs) responsible for health promotion (HP) activities. The objective of the study was to investigate structured HP activities at the national, regional and territorial levels.

**Methods:**

From February 2020 to July 2021, an online search was conducted on existing HP structures, projects (divided by 17 themes) and responsibilities. The sources were the official websites of the Ministry of Health, the 21 Italian Regions, and the LHAs.

**Results:**

Over a "prevalent period" 2014-2021, we found 41 active facilities dedicated to HP: 7 Complex Operating Units and 34 Simple Units. In another 30 facilities, we found HP activities despite the absence of dedicated units. The most treated topic seems to be a physical activity (63%), followed by addictions (53%), nutrition (48%), prevention (33%), at the tail end, dental hygiene and family/parenting (both at 7%). One of the LHAs of Turin and LHA of Salerno have the highest number of topics.

**Conclusions:**

Despite the growing need to find complete and clear answers on the web, the results showed a great heterogeneity in the Italian context regarding HP activities published online, both in the organization of structures and in the implementation of projects. It is hypothesized that the phenomenon depends more on less attention to the digitization of information and less on actual HP-related offerings.

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**Association between health status, behaviour and communicative health literacy-Results of a Hungarian nationwide survey**

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**Background and Objective:**

The ability of a person to obtain, interpret, and use health information is crucial for their health status. Research on health literacy has been increasing significantly, perhaps because of its impact on health care services, the health and well-being of the population. Communicative health literacy (COMM-HL) is an important aspect in healthcare services as it affects the way how a person interprets and eventually conveys a message, which could change the health behaviour and consequently the health status of an individual. Given the importance of COMM-HL, the field has become more important from the public health perspective, especially in health promotion. Our aim was to find the link between health status, behaviour and COMM-HL.

**Methods:**

A total of 1205 Hungarian adults aged 18 years and older completed the questionnaire. The questionnaire included items among others on sociodemographic data, health status, health behaviour and communicative health literacy. Statistical weights were applied to ensure that estimates reflect the general adult Hungarian population by gender, age group, educational level, and settlement type. The relationship between COMM-HL and the health outcome variables was investigated by binary logistic regression.

**Results:**

The mean score of the COMM-HL scale was 86.8, nearly one-eighth of the respondents had difficulties during communication in health care services. Individuals with high level of COMM-HL had lower odds of limitation by health problems and higher odds of regular physical activity and daily fruit and vegetable consumption.

**Conclusion:**

The study found some association between COMM-HL and the investigated variables, high level of COMM-HL contributes to a better health outcome and behaviour. Therefore, the COMM-HL of patients should be investigated variables, high level of COMM-HL contributes to a better health status.

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**Health Promotion in Italy: structures and activities of the NHS**

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**Conclusions:**

Despite the growing need to find complete and clear answers on the web, the results showed a great heterogeneity in the Italian context regarding HP activities published online, both in the organization of structures and in the implementation of projects. It is hypothesized that the phenomenon depends more on less attention to the digitization of information and less on actual HP-related offerings.

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**Results:**

The mean score of the COMM-HL scale was 86.8, nearly one-eighth of the respondents had difficulties during communication in health care services. Individuals with high level of COMM-HL had lower odds of limitation by health problems and higher odds of regular physical activity and daily fruit and vegetable consumption.

**Conclusion:**

The study found some association between COMM-HL and the investigated variables, high level of COMM-HL contributes to a better health outcome and behaviour. Therefore, the COMM-HL of patients should be improved. Enhancing of the health care professionals' communication skills and environmental changes could support this process.

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Opportunities and challenges of integrating eye care and neglected tropical diseases services in primary health care setting in Sierra Leone: a mixed method study
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Background and Objective: The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends reorienting health systems towards primary health care (PHC), as a foundation for achieving universal health coverage (UHC). Sierra Leone is integrating some previously vertical programmes, Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) and Primary Eye Care (PEC), into its PHC services. In this study, we explored the experiences and capacities of PHC staff trained in eye care; investigated the readiness of the PHC facilities and staff to deliver NTD services; and sought to understand how PHC can deliver essential eye care and NTD services to all.

Methods: We employed a mixed-method approach, including desk review of key documents. We interviewed 57 purposively sampled health care personnel, and we conducted facility-based surveys in 32 PHC facilities. Drawing on the WHO health system building blocks, we used a framework analysis approach to analyse all data. Ethics was obtained from the Sierra Leone Ethics and Scientific Review Committee. Empirical data was collected from 4 districts in Sierra Leone between December 2021 and February 2022.

Results: Trained staff are now able to treat basic eye diseases, provide on spot services for communities in hard-to-reach areas, and conduct outreach programmes to educate communities on eye care and NTD management. Despite the successes, multiple shortcomings and challenges across the health system continue to hinder efficacy of the training and its potential to improve eye care services. Challenges include lack of basic infrastructure including electricity and water; insufficient paid staff; shortages of basic drugs; lack of infrastructure to support digitalised data management; lack of funds for outreach programmes; and lack of accessible facilities for women and people with disabilities. Recommendations included pre- and in-service training modules for all PHC staff. Conclusion: Training PHC workers without the accompanying system strengthening is not enough to provide the successes that these trainings envisage.

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Human papillomavirus vaccination uptake: preliminary results of a cross-sectional study in Italy
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Background and Objective: Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination is a well-known strategy in the prevention of HPV infection and related diseases. However, HPV vaccination rates are still below the level required for community immunity. The aim of this study is to assess the uptake of HPV vaccination among young adults and its potential predictors.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among a sample of young adults (aged 18-30 years) in Southern Italy. Data was collected through an anonymous self-administered questionnaire designed to retrieve sociodemographic information, knowledge about HPV infection and vaccine, attitudes towards HPV and sexual behaviours.

Results: Among 264 respondents, 69.7% were women, 4.5% identified themselves as homosexual and 4.5% as bisexual. The majority knew that HPV vaccination is effective to prevent cervical cancer (91.7%) and believed that it is useful to prevent HPV infection (95.8%), but just 41.7% were worried to contract HPV infection. The main source of information were school/ university (76.5%) and healthcare workers (HCWs) (52.3%). Less than half (47.3%) received HPV vaccination and female gender and younger age were the strongest predictors of HPV vaccination uptake. A later sexual debut, having had multiple sexual partners, homosexual orientation, believing that HPV vaccine is useful to prevent HPV infection and having received information from HCWs and/or school/university were positively associated with HPV vaccine uptake.

Conclusion: HPV vaccination uptake was lower in the sample than the primary target of coverage in girls (>80%). Improving HPV vaccination coverage in adolescents is a relevant public health goal that must be pursued through multicomponent intervention. Public health systems should work on the integration of several approaches, such as individual reminders, information and education activities. The finding that prevalence of male HPV vaccine uptake was lower than female highlight the need to have more male-specific HPV campaign to reduce the overall prevalence of HPV infections.

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The family and community nurse as a resource to promote health: The pilot experience of an health district in the metropolitan city of Rome
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Background and Objective: National Health Systems should be orientated on a community-based approach, through proactive and proximity interventions to the detection of expressed and hidden needs. The aim of the work is to describe the launch of a pilot project in the Health District 9 Local Health Unit Rome 2, in the urban context from the metropolitan city of Rome, oriented towards the territorial activation of the specific resource of the Family and Community Nurse.

Methods: The target population is represented by 45-65 year olds recruited from the databases of General Practitioners (GPs), not in therapy for oncological pathologies. Patients receive an invitation email from their GP for an interview with the Family and Community Nurse at their practice. During the interview a 30-item questionnaire is administrated to identify behavioral risk areas, which correspond to intervention areas and health objectives that are re-evaluated in subsequent appointments.

Results: Since February 2022, 3 Family and Community Nurses, 11 GPs were involved and 51 participants were enrolled. Of those recruited, 1 citizen out of 2 reported a change in lifestyle as early as the second interview. A mapping of the health services was carried out and an information brochure was drawn up in collaboration with the Prevention Department. Integrated care pathways have been created with Prevention Department, dietetics service, Addiction and Mental Healthcare Services, “Psychological well-being” desk of Rome Municipality.

Conclusion: The interaction between the services has allowed the creation of a dimension that welcomes the citizen and the Family and Community Nurse thus becomes a tool for the realization of comprehensive Primary Health Care.

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Users characteristics of a park-based physical activity promotion in an urban context
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Background: Physical Activity (PA) provides several benefits to human health. More than 25% of people worldwide are estimated not to comply with the World Health Organization recommendations on PA. Urban living is linked to sedentary lifestyles. Some aspects of the built environment, such as public greenness, may nudge residents' PA levels. The aim of the study was to assess the typical user profile of the “Moving Parks” project, a park-based PA promotion intervention.

Methods: The “Moving Parks” project took place during summer in the public parks of Bologna (Italy). The project was created by the Local Health Authority and the Municipality of Bologna. Different types of activities were proposed, free-of-charge, twice-a-week and managed by qualified instructors. A questionnaire was proposed at the beginning of the intervention period. The variables collected involved participants’ socio-demographic information, PA habits and psychological/general wellbeing, assessed through the Psychological General Well Being Index - Short version (PGW-B-S).

Results: In 2022, a total of 568 participants were involved in the project, 85% were women.
Adapted physical activity for osteoporotic women with vertebral fractures: reading results of a qualitative study in a quantitative perspective
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Background and Objective: In a previous trial on osteoporotic women with past vertebral fractures, we found a significant improvement of some physical performance markers after 6 months Adapted Physical Activity (APA) program. In this study – using the Capability Opportunity Motivation behavior (COM-b) model domains - we investigated barriers and enablers to maintain APA over time in a perspective that it could aid us to monitor lasting healthy behavior changes relapses.
Methods: The McGill Illness Narrative Interview (MINI) was chosen as qualitative tool to perform interviews. Three researchers analyzed independently the interviews by an ad hoc checklist, looking for barriers and enablers to continue the APA program. A consensus was reached by checklist comparison and each factor influencing behavior was classified into one of the three COM-b model domains.
Results: Seven out of the twenty-one women originally enrolled in the study group agreed to be interviewed. Four women were continuing APA for a fee and two reported to still practice Physical Activity (PA) on their own. Our assessment showed that: the three women who did not continue the APA program referred distance from the gym as the main obstacle (Opportunity barrier); the only woman who stopped all PA showed relevant physical limitations ( Capability barrier); human and professional trainer skills were very appreciated facilitators (Opportunity and Motivation enablers); almost all reported both physical and psychological great benefits (Motivation enablers).
Conclusions: Several internal and environmental determinants affected the APA maintaining. Their exploration allowed us identifying potential barriers to overcome and levers to work on to maintain healthy behaviors over time. In the future, to improve long-term adherence to PA programs, it is important to design Behavior Change Wheel model-based strategies, to be included in future trials, also in light of a continuous monitoring of overall potential lasting benefits.

Effect of the ‘there’s a people’s pharmacy here’ programme on hypertension and diabetes-related mortality
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Background and objective: Information about the real prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Brazil, and their rate of treatment and control, remains scarce. Despite the evolution of technologies for medical treatment, some sections of the population do not adhere to it. This study therefore aims to analyze the effect of the ‘There’s a People’s Pharmacy Here’ Programme (Programa Aqui FarmAçia Popular: ATFP) on hypertension and diabetes-related mortality.
Methods: An individualized, descriptive study involving all the dispensation of medication, from 2001 to 2017, for the treatment of diabetes and hypertension, to the users of the Primary Healthcare Network and the pharmacies accredited by the ATFP Programme. We calculated travel patterns from user households to dispensing sites, adopting 3 measures (800, 1,000 and 1,250 metres) to infer “geographically hard to access.” To obtain the differences and their respective significance, we applied Pearson’s Chi-Squared test. Estimates of Prevalence Ratios (PR) were used to ascertain the associations between the independent variables.
Results: Municipality-controlled multivariate models maintained a protective effect for double medication dispensing for both diabetes (9%) and hypertension (11%). Analysis per region enabled confirmation that, for both pathologies, the region with the greatest protective effect against deaths with double medication dispensing was the Southeast. We noted that large municipalities had the most widespread pattern for a reduction in deaths from diabetes, although the same behaviour was not identified for hypertension cases.
Conclusion: In general, it was possible to identify the protective effect of double medication dispensing on admissions and deaths related to diabetes and hypertension, and to determine that the ATFP program acts as a complementary model to the primary healthcare network. The study outlines the need for a general diagnosis of access to medication and participation in the ATFP program.

Mortality analysis for the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Observing the public health system conditions
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Background and Objectives: The causes of mortality in the population is essential for the reorganization of the public health system, especially after the covid-19, that mobilized health structures in Brazil and around the world. The objective is to describe and analyze indicators of mortality to understand the regional epidemiological characteristics and support decision-making in public health planning and management in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Engaging academic institutions in public health programs: lessons from anemia control program in India
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Background and Objectives: With its skilled workforce, AIIMS has contributed to various PHN-orientated scalable research such as iron fortification, effectiveness of parenteral-iron formulations, and validation techniques for hemoglobin estimation. Apart from research, NCEAR-A has been actively involved in setting up Test, Treat and Talk camps in several parts of India and developing ‘Training Manual’ and ‘Advocacy Booklet on Anemia’ for medical professionals, program managers, and service providers. It works in collaboration with professional bodies to disseminate AMB strategy, support states, and institutions for developing SCOEs. Establishment of an apex reference laboratory is underway.
Conclusions: Academic institutions support national public health programs through research, innovative interventions, integration of scientific knowledge and practice, and creation of a skilled younger generation. Academic institutions in return benefit from this engagement by getting platform for testing knowledge products and also can leverage greater resources for institutions.

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Open data available in the Health Information Systems provided by the Brazilian Government were used. The General Mortality Rate of the population of the SRJ, crude and standardized, from the year of 2019, was analyzed in comparison to the indicators of Brazil and other Brazilian States. Resultados

The characteristics of persons who die in the SRJ has a slight predominance of males, a higher percentage of white people, aged over 70 years and a higher occurrence of deaths in hospitals. The Standardized Mortality Rate was 8.3% for the SRJ. The main causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasms, diseases of the respiratory system and external causes, with a significant burden of violent deaths. The General Mortality Rate increased between 2000 and 2020 and infant and perinatal mortality maintained a downward trend. Conclusão

This analysis allows us to outline prospects for reconstruction for the future in state and municipal public health. The mortality rate in the SRJ was higher than the Brazilian rate with disparity between the health regions of the state. Deaths from heart diseases have a homogeneous distribution in all regions of the state and deaths from ill-defined causes points to the need for investment in the qualification of information. The rates are strongly influenced by the age structure between the regions of the state, showing the need to organize care based on the characteristics of population aging.

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Mental health-promoting interventions in elementary schools: School context correlates of availability and alignment with evidence-based practices

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Background and Objective: Schools are ideal settings to promote mental health and well-being in children, but not all schools offer mental health-promoting interventions (MHPIs). Our objectives were to identify school context correlates of MHPI availability in elementary schools, and to characterize MHPIs implemented in study schools according to alignment with evidence-based practices.

Methods: Data were collected in structured telephone interviews with school principals participating in PromESS, a cross-sectional study of 171 public elementary schools in Quebec, Canada (2016-19). We examined the association between each of 17 variables related to school context and MHPI availability in multivariable logistic regression models. Cross-case analysis of a convenience sample of 25 MHPIs was used to classify interventions into one of 6 groupings based on a combination of high/moderate/low alignment with the Health Promoting Schools (HPS) framework (i.e., a whole-school approach in conjunction with changes to school culture and environment) and high/low adaptation to school context. Effective implementation practices (formal team, guidelines, training, process and outcome evaluation) were described for each grouping.

Results: Of 171 schools, 41% reported ≥1 MHPI in the past year. Seven factors were associated with MHPI availability: higher student body socioeconomic status, English language of instruction, mental health issues perceived as important in the school, higher scores for parent/community engagement with the school, and high teacher turnover. Only four (16%) MHPIs were categorized as high alignment with HPS, but three of these were external interventions with low adaptation to school context. Although most other MHPIs had high adaptation to school context, few used a whole-school approach or aligned with evidence-based implementation practices.

Conclusion: MHPI availability is uneven across schools and is associated with social inequalities and school culture. Future research should investigate how to strengthen school capacity to identify and implement MHPIs that are aligned with evidence-based practices.

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Measuring the sustainability of health systems using absorptive capacity: Imbidding sustainable processes and outcomes

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Evidence on the sustainability of outcomes has been quite minimal, limited to post-hoc evaluations. Such evidence is even scarcer in terms of sustainability of processes and the generation of evidence on what makes programs sustainable becomes crucial in resource-constraint contexts. This paper considers the case of the Technical Support Unit (TSU) in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India to showcase how absorptive capacity can be used as a mechanism to build sustainability of the processes as well as outcomes. The purpose of this Paper is to utilize the findings of TSU evaluation to posit that building ‘Absorptive Capacities’ of stakeholders is an important mechanism to build sustainability of interventions. The paper also discusses how ‘Absorptive Capacities’ were defined and implemented in the context of health system evaluation.

The evaluation study employs a pre-post multi-method design with the district as the unit of analysis. Mixed method approach with semi-structured interview schedules were conducted with public health officials at the state, district and block level. Further, these are aided with the organizational assessment survey. The analyses are guided by the Absorptive Capacity (ACAP) framework to assess absorptive capacity at the individual and system level.

The agenda of the evaluator in most evaluations has been on demonstrating impacts throughout funding of a program based on the theory of change. The preoccupation should not be on the initial theory of change but on an emergent theory of change that includes some reflection on post-funding dynamic supports.

The findings build the case for understanding the sustainability of processes and outcomes through the ACAP framework. This thinking about the sustainability of processes and outcomes will require a focus on capacities, capabilities and absorptive capacities of “permanent” actors, like the state, and actors who have the potential of mainstreaming the intervention after the funding runs out.

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Profile comparison of Brazilian and haitian pregnant women and their newborn babies in pato branco, Brazil, from 2015 to 2019

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Background and objective: In the last decade, there was an intense migratory flow of Haitians to Brazil. In addition, Brazil ensures the access to the Unified Health System (SUS) to all Brazilian citizens and immigrants who live in the country. Therefore, considering that SUS offers prenatal care, pregnant Haitians women can use this service as well as Brazilian pregnant women.

This study researched information about the pregnant women (Brazilians and Haitians) who live in Pato Branco, Brazil: the pregnancy itself; birth and newborn information (Brazilian and Haitian's babies) from 2015 to 2019. Concerning mothers information, this research reached color, race and marital status. Information about pregnancy itself were the average length of gestation and number of prenatal visits. Birth information was the delivery method and birthday. Regarding the newborn we were interested in color and race.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study using data provided by the Paraná Secretary of Health.

Results: The results showed 6.443 live birth babies between 2015 and 2019. Those births, 88 were Haitian children. Of the 88 pregnant Haitian women, 87.5% attended seven or more doctors appointments. Of these, 11.4% women attended four to six doctors appointments. One woman did not attend any prenatal visit. When we consider all the pregnant women, information showed that 91.49% of pregnant women attended seven or more prenatal visits, while only 0.74% of the women did not attend any prenatal visit. Finally, 59.26% of the babies were delivered by cesarean section; meanwhile 40.70% were delivered by vaginal birth. About Haitian's babies, 54.5% were delivered by vaginal birth and 45.5% were delivered by cesarean section.

Conclusion: Despite the good numbers and results within what the Ministry of Health recommends for a good prenatal care, the indexes are lower for Haitian women than for Brazilian women.

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Implementing a community led health systems strengthening intervention in sierra leone to address shocks, increase inclusivity, accountability and trust, and support health system resilience

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Background and objectives: Community engagement (CE) with the relevant stakeholders is recognised as core to resilient health systems and is essential and instrumental in promoting accountability and trust. This is particularly important in Sierra Leone, a context often characterized by mistrust in the health system.
This study aimed to provide insights into the current CE strategies in response to issues in Sierra Leone through an inclusivity and accountability lens and test approaches to support and improve engagement, ownership and leadership and to develop resilience capacities of the health system.

Methods: The study was a prospective participatory action research (PAR) cycle, involving four research phases, in two districts in Sierra Leone: Phase 0 mapping the current situation, Phase 1 participatory power mapping with different community leaders through a gender, equity and social inclusion lens, Phase 2 identifying leverage points and co-creating an action agenda with community stakeholders; Phase 3 implementing actions, reflecting and documenting processes, adapting and learning. The results presented are based on data collected from inception to October 2022.

Results: A CE pathway to change that encompassed several context-driven PH interventions was co-created by the identified key community stakeholders and the research team, supporting an embedded approach to CE and community ownership. An intervention informed by this was pilot tested, designed to harmonize different CE initiatives, encompassing the One Health platform, nutritional programs, and maternal and child health interventions, among others. The study design, based on several phases and cycles, allowed to embed feedback loops for effective communication.

Conclusions: Communities should be directly involved in developing CE programs for HSS interventions. In this regard, PAR is a well-suited research design, based on several phases and cycles, allowed to embed feedback loops for effective communication.

Evaluative cancer screening and hpv vaccination: strategies for increasing vaccination coverage in women aged 25 to 45 in asp of catania (sicily).

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Background and Objective: Since 2017 HPV vaccination is free in Sicily for women up to 45 years old; screening is free for women aged between 25 and 64. HPV vaccination coverage in Sicily decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, the letter of screening invitation was updated inserting indications to book vaccination.

The aim of the study is to evaluate vaccination coverage in women of the Province of Catania aged 25 to 45, after sending the updated letter for screening.

Methods: Women aged between 25 and 45 tested for cervical cancer in 2021 was extracted from software used for screening. The anti HPV vaccination coverage in above mentioned age group was provided by Epidemiology Service. The screening invitation letter was updated including the HPV vaccine booking methods.

A vaccination coverage monitoring plan has been defined since the start of the involvement of target population through the updated letter. Result: In 2021, n. 8616 screening test were performed in women aged 25 to 45. Data from Epidemiology Service ASP Catania shows a low HPV vaccination coverage in women aged 25 to 45.

During 2023, cross-reference through tax code between unvaccinated women invited for screening and vaccination registry will be provider for evaluate the effectiveness of updated invitation letter in promoting vaccination. The crossing will be carried out after 6 and 12 months from the first sending of the letter.

Conclusion: More information on free HPV vaccination program are needed in women up to the age of 45, also providing counselling on HPV vaccine with screening.

Updated letter could improve HPV vaccination and further investigations will be needed to verify changes in vaccination coverage.

Did the use of HTPs help people to stop smoking?

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Methods: A questionnaire was administered to young women on the occasion of women’s day, the 8th of march 2022. The questionnaire was divided in 2 sections: the first contained 8 different questions addressed to everyone; the second consisted of 14 questions specifically addressed to smokers and former smokers regarding past use of tobacco products and whether they tried new products.

Results: 331 women were recruited. out of these 63.5% were non smokers (10% former smokers), 36.5% smokers. 52,9% only used traditional tobacco products, 21,5% hpv and traditional products, 16,5% only smoked hpv and 9,1% used electronic cigarettes or other tobacco products. 69,43% tried hpv, mostly out of curiosity (34,94%), 33,73% believed hpvs were less harmful. Interestingly, only 28% said they tried hpv in order to reduce smoking/quid. 63,27% have tried to quit smoking; 27% succeeded at the first try, 21,53% the second and 11,81% needed three or more attempts.

Conclusion: There is a great need for new prevention methods as there is a wide misconception that the new tobacco products are less damaging than the established products. Further studies are needed in order to understand the risks of new tobacco products to counteract misleading information.

Hospital Staff Morale Boosting Program - Focusing on the Health Promoting Hospital (HPH) Activities & Responses of Participants

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Objectives of this qualitative study were to have a deeper understanding of young people’s perception of the risks of new tobacco products and their use.

Methods: A questionnaire was administered to young women on the occasion of world women’s day, the 8th of march 2022. The questionnaire was divided in 2 sections: the first contained 8 different questions addressed to everyone; the second consisted of 14 questions specifically addressed to smokers and former smokers regarding past use of tobacco products and whether they tried new products.

Results: 331 women were recruited. out of these 63.5% were non smokers (10% former smokers), 36.5% smokers. 52,9% only used traditional tobacco products, 21,5% hpv and traditional products, 16,5% only smoked hpv and 9,1% used electronic cigarettes or other tobacco products. 69,43% tried hpv, mostly out of curiosity (34,94%), 33,73% believed hpvs were less harmful. Interestingly, only 28% said they tried hpv in order to reduce smoking/quid. 63,27% have tried to quit smoking; 27% succeeded at the first try, 21,53% the second and 11,81% needed three or more attempts.

Conclusion: There is a great need for new prevention methods as there is a wide misconception that the new tobacco products are less damaging than the established products. Further studies are needed in order to understand the risks of new tobacco products to counteract misleading information.

Effectiveness of invitation methods in cancer screening programmes targeting the general population: a systematic literature review

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Background: Although cancer screenings can identify an early onset of cancer, adherence is often less than 50%. Therefore, this study aimed to test the effectiveness of invitation methods in cancer screening programmes to improve adherence to practices that could save lives and increase quality of life of potential patients.

Methods: The research consisted in an overview conducted in August 2021. All studies focused on the effectiveness of invitations methods in cancer screenings performed worldwide (e.g. leaflet, letters, doctors advice) between January 2010 and July 2021 and involving only the general population suited for the screenings available in Italy (cervical, breast and colorectal cancer). The outcome was to list and summarize the different invitation methodologies studied over the last 10 years and to highlight their effectiveness.

Results: 5513 records were screened by two authors and data extraction is ongoing. The selected papers consisted of 29 systematic reviews (37.93% colorectal, 27.59% breast, 17.24% cervical screenings): 93.1% were European, 3.45% american, and 3.35% oceanic. In particular, 26.9% of the studies compared sending an invitation letter versus letter and reminder letter. 13.77% letter versus letter and brochure, 15.79% letter versus two or more methods of contact, 10.34% letter versus letter and sms, 10.34%letter versus phone call, 2.69% letter or brochure versus medical counseling. Phone calls, medical advice and brochures increased the adherence of the screening (61.11% had a proven effectiveness); sending a second letter in close proximity to the screening test was not worthwhile (63.63% was ineffective or had no significant results).

Conclusions: The population was more inclined to adhere to screening if receiving an individual and personal contact rather than a second letter, or a text message or a brochure sent at home.

Are avoidable hospitalizations associated with the primary healthcare governance model? a public health perspective
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Introduction: Primary healthcare (PHC) mission is to provide first level continuity of care and act as health system (HS) gatekeeper. Avoidable hospitalizations (Avh) are recognized as a sensible PHC performance measure. A governance model centred on general practitioner (GP) public or self/company delivery have found mixed results on Avh, while there is a large performance variation between HS. Therefore, the study aims to assess how PHC governance models determine Avh, as well as how interacts with the HS public model, considering GP availability and outpatient coverage.

Methods: An ecological study was conducted and countries were the observation unit. Data for GP employment type (public and self or company) and 2019 asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and diabetes Avh was collected from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development health statistics. Eurotab database and Health in Transition reports were also used as sources. A three-step regression analysis was conducted based on population characteristics, PHC coverage and HS models.

Results: The study included 26 countries, 13 public-employee and 13 self/ company-employed. For Asthma and COPD Avh, the first two models registered negative coefficients (p(M0)= -4.256 [CI 95% -75.1.66.6] and p(M1)= -4.746 [CI 95% -84.7;.75.2]), while after interaction with HS models a positive coefficient (p(M2)= +23.815 [CI 95% -157;204.7]). In diabetes Avh, all the models registered a positive and increasing coefficient (p(M0)= +5.551 [CI 95% -26.7;97.8], p(M1)= +37.128 [CI 95% -52;4106.7] and p(M2)= +43.873 [CI 95% 32.4;104.7]).

Discussion This study creates evidence and hypotheses that GP public-employed might provide more quality of continuity care, particularly for diabetes management. The main limitations are the mix of PHC and HS models in most countries, the co-burden of disease variations and individual level demand for out-of-pocket services. In addition, these results show that PHC and HS models might influence how population access different levels of care.

Rethinking the Italian healthcare network. Community Healthcare Centers, Community Hospitals and Local Operative Centres: From the functional aspects md 77/2022 to the metaproject with the spatial features and performance requirements to be guaranteed
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Introduction: COVID-19 highlighted the significant criticalities of the NHS and recently the Italian Government approved the NRRP to relaunch its economy and at the same time promote health, sustainability and digital innovation. Specifically, M61 provides for the introduction of Community Healthcare Centers (CHCs), Community Hospitals (CHs) and Local Operative Centres (LOCs) with the aim of strengthening the healthcare services. Starting from MD 77/2022, a group coordinated by AGENAS and POLIMI developed the Metaproject for the CHCs, CHs and LOCs with the aim of supporting decision makers in defining the spatial features and the performances to be guaranteed.

Methods: For the elaboration of the general strategies of the CHCs, CHs and LOCs starting from the MD 77, the study was divided into: a) a survey in which the current national and international scenario regarding the territorial healthcare; b) a survey in which all the national and regional regulations have been analysed; c) a data analysis in which the inputs from the first two phases for the development of the Metaproject have been processed.

Discussion For the definition of the Metaproject, the functional program has been translated in a spatial one accompanied by the functional layouts. The various services have been organized by functional macro-areas and the definition for each of them in a synoptic framework which shows the performance approach and their features. Specifically, the different functions have been classified into homogeneous macro-areas by type of function to be provided with their functional layouts and the list of all the environmental units.
Conclusions: The study conducted aims at supporting the planning of these facilities in relation to the catchment area and their sizing. It will be necessary to define the location by evaluating the possibility of setting them up within existing hospitals.

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Optimizing the primary health care workforce to achieve timely healthcare that meets the population’s needs: Romania’s human resource in primary care

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Introduction: To contribute to universal health coverage and achieve the highest possible standard of health, health systems can only function with health professionals’ cooperation. The importance of primary care must be reemphasized, the infrastructure must be revitalized, and the delivery of care and payment models must be redesigned. Currently, the maldistribution of health workers in Romania and the unfavorable working circumstances provide significant issues for Romania’s health workforce. As a result, more and more people cannot access timely healthcare that meets their needs.

This study aims to investigate the Romanian healthcare workforce using the framework for the health labor market.

Methods: We triangulated secondary data from policy documents and other pertinent reports with data from the annual report on the Activity of Healthcare Facilities from 2009 to 2021.

Results: The overall number of physicians has grown since 2009, and there’s a trend toward an aging workforce. In 2021, the number of physicians aged 65 and above increased three times compared to 2009 (from 1,386 doctors to 4,306 doctors). In contrast, the proportion of doctors aged 25 to 34 increased 1.6 times in 2021 (from 14,428 doctors in 2009 to 23,454 in 2021). Regarding family medicine, it can be observed that in an interval of 13 years, the number of family doctors not only stagnated but even decreased, varying from 12,735 family physicians in 2009 to 12,430 family physicians in 2021, showing a decrease in the attractiveness of the family medicine specialization. In 2021, the discrepancy between the number of family doctors in urban and rural areas was substantial. Out of the total of 12,430 family physicians throughout the country, 8297 practiced in urban areas, while in the rural areas, their number decreased by half.

Conclusion: Further efforts are needed to improve primary care workforce distribution and planning throughout the country.

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Identification of priority action areas for improving romanian family doctors’ satisfaction and performance

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Introduction: We have been facing stressful situations and by the administrative burden, both of them correlated (negatively) with their work satisfaction. We have identified four areas of priority based on the attributes that are important but generate high dissatisfaction among Family Doctors: (1) The importance given to Family Doctors in the health system; (2) The efficiency of current rules and regulations, with direct impact on the time spent on administrative tasks and the amount of work required; (3) The relationship with the authorities; (4) The usefulness and frequency of required reporting, and the feedback received.

Conclusion: Family Doctors feel unheard and disrespected by the authorities, their job is pushed towards insignificance by the current laws while the existing rules and regulations generate a big deal of administrative burden. Initiating a real dialogue by the authorities would be a first step to improve existing situation.

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Factors associated with the implementation of an improved community health fund in the Ubungo Municipality Area, Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania

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Community-based health insurance schemes help households to afford healthcare services. This paper describes healthcare facilities and community factors that are associated with the Improved Community Health Fund (iCHF) scheme in the Ubungo district of Tanzania. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted using online questionnaires that were completed by healthcare providers and community members in public-owned healthcare facilities in the Ubungo Municipal Council district of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, between October and November 2021. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the chi-squared test of association. We found a statistically significant relationship between income level and satisfaction with the iCHF scheme. For community-related factors, income level was statistically significant in the level of involvement in iCHF implementation among local leaders. Further, income level was statistically significant in relation to community behavior/culture toward the iCHF. Occupation was statistically significant in iCHF implementation, iCHF premiums, and iCHF membership size. A statistically significant relationship was also found between income, iCHF membership size, and iCHF premiums. Moreover, people would be willing to pay the required premiums if the quality of the healthcare services under the iCHF scheme improves. Therefore, the government should allocate resources to reduce the challenges that are facing iCHF implementation, such as the preference for a user fee scheme over the iCHF, the issues that are faced by enrollment officers, and inadequate iCHF premiums and membership size.

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Dyspneic abdominal obesity and sociodemographic, clinical and nutritional factors in individuals with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis

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Background and Objectives: Dyspneic abdominal obesity (DAO) is an important marker for assessing nutritional status. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of DAO and to investigate its association with sociodemographic, clinical and nutritional factors in individuals with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis.

Methods: Cross-sectional study with 940 individuals undergoing hemodialysis in a metropolitan region in southeastern Brazil. DAO was defined by the combination of the presence of abdominal obesity indicated by the waist-to-height ratio and the reduction in muscle strength measured by handgrip strength. Binary logistic regression was performed to calculate the odds ratio (OR) and their respective confidence intervals (95% CI).

Results: DAO was present in 45.4% of the study population. It was found that adult (OR = 3.17, 95% CI 2.35, 4.28; p < 0.001) and overweight individuals (OR = 2.58; 95% CI 1.92, 3.47; p < 0.001) have more chances to present DAO. However, those who had the habit of having their meals outside at home (OR = 0.63, CI 95% 0.47, 0.88)
Facilitating policy, systems, and environment changes through community-based micro-funding in West Virginia, USA

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Background: Creating policy, systems, and environment changes (PSEs) is an evidence-based health promotion strategy supported by public health research. However, issues in facilitating understanding of PSEs have caused challenges with implementation. PSEs are crucial in West Virginia (WV) where only 50% of residents have access to physical activity opportunities, 12% are food insecure, and 10.2% have limited access to health care due to cost. In this case study, the WV health agency used micro-funding to encourage community-based organizations and health care systems to implement PSEs. This study reports the number of PSEs implemented and the extent grantees accurately identified their activities as PSEs.

Methods: The study sample is 61 grantees that received micro-funding. Resources and technical assistance (TA) processes were created to increase the capacity of grantees to implement and report PSEs. In one year, grantees were provided self-guided resources, and, in another year, grantees were provided self-guided resources and tailored TA. In their end-of-year evaluation reports, grantees were asked to identify their activities as P, S, or E. Study investigators independently coded reported activities and resolved discrepancies through consensus. Comparisons between the two years were made to determine the extent to which grantees accurately described their PSEs. Additionally, responses from 11 grantees who received funding in both years were analyzed to determine capacity to identify PSEs.

Results: Eighty-two percent of the activities implemented were identified as PSEs by the study investigators; the average cost per PSE was $941. Grantees receiving TA provided better results.

Macrostructural processes and their impact on the interprofessional proposal in mental health: a study in a city in the state of São Paulo, Brazil

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Background and Objective: Interprofessionalism has been identified as a way to achieve integrality in the Brazilian unified health system (sus), promoting specialties integration and complementarity of care in health teams, with special qualification in mental health and strengthening service's governance. However, its operationalization is threatened by macrostructural processes. Thus, the objective of this study was to analyze the influence of these processes in the implementation of practices aimed at interprofessionalism's exercise, investigating its potentialities and challenges as a strategy for promoting integrality in health.

Methods: This study derives from qualitative research, with the perspective of hermeneutic-dialectic. Data was obtained by two individual interviews, with mental health and primary care coordinators, and two focus groups, one with six professionals from a psychosocial care center (caps) and the other with three professionals from the family health support center (nasf) in a municipality in the state of São Paulo. Data analysis was performed using thematic analysis. Results: Data observed lack of financial, structural and human resources. This influences the team work process, making it difficult to carry out reflective practices and the possibility of integrated teamwork practice. The policies fragility that guarantee these practices feasibility and the management role on planning and evaluating strategies aimed at an integrated practice were also observed. Finally, the health crisis caused by the covid-19 pandemic exacerbated the difficulties previously faced, with the aggravation of population increased demand.

Conclusions: Results reinforce macrostructural aspects relevance in policies implementation in health teams routine, indicating that policies fragility, lack of resources and management planning impasses make it difficult to implement the integrality proposal. It is also concluded that the effects of the covid-19 pandemic exacerbated problems that were already present.
patients choice of "no rail". The study shows that independent patients with mobility and the ability to get up bed agreed with the nurses assessment that no railing was necessary. However, patients with cognition and mobility restriction are difficult choices and require the use of an instrument for evaluation such as the one in the study. Keywords: Patient Safety, Sidedrails, Accidental Fall.

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Quality and patient safety: experience report in the management of hospitals in the municipality of Rio De Janeiro

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Background and Objective: Risk management is the systemic and continuous application of policies and behaviors in the identification, analysis, evaluation, communication and control of risks and adverse events that affect the patient. Implementation strategies range from drafting protocols to implementing incident surveillance and monitoring systems. In this context, Ordinance S29 of the Ministry of Health (MS) regulates the implementation of Patient Safety Centres (NSP) in the hospital environment. The NSP must promote and support the implementation of actions aimed at patient safety, guided by International Safety Goals, which serve as alerts for the prevention of major health incidents. The objective of this study is to report the experience of the Implementation of Clinical Governance, focusing on risk management in Emergency Hospitals of the municipal health network of Rio de Janeiro. Methods: After diagnosis, the management model to be implemented in the Emergency Hospitals of Rio de Janeiro was defined – Care Centered on the Patient and Family with Risk Management; defined and structured the specialized human resource for strengthening the NSP and risk assessments; Forums were held to support the implementation of quality tools; applied Risk Mapping in the Hospital environment; implemented management support processes, such as the Safety Hudle; carried out periodic follow-up visits for the Continuous Improvement Cycle.

Results: In 06 months of implantation, 100% of the Units with registered NSP/MS are noted; Increased number of reports of adverse events and near misses; better performance in operational and care indicators, culminating positively in the patients journey in the hospital. Conclusions: The implementation of this Model could guide hospitals in building a safety culture, creating an educational environment that encourages patient care with fewer incidents and damage. Care risk management must be a basic premise, regardless of the mandatory rules and regulations. Descriptors: risk management, patient safety, health public

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Net Promoter Score (NPS) in the primary health care services in Brazil

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Background and Objective: User satisfaction is an important indicator of primary health care (PHC) services. The Net Promoter Score (NPS), originally proposed by Reichheld in 2003, has been adapted for use in health services in several countries in the world. The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) used it for the first time to evaluate primary health care services in the Unified Health System (SUS). Methods: IBGE used the reduced version for child users of the Primary Care Assessment Tool (PCAT) created by Starfield and Shi and validated by the Brazilian Ministry of Health and included NPS. Random cluster sample (n = 4,973 children) allowed comparing the overall PCAT score with NPS. NPS is a single metric that quantifies the response to the question: How likely are you to recommend this service? Three categories are identified and classified as ‘promoters’ (those who would definitely recommend and use the service again), ‘passives’ (who are broadly happy, but would not actively promote the service) and ‘detractors’ (who actively discourage others to experience the service). The Results of calculating this indicator ranges from -100 to +100. NPS can be classified as: (i) critical zone (-100 to 0), (ii) improvement zone, between 1 and 50; (iii) quality zone, between 51 and 75; (iv) excellence zone, between 76 and 100. Results: For all regions of Brazil, the NPS estimated by the IBGE is in the improvement zone, with important intra-regional differences in the Brazilian states. The higher the PCAT score, the greater the proportion of promoters in the NPS. Conclusions: Due to its simplicity of implementation in PHC services in Brazil, NPS could be incorporated in assessing user satisfaction.

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Sex education: determining factor for the intention to use the male contraceptive (Vasalgel)

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Background: Vasalgel is a new proposal in temporary contraceptive methods for men that shows clinical advantages in its use compared to female hormonal methods. Objective: To determine the factors associated with the intention to use Vasalgel. Methods: A cross-sectional, prospective study was carried out between August and December 2021, men residents of Veracruz aged between 20 and 34 years were included. The sexual machismo scale (Cronbach 0.91) and the Questionnaire on knowledge of responsible sexuality in young people (KR-20 = 0.57) were applied through Google Forms®. SPSS v22 software was used for data analysis, X2 test with Odds Ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI) and MannWhitney U test. assigning statistical significance with p<0.05.

Results: 446 men were included, 52.2% with a high level of knowledge about responsible sexuality, 41.3% knew about the "Vasalgel" method, after explaining about this method, 74.9% showed a positive intention to use it. The factors associated with the intention to use Vasalgel (OR/95%CI) were having a bachelor's degree or higher (OR 5.9/95% CI 3.1/5.9), being an atheist (2.6/1.1/5.9), having a girlfriend (2.7/1.5-5.0), having had two or more sex education courses (3/6.2/0.0-6.3), not having children (10/0.0/0.5-7.13), using condoms without methods by the partner (3.0/1/8.5-1.5), knowledge of responsible sexuality high (5/0.2/8.9.0), medium (0.02/0.003/0.1) and low (0.01/0.01-1.9), having with your partner (0.2/0.01-4.0), and sex education courses only in high school (0.1/0.044) all with p<0.05. The participants with the intention of using vasalgel obtained lower points on the sexual machismo scale, likewise, the patients with more sexual education obtained lower scores on the sexual machismo scale (p<0.05). Conclusions: The level of knowledge about sexuality and machismo represent changes in the attitude of patients to favor the intention of using Vasalgel, as well as the sources where this knowledge is generated.

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Reception in urgency and emergency services: ethical-political technology in the management of health care networks

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Background and Objective: The urgency and emergency services are submitted to heavy pressure due to the great demand and speed inherent to the care of acute conditions, generating criticism due to the difficulty of access and lack of information, where the relationships between users and workers are experienced in a scenario of precariousness of bonds and solidarity. In order to promote transformations in the quality of care, since 2009, the Municipal Health Secretary of Rio de Janeiro has bet on the "Reception" - one of the guidelines of the National Humanization Policy - as an important ethical component for the development of a network that aims to enhance life and human relationships, expressing attitude and action of inclusion towards the construction of mechanisms for access to services, ensuring care and quality of assistance. Methods: This work aims to report and analyze its implementation in the municipal hospitals, using the "analyzing flowchart" tool, the developed access indicators, and the results of the survey with relational technologies, sharing of care practices, and health management. Results and Conclusions: It is considered that the strategies and instruments used contribute significantly to guarantee the continuity of care and to qualify the health care network. Keywords: embracement, production of care, health management, flowchart
Workplace health promotion initiatives for Italian healthcare workers demonstrate an investment for workers, the organization and the society in the context of total worker health.

Salvatore Zaffina 1, Reparata Prinzio 1, Maria Vinci 1, Vincenzo Camisa 1, and the society in the context of total worker health

Workplace health Promotion Initiatives (WHPI) can successfully assist in addressing these labor-market difficulties. An Italian hospital has implemented a workplace strategy to improve the professional performance of healthcare personnel (HCWs). A multidisciplinary team directs WHPIs such as “Disability Management” (DM), which addresses developing impairments (e.g., chronic degenerative illnesses, oncological diseases), and “Help Point” (HP), which provides psychological support to overburdened HCWs. We provide findings about the economic effect of these two WHPIs. From July 2017 to December 2019, 131 HCWs were enrolled in DM and 35 HCWs in HP (September 2016-June 2019). Sickness absence days (SADs) in the 12-month period preceding and after WHPIs. Return on Investment (ROI) was calculated as the ratio of net profit to investment cost for the WHPIs management using SAD reduction accounting for profit. SADs dropped by 67% and 60% for DM and HP respectively, resulting in ROIs of 27.66 and 2.73 (p values: 0.001, and 0.05). Given the limited sample sizes, the results must be interpreted with care. Because of their instructional value, WHPIs constitute a “win-win” strategy for employees, businesses, and society. Public health policies should raise worldwide knowledge of the economic benefits of investing in improving employee’s well-being for the benefit of society as a whole, toward the global horizon of occupational salutogenesis.

Evaluation of health promoting activities by a culturally adapted “Self-Review Tool” in a Bulgarian university

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Background and Objective: The “Health Promoting University” initiative is still unknown in Bulgaria. There is no higher education institution with a strategy for health promotion with clear goals and objectives, officially embracing the principles of health promotion and implementing the initiative. The aim of the present study is to clarify the available conditions and scope of health promotion activities in a concrete Bulgarian university, applying an established tool for self-assessment of health promoting universities. Methods: The study was conducted in three phases at a medical university setting. The Self-Review Tool, a resource of the Healthy Universities network, was culturally adapted to the Bulgarian linguistic and cultural context, in the first phase. The opinion of students, academic and administrative staff on selected statements applicable to the target groups, was sought in the second phase. In the third stage representatives of the academic leadership and the students Council reached a consensus with a Delphi method on how to complete the self-review tool on behalf of the university community, after familiarization with the “voice” of the respondents from the second phase. Results: In total 673 respondents took part, representing 10% of all groups: 570 students, 77 academic staff, 21 employees, three members of Student Council and two university leaders. According to the final assessment, the university performed excellent in most of the criteria, except: stakeholder engagement (73%), food (73%) and corporate engagement with the health promotion principles (67%). Conclusions: The university has demonstrated capacity and real health promotion action, without the presence of an officially accepted policy at the institutional level and without the label “Health Promoting University”. Strategy, policy, leadership involvement are important factors but their absence is an insuperable obstacle for health promotion action.

Factors influencing exclusive breast feeding among children born to HIV positive mothers attending public health facilities in Western Ethiopia

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Objective: Physical activity and healthy nutrition can reduce the progression of type 2 diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease. Accordingly, copious interventions to increase such behavior have already been presented. However, such interventions are usually poorly described and there has not been much public scientific Discussion regarding their theoretical derivation. To promote such a Discussion, the theoretical derivation of a telephone-based health coaching intervention for patients with type 2 diabetes and coronary heart disease and the resulting intervention are presented.

Methods: The intervention is conceived as a combination of (1) the interaction between coaches and patients and (2) measures to ensure the quality of this interaction. The interaction between coaches and patients consists of (1) the style and (2) the contents of this interaction. The style of the coach-patient interaction is derived from Self-Determination-Theory and concretized using Motivational Interviewing techniques. The contents of the coach-patient interaction are derived from the Health Action Process Approach and concretized using Behavior Change Techniques.

Results: Material for guiding the coach-patient interaction has been produced. This material consists of 16 tools to be applied in the coaching sessions and guidelines for selecting the appropriate tool for each session. The quality assurance measures consist of a coach training program before and supervision sessions during the TBHC.

Conclusions: The theoretical derivation yielded an operable intervention. Both the process of derivation and the resulting intervention could prove useful for researchers designing similar interventions. The project upon which this abstract is based was funded by the Innovation Fund of the Federal Joint Committee under the funding code 01NV18033.

Theoretical derivation of a telephone-based health coaching intervention

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Factors influencing exclusive breast feeding among children born to HIV positive mothers attending public health facilities in Western Ethiopia

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Objective: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive women report confusion about the best feeding methods. Exclusive Breastfeeding (EBF) practices in HIV-positive mothers are sub-optimal in Ethiopia. This study aimed to identify the main factors influencing EBF among HIV-positive breastfeeding mothers.

A facility-based cross-sectional study was carried out from September 01, 2017, to June 30, 2018, among HIV-positive mothers with infants aged 6-23 months. Thirteen public health facilities (seven health centres and six hospitals) that provided anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services, found in three districts of Oromia, were randomly selected. Respondents were recruited by systematic random sampling techniques from these facilities using client registers as a sampling frame.

EBF is an outcome variable. Data were collected using face-to-face interviews with a pre-tested questionnaire and analysed using SPSS Version 20 for windows. Associations were declared at P < 0.05 by assuming Confidence Intervals did not cross ‘1 with corresponding 95%.

A total of 218 HIV-positive mothers were included in this study. Only 122 (56.0%) practised EBF in the first six months. The proportion of respondents who initiated EBF within the first hour of delivery was 134 (61.8%). The mean age of study participants was 28.6 years with SD + 4. Mothers’ having received advice on EBF [AOR 3, 95% CI (1.2-6.7)], disclosure of HIV status to someone close to them, including their husband [AOR 6, 95% CI (1.2-29.6)] and believing HIV can be transmitted during delivery [AOR 5.2, 95% CI (1.1-24.0)] were found to increase the likelihood of EBF practices among the study participants (P-value < 0.05).

In this study, only half of the mothers practised EBF for the first six months. Care providers should continue encouraging mothers to practice EBF in the first six months. Practices should be in place to curb the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission.

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that of the city of Cadmo, near Thebes, where it was extracted in antiquity. This heavy metal reacts easily with zinc and to a lesser extent with lead forming various compounds. The main routes of exposure for humans are diet and inhalation. Breathing low levels of Cd for many years (e.g. smokers) or consuming food and water contaminated at levels normally present in the environment (chronic exposure) can cause its accumulation in the body and lead to various pathological conditions, including hypertension. Our aim is to quantify the increase in blood pressure following chronic Cd exposure. Methods: The protocol of the review has been submitted in PROSPERO. The literature search has been carried out on 3 different databases: PubMed, Web of Science and Embase. We used as mesh-terms: "hypertension", "cadmium" and "blood pressure". We defined the following inclusion criteria according to PICOS statement: P = healthy adult population, I = exposure to cadmium, C = subjects not exposed to cadmium, O = variation of arterial blood pressure in relation to the cadmium dose to which one is exposed, S = observational studies (cohort, cross-sectional or case-control). We also plan to perform a dose-response meta-analysis whenever possible. Results: We found 678 articles, of which 95 duplicates. After removing these duplicates, we are scanning the abstract and full-text of the remaining 583 papers. Conclusions: The study is currently ongoing and its results will be presented at the Congress.

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People’s attitudes and health behavior based on their habits and experience versus scientific evidence

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Background and Objective: The pandemic years demonstrated huge overload of different information as well as misinformation about health. This enlightened people’s confusion in their approaches and health behavior which is the key determinant of human health. In order to select the most optimal actions in changes of unhealthy behavior the analysis of human reasoning is particularly relevant. The objective - to reveal the importance and influence of daily habits, experiences vs scientific evidence on health behavior. Methods: In this qualitative study the data were collected from eleven participants using semi-structured interviews lasting in average of 40 minutes. The main guidelines were prepared and informants were asked to tell in general about the daily behaviour and its impact on the health, pros and cons, the reasoning of changing unhealthy habits, awareness and application of scientific evidence, recommendations from health professionals. Data were analysed using inductive thematic analysis according to Braun and Clarke (2013). Results: The analysis revealed several themes. The personal sensory experiences are key determinants of human health behavioral choices. They can lead to both positive and negative health behavior. Habits are very important for choosing and changing health behaviors. They encourage repeated return to both negative and positive health behaviors. Habits are difficult to change. Pleasurable health behaviors, whether positive or negative, become habitual, sometimes addictive. People may not be fully aware of the role of habits in their health behavior choices. Changing health behaviors is challenging, especially in the long term. Scientific evidence has little relevance to health behavior. It can have an impact when the individual is ready to change behavior. The recommendations from health professionals and health policy makers are accepted if they are shared in an appropriate way.

Conclusions: People’s health choices are more influenced by their habits and experiences than by scientific evidence.

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A better lifestyle favors the adoption of integrative and complementary therapies: the Brazilian national health survey

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Background and objective: Physical activities, diet, and sedentary behavior are essential predictors in understanding the binomial lifestyle-health outcomes. Thus, a poor lifestyle may be associated with the demand for health services such as integrative and complementary therapies. This study aimed to investigate the association between clusters of lifestyle behaviors and adherence to integrative and complementary therapies in a representative sample of Brazilians.
Methods: A cross-sectional study with secondary data analysis from the 2019 National Health Survey. 90,814 Brazilians over 15 years of age were analyzed. Independent variables were lifestyle domains; the dependent ones were the adoption of adherence to integrative and complementary therapies in primary health care. Data were obtained through questionnaires and analysis by descriptive and inferential statistics. A Two-step cluster analysis was used to identify the clusters and their lifestyle profiles. The Rao-Scott chi-square test and logistic regression models were used for the inferential analysis.

Results: Three clusters were observed: the "Active-green diet" (26.73%; CI95%: 26.22 - 27.26), the "Inactive-health diet " (42.15; CI95%; 41.59 - 42.72), and the "At-risk" (31.11; CI95%; 30.54-31.69). Sedentary behavior was high to very high for cluster profiles. Individuals with an "Active-green diet" were more likely to adhere to integrative and complementary therapies (OR = 1.55; CI95%.: 1.34 – 1.81). Conclusions: A healthier lifestyle favors Brazilians choice for integrative and complementary therapies in the primary health care system. New studies are needed to understand whether there are inequities in access to complementary therapies in Brazil.

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Analysis of medicines provided by court order in a children's hospital in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
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Background and objective: The Brazilian Federal Constitution confers on health the status of a fundamental right of the citizen and duty to the State, marking an advance in the field of Public Health in the country and taking the first steps towards the creation of the Unified Health System (SUS). However, it’s in the interpretative divergences about how SUS managers must comply with the duties towards the creation of the Unified Health System (SUS). However, it’s in the interpretative divergences about how SUS managers must comply with the duties established in the laws that the judicial demand against public entities arises. The phenomenon of judicialization of health can be defined as the search for the Judiciary to ensure access to medicines and other health benefits not foreseen or unavailable in SUS. The analysis of the effects of this judicial demand on the hospital environment is still understudied. The objective of this work is to analyze the medications resulting from court warrants administered by the Institute of Pediatrics Martagão Gesteira, a university hospital in Rio de Janeiro, from May 2021 to May 2022.

Methods: This is a retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study carried out in the form of documentary research using as data sources the documents available in the hospital about the drugs administered in the period studied.

Results: Five drugs provided by court order were found, where flow analysis pointed to challenges for responsible health professionals and the need for new ways of mitigating threats, including the spread of new and re-emerging infections, and other risks, are essential. The focus is now to integrate human and animal health with environmental health and climate issues into One Health. The 17th World Congress on Public Health coincides with a time when the COVID-19 pandemic revealed the complex interconnectedness and interdependence of all living species in a shared environment. The pandemic was a wake-up call for the urgency to pay much more attention to the root causes of global risks and find new ways of mitigating threats, including the spread of new and re-emerging diseases. This is perhaps most important in the context of low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Heading into an uncertain future, Public Health policy reforms and enabling actions to address societal impacts (socio-economic, political, environmental), including climate change, emerging and re-emerging infections, and other risks, are essential. The focus is now to integrate human and animal health with environmental health and climate issues into One Health. With the theme being A world in turmoil. Opportunities to Focus on the Publics Health, the Congress provides a timely and unique opportunity for the global health community to work together, dismantling disciplinary and professional silos for interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary collaboration and capacity building to generate solutions in the Publics Health through the One Health approach. Foundation for Actions and Innovations Towards Health Promotion (FAITH), jointly with One Health for One Planet Education International (1HOPE) and the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIIT Kharagpur), would like to propose to work towards an agenda in the form of a policy paper on the topic of One Health, equally improving the health of humans, animals, and the environment? The debate will be between two teams, one for and one against the motion. Each team member of each side will speak for five minutes, thus allowing 10 minutes for each group. This will be followed by a rebuttal of 5 minutes per team. A 20 minutes Discussion period, “open cross-examination” time will follow, and then a 10-minute wrap-up. The teams will consist of experts in public health, Veterinary health, and social sciences/ Anthropology with geographical representation across world regions with the majority of speakers from low-middle income countries. Gender and age balance with appropriate representation of young professionals and female speakers are also ensured. Specific Aims/ Objectives: 1. To raise awareness regarding the difficulties for equally improving human, animal, plant, and environmental health through synergistic and holistic One Health approaches, particularly in the context of the LMICs. 2. To discuss the ethical dilemmas that originate from policies and One Health strategies in zoonotic disease control, antimicrobial resistance, etc., focusing on the LMICs. 3. To discuss the ethical dilemmas of policies and One Health strategies in zoonotic disease control, antimicrobial resistance, etc., in LMICs. 3. How can we move forward and address the problems of One Health in LMICs in an equitable manner?

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Developing a critical global public health agenda for traditional, complementary and integrative health care
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Background: A wide range of practices not historically associated with biomedicine constitute traditional, complementary and integrative health care (TCIH) and are prevalent in all cultures across the globe. The 2018 Declaration of Astana on primary health care acknowledges the need to include traditional and complementary medicine knowledge and technologies in the delivery of primary health care. The World Health Assembly has also called member states to integrate TCIH into national healthcare systems, providing the base for the development of international frameworks such as the World Health Organization’s Traditional Medicine Strategy, the framework on integrated, people-centred health services, and the One Health Strategy. The inclusion of TCIH of international agreements governing public health is significant, however member states have noted difficulties in implementation and insufficient guidance to assist appropriate integration of TCIH into their national health services, while ensuring its quality, safety and efficacy. This is compounded by the fact that to date there has been little attention on developing a public health agenda around TCIH. TCIH holds many potential challenges and opportunities for addressing current and future public health concerns at local, regional and global levels. This workshop will facilitate an inclusive debate amongst all participants regarding the necessity and benefits of advancing a critical public health agenda focused on TCIH. Maximizing the potential of TCIH approaches, minimizing risks, and understanding how they can synergistically intersect with biomedicale perspectives is required to ensure the sustainability of health systems and the achievement of the Astana Declaration’s goals and SDG Goal 3. The workshop will follow an innovative mix of brief introductory presentations and town-hall style discussions/Q & A format whereby presenters will introduce brief overviews of multi-disciplinary perspectives upon this topic on issues such as recognition and regulation of traditional knowledge, medical pluralism, regional perspectives from Africa and Latin America, and Indigenous and migrant health perspectives. Participants will be able to question and discuss the various disciplinary perspectives, opportunities and next steps for the public health agenda of TCIH.

Objectives: The workshop aims to help instigate and advance critical public health thinking around TCIH, how it can contribute to our understanding of pressing global health challenges, and how issues of TCIH safety, quality, equity and effectiveness can be addressed. Workshop participants will have learned the essential features
of a critical public health approach to TCH as well as being introduced to the fundamental issues, opportunities and challenges of investigating this topic at the local, national, regional, and global levels. 

Key questions: * What are the key and emerging areas of focus for developing a critical public health agenda on TCH for health promotion and maintenance, disease management, and rehabilitation that manifest? * What multidisciplinary approaches and multilevel collaborations are needed to achieve a critical public health agenda for TCH? * What collaborative platforms, such as the creation of a TCH Working Group at the WFPHA, are fundamental to advance a global critical public health agenda, facilitate dialogue, exchanges, and collaboration among stakeholders of the several world regions to ensure safety, quality and efficacy when integrating TCH?

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**Plumbing poverty, plumbing violence: water security, gender based violence, and SGD 6**

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This paper asserts achieving health and wellbeing for all by 2030 (SDG 3) is not possible without first attaining universal access to safe water and adequate sanitation (SDG 6) and neither is possible without SDG 5 (empowering women). Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) is recognized as an important pathway to health and wellbeing. Despite progress made in Low-and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs), inequities exist across space and place. Furthermore, inequalities in WaSH access heighten women’s vulnerability to violence when meeting their WaSH needs. Several methods were used to address this research problem (international document review; systematic literature review; in-depth interviews with immigrants to Canada from Ghana - one of the poorest and water stressed areas of sub-Saharan Africa - to explore perceptions of WaSH experiences over the lifespan). The policy review revealed virtually no mentions of protection of women and girls from GBV in the context of water security. The systematic review of the literature informed a taxonomy of four types of GBV related to water security: physical, sexual, psychosocial and structural. The interview Results revealed participants’ perceptions and experiences of water-related GBV are socially and context-dependent, organized around the four dimensions of water-related violence. These dimensions are not mutually exclusive and are experienced through multiple scales of gender and power relations from the household to the community level. These relationalities are important determinants of WaSH inequities and influence the extent to which women’s bodies are subjected to violence or protected from it. Expressions of violence in the search for adequate WASH represents a significant barrier to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The global community of WaSH practitioners, policymakers, and public health actors has yet to adequately address women’s vulnerability; there is much work to be done across all spatial scales, from the local to the global.

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**Effectiveness of household measures for the disinfection of water for human consumption in the context of Santarém, Pará, Amazônia, Brazil**

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Background: In the Amazon region, cities like Santarém, state of Pará, still lack water treatment plants to serve the entire population. In these cities, the water is collected from wells and distributed to the population without treatment. There are also places where the drinking water comes from the Tapajós River on the surface. In this context, disinfection measures for domestic water are important to preserve its potability and avoid undesirable health effects. Objective: The present study experimentally evaluated the effect of household measures on the elimination of Escherichia coli (E.coli) in water samples. The techniques evaluated for this work were: (i) 2.5% sodium hypochlorite; (ii) boiling; (iii) ceramic filter and (iv) sun exposure. The samples were tested, combining different concentrations of E.coli (between 03 and 100 colony forming units/100 mL). Results: The results showed that the household disinfection measures were effective in eliminating E.coli, with the exception of the ceramic filter, where even after filtration, the water samples were positive for E.coli growth. Conclusions: Considering that the distribution of treated water does not reach the majority of the population living in Santarém and also in peri-urban areas such as quilombos and riverside communities, the use of measures such as 2.5% sodium hypochlorite, boiling and sun exposure can favor health promotion and decrease the occurrence of outbreaks of waterborne diarrheal diseases.

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**What happened to the M. chimaera contamination of the heater cooler units? An underestimize risk**

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Background: A global outbreak of invasive Mycobacterium chimaera infections has occurred since 2015 in patients undergoing open chest cardiac surgery. Currently, 15 cases has been reported in Italy. The Ministry of Health issued in 2019, the document contain the recommendations for the prevention of M.chimaera infection, including clinical surveillance and microbiological monitoring of HCUs. In Decree 3822/2019, the Tuscany Region issued recommendations for microbiological surveillance by applying both the cultural and biomolecular methods in order to detect early contamination by M. chimaera Aim: verify the use of a PMA-Real-Time PCR technique, to assess the efficacy of the disinfection procedure applied to the HCUs and to evaluate the presence of viable but non-culturable state of M.chimaera after water treatment.
Methods: In two Tuscan cardiac surgery centers, water samples collected from HCUs were analyzed according to the regional protocol. All samples were treated by BLU-V Viability PMA kit (Qiagen Germantown, MD, USA), according to manufacturer instruction. The extraction and Real-Time was performed using QIAamp DNA Mini Kit a QuantiNova PCR kit (Qiagen), respectively, to amplify a sequence of the ITS5 region.
Results: From November 2018 to July 2019, 24 HCUs were monthly sampled (n. 11 3T and n. 3 IT LivaNova, n. 1 TCM-Sarns Terumo and n. 9 HCU40 Maquet) for a total of 82 samples. M.chimaera was detected in 12/82 (15%) (strain CP015272.1). From 2020-2022, with the replacement of all HCUs Livanova with HCUs Maquet, 100% (102/102) of the samples resulted negative by culture method, but 20.5% (21/102) of which were positive by PMA-Real Time PCR.
Conclusions: The presence of VBCN state in disinfected HCUs Results in an overestimation of the disinfection efficacy and the resuscitation/regrowth of the VBCN in the HCU water system could further increase the infection risks in patients undergoing open chest cardiac surgery.

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**The shape of water - preliminary data from a cluster of patients infected by Mycobacterium saskatchewanense in Haemodialysis setting in Emilia-Romagna, Northern Italy**

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Background and Objective: Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) are common environmental contaminants and, as opportunistic pathogens, they can colonize/infect immunocompromised patients. Our work Aims to report the
main features of a cluster of haemodialysis patients infected by Mycobacterium saskatchewanense, and to describe the infection prevention and control (IPC) strategies implemented accordingly.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive analysis of data coming from the infectious diseases data stream of the Emilia-Romagna Region. Spectrometric and DNA-sequencing analyses in ultrafiltered liquid were done in the regional reference laboratory, while cultures were performed in the local hospital laboratory.

Results: Between 04/01/2022 and 18/07/2022, a cluster of 6 patients (3 males and 3 females, median age 63.5 years) with positive blood culture for Mycobacterium saskatchewanense was reported in two HUB hospitals of the Region Emilia-Romagna, Northern Italy. All patients underwent online haemodiafiltration before the symptom’s onset; water samples from the dialysis machines’ ultrafilters also tested positive. The key clinical features reported were varied, including weight loss, anaemia, gastrointestinal symptoms, cough, night sweats, recurrent fever of unknown origin. In addition, common findings were cytopenia, increased blood levels of systemic inflammation markers, splenomegaly, osteo-medullary granulomas, and pulmonary pathologic imaging.

Conclusions: The application of the best IPC strategies (clinical and environmental surveillance, switch to traditional haemodiafiltration and heat disinfection...) is currently supervised by a regional interdisciplinary team, and preliminary data indicate positive outcomes. As a precaution, considering the extreme fragility of haemodialysis patients, a constant epidemiological monitoring based on clinical and diagnostic criteria is still in place, and regular environmental sampling is being performed.

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The water safety plan for the control and prevention of waterborne diseases in a hospital of Southern of Italy

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Background and Objective: Water Safety Plan (WSP), introduced by the WHO in 2004, represents an integrated approach and a control system based on site-specific risk analysis extended to entire water chain. It marks a fundamental step to improve the quality of water and protect human health according to the new Directive (EU) 2020/2184 on the quality of water intended for human consumption. The aim of our study was implementing a WSP in order to guarantee safety and good water quality in the internal distribution networks of the biggest hospital in the Apulia region (Southern Italy).

Methods: From January 2020 to March 2022, a microbiological monitoring programme was carried out in the water network (hot and cold water) of two hospital pavilions (A and B). Overall, a total of 3,677 water samples was analyzed for Legionella pneumophila and Pseudomonas aeruginosa detection. The results were compared with those obtained before, during and after the WSP implementation.

Results: The verification monitoring revealed a progressive increasing of compliant samples for Legionella pneumophila from 76.6% up to 99.5% and from 66.4 up to 98.9% for Pavilion A and B respectively. After the water system renewal, the number of positive samples for Pseudomonas aeruginosa increased from 3.6% to 13.6% and from 3.1 to 48.7% for Pavilions A and B, respectively, with a load higher than the initial one. This contamination was totally removed by local treatments of the internal water distribution system.

Conclusions: In both pavilions, the WSP brought to a reduction of Legionella pneumophila risk, thanks to the control measures adopted, removal of dead branches and constant flushing at terminal points. The presence of Pseudomonas aeruginosa was probably caused by the manipulation of water network and the detachment of the biofilm, removed subsequently by hyperchlorinization and flushing treatments at the water terminal outlet points.

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India’s achievement towards sustainable development goal 6 (Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All) in the 2030 agenda

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Background: Clean water and sanitation are global public health issues. Safe drinking water and sanitation are essential, especially for children, to prevent acute and chronic illness death and sustain a healthy life. The UN General Assembly announced the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets for the 2030 Agenda on 25 September 2015. SDG 6 is very important because it affects other SDG (1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 14 and 15). The present study deals with the national and state-wise analysis of the current status and to access deficiency of India’s achievement towards SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation for all) for the 2030 agenda based on targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.6 from 2012 to 2020.

Materials and Methods: Data of different indicators of SDG 6 are collected from different secondary sources - NSS 69th (2012) and 76th (2018) round; CGWB annual report 2018-2019 and 2016-2017; NARSS (2019-20); SBM-Grameen (2020). To understand overall achievement towards SDG 6 in the 2030 agenda, the goal score (arithmetic mean of normalised value) has been calculated.

Major Findings

According to NSS data, 88.7% of Indian households had enough drinking water from primary drinking water sources throughout the year, while 78.9% of households had access to toilet facilities in 2018. As per the 2019-2021 goal score for States and UTs in rural India based on SDG 6 indicator, SDG 6 achieve States and UTs (100%) are Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Conclusion: Drinking water and sanitation for all ensure a healthy life. It is a matter of concern for the government, policymakers, and people to improve the condition where the goal score and indicator value of SDG 6 are low.

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Healthcare associated infections in a neonatal intensive care unit before and during COVID-19

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Background and Objective: Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are a frequent complication in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). Hospital policies caused by COVID-19 pandemic may have played a role in HAIs development. The aim of this study was to describe and characterize over time the occurrence of HAIs in a NICU at the Policlinico Umberto I in Rome both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: All infants of all birth weight (BW) classes with > 2 days in the NICU, admitted from January 2018 to December 2021, were included. To assess the effect of the pandemic, we compared surveillance data from 2018-2019 with those from 2020-2021. Infections were defined using standard Centers for Disease Control and Prevention definitions.

Results: We included 513 infants, 274 admitted in 2018-2019 and 239 between 2020-2021. NICU stay in days was similar in the two periods (14.4 and 15.3 respectively) but the number of patients who died in 2018-2019 (N=13) was almost double that of 2019-2020 (N=7). Overall 27 infections were recorded in the post-pandemic period compared to 9 recorded in the previous period, mainly central line-associated bloodstream infections (7’ vs 3.0’, p=0.043), followed by ventilator-associated pneumonias (3.0’ vs 0.4’, p=0.019). The incidence density of device-associated infections was higher in patients with lower BW class in both periods analyzed. Multivariable analysis showed that the year of hospitalization, 2020 and 2021, respectively, was the main risk factor associated with the occurrence of an HAI episode in the NICU (2020, aHR: 9.21, 95' CI: 1.41–60.41; 2021, aHR: 9.30, 95’ CI: 1.45–59.53).

Conclusion: Results indicate that patient management may have influenced the occurrence of HAIs during the pandemic. This reinforces the importance of the HA surveillance protocol in the NICU, which monitors microbiologic isolates and medical device use for all BW classes of infants.

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Identification and management of a toxic anterior segment syndrome hospital cluster

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Background and Objective: Toxic anterior segment syndrome (TASS) is a sterile inflammatory syndrome with uncertain etiology, following cataract surgery. From October to December 2021 we observed a TASS cluster in our eye surgery department.

To prevent further cases and understand the cause, a multi-level intervention was planned, based on environmental hygiene monitoring, personnel reeducation and a checklist-based data collection, investigating the major variables of the procedure.

Methods: Both data from the checklist and medical records were gathered. A case-control statistical analysis, searching for significant correlations between variables and the subsequent onset of TASS cases, was carried out by calculating the binary logistic regression, using IBM SPSS on the data thus obtained. A p-value < 0.05 was accepted as significant.

Results: All environmental monitoring, including surfaces and climatic variables such as air temperature, humidity, airflow and air exchange, fell within the range of the normative standards.

Between cases (17) and controls, 131 records were consulted. The variables related to operators and patients showed no correlations with the onset of TASS, whilst, among the instrumental and procedural variables, the logistic regression highlighted the use of an enzymatic detergent in the sterilization procedure as the main risk factor (aOR 9.47; 95% CI 1.06 – 84.28).

Conclusion: Following this analysis, the enzymatic detergent was removed from the surgical tools sterilization process. One year later, no other cases of TASS were registered alongside no ocular infections following the procedure.

The limited sample size and the need to find a quick solution for the cluster are the main issues of the study, since the multiple levels of intervention may have had overlapping effects. On the other hand, this can prove the effectiveness of a real-world, evidence-based, multi-level approach and give further evidence on this syndrome management.

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Artificial intelligence vs conventional models to predict risk contamination of Legionella in the water network of an Italian hospital pavilion

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Background and Objective: Periodic monitoring of Legionella in hospital water network allows to take preventive actions to be taken to avoid legionellosis risk of patients and health professionals. The aim of study was to verify the effectiveness of innovative vs conventional model to predict Legionella contamination risk in a hospital water supply.

Methods: In the period February 2021- October 2022, water samplings for Legionella spp were carried out in the rooms of a hospital pavilion (89.9%), located in Apulia region, southern Italy. Fifty-six different parameters regarding structural aspects, water supply points, network maintenance, sampling method, atmospheric temperature were collected. Machine learning and Poisson regression models were tested, in order to predict water network contamination by Legionella. Models were built with 70% of the dataset and tested with the remaining 30%, evaluating accuracy, sensitivity and specificity. All models have been developed with R program.

Results: Overall, 1,053 water samples were analysed and 57 (5.4%) resulted positive for Legionella. Among different tested machine learning models, the most efficient had an input layer (56 neurons), a hidden layer (30 neurons), and an output layer (2 neurons). The accuracy was 93.4%, sensitivity 43.8%, and specificity 96%.

Regression model had accuracy 82.9%, sensitivity 20.3% and specificity 97.3%. Combination of the models resulted in 79.1% accuracy, 22.4% sensitivity, 98.4% specificity. The combination models included 79% of the “really” positive samples in prediction of Legionella presence. The most important parameters influencing the model resulted: type of water network (hot/cold), replacement of valve filters and atmospheric temperature.

Conclusion: Tested models gave excellent results of accuracy and specificity, with low sensitivity. The combination of models have a good reliability in setting controls of the hospital water network. Future studies are required to extend the dataset including analysis in other pavilions of the hospital, in order to improve model’s performance.

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Outbreak of omphalitis cases in new-borns in a tertiary hospital in Madrid. Epidemiological multiple case study

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Background objective

On the 17/10/22, the Neonatology Service alerted the Preventive Service of a subjective increase in cases of omphalitis in newborns since the beginning of September. An epidemiological investigation was carried out to confirm the existence of an epidemic outbreak, determining the risk factors and indicating control measures.

Methods: The cumulative incidence of omphalitis during the epidemic period (September-October 2022) was compared with that of the same period in 2021 (control period). A descriptive study of the cases, a hygienic review and an environmental microbiological study (equipment, antisepsics, surfaces, water) including hand-prints were carried out.

Results: The incidence of omphalitis in the epidemic period (5.6% IC: 2.8%–11.2%, 7 cases) was higher than the incidence in developed countries (0.7%), detecting a statistically significant difference (p-value 0.004) with that observed during the control period (0.45% IC: 0.01%–2.5%, 1 case).

All cases occurred in newborns without perinatal risk factors for omphalitis and during the first 6 days from birth. The most frequently isolated microorganisms were faecal and urinary flora.

During the epidemic period there were no changes in techniques, antisepsics, procedures, equipment, materials, personnel, infrastructure and organization of the Obstetrics Service except for the use of a new model of diaper. Incorrect hand-prints sample amounted to 19 (95% IC: 75.1%–99.9%) while there were 76 correct environmental samples (88.6% IC: 79.7%–94.3%).

No new cases were registered since the hygienic education carried out to correct the detected deficits.

Conclusion: Our research suggests that poor adherence to hand hygiene protocols and inappropriate use of the new diaper may have contributed to an increased incidence of nosocomial omphalitis.

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A new efficient antibacterial nanohybrid obtained by direct conjugation of titania and silver nanoparticles

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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the urgent need to find sustainable systems for disinfection, reducing biocides pollution. Titania nanoparticles (TiO2NPs) and their hybrids with inorganic metals, such as silver, revealed antimicrobial activity. TiO2NPs are excellent candidates against bacteria and fungi, while AgNPs showed high antibacterial properties.

To find sustainable systems for disinfection, reducing biocides pollution, a new antibacterial nanohybrid was obtained by direct conjugation of titania and silver nanoparticles.

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A new efficient antibacterial nanohybrid obtained by direct conjugation of titania and silver nanoparticles

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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the urgent need to find sustainable systems for disinfection, reducing biocides pollution. Titania nanoparticles (TiO2NPs) and their hybrids with inorganic metals, such as silver, revealed antimicrobial activity. TiO2NPs are excellent candidates against bacteria and fungi, while AgNPs showed high antibacterial properties.

To find sustainable systems for disinfection, reducing biocides pollution, a new antibacterial nanohybrid was obtained by direct conjugation of titania and silver nanoparticles.
AgNPs-3MPS were performed under controlled conditions on a gram-negative bacterium, Escherichia coli (105 CFU/mL), and a gram-positive one, Staphylococcus aureus (104 CFU/mL), exposed for 25 minutes in the presence of visible light and in the dark.

Results: Spectroscopic and morphology characterisations demonstrated the successful silanisation of commercial TiO2NPs and AgNPs decoration, supporting their coating on different materials. The synthesized nanohybrids stability, size, morphology, and chemical composition were also demonstrated. In vitro, studies on TiO2NPs showed over 70% reduction in bacterial load. TiO2NPs-AgNPs showed over 99.9% reduction (p=0.05) for both strains, even at a 3 logs dilution of the compounds and regardless of light.

Conclusions: Photocatalytic systems based on the combination of TiO2NPs with noble metals represent a novel strategy to generate matrices or surfaces with an antimicrobial activity enhanced by light without the need for biocides and disinfecting protocols. The pair-matched analysis data using Sign test showed a relevant reduction of microbial load after UV-C treatment (p<0.0005).

Conclusion: UV-C confirmed its effectiveness in reducing microbial contamination on high-touch surfaces and could represent a valid method to improve cleaning and disinfecting protocols.

Methods: A 2-month prospective cross-over study was performed at the Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery ward of Pisa teaching hospital (Italy) from April 14th to June 16th 2021. 160 high-touch surfaces were sampled for total microbial load three times: before and after performing standard cleaning and disinfecting protocol and after UV-C treatment in 2 Surgery rooms (Sr), 1 ICU room (ICU) and 1 Patient room (Pr) occupied by 1 patient colonized by carbapenemase-producing Klebsiella pneumoniae.

Results: After Standard Protocol we observed a reduction of the number of contaminated surfaces (Sr: -25%, ICUr: -12%; Pr: -5%) and a reduction of the mean microbial load (Sr: -45%, ICUr: -63%) except for Pr (+130%). After UV-C treatment, the number of contaminated surfaces (Sr: -66%, ICU: -75%, Pr: -100%) and the mean microbial load (Sr: -83%, ICU: -86%; Pr: -100%) decreased further in every setting. The 95% of surfaces received a dose >200 mJ/cm2, the rest received a dose >50 mJ/cm2.

Globally, standard protocol in association with UV-C treatment reduced the number of contaminated surfaces (Sr: -74%, ICU: -78%; Pr: -100%) and the mean microbial load (Sr: -91%, ICU: -95%; Pr: -100%). The pair-matched analysis data using Sign test showed a relevant reduction of microbial load after UV-C treatment (p<0.0005).

Conclusion: UV-C confirmed its effectiveness in reducing microbial contamination on high-touch surfaces and could represent a valid method to improve cleaning and disinfecting protocols.

Evaluation of correct hand hygiene for preventing healthcare associated infections: A study among healthcare workers at A.O.R.N. Cardarelli
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Background and Objective: “World Hand Hygiene Day” focuses attention on the importance of correct hand washing, useful for preventing healthcare associated infections (ICA) and antibiotic resistance. This year the Healthcare Related Infections Committee of the AORN Cardarelli of Naples organized the Day Corporate hand washing, with the aim of verifying the correct procedure with the “pedagogical box” which, through the use of fluorescent gel, allows to evaluate the correct adherence to the procedure.

Methods: The study was carried out between June and October 2022 using an evaluation form self-administered by participants. The questions were asked about socio-demographic information, presence of long and/or painted nails, any jewels worn, quantity of gel taken, rubbing time, disinfected parts (fluorescent) and non (dark). The study population consisted of 463 subjects (medical doctors, nurses and social health operators) in 30 Operating Units of the AORN Cardarelli of Naples. At the end of the training event, material relating to the hands’ washing procedure was distributed.

Results: The unsanitized parts were mostly back and thumb. 49% of participants were nurses, 27% has long and lacquered nails, 37% wore bracelets/rings, 90% disinfected within the proper time. Overall only 27% carried out the correct method and management of hands. The majority of participants who have applied the correct method were male, the average age was 50-65 years, most were nurses. According to the WHO the minimum standard of expected consumption is equal to 450 litres/month e at least 20 litres/1000 days of hospitalisation. In the AORN Cardarelli, gel consumption in 2021 was 571 liters per month and 25 litres/1000 days of hospitalization, indicative values for the control of infections.

Conclusion: Public health efforts and education campaigns regarding the importance of hand hygiene are needed for prevent the transmission of infections and contrast antibiotic resistance.

The impact of covid-19 pandemic on healthcare associated infections in intensive care units: findings from the spin-uti project
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Resveratrol reverts tolerance and restores susceptibility to chlorhexidine and benzalkonium in gram-negative bacteria, gram-positive bacteria and yeasts
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1. Introduction: The spread of microorganisms causing health-care associated infection (HAI) is contributed by their intrinsic tolerance to a variety of biocides used as antiseptics or disinfectants. The aim of the study was to: (i) analyze the susceptibility to CHX and BZK biocides in a panel of reference strains and clinical isolates of Gram-negative bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria and yeasts; (ii) identify non-toxic compounds, which can restore susceptibility to CHX and BZK in the above pathogens.

2. Materials and Methods: MIC (mg/L) and MBC (mg/L) values of CHX and BZK were determined by a broth microdilution method. In vitro combination studies were carried out using the checkerboard method. The combined effects were determined by calculating the fractional inhibitory concentration (FIC) index.

Results: The natural monomeric stilbenoid resveratrol (RV) from 32 to 256 mg/L decreased dose-dependently CHX MIC and MBC in 33 selected strains, while not restored CHX susceptibility in Klebsiella pneumoniae ATCC 700603, all Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Candida spp. strains. RV up to 128 mg/L decreased dose-dependently BZK MIC and MBC, but not restored BZK susceptibility in 3 Burkholderia spp., Enterococcus cloacae ATCC 13047, K. pneumoniae ATCC 700603, Stenotrophomonas maltophilia K279 and all P. aeruginosa strains. Furthermore, CHX and BZK combination in the presence of RV at 64 mg/L restored CHX or BZK susceptibility in all strains and showed a synergic in 20 out 21 strains and additive effect in 1 out 21 strains.

4. Conclusions: A synergic microbicidal effect was observed when the two biocides were combined in RV in a panel of Gram-negative bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria and yeasts. RV reverts tolerance and restores susceptibility to CHX and BZK in the majority of microorganisms. The combination of RV, CHX and BZK may represent a useful strategy to maintain susceptibility to biocides in several nosocomial pathogens.

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Pre-post study on the microbiome profile of a water network treated with hydrogen peroxide in an italian hospital
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Background and Objective: A range of on-site physical and chemical treatments for secondary disinfection have been proposed with the aim of controlling microbial water contamination, differing in effectiveness, application methods (in continuous and shock), costs and management. Each method can modify the composition of the bacterial community of water systems. Nowadays, Bioinformatics and Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) technologies offer high-throughput, rapid and accurate methods of determining all cultivable and non-cultivable bacteria within a water distribution system. Our study aims to characterise the microbial community pre-post introduction of a continuous hydrogen peroxide disinfection system applied in the hot water network of an Italian hospital for Legionella control.

Methods: pre-post study is performed. The main building includes 10 blocks fed by the same water plant. Municipal cold water, cold and hot hospital water before treatment and after 1, 6 and 12 months are analysed for microbiome characterization by 16S amplicon sequencing. Here, we present the pre-treatment and post-one-month results.

Results: A total of 32 samples was collected: 14 cold water and 18 hot water samples (9 before treatment and 9 after 1 month). Cold water bacterial profiles at genus level did not vary significantly between the two sampling sessions. On the contrary, the hot water profiles differed between pre-treatment and post-one-
month treatment samples. Before treatment the two most abundant genera were Sphingorhabdus and Thermus, while after one month were Porphyrlobacter and Blastomonas. Conclusion: Determining the microbial profiles of hospital water networks through 16S amplicon sequencing is a promising approach for Public Health. Important strength of our study is the pre-post treatment approach to investigate the possibility of bacterial community due to hydrogen peroxide disinfection. Moreover, over time monitoring allows to evaluate microbiome stability in the treated water.

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Water, sanitation, and behavioral education strategies for neglected infectious diseases in the amazonian indigenous context: a scoping review
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Background: Neglected infectious diseases (NIDs) are a group of conditions prevalent mainly in tropical areas, where they mostly affect impoverished communities and disproportionately affect women and children. The implementation of strategies for the control of these diseases is too costly for health systems such as the Colombian one. Therefore, empowering indigenous communities in the Amazon could help to improve the control of these diseases in the region.

Objective: To identify the different educational and pedagogical strategies that could be implemented in the Amazon indigenous context to achieve the best results in the teaching of the BEST framework, WASH water, and basic sanitation and diagnosis and treatment of NIDs.

Methods: Following PRISMA ScR guidelines, the search was oriented in three competencies: a) Knowledge of the WASH strategy b) Knowledge of the BEST framework c) Appropriate diagnosis and treatment for trachoma, geohelminthiasis and ectoparasites. The protocol was registered in the OSF DOI:10.17605/OSF.IO/ZXQ9. Five databases were used. The selection criteria were 1) Component related to health education strategies; 2) Indigenous communities; 3) Amazon region; and 4) They were oriented in one of the three related competencies.

Results: 8 articles met the inclusion criteria; 2 were referred to the BEST Framework, 4 articles to WASH, and 2 to the diagnosis and treatment of NIDs.

Conclusion: There is insufficient information related to educational or pedagogical strategies in the Amazonian indigenous context for the BEST framework, WASH water and basic sanitation, and diagnosis and treatment of NIDs. The educational strategies related to the BEST framework assume the existence of theoretical bases but no practical implications. Concerning WASH, water, and basic sanitation, the most used educational strategy was the talking map and the co-creation of a community newspaper. While concerning the diagnosis and treatment of NIDs there was no related information for the Amazonian indigenous context.

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Airborne microbiological contamination: are there too many people in operating rooms?
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Background and objective: Adequate operating room ventilation and air filtration are essential measures to prevent surgical site infections and reduce hospital stays and healthcare expenditures. In addition, the number of operators present and adherence to procedures regarding door opening also have a bearing on the level of air contamination in the room. The aim of our study is to assess how much the number of operators and the opening of doors during surgery affects airborne microbiological contamination.

Methods: The data were extrapolated from reports of operational controls conducted in the operating rooms of the Santa Maria Alle Scotte Polyclinic from 2018 to 2021. The number of colonies incubated at 22°C and 36°C, collected with SAS (Surface Air System) samplers, was related by Pearson's linear correlation to previous day data. In Canada, these decisions are made by local public health officials. Decisions about whether to post a beach as safe for swimming are based on the number of colonies incubated at 22°C correlated with air changes (R=0.33; P=0.001). In contrast, those incubated at 36°C were correlated with air changes (R=0.40; P=0.05). In conclusion, the number of operators and air changes have emerged to be important factors for the contamination of the hospital theatres. Further analysis, including other variables such as the type of ventilation (laminar or turbulent) and pressure gradients (between indoor and outdoor environments), are in progress to better describe the level of contaminations.

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A case report of 3 saporchaete clavate disseminated infections in hematological patients at irccs ospedale poli clinico san martino, genoa, liguria, north-west Italy
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Background: Saporchaete clavata is a rare emerging pathogen causing invasive fungal infections in immunocompromised patients. More than 90% of these infections have been reported in patients with hematological malignancies and are associated with high mortality rates (about 50%) in vulnerable patients. The transmission isn't defined, but the available literature describes orofecal transmission as the most common source of infection (ext. contaminated medical devices, dishes, dairy products). Here we report 3 cases of fungal infections due to S.clavata, observed in 3 patients admitted to hematopoietic cell transplantation and cell therapies Unit of IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, Genoa, Liguria, north-west Italy, between July and September 2022.

Methods: We created an Excel database with positive patients for S.clavata: we investigated the clinical characteristics of the subjects, the details of the hospitalization, the transplant date and the date of infection.

Results: Three positive cases for S.clavata were observed in a 50-day period in three hematological patients (mean age 60), all undergoing allogeneic stem cell transplantation during hospitalization. Two cases tested positive for S.clavata in blood culture and died within an average of 9 days of detection. The discharged patient presented positivity only to nasopharyngeal swab. All patients had persistent neutropenia and two of them had been treated with cytarabine and two of them had mucositis. The patients had been treated with micafungin and levofloxacin in the period prior to testing positive. The recovery rooms were single and distant from each other.

Conclusions: It’s important to investigate the emerging S.clavata as healthcare associated infection because of its dangerousness in vulnerable patients, to understand the mechanisms of transmission and infection and to implement interventions that limit its spread. Currently, the available literature is very small, therefore, its necessary to increase communication among international stakeholders about a pathogen which seems to be emerging as a public health problem.

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Environmental factors associated with recreational water quality
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Background: Poor recreational water quality poses a risk of acute gastrointestinal illness (AGI) to beach goers engaging in water activities. Internationally, concentration of Escherichia coli (E. col) is regularly monitored to make risk management recommendations about beach water quality conditions. Laboratory processing times results in a delay in the availability of water sample results. As such, decisions about whether to post a beach as safe for swimming are based on previous day data. In Canada, these decisions are made by local public health units. Beach E. coli concentrations are influenced by several environmental and climatic factors, which can result in changes to water quality conditions in a short
period. A greater understanding of these factors could assist in timely decision-making processes.

We examined water quality data collected by public health authorities during the recreational bathing season from beaches across Canada, including freshwater beaches in Toronto, Niagara Region, and Manitoba, and marine beaches in Vancouver, and linked environmental data from federal and provincial weather stations. The first objective aimed to determine the environmental predictors of water quality in each region, as indicated by E. coli concentration. The second objective used this information to develop predictive models using a novel bayesian network approach. Bayesian networks have potential for high predictive power, require few assumptions, can be easily updated, present results in an intuitive format, and could be more cost-effective for routine use by public health and environmental authorities. This presentation will discuss the environmental factors associated with recreational water quality in the Canadian setting and present the bayesian network predictive models. The results of this project are relevant to recreational beaches worldwide as we provide insight on both marine and freshwater settings and may be used to inform beach monitoring programs and reduce the burden of water-borne disease.

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Health carewaste management at a university hospital in Tunisia: Is there a gap between knowledge and practice?
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Background and Objective: Infectious Health Care Waste (HCW) could induce nosocomial infections, putting the health of medical staff and patients at risk. Proper HCW management should therefore be strictly followed as part of a comprehensive and systematic approach to hospital hygiene and infection control. We aimed at evaluating HCW management among health workers on both sides: knowledge and practice.

Methods: We performed a cross sectional study on September 2021 at all departments of the University Hospital Mahdia (Tunisia). We used an evaluation grid to assess the accessibility of resources and the property of practices. A self-administered questionnaire, validated by the Regional Office for Nosocomial Infection Control in France was used to assess HCW management knowledge.

Results: A total of 160 health workers responded to the on-site separation questionnaire with a mean age of 32.3±7.9. Most of them were practicing at medical departments (56.9%). For ordinary waste, 94.4% of professionals knew how to manage source segregation. Professionals with less than 20 years of experience had significantly better knowledge of on-site sorting of ordinary HCW (96.6% vs 87.7%, p<0.001). Regarding septic waste, 84.4% of health workers had good level of knowledge. After binary logistic regression we found that doctors (96.6% vs 66.7%, p=0.002) and medical departments (56.9%) had a significantly higher risk of correct knowledge compared to nurses (94.8% vs 87.7%). Regarding biohazardous waste, 86.1% of health workers were aware of the correct management.

Conclusions: Our study revealed a gap between knowledge and practices of HCW among health care workers. A comprehensive waste management plan is needed for safe and efficient waste management.

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The importance of supervision practice in applying an operational plan to prevent Legionellosis in a hospital
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Background: This study aimed to demonstrate the importance of supervision practice in applying an operational plan to prevent legionellosis according to the I.S.S. 2015 guidelines. The protocol must be applied to hospital. There is the need for active surveillance corroborated by a rapid response when conditions of potential infections occur. So, monitoring contaminations with two different analytical methods (cultural and molecular biological) allowed prompt interventions finalized to restore normal conditions quickly. Furthermore, it was possible to determine the importance of water treatment upstream of the water distribution. Materials/methods: Pugliese-Ciaccio is a general hospital with 450 beds plus 58 beds in the oncology unit. The hospital adopted a protocol for preventing legionellosis, but it was not being fully implemented so far. Therefore, the followed protocol was applied, water was periodically sampled at a series of specific control points along the distribution system. An Ultra Violet (UV) lamp probed with electromagnetic spectrum UVC coupled with chemicals H2O2/Ag+ ions anti-corrosive product (phosphosilicates) was supplied to the water. Those parameters, in the emergency, were varied in concentration depending on the laboratory data. In addition, an additional UV lamp was installed at the return point of the hot water before entering the boilers.

Results: During the period in which there was no complete monitoring of the procedures, the concentration of legionella had risen to very hazardous values beyond the consent upper limit. Thanks to our integrated actions, it was possible to bring them back into the safe environmental range shortly. About 1000 samples were taken during the study period at the various points at risk.

Conclusions: A combined safety action amongst consultant, analysis laboratory and safeguarding made it possible to avoid potentially lethal infections for patients or staff. Furthermore, the quarterly frequency of sampling in the departments at risk has allowed for economic, fruitful, and effective management of the plants and its secure.

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Seroepidemiological study of Caprine Toxoplasmosis in public health
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-7.61), age group over two years old (OR= 3.5 95%CI 1.21 - 10.1), water from the public supply network (OR= 7.92 95%CI 1.77 - 35.47), storage of food and supplies in an open and unprotected place (OR= 11.13 95%CI 3.77 - 32.8) and presence of a domestic cat on the property (OR= 8.195%CI 2.65 - 24.71). The study found that goats domiciled in Espírito Santo, Brazil had a high prevalence of infection and there are risk factors that can trigger T. gondii infection in goat herds. This is the first seroepidemiology study of caprine toxoplasmosis conducted in the State of Espírito Santo, Brazil, and emphasizes the public health importance of food as a source of infection in humans. By identifying failures in animal management, it is possible to implement strategies to reduce infection rates. Control and prevention measures can reduce the sources of infection in herds and, consequently, provide safer animal products for human consumption.

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Access to water, sanitation and hygiene for homeless population: experiences from São Paulo city during the COVID-19 pandemic
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On 31 January 2020, the WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (WHO, 2020). In Brazil, the city of São Paulo, the richest capital in the country, was the epicentre of COVID-19 cases. In the pandemic context, some measures addressed to people in street situation were intended to minimize the risk of transmission of the disease (GARCIA et al. 2020). Among these measures, the installation of community sinks and drinking water fountains were carried out, whose location was places to outreach this specific population who lives in streets. Yet these set of actions has been important to lower the impact of the COVID-19 transmission on this population, some other
aspects must be studied related to health risks prevention due to the multi-usage of these devices such as water- and foodborne diseases. Thus, for improving these actions and to promote health we must consider to verify the quality of the water distributed by these devices. Right now, our aim is to design a plan to evaluate the microbiological quality of water from these devices. Firstly, we set criteria for selecting public water distribution devices according to their location in the city, circulation of people and the number of device users and, also their level of social and health vulnerability. Further, we will carry out the assessment of drinking water quality has based on the Brazilian legislation for water potability (BRASIL, 2021). There were nine points that were selected for a one-year followed up. In addition, it has been carried out a photographic exploration of the use of the devices with the authorization of the users. The study, is still under development but we observed a variety of usages. Preliminary data indicate that these public facilities are essential for the population, but not sufficient for health promotion.

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Surgical site infections: 10-year prevalence trend (2012-2019) and risk factors in a Tunisian university hospital
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Background and Objective: Surgical site infections (SSIs) represent a real public health burden, given their individual and economic repercussions. Several risk factors are involved in its occurrence. Our study aimed to describe the trend in the prevalence of surgical site infections in subjects operated at the Sahloid University Hospital Centre between 2012 and 2021 and to identify the associated risk factors. Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional prevalence study was carried out on patients operated on at Sahloid University Hospital with a single visit on a given day per department. All patients, operated on in the 30 days preceding the visit and/or for whom a prosthesis had been fitted during the year preceding the visit were collected. Socio-demographic and clinical data were collected using a synoptic form prepared from the medical records of the patients under study. Results: A total of 1111 operated patients were identified. The mean age was 48.9 ±22.3 years with a male predominance and a sex ratio of 1.57. The median length of stay was 10 days [5 - 19]. In our sample, the number of SSIS was 70, giving an average prevalence rate of 6.3%. The prevalence of SSIS in this sample showed a linear significant upward trend. Analysis by site showed 49 superficial and 21 deep infections. The occurrence of a surgical site infection was significantly associated with the placement of a prosthesis (p<10-3), length of hospital stay of 7 days or more (p<10-3), and ASA score greater than or equal to two (p=0.023). Conclusions: In the light of these results, the high rate of SSIs underlines the importance of more (p<10-3), and ASA score greater than or equal to two (p=0.023). Conclusions: The occurrence of a surgical site infection was significantly associated

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Identifying determinants to Sewer Connection uptake Lusaka Zambia
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Background and Objective: More than half of the Zambian population living in urban areas use basic onsite sanitation facilities, most of which are deplorable, with only one-eighth of households relying on safely managed sanitation facilities. We explored the determinants of sewer connection uptake among customers in two communities where the local commercial water utility made the service available. Methods: Between February and December 2021, we conducted surveys with landlords (n=150) in two peri-urban communities to understand their knowledge of sewer connection services, the multi-level determinants, and willingness to connect to a sewer line in the context of COVID-19. Interviews with landlords (n=18) supplemented the quantitative data by how convenience, cost, affiliation, and trust affected their choice to upgrade to a sewer connection. Results: Of 81% of respondents that reported knowing about the available sewer connection service, 76% reported not knowing how much it costs, and 61% reported having insufficient knowledge. The individual, social and structural drivers for having a sewer connection were 1) the perceived health benefits, convenience and affordability in installation and maintenance service costs; 2) the perceived social status and belief that sewer connections work for others in their community and 3) the provision of sufficient information and reassurance of consistent water supply and maintenance services in cases of blockages from the water utility respectively. 27% of respondents said they would no longer connect to a sewer line as their income had reduced due to COVID-19. Of the four personas presented in the interviews, the perceived high service cost and distrust in the utility were the most common reasons that hindered landlords from connecting to the sewer line. Conclusions: Insufficient knowledge of sewer connection services, the lack of trust in the water utility, community support and COVID-19 affected the willingness of landlords to connect to a sewer line.

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Surveillance of the consumption of alcohol-based handrub in hospitals in Piedmont, Italy: an observational study, 2017-2021
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Background and Objective: Hand hygiene (HH) is one of the most important measures to prevent healthcare-associated infections (HAIs). During the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been increased attention to infection prevention and control (IPC) practices, particularly regarding hand hygiene. The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of the pandemic on alcohol-based handrub consumption (AHC) in the region of Piedmont, in Northern Italy. Methods: Data on AHC were collected as part of a wider regional IPC program, promoted annually by the Regional Health Department, which requires all public trusts to report data on indicators of IPC activities. However, in 2020-2021, data were requested directly by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) and Ministry of Health. AHC data were collected annually from 25 hospitals/trusts for the years 2017-2021, overall and according to department type: medicine, surgery and intensive care (IC). AHC was expressed as liters per patient-day (l/pd) per year. Trends in AHC were investigated and the median for the three-year period 2017-2019 (pre-COVID) was compared with the median of the years 2020 and 2021, during the pandemic period. Results: Median AHC doubled in 2020 compared to the pre-COVID three-year period (14 vs 29.9 l/pd). In the medicine departments, consumption tripled (10.6 vs 30.3 l/pd) while in surgery and IC it doubled (10.3 vs 22.5 l/pd and 41.8 vs 92.9 l/pd, respectively). In 2021, AHC decreased (overall 22.1 l/pd, medicine 20.6 l/pd, surgery 19.1 l/pd and IC 61.6 l/pd), however still remaining higher than in the pre-COVID three-year period. Conclusions: There was a strong increase in 2020 in AHC in all three types of ward considered in the analysis, but this trend was not maintained in 2021 despite the persistence of the pandemic context. Further efforts must therefore be directed towards maintaining awareness of IPC practices, regardless of COVID-19.

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Burden of healthcare-associated infections in Europe: a systematic literature review
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Background and Objective: Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs) are a serious public health issues that contribute substantially to the global burden of mortality and morbidity. Their trend is constantly growing in Europe, with a severe impact also in terms of additional costs for health systems. In Europe HAIs affect about 4 million patients/year, with 16 million additional hospital days and over 37.000 deaths. The study aim was to assess through a systematic literature review (SLR)
the epidemiological burden of HAIs in Europe. Methods: A SLR was performed querying two databases (PubMed, Web of Science) from 2012 to 2022. All studies in English language and focused on the epidemiological burden of HAIs in Europe were included. Results: Overall, 66 studies were included. It was described a range of HAIs prevalence (4.6–49.3%) in the general population. In the adult population, the prevalence rates varied between 0.6% and 12.6%, most frequently with surgical site infections (1–8.4%), urinary tract infections (0.58–70.5%), bloodstream infections (0.1–46.6%) and respiratory tract infections (0.5–45.1%). Instead, in the pediatric population the HAIs prevalence varied from 2.45% to 6.9%, with a higher burden in the first year of life and a higher frequency of bloodstream infections (3.1–44.6%). The most isolated pathogens were Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus and Candida spp. The associated risk factors, in addition to advanced age and patients’ clinical conditions, were the invasive devices use and prolonged hospital stays. Conclusion: The current epidemiological situation imposes the necessity for constant HAIs control. In order to increase efficiency of prevention and control measures, there is a need for the careful design of interventional studies to focus on the most efficient single or bundle of preventive measures. In addition, it is necessary to implement the surveillance systems and to encourage greater safety training for patients, visitors and healthcare professionals.

Do protecting ourselves also protect others? Chiara Salini1, Barbara Innocenti2, Gabriele Messina3, Nicola Nante3

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Background: The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has increased the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in hospitals. Within departments with SARS-CoV-2 infected patients, staff often use the same PPE between patients since they are infected with the same microorganism. We present a case report of an Acinetobacter baumannii outbreak that occurred within a COVID-19 department. Methods: The case presented is based on an experience in May 2021 in the Intensive Care Unit for COVID-19 patients of Arezzo Hospital, Italy. Within the hospital, there is an active surveillance system for rapidly spreading microorganisms or multi-resistant bacteria to prevent their transmission and reduce the risk of outbreaks. Following the case, an audit was conducted to focus on the problem and prevent it from recurring. Results: In the department under consideration, 6 cases of Acinetobacter baumannii infection occurred within 9 days after the first infection. Following the event, a meeting was conducted with all department staff. It was found that due to the shortage of PPE caused by the emergency period and because all patients were admitted for the same infection, the same PPE (coveralls, visor, gloves, mask) was used during care activities; thus, the A. baumannii infection was spread from the first infected but asymptomatic patient to all others. Conclusion: When we safeguard ourselves, we let our guard down because we feel “protected”, but the same PPE that makes us feel protected may instead be a vehicle for further outbreaks. During current or future pandemics, it is critical to implement common contact precautions and change or sanitize PPE even if we are caring for patients with the same ongoing infection because our PPE can act as a vehicle for further transmission and spread of multi-resistant bacteria. Recognition: Our results will provide a synthesis of the current evidence on Legionella presence and infections associated with thermal waters, useful to evaluate infection risk and possible treatments to control contamination of these resources preserving their characteristics and healing properties.

Legionella spp contamination and infections associated with thermal waters: a systematic review

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Background and Objectives: Thermal waters are used for therapeutic or recreational purposes as baths, inhalation, irrigation and mud therapy. Their peculiar properties, i.e. temperature, pH and concentration of salts, can create habitats suitable for survival and multiplication of opportunistic pathogens such as Legionella spp. To date, there has been no systematic synthesis of literature on Legionella spp. contamination or legionellosis events related to thermal water. This study aims to evaluate the Legionella spp. presence in thermal waters and cases or outbreaks of legionellosis associated with exposure to these waters. Methods: PubMed/EMBASE/Scopus/Web of Science/CINAHL were searched for primary studies on Legionella spp contamination in thermal water and on associated cases/outbreaks of legionellosis. Studies were searched up to 12 December 2022. Two PubMed search strategies have been performed: (1) (legionella OR Legionellosis) AND (case* OR cluster* OR outbreak* OR infection* OR investigation OR surveillance), first part for Legionella spp. contamination; (2) (legionella OR legionellosis OR "Pontiac fever" OR "Legionnaires disease") AND (case* OR cluster* OR outbreak* OR infection* OR investigation OR surveillance), first part for legionellosis cases or outbreaks; - (AND ("recational water" OR spa OR pool OR "hot tub" OR whirlpool OR bath OR "turban bath" OR Jacuzzi OR "natural spa" OR "hot spring" OR "thermal spring") OR "warm spring") OR spring OR thermal OR mineral waters[mesh]) OR hot springs[mesh]), second part for both searches. These search strategies have been adapted for each included database. Results: A total of 495 articles for Legionella spp contamination in thermal waters and 394 articles for legionellosis cases/outbreaks associated with these waters were retrieved from PubMed. The search in the other databases is still being carried out. Conclusion: Our results will provide a synthesis of the current evidence on Legionella presence and infections associated with thermal waters, useful to evaluate infection risk and possible treatments to control contamination of these resources preserving their characteristics and healing properties.

Microbiological assessment of drinking water around lake atitlán, guatemala

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1University of British Columbia Canada, 2University of Arizona United States Background: Lake Atitlán is one of the most important lakes in Central America. The Atitlán watershed is home to approximately 260,000 people, the majority of whom are Mayan. The communities rely on subsistence agriculture, and use the lake for drinking water, transportation, and as a protein source through fisheries. Previous studies in the Lake Atitlán region established the presence of toxic metals and metalloids, pesticides, and indicator bacteria in drinking water and within the lake. Additionally, these communities experience a high prevalence of diarrheal diseases, childhood stunting, chronic illnesses, and various other adverse health outcomes. Objective: This pilot project was designed to assess water quality in the Atitlán watershed. Additionally, in connection with a partnered study, breastmilk samples were collected from four towns in the watershed to correlate water contamination with maternal and infant health outcomes. Methods: Over a 6-week period in June and July of 2022, 24 water samples were collected from drinking and freshwater sources in the towns of Panajachel, Santiago, San Juan, and San Pedro. Local hotels, restaurants, and community water taps were sampled and analyzed for the presence of E. coli and total coliforms via portable AquaGenX Water Testing Kits. Results: Areas with unsafe water contamination were found in each of the four towns. The World Health Organization’s standard for E. coli in drinking water (0 E. coli/100 ml) was exceeded in 83% of samples. The most pronounced water contamination was found in Panajachel, where all samples (n=12) had measurable E. coli and 67% of samples contained E. coli concentrations above 100 CFU/100ml. Conclusion: The data within this pilot study provide sufficient evidence of contamination to warrant further inquiry into hot-spots of contamination around Lake Atitlán, and the development of collaborative policy actions with local stakeholders.

The disinfection power of ag ions & zeolite, effectiveness of a new technology for high-touch spots

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Background: Disinfection of contact surfaces has become common practice since the two-year COVID-19 pandemic. The transmission of microbial agents has long been the focus of public health and hygiene awareness campaigns. Indeed, the development of new disinfection technologies and approaches is attracting...
Prevention of legionella infections in medical facilities: specific indications to use of point of use filters (pou) in the preventive plans
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Results: This study also contains data of efficacy and performance specifications (field evaluationon a Legionella point-of-use filter that is 0.2 μm (Pall Q Point®) and is available for faucets and showers.

Microbiological challenge tests (bacterial retention of Cytobacter Koseri) were performed in accordance with the ASTM standard F838-15a in March 2021 at the Hygiene Laboratory of the Department of Translational Research University of Pisa.

Further validation tests included: 1. microbiological challenging tests with Brevundimonas diminuta, Legionella pneumophila sg1, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli, Mycobacterium gordonae and Cryptosporidium parvum, and 2. microbiological challenging tests with a combination of Legionella pneumophila sg1 and Aspergillus fumigatus

Conclusions: The point-of-use filters when they are used in synergy with the others prevention methods can play an important role, cost-benefits ratio positive, to minimize the risk of growth and spread of Legionella and other waterborne pathogens

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Healthcare-associated infections in hospital settings: New perspectives and strategies for prevention and control
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Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are the most common and severe healthcare-associated complications and a major public health issue because of the impact on morbidity, mortality, and quality of life and of the economic burden on healthcare systems worldwide. Yet, most HAIs are preventable and can be reduced by up to 70% through effective Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures. New strategies and perspectives in IPC are needed to counteract antimicrobial resistance and reinforce HAIs prevention, through high-quality evidence-based care in the context of universal health coverage. This intensive workshop will explore innovative approaches through the implementation at the facility level of protocols, digital technologies and tools. It will be structured as follows.

First, data on the prevalence study on HAIs and antibiotic use, conducted at Humanitas Mater Domini Hospital Castellanza (Italy) in April 2022, will be presented. The study followed the ECDC Point Prevalence Survey protocol and involved 103 patients. 26% of included patients had an infection, and 62% were undergoing antibiotic therapy. The tool allowed the identification of non-conformities and the improvement of HAIs management, through antibiotic use awareness and stewardship.

Secondly, to explore the incidence and management of methicillin-resistant and methicillin-sensitive S. aureus (MRSA and MSSA) infections, a prospective observational multicentre study conducted among patients undergoing elective orthopastry surgery at the Clinical Institutes of Pavia and Vigevano (Italy) will be introduced. The analysis was performed between March and November 2022: out of 737 patients, 7 (0.9%) resulted positive for MRSA and 142 (19.3%) for MSSA. Early identification of MRSA/MSSA infections with active screening proved to be a reliable measure for targeted preventive antibiotic treatment in order to avoid surgical site infections.

The third presentation will open with an outbreak of Acinetobacter baumannii, and Carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae that occurred in April 2022 within the intensive care unit of IRCCS Fondazione Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia (Italy), affecting 9 patients. Thanks to the swift strategy provided by the Medical Directorate, which resulted in initiatives based on the specific biological characteristics of micro-organisms, the outbreak ended on May 29th. This experience shows the key role of standard precautions and infection prevention and control measures in providing high-quality care.

The fourth panelist will talk about the implementation of a motivated request form for the prescription of antimicrobials through Electronic Health Records
Multilateral collaboration between Italy-Lombardy and Sierra Leone: an effective collaboration to boost COVID-19 vaccine coverage in the country.

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Materials and methods: The Sierra Vax team of AREU Lombardy (Regional Emergency Agency) carried out five missions in Sierra Leone: 1. Planning and starting vaccination activities, creating a series of collaborations, 2. training and motivating 31 vaccination groups for a total of 134 people. AREU modeled the project on a “settings approach” model and “Results-based” payment Methods. To improve the follow-up process, we implemented a system of rapid daily reporting of just the number of doses administered and the names of the teams to follow the process. An AREU logistician cross-checked the data reported with paper registers of the local facilities, ensuring the accuracy of the reported data. Results: Considering the Results of the first three months (about 7000 vaccinations per week) and the limited budget, we estimated that 100,000 inoculations would be achievable by the end of May 2022. The project worked very well, reaching 15,000 doses (53% more than the expected). Conclusions: The reporting system, combined with a system of monetary incentives via smartphone, multiplied the number of vaccinations per day for each team, going from 3 in the last weeks of December to 67 in May. The increase in vaccinations carried out by the 31 groups supervised in the presence of the AREU Sierra Vax team is a notable achievement, given the local context barriers and limitations.

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Evaluation of the IDSR surveillance system in The Gambia Armed Forces, 2017 - 2021

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Background: Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR) strategy was adopted in most countries in Africa since 1998. The Gambia adopted its first IDSR Technical Guidelines in 2003 but has never had it evaluated. The aim of this study is to determine whether Gambia Armed Forces (GAF) IDSR is meeting its objective and to evaluate the attributes of the system. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among health care workers in GAF on IDSR surveillance system using a structured questionnaire. The updated CDC guidelines on surveillance system evaluation were used to access the attributes of the GAF – IDSR using the kobocollect and excel version 2010 were used to analyze. Five attributes; usefulness, acceptability, simplicity, data quality & completeness were used to achieve objectives. Attribute were summed up scores for all questions for each attribute and divided by the number of questions and multiplied by 100. Each attribute is described as good/simple/timely/complete/has good acceptability with scores >50 and vice versa if scores are <50%

Results: The study reveals that 52.9% (9/17) of participants are between aged 21-30 years, 35.3% (6/17) 64.7% (11/17) of the study participants spent between 10-15 years in services. 64.7% (11/17) conduct only out-patient. On the level of training, 52.9% (9/17) of the participants are trained nurses. From the study usefulness score was 25.0%, simplicity was 19.2%, acceptability was 17.6%, stability was 14.9%, Data quality was 12.4%, and timeliness and completeness each were 11.8%. None of the attribute scores met the cutoff point. Conclusions: The IDSR surveillance system in GAF in The Gambia was not useful, not simple, not timely in submitting complete report not flexible and unstable. Training was a gap that was identified during the study as only three among the study participant and in the whole institution is trained on IDSR and disease surveillance.

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Assessment of the readiness and response toward the dengue fever outbreak in Sudan: a qualitative exploration

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Background and Objective: The mosquito-borne viruses are considered as a major public health problem in Sudan, predominantly in Kassala state during the last 10 years. The preparedness and response to the outbreak especially in the decision-making at the country or state levels need further description and consideration, due to the absence of any previous assessment studies. Therefore, this study aimed to qualitatively assess the level of readiness and response toward the 2019 dengue fever outbreak in Kassala - Sudan at the federal and state level of the ministry of health. Methods: This exploratory descriptive cross-sectional study involved the key informant personnel from the main four dimensions affecting the readiness and response (Surveillance, vector control, outbreak management, and health promotion). In-depth interviews were conducted to fill the open-ended questions and checklists developed by WHO and relative literatures. The interviews’ contents were extensively analyzed and texted that strengthened or weakened each dimension were extracted from the key informants’ interviews. Results and Discussion: Sudan outbreak was spotted by passive surveillance and 51 samples were tested during the outbreak period, and the private clinics and labs were not included in the surveillance system. According to the WHO checklist of outbreak readiness and response, the surveillance system and Public health laboratory in Kassala got the least score. Conclusions: This study’s outbreak readiness and response could be considered as below standard, mainly in the surveillance system and laboratory diagnostic facilities, due to absence of the intersectoral collaboration with a regulatory framework in terms of financial and operational participation.

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Public health and clinical medicine need to work in partnership in the US

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a) Introduction: The US was ranked first in terms of health security in 2019, yet it became the epicenter of the Corona virus disease pandemic in 2020, threatening its fundamental leadership in matters of world health, polarization an already deeply divided society, rife with disparities and inequalities in access to care and medical outcomes. Even before the pandemic, the US had worse outcomes and higher healthcare costs than its contemporaries. b) Methods: Document analysis using READ approach, qualitative interviews and a networks framework were utilized to study the landscape of adoption of DIT. c) Results: The US is the only developed country without universal health coverage. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) was introduced in 2010 to make health insurance affordable and accessible to everyone. Implementation has been partial, and nearly 28 million people remain uninsured and another 18 million have inadequate health insurance. These deprived sections of society already have mortality higher than the general population, higher rates of mental and chronic illnesses, substance abuse and delayed diagnoses. They present to the health system later in the course of a disease when treatment costs are higher and outcomes less satisfactory. This is the results of a long-standing divide between clinical healthcare and public health, inadequate financing of public health, bureaucratic turf protection, partisan politics and distrust of government within the populace. Correction requires a health systems redesign by instituting changes in the structure of public health, health care delivery and medical education, increasing population health literacy, and integrating preparedness for national healthcare challenges. Details of the structure of the US health system, lapses and ways forward will be elaborated. d) Conclusions: Public health and clinical medicine must function as a seamless health care delivery and medical education, increasing population health literacy, and integrating preparedness for national healthcare challenges. Details of the structure of the US health system, lapses and ways forward will be elaborated. e) Conclusions: Public health and clinical medicine must function as a seamless health care delivery and medical education, increasing population health literacy, and integrating preparedness for national healthcare challenges. Details of the structure of the US health system, lapses and ways forward will be elaborated.

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Comparing health systems readiness for integrating services for domestic violence services: a multi-country synthesis

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Background: Domestic violence (DV) is a global health issue leading to adverse health consequences. Still, health systems are often unprepared to address it.

Methods: A health systems readiness assessment was conducted using multiple mixed-methods data sources including qualitative interviews, focus-group discussions, structured facility observations, and survey with providers. A cross-country synthesis and comparison across the multiple sources was conducted using a framework thematic approach.

Results: Common readiness gaps include unclear and limited guidance on DV, unsupportive leadership structure coupled with limited training and resources. Providers felt unprepared and lacked guidance on how to deal with DV cases, and felt unsupported and unprotected by managers and the organisation. Such organisational and service delivery challenges, in turn, also affected how health providers responded to DV cases leaving them less confident, less knowledgeable and unsure about their roles. Furthermore, providers personal beliefs and values on DV and gender roles also impacted on providers' motivation and their ability to respond prompting some to become 'activists' while others reluctant to intervene. Providers responded to DV cases leaving them less confident, less knowledgeable and unsure about their roles. Furthermore, providers' personal beliefs and values on DV and gender roles also impacted on providers' motivation and their ability to respond prompting some to become 'activists' while others reluctant to intervene.

Conclusions: This work has highlighted the influence of family and social life on addressing their relationship with their spouse. Forth, was the individual experiences have also been documented. The analysis was simply done on Microsoft excel.

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Adaptation and implementation of the healthcare responding to violence and abuse intervention in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Brazil and occupied Palestinian territory: a comparative analysis and lessons learned

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Background: Health systems have a critical role in a multi-sectoral response to domestic violence against women. However, the evidence is skewed towards high-income countries, and lessons learned are not easily transferred to low- and middle-income countries due to social, cultural, and economic differences. The intervention adapted the healthcare response to VAW through training for healthcare providers and managers and a care pathway for women experiencing domestic violence. The synthesis aimed to explore what factors promoted or inhibited the translation of HERA's intended goals into a 'real world' set of activities.

Methods: Data sources include qualitative interviews with health care providers and managers and women who disclosed violence; clinic data on cases of domestic violence and referrals; and the Provider Intervention Measure which assessed changes in attitudes and behaviour. Thematic analysis was used to analyse qualitative data and descriptive statistics were used to analyse quantitative data. Results: The intervention increased disclosure of violence from a negligible baseline in clinical settings, but there was little acceptance of further referral for services among women. Although obstacles varied between countries, some findings were ubiquitous: the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; poor inter-sectorial coordination; lack of engagement with communities and a disconnection between what the care pathway could offer and the diverse needs of women. There was inconsistent recording of violence, compounded by multiple documentation systems; uncertainty about role of health care vis-à-vis perpetrators of violence; and poor understanding of VAW as a priority policy issue across sectors.

Conclusions: Fundamental research is needed to surface local understandings of how best to support women and children. Community engagement and community health workers have a critical role in building community trust in the health system response. Active leadership, management and institutional support is crucial to implementation.

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Barriers of West African women scientists in their research and academic careers: a qualitative research

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Background and Objective: In 2016, the percentage of women researchers was 34% in Africa, but this figure hides great disparities according to the African Development Bank. Francophone West Africa remains one of the regions with the greatest gender disparities in the education sector. This study aims to identify barriers to the professional advancement of women researchers in West Africa.

Methods: This was a descriptive, observational, cross-sectional qualitative study conducted between June and September 2020 in five West African countries (Ghana, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali). Interviews were conducted with 21 female and 9 male health researchers by video call. After transcription, the data was thematically analysed using an inductive process.

Results: Four themes associated with barriers to women's careers development in West Africa were identified. First was family- and environmental-related barriers. Gender norms that assign domestic tasks and responsibilities to women reduced the time they were able to dedicate to research. Second was gender insensitive organisational culture and institutional policies that deepened gender disparities and made it more difficult for women to attain leadership positions. Third was the need for women in research to undergo emancipation programs to strengthen their resilience and ability to make critical decisions as strategic approaches to address the challenges faced by women in the academia were a lot more focused on addressing their relationship with their spouse. Forth, was the individual intermediate perception of professional and personal success which for many women, they perceive themselves as competent as their male counterparts and should not be subject to the gender discrimination they experience.

Conclusions: This work has highlighted the influence of family and social life on the professional lives of West African women researchers. The study could help contribute to the development of gender equality interventions for the career development of women researchers in West Africa.

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A decade of national ambulances services in India: learnings and way forward

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Background and Objective: Referral transport is an indispensable part of health care delivery system of any country. A decade has passed since the launch of National ambulance services and over these years the country has witnessed a significant change in its referral mechanism. India being the second most populous country in the world fought the pandemic with its limited resources and preparedness and utilised the existing referral transport system for managing the COVID affected patients. This paper analyses the existing ambulance care delivery system in the country, highlights the steps and strategies taken by the Government in augmenting the capacity of the referral transport system in the wake of COVID 19 and the learnings thereafter. Methods: It is a qualitative descriptive study. Secondary data has been collated and analysed from various government portals, published guidelines and articles. Field visits reports and inputs based upon experiences have also been documented. The analysis was simply done on Microsoft excel.

Results: While the accessibility and affordability for referral services have improved over the years, a gap in the timely and assured deployment, along with the quality of services still exists which calls for further strengthening of the existing referral transport system in the country. Conclusions: While the pandemic is still lingering around in different forms and variants across the

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The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Albanian healthcare system

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During the COVID-19 pandemic national health emergency networks have been stressed at worldwide level. The responses of each network were different according to the models of the national healthcare system and the adopted strategies. This research aims to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the transitional countries. Albania was selected as representative among the transitional countries for its territorial and cultural proximity of Europe. The methodology of national case study was chosen. The analysis of the country was conducted both with interviews to the top managers of National Centre for the Health Emergencies 127 and the National Institute of Insurance, and with the desk analysis of the documents received by the same. Data showed that the number of calls to 127 increased by 47% in 2020, 56% in 2021 and 31% in 2022 (compared to 2019) for COVID-19. The requests were predominantly managed by telephone medical counselling (+243% in 2020, +89% in 2021 and +25% in 2022). This resulted in a strong containment of the growth in the number of missions (+15% in 2020, +22% in 2021 and +5% in 2022). In particular, the missions were completed more on site (+21% in 2020, +30% in 2021 and +7% in 2022) that with a transport in hospital (+12% in 2020, +17% in 2021 and +3% in 2022). This led to a reduction of access to health emergency departments of -25% in 2022 and -9% in 2021. However, hospital expenditure on emergency grows only by 22% in 2020 and 22% in 2021 in the face of higher costs for the management of patients affected by COVID-19. The strategy of the Albanian Healthcare System to manage COVID-19 positive patients at home has contained the impact the outbreak on costs of hospital emergency departments.

Private healthcare and economic commodification of health are creating equity and inclusivity issues for healthcare systems in India

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Background and Objectives: COVID-19 exposed the equity and inclusivity issues of healthcare systems globally. This study aimed to understand the commodification of healthcare and equity, inclusivity issues, and privatization of healthcare in a diverse country of 1.3 billion people, India.

Methods: We analyzed the increase in population between 2011 and 2020, data provided by government agencies, NGO reports, and media regarding expenditure on healthcare by the government, healthcare resources, health services utilization, and gaps in rural and urban healthcare.

Results: While the population of India increased by 13.25% from 2011 to 2020, health expenditure only grew by 0.39%. Three-fourths of the population relies on private healthcare and out-of-pocket spending, so the finance commission recommended increasing healthcare spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025, which appeared difficult with current budgetary trends and political conditions. 80% of doctors work in urban areas where only 30% of the population lives, resulting in the vacant posts of doctors in rural and semi-urban areas. Unnecessary tests, procedures, unwarranted surgeries, and over-medicalization of healthcare are due to over-commercialization. The system forces doctors to decide on their employers’ business interests, neglecting ethics. Market-driven healthcare inflation increases the vulnerabilities of vulnerable sections of society multiple times, pushing 50-55 million Indians below the poverty line every year.

Conclusions: The nudging of strong market-driven forces on healthcare policy frameworks of India is apparent in the PPP model implementation and insurance. Big hospitals, diagnostic facilities, and pharmacies have business interests in urban middle and upper-middle-income households. They are least interested in Primary Health Care and less lucrative National Health Mission (NHM) activities, which are necessary for universal health coverage (UHC), equity, and inclusivity in healthcare. Privatization is increasing commercialization, creating a vicious cycle of commodification and over-medicalization of health, widening the service gaps, and losing confidence in public healthcare.

Barriers and facilitating strategies to implementing social prescribing in primary care settings in Lisbon: a qualitative study to explore key stakeholders’ perceptions

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Social prescribing (SP) is an intersectoral strategy of integrated care involving a link worker and multiple stakeholders to address users social, economic and emotional needs through the activation of community assets. SP can contribute to improve individuals’ health and well-being and strengthen health systems responsiveness and efficiency. Gaps remain about challenges and influencing factors of SP implementation process. This study assessed perceived barriers and facilitating strategies of implementation of a SP project in two Family Health Units in Lisbon. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 9 stakeholders (family doctors, social workers and community partners involved in SP), exploring barriers and facilitators to SP planning and implementation. Data were analysed through content analysis technique based on the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research domains. The main challenges in SP implementation described by participants were the insufficient human resources, lack of time from the link workers, lack of available community responses, and reduced user awareness and adherence to the intervention. Key facilitators of the intervention included knowing the community resources available and having the professionals qualified for the role of link worker. Strong engagement of general practitioners, health authorities and technicians from community sector, frequent communication between stakeholders, and physical presence of link workers at health services were also identified as facilitators. Furthermore, having a national commitment towards SP and the support of a trustworthy research team to monitor and evaluate SP implementation were highlighted. The settings specificities are crucial for the success of the SP, but they directly depend on both organisational and individual factors that change across contexts. Priority actions for effective implementation should focus on investments in training of health professionals and community partners and promotion of user adherence. These actions may contribute to maximising the SP benefits for improved integrated care, multisectoral collaborations, and health system strengthening and sustainability.

Prevention as a model for taking charge of the chronic and multichronic patient

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Introduction and Objectives: The project in question is part of various interventions already defined at national and regional level regarding the management of chronicity and multichronicity. Chronic pathways are progressively growing and, requiring continuity of assistance for long periods of time as well as a strong integration with social services, they use up a large part of the resources of the SSR. Chronic-degenerative diseases weigh on the daily lives of four out of ten Italians.

Methods: The criteria for monitoring the evolution of the severity of the state of health will be defined and innovative tools will be defined that are useful for identifying the chronic population in a condition of serious frailty that requires greater social-health care. The system will have to make it possible to modify the diagnostic therapeutic assistance approach according to the seriousness of the social context in which the patient has fallen through pathology-specific integrated assistance programs - Disease management programs - based on the Chronic Care Model (CCM), developed for partially obviate the financial and organizational fragmentation of the health service and try to bridge the gap between the abundance of resources employed, services provided and the relative shortage of health outcomes.

Conclusions: The project idea that we intend to present concerns the...
implementation of a modern telemedicine system aimed at patients suffering from chronic diseases. The telemedicine module is of fundamental importance, as it allows remote clinical screening of all those patients with chronic and multichronic pathologies, in order to avoid hospitalization of the patients themselves. 2. This project also involves the use of an Augmented Reality Device that allows you to interact with holograms in the physical environment. With this approach, the way of thinking about telemedicine changes completely.

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Multi-sectoral approach in health sector: focusing on public-private partnership under the National Health Mission in India
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Background: Public-private partnership (PPP) has remained an integral part of health reforms in India and is persisting to be an essential component of the National Health Mission (NHM). India being a welfare state has invariably emphasized the public delivery of services. However, due to concerns about underfunding in the public sector, the private sector stepped into the health sector and identified their roles and responsibilities for the effective implementation of health services and programmes. They have been mutually dependent and there has been a history of successful collaborations. The goal of this paper is to look at evidence on the performance of PPPs in health care services, and identify the challenges and give recommendations for a robust system.

Methods: The authors have systematically reviewed peer-reviewed literature, specifically from the SCOPUS database. Data have been retrieved from the official archives of the Government of India online portals to provide us with significant information regarding the characteristics of the PPP model and other relevant evaluative studies.

Results: The findings demonstrate that the majority of PPPs are based on contractual models. In the recent decades, the private sector has rapidly diversified its scope in the health sector and contributes > 70%. Emphasis needs to be given in the governance structure, monitoring framework, and redressal mechanism.

Conclusions: It is important to provide a conducive environment in building the capacities of the states in administering PPP that will eventually help to establish a transparent, long-term, and sustainable public health system. From the capacity building of all actors involved in the partnership to assess the functioning, it becomes important to frame policies, legal and institutional frameworks to building of all actors involved in the partnership to assess the functioning, it

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Working from home made possible in a health care facility - the experience of a tertiary hospital during the first COVID-19 wave
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Background and Objective: In recent years working from home (WFH) has become more common worldwide. In spite of its advantages, its prevalence worldwide before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic was relatively low. The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic enforced millions of employees to switch to WFH. Unlike other work domains, data regarding the efficiency of WFH in health systems are sparse. The objective of this study was to describe the experience of WFH in a tertiary care center during the first wave of COVID-19, and to evaluate its efficiency as perceived by employees and managers.

Methods: WFH for one day a week was permitted to selected hospital employees according to predefined criteria. A cross-sectional online survey was distributed to all employees to evaluate the experience, including the perceived efficiency and satisfaction while WFH. Descriptive analyses were used to describe the WFH characteristics.

Results: Out of 611 employees who answered the survey, 26% were managers, and 42% were permitted to WFH. Most managers were able to evaluate the employees’ work efficiency (98%), and had good communication with the employees while WFH (96%), and evaluated the employees’ work performance as satisfactory (100%). Most WFH employees worked in a private setting (85.7%) during fixed hours (84%). Only 43.1% combined home tasks with WFH. Almost all WFH employees reported meeting their working goals (98.7%), and perceived WFH as efficient (98.7%) with high quality (97%).

Conclusion: Our experience during the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that partial WFH can be successfully implemented in a large tertiary hospital with satisfaction of both employees and managers. WFH may now be gradually implemented to routine times without compromising work goals and objectives.

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Which sectors should be involved in public health emergency preparedness, response and recovery? A RAND modified consensus procedure among European union national experts
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Background and objective: There is a clear need for a better understanding of optimal configurations and timing of multisectoral collaboration during public health emergencies (PHE). With this study, we aim to gather European national experts’ views on which sectors should be involved in public health emergency (PHE) preparedness, response, and recovery.

Methods: The study was designed based on the RAND modified consensus procedure, consisting of three consecutive steps. Firstly, a questionnaire was conducted amongst European national experts involved in the COVID-19 pandemic, to collect views on (1) sectors that should be involved in PHE preparedness, response, and recovery, and (2) recommendations on how to improve national PHE to include multisectoral collaboration. Secondly, a hybrid expert meeting took place to discuss the inclusion or exclusion of sectors and recommendations for which consent was not meet in the first questionnaire. Lastly, a second questionnaire was conducted with the aim of reaching consensus for the items discussed during the meeting.

Results: According to the 26 national experts from 12 countries that participated, the following sectors should be involved in all PHE phases: (1) Agriculture, forestry and the environment, (2) Human health industry, (3) ICT service activities, (4) (Human) Transportation and Points of entry, (5) Education and training, (6) Energy and water supply, sewerage and waste management, (7) Media and communication, (8) Governmental institutions, (9) Experts, (10) Civil Society, (11) Veterinary activities, and (12) Chemical industry. Additionally, the sector “Personal service, administrative support and security investigation activities” should also be included in the response phase. All 10 suggested recommendations on how to improve national PHE plans to include multisectoral collaboration were accepted.

Conclusion: This study provides guidance on sectors to consider when designing and/or evaluating national PHE plans, as well as recommendations on how to integrate multisectoral collaboration in preparedness and response plans.

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One health community-based systems for prevention and preparedness to vector-borne diseases: a situational analysis of the MediLabSecure network
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Background and Objectives: Vector-borne diseases (VBDs) are on the surge due to global and climate changes. The “Global Vector Control Response 2017–2030” strategy calls for community engagement and inter- and intra-sectoral action, as exemplified by the One Health (OH) approach. Evidence needs to be gathered about how countries are engaging communities for VBDs OH prevention and preparedness.

Methods: The MediLabSecure project (www.medilabsecure.com [1] - European Commission/NDICI THREATS FPI/2021/427/S-564) aims to prevent VBDs by promoting OH approaches to emerging arboviruses within an international network of 22 countries across the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Sahel Regions. A situational analysis, including an online survey and a workshop, were promoted within the network to explore to what extent the countries engage communities for arbovirus prevention and preparedness with a OH approach. Results: Within the MLS network around half of the countries national VBDs plans or strategies include community engagement and 15 countries have community systems for arbovirus prevention and preparedness, mostly involving vector and disease surveillance. These systems embrace at least two sectors (human health, entomology or animal health), and most of them share data with institutional
surveillance systems. Countries not mobilising communities deem this as feasible and identified the main barriers in the lack of financial support and the difficult integration with the institutional systems. To support the implementation of VBDs OH community-based prevention and preparedness an enabling financial and policy framework, evidence about design, implementation and effectiveness of community systems are necessary.

Conclusion: The survey and the workshop identified community-based systems in place within the MLS network and areas for improvement. Decision-makers would be supported in the co-design of OH community-based systems for arbovirus and VBDs prevention and preparedness, integrated with institutional systems. This case-study could be replicated in other countries to support them in the identification of opportunities to improve community engagement. Links: —[1] http://www.medilabssecure.com

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Using community-university partnerships to implement WHO’s Intersectoral Global Action Plan on epilepsy and other neurological disorders (IGAP) 2022-2031: an example focusing on neurological disorders (IGAP) and VBDs prevention and preparedness, integrated with institutional systems. This case-study could be replicated in other countries to support them in the identification of opportunities to improve community engagement. Links: —[1] http://www.medilabssecure.com

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The Comprehensive Sexuality Education - Adolescent Reproductive Health (CSE-ARH) Convergence: a multi-sectoral service delivery integration integrating homes, schools, and communities

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USAID ReachHealth project conducted a Human-Centered Design study with over 200 teens and their influencers to understand teenage pregnancy in the Philippines. Key insights led to the development of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education - Adolescent Reproductive Health (CSE-ARH) Convergence. This is an inter-sectoral and multilateral network of government agencies and organizations that seeks to harmonize strategies, share resources, and implement collaborative activities to strengthen the referral pathways of school-based interventions to increase the utilization of adolescent friendly health information and medical services.

The CSE-ARH Convergence has five components: 1) Endorsement and Partnership, 2) SBC Tools and Materials Consolidation and Development, 3) Building Capacities of Schools and Communities, B. Delivery of Programs and Services - 4) Provision of Quality FP-ARH Information and Services. C. Cross-cutting - 5) Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning. Each component has its own features, level of collaboration, and designed tools. The Convergence model recognizes the social determinants of teenage pregnancy and tackles this on multiple levels – from helping teenagers themselves access accurate FP-ARH information, to building the capacities of parents, teachers, health service providers, and students; to strengthening in-schools health services and establishing functional referral links between schools and health facilities certified as adolescent friendly. The on-going implementation has already shown some results: government commitments established through policies and budget plans issued; national teen campaign launched and rolled out; students engaged as peer health navigators; psychosocial assessments being provided in pilot schools; referral links established with health facilities certified as adolescent friendly. More lessons will be shared in the next few months.

The convergence model can unlock the full power of partnership as it serves as a platform for collaboration, resource sharing, meaningful engagement of key stakeholders especially the teens, and sustaining efforts on family planning and adolescent reproductive health in the Philippines.

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Success of systems thinking in prevention - community perspectives

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Background and Objective: Systems thinking is increasingly being used in communities to address some of the world’s most complex public health challenges. A method within systems thinking, community-based system dynamics, helps communities visualise factors and interconnections of complex problems from the community’s perspective, identifying potential action and empowering communities to lead community change. While there are numerous descriptive examples of community-based system dynamics in the literature, there are fewer examples documenting evaluation. This study aimed to understand success of community-based system dynamics in public health practice and implementation factors that influence success, from the perspective of practitioners (health professionals) and participants of community-based system dynamics approaches.

Methods: Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with health professionals, organisational public health leadership and community members that took part in community-based system dynamics case studies in rural Victoria, Australia. Interview questions were derived from the constructs of Community Coalition Action Theory (stages of development; community context; lead agency or convening group; coalition membership; processes; leadership and staffing; structures; member engagement; and pooled member and external resources) and Complexity Theory. The outcomes of the analysis identified interactions between descriptors, feedback loops and unintended consequences.

Conclusion: This study helps us to understand success of community-based system dynamics in practice, including implementation factors that influence success. More evaluation examples of community-based system dynamics are needed. These findings advance systems thinking practice in public health by informing evaluation and measurement of effectiveness in the community setting. This study helps us understand how and why existing practice influences outcomes in the community.

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The convergence model can unlock the full power of partnership as it serves as a platform for collaboration, resource sharing, meaningful engagement of key stakeholders especially the teens, and sustaining efforts on family planning and adolescent reproductive health in the Philippines.
Multiector Collaboration Model for COVID-19 Diagnostics in the Philippines

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Background and Objectives: The fragmentation and unpreparedness of the healthcare system for the management of the COVID-19 pandemic led to high local transmission and mortality. Due to the lack of testing facilities for COVID-19, the local government of Agusan del Sur depended on national and regional molecular laboratories with a turnaround time of 5 to 10 days. Hence, the late detection of COVID-19 resulted to further spread and overwhelmed the local health system capacity. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of establishing a molecular laboratory through a multi-sector collaboration.

Methods: Applying the Health Change Model by the Zuellig Family Foundation, the leaders received training, coaching, mentoring, and technical assistance with an increased sense of urgency to establish and institutionalize effective and efficient testing for COVID-19 to cater to the people of the province and the nearby areas in northeastern Mindanao. The empowered leaders of the province collaborated with different public agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector to contribute expertise and valuable resources to establish their own molecular laboratory for faster COVID-19 detection.

Results: The proactive and collaborative approach in the province of Agusan del Sur to institutionalize its own testing capacity resulted in a significant reduction in turnaround time from 5-10 days to less than 24 hours and even less than 4 hours for stat samples in emergency cases. The expanded testing capacity made a huge contribution in identifying, isolating, and managing SARS-CoV-2 positive individuals, facilitating biosurveillance activities and research.

Conclusion: The empowered leaders exemplified the Health Change Model in engaging stakeholders to share accountability and prioritize the building of reliable and sustainable diagnostic testing for COVID-19 and for other infectious diseases. Early detection of COVID-19 effectively controlled and rapidly reduced the infection and subsequent mortality in the community.

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A systems approach to strengthening health service delivery in catastrophic injury related disability

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Background and Objectives: Despite widespread application of the systems approach to tackle several public health problems -tobacco control, obesity, and chronic diseases, its application in injury related disability is limited. This study will describe a systems approach to disability and health service delivery derived from the World Health Organisation (WHO) Health Systems Strengthening framework for use by practitioners. The premise of the proposed health system framework is that an effective systems approach to public health issues such as disability, is a result of continuous interaction and interconnectedness of the building blocks, namely - service delivery, financing, governance, the health workforce, information systems, and supply management systems.

The study aims to develop an injury related disability service delivery model that applies systems approach for desired health outcomes and with the potential to strengthen the health systems.

Methods: Based on pilot work conducted in 2019, current study will synthesise diverse insights from injury related disability service delivery experiences and observations, review of the literature and the findings of the pilot study.

Results: Informed by the WHO framework for strengthening health systems and the nine key areas of the framework for implementation of the WHO Ouagadougou Declaration on primary health care and health systems, the study will present findings under the key elements required to underpin optimal delivery of injury rehabilitative service. (i) Leadership and governance; (ii) Service delivery; (iii) Workforce; (iv) Financing; (v) Technical equipment and supplies (Health technologies); (vi) Health information; (viii) Community participation; (viii) Social determinants of health; (ix) Partnerships (xi) Co-designed research.

Conclusion: The Service Delivery Model is a tool which will deliver a base of evidence, quality measures and innovation to guide practitioners and policy makers in planning, developing, and implementing an integrated approach to strengthening health systems for delivery of injury and disability related rehabilitative services.

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Management of a west Nile virus case in the province of catania: A one health approach

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Background and Objective: Vector-borne infectious diseases (VBDs) are a major public health concern worldwide. West Nile virus (WNV) was first reported in Europe in 1958. The Minister of Health, since 2002, has activated the National Surveillance Plan for WND. In 2022, 588 confirmed cases of infection in humans were reported in Italy, including 295 neuro-invasive forms and 37 deaths. In Sicily, 3 cases have been reported, 2 in Trapani and 1 in Catania. In October, a case of WND was confirmed in a woman in Ramacca (CT), in an area already under surveillance for previous cases in equines.

Methods: After the human case, the veterinary prevention department of the ASP of Catania enforced clinical and entomological surveillance in stables within a 10-kilometer radius. The equids with nervous symptomatology were notified in SIMAN, and all animals in place were serum sampled for ELISA-IgM test and blood sampled with EDTA for RT-PCR. Anatomopathological examination was performed on the two deceased animals. An information campaign started involving mayors and breeders of Paternò and Ramacca municipalities.

Results: The clinical surveillance revealed 2 outbreaks confirmed in equids, one in Ramacca (3 cases) and the other Paternò (21 cases). Laboratory findings for the deceased horse in the outbreak in the municipality of Paternò resulted in the
isolation of WNV Lineage 1. On entomological surveillance, no mosquitoes (Culex pippipes) were positive for WNV. Conclusions: Climate change could determine the increase of Culex pippipes circulation, promoting the possible spillover of WNV, which is usually present only in 1-2% of circulating mosquitoes. Therefore, it’s not surprising, despite the presence of the virus in 24 equids and the human case, the virus could not be isolated in the targeted samples. In conclusion, only a multidisciplinary, one-health approach could contain WNV spread and the risk of human transmission.

Understanding Consumer Perspectives to Improve the Local Food Environment and Healthy Eating Behaviors
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Detroit residents experience an abundance of health inequities and poor health outcomes. Rates of obesity are 44 percent among youth and 70 percent among adults. Nearly 40 percent of Detroit families live in poverty and 30 percent of families do not have access to reliable transportation. The Detroit Grocery Coalition has collaborated with consumers over the past five years to create the Great Grocer Project (GGP), which assists local, independent grocers in improving their healthy food offerings, increasing access to high-quality healthy foods and promoting positive health outcomes and economic vitality for local communities. Intercept surveys among consumers (N=1160) were completed within 43 stores and assessed consumer awareness of the GGP activities, healthy eating behaviors, food security and other health outcomes. Focus groups were also conducted within seven Detroit neighborhoods (n=38) to assess consumer perspectives of their local food environments. Survey and focus group participants were African American (78%) and female (53%) with half utilizing SNAP. Participants used personal vehicles for their grocery shopping (68%). Thirty percent of participants reported shopping in chain grocers within five minutes of their home. Only 12% of Detroit consumers met the Recommended Dietary Intake (RDI) for fruit, 8% reported meeting RDI for vegetables and 12% met RDI for intake of sugary drinks. Most focus group participants discussed a need to improve the quality of healthy foods sold in their local stores and wanted to assist local store owners in making these improvements. Improving quality of healthy foods would enable greater consumption of these foods according to reports from focus group participants. Community perceptions of the local food environment present ample opportunity for improving the availability of healthy options, improving healthy behaviors and reducing chronic disease. Consumers reported preference in utilizing a neighborhood store for their groceries, as long as stores are clean and welcoming.

Development of a national human rights survey using equal explanatory power - flipping the picture in the collection of national survey quantitative data honouring indigenous populations
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The World Bank and Health Systems: A Policy Process Analysis
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Background: The health systems is a domain of policy-based lending for development financing institutions (i.e. the World Bank) to improve the health of the population in the low and low-middle income countries. The aim of this research is to explore the instrumental role of the Bank’s health systems policy. It is a policy process analysis to understand how the Bank’s health systems policy gets formed and formulated (at the international-level of the macro system), then adopted and modified (at the national-level of the meso system) and finally implemented and operated (at the regional-level of the micro system). Methods: This policy process analysis has been conducted by using three methods at various levels of the policy; discourse analysis (formation-formulation), situation analysis (adoption-modification), institutional and context analysis (implementation and operation). Results: The World Bank has been active in the formulation of health systems policy for the last four decades by developing various health systems approaches (such as, basic health care, health systems development, health systems strengthening). The analysis finds that the Bank’s health systems policy content at the macro level (international) has always been determined by the interactions between global economic governance and global health governance. At the meso system (India as a case study), the health systems policy with the help of policy tools (Country Assistance Strategy) and instruments (research and lending) forge alliance with the existing national health plan to further percolate down to the state level. Finally, the health systems policy as health systems approach (in programmatic form) gets implemented and operated at the micro system by often using the decentralization structure of governance (Karnataka as a case study). Conclusion: The economic management of health care and not epidemiological reasoning is getting primacy in policy defining (macro-level), designing (meso-level) and programming (micro-level) decisions. This adversely affects the policy outcomes.

Partnership between public health and the police – needed more than ever
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Joint working between police and public health professionals is essential, for example, in emergency preparedness and response; safeguarding children and vulnerable adults; responses to acute mental health problems, problems of addiction and domestic violence; accident prevention; offender management and rehabilitation; and preventing racial violence. In the UK community safety partnerships continue to be the overarching bodies representing local authorities, the police, health services and public health, fire services, community and minority representatives and charged with planning to prevent crime and violence at local administrative level. Knowledge of the epidemiology of violence and crime, and evidence-based interventions have increased. There is growing recognition of the impact of adverse childhood experiences and the need for trauma-informed interventions by police and health services. The development of partnerships between police and public health requires enthusiasm, expertise, mutual respect and commitment by senior officers and officers working at the frontline. Joint training is essential. Co-location is beneficial where joint decision making in real time is necessary as in children's safeguarding and mental health responses. Progress in partnerships has been undermined by austerity policies, political indifference, and disruptive service reorganisations. This paper will describe my experiences over 40 years of working with the police at local, national and international levels. In the age of pandemics and populism, it is more vital than ever that public health and police forces work together and develop effective partnerships, for the safety and health of the communities they serve.

The Human Rights Commission is the NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION FOR NEW ZEALAND. We work across New Zealand to increase human rights standards in law, policy and practice. As a national human rights institution we work for a free, fair, safe and just New Zealand, where diversity is valued and human dignity and rights are respected In New Zealand we work to uphold te Tiriti o Waitangi, the foundational document that upholds the rights of all New Zealanders and acknowledges the partnership relationship between Maori, the Indigenous people, and the British Crown. New Zealand is working hard to understand its contemporary responsibilities to this document and to uphold, authentically the rights of Indigenous New Zealand as it has not done since it was signed in 1840. The HRC is developing a unique quantitative national survey honouring this important document and partnership relationship. It is the first time a national survey has been developed to acknowledge an Indigenous population as a Population Group in its own right rather than as a minority. Equal Explanatory power is being used to collect a data sample that reflects this treaty partnership in action in quantitative research. This project demonstrates how to work in authentic partnership in the development of such a project from the design, leadership and decision making at all levels and includes an advisory group that also reflects that partnership by ensuring that at least half is comprised of Indigenous Academics and advisors. This is a unique opportunity to share this ground breaking methodology and approach and demonstrate to others how ideas of co-governance, shared decision making and authentic partnerships...
with Indigenous peoples can be utilised to strengthen human rights practice, and ultimately the health outcomes of populations by gathering large scale quantitative data to inform Human Rights practice and mechanisms globally.

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**Intersectorality as an instrument to improve unified health system (sus) performance: mapping the intersectoral agendas of the ministry of health of Brazil**

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Intersectorality as an instrument of public health policy provides efficiency, effectiveness, and efficacy of actions, enabling the resolution of complex problems. This study describes the mapping of the intersectoral agendas of the MOH of Brazil between September and December 2022. It was carried out an exploratory descriptive situational diagnosis with a quasi-quantitative approach to raise and characterize intersectoral action involving MOH. The research developed bibliographic surveys regarding the intersectorality, strategic concepts about health policies/programs, and main normative acts that guide the intersectoral action. The data was collected using a standard instrument together with the technical areas requested, namely 398 in collegiate bodies and 116 in intersectoral instances. The main findings consist of confirmation the strong relationship between the health sector and Social Assistance, and citizenship; Human rights; Science and technology; Justice and public safety; Environment; Work and income; and Education, as an expression of the social determination of the health-disease process. Despite a polysemic understanding of the concept of intersectorality, it can be inferred that this is a reality in terms of MOH actions, being presented as a guideline in the policies and programs mapped. However, it is a challenge, as the intersectoral organization demands the combination of different and complex knowledge, powers, practices, goals, resources, and joint monitoring. It is suggested the institutionalization of mapping as well as its recognition as an instrument that promote knowledge, provide transparency to the universe of intersectoral public policies, provides social collaboration and control, synergy between internal and external actions, minimizes overlaps, and enhances the performance of the MOH concerning other sectors. It attempts to pursue synergy between public policies to improve the populations health and the performance of the Unified Health System (SUS).

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**An indigenous-centered methodology for health systems strengthening research and practice: Storytelling, relational accountability, and sovereignty**

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Background: After the 2005 United Nations Millennium Development Goals report revealed limited progress, decision-makers and researchers put their attention to “health systems strengthening” to increase access, use and responsiveness of national health systems for health equity. Inequities persist and were illuminated by disparities in mortality and morbidity due to COVID-19. Indigenous systems of governance and healing represent Indigenous knowledge, strength, resilience, and resistance. These systems continue to serve their communities. Yet, they are omitted from global and national public health initiatives. This is a qualitative study of the health system that serves the Yaqui Tribe in Sonora, Mexico to inform Yaqui-centered public health. It was co-created with elders under Traditional Authority approval of the Yaqui Tribe in Sonora, AZ. Design and Methods: This participatory study using a qualitative design, took place from 2012 – 2014. Eleven community health workers and healers participated in open ended interviews. Findings: Development of a viable and ethical methodology, with emphasis on Indigenous ways of knowing and being (i.e., inherently a “culture of health” and “health in all policies”). The methodology is visualized as a spiral, where connections and relationships build over time. For each point there is 1) a translation and interpretation of the point’s descriptor; 2) a description of the research process; and 3) a story that supports this aspect of the Indigenous-centered methodology. Conclusion: This approach may be used in the future collaborative studies that have meaning and use by tribal health systems within tribal nations and Indigenous communities globally. This study deconstructs existing public health concepts and supports health initiatives and public policy development. This approach is being applied at Seven Directions, we anticipate it will contribute to an increase in access, use, and delivery of culturally relevant and effective services and programs by and for Indigenous communities in México, U.S., and abroad.

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**“Within whose remit it should be?”: Views of multisectoral experts on the institutionalisation of blue-green prescribing in scotland’s healthcare system**

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Background and objective: Blue-Green Prescribing (BGP) is a healthcare approach that uses nature-based social prescribing and eco-directed medicines prescribing to reduce pharmaceutical pollution and promote planetary health. Due to its novelty, its institutionalisation requires consultation with practitioners and policymakers from health, environment, and water sectors. This study explored key sector experts’ views on the factors that could influence the institutionalisation of BGP in Scotland.

Methods: This qualitative study is part of an exploratory mixed-methods research. Using snowball sampling and a semi-structured topic guide, we interviewed key experts from health, environment, and water sectors. Interview data underwent hybrid coding and codebook thematic analysis with audit trail. To account for the complexity, interrelationship, and behaviours of key experts, we also used systems and behaviour change lenses in data analysis.

Results: Scotland’s natural resources and existing BGP-related pilot interventions offer opportunities for BGP institutionalisation. There is an increasing awareness on the health benefits of nature and the impact of pharmaceuticals on the environment translated to high interest and commitment from health, environment, and water sector experts on the institutionalisation of BGP. However, these opportunities are challenged by limited local evidence on the effectiveness of BGP-related interventions on patients; limited skills, tools, and capacities of healthcare professionals; and the need for policy changes on health human resource, environmental management, and sectoral collaboration.

Conclusion: Highlighting the need for nature-based social prescribing and reducing pharmaceutical pollution in NHS Scotland’s Climate and Sustainability is an essential first step in institutionalising BGP. Despite a relatively siloed approach to sectoral interventions related to BGP, there is an existing collaboration between health, environment, and water sectors that could be strengthened. Moreover, challenges in developing an acceptable and appropriate BGP in the context of the Scottish healthcare system need to be resolved.

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**Intersectorality: getting our joint work straight**

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The proliferation of intersectoral terminology has coincided with similar developments in policy development and administrative and political science scholarship. Partly sponsored by global think tanks such as the World Bank and the international aid industry there was a call for, variously, ‘Whole of Government’ (WoG), ‘Joined-up Government’ (JUG) and horizontal, integrated or coordinated policy making. In recent years, these streams of consciousness seem to have coalesced in calls for Health in All Policies (HiAP). Several reviews and glossaries have endeavoured to transcend the evangelical approach to HiAP and its conjunctions. These reviews and glossaries purportedly show what is required to develop and maintain coherent society-wide actions, policies and governance for health. However, the terminology associated with intersectorality is not always unequivocal. The fact that multiple meanings may exist in multiple contexts does not necessarily enable a focused, and practically or scholarly sound, developmental strategy to achieving such goals. This is becoming a more acute challenge with the increased, and prominent, recognition that health is both an endpoint of multiple levels of intersectorality, and the meanings around intersectorality sensibly—it would advance coherent scholarship and practice of this essential area of health and health equity development. Based on consensus mechanisms, this presentation will offer clarity on the suite of concepts associated with intersectorality.
Reducing social inequalities in health: assessing organizational contexts for implementing integrated access for people with severe mental illness
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Background and Objectives: Social inequalities in health are complex and vulnerable people often experience higher unmet needs and lacking coherence when seeking healthcare. They therefore require cross-sectoral initiatives. Literature argues that healthcare organization is an important but overlooked determinant of social inequalities in health, as health systems buffer or amplify structural and individual health determinants. The Flexible Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) model offers integrated healthcare access to people with severe mental illness, through interprofessional teams across health and social services. This study aimed to assess the organizational contexts that shape the implementation of this model of integrated care.

Methods: The study includes a document analysis of political and administrative documents, and semi-structured interviews of managers and healthcare professionals in three municipalities. The study applied the theory of the Organizational Fields to assess the organisational contexts in implementing the FACT model.

Results: Implementing FACT was challenged by the co-existence of different contexts across health and social care and across national and regional levels, for example by having conflicting legislation in the health and social field. These contexts make conflicting demands on intersectoral coordination, where person centered care is for instance bound by different norms and values at each level. Therefore, the successful implementation of FACT comes to depend on strong local cultures of collaboration that translate and transfer these demands into an integrated, local organization of FACT. These collaboration cultures however differed across the municipalities, and some therefore appeared more successful in implementing FACT than others.

Conclusions: Implementing an integrated care model as FACT might become challenged by the complex and different organizational contexts vertically, at each level, and horizontally, e.g., between municipalities. The assessment of these contexts is key to identifying possibilities and limitations for a successful implementation. This knowledge may in turn reduce social inequalities in health by providing more accessible and coherent care.

Flow of regulation of elective hospital care in dentistry in the State of Ceará, Brazil: building processes based on the constitutional principles of the SUS
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Organize demand in an equitable, transparent and secure manner, with a focus on the user; developing health care protocols aligned with the access regulation process, through a computerized network and having a body of trained professionals should be objectives of the regulation centers throughout Brazil. The experience of building the work processes of the sector of regulation in hospital care in dentistry of the secretariat of health of the state of Ceará is reported. The work does not require approval by the research ethics committee, as it is a documentary research. The insertion of a professional dental surgeon in the regulatory sector of the secretary of health of the state of Ceará took place in May 2021 and remains until the present day. The first skills included bringing the levels of care closer together, mediating and facilitating communication with the oral health care unit and the network regarding flows, access and use of the regulation system, managing the supply of specialized dental consultations for specialties of oral and maxillofacial surgery and traumatology and patients with special needs. For the assessment of priorities, situations involving cases related to fractures, injuries, patients with special needs at high surgical risk, patients with microcephaly and cleft lip and palate, who only with the exception of patients with special needs, do not shows a queue. At present, the elective hospital offer has tripled, there is frank agility in scheduling specialist consultations, the maximum absenteeism of 63% with a waiting list has declined, reaching levels of 29%, in conditions of a tight waiting list. The need to register successful experiences is evident, focusing the work on the demands of the patient, user of a service committed to the resolution and completeness of his actions.
Primary health care vital signs profile for Malaysia
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Background and Objective: Malaysia collaborated with PHCPI (Primary Health Care Performance Initiative) to develop the Primary Health Care (PHC) Vital Signs Profile (VSP). The VSP is a measurement tool and provides an innovative picture of the primary health care system by assessing finance, capacity, performance and equity. The profile identified strength, weakness, challenges and priority areas for improvement.

Methodology: VSP was developed by global experts and is based on the PHCPI Conceptual Framework. In Malaysia, this assessment was done in two phases: first phase was to populate finance, performance and equity domains followed by the second phase on capacity using the progression model.

Results: Data was available from multiple sources including the Health Information Management System, Malaysian National Health Accounts and National Health and Morbidity Surveys. The VSP showed that PHC spending was 35% of the current health expenditure. The access index indicates that 98% of the population have access to health care and 84% of the clients received quality PHC service in public health facilities. The equity domain showed no major gap in the under-five mortality occurring in the urban and rural areas. PHC capacity was strong in the drug and supplies category as well as the funds management. The strength was also identified in the information system, facility infrastructure and workforce. The PHC system was weak in the empanelment of the population.

Conclusion: Strengthening PHC depends on analysis of existing health data, accepting gaps in the system and the need for further surveys. The VSP has information and evidence on performance of the PHC and provide opportunities for policy makers and stakeholders to develop strategies to enhance the current primary health care system in Malaysia.

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Engaging police in public health: critical issues and perspectives
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The public health community has long been aware of the central role of the law in creating healthy physical and social environments, and in responding to public health challenges. However, the critical role of the law enforcement and justice sector in achieving a multitude of public health goals has been neglected or ignored. This sector includes police, public prosecutors, magistrates, and coroners. Globally, no Master of Public Health course teaches comprehensively of the role of police in achieving public health goals, a major oversight given their ubiquitous involvement. Unfortunately, cultures of police misogyny, racism, brutality and oppression exist in many jurisdictions. There also remains a severely limited understanding of the critical nexus between law enforcement and public health both in the legal community and the public community. The actual and potential role that engaging police in the public health enterprise can have in both police reform and in achieving public health goals is also underestimated. Although the security sector is a key partner in many public health programmes, its identity as an important part of the public health endeavour is rarely recognised. This absence of recognition has resulted in a generally inadequate approach to research and investigation of ways in which law enforcement can be effectively engaged to actively promote and protect public health as part of a broader multisectoral public health effort. This is true of police at both operational and strategic levels. There are many police officers in all jurisdictions seeking alternative ways to achieve their goals of community safety and wellbeing. They are interested to collaborate, including at the most senior level, once the issues are understood from their perspective. Many police officers are leading innovation, keen to share their initiatives, e.g. with trauma-informed approaches, domestic violence prevention and response, responses to mental health crises, suicide prevention and even harm reduction and safe sex promotion. These opportunities also contribute to the professionalization of police services – a virtuous circle. The international conference series on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH) was begun in 2012 to bring together the different sectors to explore joined-up approaches to common public health issues currently criminalized or over-policed, and to find common values and goals underlying disparate cultures and languages. The Global Law Enforcement and Public Health Association (GLEPHA) grew from the conferences in 2017, to create a venue where the different sectors – often in silos or even conflict in daily life – could come together in a safe environment to build understanding and capacity for respectful partnership approaches to complex societal issues. This workshop will: 1. Provide case studies of innovative partnership approaches to complex societal and public health issues that have been criminalized or over-policed, 2. Present learnings about effective and sustainable police and public health partnerships in achieving optimum community safety and wellbeing at all levels, in all jurisdictions, 3. Propose an agenda for future research program.

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Resilient health systems: Mapping of the Health Information Systems in the EU, their resilience and preparedness to join the European Health Data Space
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Outline
Health Information Systems (HIS) are key pillars for generating knowledge for evidence-based decision making, and consequently, contribute to better health of the population. The COVID-19 pandemic further emphasised the importance of having robust and resilient HIS and the need for digital solutions to improve their efficiency and resilience.

To assess the functioning of the different HIS in Europe, mapping exercises are conducted across three different EU wide projects, namely the Population Health Information Research Infrastructure (PHIRI) project, the Joint Action Towards the European Health Data Space (TEHDAS), and the Health Emergency Preparedness Response Authority (HERA) IT project. These mapping exercises provide insights on the state-of-play, the components, strengths and weaknesses of the national health information systems and their health data management in more than 19 European countries.

During the workshop, results of the PHIRI, TEHDAS and HERA mapping exercises will be showcased, including key findings and recommendations to promote resiliency in HIS. The methodology of the mapping exercise is based on the support tool to assess health information systems, developed by the WHO regional office for Europe. PHIRI conducted assessments to map the HIS that monitor the effects of COVID-19 on population health in 9 European countries. Concurrently, the TEHDAS conducted 12 country visits to map the state-of-play of health data management systems and their preparedness to join the European Health Data Space (EHDS), one of the key components of the European Health Union. Moreover, plans to extend the experiences of the mapping exercise in the framework of the HERA IT project will be shared which will focus on digital epidemiological surveillance and health emergency preparedness. Throughout the session, the exchange of knowledge, experiences and opinions with the audience will be fostered by the moderator and by using Slido. This will ensure key messages will be assimilated by the participants.

Aims/objectives
Sharing strengths and weaknesses of HIS functioning during the COVID-19 pandemic, showcasing best practices and promoting resilience

Preparation readiness of different countries to join the EHDS, the barriers identified within their HIS to sharing and reusing health data and their needs and expectations from the EHDS.

Outline key recommendations from the experience during the mapping exercises, contributing to capacity building across Europe.

Create an opportunity for engagement and knowledge exchange, offering a space for the audience to voice their views on the topics discussed.

Key questions
HIS mappings serve as a catalyst and are the starting point to strengthen HIS in various perspectives. The workshop will bring together experts in the field of HIS, highlighting the key findings from different mapping exercises conducted by PHIRI and TEHDAS and give the future perspective of upcoming mapping for HERO. The workshop will also foster a discussion between the audience and the speakers on the resilience of HIS in different European countries, the preparedness of HIS to deal with future crises, as well as the challenges and capacity building needs and tools required for countries to develop their health data management systems and join the EHDS for secondary use.

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Breaking the health silos - once and forever?
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Silos in health are detrimental to patients and society. They inhibit the effective use of the workforce, hinder collaboration, limit coordination and lead to high costs and poor outcomes for the patients and the society. Healthcare workers are very often not trained in communication and teamwork, thus amplifying the silos effect and making relations with patients, the community and the media, very complex. This silo mentality does not only apply to the care environment, but also to public health: to provide a stronger and healthier future generation, it is crucial to ensure that every individual has access to the public health and care they need and that social inequalities that contribute to ill health are addressed. This workshop, organized by the World Federation of Public Health Associations (WFPHA), the International Hospital Federation (IFH), the South African Medical Association and the World Patients Alliance (WPA), is part of a broader debate on the need to rethink health, prevention, public services and justice. With members worldwide, these four organizations will discuss how to co-design a new framework and advocate for a better use of the workforce beyond sectors to promote health, patients’ outcomes and reduce health inequalities. During the workshop, panelists from the four organizations will share their experiences and vision to create a more equitable health system that meets the needs of patients and communities.

How sharp are your health security arrangements against cross-border health threats? Attend the sharp joint action workshop to find out exactly that
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Support: Strengthening International Health Regulations and Preparedness (SHARP www.sharpja.eu) [1] in the EU Joint Action (JA) was launched in 2019. This is a €10 million, four-year collaborative action of 26 countries and 61 partners that focuses on cross-border health threats. The need for this JA is based on strengthening implementation of Decision 1082/2013/EU on serious cross-border threats to health and the International Health Regulations (2005). The aims of this JA are in line with the new EU Global Health Strategy [1] [2], which recognises monitoring, early warning, preparedness, and response measures as essential elements to combat serious, cross-border threats to health. Despite a high level of preparedness for health emergencies of biological, chemical, environmental and unknown origin across Europe, gaps do exist across member states and European countries.

This JA specifically addresses four key priorities:
* Cross-sectoral capacity building, exchange of knowledge and best practices – focused on the gaps in basic IHR core capacities identified through member state reporting in relation to Article 4 of Decision 1082/2013/EU
* Enhancing monitoring and evaluation of actions under Decision 1082/2013/EU in alignment with the WHO IHR monitoring and evaluation framework
* Enhancing the health and security interface and preparedness and response to chemical incidents
* Laboratory strengthening through a consolidated laboratory practice

The project is organized across 6 technical work packages (WP), supported by 4 horizontal WPs:
WP Number
1 Coordination
2 Communication and dissemination
3 Evaluation of the action
4 Integration in National Policies and Sustainability
5 IHR core capacity strengthening and assessment
6 Preparedness and Response planning
7 Laboratory preparedness and responsiveness
8 Training and local exercises, exchange of working practices
9 Chemical safety and chemical threats
10 Case management and infection prevention and control preparedness

This workshop provides an opportunity for delegates to hear of the key outputs of SHARP JA and how the actions can be implemented in member countries going forward. It will also allow for a deeper exploration of specific actions of SHARP.

These include:
* IHR core capacity strengthening and assessment
* Strengthening the capacity for IHR implementation for serious cross-border health threats through cross-sectoral, basic and advanced training


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Potentially traumatic experiences pre-migration in women of childbearing age among Somali- and Kurdish-origin women in Finland
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Background: Across Europe there are increasing numbers of migrant origin women who are at childbearing age. Especially those who have left the country as refugees, may have been victims of serious mental and physical violence. Migrant origin women are at risk of poorer pregnancy outcomes. This study examines the prevalence of potentially traumatic experiences (PTE) pre-migration and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and their associations with adverse reproductive outcomes among migrant women of Somali- and Kurdish-origin who have been pregnant in Finland.

Methods: Survey and register data from the Finnish Migrant Health and Wellbeing Study, conducted in 2010–2012, were used. Women from 18 to 64 years of age, 185 Somali- and 230 Kurdish-origin, who had at least one pregnancy or birth in Finland were included in the analysis. Survey data were linked to the Finnish Medical Birth Register, the Register of Induced Abortions, and the Care Register for Health Care until 2018. For each outcome, logistic regression was used and adjusted for age, body mass index, time lived in Finland, and the number of births. Results: Among the women included in this study, a total 67 percent of Somali-origin and 71 percent of Kurdish-origin women had experienced PTE pre-migration and 64 percent of Somali- and 32 percent of Kurdish-origin women had undergone FGM/C. In Kurdish-origin women, complications during pregnancy (e.g. bleeding in the first trimester, known or suspected fetal abnormality, other problems) were significantly more common among women without trauma (70%) than for women with trauma (48%). No associations between trauma and FGM/C and other adverse reproductive outcomes were observed in Somali- or Kurdish-origin women. Conclusions: Past trauma is common among Somali- and Kurdish-origin women but we found no association between previous trauma and adverse reproductive outcomes. Women who have experienced trauma need culturally-competent, trauma-informed care to address women's psychosocial needs.

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Misconception and effect of menstruation (Chhaupadi) and delivery on women's health in Bajura, district Nepal
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Background: Chhaupadi is the old unscientific system in mid and far Western parts of Nepal. Reproductive age women were considered unclean during the menstrual and delivery period. Invisible cultural taboos and practices were prevailing in each and every household. The objective of the study is to assess the factors affecting during Chhaupadi and delivery practice with their health outcome. Methods: The cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted amongst 175 reproductive age women in Bajura districts of Nepal, by using multistage random sampling. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. All the data were entered in Ms excel and exported into SPSS 16.0. The necessary descriptive and inferential statistics was used for quantitative analysis and thematic analysis was done for qualitative analysis.
Grandparents’ feeding practices: Implications for child diet quality
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Background and Objective: With their increasing provision of childcare, grandparents are playing an important role in shaping the nutrition environment and eating behaviours of their grandchildren. Despite this, research assessing the feeding practices of grandparents and their association with the dietary quality of the food consumed by grandchildren is limited. Such research is needed to inform the development of interventions that provide tailored guidance to grandparents on adaptive ways of interacting with their grandchildren in the context of mealtimes. Accordingly, the present study sought to examine the feeding practices adopted by grandparents and the association between these feeding practices and grandchild consumption of healthy and unhealthy foods.
Methods: In total, 1076 grandparents (60% female; average age = 65.07 years) who reported providing regular childcare to at least one grandchild aged 3 to 14 years were recruited. They completed an online survey assessing a variety of constructs including their feeding practices and the frequency with which their grandchild consumes specific foods and beverages while in their care.
Results: Grandparents reported using positive feeding practices such as ‘encouragement of balance and variety’ more frequently than negative feeding practices such as ‘control over eating’. Positive feeding practices were found to be more important correlates of diet quality than negative feeding practices, with the provision of a healthy food environment and limit setting emerging as the most important practices associated with healthy eating.
Conclusions: Grandparents are having a demonstrable impact on the dietary behaviours of their grandchildren and should be considered in initiatives promoting healthy lifestyle behaviours in young children. To prevent poor diet and support consumption of fruit and vegetables, grandparents should be encouraged to increase the availability of healthy foods in their home and set limits on unhealthy foods.
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An exploratory study on understanding the use of food labels among adolescents in India
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Background and Objective: Food labelling is identified as a key population-centric approach that can facilitate consumers to make informed food decisions by providing essential information about the food or beverage on the packaging. In the Indian context, where adolescent obesity and the Resultant diet-related chronic degenerative diseases are rising, it is imperative to understand the perceptions of adolescents regarding unhealthy packaged foods and food labels. This can potentially inform the development of nutrition and health promotion interventions to facilitate healthy eating in Indian adolescents.
Methods: A convenience sample of 44 adolescents (aged 10-19 years; 29 boys, 15 girls) were recruited from rural Varanasi, India through professional networks. Face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted in Hindi between December 2021 and February 2022. Interviews were digitally recorded, transcribed verbatim, and translated to English. Informed by Template Analysis Technique, the narrative data were analysed thematically using the NVivo Software Program.
Results: A number of themes emerged during data analysis. These included: (i) Frequent consumption of packaged food (e.g. potato chips, biscuits, deep-fried Indian snacks; noodles, chocolates) both at school and home; (ii) Lack of awareness about the harmful effects of consuming unhealthy packaged foods; (iii) Reasons for consuming packaged food – tasty, unadulterated; (iv) Date of expiry, price, and brand name were often read by the adolescents; (v) Lack of knowledge about other components (e.g. nutrition information) of the food label; (vi) Difficulty in understanding the food label, as it was written in English; (vii) Food labels should be written in Hindi for easy comprehension.
Conclusions: Overall, the study sample was not well-informed about the implications of consuming unhealthy packaged foods as well as the food labels. This highlights the need to develop school-based nutrition education programs which will assist Indian adolescents in making healthy food choices.
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Women of reproductive age with intellectual disability in Bangladesh: an insight into sexual reproductive health needs
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Disability is a major social and economic phenomenon in Bangladesh. Sexual and reproductive health services are yet to achieve in Bangladesh and people still attach to stigma, environmental barriers, social and cultural factors related to SRHR. It is mandatory for women of reproductive age with intellectual disabilities to get accurate, accessible, and understandable information about sexual reproductive health and services regarding contraception and reproduction in lower middle income countries like Bangladesh. The aim of the study is to understand and synthesize sexual and reproductive health needs for women of reproductive age with mild to moderate intellectual disability (ID) in Bangladesh, in order to create awareness in the community, and health care professionals as well as inform public policies and programs supporting women with ID and their families in Bangladesh. A literature review of the published literature in the last 20 years was carried out with an adjusted conceptual framework of sexual reproductive health. This study found that there is a lack of significant data in Bangladesh regarding this issue. But other neighboring countries indicated that women of reproductive age with ID have many issues and needs regarding SRH including pregnancy, contractions, periods, and sexual behaviors. In addition to this, health care providers do not have enough knowledge and understanding about the extent of disabilities and SRH for women with ID due to lack of training, no guidelines, and inadequate access to resources. Besides, environmental barriers, lack of awareness among women with ID, and self-stigma are also putting obstacles to get access to SRH services for women with ID. This study will play an important role to talk about sexual reproductive health needs and services for women of reproductive age with ID in Bangladesh.
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Antenatal coverage and quality in secondary-care hospitals of Punjab province, Pakistan
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Background: Antenatal care (ANC) can avoid the majority of adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes in LMICs. A closer examination reveals that only one in every two women in Punjab has the required number of ANC 4+ visits. This study was conducted to assess the coverage and quality of ANC at secondary care hospitals in Punjab.
Methods: In this retrospective descriptive study, the data provided through the Annual Report on DHIS 2021 and the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) available at TMH were analyzed. The quality of antenatal care was assessed against the criteria of the essential package described in the Punjab Ministry of Healths Minimum Standards of Service Delivery.
Results: The monthly average ANC-1 visits per THQ were 420 and 905 at TMH. TMH recorded 114,467 follow-up visits with an average of 3.5 visits per parturient and a referral rate of 10.46%. The dropout rate at THQ Hospitals was 33.52%, while 16.41% at TMH. Normal vaginal delivery and caesarean section rate were 83% and 17% at THQ hospital whereas 49.76% and 50.23% were for TMH respectively. The EMR gives evidence on history taking, questions about stillbirths, assisted deliveries, abortions, headaches/blurred vision, swelling, and fever. Highlights include, baby movement feeling (96%) Findings of the breast examination (83), measurement of blood pressure (100%), counselling on breastfeeding and Tetanus Toxoid vaccination (78%) and prescriptions for anti-malarial, iron, and folic acid (100%).
Conclusions: The advantages of TMH over THQ hospitals include accessibility, adherence to policies and the EMR, front desk services, the availability of skilled staff, diagnostics, medication, patient education, counselling, and safety. It is proposed that data on ANC follow-up, the average number of ANC visits per parturient, the dropout rate, and referral from health facilities be included in the DHIS report to improve the study of ANC coverage and quality.
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Reducing neonatal mortality in Ethiopia: a call for urgent action! An evidence brief for policy
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Abstract: Neonatal mortality is a core indicator of neonatal health defined as death during the first 28 days of life. About half (47%) of global under-five death is contributed by the death that occur within the first 28 days of life (neonatal death). Though neonatal mortality has reduced by 25% between 2005 and 2016, it has shown an increment between 2016 and 2019. The Ethiopian national average of neonatal death (33 per 1,000 live births) was also higher than sub-Saharan Africa average.

Objective: To summarize the best available evidence describing the problem of the worsening neonatal mortality in Ethiopia and potential solutions for addressing the problem.

Methods: The preparation of this evidence brief for policy came to our attention for two reasons: 1) While the world has targeted to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12 per 1,000 live births in 2030, neonatal mortality in Ethiopia is persistently high in the last decade, and 2) there is big gap observed between the current national plans and performances. Electronic databases of systematic reviews (SUPPORT Summaries, Health Systems Evidence, PDQ Evidence, Epistemonikos, the Cochrane Library were consulted. The final selection of reviews for inclusion was based on a consensus of the authors. Findings: The brief identified effective and promising interventions for reduction of neonatal mortality and presented as community based intervention and continuum of care. Community-based intervention packages: 1. Intervention packages consisting of mainly building community-support groups or women's groups probably decrease neonatal mortality by 16%, 2. Intervention packages consisting of mainly building community-support groups or women's groups probably decrease neonatal mortality by 40%, 3. Community mobilization and home-based neonatal treatment probably reduce neonatal mortality. Strengthening continuum of care: Interventions linking pre-pregnancy and pregnancy care probably reduce neonatal mortality by 21%.

Factors associated with timely initiation of complementary feeding practice among children aged 6-24 months
Abdikani Jeyiani

Objectives: To explore the role of the built environment, measured by both Objective and subjective data for the neighbourhood, in children's trajectories of malnutrition from the early years until the end of primary school in the general population. Background: The extent research on this has produced mixed Findings. One reason may be its focus on a single aspect of the built environment. Here, it was measured in a variety of ways, using both Objective and subjective measures of the neighbourhood. We also controlled for indoor home environment and both neighbourhood and family socioeconomic disadvantage. Methods: We used data from the Millennium Cohort Study, a large general-population cohort study in the UK. The built environment was measured in various ways, including by direct observation of the immediate neighbourhood by interviewers. It was also measured by administrative data on socioeconomic disadvantage and urbanicity as well as Objective data on greenspace and air pollution. We also controlled for the home's physical and social environment, measured by both parent report and third-party assessments. Child outcomes (mental health and cognition) were measured across ages 3 to 11 years. Mental health was measured with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, and cognitive ability with the British Ability Scales. We fitted growth curve models and accounted for confounding. Results: Neighbourhood disorder, as measured by third-party observation, was associated with emotional symptoms and conduct problems at age 3 years and with the trajectories of cognitive ability from ages 3 to 11 years. These effects were robust to adjustment for confounders. Greenspace, urbanicity and air pollution did not have any effect on our outcomes after adjustment. Conclusions: Our Findings shed light on the role of the built environment in children's mental health and cognition, but also on the importance of its appropriate measurement.

Magnitude of quality Antenatal Care Service: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background: High quality of antenatal care (ANC) is also associated with improved opportunities to screen for and treat other chronic conditions and non-communicable diseases. Objectives: The aim of this study was to estimate the global quality of antenatal care services. Methods: We conducted comprehensive literature research for published and unpublished sources from 2002 to September 08/2022. All statistical analyses in this study were performed on stata16.0.

Results: A total 76 studies with a sample size of 940164 were included with poor quality antenatal care services utilization ranges from 2.5% to 97.4% among pregnant women. The global pooled poor quality of antenatal care services was 64.28% (95%CI: 59.58% − 68.98%) with (I2= 99.97%, p<0.001). In the subgroup analysis 70 studies done in low and middle-income countries with a weighted sample size of 861776, and 617031 pregnant women utilized poor-quality ANC services ranges from 23.5% to 97.4%. Finally, 15 studies were conducted in Ethiopia with a weighted sample size of 12031 pregnant women of antenatal care attendants revealed that 7989 pregnant women utilized poor quality ANC services ranges from 50% to 96 %. The pooled prevalence of poor Antenatal Care services in Ethiopia was 70.52% (95%CI: 64.55% − 76.48%), with significant heterogeneity between studies (I2= 98.37%, p<0.001).

Conclusions: The findings revealed that 64 per 100 pregnant women utilized low poor quality ANC services globally. This study revealed regional and country-level disparities, where pregnant women who resided in Asia, Africa, and South American continents had the highest poor quality antenatal care services utilization. Therefore, policymakers and health planners would put a great deal of emphasis on addressing the quality of Antenatal care services.

Advanced parental age increased the risk of implantation failure: interactive effect
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Background: The average childbearing age in China has been rising because of the...
access to tertiary education, competitive pressure and the implementation of the three-child policy. This study aimed to explore the interaction effect of paternal and maternal age on implantation failure in couples following their first cycle of IVF/ICSI treatments. Methods: We examined the data of the Anhui Maternal-Child Health Study (AMCHS). The AMCHS recruited 2042 infertile couples who were physically fit for in vitro fertilisation (IVF) or intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) treatment at the Reproductive Centre of the First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University during the period of May 2017 to April 2021. This prospective cohort study analysed the data from 1910 cohort couples. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to identify the effects of male age, female age and their combination on implantation failure.

Results: Advanced paternal age was associated with increased implantation failure (P=0.001), compared to 20-25 years, those aged in 35-40 years had adjusted OR of implantation failure of 1.38 (1.01-1.89) and ≥40 years was 3.91 (2.98-7.36);40 years. There was evidence of an interaction between maternal age (30-<35 and ≥35) and paternal age (≤35) on implantation failure (p=0.05). When the male was ≥35 years, increased maternal age was associated with the risk of implantation failure. Conclusion: There was an additive effect on implantation failure with advanced parental age. The delay of childbirth in both men and women will be a serious public issue that may contribute to a higher risk of implantation failure in patients needing ART.

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Challenges and coping mechanisms, experiences of slum women in seeking abortion services during COVID-19 lockdown in 2020 and 2021: Learning from Agra, India
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Introduction: Restricted mobility during the lockdown led to unprecedented challenges related to women’s access to reproductive health services. The purpose of this research is to learn about the experiences of women in slums who needed abortion services during the COVID-19 lockdown in Agra, India in the year 2020 and 2021.

Methods: Qualitative interviews in slums were conducted with 35 married slum women in the age group of 19-55 years who underwent induced abortion during the COVID-19 lockdown. Key Infromant Interviews were conducted with 7 frontline health workers (ASHAs) and 3 private nurses. Interviews were audio recorded with respondents’ consent and thematically analysed.

Results: Demand-side challenges in accessing abortion services included fear of COVID-19 infection, hesitation, ignorance and social ridicule associated with abortion. Resulting in delayed abortions. Supply-side challenges included unavailability of government and private hospitals providing abortion services, frontline health workers being unsupportive and scared of contracting COVID-19 infection and transportation difficulties owing to lockdown/containment restrictions. Coping mechanisms practiced by women included hastily procuring abortion pills from known chemists without prescription for a secretive, economical and effortless method to abort. Women learnt about abortion pills from friends and neighbours. Women in desperation, availed services from local dais (traditional untrained birth-attendant), private trained nurses, at social franchising reproductive health clinic and services of a traditional healer too.

Consequences of inability to receive timely and appropriate abortion services included severe bleeding and intense abdominal pain (both perceived as complications by women), aggravation of pre-existing anemia manifested as weakness, dizziness, headache.

Discussion: Optimal knowledge of the process of abortion will mitigate anxiety, lead more women to the appropriate abortion procedure, minimise delay in care-seeking and reduce risk of incomplete abortion. Government health system should set up emergency RCH services and co-opt private nurses by training them in safe abortion practices.

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Prevalence of self-medication practice among European pregnant women: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Self-medication can be defined as “the act of the subject, to consume on his own initiative a drug without consulting a doctor, and that the drug is already available at home. In our study, we obtained that in a pharmacy or from another person”. The Objective of our study was to estimate the prevalence of European pregnant women towards self-medication during pregnancy a Metaanalysis. We conducted a comprehensive literature search of Pubmed, Science direct, Google Scholar, and Web of Science databases to identify relevant studies available from January 2011 to December 2021. We used COVIDeS software to select all relevant studies. The pooled prevalence was calculated by a random-effects model. Study heterogeneity was assessed by Cochrane Q test and I2 index. A subgroup analysis was performed. R software was used for statistical analysis and publication bias analysis was performed by begg egger test. A total of 21 studies were eligible. The total sample size analyzed was 12643 pregnant women. The pooled prevalence of self-medication in Europe was 62.73% with a confidence interval of (53.45; 71.17), the I2 test revealed a high statistically significant heterogeneity of 99%. The Results of the subgroup analysis are based on income level, quality of the publication study and sample size. Heterogeneity, as assessed by the I2 statistical test, was high, statistically significant for all subgroup analyses and ranged from 96% to 99%. The funnel plot showed that there was a possibility of publication bias with a highly significant P-value. The Results obtained from this study showed that the prevalence of self-medication among pregnant women is relatively high. We recommend that health professionals consider implementing programs on the risks of self-medication, and strengthening the control and monitoring of over-the-counter sales of drugs.

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Cascade approach of reaching communities for adolescents through student and community stakeholders in rural and underserved Indian population
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Background and Objective: Risky substance use, infectious diseases, injuries and mental disorders are some of the identified health problems of adolescents in India. However, health inequalities persist among adolescents with widening disparities in access to quality care, predominantly in rural and underserved populations of India. The research indicates sparse knowledge levels about adolescent health (AH) among school students, grass root level health workers (GRLHWs) and general community people. The current study applied cascade approach to augment the awareness about adolescent health aspects and related health programmes among school students, GRLHWs and general community people. Methods: A pilot interventional study was carried out at one of the rural clusters of one of the districts of Maharashtra State of India. The designed TIV [(Training modules preparation (T), Interactive sessions (I) and Village health meetings (V)] was implemented to educate 168 school students from 8th to 10th class, 110 grass root level health workers and 625 general community people in stepwise manner.

Results: Significant (p<0.001) adolescent health knowledge improvement, active learning and positive perceptions about intervention were reported among all study participants. In addition to knowledge gain, incorporating module framing activity and interactive events were found to be effective to strengthen interpersonal communication, critical thinking, leadership, self-learning abilities and team work skills among school students. Conclusions: This study has potential to build productive and synergistic relationships between students, teachers, families, and community stakeholders to ensure commitment and engagement towards positive health. This study, emphasizing on adolescent health may be extended to address other crucial health challenges in marginalized population like maternal and child well-being, communicable diseases, life style disorders etc. The long-term impact of the current study may be appraised in the form of greater awareness of health needs of rural adolescents as well as significant decline of health problems among them.

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Behavioral economics-based counseling and mobile phone text educational messages to strengthen family planning services in Jordan: a randomized control clinical trial
Violence against adolescent girls in India during the covid-19 pandemic: a mixed-method investigation

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Background: While the “shadow pandemic” of violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic is well documented, little is known about its impact on adolescent girls. This mixed-methods study documents effects of the pandemic on multiple forms of violence against girls in India.

Methods: 13-18-year-old girls in rural and urban communities and slum pockets in Maharashtra were surveyed between February and April 2022. Quantitative data were collected on health-related and socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, domestic violence at home, and intimate partner violence (IPV) (married/partnered girls), using audio- and computer-assisted self-interview techniques. We estimated a multivariable logistic regression to assess how the pandemic affected the risk of violence. Qualitative data were collected via eight focus group Discussions and nine in-depth interviews and transcripts were coded using thematic analysis. Findings: 3049 adolescent girls were recruited into the study, of which 277 (9.1%) were married underage. In the previous 12 months, 2002 (65.7%) girls reported at least one form of family violence and 405 (71.7%) partnered girls reported incidents of IPV. Domestic violence risk increased significantly in households who suffered greater economic harms (OR 1.19, 95% CI 1.13 to 1.26) and negative health consequences (OR=1.76, 95% CI 1.54 to 2.02) due to the pandemic. Similarly, greater detrimental health and economic impacts were associated with higher IPV risk. Interpretation: The COVID-19 pandemic has substantially increased girls’ vulnerability to violence. Concerted and youth-focused policy efforts to extend support services for adolescent violence survivors, are urgently required.

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Predicting low cognitive ability at age 5 - feature selection using machine learning methods and birth cohort data

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Background and Objectives: Early life is a crucial period for shaping the developing brain. A failure to achieve early foundational cognitive skills may result in a permanent loss of opportunity to achieve full cognitive potential. Developmental screening programmes which rely on the presence of a delay may miss the opportunity for early preemptive intervention in the period of optimal neuropsychology. The objectives of this study were to 1) apply the random forest (RF) algorithm to birth-cohort data to train a model to predict low cognitive ability at 5 years of age using maternal, infant, and sociodemographic characteristics 2) to identify the important predictive features and interactions.

Methods: Data was from 1,070 participants in the Irish population-based BASELINE cohort. A RF model was trained to predict an intelligence quotient (IQ) score £90
at age 5 years using maternal, infant, and sociodemographic features. Feature importance was examined and internal validation performed using 10-fold cross validation repeated 5 times.

Results: The five most important predictive features were the total years of maternal schooling, infant Apgar score at 1 minute, socioeconomic index, maternal BMI, and alcohol consumption in the first trimester. On internal validation a proportional hazard model was fitted on 11 features showed excellent predictive ability, correctly classifying 95% of participants. Examination of the model revealed important predictive interactions between many features, for example between total years of maternal schooling and maternal alcohol intake in the first trimester. This model provides a foundation suitable for external validation in an unseen cohort.

Conclusions: Machine learning approaches to large existing datasets can provide accurate feature selection to improve risk prediction. Further validation of this model is required in cohorts representative of the general population. Predicting later cognitive function has important potential risks which warrant careful attention, but it may provide an opportunity for early preemptive intervention.

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Effect of Gutka consumption on the birth outcomes of women in Hub Town, Tehsil Hub, District Lasbela Rabia Baloch1, Nassem Zehri1, Nighat Shah1
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Introduction: Tobacco use is one of the main reason of mortality and morbidity all over the globe. Smokeless tobacco (SLT) use is increasing day by day in our country especially in uneducated women of poor socio economic families. Smokeless tobacco (SLT) is used in the form of Gutka, betel quid, chalia, naswar etc. according to a survey 4.6% smokeless users were females. Gutka is a combination of tobacco, areca nuts, and various kinds of chemicals and flavors. The adverse effects of smokeless tobacco are known as it can cause oral and gums problems like carcinoma of gums etc. Its effects on fetus are also being studied and is evidenced that it may cause adverse birth outcomes like low birth weight babies, preterm deliveries and also anemia and folate deficiency in mothers.

Objective: To evaluate the impact of Gutka consumption on maternal birth outcomes in tertiary care hospital.

Methods: An observational cross sectional study was conducted at Jam Ghulam Qadir Hospital Hub Chowki, Balochistan. When pregnant women came to hospital for delivery, self administered questionnaire was given. We included 250 women who were using gutka and 250 women who were not using Gutka. After delivery we recorded birth outcomes. Sample was divided into 2 groups A consisted pregnant women who used Gutka and B group comprised of pregnant women who did not consumed Gutka. Then these two groups were compared.

Results: The results of this study demonstrated a very high degree of females using Gutka and leading to adverse maternal and fetal outcomes.

Conclusions: It is evident that higher usage of Gutka led to a significant decrease in infantile mean birth weight, length, head circumference of infant at birth, gestational length, physical condition of neonate, Apgar scores and any other abnormality such as cleft palate and lip in comparison to Non-Gutka users.

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Maternal alcohol use disorder before and during pregnancy and the risk of stillbirth and infant mortality in Denmark Pricilla Lee1, Anne Laursen1, Ellen Mikkelson1, Jong Li1
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Background and Objectives: Previous epidemiological studies show that high maternal alcohol intake during pregnancy is related to offspring mortality, however, the association of high maternal alcohol intake before conception with stillbirth and infant mortality is less clear. This study investigated the association of maternal alcohol use disorder (AUD) before and during pregnancy with the risk of stillbirth and infant mortality.

Methods: We conducted a nationwide cohort study of 1,995364 births in Denmark during 1980-2012. AUD diagnoses and alcoholism-related medication were retrieved from the Danish National Patient Registry and the Danish National Prescription Registry, respectively. We censored women as having either “AUD BEFORE pregnancy only” or “any AUD DURING pregnancy”. For women with AUD diagnosed only before conception, we further categorized the recency of diagnosis into 8 years. Stillbirth and infant mortality were identified from The Danish Medical Birth Register and Danish Register of Causes of Death, respectively. We used logistic regression models to analyze the association of maternal AUD with stillbirth and infant mortality.

Results: Of 1,995364 births during 1980-2012, 8663 stillbirths and 9960 infant deaths occurred. Compared with no maternal AUD diagnosis, maternal AUD before conception was associated with 24% [95% confidence interval (CI)=1.00-1.53] and 31% (95%CI=1.10-1.57) higher odds for stillbirth and infant mortality, respectively. The association of high maternal alcohol use disorder before conception presented a monotonic relationship with the risk of stillbirth and infant mortality. Compared with women who never had the diagnosis, women with AUD during pregnancy had an increased risk of having a stillbirth (OR=1.86, 95%CI=0.99-3.47) and experiencing infant mortality (OR=3.17, 95%CI=2.11-4.76).

Conclusions: Maternal AUD before and during pregnancy were associated with an increased risk of stillbirth and infant mortality. This study supported that early attention to maternal AUD is a potential way to decrease risk of stillbirth and infant mortality.

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Investigating the role of friendship interventions on the mental health outcomes of adolescents: a scoping review of range and a systematic review of effectiveness Tanya Manchanda1, Min Faizi1, Alan Stein1
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Friendships are a crucial component of adolescence, though their role on adolescent mental health remains largely unexplored. This paper presents a scoping review, followed by a systematic review, to assess friendship interventions and their impacts on the mental health outcomes of adolescents aged 12-24. The scoping review intends to map the range of friendship interventions, while the systematic review intends to evaluate and categorise the efficacy of friendship interventions for mental health. Studies were selected using eight databases and screened for inclusion. Studies were included if they incorporated a friend or authentic social group in an intervention dedicated to improving mental health outcomes and well-being. Twenty-four studies were included in the scoping review, and 18 were eligible for the systematic review. Data from 12815 adolescents were analysed; three prominent themes emerged. The most common theme was mental health literacy, followed by supporting help-seeking and, finally, friendship-building and combating isolation. Most studies evaluated the individual who had received the intervention rather than their wider friends who would have been potential recipients of any altered interactions. Of the three included studies focusing on friendship building for mental health support, all had positive short-term outcomes but inconclusive long-term effects. Two studies brought in friends from an individual’s authentic social group to, for example, learn how to support their friend better. While the opportunities for improving mental health literacy and help-seeking seem to be strong, friends’ role in mental health interventions has only been developed in a few areas. It would benefit from broader domains of influence and mechanisms of action being explored, given how friends are proven to be a key point of contact for many adolescents.

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In hospital death among under five years children hospitalized with meningitis in the eastern of the Democratic Republic of Congo Jeaniere Manegabe1, Archippe Muhandule2
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Background: Meningitis is a major public health problem needing timely diagnosis, appropriate treatment, prevention and control. Despite the advances in diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, meningitis is still considered as an important cause of mortality and morbidity, especially in the pediatric population of lower income countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo). In this study, we aimed to analyze the fatality aspect of suspected meningitis among children under five years.

Materials and Methods: A prospective, descriptive study carried out in the Pediatrics departments of four hospitals in the South-Kivu province in the eastern part of the DR Congo from April 2021 to March 2022. Of the 1,386 children enrolled, 251 children were suspected of meningitis. This study captures data generated in the framework of routine medical practice, which includes medical history, clinical diagnosis and Results of locally conducted laboratory tests. Results: Throughout the study period, a total of 251 patients (18.1%) aged 1 month to 59 months with suspected meningitis were recruited out of 1386 children hospitalized in the Pediatrics. The fatality among hospitalized children with suspected meningitis during the study period was 27.9%, however the mortality
linked to meningitis decreases with age, ranging from 37.5% among children under 2 years to 19.4% among those over 2 years old. Children hospitalized for meningitis with malnutrition as an underlying condition, had a 3.5 times greater risk of dying. The case fatality rate was higher in transferred and not vaccinated children respectively (2.3 and 2.5 times). We observe that the death occurs early within the first 3 days.

Conclusions: Our study noted a higher fatality rate in children with suspected meningitis; that could be probably be linked to the gap in vaccination and malnutrition as an underline condition.

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Examining the linkages between maternity services and postpartum modern contraceptive adoption among young women in India: Insights from the 2015-16 and 2019-21 National Family Health Survey

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Background and Objectives: The adoption of maternity services and postpartum modern contraception are the two most crucial components help to reduce both maternal and infant mortality; still, India is consistently struggling with it. This paper, therefore, aimed to examine the linkages between use of maternity services and postpartum modern contraceptive adoption. Methods: The required reproductive calendar data were extracted from the 2015-16 and 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS) datasets. The assessment was made based on a sample of currently married women aged 15-24 years who had given most recent childbirth in five years preceding the survey. For the analysis, a time-to-event approach was applied using the Kaplan-Meier survival statistic, Log-Rank Chi-square test and Cox-Proportional Hazard (Cox-PH) models.

Results: The Results revealed that the proportion of postpartum modern contraceptive uptake among young users increased by only 9%, from 33% in 2015-16 to 42% in 2019-21. The Cox-PH models reported that, in both NFHS waves, the associations between various components of maternity services and postpartum modern contraceptive uptake were strongly significant, even after controlling for selected socio-economic and demographic correlates. Conclusions: The Findings of this study reinforced the need for implementing integrated maternal-child health and family planning programs and for boosting effective family planning counselling by health professionals to promote and motivate young women with a desire to early adoption of modern contraception in subsequent months after a recent childbirth.

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Undernutrition among pregnant adolescent: a scoping systematic review

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Background: In pregnant adolescents, it is hypothesized that there is ‘nutrient partitioning’, a competition for nutrients between the still-growing adolescent mother and her rapidly developing fetus Resulting in a compromised nutrition status of both. This scoping review examined the prevalence of undernutrition, associated factors, and outcomes of adolescent pregnancy.

Methods: We used a five stages framework of Arksey and O’Malley (2005) to carry out this scoping review. Published articles, reviews, and reports were identified through a complete search. We included articles published in the English language from 2000 to 2020. We summarized the prevalence, associated factors, and health outcomes of pregnancy during adolescence.

Results: 25 studies met the inclusion criteria. 32% of the studies are on dietary intake, 20% of them reported nutritional status and associated factors, and 48% of studies discussed the effect of poor nutrition on the outcome of Pregnancy during adolescence. Only 4 of the studies are community-based and 21 are cross-sectional. The magnitude of undernutrition among pregnant adolescent girls ranged from 23.5% to 34%; Social determinants of health such as poor access to antenatal care visits, low educational status of partners, poor dietary intake, early marriage, rural residency, young age and having multiple pregnancies are associated with poor nutritional status. Pregnant adolescents have also more risks of poor pregnancy outcomes compared with pregnant adult women. These include fetal complications like prematurity, low or very low birth weight, and perinatal mortality, major congenital defects; hypertensive pregnancy disorders, abortion, urinary infections, and premature rupture of the fetal membranes.

Conclusions: A higher magnitude of undernutrition, less dietary intake, and more risks of poor pregnancy outcomes were observed from reviewed studies. This review demonstrated the absence of comprehensive literature which might be explored through a population-based prospective study.

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Prevalence of Chlamydia trachomatis and its associated factors among sexually active women in a high HIV-burden region, Western Kenya using Point-of-Care approach

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Background: 7.5% participants tested Chlamydia-positive and were treated. Chlamydia positivity was highest (48.3%) among inconsistent condom users and lowest (10.3%) among non-users. Women in polygamous and low education had higher prevalence (7.3%). The age group 18-25 years had the highest positivity (7.9%; 5.7%). Factors associated with Chlamydia were: multiple sexual partners, adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 15.7 (95% CI: 2.1, 120); being HIV-infected aOR 4.0 (95% CI: 1.3, 12.5); and having UTI aOR 4.3. (95% CI: 1.8:10.7). Nearly all participants (92%) had no explicit knowledge of the symptoms or effects of Chlamydia. Self-collection of vaginal swabs was highly acceptable (99.7%).

Conclusions: Chlamydia infections are prevalent among women with multiple sexual partners, who have other STIs, or inconsistently use condoms. Most women had poor knowledge of symptoms and Chlamydia-associated risk factors; therefore, awareness may ease the STI burden. Using Chlamydia POC diagnostic tests, provision of same-day Results and treatment is feasible.

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Effectiveness of a pilot school milk scheme in increasing milk consumption among children attending Irish early years settings

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Background and Objectives: Milk consumption among Irish children has decreased over the past decade. As lasting food preferences can be developed in early childhood, intervening to promote a liking for milk before school age may be effective in increasing milk consumption. The EU School Milk Scheme (SMS) provides subsidised milk to schoolchildren, but in Ireland, operates predominantly in primary schools. The aim of this study is to determine whether a pilot of the SMS in Early Years Settings (EYS) is effective in increasing milk consumption and liking of milk among 2 to 5 year-old children.

Methods: The two-week SMS pilot included the provision of milk for daily consumption, with accompanying educational resources. Baseline and post-intervention data were collected via parental questionnaire in 12 intervention primary schools. The aim of this study is to determine whether a pilot of the SMS in EYS is effective in increasing milk consumption and liking of milk among 2 to 5 year-old children.

Results: Matched responses were received from 125 parents of 2-5 year-old children (intervention n=66; control n=59). There was a significant increase in daily milk consumption among children attending intervention EYS, from baseline (60.6%) to follow-up (78.8%), P= 0.032. There was not a significant difference in daily milk consumption among children attending control EYS, from baseline (67.8%) to follow-up (72.9%), P= 0.607. There were no significant differences in liking of milk from baseline to follow-up in the intervention or control group (P>0.05).

Conclusions: The SMS Early Years Pilot was effective in increasing 2 to 5 year-old children’s milk consumption. Further research is necessary to explore the long-term influence of a milk provision and education intervention on preschool children’s milk consumption and to determine its effectiveness on a larger scale.

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Teenagers’ mental health problems predict probable mental diagnosis among girls, but what about the boys?

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Background and Objectives: The prevalence of mental health problems in adolescent girls and boys is increasing, and the aim of this paper was to examine whether mental health problems in early adolescence predict probable mental diagnosis among girls, but what about the boys? The data used were from the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1966 (NFS66) study. The DFS66 cohort included all live births in the North of Finland in 1966. Mental health problems were assessed in early adolescence using a computerized questionnaire. Mental health problems in early adolescence were assessed by the CES-D scale, and probable mental diagnosis at age 18 years was assessed using the CIDI. Probable mental diagnosis at age 18 years in girls and boys is defined as depression, anxiety, and self-harm.

Results: The results showed that a higher magnitude of mental health problems in early adolescence was associated with a higher prevalence of probable mental diagnosis at age 18 years in girls. The results also showed that a higher magnitude of mental health problems in early adolescence was associated with a lower prevalence of probable mental diagnosis at age 18 years in boys. The results also showed that a higher magnitude of mental health problems in early adolescence was associated with a lower prevalence of probable mental diagnosis at age 18 years in girls. The results also showed that a higher magnitude of mental health problems in early adolescence was associated with a lower prevalence of probable mental diagnosis at age 18 years in boys.
of Public Health, University of Turku, Finland, 4 CHILD, School of Learning and Communication, Jonkoping University, Jonkoping, Sweden, 5 Department of Child Neurology and General Practice, University of Turku, Finland, 6 Turku University Hospital, University of Turku, Finland, 7 Department of Public Health, University of Turku, Finland, 8 Turku University Hospital, University of Turku, Finland, 9 Department of Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Finland, 10 Clinical Research Centre, Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, 11 Department of Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Finland, 12 Department of Child Neurology and General Practice, University of Turku and Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, 13 Departments of Child Neurology and General Practice, University of Turku and Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, 14 Background and Objectives: Adolescents’ mental health is a public health concern. The prevalence of mental disorders is increasing, and there seems to be a gender difference, with girls reporting more mental health problems than boys, especially regarding internalizing problems. Most mental disorders debut early but often remain untreated into adulthood. Therefore, early detection of mental disorders is essential. The study aimed to evaluate to what extent teenagers’ self-reports of mental health problems predict probable mental diagnoses as they enter adulthood, particularly regarding gender differences.

Methods: Self-reported mental health problems, Youth Self-Report (YSR) at 15 years (n = 504) from the ongoing Finnish family competence study (FFC) using modified multi-item Poisson regression analysis for prediction of DAWBA (Development and Wellbeing Assessment) interview outcomes 3 years later. Results: Recently published Results (Carlén et al., 2022) showed that one unit’s increase in YSR was estimated to correspond to an increase in the relative risk of a probable DAWBA-based diagnosis by 3.3% [RR (95% CI) 1.03 (1.03–1.04), p < 0.001]. In gender-specific analysis, the Findings applied, particularly to girls. Conclusions: Youth Self-Report (YSR) scores at puberal age predicted the risk of a probable mental diagnosis at the onset of adulthood, particularly for girls. Further research is needed to explain the lower sensitivity of YSR among boys.

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Social norms influence on provider provision of contraceptive services to adolescents: baseline evaluation of a vignette-based intervention in Kibra- urban informal settlement in Kenya

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Delaying pregnancy among girls and young women can improve maternal and child health outcomes, as well as women’s educational outcomes and long-term socioeconomic trajectories. Helping adolescents and youth to delay pregnancy until they are ready starts with improving accessibility, acceptability and quality of Sexual reproductive health and family planning (SRH/FP). Social and gender norms can influence health provider attitudes and behaviors Resulting in key barriers for adolescents seeking SRH/FP services. To inform a social norm intervention addressing providers attitudes and behaviors, we carried out two surveys among health providers, and adolescents and youth seeking services in Kibra informal settlement of Nairobi, Kenya. The Results show that myths and misconceptions regarding FP methods are a key issue among providers, and concerns about FP use Resulting in promiscuity remain high, despite receiving recent SRH/FP trainings. Yet, the majority of providers believe they have a duty to provide services to their young clients. Adolescents and youth seeking services were mostly satisfied with services. However, providers treatment was the most common source of dissatisfaction. Their knowledge of FP methods varied, yet health providers were the most trusted source to seek information on SRH/FP methods. Early pregnancy impedes long-term social, educational and health outcomes of adolescent girls and young women. In Kenya, 18% of adolescent girls have already begun childbearing. Helping adolescents and youth, delay pregnancy requires quality SRH/FP services that are acceptable, accessible and address their age-specific needs and priorities. However, adolescents seeking contraception are often shamed, sent away, or harshly treated by providers. We implemented the study to understand the social factors shaping SRH/FP provision of services in Kibra informal settlement of Nairobi, we carried out two baseline surveys among SRH/FP providers, and adolescents seeking services.

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The clinical characteristics of perineal tears: a study carried out on 14 pregnant women in a tertiary center: case series

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Background: The sheer quality of the female genital tract is not always respected at the time of childbirth [1] because no protocol for the management of perineal tears exists in our services these days. The management remains dependent on a gynecologist and obstetrician. The study aimed to describe the characteristics of perineal tears. Methods: Our cross-sectional, retrospective, and descriptive study focused on patients admitted for childbirth and hospitalized in the obstetrics department of the Saint Luc Tertiary Clinic for a period from March 2021 to March 2022. During this period, we recorded 111 deliveries with 14 perineal tears. Results: A total of 111 deliveries were recorded with a 12.6% frequency of perineal tears. 64.3% of women aged between 26 and 35 and 71.4% of primiparous women [2] were affected by perineal tears. For delivery, 64.3% of births were eutocic deliveries, with 42.9% of children born with a birth weight greater than 4 kg, and the cephalic presentation [3] delivered 86% of children. For degrees of perineal tears, 64.3% of patients had first-degree perineal tears. For postpartum treatment of perineal tears, analgesics [4] help calm the pain, and antibiotic therapy has been considered. For fourth and third-degree tears, episiotomy [5] was performed as a surgical procedure. Conclusions: Perineal tears are the trauma often encountered in obstetrics; the first few suffer from it essentially. The high birth weight of children is often the cause. They require immediate management to prevent or avoid infections. Links: [1] https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/childbirth [2] https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/primiparous-woman [3] https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/cephalic-presentation [4] https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/anodyne [5] https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/episiotomy

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Material and perinatal death surveillance and response in Baluchistan, Pakistan-causes & contributory factors of maternal deaths

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Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world and is ranked 53rd in the list of countries contributing towards high maternal mortality ratios. According to a recent maternal mortality survey, the current maternal mortality ratio of Pakistan is 186 per 100,000 live births with high disparities among provinces; Balochistan is the highest contributor with MMR of 298 per 100,000 live births. This study specifically focuses on the causes and contributory factors of high maternal deaths in Balochistan based on the evidence generated by the Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response system. MPDSR provides the decision-makers with reliable and timely data to take the required action to reduce preventable maternal deaths. Maternal mortality data was collected from the three pilot tertiary health care facilities and data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences version (20.0). Out of 40 notified maternal deaths in the period January 2020 till July 2020 around 39 deaths were reviewed and analyzed. This study found that of these 39 maternal deaths around 32% were attributed to hemorrhage, and around 15% and 12% resulted from eclampsia and sepsis respectively. Other major causes of maternal deaths included obstructed labour (10%), embolism (10%), and anesthesia complications (2%) respectively. Non-medical causes of these maternal deaths included shortage of human resource (7.7%), lack of medical equipment (7.7%) and failure to recognize the danger signs earlier (5.1%). The major underlying factors of these maternal deaths included low antenatal visits, underutilization of family planning services, poor referral system, and delays at all levels in the three-delay model. The study concluded that almost all of these maternal deaths could be avoided by undertaking appropriate measures and timely actions.

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Determinants of mortality in Postpartum Haemorrhage in Mzimba district, Malawi

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Background: Severe Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) is one of the major complications following childbirth. Many interventions have helped to reduce its impact on maternal outcomes, nonetheless, it remains one of the major causes of maternal mortality. This study, therefore, aimed to determine the factors associated with mortality in severe PPH compared with those women who

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survived after experiencing severe PPH in Mzimba District, Malawi. The findings could help to strategize appropriate interventions to manage women at higher risk of mortality from severe PPH.

Methods: A case-control approach using secondary data from women who had severe PPH was used. Stratified random sampling was used to select the cases and controls and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences was used to calculate the odds ratio and perform the test.

Results: The factors that were associated with mortality in severe PPH included the age range of 35 years and above (OR=5.69) rural dwelling (OR=3.83), (pre) eclampsia (OR=6.14), gravid 5 and above (OR=3.08), para 5 and above (OR=3.30), cesarean section delivery (OR=3.03) and poor neonatal outcome (OR=10.86) while the protective factors included spontaneous vaginal delivery (OR=0.30), perineal tears (OR=0.27) and uterine atony (OR=0.24).

Conclusions: The finding identifies some of the risk factors associated with mortality in PPH. It, therefore, indicates the need for comprehensive preventive measures and practices among those with risk factors to further reduce the maternal mortality associated with PPH and thereby leading to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3.1.

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Ethnic minority women’s experiences of accessing antenatal care in high income European countries: a systematic review
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Background and Objective: Women from ethnic minority background are at greater risk of adverse maternal outcomes. Timely antenatal care is crucial in reducing risks of poor outcomes. The aim of this study was to identify, appraise, and synthesise recent qualitative evidence on ethnic minority women’s experiences of accessing antenatal care in high-income European countries, and to develop a novel conceptual access framework based on women’s perspectives.

Methods: We searched eight electronic databases in addition to manual searches to identify all qualitative studies published between January 2010 and May 2021. Identified articles were screened in two stages against the inclusion criteria with titles and abstract screened first followed by full-text screening. Included studies were quality appraised using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklist and extracted data were synthesised using a ‘best fit’ framework.

Results: Thirty studies conducted in 11 European countries were included. Participants in majority of studies were women newly arrived in the host country. Women’s experiences covered two overarching themes: ‘provision of antenatal care’ and ‘uptake of antenatal care’. The ‘provision of antenatal care’ theme included five sub-themes: promotion of antenatal care importance, getting to antenatal care, costs of antenatal care, interactions with care providers and models of antenatal provision. The ‘uptake of antenatal care’ theme included seven sub-themes: delaying initiation of antenatal care, seeking antenatal care, reaching antenatal care, engaging with antenatal care, previous experiences of interacting with maternity services, ability to communicate and immigration status.

Conclusions: Findings demonstrated multifaceted and cyclical nature of initial and ongoing access to antenatal care for ethnic minority women. Structural and organisational factors played a significant role in women’s ability to access antenatal care. Need for research on experiences across different generations of ethnic minority women, taking into account duration of stay in the host country in the host country was evident.

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National and subnational burden of under-5 mortality in Ethiopia: evaluation of data from three decades using the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019
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Background and Objective: The under-5 mortality rate is a commonly used indicator of population health and socioeconomic status worldwide. However, as in most resource-limited settings, deaths among children under-5 and in any age group in Ethiopia remain unreported. We aimed to systematically estimate neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality trends, identify underlying causes, and make subnational (regional and chartered cities) between 1990 and 2019.

Methods: We used the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD 2019) to estimate three key under-5 mortality indicators—the probability of death between the date of birth and 5 years (under-5 mortality rate, USMR). The causes of death by age groups, sex, and year were estimated using Cause of Death Ensemble modelling (CODEm). Specifically, this involved a multi-stage process that includes a non-linear mixed-effects model, source bias correction, spatiotemporal smoothing, and a Gaussian process regression to synthesise mortality estimates by age, sex, location, and year.

Results: In 2019, an estimated 190,173 (95% uncertainty interval 149,789–242,575) under-5 deaths occurred in Ethiopia, which was over two and a half times fewer 462,195 (427,639–499,980) than the deaths estimated for 1990. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of under-5 deaths in 2019 were within the first year of life, and over half (52%) in the first 28 days. The overall USMR, IMR, and NMR in the country were estimated to be 52.4 (44.7–62.4), 41.5 (35.2–50.0), and 26.6 (22.6–31.5) deaths per 1000 livebirths, respectively, and differed substantially between regions.

Conclusion: While all regional states in Ethiopia have experienced a decline in under-5, infant, and neonatal mortality rates in the past three decades, the rate of change was not large enough to meet globally agreed-upon Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. Inter-regional disparities also remain significant, with the biggest differences being in the neonatal period.

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Utilization of antenatal care services and pregnancy outcomes of women in advanced maternal age in Sri Lanka
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Introduction: Childbearing in latter part of reproductive age is a challenge. Adverse pregnancy outcomes increase with advanced (>35 years) maternal age (AMA) and many are preventable. Optimum antenatal care (ANC) is beneficial in minimizing negative outcomes of AMA. Objectives: We aimed to describe characteristics, utilization of ANC and pregnancy outcomes of AMA women delivering at a Teaching Hospital. We also assessed association between utilization of ANC services and selected pregnancy outcomes. Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study among 216 women aged >35 years delivered at Colombo North Teaching Hospital selected using a non-probability consecutive sampling method. Women were interviewed within 7 days postpartum inward using an interviewer-administered questionnaire. Selected data were extracted from clinical records. Utilization of ANC was categorized using a scoring system and the association with pregnancy outcomes was assessed by applying Chi-square test.

Results: A total of 216 AMA postpartum women (age range 35–45 years, mean 37.8 (SD=2.4)) were recruited (response rate 100%). Majority (91.7%, n=198) were optimally utilized ANC. Sinhalese (OR=2.98, 95%CI 1.29–6.87, p=0.008), Buddhist (OR=2.53, 95%CI 1.34–4.80, p=0.007), and Christian (OR=2.39, 95%CI 1.19–4.82, p=0.011) were more likely to utilize ANC. Majority (75.9%, n=164) optimally utilized ANC. The current pregnancy was planned in 77.8% (n=168) and 52.7% (n=114) experienced antenatal morbidities. Adverse maternal (8.3%, n=18) and newborn (37%, n=80) outcomes were noted. Majority (75.9%, n=164) optimally utilized ANC. Sinhalese (OR=2.98, 95%CI 1.29–6.87, p=0.008), Buddhist (OR=2.53, 95%CI 1.34–4.80, p=0.004) women with intended pregnancies (OR=5.67, 95%CI 2.81–11.43, p<0.001) well utilized ANC. Women educated <10 years of formal education (OR=0.4, 95%CI 0.13–4.80, p=0.027), had contraceptive issues (OR=0.27, 95%CI 0.10–0.74, p=0.007) and had adverse newborn outcomes (OR=0.32, 95%CI 0.16–0.61, p=0.001) reported low tendency to utilize ANC. Conclusions: Many AMA women are multiparous and with planned pregnancies. Presence of adverse maternal & newborn outcomes is substantial. Majority well utilized ANC and it reduced adverse pregnancy outcomes. Effective strategies should be formulated to promote well-planned pregnancies in early reproductive ages of women.

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Awareness regarding prevention and management of diarrheal disease among mothers of under five children in Central Nepal
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Introduction: Diarrhea contributes as a major burden of disease among children in Nepal.
Low- and middle-income countries. Incidence of diarrhea stands as 500 per 1000 under five children in Nepal. Mothers play a vital role in its prevention and home care management. Objective of the study was to assess the level of awareness regarding prevention and management of diarrheal disease among mothers of under five children in Bara district of central Nepal. Material and Methods: A community-based household survey was conducted during November to December 2020 to determine the behaviors of under five children using a semi-structured interview schedule through face-to-face interview technique. Collected data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 18. The probability value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant at 95% confidence level.

Results: Among 284 respondents, (19.6%) reported that their child had at least one episode of diarrhea within the last three weeks of data collection. Among them (9.25%) had taken their child to health center and remaining (10.35%) managed it at home. Furthermore, (69.3%) reported that their child had been in contact with female community health volunteers (FCHVs). Almost all respondent heard about ORS whereas only (43.2%) knew the correct technique to prepare and use ORS. Regarding awareness majority (61.4%) had poor level of awareness. Level of awareness was significantly associated with educational status and number of children of respondents. Conclusions and Recommendations: Majority of respondents had poor level of awareness regarding prevention and management of diarrhea. Strengthening the capacity of FCHVs and conducting various community-based health intervention in the form of teaching, health exhibition and demonstration can contribute in increasing the level of awareness among the community people.

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Association between a complex community intervention and quality of health extension workers' performance to correctly classify common childhood illnesses in four regions of Ethiopia

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Background: Due to low care utilization, a complex intervention was done for two years to optimize the Ethiopian Health Extension Program. Improved quality of the integrated community case management services was an intermediate outcome of this intervention through community education and mobilization, capacity building of health workers, and strengthening of district ownership and accountability of sick child services. We evaluated the association between the intervention and the health extension workers’ ability to correctly classify common childhood illnesses in four regions of Ethiopia.

Methods: Baseline and endline assessments were done in 2016 and 2018 in intervention and comparison areas in four regions of Ethiopia. Ill children aged 2 to 59 months were mobilized to visit health posts for an assessment that was followed by re-examination. We analyzed sensitivity, specificity, and difference-in-difference of correct classification in intervention and comparison areas at baseline and endline.

Results: Health workers’ consultations with ill children were observed in intervention (n = 710) and comparison areas (n = 615). At baseline, re-examination of the children showed that in intervention areas, health extension workers’ sensitivity for fever or malaria was 54%, 68% for respiratory infections, 90% for diarrheal diseases, and 34% for malnutrition. At end-line, it was 40% for fever or malaria, 49% for respiratory infections, 85% for diarrheal disease-eases, and 48% for malnutrition. Specificity was higher (90 – 100%) for all childhood illnesses. Difference-in-differences was 6% for correct classification of fever or malaria [aOR = 1.45 95% CI: 0.81 – 2.60], 4% for respiratory tract infection [aOR = 1.49 95% CI: 0.81 – 2.74], and 5% for diarrheal diseases [aOR = 1.74 95% CI: 0.77 – 3.92].

Conclusions: This study revealed that the Optimization of Health Extension Program intervention, which included training, supportive supervision, and performance reviews of health extension workers, was not associated with an improved classification of childhood illnesses.

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Severe malaria-related disability in African children

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Background and Objective: The prevalence of severe malaria among children in African hospital-based studies is nearly 39%, and roughly 53% of children who developed severe malaria have developed long-term sequelae. However, these consequences have not been studied from a disability and rehabilitation perspective. Therefore, this study aimed to assess severe malaria-related disability in Ethiopian children from the biopsychosocial perspective. Methods: Three independent but interrelated studies were conducted: (1) a systematic review of the African severe malaria literature in children that summarized the components of disability using the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF), (2) an interpretive descriptive study of severe malaria-related disability from the perspectives of caregivers, and (3) a qualitative descriptive study that explored the perceptions and behaviors of healthcare providers towards severe malaria-related disability, using the Theoretical Domains Framework. The purposive sampling technique was used in both qualitative studies, and reflexive thematic analysis and directed content analysis were used to analyze data in the second and third studies.

Results: This study identified three integrated findings: (1) physical, psychological, and social functioning are notable components of disability related to severe malaria; (2) various contextual factors interacted with severe malaria and acted as either barriers or facilitators of functioning; and (3) healthcare providers were focused on acute care, and they perceived that there were no rehabilitation support systems for severe malaria-related disability. Conclusions: Severe malaria-related disability is associated with impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions in African children. However, these children were not included in rehabilitation support and care. Implications: Future research should consider the components of disability identified in this study on a large scale. In addition, policymakers should consider funding post-severe malaria follow-up care and rehabilitation support systems, and rehabilitation professionals should include children with severe malaria-related disabilities in their care and support system.

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Strengthening community-facility linkage in implementing the World Health Organization (WHO) case management guideline for Possible Serious Bacterial Infection (PSBI) among sick young infants in Western, Kenya

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Background: Follow-up of sick young infants (SYIs) with signs of PSBI by community health workers (CHWs) can be useful in delivering simplified outpatient treatment. We describe how strengthening community-facility linkage increases fidelity, acceptability and sustainability of implementing WHO guideline on case management of PSBI when referral is not possible.

Methods: The research adopted Hybrid II implementation research strategy using a mixed-methods evaluation across 39 primary care health facilities in Migori and Busia County. We trained 395 CHWs on two digital platforms CommCare and smart health to conduct home visits on days 2, 4, and 8, assess infants receiving treatment, encourage treatment adherence, and remind the caregiver to return for follow-up treatment at the facility.

Results: Between August 2021 and May 2022, CHWs assessed 7622 newborns, 896 (11.7%) were identified with PSBI danger signs and referred to primary health care facilities (PHCF) for treatment. CHWs completed all planned household visits, assessments, and referrals for SYIs, demonstrating feasibility and acceptability. Fidelity also improved for follow-up: the proportion of SYIs with PSBI identified in the community, treated, and re-assessed on day 2 at PHCs increased over the same period (peaked at 94%). However, the proportion of PSBI cases followed up on days 4 and 8 remained low at (29% and 26%, respectively) mainly due to caregivers’ reluctance to return to the facility for their baby’s re-assessment, citing cost and improvement of baby’s conditions.

Conclusions: Digital interventions can potentially improve the identification, referral and tracking of PSBI cases by CHWs and linkage with PHCFs. Combining CHWs efforts with mobile digital strategy improves the acceptability and fidelity of implementing PSBI guidelines during COVID-19 and other similar emergencies.

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The price women pay: mineral extraction sites and women’s safety

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Prevalence trends of loneliness and associations between loneliness, sociodemographic factors, and subjective health among Norwegian adolescents

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Introduction: Globally, loneliness is considered a public health concern. Adolescents may be particularly vulnerable to feelings of loneliness because they face unique developmental challenges. This study investigates the overall changes in the prevalence of loneliness among the nationally representative study populations of 13–19-year-olds in Norway over the last three decades, and whether age, gender, self-rated health (SRH), and mental distress are associated with these changes.

Methods: Data was used from the Norwegian population-based Young-HUNT survey in 1995–1997, 2006–2008 and 2017–2019 (N=25,245). Loneliness was measured by the question ‘Do you feel lonely?’ Mental health was assessed by Hopkins Symptom Checklist-5 for adolescents to measure anxiety and depression (cut-off ≥2). SRH was assessed by a single direct question ‘How is your health at the moment?’ Descriptive analyses were stratified by age, gender, SRH, and mental distress over survey year. Logistic regression and interaction analyses were used to analyze the associations and predictors of loneliness.

Results: Prevalence of loneliness increased from 5.9% in 1995/97 to 10.2% in 2017/19. An increase of 8.9% in 1995/97 to 16.7% in 2017/19 was observed in girls 16-19 years old. Among mentally distressed adolescents, loneliness prevalence increased from 22.3% in 1995/97 to 32.8% in 2006/08 and lowered to 27% in 2017/19. Similar trends were seen in those with poor SRH. There was a statistically significant interaction effect between age and time point on loneliness.

Conclusions: Results indicate increasing levels of adolescent loneliness over the last three decades in Norway corresponding with findings of increasing trends of poor mental health. This highlights the importance of developing interventions for awareness, social integration, and health promotion. Schools may be an especially ideal setting for intervention with the possibility to work on the psychosocial environment, social skills, parental education and early recognition of loneliness and mental health problems.

Characteristics of menstruation and the prevalence of dysmenorrhoea among Palestinian adolescents living in refugee camps in the West Bank and Jordan: a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Menstruation is a normal biological process that girls and women experience for the duration of their reproductive years. Normal menstrual cycles during adolescence indicate good current and future reproductive health and general well-being. Dysmenorrhoea is the most common menstruation disorder that can be debilitating. This study aims to assess menstruation characteristics among adolescent girls living in Palestinian Refugee Camps in the West Bank of the occupied Palestinian territory and Jordan, estimate dysmenorrhoea levels, and assess its associated factors.

Methods: A household survey of 15 to 18-year-old adolescent girls was conducted between June and September 2019. Trained field workers collected data on general menstrual characteristics and dysmenorrhoea level using the Working ability, Location, Intensity, Days of pain Dysmenorrhoea scale (WALID), in addition to demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics. The link between dysmenorrhoea and other participant characteristics was assessed using a linear regression model.
had 1.90 (95% CI 1.25 to 2.88) times higher rate of crash related hospitalisation.

Background and Objective: Despite billions of dollars being spent on road safety in New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, road safety issues continue to be a major problem in both developed and developing countries. This study aims to identify the factors associated with crash-related hospitalisation among drivers from different socioeconomic status groups.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted using police-reported crash, hospital and death data from New South Wales, Australia, from 2011 to 2016. Drivers were categorised into five socioeconomic status groups based on their occupation and education level. Logistic regression models were used to identify factors associated with crash-related hospitalisation.

Results: After adjusting for confounding, drivers of lowest socioeconomic status had a 1.90 (95% CI 1.25 to 2.88) times higher rate of crash related hospitalisation compared with drivers of highest socioeconomic status. Drivers with the highest risky-driving scores had a 1.92 times (95% CI 1.13- 3.27) higher rates of hospitalised crashes compared with drivers with the lowest scores. Drivers with three or more driving offences had 3.28 (95% CI 2.28-4.72) times higher rates of single vehicle crashes compared with drivers with no driving offences. Drivers who participated in a youth resilience education program during school had 0.76 (95% CI 0.60- 0.94) lower rate of any crash, compared with those who did not participate in such program.

Conclusions: The study reveals that socio-economic status plays a significant role in crash-related hospitalisation. Therefore, policies that target lower socioeconomic status groups are needed to reduce the number of crashes and hospitalisations.

Factors associated with dietary diversity among mothers with young children living in urban slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Mothers living in slums are vulnerable to malnutrition and poor dietary diversity. Dietary diversity plays a crucial role in the fulfillment of both micro and macronutrient requirements. This cross-sectional study aimed to assess the status of and factors associated with dietary diversity. The study included 332 mothers from four slums in Dhaka city. Trained enumerators collected data from 19 November till 1 December 2016. Dietary diversity (DD) was measured by asking questions about the consumption of 10 food groups in the last 24 hours. The mean age of mothers was 23.3 (±4.7) years. The mean number of food groups consumed by mothers in the previous 24 hours was 4.54 (±1.79) out of 10. The prevalence of poor DD (<5 food groups) was 55.1%. In the multivariable model, staying in the slum for 25-60 months [AOR= 2.3, (95% CI: 1.16, 4.67)], being in the poorest [AOR = 4.8, (95% CI: 1.84, 12.38)] and poorer [AOR = 3.8, (95% CI: 1.41, 10.09)] socio-economic status (SES) quintile and having average nutrition knowledge [AOR= 1.9, (95% CI: 1.01, 3.47)] were significantly associated with mother’s poor DD. The predictive model showed differences in the probability of poor DD across SES (poorest=47% and richest=16%) reduced when good nutrition knowledge was introduced in the model. SES and nutrition knowledge is therefore associated with dietary diversity among these mothers with young children. Platforms such as electronic media and slum-based groups could be used to promote nutrition education whereas food subsidies especially for fruits and vegetables could help to enhance dietary diversity among mothers.

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Increase of depression and anxiety among children and adolescents after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background and Objective: Depression and anxiety represented the leading causes for disease burden among children and adolescents. COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions and school closures have influenced the life for the European youth; however, an up-to-date review how these changes affected mental health is lacking. Therefore, we aimed to determine the change in the share of children and adolescents with depression and anxiety symptoms during COVID-19 pandemic compared to pre-pandemic baselines and evaluate country-related policy impacts. Methods: Six databases were searched using a peer-reviewed search string with citation tracking and grey literature searches. Primary outcomes were (1) general depression or anxiety symptoms and (2) clinically relevant depression or anxiety rates. The validated Oxford Stringency Index was used as indicator for pandemic-related restrictions. Screening of title/abstract and full text level was done in duplicate. Two reviewers independently assessed risk of bias and certainty of evidence, using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach. Data were pooled using a random-effects model. PROSPERO registration: CRD42022303714.

Results: Of 7,422 nonduplicate records, 22 studies for depression symptoms and 18 for anxiety symptoms with data from 1,621,166 participants pre-pandemic and 1,571,062 during pandemic, met inclusion criteria. Moderate certainty of evidence was observed for general depression symptoms (standardized mean difference [SMD], 0.21; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.12-0.30) and low certainty for clinically relevant depression rates (odds ratio, 1.36, 95% CI, 1.05-1.76). For general anxiety symptoms low certainty of evidence was determined (SMD, 0.34; 95% CI, 0.17-0.51) and very low certainty for clinically relevant anxiety rates (odds ratio, 1.08, 95% CI, 0.98-1.19). Effect estimates were considerable higher, when pandemic-related restrictions were more stringent or school closure occurred. Conclusions: Depression and anxiety symptoms increased in a pre-during-comparison in the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe, whereby pandemic-related restrictions (such as school closures) resulted in an immense effect increase.

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Socioeconomic determinants of congenital cataract in Kazakhstan

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Background and Objective: Congenital cataract is one of the leading causes of reversible childhood vision impairment and blindness worldwide. If not being treated properly it negatively affects the emotional, social and economic status of the child, family and society. It was previously reported that families affected by childhood cataracts have a lower socioeconomic status and parental educational background. The objective was to determine socioeconomic status of the parents of children with congenital cataract in Kazakhstan. Methods: We conducted this cross-sectional study among the parents of children with congenital cataracts from September, 2021 till March, 2022. The questionnaire included information of demographic factors, parental employment status, highest attained education, family income per person was created using Google forms. The link to the questionnaire was sent to the parents by WhatsApp messaging application. Telephone numbers were identified using the database of the Statistics Department of the Kazakh Eye Research Institute.

Results: Totally 253 parents answered the questionnaire. Median age of the parents was 33 years (IQR = 6 years). Fathers were employed mostly (133(52.6%); 95% Confidence Interval (CI), 46.2%-58.9%), while mothers were unemployed in most cases (174(68.8%; 95% CI, 62.7%-74.4%). The highest attained education of fathers was college education in the majority of cases (150(59.3%; 95% CI, 53.0%-65.4%). The highest attained education of mothers was mostly university education (142(56.1%; 95% CI, 49.8%-62.3%). Family income per person < 100 United States dollar (USD) in 80 (31.6%; 95% CI 26.0%-37.8%), ≥200 USD <200 USD – 80 (31.6%; 95% CI, 26.0%-37.8%), ≥200 USD – 93 (36.8%; 95% CI, 30.8%-43.0%). Conclusions: Despite the fact that parents mostly have higher level of education, they, especially mothers, seem to face barriers in employment. Also, the income of the family may limit their ability to provide care to child with this condition requiring intensive management.

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Polymorphisms in miRNA biogenesis genes and the risk of pregnancy-induced hypertension among Jordanian women

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Background and Objective: Pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH) includes gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia. PIH might be associated with severe pregnancy outcomes. Non-genetic factors such as advanced age, high body mass index (BMI), and diabetes are significant risk factors for PIH. At the genetic level, some studies showed that single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in miRNA biogenesis genes such as DICER and RAN are associated with PIH. In the current study, the contribution of DICER (rs3742330) and RAN (rs14035) to PIH in Jordan was investigated. Methods: A total of 250 Jordanian pregnant women with (n=99) or without (n=145) PIH were recruited into the study. The rs3742330 and rs14035 were genotyped using molecular techniques. Non-genetic factors were examined using a structured questionnaire. Blood measurements were performed on all participants and were correlated with the different genotypes of studies SNPs.

Results: The frequency of rs3742330 genotypes among the study sample was 76%, 21%, 2% for AA, GA, GG respectively. The frequency of rs14035 genotypes among the study sample was 59.6%, 35.4%, 5% for CC, CT, TT respectively. An association was found between rs3742330 and PIH (P<0.05). The frequency of G allele and AG/GG genotypes were enriched in the PIH group compared to the control group (P<0.05). On the other hand, no association was found between rs14035 and PIH (P>0.05). With respect to environmental factors, BMI was found to be associated with a higher risk of PIH (P<0.001). None of the examined SNPs were associated with hematological parameters (P>0.05). Conclusions: DICER rs3742330 and BMI were associated with PIH among pregnant women in Jordan. These factors should be considered in interventions that target PIH management in the country.
Background and Objective: School-age children bullied by their peers, about one-third of all, are at risk of developing symptoms of anxiety, depression, and stress. Professionals’ role in prevention is to raise community awareness of the common health and behavioural characteristics of children involved in bullying and design effective interventions. The study aimed to examine the prevalence of participation in bullying once and multiple times and the association of school-age children’s involvement in bullying with health characteristics, risk factors, and leisure activities.

Methods: A secondary analysis of the original data from the 2017 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study, covering 3267 children from 64 primary and high schools in Serbia, included the multivariate regression analysis.

Results: Compared to their counterparts, children participating in bullying at least once were more likely to feel everyday stomach pain, irritability or bad mood, and nervousness by 1.46, 1.58, and 1.59 times, respectively. However, those involved in multiple bullying were more likely with daily stomach pain, back pain, nervousness, and dizziness by 1.16, 1.62, 1.82, and 1.70 times, respectively. Children who reported watching TV or other media for five or more hours per day and were drunk two-three times, or four or more times in life, were 2.34, 1.53 and 1.74 times, respectively, more likely to be involved in bullying at least once. Those who had nightly meetings or reported being drunk four or more times in the last 30 days and reported playing games five or more times per day were more likely to be involved in bullying by 2.54, 3.47, and 2.70 times, respectively.

Conclusions: Early identification of specific health symptoms in the pediatric population is needed. Interventions aimed at reducing alcohol abuse among school-age children should integrate training for health professionals and families of schoolchildren.

Risk factors for stunting in children under two years old at the Tanralili health center, Maros, Indonesia

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Background: Stunting is a growth disorder due to the accumulation of chronic malnutrition so that childhood growth is shorter than their age, and causes permanent, long-term effects and impacts between generations. Stunting is a significant health problem in Indonesia and even in the world. The prevalence of stunting in children aged <5 years globally in 2020 is 22% (149.2 million), while the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2021 is 24.4%, and in Maros Regency, it is 37.5%. This study aims to determine exclusive risk factors, family income, family food security, and the mother’s knowledge of stunting in the working area of the Tanralili Maros Health Center. Methods: The type of research is an observational study with a case-control study design. The population in this study were infants under two years, totaling 139. The number of samples in this study was 64 respondents with a ratio of 1:1, consisting of 32 cases and 32 controls, taken by random sampling. Data collection using a questionnaire. Univariate and bivariate data analysis, with the Odds Ratio (OR) test.

Results: The results of this study indicate that children under two years of age are not exclusive breastfeeding OR = 1.623 (95% CI 0.528 – 4.991), low family income OR = 1.137 (95% CI 0.421 – 3.068), and inadequate family food security OR = 2.113 (95% CI 0.620 – 7.204) and mother’s lack of knowledge OR = 1.137 (95% CI 0.421 – 3.068) are risk factors for stunting. Conclusions: The conclusions from this study indicate that breastfeeding is not exclusive; low family income, inadequate food security, lack of maternal knowledge are risk factors for stunting. Further research is recommended to provide interventions to increase health literacy, especially regarding the use of local food. Keywords: stunting, breastfeeding, family income, food security, and knowledge

Prevalence and associated factors of unhealthy diet among adolescents: cross-sectional study among Tunisian high school students

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Background and Objective: According to World Health Organization (WHO), Unhealthy Diet (UD) is a major risk factor for chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and other obesity-related conditions. That’s why it’s important to study the UD and the factors associated to it. Our study aim to describe the dietary behavior of young high school students and determine its associated factors. Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out among students of seven high schools in center-eastern Tunisia during the academic year 2021/2022. The data collection was carried out in April 2022 by questionnaires distributed at the end of the course session. The questions concerned the socio-demographic characteristics, food habits and physical activity. The UD was defined by WHO as the consumption of less than five fruits and vegetables per day. Data analysis was done using SPSS software.

Results: A total of 740 adolescents were included in this study. The mean age was 17±1.6 years with extremes ranging from 14 to 19 years. A female predominance was noted (60%) with sex-ratio at0.66. Only 37%took breakfast regularly, 19.7% had a full meal at lunch and just 31% had dinner. UD was found among 91.6% of the study population. UD was significantly associated with not practicing physical activity (p<0.01), not taking breakfast (p<0.03), not having morning snacks (p<0.01), eating cake (p=0.001), eating sweets (p<0.01), eating fried-food (p=0.001) and not passing exams (p<0.01). At multivariate analysis, eating cake (aOR=0.462, CI [1.685-9.799]; p=0.002), eating fried-food (aOR=3.239; CI [1.118-9.385];p<0.03) and consuming sweets (aOR=3.263; CI [0.666-3.949];p=0.001) were independent risk factors of UD. In the other hand, regular physical activity (aOR=0.524; CI [0.294-0.936]; p=0.029) and having breakfast regularly (aOR=0.523; CI [0.297-0.923]; p=0.025) were independent protective factors of UD. Conclusions: The prevalence of UD is alarming. That’s why it is mandatory to establish effective strategies to support healthy diets and physical activity among adolescents in order to reduce non-communicable diseases related to UD.

Early-life exposure to ambient PM2.5 and the development of hypertension in later life

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Background: Associations between air pollution exposure and chronic diseases have been well-documented. However, the effects of early-life exposure to particulate matter (PM2.5) on adulthood hypertension and their dynamic associations remain unclear.

Methods: A total of 4,272 participants with 17,814 medical examinations from 2 ongoing cohorts in Taiwan and Hong Kong were included during the study period from 2000-2018. We used a satellite-based model to assess 2-year average PM2.5 exposure at a resolution of 1 km2. A linear mixed model was used to examine the associations with blood pressure. We used a Cox regression model with time-dependent covariates was used to examine the overall association with the development of hypertension in adulthood. Life-course mixed models were used to examine the health effects of PM2.5 exposure at different life stages.

Results: For each 10 g/m3 increase in PM2.5, the overall risk of adulthood hypertension increased by 4% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.8%-10%). The health effects of PM2.5 exposure at different life-stages on incident hypertension were generally independent of each other. In critical model, the risk of hypertension increased 23%, 27% and 55% for each 10 g/m3 increase in PM2.5 exposure during school age, adolescence and adulthood, respectively. Similar associations were found with blood pressure. Higher level of PM2.5 exposure at different life stages was associated with elevated blood pressure and a higher risk of developing
Exploring equitable access for special needs services among children in Klang Valley, Malaysia: a mixed method study
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Background and Objectives: Many countries still face difficulties of unequal access to health services and resource limitations. Even for high priority areas like special needs children, basic services’ coverage remains low in many countries including Malaysia. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of missed clinical appointments by income group and their sociodemographic characteristics amongst children attending Child Development Centre at the National University of Malaysia Medical Centre. Methods: An explanatory sequential mixed method study was performed amongst caregivers of children with developmental disabilities aged up to 17 years.

Results: Analysis showed 62 of 197 (31.5%) caregivers had missed clinical appointments, mostly attributed to forgetfulness. Bivariate analysis showed significant differences in missed appointment rates by caregiver gender and follow-up duration. Logistic regression model demonstrated that combined with male caregiver as an independent variable, follow-up duration of more than 6 years increased missed appointment’s risk by 2.67 times. Bottom 40% of Malaysian household income (B40) group had missed appointments of 36.8%; not statistically significant different with other income groups, denoting equitable access to our services consistent with other studies on equitable health development. Even for high priority areas like special needs children, basic services’ coverage remains low in many countries including Malaysia. Results: In the EMR, 19 countries have implemented GSHS at least once following the survey manual (37 surveys). In total, 201,795 young adolescents aged between 13 and 17 years old from 19 countries covered in the GSHS were included in our analysis. Among the students (13 and 15 years old), the overall estimation of the overweight prevalence rate was 24.5% (26.6-28.8), obesity prevalence rate was 7.3% (5.4-9.3), insufficient physical activity prevalence rate was 82.4% (80.7-84.1), tobacco usage prevalence rate was 14.3% (10.59-18.67), and smoking prevalence was 16.6% (8.1-11.3). In the B40 group aged from 13 to 17 years old, these rates were estimated as 19.8 (13.2-27.3), 9.7 (6.2-14.0), 86.1 (84.1-87.9), 17.8 (11.8-24.7), and 11.5 (9.4-13.8), respectively.

Conclusions: GSHS has been widely implemented across EMR countries. Using nationally representative data, the results show that more efforts are needed to target the NCDs risk factors among adolescents in the region.

Obstetric violence: the perception of black women based on their experiences of pregnancy and childbirth in Portugal
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In Portugal, knowledge about the sexual and reproductive health of women of colour needs to be deepened, especially concerning the violence suffered in the context of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum. This communication aims to present black women’s perception of obstetric violence based on their experiences of pregnancy and childbirth in Portugal. Those are based on the results of an online questionnaire, conducted between March 2020 and November 2022. The information was collected from 12 questions about the socioeconomic profile of women and their perceptions of obstetric violence. 106 women participated, and the Results show that 56.6% had between 30 and 40 years; 48.11% are from Portugal and 78.3% reside in Lisbon. Regarding education, 63.2% have a degree. 49% have a monthly income between 1000€ and 3000€. Regarding obstetric violence, 76.4% knew the concept and of these, 54.7% knew it before their first pregnancy, mostly through social networks (55.6%). 33% claimed to have suffered obstetric violence during pregnancy, labour or/postpartum and 50% of them claimed to have suffered obstetric violence due to their ethnic-racial identity; due to their age (20.58%); due to their weight (3%). The types of obstetric violence identified were performing procedures without consent (3%); excessive use of procedures (5.8%); lack of care by health professionals (17.6%). Although those results, 66% of women declared not to have suffered obstetric violence. The results show that, despite not considering that they had suffered obstetric violence, which may reflect the good conduct of the professional, those who suffered obstetric violence were due to ethnic-racial discrimination. This data shows the presence of racism in the obstetrics context in Portugal and highlights the urgency of approaching women’s reproductive health intersectionally to understand the socio-racial dimensions of the reproductive violations suffered by black women.

Modelling environmental exposure in relationship with birth outcomes and perinatal pediatric Emergency Department admission: a casual mediation analysis of a three year survey
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Background and Objective: Gestational and perinatal environmental exposure has been associated with different pregnancy, birth, and early life outcomes, but the processes and timing are still unclear. Historically, applied models neglect the acute and short-term effects of environmental exposure, even more on respiratory and allergic Emergency Department (ED) admission during early life stages. We examined 3-years (2015–2017) newborns in Turin (Italy) with, at least, one respiratory/allergic pediatric ED admission during their first year of life, focusing on the relationship with air pollution (PM2.5, SO2, NO2, aerosolergens) and greenness (NDVI) exposure, in the narrow window of a week before delivery and ED admission, and on the causal mediation analysis of other risk factors, elucidating causal mechanisms or effect pathways.

Methods: A tailored Logistic Regression Model, adjusted for seasonality and other possible confounding variables (mothers health and personal conditions,
Policy analysis to assess the impact of inadequate Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) services on maternal mortality in Balochistan Pakistan

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All indicators of women's health and social and economic condition are abysmal in Pakistan. The Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey (PMMMS) 2019 estimates MMR at 186. MMR is a telling indicator of women's status in society and their access to and the quality of healthcare available to them. On the other hand, from family planning, perinatal, antenatal care and childbirth to caring for the newborn, there are now proven interventions available that are simple and cheap at each step. They can ensure mother and child health improvement if effectively and consistently employed. However, maternal health-related targets in Pakistan are falling short of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the key reasons behind this is there is neither priority nor adequate investment by the government in providing EmOC services to poor communities. I used primary and secondary data sources to investigate the impact of inadequate EmOC services on maternal mortality in Balochistan, a disadvantaged province of Pakistan. The analysis shows that one of the factors behind stark inequalities in MMR is inadequate EmOC services in Balochistan compared to other provinces. For example, MMR in Punjab is 157, and for Balochistan province, it is 298. The high mortality correlates with the state of EmOC services in the province, which is inadequate and non-functional and not on the government's agenda. The study revealed that even the availability of basic EmOC services could make a difference in women's and newborns life from safe pregnancy to delivery. The study findings recommend the government should ensure access to EmOC services for women, which is essential to saving their lives. It should be considered an essential component of the healthcare delivery system at all levels of healthcare service delivery. It requires an adequate and functional transport system and hospital equipment to deal with emergency cases.

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All indicators of women's health and social and economic condition are abysmal in Pakistan. The Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey (PMMMS) 2019 estimates MMR at 186. MMR is a telling indicator of women's status in society and their access to and the quality of healthcare available to them. On the other hand, from family planning, perinatal, antenatal care and childbirth to caring for the newborn, there are now proven interventions available that are simple and cheap at each step. They can ensure mother and child health improvement if effectively and consistently employed. However, maternal health-related targets in Pakistan are falling short of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the key reasons behind this is there is neither priority nor adequate investment by the government in providing EmOC services to poor communities. I used primary and secondary data sources to investigate the impact of inadequate EmOC services on maternal mortality in Balochistan, a disadvantaged province of Pakistan. The analysis shows that one of the factors behind stark inequalities in MMR is inadequate EmOC services in Balochistan compared to other provinces. For example, MMR in Punjab is 157, and for Balochistan province, it is 298. The high mortality correlates with the state of EmOC services in the province, which is inadequate and non-functional and not on the government's agenda. The study revealed that even the availability of basic EmOC services could make a difference in women's and newborns life from safe pregnancy to delivery. The study findings recommend the government should ensure access to EmOC services for women, which is essential to saving their lives. It should be considered an essential component of the healthcare delivery system at all levels of healthcare service delivery. It requires an adequate and functional transport system and hospital equipment to deal with emergency cases.

Keep me safe at home! Epidemiological study on domestic injuries among children and risk of hospitalization

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Background: Accidents are the main cause of injury and even death in children, and more than half events happen at home. In Italy, in 2019, 12.5/1000 children/adults had at least one domestic accident, but only 8% of caregivers are aware of this risk. Objective: This is an Italian, observational, retrospective cohort study which evaluate which factors influence hospitalization outcome, also by considering the effect of COVID-19 lockdown. Methods: Children aged between 3-13 years receiving a visit in emergency departments (EDs) were enrolled in the study. Data were retrieved from 16 Italian paediatric EDs, by considering the period March-June 2019 and 2020. Results: In total, 8860 ED visits due to domestic accidents in children occurred before (4380) and during (4480) lockdown, of which 6.5% resulted in a hospitalization (4.7% in 2019, 8.4% in 2020). The risk of hospitalisation is influenced by the type of occurred accident, with 4.11-fold higher risk in case of poisoning and 1.75-fold lower risk for stab-wound incidents. In addition, differences were reported in the frequency of hospitalization between the two observed years (OR: 1.94; p<0.001 for 2020 vs 2019). Males had a 1.45-fold higher risk of hospitalization compared to females (p=0.001), and the risk increased with age (OR: 1.06; p<0.001). Poisoning represented the major risk of hospitalization, although it caused only 1.9% of all ED admissions, and principal causes were drugs (33.5%) and cleaning products (31.1%). Conclusions: The COVID-19 lockdown had a high impact on the risk of hospitalization, although no child enrolled tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. Regarding poisoning, a public health campaign aimed at caregivers would be necessary to minimise possible risks at home. In younger children, the ingestion of drugs may be due to the imitation of adults, while for cleaning products particular attention should be paid to colourful and easy-to-open ones.

Feasibility of preconception care services in the Nigerian health system - an exploration of stakeholders’ viewpoints

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Background and Objective: Preconception care (PCC) services aim to improve reproductive health outcomes through the provision of biomedical, behavioral and social health interventions to women and couples before conception occurs. Policy backing is important to guide PCC provision in the health system. In Nigeria, PCC is poorly developed, often provided in an opportunistic manner with no guidelines providing direction. This study explored policymakers’ and health workers’ opinions about the feasibility of deploying PCC services in the country. Methods: Using a cross-sectional exploration, 39 in-depth interviews were conducted with policymakers at the federal and state tiers of government as well as health workers at the tertiary, secondary and primary levels of health care. The transcripts were analyzed thematically using a hybrid of deductive and inductive coding. Results: The main themes identified were – issues around policy for PCC, service integration and collaboration, health system readiness and challenges to PCC service deployment. Noting that the country has no PCC policy, participants identified existing policies into which PCC can be integrated. The participants also described the importance of PCC provision and provided information on existing collaborations for policy development and implementation. Although many participants believed the health system is prepared for PCC deployment, they identified challenges related to policy formulation and implementation that could hinder the process. Conclusions: The availability of health-related policies into which PCC guidelines can be integrated makes PCC service deployment achievable in the Nigerian health system. Potential implementation challenges need to be identified and addressed as part of the planning process.

Demands for sexual health education among middle school students in China

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Objective: According to the World Health Organization, premarital sexuality, unplanned pregnancy, and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases are major problems in adolescent sexual health. In China, adolescents generally lack sexual autonomy which makes them vulnerable to risks and challenges. Although China’s national policies are effective in regulating sexual issues and promoting sexual education, they do not specifically address the demands of middle school students. The current study investigated the demands of middle school students in China for sexual health education. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in 2020 among middle school students in Shanghai, China. A total of 1500 students were approached, and 1300 (86.6%) completed the survey. Results: The majority of students (73.8%) believed that sexual health education is important, and 88.1% thought it should be included in the school curriculum. However, only 47.7% of students had received sexual education, and 43.9% felt they had insufficient knowledge regarding sexual health. Conclusions: While the majority of students recognize the importance of sexual health education, there is a need for improved and comprehensive sexual education programs.Implementation of such programs could help in addressing these demands and improving the overall health and well-being of middle school students in China.
health knowledge and contraceptive ability while the sexual health education has long been backward or even stagnant. This study was aimed to understand the demand of sexual health education, and explore appropriate sexual health education strategies among middle school students in China. Methods: A self-designed questionnaire was used to conduct a self-administered anonymous survey in selected six middle schools of Shanghai and Zhejiang Province, China in October 2021. Totally, 1733 students were cluster-sampled. Results: Among 1733 subjects, 69.4% had received sexual health education before, and it was significantly lower among boys (boys: 66.1% vs. girls: 73.7%, P <0.001). More than half (51.7%) were very satisfied with their received sexual health education, and it was lower among girls (girls: 47.4% vs. boys: 55.4%, P <0.048) and senior high school students (senior: 48.3% vs. junior: 59.7%, P <0.003). Near 2/3 of them believed that they had easy access to sexual health knowledge. Above fifth two wished to learn more about sexual health, and sexual psychology (52.8%), sexual health care (48.1%) and sexual moral law (46.7%) were knowledge. Above fifth two wished to learn more about sexual health, and sexual psychology (52.8%), sexual health care (48.1%) and sexual moral law (46.7%) were ranked top 3 in what they wanted. Schools (60.2%) and teachers (51.0%) were the most welcome facility and provider respectively for them. Conclusions: There are great demands for sexual health education among middle school students, and the role of schools and teachers should be enhanced to promote their sexual health, in China.

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Socioeconomic markers of Congenital Zika Syndrome in Brazil
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Background and Objective: Socioeconomic markers are associated with a higher risk of arbovirus infections such as dengue, Zika and Chikungunya. However, research on the relationship between socioeconomic factors and congenital Zika syndrome (CZS) remains scarce. In this study we investigated the relationship between socioeconomic markers and CZS in Brazil. Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional population-based survey including all registered live births in Brazil (Live Births Information System) from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2018. To assess CZS status, we linked the live births system with the Public Health Event Record. We used logistic regression models to estimate the OR and 95% CIs of CZS.
Results: We included 11,366,686 live births, of which 3,353 had CZS. Live births of mothers who self-identified as black or mixed race/brown were 1.72 (95% CI 1.47 to 2.01) and 1.37 (95% CI 1.24 to 1.51) more likely to have CZS. Live births from single women compared with married women and those from women with less than 12 years of education compared with those with more than 12 years of education also had higher odds of CZS. In addition, those with fewer prenatal care appointments had increased odds of CZS in the nationwide data. However, in the analyses conducted in the Northeast region (where the microcephaly epidemic started before the link with Zika virus was established and before preventive measures were known or disseminated), no statically associated was found between the number of prenatal care appointments and the odds of CZS. Conclusions: This study shows that live births of the most socially vulnerable women in Brazil had the greatest odds of CZS. This disproportionate distribution of risk places an even greater burden on already socioeconomically disadvantaged groups, and the lifelong disabilities caused by this syndrome may reinforce existing social and health inequalities.

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Social determinants of inadequate prenatal care utilization in homeless mothers in the Greater Paris area in France
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Background: Homeless families face multiple barriers to healthcare use. Few studies have specifically examined perinatal health in homeless mothers or their use of prenatal healthcare. This study aimed to identify social determinants associated with inadequate prenatal care utilization (PCU) in homeless mothers in the Greater Paris area in France.
Methods: The cross-sectional survey ENFAMS was performed on a random representative sample of 801 homeless families living in shelters in the greater Paris area in 2013. The present study analysed data on 121 homeless mothers who had a child less than one year old. In accordance with French guidelines, PCU was deemed inadequate if one or more of the following criteria was met: attending fewer than 50% of recommended prenatal visits, PCU initiation after the first trimester of pregnancy, and fewer than three ultrasounds during the entire pregnancy. The study sample’s characteristics and PCU were described. Structural equation modelling was used to identify factors associated with inadequate PCU and to estimate correlations between them.
Results: Homeless mothers in the study sample were socially disadvantaged and most were born outside France. One in five (19.3%) had inadequate PCU. Associated factors were socio-demographic characteristics (young age, primiparous), health status (dissatisfaction with self-perceived general health), and living conditions (housing instability in the second and third trimesters).
Conclusions: This study’s results advocate stable housing for homeless pregnant women to ensure they can benefit from optimal PCU.

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The effectiveness of an integrated community-based visiting program on early childhood development in the West Bank, Occupied Palestinian Territory
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Background and Objective: Since 2010, World Vision (WW) has trained community health workers (CHWs) in vulnerable communities in Palestine to deliver timed, behavioral change communication on health and nutrition (H&N) for the First 1000 Days to mothers through scheduled home visits. This approach was later enhanced through integrating components on early leaning and stimulation to align to World Health Organization framework for nurturing care for early childhood that was issued in 2018. The objective of this research is to test the effectiveness of this enhanced integrated approach on holistic child development. Methods: Twenty-six communities were randomized to control or intervention groups.238 women were assigned to the Intervention group and received the integrated package and 231 were assigned to the Control group and received only the H&N intervention, an average of 25-30 home visits were delivered by the CHWs to all participating mothers. Data were collected from both groups at baseline and end-line using standardized questionnaires, Ages and staged questionnaires (ASQ) were used to assess child development. Intra-cluster correlation coefficients were calculated for each ASQ domain at each time point. A mixed linear model was also applied. Mean ASQ scores for the Intervention and Control arms for each developmental domain and time-point were adjusted.
Results: At 12 months of age, mean ASQ scores for 4 of the 5 developmental domains were higher in the Intervention Group than Control [Communications (0.37 vs 0.29), Personal Social 88.8 vs 79.0, Problem Solving 58.6 vs 52.8, Fine Motor 57.7 vs 53.1] (p<0.05). The effect sizes of the integrated package on the developmental domains range from 0.40-0.8, whereas those for stand-alone early child development interventions tend to range from 0.2-0.5. Conclusions: The integrated approach is more effective on children's ECD during the first year of life than standalone interventions.

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The effectiveness of integrated community-based nutrition interventions in improving infant and young child feeding practices in Palestine: a randomized control trial
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Background and Objective: Child nutrition remains an urgent issue in Palestine. Various sources indicate widespread inappropriate family practices, particularly regarding infant and young child feeding (IYCF). Several sources indicate that good nutritional outcomes in infants and young children require maternal support through mental health and psychosocial support (PSS). Therefore, this study aims to test the effectiveness of integrated community-based nutrition-PSS interventions in improving IYCF practices in vulnerable communities in Palestine.

Methods: A cluster randomized trial was conducted on 26 vulnerable communities in the West Bank. The sample included 469 pregnant mothers, of which 231 were assigned randomly to the control group and 238 were assigned to the intervention group. Data were collected from both groups at the baseline and the end-line of the survey. Pregnant women in the intervention clusters were supported with the integrated package including PSS and nutrition, whereas, pregnant women in the comparison group were supported with stand-alone nutrition intervention.

Results: Exclusive breastfeeding for six months was practiced by 70% of mothers in the intervention group (a 30% increase), compared with 55% in the control group. Compared to 59% of mothers in the control group, 70% of mothers in the intervention group offered complementary meals on time. The minimum meal diversity was introduced to 68% of children in the intervention group, compared with 60% in the control group. Also, 41% of children in the intervention group were introduced to the minimum meal frequency, compared to 10% in the control group.

Conclusions: Providing PSS to mothers significantly improves IYCF practices more than stand-alone nutrition interventions. Therefore, the implementation of these integrated packages over a longer duration is needed to witness a significant reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition.

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ADHD symptoms and educational level in adolescents: the role of the family, teachers, and peers

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Background and Objective: Adolescents with ADHD symptoms tend to have a lower educational level, poorer family functioning, and less social support from teachers and classmates than their peers without such symptoms. Surprisingly, few studies have explored the contribution of these family and school factors to the association between ADHD symptoms and education. Possibly, having more ADHD symptoms contributes to poorer family functioning and less social support, and consequently a lower level of education (i.e., mediation). Moreover, the negative effects of ADHD symptoms on education may be stronger for adolescents with poorer family functioning or less social support from teachers and classmates (i.e., interaction).

Methods: Using data of the Dutch TRAILS study (N=2,229), we evaluated associations between ADHD symptoms around age 11 and educational level around age 14, as well as between ADHD symptoms around age 14 and 16 years and subsequent changes in educational level around age 16 and 19, respectively. We assessed the potential mediating role of family functioning, and social support by teachers and classmates, measured around ages 11, 14, and 16, whilst additionally evaluating interactions between ADHD symptoms and these hypothesized mediators. Direct and indirect effects were computed using interventional effects for mediation analysis.

Results: ADHD symptoms were robustly associated with poorer family functioning, less social support by teachers and classmates, and lower education throughout adolescence. Yet, no mediating effects were found, because family functioning and social support by teachers and classmates were not uniquely associated with educational level. Furthermore, we found no interactions between ADHD symptoms and family functioning and social support by teachers and classmates.

Conclusions: Although ADHD symptoms were strongly associated with impairments in key aspects of adolescents’ social context, we found no evidence that family functioning and social support by teachers and classmates contribute to the association between ADHD symptoms and lower education.

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Abortion among French students: a 2003 to 2018 follow-up

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Background and Objective: In 2003, in France, there was an alert about high levels of abortion of female students, supposedly due to a lack of information on contraception. So, we decided, in our university to create a survey system in order to check the circumstances, modalities and consequences of abortions among our students. Methods: Regularly, a medical investigator goes to the public and private abortion facilities. Under the respect of medical secret, we linked the medical records to the presence as student of the University Clermont-Auvergne.

Results: Abortion rates are stable from 5 to 8,5/1000, the half of the French women rate. The main changes are the increase of medical abortion (from 23 to 43 %). Around 2/3 of abortions are for students without contraception or using only condoms. After abortion, 50% choose contraceptive pill, 23% contraceptive implant, 22% intra uterine device. Only 4% do not choose any efficient contraception. Students from China had higher relative risk (RR = 2,30) which drop down very rapidly thanks to an information strategy. This strategy does not work for students from Northern Africa and sub-Saharan Africa who still have higher relative risks (respectively 4,96 and 9,62).

Conclusions: The information strategy failed for students from Africa, showing that we need to develop others inquiries to understand their high rates of abortion. Unfortunately, we have now to stop this survey, due to the application of the European General Data Protection Regulation.

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Impact of COVID-19 on the morbidity and hospitalization of children and adolescents living in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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Background and Objective: In September 2022, there were 34.7 million cases of COVID-19 in Brazil, corresponding to 6% of the world total and resulting in a calamity that affected the health and living conditions of millions of Brazilians. The course of the disease in children appears to be milder than in adults. However, severe forms can also occur, often requiring hospitalization and support in intensive care units (ICU). The objective of the study was to analyze morbidity due to COVID-19 and hospitalization due to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) among children living in Rio de Janeiro state, between March 2020 and December 2021.

Methods: Population-based ecological study, using secondary data from the Center for Strategic Information and Response in Health Surveillance (CIESV-RJ). Incidence rates were calculated according to age group (0-4, 5-9 and 10-19 years) and epidemiological week (Epi Week). Trends were analyzed using the Joinpoint Regression Analysis program.

Results: 117,736 cases of COVID-19 were reported; 64.1% of which among 10-19 year olds. Highest incidences occurred after the emergence of the Delta variant in the country, in June 2021. A 385% increase in the proportion of cases among children less than 19 years of age was observed between March 2020 and November 2021. There were 3,476 hospitalizations due to SARS; 39% required utilization of ICU. A 6.8% case-fatality rate was observed, reaching 10.4% among those 10-19 years. After the introduction of COVID-19 immunization in children 12 years and older, there was a significant 15.6% reduction in hospitalizations per Epi Week among children 10-19 years. Decreases in other age groups were less pronounced.

Conclusion: Our results should inform the planning for strategies and actions by public health managers as well as encourage recommendations towards the effective implementation of the immunization program among children and adolescents in Brazil.

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Bayan Abu-Hamada, Aminu Abdullahi, Zohra Lassi, Salima Meherali, and health numeracy among poor women in Northern Pakistan

Bullying in private schools in the United Arab Emirates: a cross-sectional study
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Background: School bullying is a problematic behavior among children and adolescents because it directly impacts school achievements and the psychological well-being of both victims and perpetrators. Bullying may take many forms, including physical, verbal, cyber, and relational. The study aimed to assess students experiences with bullying victimization, perpetration, and witnessing and reviewed students attitudes toward bullying across their schools.

Methods: Three private schools were randomly selected in Al Ain city, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Students in cycle 2 (grades 6-9) filled self-reported validated questionnaire. All students present on the day of data collection participated. IBM SPSS version 28.0. was used for statistical analysis.

Results: From a total of 321 students, 41% were UAE nationals. The mean age was 12.5 years (SD 1.13); 51% were females. Total of 47% students reported being bullied in the past 12 months; 25% experienced bullying one or more times a day, 37% one or more times a week, and 38% one or more times a month. The classroom was the most common place of bullying (84%), the playground was the second (35%). Verbal bullying was the major form of bullying; “called me bad names 70%,” “made fun of me” 69%, and “said mean things behind my back” 66%. Physical bullying also occurred, such as “broke my things” 29% and “I was attacked” 23%. Most victims stated that the bullying made them feel sad 82%, and 25% did not go to school because of the bullying. 60% of the students witnessed bullying.

Conclusion: There is a high prevalence of bullying in private schools in the UAE. The study results fill a major gap in the knowledge of school bullying in the UAE. It can provide useful information to decision-makers to develop national policies against bullying to improve safety at schools. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A1086

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Combining health calendars and cash: building formal financial and health numeracy among poor women in Northern Pakistan
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Background: Pakistan is a country with 60% illiterate population where most of the women are living in abject household poverty, with lack of ability to afford healthcare leading to unsafe birth-practices and serious health implications.

Objective: The study implemented the “Calendars and Cash” (C&C) project to equip and empower illiterate, innumerate rural women and adolescent girls with formal numeracy and record-keeping skills to empower them to participate confidently in local economy and healthcare system.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among a random sample of 162 community-based savings group (CBSG) women residing in Kharmang local economy and healthcare system.

Results: The survey included CBSG women of 15-50 years of age. Majority of the women were married with very little/no experience in business. Numeracy and literacy capabilities broadly overlapped, revealing distinctly different profiles. Women who had spent years in school feared/avoided written calculation and acquired few numeracy skills, however women outside the school managed to run a business using mobile banking. Household financial decision-making power was observed greater among women of 25-36 years-old followed by 37-years and older women. Decisions related to child health were completely made by 9.9% of the women, while 49.4% had a major say in these decisions. The study showed no correlation between educational attainment and decision-making power among women.

Conclusion: Following the baseline survey, the authors took this project to another level where the authors trained women until they had the ability to confidently engage with formal financial and health systems. The findings of this before-after study will be made available early next year. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A1087

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Effectiveness of treatment of acute malnutrition by community health volunteers: a cluster-randomized controlled trial in Northern Kenya
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Introduction: Treatment of children with acute malnutrition has been less effective because of barriers in continuing to access health facilities after initiating treatment. We evaluated the effectiveness of integrating treatment of acute malnutrition at home by community-health volunteers (CHVs) into the integrated community case management (iCCM) program in northern Kenya.

Methods: We conducted a two-arm non-inferiority cluster-randomized controlled trial across 20 community health units (CHUs) in Loima and Isiolo sub-counties. Participants were children aged 6-59 months with uncomplicated acute malnutrition. In each sub-county, 10 CHUs were pair-matched and randomly assigned to the control or intervention group. In the intervention group, CHVs used simplified tools and protocols to identify and treat eligible children at home and provided the usual iCCM package. In the control group, CHVs provided the usual iCCM package only (screening and referral of the malnourished children to the health facilities). The primary outcome was recovery (MUAC ≥12.5 cm for two consecutive weeks).

Results: Children in the intervention group were more likely to recover than those in the control group (73.3% vs. 50.3%; risk difference (RD) 23.1% (95% CI 11.7 to 34.6) and risk ratio (RR) 1.38 (95% CI 1.14 to 1.67)). The proportion of defaulting was lower in the intervention group than in the control group: RD -19.8% (95% CI -31.2 to -8.3) and RR 0.41 (95% CI 0.24 to 0.69). The intervention reduced the length of stay by about 12 days, although this was not statistically significant. Weight gain was significantly higher by about 1 g/kg/day in the intervention group than in the control group.

Conclusions: Integrating the treatment of acute malnutrition by CHVs into the iCCM program led to better malnutrition treatment outcomes. There is a need to integrate acute malnutrition treatment in iCCM and review policies to allow CHVs to treat uncomplicated acute malnutrition. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A1088

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Health literacy levels among pregnant women: the mutaba’ah study
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Background: Health literacy is defined as the degree to which individuals can obtain, process, understand, and communicate health-related information required to make informed health decisions. Health literacy among pregnant women may significantly impact maternal and child health, as established through international research. In the United Arab Emirates, no previous studies have investigated the health literacy levels of pregnant women.

Method: This study reports the results from baseline cross-sectional data obtained from pregnant women participating in the Mutaba’ah Study. Mutaba’ah is the largest mother and child health prospective cohort study in the UAE, which included the recruitment of around 12,800 expectant mothers between May 2017 and September 2022 from major hospitals in Al Ain city. For the current analysis, data
from self-administered questionnaires during the antenatal visits was used, which collected sociodemographic and pregnancy-related information, including health literacy assessment, using the Brief health literacy questionnaire. Regression models were performed to investigate the associations of sociodemographic and pregnancy related-variables with health literacy.

Results: 2649 responses to the Brief health literacy tool were analyzed. Most respondents reported adequate health literacy levels (71.6%), followed by 22.8% with marginal and 5.6% with limited literacy levels. Participants were more likely to have higher literacy levels if they were more educated [adjusted odds ratio (aOR): 1.80, 95% Confidence Interval (CI): 1.45-2.24], employed [aOR: 1.45, 95% CI (1.14-1.84)], had enough people to count on for social support [aOR: 1.67, 95% CI: 1.19-2.34] and were previously vaccinated [aOR: 1.18, 95% CI: 1.01-1.39]. Participants that expressed worry about birth were less like to have high literacy levels [aOR: 0.75, 95% CI: 0.60-0.93).

Conclusion: Health literacy among Emirati pregnant women is adequate; however, policies should be directed to maintain and improve prenatal health literacy levels for better maternal and child health outcomes.

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Trends in young adults' sunburn and use of sun-safe behaviours in a high UV outdoor festival environment
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Background and Objective: Queensland, Australia has one of the highest rates of melanoma in the world. Sunburn remains highly prevalent in adolescents and young adults, who report sub-optimal sun-safe behaviours. School leaver festivals or “schoolies” celebrations are common across Australia to mark graduation from high school. In Queensland, “schoolies” occurs on the Gold Coast with numerous high UV exposure events (outdoor music concerts, beach activities) with over 16,000 attendees each year. Data on sun-safety at “schoolies” was collected in 2019, 2021 and 2022, with the aim to better understand young people's use of sun-safe behaviours, sunburn history, and tanning behaviours.

Methods: Young people (15+) were invited to complete an online survey at the Schoolies Registration Day in 2019, 2021 and 2022. In 2022, upon completion they were offered a) ‘Schoolies’ bucket hat or b) Cancer Council Australia SPF50+ sunscreen. Participants who complete the baseline survey are asked to complete a follow-up survey (one week later) with questions about sunburn, tanning and sun-safe practices during “schoolies”.

Results: 2019 and 2021 response rates were 663 and 826 participants, respectively. There were no observed differences between sun-safe behaviours reported in 2019 and 2021, with low to moderate adherence. Participants reported high sunburn rates in the previous 12 months across both years (89%, 79%, respectively) and two thirds of participants reported attempting to get a tan in both years. In November 2022, 5,500 young people completed the baseline survey, with follow-up data collection due to be completed December 2022 and results will be added to this series.

Conclusion: Young people, when attending an outdoor festival with high UV exposure, fail to practice optimal sun-safe behaviours increasing risk of skin cancer. The addition of 2022 data collection is building our understanding of trends in young people's use of sun safe behaviours and supports intervention efforts.

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The provision of flu vaccination in pregnant and postpartum women: the experience in Local Health Authority (ASL) Roma 1 during the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 flu vaccination campaign
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Introduction: Pregnant women are a priority target in active vaccination against influenza, whooping cough and COVID-19, which provides maternal-fetal immune protection, reducing the risk of hospitalization, prematurity, cesarean delivery, fetal distress and low umborn weight. It is the responsibility of each ASL to create a dedicated pathway for pregnant women aimed at informing, taking care of and promoting health and vaccination.

Materials and Methods: In 2019, the Birth Pathway was activated in the Family Consultatories of ASL Roma 1 to take charge of pregnant women, which starts already in the preconceptional phase with the promotion of good practices such as folic acid intake and reduction/abandonment of alcohol and tobacco intake. Obstetric ultrasound scans, testing for early detection of postpartum depression and birth coaching classes are scheduled. The birth pathway includes the promotion and administration of vaccinations, including SARS-CoV-2 vaccination. Under the supervision of all consultants (gynecologists, pediatricians, obstetric nurses, social workers and psychologists) was planned to implement this activity. Results: In the 2021-2022 influenza season, 705 pregnant women and 126 in postpartum were vaccinated against influenza out of the total of 2,308 vaccinated throughout the Lazio Region, corresponding to 35.91% and 36.52% of the vaccinations carried out in Lazio and 53.33% and 51.22% of those carried out in the three metropolitan Roman ASLs. The result is particularly positive when compared with the figure of new births in ASL Roma 1 compared with births in the three Roman ASLs, which corresponds to 34.5%. In the current flu season 2022-2023, 618 pregnant and 106 postpartum women were vaccinated.

Conclusions: The organization of a dedicated Pathway with a multidisciplinary approach represents a virtuous way of taking charge in the territorial care network and promotes greater adherence by the assisted and conscious and responsible choices also regarding maternal immunization, breaking down cultural and organizational barriers.

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Morphological patterns of anemia among children aged 6 to 59 months attending Maputo Central Hospital, Maputo City Province, Mozambique
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Background and Objective: Globally, childhood anemia is a public health concern as it leads to poor health, physical and mental growth retardations, and increased risk of morbidity and mortality. This study aimed to access morphological patterns and associated factors of anemia among children aged 6 to 59 months at Maputo Central Hospital, Maputo City Province, Mozambique.

Methods: A cross-sectional health-facility study was conducted from August 2020 to January 2022 among 400 children aged 6 to 59 months attending internal and external Pediatrics consultations at the Maputo Central Hospital. Data from clinical record sheets and child's health cards on sociodemographic factors and clinical history were collected using a structured questionnaire. The cut-off values for anemia based on the mean corpuscular volume (MCV) were: microcytic (MCV <100fL). We performed descriptive analyses and chi-square tests using SPSS 28.0 software.

Results: The magnitude of microcytic, normocytic, and macrocytic anemia was 82.2% (313/381), 17.3% (66/381), and 0.5% (2/381), respectively. Male children were more affected by microcytic (60.0%; 186/310) and macrocytic (100.0%; 2/2) anemia. Children living in rural areas were more commonly affected by microcytic (57.4%,174/303) and normocytic (59.7%, 37/62) anemia. Children whose caregivers had a secondary education level were commonly affected by microcytic (47.9%, 148/309) and macrocytic (47.0%, 31/66) anemia. The child's age was associated with morphological patterns of anemia, with higher rates of microcytic (47.9%,150/313), normocytic (69.7%, 46/66), and macrocytic (100.0%; 2/2) anemia being observed in children aged 24 to 29 months.

Conclusion: The occurrence of microcytic and normocytic was high among male children, who were living in rural areas, whose caregivers had a secondary education level, and children aged 24 to 59 months. Macrocytic anemia was more common among male children. Helpful interventions include reinforcing the promotion of healthy eating practices and improving the capacity for diagnosing.

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Parental Knowledge and Perceptions on Prevention of SUID and Infant Care
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Background: The U.S. infant mortality rate was 5.9 deaths per 1000 live infant
Interventions to improve maternity outcomes for migrant women in high-income countries: preliminary findings from a systematic review

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has become a great public health issue, having a negative impact above the most vulnerable groups, such as childbearing people. World Health Organization (WHO) has considered this group as high-risk population in case of infection by SARS-CoV-2. Furthermore, the consequences this infection could have in fetuses and newborns are still unknown. Objective: To describe the effects of COVID-19 during pregnancy and childbirth, during a pandemic context.

Methods: An article review was performed about SARS-CoV-2 infection during pregnancy, its effects on pregnant people, obstetrics and perinatal outcomes, that had been published between January 1st 2020 and July 5th 2022. We found 245 publications, studying 18.191 pregnant people who had been diagnosed with COVID-19 at some point during their pregnancy.

Results: Average age was 30.7 years old, 39% had some pre-existing morbidity, 1/4 was obese. 53% of childbearing people were asymptomatic to the disease. Among symptomatic patients, 72% only had mild symptoms, the most frequent were cough (24%) and fever (21%). 4.3% of people from this group needed ICU hospitalization. 12.49% presented some obstetric disease, the most common was hospitalization. 12.49% presented some obstetric disease, the most common was hospitalization.

Conclusions: More than half of COVID+ pregnant people presented the infection
asymptomatically, those who had symptoms had a mild disease in more than 2/3 of the cases. Maternal mortality was 4 times higher than the global rate. The number of cesarean sections and premature births also increased, mainly in cases of severe-critical disease. It remains complex to reach conclusions about vertical transmission of the virus, therefore more studies are needed.

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**Sexual and reproductive health of young people in Greece: knowledge, attitudes, practices and sexual health profile of 249 individuals**

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Introduction: In Europe 25% of adolescents aged 15 are sexually active. The current study aimed at assessing knowledge, attitudes, practices and sexual and reproductive health profiles of young people in a large city of Greece.

Methods: A study was conducted in 2019 among a convenient sample of 249 individuals aged 18-30 years, living in Heraklion, Greece. The questionnaire was anonymous and was based on “Illustrative Questionnaire for interview surveys with young people” (WHO) and “Questionnaire on Gender Relations and Sexuality” (Cypress Institute of Reproductive Medicine).

Results: The average age of participants was 22.2 years (SD=3.5) and the majority were female (69.5%) living in urban areas (85.2%). Out of a total of nine knowledge items, the maximum correct answers per individual was five (e.g., “HPV’s cause warts on ovaries” (17.0%); “fungi are likely to cause infertility” (26.9%); “high likelihood of pregnancy when sexual intercourse takes place 14 days before the expected period” (n = 102, 48.4%). Among participants considered “medical doctor” as the most important source of information on sexual issues (41.0%), most sought advice from “friends” (38.1%) or “the web” (21.9%). The mean age of first sexual intercourse was 16.8 years (SD=2.0). Participants stated that “often” (83%) or “occasionally” (4.6%) have sex with people of same sex and 44.9% stated watching sexual explicit material on the web. Condom use was “very often” to “always” reported by 78.0% and “rare” to “never” by 18.3%. A total of 10.8% “had STD in the past” and 52.2% were aware of a girl under 18 years who experienced unwanted pregnancy, with the average age of abortion be at 16.7 years.

Conclusion: The study identified utilization of unreliable information sources, high misinformation and risky sexual practices among participants. There is a need to increase knowledge, skills and critical thinking through comprehensive sex education in schools.

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**Socioeconomic condition, mental health and quality of life in children during the COVID-19 pandemic: an intersectional analysis of a population-based study**

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We investigated how demographic characteristics intersect with socioeconomic dimensions to shape the social patterning of quality of life and mental health in children and adolescents, two years into the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We used data from the prospective SEROCoV-KIDS cohort study of children and adolescents living in Geneva (Switzerland). We conducted an intersectional Multilevel Analysis of Individual Heterogeneity and Discriminatory Accuracy (MAIHDA) by nesting participants within 48 social strata defined by intersecting sex, age, migrant status, parental education and financial hardship in Bayesian multilevel logistic models for poor health-related quality of life (HRQoL, measured with PedsQL), and poor mental health (SDQ).

Results: Among participants aged 2-17 years (median 10, IQR=7-13), 223/1954 (11.4%) and 100/1991 (5.0%) had poor HRQoL and poor mental health, respectively. We observed substantial between-stratum differences in the predicted proportion of poor HRQoL ranging from 4.4% for 2-5 years old Swiss-born females with highly educated parents and no financial hardship to 33.3% for 12-17 years old Swiss-born females with highly educated parents but financial hardship. Strata including adolescents and financial hardship had a significantly higher likelihood of poor HRQoL than their counterparts. Between-stratum variations in the predicted frequency of poor mental health were limited (range 4.2%-6.8%) and mainly explained by low parental education.

Conclusion: We found evidence of considerable differences in adverse outcomes across social strata. Interventions to address inequities in HRQoL should focus on specific population sub-groups involving adolescents and families with financial hardship, while those aiming to improve mental health should target all children and adolescents.

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**Why do women not utilize maternal health services at Puskesmas? an explorative qualitative study of healthcare workers in Indonesia Herwansyah Herwansyah1, Stavroula Kalaizitzi2, Katarzyna Czabanowska3, Peter Schröder-Bäck4
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Maternal health services at the Community Health Center (Puskesmas) are generally underutilized. The importance of service utilization at this healthcare facility is aimed at improving maternal health quality in response to maternal mortality reduction. Sociodemographic factors are primarily associated with low utilization of maternal healthcare services in primary care settings. Many women, including the healthcare women cohort, preferred to visit other healthcare facilities instead of the Puskesmas. The purpose of this study was to explore and describe the reasons why female healthcare workers do not use maternal health services at Puskesmas.

This descriptive explorative qualitative study was conducted in eleven Puskesmas in the Municipality of Sungai Penuh, Indonesia. Eleven Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out with female healthcare workers from those eleven Puskesmas. The Attride-Stirling’s thematic network analysis approach was employed to analyse the data.

Finding suggests that although the participants considered the maternal health services at Puskesmas as one of the essential programs, they preferred seeking the services at other maternity care facilities. The underlying reasons were often conditioned by the women's motivation to obtain services from private clinics or hospitals. They believed that these facilities provide comprehensive maternity care services, which include well-equipped examination tools, the quality of services, and the availability of specialist doctors. Other related reasons include a lack of self-motivation to use the services at Puskesmas due to working conditions. The fact that the healthcare workers contended that they have to focus on their responsibilities in their stations without interrupting other staff serving other clients. Hence, they chose other healthcare facilities that open after working hours.

Individual-level factors influence female health workers not to utilize the services. The sociodemographic factors of the participants should be adequately considered in the design of the appropriate interventions to raise awareness of the importance of maternal health service utilization at Puskesmas.

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**How do adolescents see differences in online communication in supporting them to protect the health of their friends?**

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Background and Objective: Friends can provide early adolescents with protection from harm. Positive support, comfort, or active efforts to prevent harm is evidenced in online bullying but also across other health behaviours. Research typically focuses on individual characteristics of protectors (e.g., empathy, confidence). Guided by a theory of online communication, we examine the features of online platforms as they might affect protecting of friends. Our objectives were to describe adolescents’ experience of online communication and how they feel it differs from face-to-face communication and explore factors they identify as increasing the likelihood of acting to protect friends from harm.

Methods: We surveyed 216 students (Mean age = 13.72, S.D.=1.2) online during school time about helping and bystander behaviour. We provided an open-ended
text box to have students describe how they felt electronic, differed from face-to-face communication. We also had students rate (strongly disagree–strongly agree) whether key factors (in person and online) were associated with their intervening to stop a friends’ risky behaviour (n=13 items).

Results: Qualitative themes of online differences included: cue absence (“can’t hug”), synchronicity (“time to respond”), permanence (“people can screenshot”), relieve social anxiety (“respond without being scared”), available (“chat anytime”), and alterations (“filters”). Quantitatively (factor analysis), two factors related to likelihood of intervening: one aligning with online experience (e.g., being recorded, followers) and another more general factor (e.g., a dangerous situation, close friends, with helpful others). Items related to getting into trouble loaded across both factors.

Conclusion: A large part of adolescent communication is online, including the way they protect their friends from harm. From our study, we see that adolescents identify differences with face-to-face communication and, together with understanding the characteristics of those who actively intervene to reduce friends’ harm, findings might help better provide health promotion messaging around, “mates looking out for mates”.

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"We try to look beyond just [providing] an abortion": exploring healthcare providers’ experiences of delivering abortion care at 20 weeks and over in Victoria

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Background and Objective: Universal access to safe abortion is key to upholding sexual and reproductive health and rights. However, abortions at 20 weeks and over for psychosocial reasons are highly stigmatised and particularly difficult to access. The Abortion and Contraception Service (ACS) at the Royal Women’s Hospital is the only service in Victoria, Australia that provides these abortions, and little is known about healthcare providers’ experiences in providing this care.

This study aimed to examine healthcare provider perspectives and experiences in providing abortion care at 20 weeks and over, and how the quality of care might be improved.

Methods: An exploratory qualitative study was conducted. Healthcare providers of abortion at 20 weeks and over for psychosocial reasons were recruited from the ACS, Royal Women’s Hospital. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants from May to June 2022 by researchers experienced in trauma-informed care. Data were analysed by reflexive thematic analysis using NVivo software.

Results: Participants included 13 healthcare providers from medicine, nursing, midwifery, social work and Aboriginal clinical health backgrounds. Four themes were identified: ‘Delivering quality care’, ‘Strengthening the service’, ‘Being an abortion provider is challenging’, and ‘Navigating a complex environment’. Participants perceived the care provided as patient-centred and timely, but noted barriers to care including understaffing, difficulty maintaining a sustainable workforce, and the absence of similar services state-wide. Personal challenges faced by participants included the emotional toll and ethical considerations of their work, but they felt well-supported by the wider team.

Conclusion: Further research exploring the care experiences of providers and service users of abortion at 20 weeks and over for psychosocial reasons is required to support these findings. There is an urgent need for supportive policies and frameworks to expand provision of affordable, acceptable and accessible abortions at 20 weeks and over in Victoria, and Australia more widely.

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Burden of genitourinary tract and parasitic infections in pregnancy in rural Ethiopia


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Background: Infections during pregnancy may increase risk of adverse birth outcomes. In many low-income settings, screening of infections in pregnancy is not routinely performed, and treatment is based on an empirical approach. We aimed to describe the prevalence and etiology of genitourinary tract and intestinal parasitic infections among women in Ethiopia.

Methods: A prospective pregnancy cohort study was conducted in 12 health centers in rural Amhara. At enrollment (≥24 weeks gestation), clean-catch midstream urine specimens were collected and urine culture and antibiotic susceptibility testing performed (n=618). Urinary tract infection (UTI) was defined as high-burden bacterial growth ≥105 colony forming units (CFU/ml) or intermediate growth [103-105 CFU/ml] with UTI symptoms. Women provided self-administered vaginal swabs to screen for Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae (GenXpert, n=628). In a subset of women who reported vaginal symptoms (6.5%), point-of-care diagnostic tests (Diagnost® BVBLUE, Osm® Trichomonas) were performed to test for Bacterial vaginosis (BV) and Trichomoniasis (TRICH). Stool samples were collected in participants who had received a prior presumptive mebendazole dose and examined using wet mount technique (n=319).

Results: The prevalence of UTI was 3.7%, with Escherichia coli (63%) being the predominant uropathogen, followed by Klebsiella pneumoniae and Enterococcus faecalis (8% each). Three-quarters of bacterial isolates were susceptible to nitrofurantoin, and more than one-third were resistant to ampicillin and cotrimoxazole. About 39% (n=125) of women screened had persistent parasitic infections after deworming, and the most common parasites were Entamoeba histolytica (14.4%), Giardia lambia (13.8%), and Nector americanus (8.2%). Among symptomatic women, 9.8% were positive for BV and 2.6% for TRICH. Only a single case of chlamydia was detected.

Conclusions: In this cohort, the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection was high despite deworming, while genitourinary tract infections were uncommon.

Strengthening of the management of intestinal parasites in pregnancy is needed in this and similar populations.

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We are open-minded but not liberated: Using Human-Centered Design to hear teenage voices in the Philippines

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The Philippines declared teenage pregnancy a national social emergency in 2019. Limited accessibility to family planning (FP) commodities and services, mandatory parental consent to access contraception as a minor, and low use of health services are all key factors that contribute to this problem. USAID ReachHealth, a 5-year FP project in the Philippines, used human-centered design (HCD) to ask: How Might We Reduce Unintended Teenage Pregnancy in the Philippines? The HCD process (Empathize, Define, Ideate, Design and Test/Implement) used participatory methods adapted for adolescents. Youth organizations recruited participants and helped in data collection and analysis. The adults close to teens were also interviewed. They worked in parallel spaces to reduce the influence of power dynamics. The team utilized projective and interactive techniques to keep adolescents engaged and open to sharing sensitive topics. They factored in adolescents’ sexual identity, age and language.

The team interacted with 200+ adolescents and adults. This resulted in 12 insights, 281 potential ideas, five complementary prototypes and four implemented interventions. The insights highlight the unique perspective adolescents have compared to their parents and community. They need to be equipped to talk to teenagers about love, sex and relationships without fear that they are corrupting them. Health providers need to provide a safe space for teens so that their experience with health services is a positive one.

Teenage pregnancy is clearly a complex issue that needs to be approached at different levels with teenagers guiding the way. This serves as a comprehensive resource that program managers can use. They also need to invest in preventing the first birth and not just rapid repeat pregnancy. The HCD process highlights how important it is to involve teenagers in programs for them. They have much to say and seek genuine opportunities to weigh in on important health topics.

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Socio-demographic determinants of primary and secondary infertility in India

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Background and Objective: Infertility is a global public health issue that remains neglected both in the field of reproductive sciences and also on the social level, even when infertility affects a large proportion of couples worldwide. While there has been much work in the field of medicine, infertility is yet to be closely studied from the social and cultural angles. The objective of this study is to explore the socio-demographic determinants of primary and secondary infertility among currently married women (aged 20-49) in India, as well as the possible consequences of infertility.

Methods: This study used the data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 5 (2019-21) to determine the determinants of primary and secondary infertility. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to assess the factors affecting primary and secondary infertility among currently married women in India. Furthermore, chi-square tests were conducted to check the association between primary and secondary infertility women and the possible consequences of infertility.

Results and conclusion

The age of women, age at first marriage, husband/partner’s age, the standard of living, working status of women, and region are some of the variables that significantly affect infertility. Women in urban areas are more likely to have primary and secondary infertility. This could be due to the delayed age of marriage or lifestyle changes. The educational and wealth status of the couple has a negative relationship with infertility, possibly due to better access to information and resources. In the present study, the association of primary and secondary infertility with marital dissolution and domestic abuse is significant. The first step in addressing infertility is to acknowledge that infertility is a problem for which no single cause is known. Thus, there needs to be a targeted approach to address infertility backed by further research and relevant policies.

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Hygienic menstrual practices among tribal adolescents in India

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Background: Menstruation is a natural biological process in which blood and other related materials are carried out of the uterus through the vagina. Despite being a normal process, it is seen as dirty and many taboos, misbeliefs, and misconceptions are related to it, which prevents many menstruators across the world from handling it in a healthy, hygienic, and respectful manner. Girls and women, especially in the tribal setting, have restricted access to healthcare facilities despite shifting social and cultural norms and practices. Teenagers, especially young females, are more likely to retain inaccurate beliefs and conceptions due to inadequate, incorrect, and unclear information.

Method: The present study is based on secondary data, i.e., National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), and used suitable statistical tools to explore hygienic menstrual practices among tribal adolescents in India. The total sample of scheduled tribal women aged 15-19 in NFHS-5 is 22,563.

Results: The prevalence of hygienic menstrual practices among adolescents aged 15-19 years is 77.55% overall, while among the tribal adolescents, it is approx. 67%. In most states and union territories, the prevalence of hygienic menstrual practices among tribal adolescents is less than that of overall adolescents. The usage of the hygienic method depends on the place of residence, wealth status, educational status, and toilet facility.

Conclusion: Interventions should focus on the states where the prevalence of using hygienic methods is less. Government should focus on reaching the community as lack of accessibility, and affordability is the major concern among the tribal communities. Enhancing better menstrual practices in the present helps to enhance women’s reproductive health in the future.

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The causal effect of parent-child interactions on children’s language development at 3 and 4 years

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Background: Inequalities in early language exposure, known as the ‘word gap’, have been shown to emerge as early as 18 months old. Parent-child interactions, also known as conversational turns, have been proposed as one mechanism for improving later language development. However, research to date has been limited by small sample sizes and analytical techniques that cannot quantify a causal relationship, limiting the potential for research to inform policy and practice within early childhood.

Objective: Estimate the causal effect of parent-child interactions throughout the early years on children’s later language development at 3 and 4 years old.

Methods: Language in Little Ones is an Australian prospective cohort study (n = 3,902) that uses speech recognition technology to quantify the number of parent-child interactions children experience over an average day. Data is collected every six months from when the child is 6 to 48 months old. Language development is measured using the standard score on the Clinical Evaluations of Language Fundamentals Preschool-2 at 36 and 48 months. Marginal structural models with inverse probability of treatment weights will be employed to account for time-varying exposures (parent-child interactions) and time-varying confounding (e.g., home activities and parent mental health).

Results: Using the counterfactual theory of causation, results of a simulation model will be presented that describes the language development standard score that could be expected had the entire population spoken a specified number of parent-child interactions at each wave of data collection.

Conclusion: These findings will advance our understanding of how increases in parent-child interactions could improve language development during the early years. Potential mechanisms influencing parents’ ability to engage in high-quality interactions, such as screen time, will also be discussed. This will inform international policies and interventions to close the word gap and ensure all children start school ready to learn.

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Protocol of a longitudinal population-based study evaluating the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on children and adolescents: the SEROCoV-KIDS cohort and biobank

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Background and Objective: Recent observational research has revealed the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the multiple dimensions of children’s life coming from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Determining the consequences of the pandemic on this population over the longer term is a public health priority.

Methods: SEROCoV-KIDS is an on-going, 3-year longitudinal and prospective cohort study to monitor and determine the direct and indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and development of children (aged 6 months to 17 years) living in Geneva, Switzerland. The study integrates a paediatric biobank and a research collaborative network. Its cohort is composed of a general population-based sample (targeted N, 5000) and a sample of children with social or clinical vulnerabilities (targeted N, 500). Participants are enrolled during the first 12 months of the 30-month data collection phase. Individual consent is provided by the referent adult and adolescent, aged 14 years or older. Participation includes a baseline serological blood test, and online questionnaires at the baseline assessment and every 4 months thereafter. The outcomes are general and mental health, development trajectory, education, family socioeconomic environment, lifestyle, health behaviors, healthcare consumption, and COVID-19 exposure.

Results: The study began on September, 2021 and will be completed in August 2024. As of November 2022, 2145 children are being followed up. A total of 1829 serologies (85%) were performed and most participants (83%) agreed to the inclusion questionnaires were completed by 1750/2145 referent and 2145 biobank. The inclusion questionnaires were completed by 1750/2145 referent and 2145 biobank. The inclusion questionnaires were completed by 1750/2145 referent.
Early life exposure to phthalates and risk assessment: are we doing enough?

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Background and Objective: Phthalates, potential endocrine disruptors with antiandrogenic effects, are widely used in several everyday products and are ubiquitous pollutants. Since 1999 European Authorities enacted several regulations to limit phthalate use and prevent exposure, mainly for more susceptible populations such as infants. This study aims to evaluate the estimated daily intake (EDI) of phthalates and to perform risk assessment evaluation in an Italian pediatric cohort.

Methods: Between 2019 and 2020, 197 mother-child couples were enrolled in a prospective cohort study at the University Hospital of Modena (Italy). Urine samples were collected at birth, 3 and 6-months. 8 phthalates metabolites were analyzed.

EDI was estimated and Risk quotients (RQ) were calculated using tolerable daily intake levels, (RQ(TDI)) as determined by the European Food Safety Authority, and the revised reference doses for anti-androgenicity (RfD-AA), recently proposed. Finally, combined Hazard Indexes (HI) were calculated to assess synergic effect of different phthalates.

Results: Most EDI and RQ(TDI) were lower than the acceptable values. The highest levels were found for Diethyl phthalate (DEP), followed by Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP). Newborns showed the highest values, followed by 6-months infants. Values exceeding the risk levels were observed for DEHP or di-n-butyl phthalate (DnBP) in 5.5% and 10% of the newborns, respectively for RQ(RfDAA) and HI. Overall, HI higher values than threshold were observed at each follow-up visit. Conclusion: Since the European Union has a strict regulation policy regarding the prevalence and risk factors from a cross-sectional study in Geneva, Switzerland.

Suicidal ideation in adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic: prevalence and risk factors from a cross-sectional study in Geneva, Switzerland.

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Background and Objectives: Pandemic-related life changes may have had a deleterious impact on suicidal behaviours. Early detection of suicidal ideation and identification of subgroups at increased risk could help prevent suicide, one of the leading causes of death among adolescents worldwide. We aimed to investigate the prevalence and risk factors for suicidal ideation in adolescents, two years into the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A population-based sample of adolescents (14-17 years old) included in a prospective cohort between December 2021 and June 2022 were invited to fill in an online questionnaire and were asked about suicidal ideation (“In the past 12 months, have you thought about suicide?”). We conducted a network analysis which identifies direct and indirect risk factors using mixed graphical modelling. Results: Among 505 adolescents, 15% (95%CI: 11.7-18.1) declared having experienced suicidal ideation over the previous year, and 2.5% (95%CI: 1.4-4.4) declared having ever attempted suicide. Using network analysis, we identified that strong psychological distress, belonging to a sexual minority (lesbian/gay/bisexual), low self-esteem and extensive screen time were direct risk factors for suicidal ideation. In addition, female gender, addiction to social media, bullying and health compromising behaviours (smoking/drug/alcohol use) were recognized as major indirect risk factors, as connected through intermediate risk factors. Parent/adolescent relationship had the highest centrality strength in the network analysis, hence substantial influence on the network information. Conclusion: An alarming proportion of adolescents declared having had suicidal thoughts over the previous year, especially those with strong psychological distress, low self-esteem, belonging to a sexual minority or with extensive screen time. Research suggests that these risk factors were likely exacerbated by pandemic-related societal changes. Parent/adolescent relationship was identified as a strong influential domain on which targeted preventive efforts could have a considerable impact on reducing suicidal ideation.

A systematic review of the global implementation and impact of non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) during prenatal screening for Down's syndrome.

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Background and Objective: Non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) is an accurate and non-invasive screening test for Down’s syndrome (DS) that has been recently implemented into antenatal screening programmes worldwide. This review provides a current understanding of the extent of NIPT use in national antenatal
screening pathways and its impact on the reproductive choices made during pregnancy, invasive prenatal diagnosis (IPD) and terminations, and on live births of babies with DS.

Methods: A systematic review of studies and guidelines describing the implementation of NIPT and its impact on reproductive choices and pregnancy outcomes. Screening and data extraction was completed independently by two researchers, with joint consensus searching to identify national guidelines. Narrative synthesis, descriptive analysis and meta-analysis (where possible) were used to evaluate the implementation of NIPT, its uptake, and impact on pregnancy outcomes. Quality was assessed using the Down's and Black quality assessment tool.

Results: In total, 27 countries or states were identified offering NIPT as part of a national screening programme (n=23 studies or national guidelines). NIPT was implemented as either a first- or second-screening test, and was patient-funded, covered by insurance or healthcare system. Most often, NIPT was a contingent test (n=16) for higher chance of DS pregnancies. In some countries, NIPT implementation resulted in a reduction of IPD procedures. Cultural and societal attitudes to prenatal testing are often cited as an influence on the uptake of NIPT. Preliminary meta-analysis results find no significant difference in the reported terminations or live births of babies with DS following NIPT implementation.

Conclusion: Implementation of NIPT into antenatal screening programmes is highly variable between countries, dependent on pre-existing prenatal testing and healthcare provisions. Further monitoring of the impact of NIPT and studies exploring the reasons behind differential uptake of screening and reduction in IPD are important to inform future public health initiatives.

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Household head- an unspoken crucial dimension to improve maternal healthcare services utilization in Bangladesh: evidence from nationally representative surveys
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Background and Objective: Bangladesh, a lower-middle income country is enormously struggling to reduce the high maternal mortality ratio (196 per 100,000 live births) which got stagnant at the level of 2010. Poor maternal healthcare (MH) services utilization could be attributed to this stagnation. MH programs mostly overlook the household head (HH)- the most influential person in household decision-making in Bangladesh. This study aims to examine the role of HH and their relationship dynamics with women in MH services utilization during pregnancy and childbirth. Additionally, this study explores the possibilities of short and long-term policy actions.

Methods: This study used data from the latest nationally representative cross-sectional Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey 2016, and Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey 2019-20. Antenatal care (ANC), facility birth (FB), skilled birth attendance (SBA) for home births, and care-seeking for maternal complications were assessed as MH services. The role of HHs’ education and relationship dynamics were examined through multivariate regressions and marginal effects. Spatial hotspot analyses were performed to generate policy suggestions.

Results: After controlling for pregnancy complications and all other confounders, the adjusted odds of at least four ANC visits, FB, SBA in home births, and facility-based care seeking for pregnancy complication monotonically decreased by lower levels of HH education. Marginal effects of HHs’ education across different levels of ANC visits indicates that less educated HHs diminish the maximum benefits of ANC in facilitating FB. Hotspot analyses revealed low-level of education among HHs and male adolescents of the eastern region, while the coverage of mobile phone ownership among HH was high there.

Conclusion: This study warrants integrating household heads into MH programs. Mobile phone-based awareness programs targeting household heads can be the immediate call for action, while averting school dropout among male adolescents can be the long-term strategy.

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The use of traditional medicine practitioners for childhood illness in sub-Saharan Africa
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Methods: We utilized extracted Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data collected between 2010 and 2021 among 353,463 under-fives children from 32 SSA countries. Our outcome variable was the use of TMP for childhood illnesses (diarrhea or fever/cough or both). We used STATA v14 to conduct meta-analysis and two-level multivariable modeling.

Results: Approximately [2.80% (95%CI: 1.88-3.90)] women who sought healthcare for childhood illnesses utilised the service of a TMP with the highest in Ivory coast [16.3% (95%CI: 13.87-19.06)] followed by Guinea [13.80% (95%CI: 10.74-17.57)] to the lowest in Sierra Leone [0.10% (95%CI:0.01-1.61)]. Women with no formal education [AOR=1.62;95%CI:1.23-2.10], no media access [AOR=1.19;95%CI:1.02-1.39], who lived in a household headed by a man [AOR=1.64;95%CI:1.27-2.11], without health insurance [AOR=2.37;95%CI: 1.53-3.66], who considered it a problem getting permission to visit a health facility [AOR=1.23;95%CI:1.03-1.47] and perceived the size of their children at birth to be above average[AOR=1.20;95%CI:1.03-1.41] had higher odds of using TMP for childhood illness.

Conclusion: Despite the low usage of TMP for childhood illness, our findings highlight that TMPs continue to have a role in managing childhood illness in SSA. It is essential that policymakers and service providers consider the potential role of TMPs in designing, reviewing and implementing child health policies and interventions in SSA. Also, child health policies and interventions should be focused on the characteristics of women who use TMPs for childhood diseases identified in our study.

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Acceptance of influenza and Sars-CoV 2 vaccines co-administration in pregnant women according to health action process approach
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Background and objectives: Infectious diseases contracted during pregnancy, such as influenza and COVID-19, are associated with a greater probability of developing adverse events (perinatal mortality, spontaneous abortions, etc). The Center for Disease Control and other international health authorities recommend co-administration of Influenza and SARS-CoV2 vaccines in pregnant women. In Italy, there is no systematic recording of data on vaccination status for pregnant women. The aim of this study is to assess the acceptance by pregnant women of Influenza and COVID-19 vaccines co-administration.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out on pregnant women at ARNAS Civico-Di Cristina-Benfratelli Hospital of Palermo, by administering a questionnaire based on the Health Action Process Approach model. It was detected difference among women who accept or not vaccine co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration. Among women who accept or not vaccine co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration. Subsequently, it was performed a multivariable logistic analysis for women who accepted co-administration.
Conclusion: The vaccination campaign could focus on the positive expectation of co-administration and on self-efficacy, also involving the people surrounding the pregnant woman. In places of prenatal visits, a figure is needed to improving access to vaccines for pregnant women and train healthcare workers in the mother-child area. Furthermore, a system that records specific data on vaccination coverage of pregnant women is needed to plan future interventions.

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Study of the role of oral health status variables in miscarriage events
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Factors that provide protection against intimate partner physical violence among married adolescents in Bangladesh
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Vulnerability to the impact of cyberbullying - the role of big-5 personality traits and gender
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A considerable number of studies have focused on the prevalence of cyberbullying, and its associations to e.g. gender and mental health. However, few have investigated individual characteristics that may amplify or attenuate the subjective experience of the impact of cyberbullying, in other words, the vulnerability or resilience related to cybervictimization outcomes. A set of characteristics likely moderating this impact is personality traits, such as extraversion and neuroticism. In the present study, using data from the Early Secure in Trondheim Study, comprising 662 Norwegian 16 year old’s, we analyzed data from the Cyber-Bullying and Victimization Experiences Questionnaire, and the Big Five Inventory, as well as descriptive such as gender, BMI, and parental SES. Analyses of this cross-sectional data showed a prevalence of 20% (with one in three months as cut-off), distributed almost equally among boys and girls, and that parental SES was negatively correlated with incidences of cybervictimization. Furthermore, incidences of cybervictimization was only modestly related to less agreeableness, contentiousness, and more neuroticism. However, the subjective perception of the
Prevalence of asthma, rhinitis and eczema symptoms and its determinants in children aged 6-7 years, Santiago island, cape verde

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Background and Objective: Asthma, rhinitis, and eczema are major global health problems in childhood, with widely variable prevalence in Africa. Few studies in Cape Verde are available to inform the development of strategies for primary prevention and clinical management of allergic diseases in children. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of asthma and other allergic diseases symptoms and associated factors, in 6-7 years old schoolchildren on Santiago Island, Cape Verde.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted between April and September 2022, in 6-7 years old children enrolled in 43 randomly selected schools on Santiago Island and their mothers/caregivers were interviewed using International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood-ISACAQ questionnaire. We estimated the prevalence of asthma, rhinitis and eczema symptoms and respective 95%CI; we used multivariable logistic regression to identify factors associated with allergic diseases. Results: The prevalence of lifetime asthma symptoms for the 1045 children was estimated at 24.1%; the current prevalence estimates were 10.5% for asthma, 20.0% for rhinitis and 7.0% for eczema. All allergic symptoms are more prevalent in boys. Among children with current asthma, 59% also had rhinitis and 13.6% eczema. In multivariable analysis, urban area residence emerged as a risk factor for rhinitis and eczema. Being exposed to antibiotics during the first year of life was a risk factor for current asthma and rhinitis, while early-life exposure to cats appeared to protect from asthma.

Conclusion: We identified asthma, rhinitis, and eczema as public health problems in Santiago Island. Higher prevalence was observed in boys and in Praia city. The estimated prevalence of asthma symptoms is consistent with other African countries data. The pinpointed determinants factors must be considered when designing strategies and health policies aimed at improving children’s healthcare.

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The effect of gestational weight gain on delivery and neonatal characteristics: exploring sex differences in the “MAMI-MED” cohort

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Methods: We used data from the ongoing “MAMI-MED” birth cohort settled in Catania (Italy). Adequate GWG was defined according to pre-gestational body mass index: 12.5–18 Kg (underweight), 11.5–16 (normal weight), 7–11.5 (overweight), and 5–9 (obese). Information about gestational age at delivery, birth length and weight, and birthweight for gestational age were collected. The latter was defined as small (SGA), adequate (AGA) or large for gestational age (LGA) according to sex-specific national reference charts.

Results: The study included 687 mother-child dyads (median maternal age = 31 years), with a median gestational age at delivery of 39 weeks. Among newborns (49.4% males), 81.1% were AGA, 7.5% SGA, and 11.3% LGA. The proportion of SGA was higher in males than in females (69.2% and 30.8% respectively; p = 0.007). Accordingly, the risk of SGA was almost 2.5 times greater in males (OR= 2.470; 95% CI = 1.28 – 4.75; p = 0.007). Regarding maternal characteristics, 65.8% mothers reported inadequate GWG (37.6% and 28.2% with reduced or excessive GWG). Birth weight was lower in infants born from mothers with reduced GWG (p=0.006). After sex stratification, the relationship was confirmed in males (p=0.009) and females (p=0.013). There were also differences in gestational age according to GWG (p=0.019), although this finding was confirmed only in the male sex (p = 0.025).

Conclusion: Our findings confirmed how GWG may affect delivery and neonatal characteristics, also pointing out possible differences by sex. Further research is needed to deeply understand sex differences and mechanisms underlying pregnancy complications.

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Mental health matters in obesity prevention: exploring the mental health relationships between mental well-being and obesity-related behaviours in adolescents

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Background and Objective: Poor mental well-being is a complex public health problem with a high prevalence in adolescents in Europe, especially those with excess weight. For instance, previous studies have reported that adolescents with excess weight have a higher risk of developing depression and anxiety over their lifetime compared to adolescents with a normal weight. As the systemic complexity of mental well-being processes poses challenges in efforts to curb persistent obesity trends, this study seeks to understand the dynamic relationships between complex mental well-being processes, affecting energy-balance-related behaviors, and youth obesity.

Methods: Applying System Dynamics methods, we build a conceptual model which maps the key mental well-being feedback pathways leading to changes in dietary, physical activity, and sleep quality behaviors based on empirical literature synthesis and youth-generated systems maps. We then formalize the conceptual model using the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) data to analyze, through computer simulation, the psychological well-being dynamics resulting from feedback pathways and the impact of potential mental health-based interventions on youth obesity prevalence.

Results: The preliminary results from the simulations show that mental well-being is mainly influenced by social pressures related to an ideal body image, stressors such as school pressure and bullying, and digital device use. The core model structure is defined by three major reinforcing feedback loops, which map the key mental well-being pathways that involve binge eating, motivation to do physical activity, and sleep quality. Identified leverage points related to coping mechanisms for psychosocial stress and increased motivation to engage in physical activity show promising results, particularly among girls.

Conclusion: These findings reveal that addressing the underlying feedback pathways between young people’s weight status and mental well-being is relevant for public health professionals and others working in the field of adolescent health. More model-based studies are needed to investigate further such feedback pathways.
Treatment efficacy of vitamin C or ascorbate given as co-intervention with iron for anaemia - A systematic review and meta-analysis of experimental studies

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Introduction: Iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) is one of the leading causes of anaemia globally. Although there is no evidence, Vitamin C is regarded to enhance iron absorption and is commonly prescribed along with iron for persons with anaemia. We conducted this systematic review and meta-analysis to determine the treatment efficacy of experimental studies where vitamin C or ascorbate was given as co-intervention with iron compared to giving only iron among participants with anaemia of all ages. Methodology: A comprehensive strategy was used to search literature from PubMed, Cochrane and Google Scholar. Experimental studies conducted among participants with lab-confirmed anaemia at baseline, with “ascorbic acid or vitamin C given as co-intervention with iron” as intervention and “only iron” as comparator, and reported the outcomes hemoglobin or ferritin, were selected. Random-effects model was used to estimate standardized mean differences or odds ratio of outcomes and sensitivity analyses were done. Sub-group and meta-regression analyses were conducted to evaluate the reasons for heterogeneity. (PROSPERO number: CRD42022306612) Results: Of the total nine studies included in the review, seven studies with 905 participants were included for meta-analysis. The pooled estimate for Standardized mean difference (SMD) of hemoglobin (g/dL) and Serum Ferritin (mcg/L) for intervention type ferrous ascorbate were 0.44 (95% CI: -0.30, 1.26) and 0.03 (95% CI: -0.68, 0.73) respectively, and were not statistically significant. The pooled estimate for SMD of hemoglobin (g/dL) and Serum Ferritin (mcg/L) for intervention type iron and vitamin C were 0.11 (95% CI: -0.05, 0.28) and -0.90 (95% CI: -1.09, -0.72) respectively, and were not statistically significant. Conclusion: The SMD of hemoglobin or serum ferritin between the intervention group were not significantly favouring the intervention, when the intervention (95% C.I.: -1.09, -0.72) respectively, and were not statistically significant. Standardized mean difference (SMD) of hemoglobin (g/dL) and Serum Ferritin (mcg/L) in the 2010 BMMS, the percentage contribution reached the 2001 BMMS level of 24%. All deceased women left their homes to care-seek; however, the majority had to visit more than one facility before they died. Conclusions: Awareness of maternal complications, proper care seeking, and healthy reproductive practices, like family planning to space and limit pregnancy through client supportive counselling, may provide benefits. Improving regular and emergency maternal services readiness is essential.
pathway, whose team includes radiation oncologists, radiologists, anaesthesiologists, nurses, radiographers, biomedical engineers and psychologists. Specific patient-centred interventions have been developed to improve care humanisation and compliance by patients and their families.

Results: Out of 2,621 patients treated between 2017 and 2021, 54 (2.1%) were children, while in 2022, this share rose to 7.8% (35 children out of 451 patients). Mean age in years (range 2-17), and mean treatment course duration was 42 days (range 21-57), which was significantly higher than for adults because of disease and patient characteristics (tumour types and need for sedation). In 2022 there were no treatment interruptions among children, whose compliance was improved with a range of initiatives (dedicated pediatric recovery room, customised radiotherapy masks and children-targeted communication program, including books, cartoons and gadgets).

Conclusions: CNAO has progressively improved competencies in treating pediatric patients in terms of scientific knowledge, staff expertise and organisation, thus increasing treatments number per year and emerging as a point of reference in the pediatric network. The implementation of a targeted care pathway with a dedicated multidisciplinary team allowed for the improvement of care quality and patients’ compliance in a referral centre at the national and international levels.

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Pilot experience of comprehensive sexuality education among Italian adolescents: Results from the eduforist project

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School curricula. geographical area of implementation and school grades) will foster awareness effective in providing students with correct information, enhancing knowledge

Conclusions: Pre/post-tests analysis suggested that the pilot activity was neutrality regarding the methods, i.e. use of innovative technological tools, and changes in adolescence and STIs' symptoms and prevention. They reported higher to be overall satisfied by the activity, especially when talking about psychological

Results: The pre/post-test results referred to 35 classrooms of 11 schools (566

standardised pre/post tests and satisfaction questionnaires.

Methods: The pilot experience consists of 5 modules of 2 hours conducted per classroom. Modules have been developed by a research team of pedagogists, academics, HIV/AIDS civil-society organisations (CSOs), experts and educators from CSOs that lead the activities in the schools. The modules address the domains: A) changes in adolescence, B) emotions and relationships, C) sexual academics, HIV/AIDS civil-society organisations (CSOs), experts and educators

domains: A) changes in adolescence, B) emotions and relationships, C) sexual

program, including books, cartoons and gadgets).

References: CNAO has progressively improved competencies in treating pediatric patients in terms of scientific knowledge, staff expertise and organisation, thus increasing treatments number per year and emerging as a point of reference in the pediatric network. The implementation of a targeted care pathway with a dedicated multidisciplinary team allowed for the improvement of care quality and patients’ compliance in a referral centre at the national and international levels.

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Parenting stress: socio-economic determinants before and during the covid-19 pandemic. results of an Italian cross-sectional study

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Background and objective: Parenting can be a stressful experience and in the context of a pandemic it can represent a challenge for many families. The aim of this study was to investigate socio-demographic factors related to parenting stress before and after the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in Italian parents living in Modena (Italy).

Methods: From September 2019 to May 2021, 80 parents of 6 months healthy children were enrolled in a prospective cohort study at the local University Hospital and filled in the Parenting Stress Index Short Form (PSI-SF), a validated questionnaire measuring parenting stress, well-known in clinical practice for its reliability and simplicity of use. PSI scores over the 90th percentile of the Italian population distribution were considered indicative of a highly stressful condition. The role played by different socio-demographic factors in increasing PSI score was tested by chi-square test in the whole sample and by stratifying parents according to the evaluation time (PRE-COVID and COVID period).

Results: Overall, 11% of parents reported high stress scores and prevalence was higher during lockdown (15% vs 6%). In the COVID group, higher scores were observed in younger mothers (17%), higher educated parents (16% and 23% of mothers and fathers respectively), having only one child (18%) and living in the urban environment (23%), regardless of infant’s gender. In the PRE-COVID group higher stress scores were reported mainly by parents with more than one child (10%), with male children (9%), and by mothers with lower education (6%). Nevertheless, differences were often not statistically significant.

Conclusion: Different socio-demographic factors appear to be related to higher parenting stress and our results suggest that they could show inverse trends in different conditions. Parenting stress in difficult circumstances must be addressed carefully and promptly and specific public health interventions for families with special needs must be planned and implemented.

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Educational outcomes of children hospitalised for head injury: a population based cohort study utilising record linkage of 766,244 scottish schoolchildren

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Background: Childhood traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a leading cause of death and disability in young children and adolescents. Although there have been numerous studies to evaluate the impact of childhood head injury on educational outcomes, few large-scale studies have been conducted, and previous research has been limited by issues of attrition, methodological inconsistencies, and selection bias. We aim to investigate educational outcomes among Scottish schoolchildren previously admitted to hospital for head injury compared to peers.

Methods: A population-based retrospective cohort study was undertaken, employing secondary data analysis of routinely collected health and educational data to evaluate the relationship between hospitalisation for head injury and educational outcomes of children who attended Scottish schools between 2009 and 2013. Outcomes included special educational need, attainment in examinations, school leaver destination, absenteeism, and exclusion from school for poor behaviour. Analyses were adjusted for sociodemographic and maternity confounders.

Results: Previous hospitalisation for head injury was associated with increased odds of special educational need (OR 1.28, CI 1.18, 1.39, P<.001) and low educational attainment (OR 1.30, CI 1.11, 1.51, P<.001), as well as increased risk of absenteeism (IRR 1.09, CI 1.06, 1.12, P<.001) and exclusion (IRR 1.33, CI 1.15,1.55, P<.001) from school. The relationship between previous head injury hospitalisation and adjusted odds of NEET (not in education, employment, or training) at 6 months after leaving school was not found to be significant (OR 1.03, CI 0.92, 1.16, P = 0.61). After narrowing the exposure definition to exclude hospitalisation attributed to concussion, the magnitude of all significant associations increased.
Effectiveness of an exclusive breastfeeding promotion strategy adopting the trans-theoretical model: a clinical study conducted at the clinical birth unit

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Background and objective: Breastfeeding is the gold standard in infant nutrition. There are numerous physical and psychosocial benefits from breastfeeding for both mother and child and it is strongly recommended as an exclusive source of nutrition. The low prevalence and the short duration of breastfeeding, reported in scientific literature, highlight the need for further investigations that could lead to new intervention strategies. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of a breastfeeding promotion intervention conducted in hospital after the birth.

Methods: The study is taking place at birth clinic of two hospitals in Palermo, where mothers are recruited after giving birth. The control group is provided with basic information on breastfeeding, while the intervention group is offered the active support of an informative “desk” specifically dedicated to breastfeeding counselling. Furthermore, the factors associated with breastfeeding and the different phases of the behavioural change, linked to adoption of this practice, are investigated exploring the “Trans Theoretical Model”.

Results: The study is ongoing and 114 mothers have been recruited to date. Of them, 47% (n=54) of women choose to give their child exclusively breast milk, while about 38% (n=43) are in a “contemplation” stage of adopting the practice. Statistical analyses show the factors that positively influence the decision to breastfeed were: support during pregnancy by a private gynaecologist (OR=4.4, p=0.021), adequate information on the importance of breastfeeding (OR=1.85, p=0.013), rooming-in with the new-born in hospital (OR=3.1, p=0.038). Conclusions: The study contemplate monitoring adherence to breastfeeding in the intervention arm in the six months following recruitment. The comparison with the control arm will allow to evaluate the effectiveness of this mother-child health strategy. Furthermore, the identification of influencing factors could lead to more appropriate management of breastfeeding promotion.

Factors associated with vaccination coverage: population-based survey in Vitória-ES, Brazil

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Background: One of the main disease prevention measures is immunization. In recent years, Brazil has recorded significant declines in the populations vaccination coverage. The was to estimate the prevalence of immunization coverage and analyze the factors associated with complete immunization coverage.

Methods: cross-sectional, population-based survey study with cluster sampling analyze the factors associated with complete vaccination coverage. The was to estimate the prevalence of immunization coverage and analyze the factors associated with complete immunization coverage.

Results: The prevalence of the complete vaccination schedule and for each vaccine was estimated. To verify the association of independent variables with vaccination coverage. The was to estimate the prevalence of immunization coverage and analyze the factors associated with complete immunization coverage.

Conclusions: We identified low vaccination coverage. Using a private health service and the childs birth order was associated with a lower chance of having full vaccination coverage. The need for innovative strategies to increase childhood immunization coverage.

Lessons from health camp model in somalia: ensuring equity and accessibility in child immunization

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Somali Demographic and Health Survey (SDHS 2020) showed 60% of children received no vaccinations at all and just 11% of children were fully immunized. This sufficiently depicted Somalia as one of the most difficult places having inequitable health service delivery, following decades of conflict and political instability, coupled with limited capacity and infrastructure. Population living in inaccessible areas controlled by non-state actors with minimal or no humanitarian agencies in operation, have greater needs compared to those in fairly accessible or government-controlled areas. Save the Children in Somalia, together with other partners, co-designed health camps to offer integrated essential health and nutrition services, including immunization for population living in selected districts within these extremely underserved areas. At least 28,573 zero dose/missed children aged 0-23 months were identified within targeted communities, with dire need to receive life-saving primary health care services.
Initially, this ‘Health Camp’ model was piloted in 11 inaccessible villages in Kismayo and Afmadow districts between Sept and Oct 2022, and served as week-long ‘integrated mobile outreach services’ every month. Local NGO staff and community volunteers were trained to effectively deliver primary health care services and engaged to identify existing health facilities in their locations for revival. A total of 3,166 under 5 children (1,532 boys; 1,634 girls) received life-saving health services and 608 under 23-months children received Penta-1 of which 55% of them were identified as zero dose children (above 6 months age but never received Penta 1 before). This health camp model appears as an effective and preferred (by community) approach to reach more zero-dose children and to interrupt the cycle of transmission of vaccine preventable diseases.

Dyslipidemia risks and severity of obesity among adolescents in united arab emirates
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Background and Objectives: The prevalence of obesity among children and adolescent has increased in UAE. Few data were available about the burden of dyslipidemia and its association with the severity of obesity.

Methods Emirates
We performed a cross-sectional analysis of data in a random sample (1186) of 111 public and private schools in Al Ain, UAE. Body mass index ≥95 percentile for age and gender by the 2000 Centers for diseases control and prevention indicated obesity among the study participants. Fasting serum total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and triglycerides (TG) were measured. We used standard cutoff values of ≥200 mg/dL for TC, ≥130 mg/dL for LDL-C, ≥130 mg/dl for TG to indicate elevated levels, and <40 mg/dL for low HDL-C. We used multivariable logistic regression analysis to identify correlation between obesity and dyslipidemia after controlling for age and gender.

Results: Overall, 7.7% of participants (95% CI 6.3-9.3) had elevated TC, 10.4% (95% CI 8.7-12.2) LDL-C, 5.8% (95% CI 4.6-7.3) TG and 49.9% (95% CI 47.1-52.8) had low HDL-C dyslipidemia. After controlling for age and gender, Increase in obesity was significantly associated with increased prevalence of TC, LDL-C, TG, and low HDL dyslipidemia.

Conclusion: A significant proportion of Emirati adolescents had dyslipidemia. These findings suggest the critical need for comprehensive intervention strategies to control obesity to decrease dyslipidemia and premature mortality.

Qualitative evaluation of the national strategy for obstetric fistulas in mozambique 2012 to 2020
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Objective: To explore the perception and knowledge related to FO by community and health providers in Maputo, Zambézia, and Nampula provinces.

Method: The qualitative approach consisted of in-depth interviews with 28 women survivors of FO, 21 health care providers; and 12 Community Leaders. All interviews were annotated, transcribed and analyzed using the content analysis technique. Results: The problem of FO is associated with early marriages, and deliveries outside the US. Almost all FO survivors live far from US (minimum of 15 KM), people talk little about FO and look at the disease as taboo. There is little awareness, little dissemination, there is a need to improve access routes to peripheral US, as well as increase the quantity and quality of Human Resources (HR) .

Conclusion: Discrimination directly affects women with FO and their full participation in society; Create an FO management committee to improve follow-up and monitoring of survivors; Strengthen psychosocial support, since most survivors feel depressed.

Influence of the socioeconomic position (sep) of men on child health outcomes in Nigerian households
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Let's move europe: school based promotion of healthy lifestyles to prevent obesity - EUMOVE project
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Background and objective: The AIRE project aims to improve the detection of respiratory distress in children under five years of age by introducing the routine use of pulse oximeters (POs) during consultations in primary health centers. Practical strategies for promoting healthy habits.

Evaluation of the implementation fidelity of a project introducing a health innovation in West Africa
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Background and objective: The AIRE project aims to improve the detection of respiratory distress in children under five years of age by introducing the routine use of pulse oximeters (POs) during consultations in primary health centers. The POs were not always used.

Methods: Our research used the Carroll et al. (2007) and Perez et al. (2016) framework for analysing fidelity and adaptation to implementation. We identified the core activities planned for this project both through a review of the AIRE project framework for analysing fidelity and adaptation to implementation. We identified the implementation fidelity of a project introducing a health innovation in West Africa.

Results: In all countries, essential activities such as the training of health workers, distribution of essential drugs, supervision visits, etc. were also carried out. Assessing whether the activities planned by the project were actually implemented and for as long and as often as planned is very important in order to link intervention activities to results; and to analyze implementation challenges in the field.

Methods: Our research used the Carroll et al. (2007) and Perez et al. (2016) framework for analysing fidelity and adaptation to implementation. We identified the core activities planned for this project both through a review of the AIRE project documentation and by interviewing the operational teams. We then interviewed the actors involved in the project in16 PHCs (health workers, heads of centers, etc.) to learn about the actual implementation of the activities.

Results: In all countries, essential activities such as the training of agents and the distribution of POs have been carried out, but have sometimes been modified compared to what was planned. We note that the implementation of some activities varies between countries. For example, in Guinea and Burkina Faso, visits to supervise the use of the PO were made more often than planned, while in Mali visits were less frequent in some centers due to safety issues. In one country, technical support to the PHCs on drug management could not be carried out due to difficulties in recruiting a logistician.

Conclusion: Differences in implementation fidelity between countries and between health centers may help explain variations in project outcomes.

Adolescent health indicators in humanitarian settings: A cross-country comparison
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Background: Adolescents (aged 10-19) face many barriers to health services, especially in humanitarian crises. Developing a response to adolescent health needs requires age and sex-disaggregated data. We aim to collect available adolescent health indicators and their sources in humanitarian crises to identify gaps in the data to inform policy and practice.

Methods: Adolescent health indicators of five countries currently facing humanitarian crises: Myanmar, Nigeria, Ukraine, Yemen, and occupied Palestinian territories, were collected. An extensive search on the available adolescent health indicators was done using surveys in each country, reports, assessments by humanitarian organizations, and peer-reviewed journals. Data were extracted on the source of information, indicator name, domain, categorization, level, numerator and denominator, age groups, and sex on each indicator.

Results: The Multiple Indicator Cluster and Demographic Health Survey were done in all five countries selected, but surveys were adjusted according to the appropriateness of each country and done infrequently. Yemen and occupied Palestinian territories only included women in their sample sizes, and no one younger than 15 was interviewed. Many times countries’ indicators used by humanitarian organizations were out-of-date. Yemen’s latest survey was done in 2015. The most frequent indicators found were in the categorization of reproductive health. Limited data was found on adolescents aged 10-14, boys,
and WASH and nutrition indicators. Out of 52 proposed priority indicators, the most any country fully collected was seven indicators.

Conclusion: Adolescent health information in humanitarian crises requires frequent surveys and unique data collection methodologies, including all adolescent age groups. Unfortunately, the current surveys used to measure adolescent health indicators cannot be inclusive to all adolescents. Establishing a list of priority indicators in humanitarian settings will help agencies provide appropriate health services and programs based on the adolescent needs of the country.

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Community’s perceptions of the factors related to acute malnutrition in samburu county

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Background: The causal pathways of acute malnutrition in Africa’s drylands are complex, intertwined in-depth assessment and analysis to clarify them. We aimed to understand community perceptions of factors related to acute malnutrition across livelihoods in Samburu County.

Methods: This qualitative study was conducted in 2021 in selected villages representing three livelihoods: urban/per-urban, pastoral, and agropastoral. Data were collected through community dialogues, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and key informant interviews from 331 participants including mothers and fathers with children younger than three years, and selected key informants. Questions guides focused on three areas related to acute malnutrition: factors that influence maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) practices; use and barriers to use of health care services; and gender dynamics in household decision-making. Data were analyzed thematically.

Results: Factors that influence MIYCN practices: Poverty appeared to be the main barrier to affording nutritious foods, and seasonality was a key factor for food access and utilization in all livelihoods. Other barriers included maternal alcohol use in urban/per-urban and agropastoral zones; poor water, sanitation, and hygiene practices; and cultural beliefs prohibiting the consumption of certain foods during pregnancy and lactation. Adolescent mothers faced additional challenges with breastfeeding and complementary feeding because of inadequate knowledge.

Factors associated with utilization of healthcare services: Communities trusted healthcare services and the staff, which was attributed to health education and sensitization across livelihoods. Enrollment in the national health insurance scheme and availability of ambulances facilitated health care access. Long distances to health facilities, facility-level barriers, frequent migration, and use of traditional medicine.

Gender dynamics in household decision-making: Women were involved in low-paying manual labor and petty trade, while men controlled assets and capital across livelihoods.

CONCLUSION: Poverty and seasonality interlinked with other factors such as nutrition, healthcare utilization, household decision-making, childcare, and sanitation practices.

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Two decades of primary health care expansion in latin america and child mortality: A multi-country evaluation study

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Background: There is an urgent need to understand Primary Health Care (PHC) strategies in Latin American countries (LACs) can be developed, strengthened, and made more comprehensive, effective, and sustainable – especially given the need for cross-sectoral collaborative platforms to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study aimed to evaluate the long-term effect of PHC strategies on child mortality in Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, and Colombia (BEMC).

Methods: A multi-country study with a mixed ecological design was carried out. We created a longitudinal dataset (2000-2019) using secondary sources and the analysis included 5,647 municipalities with good quality of vital information. The PHC coverage was calculated and municipalities were classified into four groups: low, intermediate, high, and consolidated coverage. Dependent variables were neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, and child (under-5 and 1 to 4 years of age) mortality rates and under-5 mortality rate (USMR) due to Primary Care Sensitive Conditions. A set of socioeconomic and health services covariables were used to adjust the models. The effect of PHC was evaluated using conditional negative binomial regression models for panel data with fixed-effects specification and the effect measure was the Rate Ratio (95% Confidence Interval).

Results: In multivariable analysis, the consolidated PHC municipalities showed significant risk reductions of post-neonatal (27.2%), infant (13.4%), and child mortality (under-5: 18.7% and 1-4 years: 24.3%). A consolidated coverage of PHC was significantly related to lower USMR by vaccine-preventable and sensitive conditions (RR 0.548; 95% CI 0.528-0.568), diarrhea (RR 0.442; 95% CI 0.421-0.465), anemia (RR 0.631; 95% CI 0.563-0.708), nutritional deficiencies (RR 0.556; 95% CI 0.525-0.588), and pulmonary diseases (RR 0.534; 95% CI 0.294-0.969).

Conclusion: Despite the limitations of LACs health systems, promoting a PHC strategy has successfully contributed to improving child health. It is necessary to ensure this strategy expands, sustainability, and equitable distribution.

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Marketing of food to children through food packaging is associated with unhealthy foods in Brazil

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Background and objective: The exposure to the marketing of unhealthy foods is linked to growing overweight and obese in childhood. Persuasive marketing strategies influence children’s food intake, preferences, attitudes, and eating behavior. The present study aims to assess the relationship between presence of marketing to children through food packaging and the nutritional profile of the products.

Methods: The analysis was conducted with 7,726 products found in Brazilian retail from 2018 to 2021. Marketing strategies on packaging were collected by trained researchers. Elements such as: mascots, animated characters, fun activities, school, sports, athletes, gifts, energy, growth were used as indicators of marketing to children. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) nutrient profile model (free sugar, sodium, total fat, saturated fat, trans fat and non-nutritive sweeteners) with information from the nutritional composition table and ingredient list were used. The association between the presence of marketing to children and the nutritional profile was verified by logistic regression. Values of p<0.05 were considered significant. The analyses were performed in Stata 16.1.

Results: A total of 2,613 (33.8%) products with marketing to children on the packaging were observed. Foods with marketing to children were 2.1 times more likely to have high free sugar than those without this type of marketing (p<0.001) and 1.4 times more likely to have high total fat and saturated fat (p<0.001). No statistically significant associations were observed between the presence of marketing to children and sodium, saturated fat, and non-nutritive sweeteners.

Conclusion: Foods with marketing to children found in Brazilian retailers in 2018 to 2021 are significantly more likely to have higher amounts of free sugar, total fat, and saturated fat than those not targeted to children.

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The effect of an adapted physical activity intervention for pregnant women during childbirth preparation classes: preliminary results from the well-done! study

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management of childhood illness guidelines to better identify and manage severe cases among children under-5 years old in west africa, june 2021 to june 2022
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Toulouse France
Background: The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) guidelines for children under 5 is a symptom-based algorithm guiding health care workers in resource-limited countries at the primary health center (PHC) level. Hypoxaemia (SpO2< 90%) is a life-threatening condition underdiagnosed in West Africa. To improve the diagnosis and care-management of hypoxaemia, the AIRE project, UNITAID-funded, has implemented the routine Pulse Oximeter use into IMCI consultations at PHCs level in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Niger. This study aimed to measure the added value of PO integrated into IMCI.
Methods: In 16 AIRE research PHCs (4/country), all children aged 0-59 months attending IMCI consultations, except those aged 2-59 months classified as green non-respiratory cases were eligible for PO use, and enrolled in a cross-sectional study with parent’s consent. Those classified as severe cases were followed for 14 days. Socio-demographic and clinical data including data about PO use, pathways, patterns of care and health outcomes at D14 were collected.
Results: From June 2021 to June 2022, 39,496 children attended IMCI consultations; 31,721 were eligible for PO use of whom 80.3% had an SpO2 measurement. The prevalence of severe case using IMCI+PO was at 10% (n=3,179; 95% confidence interval [95%CI]: 9.7-10.4). Hypoxemia prevalence was 0.7% (95%CI: 0.58-0.76) among eligible children for PO use and 6.6% (95%CI: 5.8 – 7.5) among all severe cases. Of all severe cases identified with IMCI+PO, 1,981 were enrolled and followed-up, their D-14 mortality rate was 4.8% (95%CI: 3.5-5.3). The PO allowed to identify +1.9% (95% CI: 1.5-2.5) severe cases.
Conclusion: Based on this large sample study, the uptake of PO integrated into IMCI consultations was high and the identification of severe cases have been increased for +1.9% using PO. However, hospital referral and timely oxygen therapy to manage them remain challenges for governments in the West African settings.

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Background and objectives: Regular physical activity (pa) during pregnancy is beneficial for mothers and fetuses. The world health organization recommends that pregnant women should perform at least 150 minutes/week of moderate-intensity pa. Unfortunately, less than 15% of pregnant women reach these recommendations. The aim of this study is to co-design an adapted physical activity intervention (apai) for pregnant women to include in childbirth preparation classes (cpcs) and evaluate its feasibility and efficacy in terms of pa levels and other outcomes.
Methods: This was a quasi-experimental study designed in collaboration with pregnant women and midwives using focus groups. kinesiologists and midwives conducted the intervention at the st. Orosola-malpighi hospital, bologna, (Italy). During cpcs, the experimental group (eg) performed 1 h of pa administered by midwives and co-supervised by kinesiologists for 6 weeks, while the control group (cg) received a one hour lesson about pa recommendation in pregnancy. Pa levels were assessed using the pregnancy physical activity questionnaire (ppaq) at the baseline and at the end of the intervention. Statistical analysis was performed using spss.18.
Results: 87 women were enrolled 77 women (mean age 34.8±4.3) from november 2021 to may 2022. Preliminary results from 60 participants showed that the ppaq for total activity significantly improved in the eg after 6 weeks (Δtotal-activity=13.7±42.65, p value=0.04), slightly raising in the cg but not significantly (Δtotal-activity=3.47±40.76, p value=0.59). Notably, moderate activity significantly improved in eg (Δmoderate-activity=7.96±16.97, p value=0.04), while worsened in cg (Δmoderate-activity=-4.13±24.53, p value=0.29). However, there was no statistically significant difference between groups.
Conclusion. Preliminary findings suggest that introducing apai in cpcs improves pa levels in pregnant women. A multidisciplinary cooperation between health professionals is crucial in health promotion interventions.

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Screening of visual disorders in primary schools: a cross-sectional study from devrek, türekiye
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Background: Considering neuronal plasticity in early childhood, screening and interventions for visual impairment are cost-effective, because of their impact on DALY. It was aimed to detect and evaluate the most prevalent vision disorders that may lead to the development of amblyopia (lazy eye).
Method: Media opacity, anisocoria, strabism, anisometropia, astigmatism, myopia and hyperopia diseases were screened by mobile binocular infrared photo retinopez (Plusoptic A12R, Germany) in 467 children in 8 primary schools in Zonguldak Devrek district. 55 (63.2%) of the 87 children who were found to have visual disorders on screening, were evaluated in the referred district hospitals ophthalmology clinic in terms of demographic data, medical history, refraction values with cycloplegia, best corrected visual acuity (BCVA, logMAR), strabismus and amblyopia.
Results: In primary school vision screening, 18.3% of children (n=87) were referred to the hospital. Among the children (n=55) examined by the ophthalmologist, the mean age was 7.1 years, and 50.9% were girls. The median spherical equivalent to the hospital. Among the children (n=55) examined by the ophthalmologist, the mean age was 7.1 years, and 50.9% were girls. The median spherical equivalent

Validate the oxidation of using of pulse oximeter into the integrated
Zambia. 16 Key Informant interviews were conducted with health facility staff and non-governmental organizations with persons with disability. Results: Generally, there was a low inclination of the availability of SRHR services across all study locations with Lusaka (50.2%), Southern (30.5%) and Western (19.2%). The study also established various harmful practices directed towards adolescents and young people living with disability with stigma and discrimination being the leading harmful vice. The study also found that the main perpetrators of these harmful practices were relatives, while guardians and parents came 3rd respectively. Conclusion: There is need to provide disability sexual and reproductive health services to bridge existing gaps in the provision and access of sexual reproductive health services for adolescents and young people living with disability in Zambia and the region at large.

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Analysis of factors associated with nicotine initiation - a 3-year follow-up study among adolescents in the soppk-junior study Marta Miller1, Klaudia Suligowska, Tomasz Zdrojewski, Łukasz Balwicki, Alanna Sincovich1, 1Medical University of Gdańsk Poland, 3Department of Preventive Medicine, Medical University of Gdańsk, 4Department of Dental Techniques and Masticatory System Dysfunctions, Medical University of Gdańsk, 2Department of Preventive Medicine and Education, Medical University of Gdańsk

Background and objective: The earlier a person reaches for nicotine, the longer they remain addicted to it. Use of tobacco products negatively affects the cardiorespiratory system. The study aimed to analyze factors associated with nicotine initiation among children and adolescents over a 3-year period. Methods: Data for analysis came from a questionnaire-based cross-sectional survey performed as part of the interdisciplinary SOPK-JUNIOR Program among the same cohort of students at elementary schools based in Sopot, Poland. Students and their parents participated in a prospective 3-year follow-up study. Responses were collected from children in 2018 at age of 10-11yo and again in 2021 at age 14-15yo. Each time, responses were also collected from the parent of the student research participant. The survey instrument was a set of forty-nine questions, based on the GYTS (The Global Youth Tobacco Survey) questionnaire. Results: During the 3 year period, almost 4.5 times more children had already undergone nicotine initiation. An upward trend was observed in terms of teens noticing smoking people in mass-media - from 53% in 2018 to 68% in 2021. In 2018, children who underwent nicotine initiation declared using only one type of tobacco product. In 2021, already 53.8% of children after nicotine initiation had tried both traditional cigarettes and e-cigarettes. Teenagers were also two times more likely to declare using e-cigarettes than traditional cigarettes. There was a statistically significant correlation in both years indicating that non-smoking children who were frequently exposed to cigarette adverts in stores were more likely to initiate smoking after peer’s offer to smoke. Conclusions: In comparison to earlier elementary school grades, final grade students have a higher exposure to the concurrent use of electronic and traditional cigarettes and are more likely to initiate smoking. It is crucial to limit mass-media promotion of smoking and adolescents exposure to tobacco advertising.

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Early childhood education quality and child development in lao pdr Alanna Sincovich1, Benjamin Lam1, Tess Gregory1, Nathalie Rodilosso, Sally Brinkman1, 1Telethon Kids Institute Australia, 2University of South Australia Australia, 3Telethon Kids Institute, 4Princeton University United States

Background: Globally, as scale up of early childhood education (ECE) continues, monitoring ECE quality is imperative to promote service aspects that drive positive outcomes for children. Monitoring of ECE quality in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) is scarce, limited by challenges in varied conceptualisations of quality, lack of measurement tools that reflect local culture and context, and implementation difficulties in low resource settings. Objectives: This research sought to describe quality of ECE across Northern Lao PDR and explore the association between ECE quality and children’s development. Advancing understanding of the quality of ECE provision in Lao PDR, how quality may be captured, and how it relates to children’s development, are all necessary steps toward informing interventions and policy aimed at improving ECE quality. Methods: Using data from the World Bank Early Childhood Education Project we conducted a cross-sectional investigation on ECE quality and children’s development. Participants were children aged 2-6 years (n=1,168) attending ECE across 131 villages. Linear regressions explored the association between ECE quality, captured using the Measure of Early Learning Environments (MEL), and adult reported and directly assessed child development. Models were adjusted for child, household, and village level confounding variables. Results: Mean scores on quality domains indicated classrooms scored highest on Interactions and Approaches and lowest on Learning Activities. Results from linear models estimating the association between ECE quality and child development demonstrated Overall Quality had the strongest association with child development, followed by Interactions and Approaches. Conclusion: Although associations between ECE quality and children’s development were small, findings reiterate the need for investment not only in expansion of ECE access, but also high-quality service provision. Emphasis on quality must extend beyond facilities and materials, to adequately equipping schools and teachers with the training and resources to facilitate learning through high quality interactions within any given context.

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Proposal to improve access to the maternal and perinatal care route (ramp) through supply chain quality management and digital health interventions for dispersed rural territories Helena Carretero1, Lina Tafurth1, 1Universidad Icesi Colombia

The Ministry of Health of Colombia has been developing care routes to improve perinatal maternal care. However, the reported figures show gaps in access to health services and quality problems, especially for populations in dispersed rural territories. Given the importance of maternal and perinatal health declared in the sustainable development goals (SDG) and the results of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Fund (UNFPA) that in the year 2021, they estimated that 810 women die every day from complications of pregnancy and childbirth, mostly from preventable or treatable causes, the need to investigate which variables affect this type of preventable causes was identified. When reviewing the improvement strategies in health organizations, advantages in the use of Supply Chain Quality Management were evident. (SCQM), since it helps to break barriers, improve connectivity and quality in the provision of health services. The objective of this work was to propose an integration alternative between the SCQM and digital solutions to improve access and the Maternal Perinatal Care Route (RAMP) in rural municipalities of Santander de Quilichao and Calioto in Colombia. Descriptive research with the collection of information in databases to interpret the data on the provision of services through the RAMP, through analysis with Process Mining. With this research it was possible to know the variables that influence preventable causes, simulate the reality of the processes in two (2) levels of care and find the variables that affect bottlenecks and the patterns that impact the results. It was confirmed that the integration of SCQM and digital interventions drives the performance of RAMP activities and allows the improvement of processes with scalability and overcoming barriers. The two aforementioned strategies translate into a commitment to improve access and service provision at RAMP.

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System fragmentation and service silos: Leveraging provider perspectives to support families living in poverty Brittany Schuler1, 1Temple University College of Public Health 28 Wilson Ave Chalfont PA 18914 USA United States

Background and significance

Intersections of high poverty and trauma increase risks for toxic stress, which can have major consequences for health and mental health. These consequences are particularly salient during childhood, when physical growth and brain development undergo rapid change. Service providers are often the first and only point of contact for many families and have invaluable perspectives on child health and wellbeing and community-driven factors that contribute to health equity or health disparities. Understanding perspectives of professionals involved in community support services could provide insight on system-level changes needed to promote child health equity and provide up-to-date information on the social, economic, and political circumstances promoting or impairing equitable and health and wellbeing among families with limited economic resources living in economically marginalized communities.

Purpose: The aims of this qualitative study were to draw on the perspectives of multidisciplinary social service community professionals who work with populations exposed to high levels of systemic trauma and poverty. We apply
a social justice and ecocultural lens to assess service provider perceptions of major barriers and facilitators to health and mental health in at-risk communities. Method: We conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with n = 21 social service staff, stakeholders, and volunteers. Service providers were asked a series of open-ended questions related to their perspectives on: (1) health disparities and their repercussions on family's high risk for health disparities; and (2) protectors of and approaches to healthy child health equity. Analysis was conducted using MAX QDA analytic software, using an ongoing, iterative process following a systematic approach recommended for health research and capturing multi-layered, ecolo-cultural perspectives.

Results: Major qualitative themes contributing to health disparities included burnout and high turnover rates, complex family needs beyond organizational capacity, funding limitations, limited professional development, disconnects between family needs and services, and system fragmentation. Protectors of health equity included prioritizing community engagement, partnerships with other providers, holistic and wrap-around physical and mental health supports, honoring choice and autonomy of families served, capacity building, and providing supports to address effects of vicarious trauma.

Conclusion: Implications are provided for organizational-level targets to promote child health equity in economically underserved populations.

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Consumption and food habits of children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorder - ASD
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Children and adolescents with ASD have a differentiated diet with a tendency to dysfunctional and significant eating habits, compromising sensory activities that make it difficult to obtain and establish a healthy diet. This study aimed to understand the consumption and eating habits of children and adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This is an exploratory and descriptive qualitative and quantitative research, carried out with 51 parents and guardians of children aged between 5 and 12 years old diagnosed with ASD. The research was carried out in three institutions located in the city of Rio Verde, Goiás, Brazil, through a structured questionnaire in Google Forms. Indicating 6 categories: Food consumption; Eating habits; Food selectivity; Professional follow-up; Aspects and characteristics of children and adolescents; Food allergy and intolerance. The individuals with ASD surveyed have a considerable consumption of ultra-processed foods, greater acceptance of liquid and soft-textured foods, dysfunctional habits such as eating at the same times, in the same quantities of ultra-processed foods, greater acceptance of liquid and soft-textured foods, dysfunctional habits such as eating at the same times, in the same quantities, of ultra-processed foods, greater acceptance of liquid and soft-textured foods, dysfunctional habits such as eating at the same times, in the same quantities, of ultra-processed foods, greater acceptance of liquid and soft-textured foods, dysfunctional habits such as eating at the same times, in the same quantities; and psychological changes occur for both. One of the most prominent factors that affect their health is women's food habits, physical activity, and basic information about pregnancy. The current study Aims to measure the pattern of lifestyle behaviors of pregnant women. A sample of 214 Kuwaiti pregnant women were selected. Questionnaire was the major tool of the study. Questionnaire consists five sections: (1) socio-cultural factors; (2) information about the main sources of pregnancy and the health condition of the pregnant women; (3) A general healthy lifestyle behaviors; (4) pregnant women's lifestyle; and (5) awareness of basic information of pregnancy. Also, interview with 12 informant women were conducted. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. T-test and chi-square were the major statistical procedures. Results indicate that there are many respondents have changed their eating habits and lifestyle behavior during pregnancy. There is a high degree of awareness about health issues related to pregnancy were noticed. It is found also that there are some cultural differences between certain social groups in Kuwait.

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Benchmarking of population-based childhood cancer survival by stage:1 From epidemiological data to proper health planning
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Introduction: Paediatric cancers are rare tumours, heterogeneous in location and biologically very different from adult cancers. Documented survival variation across European countries and Italian regions show that there is still room for further improvement by reducing inequalities. We aim to understand why there are differences in survival. The stage of the tumor is a determining factor in the likelihood of recovery and the intensity of treatment required by the cancer patient. The BENCHISTA-ITA project (National Benchmarking of Childhood Cancer Survival by STAge at diagnosis), that is the Italian twin project of the International BENCHISTA, collect stage at diagnosis of solid paediatric tumours, according to the Toronto Guidelines. We will compare how far the cancer has spread at diagnosis and test if differences in tumour stage explain any survival differences between Italian regions. Materials and Methods: The project study stage distribution and survival for 9 paediatric solid tumours diagnosed between 2014 and 2017 with 3 years of follow-up for life-stage definition. The study involves: 1. The identification of all new diagnoses. 2. Evaluation of the clinical documentation of cases eligible for research, extraction, ICC-3 classification, coding (ICD-O-3-2), clinical and pathological information useful for staging. 3. Linkage of identified cases with clinical records. 4. Stage assignment at tumour diagnosis using the Toronto staging guidelines using a two-tier system. 5. Production of a database containing clinical information, stage, recurrence and other prognostic factors.

The registries will centralise the data at the National Cancer Institute in Milan. An initial comparative analysis will show stage distribution and 3-year survival by stage by area/country.

Results: Data from 28 population-based cancer registries were collected covering about 84% of the Italian child population. In particular, data on: imaging/ examination performed before any treatment; source used for staging; primary treatment defined as given within 1 year from diagnosis; relapse/ recurrence/ progression; follow up and status of life. The study tested the applicability of Toronto Guidelines as a tool to obtain population-level comparable stage information for childhood cancers. Difference in stage distribution and survival differences between regional grouping were presented.

Conclusions: The Italian BENCHISTA project, improving the connection between pediatric cancer registries, aims to improve care of children with cancer in the national territory, reducing possible disparities.

The wide adoption of Toronto Guidelines will facilitate international comparative incidence studies, strengthen the interpretation of survival data, and contribute to more appropriate solutions to improve childhood cancer outcomes.

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Dietary habits and physical activity among a sample of Kuwaiti pregnant women: a sociocultural study
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Pregnancy is an important stage in mother and the fetus life. Several physiological and psychological changes occur for both. One of the most prominent factors that affect their health is women's food habits, physical activity, and basic information about pregnancy. The current study Aims to measure the pattern of lifestyle behaviors of pregnant women. A sample of 214 Kuwaiti pregnant women were selected. Questionnaire was the major tool of the study. Questionnaire consists five sections: (1) socio-cultural factors; (2) information about the main sources of pregnancy and the health condition of the pregnant women; (3) A general healthy lifestyle behaviors; (4) pregnant women's lifestyle; and (5) awareness of basic information of pregnancy. Also, interview with 12 informant women were conducted. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. T-test and chi-square were the major statistical procedures. Results indicate that there are many respondents have changed their eating habits and lifestyle behavior during pregnancy. There is a high degree of awareness about health issues related to pregnancy were noticed. It is found also that there are some cultural differences between certain social groups in Kuwait.

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"In fact, that’s when I stopped using contraception”: a qualitative study exploring why sexually active women discontinued contraceptive use in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
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Background and Objective: Contraception is one of the most important public
health interventions which respond to reproductive health needs of women, thereby enabling them to plan their pregnancies and decide on the number of children they desire. However, there remain a high proportion of women who experience unplanned pregnancies every year in South Africa. High rates of contraceptive users discontinue their use within a year of starting to use contraception. Therefore, this study explored the reasons why sexually active women discontinued contraceptive use in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

Methods: In October 2021, we conducted a qualitative study at Umlazi Township in KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa, through face-to-face interviews. Eligible women from four primary health care facilities were recruited through a criterion-based sampling strategy. Using NVivo version 11, two skilled researchers independently conducted thematic data analysis, as a mechanism for quality assurance, before the Results were collated and reconciled.

Results: The study included 15 female participants, aged between 18 and 35 years, of whom two-thirds were aged 18-24 years. We found that women were concerned about unpleasant contraceptive side effects, including prolonged or irregular menstrual periods, bleeding, weight gain, and/or severe pains, Resulting in discontinuation of their use. In addition to contraceptive stock outs, women also reported that health care providers did not appropriately counsel or inform them about the available contraceptive Methods, including how to use them.

Conclusions: Interventions aimed at reducing contraceptive stock outs are immediately required to ensure that women are empowered to choose contraception based on their own preference, convenience, and/or experience. It is imperative that counselling on contraceptive methodside effects be improved, to ensure that women have freedom to make decisions about their preferred method, proper management of side effects, and to assist them with method switching as needed, instead of discontinuation.

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Beyond incarceration: improving outcomes for women and families affected by substance use disorder

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Substance use during pregnancy and motherhood is both a public health and criminal justice concern. Negative health consequences associated with substance use impact both the mother and the developing fetus, and there are ongoing attempts to criminalize substance use during pregnancy that put women who are pregnant and substance using at risk of detection, arrest, and punishment. Additionally, The COVID-19 pandemic changed the landscape of health care delivery overnight. As communities and businesses shut down, behavioral health practitioners were forced to expand in innovative ways to serve their most at-risk community members. The purpose of the Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) grant program is to reduce morbidity and mortality rates and reduce incidence of NAS among pregnant women and women of childbearing age who are at high risk for Substance Use disorders and Opioid Use Disorders in six rural counties. This was achieved in three ways: (1) Increasing access to prenatal and postnatal care for both incarcerated pregnant women and women of childbearing age through telehealth services via iPad carts. (2) Increasing awareness and treatment options among medical providers by delivering medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder (MOUD) for physicians to safely treat women. (3) Hosting caregiver support and resources for family members and loved ones impacted by addiction. The poster will show an overview of successful case studies, where rural consortia leveraged telehealth to improve access to care among people who are incarcerated and people at risk of delivering a child with substance use. We will address the effectiveness, challenges, and successes of deploying telehealth services within in rural jails, virtual care coordination using evidence-based practices, and continuum of care for women and families once they exit the justice system.

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Associations between parental psychological factors and overweight / obesity status in children with Autism or Autism Spectrum disorder

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Background and Objectives: There is a higher frequency of obesity in children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Their environment, such as their parents’ attitude towards health matters may affect this issue, however, this link has not yet been well established. Thus, the aim of this study is to examine how parental psychological factors, such as self-efficacy and outcome expectancy, affect the children's overweight/obesity status (ob).

Methods: A cross sectional study involving sixteen schools for special needs education in Ibaraki prefecture and two schools in other areas in Japan was conducted. At the beginning of September 2022, a questionnaire on the parents’ self-efficacy, outcome expectancy as well as a brief self-administered diet history questionnaire was distributed to parents of all first grade to sixth grade elementary school children. Fully completed questionnaires of children whose parents reported them as having ASD or autism, were then analysed. The exposure variable was ob or non-overweight/obesity (non-ob), assessed using self-reported height and weight measurements. The parents’ self-efficacy and outcome expectancy were assessed using a five-ordinal scale. A logistic regression analysis was employed to estimate the odds ratio with 95% confidence interval for the analysis of effects of parental factors on ob in children with ASD.

Results: There were a total of 147 participants (Autism; n=52, Asperger; n=0, ASD; n=95). It was observed that the parents of ob children have a lower outcome expectancy regarding the healthy diet and having breakfast than the parents of non-ob children, although no significant associations were observed in personal factors, such as school area and sex. Fifth grade children were more likely to be classified as ob than those in younger grades.

Conclusions: Support, such as a school-based nutrition education program, particularly before fifth grade, may be required to improve parental attitude which influences the eating behaviour of children with ASD.

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A scoping review of the factors that influence the uptake of IPTp among pregnant women informed by the socio-ecological model

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Malaria in pregnancy (MiP) is a major health problem, according to World Health Organization in 2020 there were an estimated 33.8 million pregnancies, 34% (11.6 million) of which were exposed to malaria infection.(World Health Organization 2021). Moreover, it contributes to devastating health outcomes that may end up in a medical emergency (‘Management of malaria in pregnancy’: Indian Journal of Medical Research’ 2022). The progression towards scaling up intermitted preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) uptake remains slow relative to other MiP interventions. Preventive strategies and good quality case management are the starting point for controlling the malaria burden. The objective of this study is to review the available knowledge on the main contextual factors of a direct impact on the uptake of IPTp among pregnant women globally, as well as to address the gaps in the existing literature. Methods: A comprehensive literature search was carried out from May to June 2022 on the following online electronic databases; PUBMED, Scopus, Web of Science, EBSCO, and Medline. Sixty-six out of 4210 screened studies addressing the factors that influence the uptake were included. Two independent reviewers investigated the studies for eligibility. Factors that affect the uptake were conceptually analyzed using the socioecological model. Results: It was observed from the literature that there are still low levels of awareness and knowledge among pregnant women regarding IPTp importance. This emphasizes the importance of womens empowerment for health-seeking behavior. The availability, accessibility, and affordability of IPTp pose a persistent challenge that impedes governments from achieving the recommended coverage target. Additionally, Health care workers showed inconsistency while delivering IPTp to women and faced difficulties regarding their working conditions. Conclusions: From a public health perspective policymakers must address health system obstacles that hinder IPTp implementation from being delivered and utilized by pregnant women.

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National abortion survey in Peru

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Background: In 2019, the Institute of Public Opinion of “Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú”, by request of the NGO PROMSEX carried out a nationwide survey to calculate the frequency of abortion among women in Peru. Their objective was to have solid information that could support advocacy for abortion in a setting with high legal restrictions to this procedure. Our team at Continental University has secondarily analyzed this data. Methods and Sampling: A probabilistic, multistage, and stratified sampling by socioeconomic level was carried out. A total of 2400 women between 18 and 49 years old were included in the sample. The
survey was carried out using the Ballot Box method, which has been previously used in other settings to explore stigmatizing topics reducing social desirability bias. Findings: We estimate that approximately 19.25% of surveyed women had at least one abortion in their lifetimes. About 11.99% of women were under-aged (under 18 years old) when they had the first or only abortion reported; 43.37% were between 18 and 24 years old; 28.32% were between 25 and 30 years old, and 16.33% were 31 years or older. Moreover, 42.34% of women who have had an abortion did not attend a health provider to undergo the procedure.

Discussion: Despite the legal restrictions that Peru has for abortion, this is not an uncommon practice among women in the country. Women who were under 25 years old when they had their first abortion accounted for the largest group and more than three-quarters of the first abortion occurred when women were under 25. Most women did not visit a health provider to undergo the abortion, which suggests that they looked for alternatives to access this procedure.

Conclusions: The prevalence of abortion among young women is high in Peru, and most of them opt for methods not recommended by healthcare providers. Moreover, women who have had an abortion report higher levels of mental health issues compared to non-abortion women. Therefore, there is a need for better access to reproductive health services and mental health support for young women. The study highlights the importance of integrated services to address both reproductive and mental health issues.

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The evaluation of the impact of early sexual activities in young people aged 10-17 years on their mental health: a systematic review study

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Background: Adolescence is an important stage of building psychological and social skills necessary for mental health. However, these could be altered by factors such as peer pressure, cruel parenting, media, stress, low socioeconomic status, and adverse-environmental exposure. In adolescents, mental disorder contributes to a 13% global disease burden with depression, and anxiety problems recognised as the leading disorder among the ages 15-19. Similarly, suicide is among the top five leading causes of death in this age group of 15-19 years. While most adolescents’ mental health disorder risk factors have been extensively investigated, the association between sexual activities in adolescents and their mental health or mental disorder requires further attention. Furthermore, few primary studies like cross-sectional, case-control, longitudinal/cohort, correlation, and comparative studies have been conducted to find out the association between sexual activities in adolescents and their mental health. Still, no research has been conducted to synthesise these studies into a single document to better inform policy decisions on promoting mental wellness in young people. Aims and Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of early sexual activities in young people aged 10-17 years on their mental health and to use pooled estimates to establish precision of Results. The study seeks to synthesise all available primary studies into a single study.

Methods: PsyCINFO, Web of Science, CINAHL, Cochrane and PubMed electronic databases were searched for available literature that will answer the study’s research question. Results: Out of 32 studies selected for full screening, only 9 met the inclusion criteria for the study. These 9 studies make up the included studies for the review. Conclusions: Seven of the nine studies showed statistically significant association between early sexual activities in adolescents’ and their mental health outcome of interest, with more consequence on the girls when compared to the boys.

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Assessment of vulnerability factors leading to psychoactive substances use among school children

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The use or consumption of psychoactive products is a dynamic subject of scientific interest for all nations. The correlation between the use of Psychoactive substances use and adolescence is a real challenge that requires a multidisciplinary participation in the planning and implementation of prevention actions. At the national level, there is already a slight increase in prevalence figures between the MedSPAD 2013 and MedSPAD 2017 surveys for tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and sleeping pills among Moroccan schoolchildren aged between 15 and 17 years. We opted for a systematic bibliographic search using PRISMA STATEMENT; in order to answer our problem, which is interested in the evaluation of vulnerability factors related to the use of psychoactive substances in young school children.

The school environment is an effective field to prevent the use and positively impact this transition. On the socio-economic level, this scourge escapes no one, it is contextual, the disparity exists and coexists in the same context being well off or coming from a low social level, the risk of use is always present. The integration of the family is paramount to protect young adolescents against the influence of peers, which ranks as an underlying factor that follows a neurobiological process.

The assessment of vulnerability factors is one of the first pillars to reduce the use of Psychoactive substances use in young school children.

Keywords: vulnerability, psychoactive substances (PAS), adolescents, assessment

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Fathers’ experiences of child care and feeding: a photo-elicitation study in urban low resource setting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Background and Objectives: Children’s health and wellbeing studies focus mainly on mothers roles, and very little is known about the experiences and challenges that fathers face to fulfill their responsibilities. This study aims to explore the fathers’ lived experiences of child care and feeding in urban low-income settings.

Methods: A qualitative study was conducted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Photo-elicitation was used to facilitate the in-depth interviews with fathers who had children below the age of five years. Participants were asked to take pictures depicting their roles as fathers, capturing aspects of the setting they deemed noteworthy. A thematic analysis approach was used to analyze transcribed and cleaned data.

Results: The overarching theme of this study was fatherhood as an enduring identity, comprising three subthemes: 1) Blessings of fatherhood, 2) Adjusting to fathering roles, and 3) Struggles/demands of fatherhood in low-resource settings. The analysis indicated that having children and becoming a father was a blessing. Fathers conveyed their love, devotion, and attachment to their children, and some used the term “my second chance in life.” Nonetheless, while striving to spend time and care for children relentlessly, parallel challenges, such as the internal struggle to adjust to a new ‘fatherhood’ role while maintaining their old selves, were highlighted. The pressure of providing for a family amidst existing pressures from the external environment, such as poor housing conditions, a lack of employment opportunities, and the current COVID-19 pandemic disrupts their context further adding to their stress. Conclusions: Most fathers were engaged in child care and feeding suggesting that like mothers, fathers should be viewed as a potential agent for implementing nutrition interventions. However, if such interventions are to be successful, they need to incorporate components that boost fathers livelihoods and general well-being.

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Parent adolescent communication on sexual and reproductive health issues in Pokhara, Nepal

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The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of communication, and factors affecting communication between high school adolescents with their parents on reproductive health issues in Pokhara Metropolitan city, Nepal. A school-based cross-sectional study for quantitative and focus group discussion for qualitative study was done where data from adolescents were taken through self-administered questionnaire and information and data were collected from parents through focus group discussions. A multistage sampling technique was used to sample the study participants. Data were collected by using a self-administrated structured questionnaire, which was developed based on previous literature incorporating all variables to be assessed. Data were entered and analyzed through Epi data and SPSS version 20.0, respectively. This study revealed that 18.1% of students discussed RH issues with their parents. Factors such as being a male student (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 3.36; 95% CI 1.57-7.17); being in the 11-12th grade (P value 0.001: 95% CI 0.183-0.77), knowledge on RH issues (AOR = 3.94; 95% CI 1.91-8.104); significantly affect the communication between parents and students on RH issues. This study showed that only a low proportion of students communicated on RH issues with their parents. Parents should focus on both male and female child equally, in discussing RH matters and in improving their communication skills, and should be transparent in the community to encourage open discussion among family members particularly with their adolescent children.

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Trauma informed approach: an innovative tool for assisting a victims of sexual violence

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Child development in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic: repercussions for health promotion

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has made the health situation worldwide serious, with possible effects on children related to behavioral, dietary and emotional changes. Objective: To analyze care circumstances and concerns about child development in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic from the maternal perspective. Methodology: Longitudinal study, through telephone interviews with 86 mothers of Brazilian children between two and three years old, with the same participants in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Results: Maternal reports express changes in the child’s sleep routine, diet and behavior. Dialogues about the pandemic were not carried out with children, mainly in 2020 (48%), with an improvement in 2021 and 2022. From the maternal perspective, the pandemic situation can harm child development, reported in 2020 (40%), increased in 2021 (63%) and returned to the same level in 2022 (40%). Reading children’s books was a practice carried out by the majority in 2020 (65%), 2021 (71%) and 2022 (63%). Use of electronic devices in children’s routine was frequent in 2020 (78%), 2021 (80%) and 2022 (94%). More than 90% of children’s vaccination status was up-to-date, and around 30% of families failed to take their children to health appointments during the analyzed period. Conclusions: There are gaps in activities to promote development, to establish limits and understand children’s needs. The situation of the COVID-19 pandemic presents itself as a circumstance that can generate difficulties in the process of caring and providing development at home. Implications for health: Health care in the context of early childhood requires advances to increase the decision-making process and choices of everyday parenting practices. Primary health care for children with quality and proximity to families has the potential to promote development, reduce vulnerabilities and contribute to meeting the essential needs of children.

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The associations of early formal childcare with problem behaviour trajectories from 5 to 14 years of age

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Background and Objective: The Millennium Cohort Study, a large UK longitudinal study, was used to examine the relationship between age of starting childcare and weekly hours in formal childcare between birth and 5 years and internalizing and externalizing behavior trajectories from ages 5 to 14 years.

Methods: The sample comprised 6194 children. Parents reported externalizing and internalizing behaviors with the strengths and difficulties questionnaire at 5,
7, 11 and 14 years. Associations were analyzed using a multilevel general linear regression model, with adjustment for socio-economic position, maternal mental health, demographics, and child temperament. Results: Later entry into childcare was associated with more internalizing but not externalizing behaviors, with the effect strengthening from 5 years to 14 years. In the fully adjusted model, starting childcare between 1-2 and 4-5 years compared to before 1 year was associated with 1.35 (0.99, 1.81) and 1.87) higher externalizing behavior scores at 14 years. Children who spent more than 40 hours per week in childcare between birth and 3 years had 1.23 (0.58, 1.87) higher externalizing behavior scores at 5 years than children who spent no time in childcare. The association disappeared by 14 years. Weekly hours were not associated with internalizing behavior. Conclusions: Results show that childcare is associated with subsequent mental health and that the timing matters. Childcare could play an important role in a population’s mental health promotion, however so far this is only the case for internalizing behaviors, and high intensities might even be associated to more problem behaviors.

**New perspectives for the school medical service in Italy**

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Background and Objective: The School Medical Service was introduced in Italy in 1978 with the aim of developing health prevention and promotion targeted to school pupils. For many years it played a key role, but then it lost its relevance. Despite this, the National Prevention Plan 2020-25 considers it as a fundamental setting for health promotion and protection of the overall national community. Fondazione The Bridge launched an in-depth study aimed to develop an implementation strategy useful to create a new model of school medical service focused on health promotion.

Methods: The first step was building a multi-stakeholder working group that worked on the analysis of the literature review to collect examples of best practices at national and international level. The second step concerned the identification of strength and weakness of different regulatory aspects gathered from existing local practices. Three surveys addressed to mayors, teachers and headmasters have been carried out to collect their wishes and views, generating new ideas that have been proposed as suggestions to policy makers.

Results: The multistakeholders team identified key issues to be considered when developing a new school medical service able to support health promotion and prevention, including the possibility to consider the school as a vaccination setting. The position paper proposed a working model and concrete operative options for the development of policy initiatives.

Conclusions: An innovative strategy able to redesign the relationship between Primary Care, Social Health Services and School, within an integrated strategy able to gather relevant stakeholders (school, health services, municipality), has the potential to generate benefits and positive effects for students, their families and the overall community. Bringing social and health services closer to schools and raising awareness among students can positively influence the determinants of health and ensure greater equity in the provision of social and health services.

**Adolescents’ knowledge, self-efficacy, and the use of implant contraceptives in west point community, Liberia**

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Background: Implant contraceptives are available for free in public health facilities and selected private clinics in most communities in Liberia for the purpose of controlling and preventing unplanned and unwanted pregnancies. Despite the freely available contraceptives, adolescents between the ages of 10 to 19 years still conceive. As a result, nearly 26% of adolescent girls unintentionally become pregnant, and 30% of pregnancies end in unsafe abortions.

Objective: The aim of this study was realized through the following objectives: 1. What is the extent of knowledge of adolescents on implant contraceptive use? 2. What is the extent of self-efficacy of adolescents on implant contraceptive use? 3. What is the extent of implant contraceptive use among adolescents?

Methods: A self-administered questionnaire survey was distributed to 294 female adolescents using stratified and simple random sampling. Descriptive analysis was conducted on the data using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Means and Standard deviations were used to determine the extent of knowledge, self-efficacy, and implant contraceptive use among adolescents.

Results: Nearly over half (52.2%) of the 294 surveyed female adolescents demonstrated having fair knowledge of the use of implant contraceptives. An estimated 41% of these respondents believed that implant contraceptive causes infection. Adolescents’ motivation (self-efficacy) towards implant contraceptives use was low (overall mean of 2.29). The extent of adolescents’ use of implant contraceptives was also low. Respondents that have used implant contraceptives recorded the least mean (2.38) which is interpreted as low for implant contraceptives.

Conclusions: These findings point out a huge gap in knowledge and self-efficacy levels of adolescents as well as their use of implant contraceptives. Hence, there is an urgent need for Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) education programming, with a focus on the importance of implant contraceptives in the West Point Community in Liberia.

**Evaluation of indicators of physical development in children and adolescent as a standard for health**

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Background and Objective: The assessment of the level of physical development is an element of the control over the health of the children and adolescent and occupies an important place in the practical activity of the health specialists. The aim of the study was analysis from the preventive examinations of the main indicators for the physical development of children and adolescent from 1 to 18 years in organized units in Rousse for 5-years period.

Methods: Data from reports of the Regional Health Inspectorate-Ruse, Ruse were used. We analysed, evaluate and monitor the health status of children and adolescent in organized groups in Rousse district for 5 years (2016-2020). Anthropometric indicators of height, weight and physical capacity were a marker of health. When performing an individual assessment of height and weight, according to anthropometric indicators, they are divided into three groups: Group I “norm”, Group II “extended norm”, Group III “outside the norm”.

Results: The scope of the conducted research has better indicators for children 98% and 99% (2016,2017,2018,2019), than adolescents 97.16% (2016) to 95.93% (2020). For children and adolescents, the indicators in the “norm” are leading in the three indicators of height, weight and physical capacity. 2.38% of those exempted from physical education classes were found to be obese.

Conclusions: A good organization has been established to monitor the physical development of children and adolescent in Rousse district by Regional Health Inspectorate, physicians and staff in health offices for anthropometric research for 2016-2020. It is extremely important to carry out an annual preventive screening of children and adolescents in order to promptly detect deviations from their physical development.

**Mortality profile of pregnant women with severe acute respiratory syndrome due to COVID-19 in Brazil: Pre- and post-vaccination**

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Background and Objective: Pregnant women are more susceptible to more severe Sars-CoV-2 infections, therefore the Brazilian ministry of health recommends immunization since July 2021 to reduce maternal morbimortality. This study aims to describe the mortality profile of Brazilian pregnant women due to COVID-19, in the pre- and post-vaccination period. Methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional, and comparative study of notifications for severe acute respiratory syndrome to COVID-19 in pregnant women in Brazil, based on extracted data from the influenza epidemiological surveillance information system from epidemiological week 1 to 26 of 2021 and 2022. To perform the analyses, the statistical software SAS in 9.4 version was used, and a significance level of 5% was considered.
Results: There were 883 deaths of pregnant women with Sars to COVID-19 who died in Brazil. This profile may be related to the social determinants of health and the difficult access to health care services.

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A systems thinking approach to better understand the causal relationships driving child stunting in the Lao PDR  
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Background and Objectives: The Lao PDR (Laos) has the highest rate of child-stunting (low height-for-age) in South-East Asia despite a higher gross national income compared to other countries. Stunting has significant implications for a country’s future economic prosperity and productivity and remains a priority global health issue. A paradigm shift is needed if the burden of childhood stunting is to be reduced both in Laos and globally. This requires a better understanding of the underlying drivers of childhood undernutrition within context, and how these drivers interact to produce the symptomatic outcome of child stunting. Using community-based system dynamics (CBSD), a participatory approach that builds stakeholder capacity to learn and address complex problems, this research sought to better understand the fundamental dynamics of child-stunting in Laos and build stakeholder capacity in systems thinking.  
Methods: The CBSD approach was adapted to the context of Laos incorporating literature reviews, exploratory system models, and two stakeholder group model building workshops in Laos. Current research and mental models of stakeholders were mapped, and a combination of synthesis and triangulation employed for data aggregation.  
Results: Stakeholders developed five causal-maps of the child-stunting system, along with narratives articulating their understanding of child-stunting determinants in Laos. A thematic analysis of the data identified three key gaps between stakeholder knowledge, published literature, and socioeconomic data.  
Traditional practices and post-partum dietary restrictions, antenatal care and treatment by health care practitioners, and the education system were identified as core underlying drivers of child-stunting in Laos.  
Conclusions: This research provides insights into the complexity of childhood stunting in Laos and delivers an adapted CBSD approach that can be applied to other complex public health problems in low-resource settings. Scaling up this methodology will require evidence-based, high-impact policies with improved health outcomes.

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Cardiometabolic profile of Brazilian children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic  
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Background: Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) are the major cause of death in the world and, although predominated in adulthood, exposure to risk factors (RF) begins in childhood. Objective: To evaluate the associations between RF for CVD and overweight in children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic.  
Methods: Population-based cross-sectional study with 948 students from Ouro Preto city, Minas Gerais, with the application of a sociodemographic and behavioral questionnaire, measurement of anthropometry, blood pressure and serum lipid profile in the year 2021. The association between overweight/obesity and sociodemographic, clinical and behavioral factors was determined by binary logistic regression adjusted for confounding variables, using a significance level of 0.05.  
Results: The sample consisted of 51.2% boys, 56.6% adolescents, 68.6% black or brown, 86.6% public school students and 54.8% with family income < 2 minimum wages. In the clinical evaluation, 23.5% had a waist circumference > percentile 90th, 23.2% were overweight, 8.5% were obese, 3.3% were hypertensive, 68.9% were hypercholesterolemic and 56.0% were hypertriglyceridemic. Compared to adolescents, children were more likely to have hypercholesterolemia (OR 1.75 [1.31-2.33], p=0.001) and hypertriglyceridemia (OR 1.74 [1.42-2.23], p=0.001).  
Overweight students are more likely to have a birth weight > 4000g (OR 2.13 [1.05-4.2], p=0.037), family history of obesity (OR 2.65 [2.03-3.51], p<0.001) and diabetes mellitus (OR 1.83 [1.18-2.84], p=0.007), being hypertensive (OR 2.86 [3.52-19.40], p < 0.001) and hypertriglyceridemic (OR 1.89 [1.42-2.53], p<0.001).  
Discussion: A previous study carried out with students from Ouro Preto detected a lower prevalence of waist circumference > percentile 90th (8.0%), overweight (8.2%), obesity (6.7%), hypertension (2.7%), hypercholesterolemia (36.9%) and hypertriglyceridemia (17.0%). The worsening of the data may be a reflection of social isolation in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. Conclusions: Therefore, in this post-pandemic era, it’s essential to invest in strategies that effectively prevent RF in early stages of life.

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Dietary intake with food taboos among pregnant women attending antenatal checkups at a hospital in Narayanganj city, Bangladesh  
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Background: Food habits during pregnancy should be directed toward promoting the health and well-being of the mothers as well as their growing fetuses. But in Bangladesh, there are some misconceptions, beliefs, and practices regarding food intake during pregnancy, which put deleterious effects on the health of mothers as well as on that of their growing fetuses. The aim of this study is to find out the existing dietary intake and food taboos during pregnancy among Bangladeshi.  
Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among pregnant women who attended antenatal checkups from Narayanganj Hospital, Bangladesh. A total of 129 participants were enrolled in the study according to the inclusion criteria. After taken consent from the respondents, a face-to-face interview was conducted with each respondent using a semi-structured questionnaire.  
Socioeconomic, food habits, and taboos data were collected after that data were analyzed by SPSS-25 version software.  
Results: The mean age of the participants was 24.89 years, within them, 40.5% of age was 20-25 years. Among the participant’s 93.5% said some foods are harmful full to the baby, as well they don’t eat twin bananas (due to threat of twin fetuses), pineapple, coconuts, duck eggs, local mirka fish, local puti fish 83.7%, 82.5%, 75%, 79.7%, 13.0% respectively. Food taboos were significant among those with primary education level (P < 0.001), housewife occupation (P < 0.001), and family income BDT 21000-30000 (P < 0.001).  
Conclusions: The overall findings revealed that most of the women thought some foods are harmful during pregnancy which is the misconception of that types of foods. The protective factors for food taboos were educational level, occupational status, and family income. Community-based nutritional health education and campaign can be effective to the intake of nutritional food during the pregnancy period.

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Teachers’ perceptions of school dropout among adolescents: a descriptive study conducted in five middle schools in Sousse Tunisia  
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Background: Dropout of school is a problem that weighs heavily on the school system in Tunisia. Thus, Prevention programs are being implemented to improve the quality of education in Tunisia. The objective of our study is to describe the perceptions of middle-school teachers in the region of Sousse about school
dropout. Methodology: A descriptive study was conducted among five middle-schools chosen randomly based on the lists of schools provided by the regional direction ofousse through a self-administered questionnaire from April 26th to June 1st, 2022.

Results: A sample of 329 teachers was collected. The response rate was calculated at 86.02% with a predominance of females (62.6%). Most of the teachers interviewed mentioned 'student-related' factors such as lack of effort from the student (86.14%), low educational level (75.63%), and excessive drug and alcohol use (73.95%). They mentioned family-related factors: parental neglect and abandonment (83.2%), poor relationship between parents (81.24%) and divorce (80.25%). On the 'social level', the most mentioned factors were the influence of bad companions (80.25%) and violence (73.53%). In addition, 'the educational system' and its changes can intervene in the dropout as the lack of positive role models in education (75.21%), the large number of students per class (73.11%), the lack of resource persons specialists (68.9%), the lack of financial, human and material resources granted (67.6%).

Conclusions: It is important to emphasize the importance of dropout prevention in collaboration with the various stakeholders, in the detection of any deviant behavior and in the early management of students at risk.

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Factors associated with electronic cigarette consumption in the covid-19 pandemic in young people
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Background: In Mexico, the commercialization of vapers is considered illegal due to the damage it produces in its users; however, the use of electronic cigarettes has spread among young people worldwide, recognizing as users a total of 1.1% of the national population. Objective: To determine the factors associated with vape consumption in young people during the covid-19 pandemic. Methods: A cross-sectional, prospective study was carried out between December 2021 and April 2022, men and women residents of Veracruz aged between 12 and 25 years were included, excluding participants with a clinical diagnosis of anxiety, with treatment for addictions or anxiety, evaluating the reasons why which vape consumption is made, as well as the changes in consumption since the start of the pandemic. SPSS v22 software was used for data analysis, Chi2 test with Odds Ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95CI) and Mann-Whitney U test.

Results: 617 participants were included, identifying 15.5% of current vape users, 0.8% of the population stopped consuming during the pandemic, while 5.5% of the population started using it, 4.7% increased it, 1.1% decreased it, and 6.1% maintained their frequency of consumption. Age, sex, and perceived anxiety had values of p>0.05, while having less than secondary education (OR/95%CI) (3.1/0.14-6.9), being a student (0.3/10.12.08), having high socioeconomic level (1.59/1.0-2.5), having a job (2.19/1.3-4.6), perceiving that vape increases academic performance (4.7/3.2-16.2), that it increases academic performance (6.7/3.1-12.4) or perceive anxiety reduction when consuming it (4.22/2.6-1.6.82) had a value of v>0.05. Likewise, those who vape their siblings (7.17/4.19-12.25), partner (9.14/5.14-16.2), relatives (2.24/1.44-3.49) or close friends (23.56/7.36-75.3) showed values of p<0.05. Conclusions: During the pandemic, the use of Vape in young people increased, having as associated factors being of a high socioeconomic level, low educational levels, being a worker and having close contacts who are consumers.

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Food insecurity and inadequacy of micronutrient intake in Brazilian children
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Background and Objective: The relationship between food insecurity (FI) and micronutrient intake inadequacies is increasing in young ages. This study investigated the association between children's FI and micronutrient intake in Brazilian schoolchildren. Methods: This is a cross-sectional representative study conducted with children from the Schoolchildren Health Assessment Survey (PASE, in Portuguese). The sample consisted of 378 children aged 8 to 9 from all the schools in the urban area of Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, in 2015. The FI was evaluated by the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale, and the food intake by three 24-hour-recall, being one of a weekend day. The consumption adequacy was performed by the Estimated Average Requirement (EAR) method as a cut-off point. Poisson regression models were adjusted for sex, age, and race. Statistical analyses were conducted by STATA 14 considering a statistical significance level of 5%. This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the Universidade Federal de Viçosa.

Results: The majority of our sample were non-white (68.5%), and the mean per capita income was US$ 242.28 ± 276.61. We identified a high prevalence of FI in children (48.4%). The prevalence of intake inadequacy of micronutrients was high as well, such as calcium (81%), iron (35.2%), zinc (47.6%), vitamin B (91.5%), phosphorus (47.9%), sodium (51.9%), copper (35.5%) and magnesium (52.9%). The FI was positively associated with intake inadequacy of calcium (PR: 1.21; 95CI: 1.1: 1.33), iron (PR: 1.41; 95CI: 1.07; 1.86), zinc (PR: 1.26; 95CI: 1.03; 1.53), phosphorus (PR: 1.27; 95CI: 1.08; 1.49), copper (PR: 1.43; 95CI: 1.10; 1.89), and magnesium (PR: 1.27; 1.08; 1.51).

Conclusions: The high prevalence of food insecurity and its association with an inadequate intake of micronutrients indicate the need to implement public policies to improve access to micronutrients in children's diets in developing countries as Brazil.

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Coming of age: menstrual preparation for adolescent girls living in Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank and Jordan
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Background: Menarche is the main milestone for adolescent girls marking the onset of their puberty. Adequate menstrual preparation is essential for a healthy menstrual life. This study aims to explore the menstrual preparation and related experiences of adolescent girls living in long-term Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank and Jordan.

Methods: 39 in-depth interviews and 23 focus group discussions were conducted with 15-18 years girls between March and September 2018.

Results: The findings highlighted inadequate menstrual preparation of adolescent girls, which focused mainly on practical aspects and hygienic practices and neglected biological, emotional, or psychological aspects. Menstrual preparation was mainly the responsibility of mothers and to a lower extent, teachers, and usually hindered by a general culture of taboo and secrecy, what the girls referred to as “aib riba”. Appropriate information usually started after menarche, leaving girls with limited knowledge on what to expect or how to deal with menstruation. Girls’ own reports indicated that many had their first periods with almost no information, resulting in a dramatic reaction with fear and anxiety as dominant feelings.

Conclusions: This study highlights the need to address menstrual preparation for adolescents. Preparation needs to be initiated early, before menarche, with adequate information, practices, and emotional and psychological support to help girls expect and respect what is happening to their bodies. This can be achieved by schools acknowledging the need for adequate information as a first step, followed by a collaborative atmosphere between households, schools, and health services.

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The use of essential oils in birth care
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Background and Objective: The World Health Organization (WHO) has a set of diverse practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs in health, where plant, animal or mineral-based medicines are used, spiritual therapies, manual techniques that can be applied, separately or in combination, with the aim of maintaining well-being, treating, diagnosing and preventing diseases (WHO, 2002). Non-pharmacological methods are considered important for relieving parturients pain, fears and anxieties, reducing tensions caused by the parturition process, as well as providing comfort and well-being to women during labor. Among these methods, aromatherapy consists of the use of essential oils and has contributions to childbirth care. The objective of this study is to identify which essential oils (EO) can be used during childbirth and describe their applicability in childbirth care. Methods: This is a bibliographical research that used classic references in the field of aromatherapy, scientific articles and Ministry of Health Policies. Results and Discussion: Essential oils are precious for well-being, both for the body and for the spirit. Elevate the mind, mood and emotions. The use of the non-pharmacological method, for pain relief through massage with EO, can provide parturients with a
more comfortable, pleasant and less exhausting way of giving birth to newborns. The nursing team must have adequate knowledge and be trained to use it in their practice. The EO of French Lavender, Geranium, Sweet Orange, Ylang Ylang, Jasmine, Frankincense and others, always thinking about the conditions of the parturient.

Conclusions: EO can be an additional alternative for parturients, due to their effectiveness in relieving pain, anxiety and improving well-being during labor. Descriptors: massage; aromatherapy; labor

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Knowledge, attitude and practices on second hand smoke exposure among pregnant women
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Background: Exposure to Second hand smoking (SHS) during pregnancy may endanger maternal and fetal health with long term consequences. The aim of this study was assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices of pregnant women in relation to environmental tobacco smoke exposure.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among a convenience sample of pregnant women who had a routine obstetrical appointment in the obstetrical gynecology department of the university Hospital Farhat Hached Sousse. Results: Overall, 125 pregnant women were approached. The prevalence of exposure to SHS in pregnant women was 81.6%. The woman education level (p<0.001), the education level of the partner (p=0.002), living area (p=0.001) and the mother working status (p=0.034) had significant association with the participant prevalence of exposure to SHS. The father's level of education (high school or university level) seems to be a determinant factor of both SHS (p=0.006; OR 5.1; IC: [1.53-17.53]) and avoidance practice (p=0.04; OR 8.62; IC: [2.03-36.6]).

Conclusions: We suggest strengthening health education for pregnant women on the health risks of active and passive smoking. These interventions should be comprehensive, multi-faceted and multi-sectorial involving primary health care providers, public health practitioners, policy makers, and media.

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Epidemiological analysis of cases of syphilis in pregnant women and congenital in the city of Indiabatua - SP - Brazil from 2012 to 2021
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The aim of the present study was to analyze the epidemiological profile and spatial distribution of gestational and congenital syphilis cases. This is a descriptive, exploratory and retrospective research, with a quantitative approach, conducted in Indiabatua - SP (Brazil). Data from case reports confirmed by gestational and congenital syphilis of the Notification Recording Information System from 2012 to December 2021 were used. With the Global Positioning System technology, case coordinates were collected, and with the Quantum GIS program, version 1.7.0, the maps were built. There were 386 cases of gestational syphilis, presenting a growth of 73% in the period. The highest prevalence occurred in young, brown women with low schooling and housewives. Higher frequency of diagnosis in the third gestational trimester was evidenced, with higher prevalence of primary syphilis. There were 172 cases of congenital syphilis, with a 85% growth in detection rate and age prevalence between 1 and 28 days of life. It reveals the fragility in the research management, making it detrimental to permanent education, to qualify the professionals, in order to institute early identification, timely treatment and effective follow-up, to evaluate the quality of prenatal care in the municipality. Through the technique of simple regression artificial intelligence, the perspective for the coming years was analyzed in case the municipal management does not study ways to circumvent this public health problem.

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Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on smoking and vaping use among adolescents in Taiwan
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Background and Objective: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic had huge impact on society. The corresponding guidelines and legislation to limit social interaction, such as 2021 stay-at-home mandate for senior-high school level and below in Taiwan (“lockdown” restrictions), may have influence on health behaviors in various ways. This study aimed to examine whether 2021 COVID-19 lockdown in Taiwan is associated with the change in the use of cigarette and electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) among adolescents.

Methods: This population-based pooled cross-sectional analysis study was conducted using the 2019 and 2021 Taiwan Global Youth Tobacco Survey. A total of 70,804 participants (aged 12 to 18-years) was included. The outcome measures were cigarette e-cigarette use. Multiple logistic regression was carried out to examine the association.

Results: The prevalence of current cigarette use decreased from 6.2% in 2019 to 5.4% in 2021; nevertheless, the prevalence of current e-cigarette use increased from 4.2% in 2019 to 6.3% in 2021. Multivariate analysis showed that adolescents were less likely to report use cigarette in 2021 (aOR 0.79, 95% CI: 0.66 to 0.95) than in 2019. In contrast, adolescents were more likely to report use e-cigarette in 2021 (aOR 2.25, 95% CI: 1.38 to 3.72) than in 2019. Male, disposable income, parental smoking, peers smoking, household second-hand smoke exposure, parents’ education level and anti-smoke class were important factors for both the use of cigarette and e-cigarette use.

Conclusions: We found the diverse influences of 2021 COVID-19 lockdown on adolescents’ tobacco product use. There was decreased use of cigarette yet increased use of vaping, though the sale of it remains illegal, among adolescents in Taiwan. Public health efforts to prevent and address the health harm from use of vaping or the potential switch from other tobacco products among adolescents is urgently needed.

Residential exposure to magnetic fields from high-voltage power lines and risk of childhood leukemia in an Italian population
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Background: An excess risk of leukemia in children living close to high-voltage power lines and therefore exposed to extremely low frequency magnetic fields has been suggested, though not all studies yielded consistent results, and a possible role of confounding and exposure misclassification could not be entirely ruled out. Methods: We investigated the risk of childhood leukemia associated with magnetic fields exposure from 132+ kV power lines within a population-based case-control study in two Northern Italy provinces, Modena and Reggio Emilia. We included all the 182 registry-based childhood leukemia cases diagnosed from 1998 to 2019, and 726 age, sex and province of residence-matched controls. We assessed exposure by calculating distance from house to nearest power line in a geographical information system database and by modeling magnetic fields at the subjects’ residence. We run analyses in the overall population, restricted to acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) cases, and stratified by age (<5 and ≥5 years). Results: Compared to those living ≥ 400 m from high-voltage power-lines, children living <50 m and 50-<100 m from power lines showed a disease odds ratio (OR) of 3.0 (95% CI 0.7-13.3) and 1.6 (95% CI 0.5-5.1), respectively. The excess risk close to the power lines was higher for the ALL subtype (OR 3.0, 95% CI 0.7-13.3) and among children diagnosed after 5 years (4.1, 95% CI 0.8-20.6). Results did not substantially differ when exposure was based on modeled magnetic fields, though risk ratio estimates became more statistically unstable. Conclusions: We found a statistically imprecise excess risk for childhood leukemia associated with close proximity to high-voltage power lines, which appeared to be stronger for the youngest children.
What do children aged 5 to 14 years die from in the state of Rio de Janeiro? Analysis of the period 2000-2019
Cynthia Bosch-Pinto1, Cynthia Bosch-Pinto1, Helen Curvello1, Sandra Fonseca1, Pauline Kale1, Helia Kaw2, Julia Correia1
1Fluminense Federal University “Rua Marquês de Paraná, 303, 3º andar, anexo ao Hospital Universitário Antônio Pedro (Huang), Centro, Niterói – RJ E-mail: isca@ffluminense.ufrj.br, Brazil, 2Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Brazil, 3Fluminense Federal University, 4Fluminense Federal University Brazil Background and Objectives: Until recently, mortality among children aged 5 to 14 years did not receive the same attention as that of children under 5 years, despite an estimated number of one million annual deaths in the former group. This lack of attention has resulted in an important gap in knowledge on child health. This study aimed to investigate the magnitude and trends of cause-specific mortality among children 5 to 14 years of age in the state of Rio de Janeiro (RJ) from 2000 to 2019.
Methods: Population-based ecological study, using data from the Brazilian Mortality Information System (MIS). We calculated mortality rates per 100,000 children by chapters, groups, and categories of causes of death (ICD-10) and by age groups (5-9 and 10-14 years). Trends were estimated by Joinpoint regression.
Results: Mortality rates among children aged 10 to 14 years were higher than those among children 5 to 9. The five leading causes of death were the same in both age groups, but they ranked differently. The two leading ones were external causes and neoplasms (31% and 15% among children aged 5 to 9 years; 45% and 11% among children aged 10 to 14 years). Among children 5 to 9 years, the mortality trend showed an 8.5% annual decline from 2011 to 2015. Among those aged 10 to 14 years, the annual decline was 1.3% from 2000 to 2019. Mortality due to external causes decreased in both age groups, except for the category “Assault by unspecified firearm” (boys, 10 to 14 years) and “Unspecified drowning and submersion” (boys, 5 to 9 years). Mortality caused by neoplasms remained steady in both age groups. Infectious and respiratory diseases decreased differently between the two groups.
Conclusion: Most causes of death are preventable or treatable, indicating the need for health and intersectoral investments.
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The mutaba’ah Study: a cohort profile of the largest mother and child prospective cohort study in the United Arab Emirates
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1United Arab Emirates University United Arab Emirates, 2Mohammad Bin Rashid University of Medicine and Health Sciences United Arab Emirates Background and Objectives: The effect of early-life exposures on health and development in childhood and adulthood is well established. The lack of cohort studies on maternal and child health in the United Arab Emirates led to the conception of the Mutaba’ah Study. The study aims to secure epidemiological data on maternal and child health from pregnancy until the child reaches 18 years.
Methods: The Mutaba’ah (meaning follow-up in Arabic) Study is a large ongoing prospective mother and child cohort study in Al Ain city, targeting to recruit 17,000 mother and baby pairs. Recruitment started in 2017. Participants are recruited from major hospitals in Al Ain and include pregnant women from the Emirati population aged ≥18 years, preferably in the first trimester, able to provide informed consent, and their offspring. Data is collected via questionnaires and medical records at various time points.
Results: To date, more than 13,000 participants aged 18-54 years have been recruited, reflecting a response rate of 87.0%. The average maternal age was 31 years, and around 29% were primiparous, unemployed (67.4%), had higher than secondary education (53%), and perceived they had sufficient social support (91%). Most initiated antenatal care late in pregnancy (54%) and were worried about birth (65%). The majority had not taken vitamin D (78%), folate (77%) or iron (85%) prenatally. One-third were found to be exposed to passive smoking (34%), whereas nearly one-third of the multigravida women had a history of gestational diabetes (GDM) (20%).
Conclusion: The Mutaba’ah Study is establishing a valuable and rich scientific database to provide research-based evidence on the factors affecting maternal health during pregnancy and childbirth and their implications and other early-life exposures on children’s future growth, development, and health.
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Identified needs when interacting with health services
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Parents of children with a Congenital Anomaly or Cerebral Palsy identified needs when interacting with health services. Children with a Congenital Anomaly (CA) or Cerebral Palsy (CP) have special health needs, with frequent use of healthcare services (HCS). Evidence suggests that parents positive engagement with healthcare providers is associated with health outcomes improvement and reduced healthcare costs.
A mixed-method modify research design was employed in a cross-sectional study with a convenience sample of parents of children diagnosed with CA (severe heart anomalies; spina bifida; orofacial clefts or Down syndrome) and/or CP. A semi-structured online questionnaire was sent by web link to focal points of five institutions in Portugal. Data was analysed through thematic content analysis (open-ended questions) and descriptive analysis (closed-ended questions). A total of 254 questionnaires were returned. Findings support the need for better collaboration between services and professionals and the importance of information - which elicited apparently divergent results. Of the 15 closed items, two were less frequently rated as a reality within HCS: receiving written information (51.2%) and being encouraged to ask questions (42.7%). Inversely, most parents believed that the health services and professionals taught them how to care for one’s child (81.6%) and felt to be informed them about what affects the child’s development (74.4%). Thematic analysis indicated that parents perceived lack of information and professional’s lack of knowledge and training about their child specific conditions. The mixed methods results indicated perceived lack of collaboration between health services and professionals. On the other hand, while parent perceive that HCS provided enough information on child health care and illness, they felt professional specific knowledge on the child condition as insufficient. This apparent divergent result may be related to parents perceiving health care to emphasize acute illness in detriment of the long-term management of chronic conditions and disabilities.
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Gaps in doctors’ practice: gestational diabetes mellitus diagnosis in the United Arab Emirates
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1United Arab Emirates University, Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates, 2United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates Background: Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) screening and diagnosis is still a contentious topic worldwide, and guidelines used by medical doctors are widely inconsistent1. Different diagnostic criteria make it difficult to accurately combine or compare GDM burden, locally and globally2. In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the local guideline recommends using the WHO 2013 criteria in diagnosing GDM. This study assessed doctors correct use of the recommended criteria. This will inform targeted practice recommendations and areas of emphasis in future guidelines.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among medical doctors who attend to pregnant women at 11 facilities in Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, UAE, from October 2021 to June 2022. A validated self-administered questionnaire3 collected data from the doctors, online or in person. Data analysis was conducted using STATA statistical software version 16.1.
Results: 120 doctors were recruited. 87% were females. 43% were Family Physicians, 37% were Obstetricians, 10% were Endocrinologists, and 10% were General Practitioners. 60% vs. 40% worked at primary vs. tertiary facilities, respectively. About 40% specialized outside the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Only 31% of the doctors assessed were using the recommended GDM diagnostic criteria correctly. Factors associated with the correct use of the criteria include the doctors place of specialization (Abroad (US and UK) vs. MENA, 50.0% vs. 24.3%, p=0.013), place of practice (Tertiary vs. Primary facilities, 43.8% vs. 20.4%, p=0.011) and specialty [ObGyn (46.7%), Endo (41.7%), Family physicians (16.7%) and GPs (0.0%) (p=0.003)]. Up to 16% of the doctors were using multiple GDM guidelines.
Conclusion. Our study has shown gaps in doctors practice regarding GDM diagnosis in the UAE. We recommend training and re-training doctors with
regular monitoring and evaluation by UAE Health Authorities regarding the use of GDM guidelines. Further qualitative research could reveal significant changes experienced by doctors in GDM management.

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### Teens talk vaping: a co-produced participatory study on the micro-geographies of teen vaping in Canada

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**Background and Objective:** The increase in vaping (e-cigarette use) among youth in Canada and elsewhere has become a serious public health concern. Among teens in Canada (16-19 years), vaping prevalence increased from 29.3% in 2017 to 40.6% in 2019. The 2019 Canadian Tobacco and Drug Survey found that among youth aged 15-19, 87% had vaped nicotine and 40% had vaped cannabis in past 30 days. The history of failed tobacco cessation and substance use campaigns targeted at youth has shown that effective health promotion begins with evidence that centers young people’s experiences in meaningful ways. The “Teens Talk Vaping” project sought to co-produce research about teen vaping with teens to inform the development of evidence-based vaping education materials in collaboration with local public health authorities and school board partners.

**Methods:** Our participatory approach included a capacity-building programme to train teen team members to contribute to the project as ‘co-researchers’, equipping them with the research skills necessary to contribute to all phases of the project, from data collection through to knowledge translation. Paired with adult team members, teen co-researchers facilitated 7 online focus groups with teens (n=17) from across Canada, including teens who vaped and those who did not, to better understand how vaping features in their everyday environments.

**Results:** Our thematic analysis generated five themes: (1) Secrecy and surveillance (2) (Un)restricted mobilities and access; and (5) Re-thinking school-based vaping.

**Conclusion:** Children are the most vulnerable group to the effects of passive smoking. We do believe that the need for further studies aimed at monitoring the impact of passive smoking of children is still urgent.

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**Background:** Maternal Mortality is one of the leading causes of death among African women. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals state that by 2030, the global maternal mortality rate should be lower than 70 per 100,000 live births. This research aims to study the evolution of Maternal Mortality in Central Africa.

**Methods:** Maternal and population data of the countries in Central Africa (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe) were extracted from UNICEF mortality databases from 2000 to 2017 (2017 being last the available data). The Regional mortality rates were estimated by weighting each country mortality rate with its population. Joinpoint regression was performed. The annual percentage change (APC) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) was calculated for the region and each country.

**Results:** In the Central African region, maternal mortality decreased by 35.84%, from 79.35 per 100,000 in 2000 to 512.19 in 2017. The APC during the whole period was –2.7% per year (95% IC: –2.8; –2.5). We detected three joinpoints in 2002, 2006, and 2011. Since 2006, the APC has been progressively decreasing, first to –2.4% in 2006–11 and later to –2.0% in 2011–14. Congo was the country with a higher decrease with an APC of –4.1% (95% IC: –4.8; –4.1), while Chad was the country in the region with the lower APC.1.4% (1.5; 1.3). We detected a slowdown in maternal mortality reduction in the region since the economic crisis that began in 2007.

**Conclusion:** Although Central Africa has experienced a considerable reduction in maternal mortality, there is still a long way to go to reach the target United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

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### Assessment of the diet quality index-international in a sample of Italian primary school children: the I-MOVE project

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**Background and Objective:** Assessment of diet quality is a major public health concern, considering the impact of nutrition on health status. Nutritional transition, intended as a modification of food preferences from traditional to unhealthier dietary patterns, greatly affects diet quality, especially for younger generations. The aim of this study was to evaluate the overall diet quality in a sample of primary school children using the Mediterranean adaptation of the Diet Quality Index-International (DQI-I).

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted among 112 children (6-10 years) in a primary school in Imola (Italy) in 2019. DQI-I explores four aspects considered necessary for a healthy diet: 1) variety 2) adequacy: the intake of those dietary elements that are required to protect against under-nutrition 3) moderation: the intake of food and nutrients related to chronic diseases which may need restriction 4) overall balance: macronutrients ratio. The analysis of the different categories of the DQI-I helps to identify which aspects of the diet need to be improved.

**Results:** The mean total DQI-I score was 59.14 (SD=8.48) on a 0 to 100 scale. Out of the 112 included children, only n=55 (49,1%) had a total score higher than 60 (indicating an intermediate/good diet quality). Adequacy had the highest score (27.1±3.54; min 0-max 40), followed by moderation (18.27±3.21; min 0-max 30) and variety (10.21±3.41; min 0-max 20). Overall balance had the lowest score (3.54±1.34; min 0-max 10). According to the adequacy category, the majority...
of the sample reported adequate intake (>50% recommendations) for grains, fibers, proteins, iron, calcium and vitamin C. Most children failed to meet the recommended levels of vegetables and fruits intake. Conclusion: Health education is necessary to improve the overall quality of children's nutrition habits, especially about the recommended intake of macronutrients and proper intake of fruits and vegetables.

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Femininity and gender inequalities: narratives of men authors of violence
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Background: Gender inequalities in Brazil have foundations in patriarchy, capitalism and racism, studies need to be carried out to question the naturalization of social roles assigned to genders (male and female) that naturalize the dynamics of gender violence. Objective: To analyze the narratives about femininity and gender inequalities from the point of view of male perpetrators of violence indicted by the Civil Police, referred to the Specialized Police Station for Women, a reference in Greater Vitória-ES. Methods: This is a descriptive and exploratory study, with a qualitative approach, with 20 male perpetrators of violence (MPV) referred to a service of the Specialized Police Station for Assistance to Women, a reference for the municipalities of Greater Vitória-ES, Brazil. Data collection took place between September and October 2021, using a semi-structured interview. The narratives were transcribed and, with the help of Atlas.ti software, version 9.0, underwent an analysis of enunciation under the theoretical lenses of Habitus, by author Bourdieu, and Domination-exploration, by Saffioti. The research question was: what are the MPV narratives about femininity that, therefore, strengthen practices of gender inequalities? Results: Male perpetrators of violence referred to the following central ideas about what it means to “be a woman”: to be affectionate/caring, companion, faithful, respectful; have dialogue, posture; does not prevent man from carrying out his will; it is not vulgar; it is not conflictual; it does not go out alone for leisure or sell itself for money; no gender swap. It was observed that most cases of gender violence were motivated by jealousy. Conclusion: These characteristics attributed to the female figure are a fertile ground for gender inequalities, as well as for violence against women, addressing women to the role of a docile, passive and submissive body. This view helps maintain the culture of men's domination over women.

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Men's involvement in Early Exclusive Breastfeeding (EEBF) - “a qualitative study of the causes of low men's involvement in early exclusive breast feeding in Nigeria”
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Background: It is believed that breast milk alone is all an infant need to survive. Out of the 6.9 million children under the age of five who were reported dead globally in 2011, a million lives would have been saved by efforts like exclusive breastfeeding. Although the rates of exclusive breastfeeding for the past two decades have been increasing, it is still a long road to achieving the 100% global target coverage recommended by UNICEF. In Nigeria, men's participation in exclusive breastfeeding is perceived to be lower than in other countries. This situation is assumed to hinder men's support for exclusive breastfeeding. Thus, this study aims to explore the factors responsible for low men involvement in exclusive breastfeeding. Method: A qualitative research approach was adopted to properly explore the attitudes, practices, and factors responsible for men’s low participation in Early Exclusive Breastfeeding (EEBF). Four (4) focus group discussions (FGDs) were carried out with thirty-two (n=32) men who were recent fathers aged 20 - 40 in four (4) states with each group comprised of 8 men using a purposive sampling method. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis. NVIVO software was used for coding and data management. Result: Findings showed that attitudes and cultural practices/beliefs influence men's decision to support or not support exclusive breastfeeding, limited men's knowledge and lack of access to exclusive breastfeeding information impede men's readiness to support their wives/partners in exclusive breastfeeding, and men's perception of exclusive breastfeeding as women's role (gender role) hinders men's contribution in exclusive breastfeeding. Conclusion: This study revealed that men's low involvement in exclusive breastfeeding is linked to attitudes and practices, knowledge limitation and lack of access to exclusive breastfeeding information, and gender perception of exclusive breastfeeding. Hence, this study recommends that exclusive breastfeeding interventions should target both men and women.

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Prevalence of congenital anomalies in newborns from a city in the southern region of Brazil
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Introduction and Objectives: Congenital anomalies are characterized by structural or functional changes that occur during intrauterine life and can be identified before or at birth, or later in life. Approximately 50% cannot be linked to a specific cause, however, known causes include: genetic, infectious, nutritional, environmental, multifactorial factors. An estimated that these anomalies represent 6% of births in the world and 0.7% in Brazil. The objective is to evaluate the epidemiological profile of congenital anomalies registered in the Live Birth Information System (SINASC) of the city of Campo Bom, localized of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Methods: In Brazil, the notification of congenital anomaly is performed in the SINASC. Annually, approximately 24,000 newborns are registered in Brazil with some congenital anomalies. The data were evaluated from January/2012 to August/2022 through quantitative analysis.
Results: In almost 10 years, 7.757 children were born in Campo Bom, of which 84 were diagnosed with congenital anomaly and of these 14 died. The information on congenital anomaly was blank and ignored at 11 and 16 times, respectively. Congenital anomalies with higher prevalence in the city are: unspecified polydactyly, other congenital deformities of the foot, unspecified hypospadias, unspecified congenital deformity of the foot, Down syndrome, other defects of upper limb reduction. Conclusion: The information regarding congenital anomalies is under reported, there is failure in the records, and the diagnosis at birth is quite heterogeneous in different regions of the country. It’s necessary to improve the records in the SINASC, strengthening the notification of these diseases to obtain more subsidies and improve the surveillance of congenital anomalies. In addition, we need to provide guidance on the measures to prevent these injuries, since 50% less can be prevented.

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Fetal mortality: the challenges of knowledge and intervention (FetRisks) - research protocol, São Paulo, Brazil
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Background: Fetal mortality is still insufficiently known, valued, and studied in different contexts.
Objectives: This is a study protocol designed to identify a large and innovative number of epidemiologic and biological risk factors (demographic, social and environmental, maternal infections, placental alterations and an angiogenic factors, gestational and fetal disorders, and prenatal care) and to understand their complex relationships, as well as factors related to fetal loss. Methods: This is a prospective case-control study with estimated 415 cases (stillbirths) and 415 controls (live-births) carried out in 15 public hospitals in São Paulo City, Brazil. Data is being collected for cases and controls from mother’s interviews, hospital records and antenatal cards. And from multiple genetic and serological analyses in samples of maternal and umbilical cord blood and the placenta. For a smaller number of cases traditional and non-invasive autopsies of the stillbirths are being performed and compared to imaging techniques. In
a subsample of 100 women additional interviews and psychometric scales are being performed.

Results: The COVID-19 pandemic had a high impact on health services and on the research activities, a team offered constant field support and supervision to reduce case losses and technical and scientific meetings were offered. Until Nov-2022 269 cases and 269 controls were enrolled and carried out interviews, representing 65% of the defined sample. Data from antenatal cards and medical charts are being extracted of cases and controls. Placentas were obtained for 262 cases and controls and 265 maternal blood samples of cases and controls collected, 22.6% of the fetuses were referred for autopsy, and 93 (93%) interviews carried out with bereaved mothers.

Conclusion: The results will enable us to develop multiple analyses of the complex relationships of social, environmental, biological risk factors and health services and participate in the efforts to reduce stillbirths and its impact.

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The impact of palivizumab reimbursement criteria on neonatal hospitalizations and drug prescriptions: an area-based cohort study from the Tuscany Region, Italy
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Background & objective: respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a leading cause of hospitalization in infants aged <2 years and palivizumab is a high-cost prophylaxis for RSV. In Italy reimbursement restrictions regarding palivizumab prophylaxis approved in 2016 have been revoked in 2017, restoring use in infants with Gestational Age (GA) >29 weeks. The study aimed to evaluate the impact of the 2016 restrictions (intervention) on RSV hospitalizations and palivizumab prescriptions for infants aged <2 years.

Methods: the study was funded by Tuscany Region. Four RSV epidemic seasons were considered: before-intervention (2015/2016), intervention (2016/2017) and after-revocation (2017/2019). For each season, all the Tuscany infants aged <2 years were retrospectively followed-up in administrative databases to evaluate the occurrence of a RSV infection-based hospitalization. Incidence rates (per 1,000 person-days) were calculated. Furthermore, palivizumab prescriptions were also evaluated.

Results: in a population of 274,810 infants aged <2 years, RSV hospitalizations were 1,210. In the intervention season, an increase in the incidence rate of RSV hospitalization and severe hospitalization were observed (before-intervention: 5.47 (95%CI 3.50-6.27) and 0.35 (95%CI 0.28-0.59); intervention: 7 (95%CI 6.7-7.91) and 1.46 (95%CI 1.32-1.9)); no differences in the distribution of the RSV hospitalizations and severe hospitalizations by GA were observed. In the after-revocation season no significant differences were observed in RSV incidence rate compared with the intervention season. Palivizumab prescriptions showed a reduction of 44% in the intervention season; in the after-revocation seasons prescriptions increased compared with the intervention season (+38%), but remained below the numbers registered in the before-intervention season (-23%).

Conclusion: several reasons may be associated with the GA-unrelated increase in the RSV hospitalization rates observed after the restrictions and the lack of further significant changes after their revocation, including an increased attention in notifying RSV. The restrictions were associated with a reduction in the number of palivizumab prescriptions even after their revocation.

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Malnutrition and anemia in children aged 6 to 59 months in the Autonomous Region of Principe and its relation to maternal health
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Introduction: In low-income countries, malnutrition, including anemia, is a major cause of morbidity among children. Undernutrition and anemia in children will affect their growth, physical and cognitive development later in life, with consequences that extend beyond the individual. An analysis of malnutrition and anemia among children aged 6 to 59 months in the Autonomous Region of Principe was conducted.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in August 2018 on 218 children aged 6 to 59 months who accessed to health care. Weight for height/length, weight for age, and height/length for age were used to measure nutritional status, and hemoglobin concentration was determined using a portable hemoglobin analyzer. First, uni- and bivariate analyses will be conducted, followed by multiple logistic regression models.

Conclusion: The prevalence of stunting was 3.7%, stunting 12.8%, low weight 6%, overweight 3.7% and obesity 0.9%. It was found that 83% of the children were anemic, with most cases being moderate to severe. Child anemia was significantly associated with fever in recent weeks (p=0.017 adjOR 4.6 IC 1.3-16.0) and the lack of sanitary facilities (p=0.05 adjOR 2.2 IC 1.0-4.8) and in children between 6-11 months (p=0.01 adjOR 8.5 IC 1.7-42.7) and 12-23 months (p=0.03 adjOR 3.3 IC 1.1-10.0) comparable with children aged 48-59 months. Wasting was more frequent in rural areas (p=0.013, OR=4.5 IC 1.2-16.6). Low birth weight was significantly associated with stunting (p=0.012, OR=3.9 IC 1.4-10.6) and low weight (p=0.001, OR=10.1 IC 3.0-33.7).

Conclusion: Anemia and stunting were most prevalent among children under two. The importance of vitamin supplementation at this stage is evident. Furthermore, the present study emphasizes the importance of maternal education in improving nutritional and anemia conditions. It also contributes to the development of strategies aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and improving health outcomes.

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Correlates of Adolescent Pregnancy in The Context Of COVID-19: A Community-Based Study in India
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Background and objective: Adolescent pregnancy is an important health indicator of the Sustainable Development Goals. In South Asia about one in five adolescent girls give birth before the age of 18 and in India, nine percent of 15-19 years old girls become pregnant each year. The aim of this study was to investigate the demographic, behavioural, social and external factors associated with adolescent pregnancy among girls aged 13–18 years in the state of Maharashtra, India.

Methods: Primary data from a cross-sectional study with adolescent girls aged 13 – 18 years in two regions in Maharashtra: around the city of Pune and rural villages of Sangli district was analysed. Quantitative data were collected face to face by trained local enumerators, and qualitative data were collected from seven in-depth interviews. Data analyses were done using StataMP 17 for descriptive, bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses.

Results: The final analysis was undertaken for 3049 respondents. At bivariable analysis, all variables except for participant’s higher secondary education were significantly associated with adolescent pregnancy. The final model in the multivariable analysis showed that participant’s age, marital status, number of sexual partners and COVID-19 related economic vulnerability increases the likelihood of adolescent pregnancy. Furthermore, predictors including residence in a rural location, participant’s education, female sibling and mother’s education decreases the likelihood of adolescent pregnancy. Thematic analysis of qualitative data revealed four potential channels linked with adolescent pregnancy: i) economic hardships and early marriage, ii) safety, social norms and early marriage, iii) social expectations and iv) lack of knowledge on contraceptives.

Conclusion: Demographic factors including age, place of residence, participant’s education, mother’s education, marital status and female sibling, behavioural factor including number of sexual partners and external factor including COVID-19 economic impact are important predictors of adolescent pregnancy in Maharashtra, India in the aftermath of COVID-19 pandemic.

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Impact of covid-19 pandemic on lifestyle habits and mental health
among Italian adolescents: Results from the coalescent (change among Italian adolescents) study

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Background and Aim: COVID-19 pandemic affected people's health in different ways. Our study aimed to investigate the impact of containment measures in a sample of Italian adolescents, two years after the beginning of the pandemic.

Methods: In collaboration with the Territorial School Office, we submitted an online survey to high school students in the province of Brescia (Northern Italy), investigating their change in food consumption habits and in physical and screen activities, sleep quality, psychological distress and smartphone addiction. The Smartphone Addiction Scale - Short Version and the Matthey Generic Mood Questionnaire were also part of the survey.

Results: We collected 1686 questionnaires, 48% male, 52% female, mean age 16 ± 1.5 y. Among respondents, 63% did not perceive a substantial change in their diet, 48% improved their physical activity level, 38% declared an increase in body weight, and 26% reported that they had improved their eating habits, while only 11% reported that these had worsened. Half of participants showed a presence of a psychological distress and 46% were smartphone addicted. Compared to pre-pandemic period, time spent on digital device increased a lot especially for studying purposes (54%) compared to entertainment (28%) or boredom (30%). The psychological distress was significantly higher only in case of increased time spent on digital device for studying purposes (56% vs 37% who declared unchanged time, p<0.0001). According to a multivariate logistic analysis presence of a psychological distress was associated with female gender (OR 4.5, p<0.0001), age (OR 1.1, p=0.001), sleep duration <8 hours (OR 1.8, p<0.0001), and presence of a psychological distress and 46% were smartphone addicted.

Conclusions: The findings highlighted slight changes in lifestyle behaviour, but a relevant presence of psychological distress and smartphone addiction. There is a need to understand how to promote good practices among young people, helping them to stay healthy after the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Adjusting protocol for outdoor food marketing exposure for piloting in serbian school’s neighborhood developed by working package six of the best remap joint action project

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Background and Aim: Exposure to food marketing not only increases food consumption but also has a significant impact on food choices in children and adolescents. At the same time, prevalence of overweight and obese individuals in this age group is constantly increasing, reaching epidemic proportions. Restricting the marketing of foods that promote unhealthy dietary habits to children and adolescents is the focus of public health action. The objective is to adjust the methodology for outdoor food marketing exposure in a school neighborhood developed by WP6 of the Best ReMap Joint Action Project for use in Serbia.

Methods: A cross-sectional design is proposed to capture outdoor advertisements within a 500 - meter radius around the school perimeter. The proposed items eligible to be registered as food marketing include billboards, posters, bus shelters, advertisements for services and products, and any logo or form of branding that is present, as well as any outdoor promotional material displayed including promotional flyers, branded furniture and/or fencing. Recording is performed using a smart phone camera. It is proposed to record all advertising in order to provide a measure of the proportion of food marketing within all marketing. Two schools are selected for piloting the protocol.

Results: Majority of schools is Serbia have distributive school kitchens. However, schools with less than 100 students according to the national regulation related to school size, are not obliged to have school kitchen. In those schools more than half of the children buy food in the school neighborhood so recording of fast-food outlets in school neighbourhoods is also needed.

Conclusion: Outdoor advertising around schools presents a potential frequent source of children’s exposure to unhealthy foods. Therefore, policy interventions to reduce exposure and regulate the content of outdoor food marketing near schools are needed.

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Preconception health in women of childbearing age and lifestyles

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Background: Daily lifestyles, including diet, BMI control, physical activity, smoking, alcohol and drugs play an important role in preconception health of women of childbearing age. The aim of this cross-sectional study is to describe, in the Italian context, the lifestyles of young women of childbearing age that may have an impact on preconception health.

Methods: From July 2020 until April 2021 an anonymous validated online questionnaire was administered to a sample of 340 women aged 18-25 years who were attending secondary grade schools and universities in Italy.

Results: In the previous 3 days, the wide majority of participants had at least one portion of pasta or rice (93.82%), bread (80.59%), meat (90.29%), fruit (81.76%), while less than half had fish (45.59%) or legumes (42.65%). 28.24% of the women was a smoker, in average 5.35 cigarettes/day (SD 3.33), and in average started smoking when aged 16.79 years (SD 2.25). 38.82% of women drank alcohol, more frequently wines and beer (71.88% and 69.53%, respectively), and mainly started drinking, particularly for cocktails, when aged 14-17 (63.57%). 18.53% of women used drugs, mostly marijuana (79.57%). Only 53.55% of women did physical activity, however 42.27% of the remaining had done it in the past. 69.03% of participants stopped doing physical activity due to a lack of time. A higher prevalence of alcohol drinkers was found among stressed women, compared to not stressed ones (41.79% vs 25%, p=0.015). Among most socially fulfilled women, compared to least ones, were found higher prevalences of overweight (18.75% vs 7 7.69%, p=0.016) and smoking (39.58% vs 21.43%, p=0.045).

Conclusion: To improve lifestyles of young women, it is crucial promoting policies to encourage healthy diets for improving fish and legumes intake, physical activity, mental health and personal fulfilment, as well as to raise awareness and discourage adolescents from unhealthy behaviours.

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Factors influencing the practice of breastfeeding among healthcare workers mothers

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Background: The benefits of breastfeeding concern both the health of the mother than that of her child, and are observed at short and long term, resulting in a reduction in infantile morbidity and mortality.WHO recommends exclusive maternal breastfeeding during the six first months of the baby life. However, breastfeeding rates are still below the desired expectation.

The aim of this study was to assess the perceptions of healthcare workers (HCW) regarding early weaning from breastfeeding and to study the factors associated with this practice.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of 2 months among HCW at the Farhat Hached teaching hospital who have at least one child under the age of five years. Early weaning was defined as the cessation of exclusive breastfeeding before the age of 3 months.

Results: A total of 100 women participated in this study. The mean age was 38±9.1 years. Nurses were the most represented occupational category (54%) with an average seniority of 9.919 years. Early weaning was reported in 58.3% of cases, imposed by obligations in 48.4% of cases. Satisfaction with the duration of breastfeeding was reported in 53% of cases. The main causes of early weaning were lack of sleep (53.3%), nervousness, stress and depression (40%) and lack of time (38.3%). After univariate analysis, only skin-to-skin contact was significantly associated with continued breastfeeding (p=0.001).

Conclusion: Promoting the continuity of breastfeeding for HCW mothers should be a priority for decision makers. Thus a cooperative attitude must be encouraged in the workplace, to promote breastfeeding practices.

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Perinatal anxiety and depression and birth-related post-traumatic

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stress disorder: Prevalence and determinants in a cohort of portuguese women

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Background: Perinatal anxiety, depression, and birth-related post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are important Public Health problems. Comorbidity of these disorders may occur, with preventable short and long-term burden for women, children and families. The post COVID-19 pandemic period represents an opportunity for the collection of updated and empirical data, and for fostering screening and follow-up practices on perinatal mental health.

Objectives: The aims of this study are to assess (a) the prevalence and determinants of clinically significant symptoms of anxiety and depression during the perinatal period and birth-related PTSD; (b) the prevalence and determinants of comorbid profiles.

Design and methods

This longitudinal study, starting in 2023, expects to recruit 321 women and assess them during the third pregnancy trimester and at 2, 5, and 12 months postpartum. Sociodemographic, psychological and obstetric/gynecologic data will be collected. Perinatal anxiety and depression symptoms will be measured using the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-S) and the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), respectively, and birth-related PTSD will be measured using the City Birth Trauma Scale (City BiTS). Prevalence data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and potential determinants of anxiety, depression, and birth-related PTSD will be determined using logistic regressions.

Conclusion: We expect this study to provide updated data on the (a) prevalence and determinants of anxiety, depression and birth-related PTSD; (b) comorbidity of symptoms of anxiety, depression and birth-related PTSD. Ultimately, the results can inform evidence-based decisions to improve perinatal mental healthcare policies and investments in mental health-friendly public policies.

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Prevalence and associated factors to cigarette smoking among school adolescents in tunisia, 2021

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A self-administered questionnaire was used and weighted prevalence estimates for cigarette smoking “at least once in a lifetime” were studied. Binary logistic regression model was used to assess associated factors and Adjusted Odds Ratios (AORs) were presented. The independent factors included were: sex, area of residence, private or public sector, alcohol and cannabis use, and being exposed to tobacco smoking in family and peer’s environment. CSRpro and STATA software were used for data entry and statistical analysis, respectively.

Results: Among 6,201 participants with a mean age of 16.8 years, 60.4% were girls; the prevalence of cigarette smoking was 24.75% 95% CI[23.24,26.32], significantly higher among boys (41.1% versus 14.2%, p-value<0.01). Univariate analysis revealed a significant difference in cigarette smoking by region(p-value<0.04). The highest prevalence of cigarette smoking was observed in the capital city. Cigarettes were perceived as easily accessible by less than a third of the students (38.46% of 20.94% of boys and girls respectively,p-value<0.04). In multivariable analysis, the only independently associated factor to this behaviour was male sex (AOR=1.50;15 – 1.99,p-value<0.03).

Conclusions: Our study revealed a high prevalence of smoking among students with male sex as an associated factor. Developing a healthy school environment and implementing school-based intervention programs are therefore, highly required.

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The epidemiological burden of pediatric metabolic syndrome in Europe: A systematic literature review

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Background and Objective: Metabolic syndrome (MetS) prevalence in children and adolescents is increasing, in parallel with the increasing trends in obesity rates. Consistent diagnostic criteria to define MetS are not available to date for pediatric population. There is common agreement that the main features defining MetS include disturbed glucose metabolism, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and obesity. However, settings of cut-off values are still heterogeneous in the pediatric population. Prevention and management of MetS consist in lifestyle modifications, behavioral interventions, pharmacological and surgical interventions as needed. Therefore, knowing the MetS epidemiological burden is necessary in order to identify adequate prevention strategies for this condition that, if not managed, can lead to important complications in adulthood.

Methods: A systematic literature review was performed querying two database (PubMed, Web of Science) from 2012 to 2022. All studies in English language, focused on the epidemiological burden of MetS in the pediatric population and conducted in Europe were included.

Results: Overall, 15 studies were included, conducted in 7 countries, in which Spain was highly represented (33.3%), followed by Italy, Slovakia, Poland and Romania (13.3% per country), Czech Republic, Lithuania (6.7% per country). It was described a MetS prevalence, according to International Diabetes Federation criteria, ranged from 1.4% to 55.8%. MetS was most represented in the 11-16 year age group, in males and in overweight/obese subjects.

Conclusions: MetS is a serious disorder associated with multiple diseased states. The definition and criteria for MetS in childhood remains uncertain to data. Obesity
Conclusion: Considering the mounting oral health needs in young children in potential impact of periodontal disease to an increase in the level of inflammatory health initiative. The results of recent studies conducted in Serbia indicate the prevention of premature birth as a most common adverse oral health in Serbian children -41.1% of children aged 36 to 71 months had early health initiative in Serbia. The recent studies showed a high prevalence of poor early childhood caries among children in Republic of Serbia.

Methods: Systematic integrative review includes research from the last 10 years, however, in order to prevent diseases of deciduous teeth, it is necessary for to emphasize on maintain the oral health of both, the future mother and her baby. During pregnancy, it is important to emphasis on maintain the oral health of both, the future mother and her baby. However, in order to prevent diseases of deciduous teeth, it is necessary for parents to get acquainted with the importance and ways of maintaining oral health in children from the earliest age.

Methods: Systematic integrative review includes research from the last 10 years, conducted at the Republic of Serbia. Review of scientific database PubMed, Scopus and Scholar, was done in order to determine key questions: level of oral health status, attitude and habits among pregnant women and prevalence of early childhood caries among children in Republic of Serbia.

Results: Latest research in Serbia population emphasize, need for maternal oral health initiative in Serbia. The recent studies showed a high prevalence of poor oral health in Serbian children -41.1% of children aged 36 to 71 months had early childhood caries, while in group of children aged 12-36 months was also high 13.4% (Markovic et al. 2020). Prevention of premature birth as a most common adverse pregnancy outcome should be one of the more important goals of maternal oral health initiative. The results of recent studies conducted in Serbia indicate the potential impact of periodontal disease to an increase in the level of inflammatory mediators, which are also biochemical labor markers (Perunovic et al. 2015).

Conclusion: Considering the mounting oral health needs in young children in Serbia, we truly believe maternal oral health is one of the key primary prevention agendas and we can join our efforts in achieving oral health equity in Serbia by developing this maternal oral health initiative.

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The association between lifetime history of drug use and experience of stillbirth among adult women in the united states: findings from the national health and nutrition examination survey 2009-2018

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Background: Stillbirth is a major health issue, but relatively little research has been conducted to determine whether drug use increases the risk of stillbirth. The objective of this cross-sectional study was to determine whether any history of drug use was associated with stillbirth in the United States. Effect modification by ethnicity was considered as a secondary objective.

Methods: Data were drawn from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey between 2009-2018 and included women between the ages of 20-59 years. Multivariate survey design-adjusted logistic regression was conducted. Effect modification by ethnicity was assessed using simple slopes analysis. Missing data were imputed using multiple imputation by chained equations.

Results: Among 6,045 participants, drug use was associated with higher odds of stillbirth after adjusting for confounding, but this was not statistically significant (OR 1.13, 95% CI 0.80;1.62). Among Hispanic women, drug use was associated with significantly lower odds of stillbirth (OR 0.54, 95% CI 0.23.0.84). No significant interactions with drug use were identified among other ethnicities.

Discussion

The primary analysis found no statistically significant association between drug use and stillbirth, but this relationship may be modified by ethnicity. The small number of events identified in the dataset likely explains the lack of statistical significance identified, and the unexpected findings among Hispanic women. Further exploration into this potential effect modification is warranted to ensure pregnant people who use drugs receive prenatal care that best meets their needs.

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Cannabis use in tunisian high school adolescents: medspad 2021

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Background and objectives: Cannabis use is wrongly deemed “safe” by teenagers worldwide, despite its increased tetrahydrocannabinoids content and its psychosocial and cognitive harmful effects. We aimed to estimate the prevalence of cannabis use, identify associated factors among Tunisian adolescents and assess the risk of problem cannabis use among users.

Methods: The 2021-Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (MedSPAD) is a national survey, targeting Tunisian high school adolescents in 1st and 2nd level of secondary education. Based on a self-administered questionnaire, adolescents were asked about their engagement in several risky behaviours including cannabis use. The 6-item Cannabis Abuse Screening Test (CAST) was intended for users to assess risk of problem cannabis use. Binary logistic regression was performed to identify associated factors to cannabis use and Adjusted Odds Ratios (AORs) were presented with 95% confidence intervals (CI). Cspotro and STATA software were used for data entry and analysis respectively.

Results: Among 6,201 participants (girls: 60.4%), weignted lifetime prevalence of cannabis use was 7.9% 95% CI [7.0, 8.9], significantly higher among boys (16.1 % Vs. 2.5 %, p<10-4). Early initiation (at 13 or younger) was reported by 8.6% of users. Multivariate analysis showed that cannabis use was more prevalent in Tunis district, the capital city (p=0.04), and significantly associated to alcohol, tobacco and E-cigarettes use (OR of 6.2, 4.2 and 2.6 respectively, p<10-3). Absenteism for non-medical reasons and nights spent away from home were also independent factors significantly associated with cannabis use (p<10-3). The CAST indicated a high risk of cannabis-use-related problems in 67.2% of respondents.

Conclusions: Cannabis use becomes a real threat to Tunisian adolescents’ mental health. High risk of cannabis-use-related problems in 67.2% of respondents. Further exploration into this potential effect modification is warranted to ensure pregnant people who use drugs receive prenatal care that best meets their needs.

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Human milk banks during covid-19 pandemic

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Prevalence of micronutrient deficiency in Brazilian pregnant women

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Background and objective: The promotion of breastfeeding, recommended by UNICEF and WHO, is an important health goal for Public Health. Human breast milk provides optimal nutrition for preterm infants and prevents various diseases. In Italy, the 41 donated human milk banks (Banche del Latte Umano Donato BLUD) offer a service that aims to select, collect, store and distribute donated human milk to be used for specific medical needs in the event of prematurity or critical issues. In this project we report data regarding the donation of human milk and the implications and limitations related to the COVID-19 epidemic in the Province of Padua.

Methods: Veneto Regional Council established the Regional Network of 5 BLUDs currently active in the Neonatologies of Padua, Treviso, Verona, Vicenza and Cittadella involving all birth points of the Region according to the Hub and Spoke model. In all birth points the donors are selected according to specific certified protocols in which women's clinical history (including COVID19), infectious disease tests and thorough analysis of the milk are taken into consideration in compliance with the Ministerial Guidelines.

Results: The Italian BLUDs have provided, even during the pandemic, an efficient and safe service guaranteeing the usefulness and quality of the service. In the past year, in Cittadella (nearly 1000 births per year) 66 mothers have donated their milk, providing a total of 110 liters of milk for 500 in term newborns and 36 premature infants.

Conclusion: This project highlights the capacity of human milk banks to surmount the difficulties given by COVID-19 pandemic. It also states the importance of specific protocols issued by the Italian National Health System and the Italian Association of Donated Human Milk Banks that continue to monitor the appropriateness and management of BLUDs in Neonatal Intensive Care and Neonatology promoting the donation culture.

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Knowledge of adolescents about contraceptive methods and prevention of sexually transmitted infections

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Prenatal care for women in drug abuse in the context of primary health care in the Brazilian healthcare system

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Objectives: To analyze the actions of primary health care in the Brazilian healthcare system regarding the approach on the drug abuse use during pregnancy. It also aims at analyzing the approach of health professionals, the interdisciplinary articulation and the activation of the intersectorial network and the health care network.

Methodology: The study is an integrative literature review whose sample was chosen based on the combination of descriptors in health sciences (decs): “prenatal” and “substance use disorders”. The search was carried out in the virtual health library (vh) and scientific electronic library online (scielo). Selection criteria: publication year from 2006 to 2021, based on the national primary care policy (pnab) launching year; publications in portuguese, english and spanish. Exclusion criteria: duplicate results and publications that did not address the reality of Brazilian services.

Results: This study consisted on the characterization and categorization of fifteen publications on prenatal care and substance use disorders. From the publications selected for research, two categories emerged: perceptions and practices of pregnant and postpartum drug abusers regarding the services provided and analysis of professional practices and services based on information from pregnant and postpartum drug abusers. This analysis showed that the biomedical aspects outweigh the social aspects in prenatal consultations performed by health professionals and that the moralizing actions of drug abuse persist in health services on women.

Conclusions: The logic of fetal care and biomedical actions are still very frequent when it comes to the nursing professional, who is the protagonist in prenatal care. It is observed that there is a lack of intersectorial articulation that encompasses other knowledge and other professionals; a greater approximation to the territory is necessary, as well as a greater and better multiprofessional articulation within the family health strategy (esf) in Brazil.

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Background and Objective: Developing countries are presently witnessing a great burden of rapid aging followed by losing the social values of older adults due to age-related cognitive impairment as well as rising depression levels. This study was designed to assess the cognitive impairment and depression status among elderly adults of Bangladesh, and to identify the predictors of depression.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional survey among randomly selected 200 older adults aged between 60-80 years residing in some old homes in Dhaka district, Bangladesh. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews while Cognitive function and level of depression were assessed by applying the Standardized Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS).

Results: Among all the respondents, the majority (81.5%) were staying in old homes for 1-5 years. Mostly (91.0%) had difficulties with vision, 40.7% had difficulties with hearing and 19.6% had difficulties in moving around. The MMSE test revealed that 43% had moderate cognitive impairment, 36% had mild and 19.5% were found normal while more than half (56%) had severe depression. Significant cognitive impairment was found among the illiterate respondents who did not have any family care support. In addition, higher educated respondents were found to have more severe depression (OR/p=6.33/0.01; CI: 2.36-16.96). Furthermore, severely depressed respondents had more severe cognitive impairment (COR/p=0.33/0.01). Functional disabilities were also a greater concern for cognitive impairment and depression.

Conclusion: An increasing number of old home residents are suffering from significant mental disorders while there is no mental health support in the elderly care homes in Bangladesh. Finally, there is a great need to develop packages and programs of mental health care for senior citizens and their caregivers residing in old homes, which can be scaled up across the country's mixed healthcare delivery system.

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The relationship among social contact pattern, crowded living space and the anxiety level of young adults in Hong Kong during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background: Young adults in Hong Kong, especially those who live in crowded living spaces, are at risk of anxiety during the pandemic. The social contact patterns of young adults have been greatly affected by the implementation of social distancing measures which can possibly affect their anxiety levels. This study aimed to investigate the effect of social contact patterns on buffering the negative effect of crowded living environment on anxiety level as well as the relationship between social contact pattern and anxiety level of young adults in Hong Kong. Methods: Participants were asked to complete the online questionnaire, including demographic information, self-developed social network survey, living environment, items related to the susceptibility and severity of COVID-19 and DASS21 (anxiety sub-scale). Results: To this end, 427 participants were included in the study. A significant association between crowded living environment and anxiety level was showed (P=0.009), as well as the positive effects of non-physical contact (β=0.418, p<0.001), physical contact (β=0.257, p=0.015) and closed contact (β=-0.576, p=0.001) on the anxiety level of young adults. A significant buffering effect of social contact patterns on the association between moderate (β=-0.120, p=0.005), highly crowded living environment (β=0.307, p=0.001), and anxiety level is observed. Conclusions: Social contact patterns have a positive impact on reducing the anxiety level of young adults in Hong Kong and it can act as a buffer for people living in highly dense environments who have a higher anxiety level.

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Physical Distancing and Mental Well-Being in Youth Population of Portugal and Brazil during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: Physical distancing is a conflict of physical contact and crowded environment. However, the impact of crowded living spaces and physical contact on mental well-being and anxiety among young adults is not well understood. The aim of the study was to understand the association between physical contact, crowded living environment and mental well-being among young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey involving 427 participants, aged between 18-25 years, was conducted in Portugal and Brazil. Participants were asked to rate their level of contact with others, crowded living environment, and their experience of anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: The results showed a significant negative association between physical contact and anxiety level (β=-0.418, p<0.001). Moreover, a positive association was found between crowded living environment and anxiety level (β=0.307, p<0.001). The results also indicated that the interaction between physical contact and crowded living environment had a significant effect on anxiety level (β=-0.576, p=0.001).

Conclusion: The study results highlight the importance of maintaining physical contact and reducing crowded living environments to maintain mental well-being among young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic.
The COVID-19 pandemic may affect youth’s physical and mental well-being, partially because of the countries’ rules to contain the virus from spreading. However, there is still uncertainty about the impact of physical distancing on youth’s mental health, and it is estimated that the prevalence of feeling agitated, anxious, down, sad, or low mood (FNF) due to physical distance measures and verify which factors are associated with young Portuguese and Brazilian people. Methods: We used cross-sectional data from the instrument “COVID-19 Barometer: Social Opinion” in Portugal (March 2020 and September 2021) and from “COVID-19 Social Thermometer” in Brazil (August 2020 to April 2021); these surveys included data regarding the health and socioeconomic impact on the population. The health and sociodemographic variables of the two countries were summarized as absolute and relative frequencies. A multivariable logistic regression model was fit by country to estimate the relation between FNF and selected variables of interest.

Results: Approximately 36% of the sample studied reported anxiety, agitation, sadness, or low mood almost every day in Portugal and 52% in Brazil due to physical distancing. In Portugal, having more than two comorbidities represented a greater chance of experiencing FNF every day or almost every day (odds ratio [OR] = 1.19 [1.22–1.87]) than those without comorbidities. In contrast, having a university education level represented a protector factor (OR = 0.76 [0.67–0.88]). In Brazil, being unemployed increased the chance of FNF compared to students (OR = 11.2). Conclusions: Physical distancing measures have impacted the mental well-being of the young population in Portugal and Brazil. The countries must make a quick effort to attend to and protect young people’s well-being and mental health in the changing context of the current pandemic.

Eating patterns according to NOVA classification and mental health: COVID inconfidentes population survey
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Background and Objective: Psychological disorders are one of the major health problems worldwide, not being determined solely by intrinsic factors. Our aim was to evaluate how the different types of food consumption, are associated with the presence of symptoms of depression during the COVID-19 pandemic, in Brazilian adults. Methods: Cross-sectional study from a population-based survey, with face-to-face interviews, in Ouro Preto and Mariana, based on stratified and conglomerate sampling in three stages. Food consumption was assessed by a food frequency questionnaire and categorized by NOVA in fresh/minimally processed (FMP) foods, and ultra-processed foods (UPF), by the weekly consumption. Thus, four types of food consumption were evaluated: i) Low consumption of UPF and FMP (used as reference); ii) High consumption of UPF and FMP; iii) High consumption of UPF and low consumption of FMP; iv) Low consumption of UPF and high consumption of FMP. The presence of depression symptoms was measured by the patient health questionnaire-9 scale, validated, and categorized into absence or presence of depression symptoms. We used prevalence ratio (PR) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI) by Poisson regression to verify the association tested, adjusted by gender, age, medical diagnosis of anxiety disorder or depression, family income and marital status, selected by a directed acyclic graph. Results: Among the participants, 51.1% were female and aged between 35 to 59 years (45.9%). About 15.6% presented symptoms of depression. From the four types of food consumption, it was observed the high consumption of both categories, was associated with a higher PR for the occurrence of symptoms of depression (PR: 2.53; 95% CI: 1.63 - 3.92). Conclusions: The consumption of ultra-processed foods represents an important part of the world food supply. There is a need for the reformulation of public policies that consider the processing extent and purpose on human health.

Adverse perinatal outcomes among Aboriginal women with mental health disorders
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Background and Objective: Maternal mental disorders are implicated in a range of adverse perinatal outcomes, although few studies have examined these links among Australian Aboriginal populations. We aimed to evaluate the association between maternal mental disorders and key adverse perinatal outcomes among Aboriginal neonates.

Methods: We used whole population-based linked data to conduct a retrospective cohort study (N=38,592) using all Western Australia singleton Aboriginal births (1990–2015). Maternal mental disorders were identified based on the International Classification of Diseases codes and grouped into six broad diagnostic categories (severe mental disorder, common mental disorder, personality disorder, substance use disorder, and all other adulthood- and childhood-onset mental disorders). Perinatal outcomes evaluated included preterm birth, small for gestational age, perinatal death, major birth defect, fetal distress, low birth weight, and low Apgar score. We employed log-binomial/Poisson models to calculate risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Results: After adjustment for sociodemographic factors and pre-existing medical conditions, having a maternal mental disorder (within the five years prior to birth) was associated with adverse perinatal outcomes, with RRs (95% CIs) ranging from 1.26 (1.17, 1.36) for fetal distress to 2.00 (1.87, 2.15) for low birth weight. We found similar associations between each maternal mental disorder category and birth outcome, with slightly stronger associations for maternal mental disorders within the year prior to birth and for substance use disorder. The strongest association was found between maternal substance use disorder within the year prior to birth and low birth weight (RR=2.34, 95% CI: 2.16, 2.53).

Conclusions: This large population-based study demonstrated an increased risk of preterm birth, low birthweight, perinatal mortality, and other adverse outcomes among births to Aboriginal women with mental disorders. Holistic perinatal care, treatment, and support for women with mental disorders may reduce adverse outcomes among Aboriginal births.

The mediating effect of internet addiction on the relationship between exposure to extra familial violence and sleep disorder among youth
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Background and Objective: Recent researches showed short and long term deleterious consequences of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on mental as well as physical health. Sleep disorder is one of the harmful well-known ACEs outcomes that should be considered. The real knowledge gap consists in the mechanisms by which ACEs lead to sleep disorders later on in life. Specifically, we aimed at investigating the mediating role of internet addiction in the link between exposure to extra familial ACEs and sleep disorders among schooled adolescents in Gafsa city (Tunisia).

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study, in February 2020, including youth registered in all secondary schools of Gafsa city. Sleep disorders were evaluated via the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, internet addiction via the Internet Addiction Test and Social ACEs via the Adverse Childhood Experiences-International Questionnaire.

Results: Overall 650 schooled youth were initially included. Among them, 414 returned the questionnaire (response rate=63.7%). Girls represented 63% of the studied population. Social violence exposure was higher in males (91.9% vs 79.6%, p<0.002). The majority of students (76.8%) revealed being victim of community violence. Peer violence was reported by 57.1% of adolescents. Sleep disorders were more prevalent among females (95.4% vs 91%, p=0.001). Males presented highest rates of internet addiction (82.9% vs 78.3%, p=0.001). We found a statistically significant partial mediation effect by internet addiction for social ACEs as the exposure variables and sleep disturbances as the outcome variable (p=0.005, % mediated =28.7%).

Conclusions: Our study is the first in Tunisia and in the Arab countries to demonstrate the role of internet addiction in the association between social ACEs and sleep disorders.

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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic may affect youth’s physical and mental well-being, partially because of the countries’ rules to contain the virus from spreading. However, there is still uncertainty about the impact of physical distancing on youth’s mental health, and purpose on human health.

Methods: We used whole population-based linked data to conduct a retrospective cohort study (N=38,592) using all Western Australia singleton Aboriginal births (1990–2015). Maternal mental disorders were identified based on the International Classification of Diseases codes and grouped into six broad diagnostic categories (severe mental disorder, common mental disorder, personality disorder, substance use disorder, and all other adulthood- and childhood-onset mental disorders). Perinatal outcomes evaluated included preterm birth, small for gestational age, perinatal death, major birth defect, fetal distress, low birth weight, and low Apgar score. We employed log-binomial/Poisson models to calculate risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Results: After adjustment for sociodemographic factors and pre-existing medical conditions, having a maternal mental disorder (within the five years prior to birth) was associated with adverse perinatal outcomes, with RRs (95% CIs) ranging from 1.26 (1.17, 1.36) for fetal distress to 2.00 (1.87, 2.15) for low birth weight. We found similar associations between each maternal mental disorder category and birth outcome, with slightly stronger associations for maternal mental disorders within the year prior to birth and for substance use disorder. The strongest association was found between maternal substance use disorder within the year prior to birth and low birth weight (RR=2.34, 95% CI: 2.16, 2.53).

Conclusions: This large population-based study demonstrated an increased risk of preterm birth, low birthweight, perinatal mortality, and other adverse outcomes among births to Aboriginal women with mental disorders. Holistic perinatal care, treatment, and support for women with mental disorders may reduce adverse outcomes among Aboriginal births.
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Purpose: The COVID-19 pandemic increased the burden of mental disorders worldwide. Peru has been one of the countries most affected by COVID-19, yet its impact on Peruvians’ mental health remains unknown. We aimed to estimate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence and treatment of depressive symptoms using nationally representative surveys in Peru.

Methods: We carried out a time series cross-sectional analysis based on the National Demographic and Health Survey of Peru, collected using a complex sampling design. The patient health questionnaire-9 was used to measure mild (0-3 points), moderate (4-10 points) and severe (11+ points) depression. The participants were men and women aged 15 years and older, living in urban and rural areas of all regions of Peru. The main statistical analysis used Newey-West standard errors, taking into account that each year of the evaluation was divided into four measures (quarter measure).

Results: We included 259,516 participants. An average quarterly increase of 0.17% (95%CI: 0.03%-0.32%) in the prevalence of moderate depressive symptoms was identified after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The percentage of cases treated for mild depressive symptoms increased quarterly by an average of 0.46% (95%CI: 0.20%-0.71%) after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusions: In Peru, increases in the prevalence of moderate depressive symptoms and the proportion of cases treated with mild depressive symptoms were found after the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, this is a precedent for future research assessing the prevalence of depression and the proportion of cases receiving treatment during the pandemic and post-pandemic years.

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Mental well-being of COVID-19 survivors in Karachi, Pakistan: an exploratory case study
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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has affected every individual’s mental well-being. It is estimated that the burden of mental health issues will increase globally during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a dearth of literature on the mental well-being of COVID-19 survivors in the Pakistani population. Hence, this study explores the experiences of survivors, family caregivers, and healthcare providers regarding the mental well-being and healthcare needs of the COVID-19 survivors in communities of Central Karachi, Pakistan.

Methods: The exploratory case study design was used in the context of the population of Ayesha Manzil and Karimabad, areas in central Karachi. Through the snowball sampling technique, those adult survivors who quarantined themselves at home were included. Family caregivers of survivors and healthcare providers of area were also interviewed to triangulate the study. In-depth and key informants interviews were used to study the mental well-being of survivors during the illness. For analysis, thematic analysis method was used.

Results: The key effects on COVID-19 survivors mental well-being, coping strategies, and the response of healthcare providers were identified through six themes which include self-acceptance of life changes, personal growth, purpose in life, relationship with others, autonomy, and environmental mastery. The study’s findings also indicate a non-availability of public-funded mental health services.

The presence of any such facility in the area may help COVID survivors to mitigate the negative consequences of quarantine and isolation.

Conclusions: Study Findings explicitly concluded that COVID survivors of central Karachi have suffered from negative mental well-being. The study suggests initiating community-based mental health services and programs to cope with negative mental well-being. In addition, training LHW and CHW for barefoot counseling for COVID patients are recommended. Moreover, training all general practitioners in mental health, which will Result in early diagnosis of survivors mental well-being issues and reduces the countries mental health burden.

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Nutritional interventions for the prevention of cognitive deterioration in patients with mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer’s disease: a network meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials
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Background and Objective: As ageing of the population accelerates, cognitive impairment, in the form of conditions such as Alzheimers disease (AD) and mild cognitive impairment (MCI), is an important public health issue that has drawn a lot of attention. Nutritional intervention is a promising non-pharmacological therapy for cognitive dysfunction, but it is unclear which type of nutritional intervention is the best. This study involved a systematic review and network meta-analysis (NMA) to inform clinical practice by comparing different nutritional interventions.

Methods: A pair-wise and network meta-analysis were adopted to analyse the intervention effectiveness according to direct and indirect evidence. In this study, 11 comparative nutritional interventions, which were: multi-ingredient (such as omega-3 fatty acid with antioxidant) nutrition, omega-3 fatty acid, vitamin B complex, vitamin E complex, Vitamin D, minerals, chemical compounds, dietary interventions, triglycerides, coenzyme Q, Chinese herbs, and a placebo group, were included. The mini mental state examination (MMSE) was the primary outcome and the cognitive subscale of the AD assessment scale (ADAS-cog) was the secondary outcome.

Results: Fifty-one trials were included, in which 8,420 people took part in the study. For the primary outcome, 39 trials were eligible, which involved 6,698 participants. Our NMA analysis indicated that multi-ingredient nutrition (standardised mean difference (SMD) = 1.30, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.43, 2.30) was statistically superior to placebo, and this finding was confirmed through the application of pair-wise meta-analysis (SMD = 0.45, 95%CI = 0.14, 0.77). The subgroup analysis indicated that multi-ingredient nutrition (SMD = 1.30, 95%CI = 0.64, 2.0) was superior to placebo as measured by MMSE in the MCI group. In the AD group, no potentially promising intervention was identified.

Conclusions: Our study concluded that multi-ingredient supplementation might be the most effective nutritional intervention to prevent cognitive decline among patients with cognitive impairment, especially those with MCI.

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Work life balance and its association with job satisfaction among government medical officers in Ampara district
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Introduction: The medical profession is a noble profession and it is a stressful job as well. Doctors experience extreme physical or mental tiredness due to their extended working hours, night shifts, increased workload, on-call duty, and less flexibility at work, which eventually significantly impacts their Work Life Balance (WLB) and Job Satisfaction (JS). Prevalence and relationship study about WLB and JS among medical officers has not been undertaken in the Sri Lankan context. This study focused on describing the prevalence of WLB and its relationship with JS among government medical officers in the Ampara district. Objectives: To describe the levels of WLB and JS, their association and the impact of WLB on JS among government medical officers in Ampara district.

Methods: A descriptive cross sectional study was performed among 424 government medical officers working in hospitals using a stratified random sampling technique. A pre-tested and self-administered questionnaire was used and data were analyzed using SPSS. Pearson’s correlation coefficient, linear regression, and chi-square tests were deployed to examine the relationship between WLB and JS. Results/analysis: Out of 366 respondents, 66.1% and 17.8% of medical officers were having moderate and high levels of WLB respectively. Whereas 60.7% and 23.5% had moderate and high levels of JS respectively. WLB showed a significant association with and impact on JS.

Conclusions: This study provided a good understanding regarding the prevalence of the WLB and JS among government medical officers in Ampara district, Sri Lanka. A significant proportion of medical officers (66.1%) with a moderate level of WLB are at risk of developing low satisfaction in the future and significantly low prevalence of WLB and JS would affect the performance, well-being, patient care, and satisfaction if proper policies and programs are not incorporated. Good WLB and JS are important for medical officers to enhance the quality of life and quality of care.

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Integration of peer-support groups into public AOD treatment
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Background and Objective: Research suggests peer-support groups can amplify and extend treatment effects and enhance long-term recovery from Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) problems. However, the benefit of peer-support at different
Background and Objective: Many young adults have experiences with loneliness. The COVID-19 pandemic increased the number of lonely young adults. Loneliness is related to poor mental and physical health outcomes. In this study we set out to discover how young adults cope with loneliness. They were asked to share their personal experiences with loneliness and discuss what they learned from these. The research question of this study is ‘what do emerging adults need in order to not feel lonely?’ Methods: In depth interviews with University students, aged between 20 and 26 years were conducted (N=39; participants; N=31 interviews). Diversity within the sample was attempted through variation in study background, gender and ethnicity. Participants did not have to self-identify as being lonely at the time of the interview. An open, inductive approach was used for analysis. Results: All participants mentioned experiences with loneliness. There is great variety in length and intensity of these experiences. In order to not feel lonely, participants mentioned inter- and intra-individual factors. Regarding inter-individual factors, participants need functional, available social networks in which the ‘inter-circle’ is essential for not feeling lonely. They need to make active efforts to be in contact with their social network. Regarding intra-individual factors, participants mentioned they need realistic expectations about others and they need to know and accept themselves. Conclusions: Results are in line with coping theory. Loneliness is addressed in two ways. First, by making active efforts to have and maintain a functional, available network. Second, by cognitive efforts in which young adults learn and accept themselves and learn to formulate realistic expectations about others, making network. Second, by cognitive efforts in which young adults learn and accept ways. First, by making active efforts to have and maintain a functional, available social network. Participants mentioned they need realistic expectations about others and they need to be in contact with their social network. Regarding intra-individual factors, participants need functional, available social networks in which they need to know and accept themselves.

Effectiveness of a structured training program on mentoring and mental well-being for officers and instructors in the Indian Air Force

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The study is aimed to access the relation of Core-Self Evaluation and Academic Burnout among university students. Four Hundred and Sixty students (N=460) with age 18-32 including both undergraduate and postgraduate and male and female students. They were assessed using the Core-Self Evaluation Scale (CSES) (Judge et al.,2003), the Copenhagen Inventory (CBI) proposed by Kristensen et al. (2005) and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) (Diener E,1984). Convenient sampling technique was used to examine the relation between core-self evaluation and academic burnout, mediating role of life satisfaction and the existence of difference of experiencing life satisfaction by males and females. Results indicate that significant and negative relation between core-self evaluation and academic burnout. A partial mediating role of life satisfaction is also observed. Also, a significant difference in experiencing life satisfaction among the two gender is also seen by the results.

Influence of core-self evaluation on academic burnout among Pakistani university students: mediating role of life satisfaction

Dur Tariq1

‘Pakistan

The study was conducted at the University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands. A sample of 365 Pakistani university students (209 males; 156 females) aged between 18-30 were recruited and information for costs incurred over the previous 3 months was captured. Data analysis was performed on 97 participants recruited in March and April 2019 (52 males; 45 females). Our study found that 51% of the participants were unemployed, 9% had formal employment and 24% had informal employment. Eighteen percent (18%) of participants walked to the clinic (mean duration 34 minutes (SD 51)) and 82% used public transport (mean duration 62 minutes (SD 48)); mean cost 1.54 (SD 1.54) USD per visit, range (0.41 USD to 10.95 USD)). Thirty-five percent (35%) of participants were asked to buy medication at least once during the preceding 3 months (cost 6.77 (SD 6.61) USD). Furthermore, 18.3% reported job loss, 18.3% reported dropping out of school; 4.6% separated from their spouses and 30.3% reported stigma or depressed mood because of their illness. With the majority of Malawians living below the poverty line, the Findings from the study require an urgent need for interventions to reduce the costs and burden on people living with mental illnesses.

The cost of mental illness for patients attending the outpatient department at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital, Blantyre

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Mental disorders contribute to 20% of all cases seen at primary health facilities in Malawi. Despite this, the governments budgetary allocation for mental health services is only 1% of the total annual health budget. In spite of global studies showing the cost (direct and indirect) of mental illnesses to be high, the Malawian context, no data exists on the cost of mental disorders incurred by individual patients. Therefore, we conducted a retrospective cross-sectional study to establish the cost of living with mental illness for outpatients at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital, Blantyre. Patients with an established mental illness were recruited and information for costs incurred over the previous 3 months was captured. Data analysis was performed on 97 participants recruited in March and April 2019 (52 males; 45 females). Our study found that 51% of the participants were unemployed, 9% had formal employment and 24% had informal employment. Eighteen percent (18%) of participants walked to the clinic (mean duration 74 minutes (SD 51)) and 82% used public transport (mean duration 62 minutes (SD 48)); mean cost 1.54 (SD 1.54) USD per visit, range, (0.41 USD to 10.95 USD)). Thirty-five percent (35%) of participants were asked to buy medication at least once during the preceding 3 months (mean cost 6.77 (SD 6.61) USD). Furthermore, 18.3% reported job loss, 18.3% reported dropping out of school; 4.6% separated from their spouses and 30.3% reported stigma or depressed mood because of their illness. With the majority of Malawians living below the poverty line, the Findings from the study require an urgent need for interventions to reduce the costs and burden on people living with mental illnesses.

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Fear of cancer recurrence and its predictive factors in Moroccan cancer survivors
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Background and Objectives: Cancer is a real public health problem worldwide as well as in Morocco. Advances in cancer diagnosis and treatment methods have increased the number of cancer survivors. However, the psychological and mental health care of cancer survivors in Morocco remains understudied, and often underestimated by the health system. Our study aims to assess the fear of cancer recurrence and its associated sociodemographic and clinical factors in cancer survivors.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among a population of (n = 200) patients followed at the oncology and hematology hospital of the university hospital center Mohammed V, Marrakech, Morocco. The data collection instrument consists of standardized scales validated and translated into dialectic Arabic.

Results: The main results we obtained from this study indicated that 51% of the patients present a clinical level of fear of cancer recurrence, 33% of the patients suffer from the anxiety disorder and 21.5% suffer from depression. Significant inter-correlations have been revealed between fear of cancer recurrence, anxiety disorders, and depressive disorders.

Conclusions: At the end of this study, important recommendations were made to improve the conditions of care for the mental health of cancer survivors. In particular, the establishment of programs and protocols for psychological care.

Keywords: cancer survivors, anxiety, depression, fear of cancer recurrence.
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Can interventions to improve social wellbeing reduce health care utilisation? A systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background: Social wellbeing is associated with health risks and excessive health care use. Identifying individuals at risk for poor social wellbeing and providing them with social care may improve their wellbeing, and also reduce costs from unnecessary health care utilisation. Psychosocial interventions have been suggested to contribute to decreased health care use, however, such evidence has not been systematically quantified or synthesized.

Objective: To systematically examine and meta-analyze all available evidence on the effect of psychosocial interventions on health care utilization.

Methods: The databases Medline, Embase, PsycInfo, CINAHL, Cochrane and Scopus were searched in May 2021. Studies were included if they were randomised controlled trials that reported on health care utilisation and social wellbeing outcomes. A multi-level meta-analysis was used to derive pooled effects of interventions. Sub-group analyses examined participant- and intervention-level characteristics associated with intervention effects. Findings: Twenty-nine studies were included from 14,622 citations; 25 were eligible for meta-analysis.

Data were analysed across 6357 participants, including older adults, post-natal women, people with chronic illnesses and caregivers. The overall effect was in favor of the intervention group, with 28% reduction in health care utilization [OR = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.68, 0.76]. A sustained reduction in inpatient care was observed for 6-12 months post-intervention.

Conclusions: There is evidence that psychosocial interventions have the potential to reduce the burden on the health care system. Participant and intervention delivery characteristics, as well as intervention duration, could potentially affect outcomes and should be considered when designing and implementing future interventions.
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How is the association of childcare attendance in the first five years of life with psychological wellbeing between 11-17 years confounded by socioeconomic position?
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Background and Objective: UNESCO and other organisations have outlined the importance of early childcare for children’s psychological wellbeing. We aimed to investigate how the age of starting and the intensity of formal childcare in under-5s were associated with self-esteem trajectories between 11 and 17 years and life satisfaction at 11 and 14 years.

Methods: Data from 5484 children from the UK Millennium Cohort Study were used. Childcare intensity (no childcare, part-time and full-time) and age of starting (0-1, 1-3, and 4-5 years) were measured between birth and 5 years. Self-esteem was self-reported at 11, 14 and 17 years, life satisfaction at 11 and 14 years. Ordered and binary logistic regressions were used to analyse the association between childcare and life satisfaction, and multilevel logistic models to analyse the association between childcare and self-esteem. To understand the confounding by socio-economic position, models were first analysed unadjusted and then adjusted for socio-economic position, demographic information, maternal mental health and temperament.

Results: Most results were null. In unadjusted analyses, later age of starting was consistently associated with lower odds of good life satisfaction (e.g., OR = 0.79 for children who started childcare aged 3-5 years compared to < 1 year). However, upon adjustment for family socio-economic position, effect sizes attenuated and became null (OR = 1.01). Childcare estimates were confounded as children from a lower socio-economic position started childcare later and had lower odds of good psychological wellbeing. Further investigation revealed that income was the SEP measure that confounded the association the most. The adjustments for demographic information, maternal mental health and child temperament did not alter the unadjusted estimates.

Conclusions: We find limited evidence that childcare is related to life satisfaction. Evidence that children who start childcare later might have worse psychological wellbeing is likely due to positive confounding by socio-economic position.
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Evaluation of the National Suicide Prevention program and its association with suicide mortality in Chile
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Objectives: To analyze the association between the implementation of the national suicide prevention program (NSPP) and mortality from this cause in Chile.

Methods: An exploratory longitudinal observational analytical study was carried out. Indicators regarding its implementation were requested from all the country’s regional government agencies in charge of the NSPP, and the statistical association between the decrease in suicide mortality and its degree of implementation was analyzed, comparing mortality in the six years prior to the program with the subsequent six years.

Results: Chile experienced a statistically significant decrease in the suicide mortality rate after starting the NSPP (from 13.98 to 11.58 per 100000 inhabitants older than 10 years), however, it could not be correlated with the implementation of the program (r =0.18; p=0.52), probably because most of the NSPP components failed to be fully installed (average national implementation of 36.6%).

Conclusions: The decrease in the suicide mortality rate in Chile seems to be due to factors unrelated to the implementation of the NSPP, which has also been insufficient. It is necessary to explore these factors in depth as well as to identify the causes that have interfered with a complete implementation of the program.
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Schizophrenia’s patient journey: a participatory model
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Background and Objective: Schizophrenia, a severe mental disorder, in up to 60% of cases has a variable but chronic course, worsening quality of life and psychosocial functioning. In response to its complexity, a two-year project was built to design a schizophrenia patient journey, including care and disease management in the whole path towards recovery. This survey-based study aims to share evidence-based information and real-world experiences, examining patients’ needs during their care path, and identifying gaps and areas for improvement.

Methods: Three most significant steps in the journey of a patient with schizophrenia were defined: early diagnosis, management of the acute phase, long-term management. Physicians, patients as experts by experience and caregivers were involved in the surveys, to establish current best practices in the management of schizophrenia by Departments of Mental Health (MHD). For
Quality of life among the partners of the TBI survivors

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Introduction: Traumatic brain injury can significantly change among partners in several functions of their life. Unexpected role changes can arise suddenly without preparation; this may be temporary or ever permanent. This indicates significant impact on partner’s quality of life. Hence, current study aimed to measure the quality of life among partners of TBI survivors.

Methodology: The study adopted descriptive research design; data was collected from 43 spouses at the time of admission and follow up after 3months. Semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the patient and spouse’s demographic details. WHOQOL was administered to measure the quality of life at the time of discharge and during the follow up. Data was analysed by using R software.

Results: 7(17.5%) male spouses and 33(82.5) female spouses had participated in the study. The Results Findings identified significant differences in physical health (pre 35.89±8.99 and post 43.91±7.16) ≤ 0.001. Environmental support was statistically significant differences ≤ 0.042 (pre 52.79±9.80 and post 56.09±7.03). However, there is no statistically significant differences were not observed in the domains of social support and psychological health domains.

Conclusions: The study concludes timely surgical interventions and long-term psychosocial intervention can improve the quality of life of the partners of the TBI survivors. Keywords: TBI partners, QOL

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Assessing the acceptability of group model building as a method of engaging people with lived experience of mental ill-health and recovery

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Background and Objectives: In Australia, the Royal Commission into Victoria’s Mental Health System identified a complex and fragmented system ill-equipped to address the needs of people living with mental illness or psychological distress, along with their families, carers and supporters (1, 2). To begin to address these systemic failings, recommendations included calls for co-designed systems-level innovations responsive to the voice of those with lived-experience (3, 4). Group model building (GMB) is a participatory systems-based approach to enhance problem understanding, increase engagement and co-design systemic solutions.

This research aimed to assess the usefulness and acceptability of GMB as a process for co-design within the mental health sector and provide clear translation of the methodologies.

Methods: A scoping review on participatory methods used within mental health services informed the co-design approach. Focus groups and GMB workshops with health service lived-experience workforce, clinicians, and other healthcare workers were run to identify person-centred growth-oriented language to be used, acceptability of existing GMB Methods, and the co-creation of adaptations to improve efficacy as a methodological approach.

Results: Person-centred growth-oriented language identified and adopted into vocabulary. A co-created systems approach for stakeholder engagement tailored to the context of mental health services.

Conclusions: This research seeks to elevate people with lived experience to transform mental health services from within, delivering an evidence based, person-centred and co-designed approach to mental health service improvement.
This co-created systems approach for stakeholder engagement will be piloted with an acute mental health inpatient unit to ascertain and foster a shared understanding of the problem scenario and identify contextually relevant and sustainable intervention strategies.

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The relationship between the strength of atheistic and theistic beliefs and risky drug use: a public health issue
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Introduction: Religiousness has been pointed out in the public health literature as a protective factor for drug use, as religiosity increases, drug consumption decreases. However, such an interpretation may not include other variables such as the type of religion, levels of religiosity and strength of belief. Belief strength refers to how and to what extent a persons belief system is well established and active in his/her life and worldview. Regardless of being theistic or atheistic, belief strength has been negatively correlated to depression and anxiety, and positively to quality of life. However, public health studies on risk and protective factors for drug use neglect the variable “belief strength”. Therefore, this research investigated such dimensions in theistic and atheist people as a risk or protective factor for the consumption of alcohol and other drugs. Methods: The study was conducted online in Brazil, with adults aged 18 years or older. We used the ASSIST, AUDIT and Fargestom scales to assess patterns of drug use and scales to assess degrees of religiosity (Centrality of Religiosity Scale) and atheism (Dimensions of Secularity scale). Results/Discussion: 5,256 people participated in the study, including atheists, agnostics, Evangelicals, Umbandists, Catholics, esotericists, spiritualists, Buddhists and people who declared themselves not to be adherent to any religion, but to believe in a superior power/a God. The types of drugs and more frequent consumption patterns in these religious or non-religious groups are presented. The results are compared with those from studies in other areas of health, in which a curvilinear relationship emerged. The association between drug use patterns and secular social variables such as participation in voluntary work (compared to attendance at religious services) are discussed. In addition, we discuss the differences among men, women and the LGBTQ population in drug consumption patterns.

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Socioeconomic and transcultural determinants of mental health in medical students of four countries
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Background and Objective: Medical students experience poorer psychological well-being than age-matched individuals. Social determinants and cultural factors influence an individuals health. The association between social determinants and the mental health of medical students is poorly understood. This study aims to compare the association of stress, anxiety, and depression in medical students with different social determinants and cultures from four countries, Czechia, Iran, Kenya, and Venezuela.

Methods: An online cross-sectional survey was implemented in the spring of 2022. The levels of anxiety, stress, and depression were assessed using the validated psychiatric questionnaire DASS 21.

Results: In total, 2033 medical students were evaluated, with a median age of 23.0 and 64.8% were female. By country, 1127 were from Cechia, 391 from Venezuela, 331 from Iran, and 184 from Kenya. The prevalence of high-level symptoms was: stress 56.2% (mild to moderate [M-M] 32.7% and severe to extremely severe [S-E] 23.5%), anxiety 57.8% (M-M 29.8%, and S-E 28.0%), and depression 60.8% (M-M 32.5% and S-E 28.3%). The prevalence of high stress and anxiety levels were higher in females than in males (p < 0.001). Subjects with low socioeconomic status, low personal budget, and poor involvement in social life presented higher levels of stress, anxiety, and depression than those in the higher categories (p < 0.001). The prevalence of S-E stress was higher in Venezuela (26.6%) and Iran (24.2%); S-E depression was higher in Iran (37.5%) and Cechia (28.2%); and the prevalence of anxiety was similar among countries.

Conclusions: The prevalence of high levels of stress, anxiety, and depression in medical students affected more than half of the subjects, and about a quarter of the total experienced severe symptoms. Students with low social determinants presented higher symptoms than students with higher levels, and this association was different across countries.

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Physical activity and workers’ quality of life during the COVID-19 pandemic: a possible strategy to deal with emotional exhaustion
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Background and Objective: Working life is a delicate balance between demands and abilities to meet them. Challenges exceeding individual resources can affect both job performance and the overall workers’ Quality of Life (QoL). Assuming Emotional Exhaustion (EE) acting as a mediator, our aim was to assess the role of Physical Activity (PA), number of diseases, and some work-related factors (workload (WL), Job insecurity (JI), and autonomy (JA)) in modulating workers’ QoL. Methods: A web survey was administered in July 2021 to 650 Italian workers. A series of regressions were carried out to test the role of EE as mediator between socio-demographic (Sex, Age, n of diseases), lifestyle (Smoking habit, PA level), and work-related factors (WL, JI, JA, and Classification) and the four domains of QoL defined by the WHO (physical, psychological, social relationships, and environmental).

Results: The response rate was 51.1% (21-63 yrs., 66% males, 79% white-collars, 76% providing a complete report). Concerning the physical domain, WL (B=0.42, 95% CI. (0.331, 0.509), p<0.0001) and medium-to-high PA level (B=-0.11, 95% CI. (-0.213, -0.012), p<0.029) significantly affected EE, which had a negative relationship with QoL (B=-0.48, 95% CI. (-0.580, -0.380), p<0.0001). We observed a full mediation for WL while PA still maintained a positive impact on QoL (B=0.11, 95% CI. (0.023, 0.198), p<0.014). EE did not mediate the negative effect of diseases (B=-0.32, 95% CI. (-0.400, -0.231), p<0.001) and JI (B = -0.14, 95% CI. (-0.232, -0.054), p<0.002) on QoL. PA seemed to not affect the remaining QoL domains. Conclusions: EE is a core component of burnout syndrome, a condition that, although being a widely discussed issue in modern societies, is still not recognised clinically. The suggested possible role of PA in reducing EE and improving workers’ QoL, at least physically, could be worthy of attention in defining strategies to promote workers’ well-being.

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Exploring the impact of task shifting to widen access to treatment for depression for patients with non-communicable-disease and depression multimorbidity on health workers in South Asia
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Background and Objective: Low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) are experiencing growing demand for non-communicable disease and mental health healthcare services yet face a persistent shortage in access to specialist health workers (SHWs) in these services. Task shifting is an approach used to address this gap in service provision in which specific healthcare tasks are shifted to larger cadres of non-specialist health workers, including lay health workers (NSHWs) with SHWs potentially taking on supervisory roles. Previous evaluative studies have demonstrated that task shifting is both clinically and economically effective, however the impact of task shifting on NSHWs is not fully understood. This information is important given health workers are a key resource in addressing the growing gap in healthcare provision in LMICs. Understanding what challenges and benefits health workers encounter when engaging in task shifting will contribute...
to accommodating their likely support needs when implementing future task shifting initiatives. Using a feasibility trial evaluating the effectiveness of a brief talking therapy for depression as an exemplar, the aim of this study is to explore how diabetic health workers in publicly funded diabetic healthcare services in Bangladesh and Pakistan experience delivering a mental health intervention for patients with diabetes and depression multimorbidity. Methods: Using grounded theory methodology, we will make field observations and interview diabetic health workers trained in delivering culturally adapted behavioural activation about their experiences of integrating mental healthcare into their usual practice. Recruitment to the study will begin in December 2022 and continue until theoretical saturation is reached.

Results: We will present preliminary findings contributing towards the development of an explanatory theory about how mental health task shifting impacts on diabetic health workers in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

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Neighborhood deprivation and aging sexual minority people's mental health
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Background and Objective: Previous studies have explored the impact of interpersonal level factors on sexual minority people’s mental health outcomes. Even though increased number of studies are discussing sexual minority aging and mental health, the importance of neighborhood level factors has not been discussed extensively. Hence, the current study examined how neighborhood social and material deprivation levels contribute to aging sexual minority people’s depression.

Methods: The current study used the baseline data of the Canadian longitudinal study on aging ( CLSA) in order to conduct a series of regression analyses. The Canadian urban environmental health research consortium (CUNAE) data was also linked to the CLSA data to investigate the relationship between sexual minority identity and depression while considering the role of neighborhood deprivation. 48,792 adults, over the age of 45, were included in the analyses (47,792 heterosexual, 760 homosexual, and 240 bisexual adults). Each model had a moderator (material or social deprivation) to explore the neighborhood deprivation’s influence. Analyses were stratified by gender and age was included as a control variable.

Results: The results indicate that lesbian identity and neighborhood material deprivation levels contribute to aging lesbian adults’ depression levels when compared to their heterosexual and bisexual counterparts. For aging men, bisexuality and neighborhood material deprivation influenced aging bisexual men’s depression levels when they are compared to aging heterosexual and gay men.

Conclusions: The current study shows that neighborhood material deprivation level significantly contributes to aging sexual minority people’s mental health outcomes. Such results point to the need of community level services for aging sexual minority adults, especially for those residing in materially deprived neighborhoods. Further efforts to develop intervention strategies to serve this vulnerable population would elicit positive aging experiences for aging sexual minority people.

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Depression in healthcare workers in Czechia during COVID-19 pandemic
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Background and Objective: Health care workers were at risk for poor mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic. We investigated whether they experienced a change in the occurrence of depression and associated factors.

Methods: Data comes from the COVID-19 Health care workers (HEROES) Study. The baseline wave 0 in Czechia was conducted in June 2020 (n=1,778) followed by wave 1 in spring 2021 (n=1,840). Depression was defined as ≥ 10 points on the Patient Health Questionnaire. Logistic regression estimated odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) for the association of participants’ individual and work-related characteristics, simultaneously entered into the model, with depression.

Results: In wave 1, 11% of the participants had depression, while 22% had depression in wave 1. Irrespective of wave, depression was associated with stress (OR 4.38; 95% CI 3.25-5.95), physical illness (OR 1.5; 95% CI 1.14-1.97), contact with COVID patients (OR 1.53; 95% CI 1.04-2.25), necessity to prioritize patients (OR 1.90; 95% CI 1.34-2.68), stigmatization (OR 1.64; 95% CI 1.25, 2.17), and experience of death due to COVID (OR 1.46; 95% CI 1.06-2.00). Lower odds of depression were predicted by resilience (OR 0.52; 95% CI 0.26-0.40), male gender (OR 0.62; 95% CI 0.44-0.86), sufficient personal protective equipment (OR 0.72; 95% CI 0.54-0.95), trust in management (OR 0.65; 95% CI 0.45-0.94), and professions of physician (OR 0.51; 95% CI 0.31-0.84) and nurse (OR 0.48; 95% CI 0.26-0.80) when compared to working in management. Age, education, informal daily caregiving, support from loved ones, work sector, and change in work tasks were not associated with depression.

Conclusions: The occurrence of depression in health care workers in Czechia has doubled during the pandemic. Both individual and work-related factors seem to have played a role.

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The moderating effect of socio-demographic variables on the ‘character-strengths’ of rural frontline workers: a formative study in India
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Introduction: Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), who deliver village-level primary healthcare in India, experience substantial work-stress due to the ‘emotional labor’ contributed by the interplay between personal (domestic) and workplace factors. Negotiation with work-stress tends to involve, among others, personal attributes, or ‘character-strengths’ as termed in the positive psychology literature. Little is known about the background variables that influence the expression and usage of these strengths. We aim to explore the moderating effects of specific socio-demographic variables on the character-strengths of ASHAs, to inform designing of an intervention to address their work-stress.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in rural Madhya Pradesh (central India) to assess the self-reported ‘character-strengths’ of ASHAs (N=274) using a 24-item vignette-based six-point Likert measure, ‘Self-Perceived Strengths’ (Mehrotra et al, 2015). Secondary analysis using descriptive and two-tailed unpaired t tests explored the relationships between socio-demographic variables (e.g., ASHA’s age and work experience in years; number of family members; monthly household income and number of close friends) and mean scores of individual strengths.

Results: The strengths of “persistence” and “gratitude” showed significant differences in mean scores by age-groups, with greater expression in older (>33-year-old) ASHAs. Between ASHAs with different levels of work experience, “spirituality” and “close and loving relationships” showed a significant difference in means, with greater expression among more experienced ASHAs (>10 years). Concerning monthly household income, “practicality and far-sightedness” showed a significant difference in means, with greater expression in ASHAs with lesser incomes (<600). No strength showed significantly different expressions between ASHAs having varying number of family members or close friends. Discussion: Self-perception of character-strengths is culture-dependent and moderated by varied socio-demographic characteristics. Interventions aiming to reduce work stress among ASHAs (and similar frontline workers) by leveraging character-strengths should consider a contextualization of their strategies for optimal absorption by individuals having different underlying socio-demographic moderators.

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Depression, anxiety, and quality of life of Afghan women under the Taliban Government
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Background: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), depression is a common mental health illness that is characterized by a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest. The present study examined the association of two mental health variables (i.e., depression, anxiety) with quality of life (QoL), and the socio-demographic characteristics of Afghan women living under the rule of Taliban government in Afghanistan. Methods: A cross-sectional study was administered across major provinces of Afghanistan (Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kabul, and Samangan). Logistic regression models were used to examine the association of depression, anxiety with QoL and socio-demographic characteristics among women (N=465).

Results: The prevalence of depression symptoms were 80.6%, and mild to
Study conditions and university students’ mental health 20 months after the COVID-19 outbreak in Germany - Results from a cross-sectional study
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Background and Objective: University students are generally vulnerable to mental health problems. This vulnerability was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic as students experienced restrictions in public and academic life. The aim of this study was (1) to describe students’ perception of study conditions, (2) to identify study conditions that may be associated with symptoms of anxiety and depression, and (3) to analyse the use of counselling services at universities during the pandemic.

Methods: The cross-sectional COVID-19 German Student Well-being Study (C19 GSWS) was conducted at five universities in Germany in autumn 2021 (N=7,267). Descriptive analyses were performed to describe students’ perceived study conditions, self-rated mental health and counselling utilisation patterns. Additionally, linear regression models were applied to analyse the associations between study conditions and mental health outcomes.

Results: More than one third of the students felt burdened by their study conditions: 44.1% indicated that they were less aware of what was expected of them in their study modules during the pandemic and 39.6% reported that their workload had significantly increased since the first COVID-19 outbreak. A total of 42.4% of university students reported feeling down, depressed, or hopeless and 44.5% that they felt nervous, anxious or ‘on edge’ several days per week. Higher academic stress and dissatisfaction were associated with depressive symptoms and anxiety. Only 7.1% indicated that they had utilised counselling services. Those who had more likely to be female, enrolled in a Bachelor’s programme, and had more than one reason for utilisation.

Conclusions: Our research underlines the need for universities to review their study conditions and to provide targeted counselling services and intervention strategies to promote students’ mental well-being.

Comprehensive mental health needs assessment study: the case of Slovenia
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Background and Objective: Needs assessment is important especially during the times of change within the health care system, aiming to prepare good evaluation and valuable implementation of practices that best suit the people in need. It is also an important factor within a continuous process of quality improvement. In order to address the needs comprehensively the aim of the study was to assess them from different perspectives.

Methods: At the systemic level the Delphi study (with 49 stakeholders: service providers, decision-makers and service users) was carried out. Individual needs of people with mental health problems were assessed using Camberwell needs assessment tool by professionals (206 patients participated) and through measuring patient experiences within newly developed mental health centres (64 patients participated).

Results: The major needs recognized at the systemic level are the needs for companionship and peer support; continuous implementation of destigmatization campaigns; continuous training, supervision and connected work among all professionals and in all sectors within each service; accommodation facilities with different levels of support; needs for strengthening the network of day-care centres. According to professionals one third of the patients are dealing with the needs about self-care, intimate relationship and company. Around half of the patients feel psychological distress and have the needs in physical health, on daytime activities and needs information on condition and treatment. The majority of patients have reported that they can manage their mental health problem better than before joining the treatment. The needs for quality and patient-centred care were addressed. The treatment timeframe is a potential unmet need since a quarter of patients reported to have mental health problems for more than three years before seeking professional help.

Conclusions: Future qualitative needs assessment is vital to address the problems of help seeking as well stigma from patients’ as well as professionals’ perspective.

Comprehensive mental health needs assessment study: the case of Slovenia
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Methods: At the systemic level the Delphi study (with 49 stakeholders: service providers, decision-makers and service users) was carried out. Individual needs

Multidimensional and intergenerational impact of severe mental health conditions
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Background: Severe Mental Health Conditions (SMHCs) affect multiple generations although this is poorly studied. The aim of this study was to investigate the intergenerational and multidimensional impacts of SMHD in rural Ethiopia.

Methods: This comparative study was nested within an existing population-based cohort study. We collected data from a total of 5762 family members of 532 households (266 households with at least one family member with SMHCs and 266 sex and age-matched mentally well controls from the neighborhood) in 2019. The main outcomes were multidimensional poverty, mortality, food insecurity, and family satisfaction. Findings: Multidimensional poverty Index was higher
in the households of persons with SMHCs (74.44%) than in the comparison households (38.35%). School attendance was lower in children of people with SMHCs (63.28%) than in children of the comparisons (78.08%). The median years of schooling were also lower among children of people with SMHCs than the controls. This lower attendance was also true among siblings of people with SMD (35.52%) than the comparisons (49.33%). Over the course of 20 years, family members who have a person with SMHCs in their household had a 23% increased risk of death compared to family members who did not have a person with SMHCs in their household. Severe food insecurity was also higher in the SMHCs households (20.68%) than in the comparison (13.53%) while family satisfaction was lower. Interpretation: Families of people with SMHCs experience pervasive multidimensional and intergenerational impacts. Interventions should consider the broader family social and healthcare needs of the broader family.

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**Self-reported knowledge and confidence of clinical associates in South Africa in providing mental health services**

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Background and Objective: COVID-19 has exacerbated the pre-existing mental health pandemic globally. Additional human resources will be needed to provide mental health services. Clinical associates, the mid-level medical worker cadre in South Africa (SA), could potentially be used to deliver these services as similar cadres have been used elsewhere in Africa. The study aimed to determine the self-reported knowledge and confidence of clinical associates in providing mental health services.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of clinical associates was conducted between December 2021 and July 2022. The questionnaire was finalised after expert validation and cognitive interview processes. The link to the electronic (Qualtrics) questionnaire was distributed to all clinical associates that could be reached using alumni databases and social media. Data was imported into Stata v17 for analysis.

Results: Of the 209 clinical associates included in the analysis, 205 (98.1%) indicated they had training on management of patients with mental illness during their clinical associate undergraduate degree and 192 (91.9%) indicated they had a mental health rotation. Approximately one-tenth of participants (10.7%) had some additional mental health training after qualifying. Most participants rated their knowledge of various mental disorders that are considered important in the SA context as ‘good’ or ‘excellent’ with the only exception being attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (29.5%). Only 43.2% of participants felt ‘quite confident’ or ‘very confident’ in carrying out a mental health examination. Most participants rated their knowledge of suicide risk (59.0%), the aggressive patient (55.6%) and the confused patient (66.3%) as ‘good’ or ‘excellent’ though fewer participants felt ‘quite confident’ or ‘very confident’ to manage patients presenting with suicide risk (44.9%), aggression (46.9%) and confusion (53.1%).

Conclusions: Clinical associates have a contribution to make in mental health service provision based on their existing mental health knowledge but this may need to be supplemented by additional practical training.

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**Healthcare workers’ emotions, perceived stressors, and coping strategies at workplace during the COVID-19 pandemic in Palestine**

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Background: Evidence about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Palestinian healthcare professionals is lacking and has been disregarded during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to describe Palestinian healthcare workers (HCWs) emotions and factors causing stress, and factors used to reduce the stress experienced at the workplace and to examine the relation between HCWs level of stress and their coping strategies and motivational factors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A self-reported online survey was completed by 506 doctors and nurses working in healthcare facilities that provide COVID-19 care. Descriptive statistics, bivariate, and multivariate regression models were developed to adjust for the association between HCWs coping and motivation factors with HCWs perceived stressors.

Results: The findings showed that 24.1% of the participants had a high-stress level, and 25.7% had a low level of stress. The participant’s main coping strategy was avoidance and the key emotional factor was the ethical and professional obligation to continue working. A major cause of their stress was their personal safety and having the COVID-19 infection. Findings showed a positive association between stress and the younger age of participants, with physicians being less stressed than nurses. Furthermore, there was a significant positive correlation between stress scoring and coping strategies scoring but not with motivation score.

Conclusions: This study shows that Palestinian healthcare workers experienced emotional turmoil during the COVID-19 pandemic. These results indicate the necessity of providing supervision, psychological counseling and intervention to professional healthcare workers who work directly with COVID-19 patients in health settings during the current pandemic or in the event of future outbreaks. Policymakers and managers must also conduct training and provide interventions on how to cope with stress in pandemics, in order to assist HCWs in developing their adaptive coping strategies and increase their motivation.

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**Loneliness in emerging adulthood: a qualitative study using cultural probes and in-depth interviews**

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Background: Loneliness has become a great public health concern in the Western world. Most vulnerable to loneliness are emerging adults. Prolonged loneliness in emerging adults is associated with poor mental health such as symptoms of depression and anxiety that may have negative implications for health and well-being in later life. Aim: To explore and gain a better understanding of how prolonged loneliness is experienced and coped with in the everyday life of emerging adults.

Methods: The study is a thematic analysis of qualitative data consisting of cultural probes and in-depth interviews. Participants were recruited through targeted advertising on social media. Over a week, participants aged 18-25 completed a cultural probe that included open and evocative activities for them to delve into in their own time thereby contributing to depicting their story about loneliness in everyday life. After reviews of the cultural probes, in-depth interviews were conducted. The interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim.

Results: Participants were 21 emerging adults (mean age 21.3), three men and 18 women. Except for one, they all completed cultural probes that were returned prior to the interview and used as a starting point for conversation. At present (December 2022), the coding of the transcribed interviews has been completed and thematic analysis is underway. The final Results will be presented at the conference. Perspectives: A wider understanding of emerging adults’ lived experiences with prolonged loneliness can contribute to new perspectives on the reasons underlying loneliness. The material from the cultural probes are strong testimonies and formed the basis for creating a travelling exhibition to set the stage for dialogue. The exhibition is currently traveling around various cultural- and educational venues in Denmark. Going forward, the study can contribute as a direct voice of emerging adults when developing interventions aimed at reducing loneliness.

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**Association between physical and mental illness comorbidity, self-harm repetition and highly lethal self-harm acts: a mixed methods study among individuals with frequent self-harm episodes**

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Background: Research has indicated an increased risk of self-harm repetition and suicide among individuals with frequent self-harm episodes. Co-occurring physical and mental illness further increases the risk of self-harm and suicide. However, the association between this co-occurrence and frequent self-harm episodes is not well understood. We examined the profile of individuals with
frequent self-harm episodes and the association between physical and mental illness comorbidity, self-harm repetition and highly lethal self-harm acts. Methods: The study included consecutive patients with five or more self-harm presentations to Emergency Departments across three general hospitals in the Republic of Ireland. The study included file reviews (n=183) and semi-structured interviews (n=56). Multivariate logistic regression models were used to test the association between sociodemographic and the comorbidity variables and the self-harm acts. Thematic analysis was applied to identify themes related to the comorbidity and frequent self-harm repetition. Findings: Most of the participants were female (59.6%), single (56.1%) and unemployed (57.4%). The predominant current self-harm method was drug overdose (60%). Almost 90% of the participants had history of a mental or behavioural disorder, and 56.8% had recent physical illness. The most common psychiatric diagnoses were alcohol use disorders (51.1%), borderline personality disorder (44.0%), and major depressive disorder (37.8%). Male gender (OR=2.89) and alcohol abuse (OR=2.64) were associated with highly lethal self-harm acts. Major qualitative themes were a) the functional meaning of self-harm b) self-harm comorbidity c) family psychiatric history and d) contacts with mental health services. Participants described experiencing an uncontrollable self-harm urge, and self-harm was referred to as a way to get relief from emotional pain or self-punishment to cope with anger and stressors.

Conclusions: Physical and mental illness comorbidity was high among the participants. The mental and physical illness comorbidity of these patients should be addressed via a biopsychosocial assessment and subsequent interventions.

Evaluation of COVID-19 mental health and child welfare supports at the under one sky friendship centre in New Brunswick, Canada
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Background: In response to COVID-19, the Under One Sky Friendship Centre (UOS) rapidly launched two new initiatives aimed at mitigating the increasing social isolation and mental health decline evident among its clients. These initiatives provide professional counselling and nursing outreach informed by traditional knowledge and values to urban Indigenous families in New Brunswick Canada and together form the Sakalalamsowak (feeling strong within myself) Family Success Program. This presentation will highlight a systematic, community-driven evaluation of the Sakalalamsowak program. Objectives 1) Co-develop community-academic research relationships between UOS and the University of New Brunswick 2) Identify program outcomes informed by the perspectives of community members who access or will potentially access this program 3) Evaluate the program with an aim to provide data for iterative improvements and to advocate for ongoing funding

Methods: A community-based participatory action research methodology was used to prioritize community input and involvement in all aspects of the project. Evaluation outcomes and indicators were identified through a series of team meetings that included practitioners, organizational leaders, and academic researchers. Data were collected through individual interviews and an electronic survey that was developed for this project.

Results: Findings indicate that the program promotes a successful life trajectory, rather than just dealing with crises; transformed participants’ needs with culturally grounded and safe service; enabled adherence to services; created a positive impact on participants’ wellbeing; provided flexible, reliable and culturally-safe care; and addressed systemic and cultural barriers effectively. However, low participation rates in data collection activities indicate a need to improve our approach and continue collecting and analyzing evaluation data.

Conclusions: The Sakalalamsowak Family Success Program met client needs and had a dramatic impact on family wellbeing in several cases. However, further research is needed to improve confidence in validity of findings and to better understand medium to long term impacts.

Perception level of public health professionals regarding mental health and illness
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Background: Mental health, therefore, is an integral part of human health and well-being. Mental illness constitutes four of the ten most common causes of the worldwide burden of disease, yet it remains low on the agenda of policymakers, particularly in developing countries like Bangladesh. This study aimed to assess the perception of public health professionals regarding mental health and illness. Methodology: This study was a cross-sectional study using a quantitative approach and a non-probability convenient sampling technique. Both males and females having at least six months of total working experience in the public health sector were the inclusion criteria. Perceived Stigma Questionnaire (PSQ) scale was used to measure level of perception and stigma.

Results: The majority of the respondent reported peace of mind is called mental health. They also expressed there is no health without mental health. Few of them have no idea about this, they just read books and papers about it, but they don’t have any practical knowledge regarding mental health. Among all the respondents, 16.7% respondents had some training, and 52.1% respondents had no education on mental health. The majority (68.8%) strongly agreed that mental illness could happen to anybody. On the other hand, around 33% of respondents stated females are more likely to have a mental illness than males, whereas 18% of respondents disagreed with this statement.

Conclusions: Addressing stigma is one of the directions that need importance to improve mental health and mental health care mainly because the rejecting behaviour of others may bring more significant disadvantage to the afflicted individuals than the mental condition itself. There is a paucity of studies on this particular research area, and it is believed that even this small-scale study can point toward a direction for future wide-scale investigations and intervention research in mental health.

Factors associated with low workplace wellbeing in Hong Kong
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Exploring diffusion and spillover effects of an evidence-based mental health intervention among peers and caregivers of youth in rural regions of Sierra Leone

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Background: Given the large mental health treatment gap in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), harnessing the naturalistic processes of diffusion-the untargeted and unplanned spread of new practices across networks-and spillover-the phenomenon of beneficial effects among nonparticipants-could shed light on the wider benefits of evidence-based mental health interventions in LMICs, including Sierra Leone. This study explored potential diffusion and spillover effects of an evidence-based mental health intervention- the Youth Readiness Intervention (YRI)- among peers and cohabitating caregivers of Sierra Leonean youth (aged 18-30) who participated in the intervention.

Methods: We recruited index participants who had completed the YRI delivered within entrepreneurship training (N=165) and control index participants (N=165). Index participants nominated three of their closest peers and one primary cohabitating caregiver. Nominated peers (N=879) and caregivers (N=284) were recruited and enrolled into this study. Sub-samples of caregivers, index participants, and peers were selected to participate in 20 key informant interviews, 11 dyadic interviews, and two focus group discussions (N=16), respectively. Qualitative data was analyzed using grounded theory. Multivariate regression analysis compared YRI knowledge levels among YRI participants’ peers relative to control participants’ peers.

Results: Qualitative analysis indicated that spillover effects occurred among caregivers, via improvements in sense of well-being, household dynamics, and caregiving burden. Qualitative analysis supported diffusion of several YRI components among peers, particularly progressive muscle relaxation and diaphragmatic breathing. Sharing occurred mostly via verbal explanation or demonstration with same-aged peers. Regression analysis indicated that YRI participants’ peers (β>0.02, p<0.05) demonstrated significantly greater YRI knowledge compared to control participants’ peers.

Conclusion: Diffusion and spillover of evidence-based interventions can occur naturally in a post-conflict, LMIC setting. Disseminating evidence highlighting the wider societal benefits of evidence-based mental health interventions to key stakeholders and policy-makers in LMICs could help increase investments in scaling up services.
Male victims of intimate partner violence in Greece during the COVID-19 pandemic: prevalence and risk factors

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Background: Male victimization is neglected both in research and policy. Social stereotypes serve as a barrier in prevention and efficient management of the problem. The current study aimed at exploring the manifestation of violence against male and the factors associated with its occurrence, in a country with the lowest gender equality score among EU member states (based on EIGE index).

Methodology: Non-random sampling survey was carried out on a sample of 211 men, aged 18 and over, residents of rural and urban areas of one prefecture of Greece. The profile of the male victims of partner abuse, the level of mental resilience, the frequency of victimization and the response strategies were studied.

Results: Most subjects reported experience of psychological and socioeconomic abuse (24.2% physical, 18.0% sexual 74.7% psychological, 58.1% socioeconomic). Resilience had weak to moderate association with victimization. The age, duration of the relationship in years and monthly salary had negative association with the victimization. The higher the educational level and the professional achievement of individuals, the higher the frequency of victimization. Single and divorced individuals were more victimized than married individuals and those in a relationship. Income and educational inequalities between participants and their partners were not correlated with the frequency of victimization. Most subjects chose the strategy of direct confrontation when victimized (35.6%), whereas few chose to report their abuse to the authorities (3.2%).

Conclusions: Psychological and socioeconomic victimization by intimate partners is prevalent among men. Certain socioeconomic characteristics could distinguish males most at risk. Further research is needed to understand and tackle the phenomenon.

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Determining associations between co-use of tobacco & cannabis products and mental/behavioral health outcomes: a narrative literature analysis

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Studies suggest that co-use of tobacco and cannabis, which is highly prevalent among cannabis users, has detrimental effects on user mental health and public health. Thus, we reviewed extant literature to determine associations between co-use of tobacco and cannabis on mental and behavioral health outcomes such as depression.

We conducted a narrative literature review of manuscripts published between 2007-2022. Using two Boolean search terms, we performed a literature search across 4 databases (PubMed, Embase, PsycINFO, and Web of Science). TM reviewed the titles and abstracts for relevance to the topic. Abstracts that were not obviously relevant were discussed by the three investigators and included or excluded based on consensus. Data were extracted from the included manuscripts, including study design, population, sample size, measures of cannabis and tobacco use, and mental and behavioral health outcomes.

From 19,153 literature search results across four databases, 31 articles are relevant to the narrative literature analysis. There were 15 prospective cohort studies, 7 cross-sectional studies while 9 studies included mixed methods (exploratory survey, qualitative/quantitative, longitudinal cohort). Across numerous prospective cohort and cross-sectional studies: there were consistently higher odds ratios of depression [range: 1.93 (1.27-2.93) to 3.4 (1.70-7.00)] among co-users of tobacco and cannabis compared with single or non-users. Mixed Methods studies discovered that there were higher 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) scores indicating higher severity of depression symptoms among co-users of tobacco and cannabis.

Our narrative review found co-use of tobacco and cannabis is associated with increased risk of mental health disorders. While associations between cannabis and tobacco co-use and mental illness is strong, current research cannot determine whether co-use is causally related to mental illness, or whether mental illness is causally related to co-use. By understanding current trends of co-use of tobacco and cannabis research, we could develop public policy to improve public health.

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Roles of wantedness of pregnancy and childbearing on depression among married adolescent girls in Bangladesh: evidence from a nationally representative cross-sectional survey

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Background: Near half of the adolescent (15-19 years) girls in Bangladesh are married. Complex physical and emotional states lost childhood in marriage and childbearing affects their mental well-being. One of the adverse consequences is living with major depressive disorder (MDD). We aim to examine the MMD among currently married female adolescents aged 15-19 (CMFA) by their wantedness of pregnancy and birth.

Methods: We used data from the nationally representative 2019 Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey that collected data on MDD from 2280 CMFAs, and adopted the patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9) to assess MDD. We examined MDD by seven statuses – no child, pregnancy wanted or later, a child born in the last 0-5 months wanted then or later, and a child born in the last 6+ months wanted then or later. Finally, a multivariable logistic regression model adjusts MDD for background characteristics.

Results: 15% of the CMFAs had MDD with wide variation across childbearing status. While 13% of the CMFAs with no child had MDD, it was 17% among pregnant CMFAs if the pregnancy was wanted, and 24% for unwanted pregnancies. MDD levels among CMFAs having a birth in the last 0-5 months by wantedness of the child were similar to that of wantedness of pregnancy. However, MDD among CMFAs who had birth before six months was close to CMFAs with no child. CMFAs with unwanted pregnancy and birth in 0-5 months were found to have significantly higher MDD after controlling for socio-demographic and marital characteristics, gender attitude, and recent experience of physical violence, sexual harassment, and verbal bullying.

Discussion
Unwanted childbearing increases MDD among CMFAs in Bangladesh. However, a playful child aged six months and above perhaps helps her to be normal. Social awareness and strengthening family planning programs may protect CMFAs from MDD.

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Experiencing Domestic Violence in Urban Spaces- Issues of Psycho-Social Wellbeing

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Background and Objective: There is a significant association between domestic violence and psycho-social wellbeing. Women who have experienced domestic violence or abuse are at higher risk of experiencing a range of mental health conditions. Lack of coping mechanisms and social support leaves women to stay in distress condition throughout their life. Thus, this paper attempts to evaluate the relationship between empowerment, social support, and psycho-social wellbeing of women who have experienced violence and their awareness level and coping mechanism.

Methods: The study is based on both quantitative and qualitative data collected from men and women in rural and urban slum sites in four cities of India (Delhi,
Results and Conclusion: The finding shows that around 78% of women faced any form of domestic violence across the four cities. The physical form of violence was around 59.6%, emotional violence was 75% and sexual violence was 54.7%. The highest prevalence of domestic violence was in Jaipur, followed by Lucknow, Delhi, and Hyderabad. The relationship of violence with social support and empowerment shows a significant association: i.e. with decreasing social support the chances of facing domestic violence increase by 83% (OR: 1.83; p < 0.01), and with lower empowerment the chances of facing domestic violence increases by 14% (OR:1.14; p < 0.05). To cope with domestic violence, more women from Jaipur and Hyderabad sought help. Most women relied on their own families for help, while some knew about the 181-helpline number and tried seeking help. The findings show the lack of policies and programs on the psycho-social wellbeing of women.

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Risk and protective factors of youth crime: An umbrella review

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2Background and Objective: Several systematic reviews and meta-analyses have been conducted on the risk and protective factors of youth crime. This study aims to consolidate this evidence using an umbrella review methodology.

Methods: A systematic electronic search was conducted on Web of Science, PubMed, PsycINFO, and Scopus to identify relevant studies. The protocol was registered in PROSPERO (CRD4201707652), and A Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR) was used to assess the quality of the studies.

Inverse variance weighted fixed- and random-effect meta-analysis was conducted to pool odds ratios from the included studies.

Results: In total, 29 systematic reviews and meta-analyses were sourced. Sixty-three risk and protective factors of youth crime were considered in the final analysis and grouped into individual, family, school, social, and victim-level risk domains. Within the individual risk domains, substance use, previous history of crime, moral development, psychopathology, genetics, and adverse childhood experiences were key predictors of youth crime. At the family level, the main risk factors included poor parental supervision, maltreatment or neglect, lower educational level, and poor attachment. Whereas school bullying and negative school climate were identified as important risk factors for youth crime within the school domain. Additionally, economic inequality, discrimination, and peer pressure from the social domain, gender, age, and the relationship of the offender with the victims within the victim domain were found to be important risk factors for youth crime. Effective parental supervision, good attachment, and supportive school environments were found to be protective.

Conclusion: The evidence-based atlas of key risk and protective factors identified in this umbrella review could be used as a benchmark for advancing research, prevention and early intervention strategies for youth crime.

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Self-efficacy, work-related autonomy and work-family conflict and their role on employee’s stress level during home-based remote work

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2Background: The facets of home-based remote work are multifaceted and can become stressors that affect a person’s health. At the same time, self-efficacy is an important personal resource to deal with health-related stressors (Charalampous et al., 2019). The objective of this study is therefore to explore the relationship between self-efficacy (SE), work-related stress (WRS), health outcomes (health and anxiety), contributing factors (autonomy and experience) and work-family conflict (WFC) in a remote work setting.

Method: A cross-sectional design with a probabilistic sample of n=5.163 recruited from January to February 2021 was chosen. Validated instruments with a total of 38 items were selected to assess SE, WRS, WFC, autonomy, experience, health, and anxiety (Staples et al., 1999). For evaluation we used a PLS-SEM approach (partial least square-based structured equation model).

Results: Results show that SE significantly reduces WRS (β = −0.164; p < 0.001). Moreover, WFC increases WRS and anxiety, while SE reduces WFC and mediates health outcomes (anxiety: β = −0.065; p < 0.001; health: β = −0.048; p < 0.001). At the same time, autonomy (β = 0.260; p < 0.001) and experience (β = 0.215; p < 0.001) increase SE.

Conclusion: Our results have high practical implications for employers and employees, underlining the importance of self-efficacy as a personal resource to buffer work-related stress and work-family conflict while promoting overall health at the same time.


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Anxiety and depression among young people in Lithuania under the exposure of the war in Ukraine

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Introduction: The Russian-Ukrainian War (RUW) after the covid-19 pandemic once again rekindled society and economies around the world to insecurity and suffering. The surrounding countries in the eastern Europe are widely affected due to geopolitical reasons, social and cultural proximity to Ukraine and overwhelming mass media exposure. Mental ill-health consequences have already been reported in several European countries. Though long-term consequences of the ruw on mental health are yet to be evaluated, the main aim of our study was to assess the prevalence of anxiety and depression among young people in the exposure of ruw.

Participants/Methods: A cross sectional e-based study has been conducted in October - November 2022 among 410 students aged 18-30 years in lithuania. Research instrument consisted of general anxiety disorder (gad-7) and patient health questionnaire (phq-9) scales supplemented by the self-constructed scale on involvement in ukraine support activities. The final outcomes of anxiety and depression (gad-7 score, phq-9 score) were assessed by sociodemographic variables, as well as by involvement.

Results: 40% and 49 % prevalence of moderate to severe anxiety and depression respectively was assessed among young adults. 31.5% of young adults reported being highly involved in ukraine support and information/communication activities. Females and people with high level of involvement in ukraine support had more higher levels of anxiety and depression. Weak associations between involvement, anxiety and depression were disclosed (respectively p = 0.24, p = 0.18). anxiety was strongly correlated with depression (r=0.725).

Conclusions: High involvement in ukraine support activities and intensive exposure to media coverage of ruw were associated with moderate to severe levels of anxiety and depression in young adults in lithuania. These findings can help in understanding and addressing long term impacts on population mental health in exposure to the war in ukraine.

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Together at Social Sciences - the ABCs of mental health at the university

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Background and objectives: For most young people, the study years are a good period of their lives, socially and academically. Unfortunately, there are also an increasing number of young people who experience mental health problems or low levels of mental well-being. Much research on university student wellbeing has focused on psychological distress and the use of support services by students experiencing mental health problems. More research on how to promote mental well-being in this context is needed. The objective of the complex ABC-university intervention is to promote mental wellbeing among students by 1) increasing mental well-being literacy among students and staff and 2) to promote a mental health promoting study environment.

Methods: ‘Together at Social Sciences - ABCs of mental health at the university’ (ABC-un) is an adaptation of the ABC of mental health (ABC) to the university setting. ABC is the first universal research based public mental health promotion initiative in Denmark. ABC-un applies a whole university approach focusing on students, surroundings, staff and other parties that can influence students’ mental well-being. It includes several elements: elective course for students on mental health outcomes (anxiety: β = −0.065; p < 0.001; health: β = −0.048; p < 0.001). At the same time, autonomy (β = 0.260; p < 0.001) and experience (β = 0.215; p < 0.001) increase SE.

Conclusion: Our results have high practical implications for employers and employees, underlining the importance of self-efficacy as a personal resource to buffer work-related stress and work-family conflict while promoting overall health at the same time.
Movimento Biologico: an innovative training program based on mindful movement that can contribute to salutogenesis

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Background and Objective: Movimento Biologico (MB) is a form of mindful movement that integrates interoceptive, proprioceptive, kinesthetic, tactile, spatial, emotional, psychological, and relational aspects "through" and "into" movement. We set up a training program based on MB for students attending the 2nd and 3rd year of the Degree in Sport Sciences at the University of Perugia, Italy, and we investigated its feasibility and impact in terms of psychological well-being and sense of coherence, a salutogenic concept related to the way of viewing life.

The objective of this work is to describe how the program was organized and launched and to report on students’ participation.

Methods: The program was conducted by an expert in MB and developed over a period of 8 weeks, with one day session per week for a total of 48 hours. A meeting was held before and after the program to collect data on participants’ characteristics, lifestyles, psychological well-being and sense of coherence. The program started on October 2022 and was advertised through the website of the Degree in Sport Sciences and students mailing list and WhatsApp group. The enrolment was voluntary, and applications were collected in the second half of September. The number of participants was set at 40 for logistical issues and a maximum number of 8 hours of absence was allowed. Results: Out of 56 applications, 38 students (mean age 21.2 years; range 20-25; 60.5% males) followed the program. The majority of students (84.2%) attended the required number of training hours. From participants’ feedbacks emerged the creation of a favorable environment to develop soft skills such as teamwork, empathy, self-awareness and adaptability.

Conclusion: The MB program was attractive and feasible as the expected number of students to enroll was almost achieved and most participants complied with the required attendance reporting overall positive feedback.

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Assessing risk perception and its associated factors of university students in the COVID-19 era

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Background: The health belief model states that individuals’ adoption of health behaviors is influenced by one’s risk perception, and health education is often connected with effective management of risk perception. This study was to investigate the factors associated with risk perceptions of china’s university students in the face of an infectious disease outbreak such as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), thereby providing scientific basis and implications for constructing targeted health education system.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey study covered 3627 participants was conducted in april 2020 in songjiang district, shanghai, china. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed via an online platform, which aims to assess to what degree the factors are associated with students’ risk perceptions of public health emergencies, particularly COVID-19. Descriptive analysis and the chi-square test were used to identify the differences in respondents’ risk perceptions, while factor analysis and logistic regression were used to analyze the public factors associated with risk perceptions.

Results: University students in both high-risk and low-risk regions were likely to have higher risk perception than those of in medium-risk regions, and female students tended to have higher perceptions of risk than male (both P<0.01). University students with high-risk perceptions showed higher sensitivity to public opinion (P=0.002) and disease seriousness (P<0.001). Female students or students in high-risk COVID-19 regions were more concerned about disease seriousness, while those in low-risk regions were more concerned about public opinion.

Conclusion: Female students or students in high-risk and low-risk regions of COVID-19 have higher risk perceptions for COVID-19, and their risk perceptions are identified to be mainly associated with disease seriousness. The risk perception of students in low-risk regions were mainly associated with public opinion. Health departments should take account of different profiles of risk perceptions among varying public groups when promoting and implementing health education under public health emergencies situations.

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Levels and sources of stress in medical students at a pakistani medical school pertaining to year of study and gender

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Background and Objectives: Medical Training is regarded as stressful and stress is prevalent amongst medical students. However, studies assessing whether stress is uniform across year of study and gender in a Pakistani Medical school are lacking. The study primarily aims to examine levels and sources of stress in students at a Pakistani Medical school with regards to year of study and gender. This study also looks at the effects of demographics on self reported stress.

Methods: A cross sectional survey was distributed to 350 medical students of year 1, 4 and 5 at Combined Military Hospital, Lahore Medical College, Lahore. It contained a consent form, general demographic information and the MSSQ questionnaire consisting of 40 items to identify levels and sources of stress.

Results: The response rate was 241/350 (68.84%). Year 1 reported a Moderate stress level of 1.890, Year 4 reported a High stress level of 2.039 and year 5 reported a Moderate stress level of 1.925 where academics were the stressors. Males reported a lower stress levels than females (p=0.000). The common sources of stress were academic and social. Linear regression analysis indicated that daily hours of study was positively correlated with academic stressors (p=0.026) and social stressors (p=0.028). Daily hours of sleep was negatively correlated with academic stressors (p=0.045). Year of study (p=0.036) and Marital Statuses (p=0.024) were negatively correlated with social stressors.

Conclusion: The stress levels and sources did change with year of study. Stress and stressors were found to be gender specific with males reporting lesser perceived stress.

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Promoting family well-being at scale: Optimising and re-designing a digital parenting programme for reducing violence against children in Imcs using the 6squid framework

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1University of Oxford Postgraduate student United Kingdom, 2Global Parenting Initiative, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, 3University of Oxford United Kingdom, 4iDEMS International United Kingdom, 5University of Oxford, 6University of Oxford United Kingdom, 7Clowns Without Borders South Africa (NGO), 8UNICEF - Jamaica, 9UNICEF United States, 10UNICEF - Jamaica Jamaica, 11University of the Philippines Visayas Philippines, 12Ateneo de Manila University Philippines, 13University of the Philippines Diliman Philippines, 14University Putri Malaysia Malaysia

Background and Objective: In response to the increased levels of emotional and physical violence against children due to the covid-19 pandemic and existing barriers to taking parenting programs to scale in Imcs, parenting for lifelong health (plh) adapted its parenting programmes into a self-guided chatbot, parentext. Initial acceptability and engagement with parentext was tested in multiple pilot studies with results indicating that engagement was a significant barrier to the impact and effectiveness of the digital intervention. Using pilot data, this presentation describes the process of re-designing the intervention to
Patient engagement in cancer care: A focus group study on their physicians

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Prevalence and associated factors of suicidal ideation among married women in himalayan mountain villages: Project silktounce to healthy future Alia Parven1, Syed Shah2 1Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine, and Health Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, UAE Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine, and Health Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, UAE Tawam Street post code 7666, Al-Ain, Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates. United Arab Emirates

Background and Objectives: Suicide is a leading cause of death among women in Himalayan villages of Pakistan. So this study aimed to determine the prevalence of suicidal ideation and associate factors among married women in the Himalayan Mountain villages of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) in Pakistan.

Methods: We used a cross-sectional study design to recruit a random sample (N=830) of married women aged 18-49 years. Trained nurses obtained sociodemographic information, self-reported suicidal behavior using the WHO suicidal ideation module. Multivariable logistic regression analyses were used to estimate significant correlates of suicidal ideation.

Results: The mean age of study participants was 38.3 years (SD: ±12.8). The 12-month prevalence of suicidal ideation, plans, and attempts is 18.8% (95% CI 16.2-21.3), 4.1% (95% CI 2.9-5.7), and 3.4% (95% CI 2.2-5.3). Significant risk factors for suicidal ideation included lack of cash income (adjusted odds ratio (aOR)=2.78 (95% CI 1.09-7.09), poor relationship with the mother-in-law (aOR=1.63 (95% CI 1.09-2.14), self-perceived poor quality of health (aOR=2.15; 95% CI 1.47-3.13), poor quality of life (aOR=2.79; 95% CI 1.46-5.34), positive history of intimate partner violence (aOR=2.58 (95% CI 1.75-3.82) and positive symptoms of depression (aOR=7.24; 95% CI 4.83-10.82). College or higher levels of education had a protective effect (aOR=0.44; 95% CI 0.23-0.83). Among those reporting suicidal ideation, 13.5% (95% CI 8.20-21.0) attempted suicide, by hanging (47%), jumping into a river (18%), use of pesticide (18%), an overdose of sleeping pills (12%), and use of sharp instruments (5%).

Conclusions: Suicidal behavior is a serious public health problem in the study population. Prevention efforts should focus on upstream risk factors.

A qualitative study to explore various meanings of mental distress and help-seeking in the yamuna valley, north india Meenal Rawat1 1University of Edinburgh “90 Holyrood Road HR133, OShea Reshall” United Kingdom

Context In rural India, mental healthcare remains limited due to scant state services and incongruency between provider- and patient-framing distress. Help-seeking by people with mental health problems is related to how meanings of distress are understood differently by individuals, based on their interaction with various actors in the community and the available cultural explanation within their local ecologies.

Methodology: This study examines the mutually constituted relationship between meanings of mental distress and help-seeking among people residing in the Upper Yamuna Valley, Uttarakhand, North India. This qualitative study builds on six in-depth interviews with people with severe mental health issues and one person with epilepsy, referred to as people with psychosocial disability (PSD) in the study. The data analysis was iterative and followed a thematic approach.

Results: The study found that personal beliefs based on ones experience, such as negative self-judgment and broader cultural explanations, such as supernatural beliefs, as well as gender roles, impacted the way people address their mental health problems, in turn shaping their help-seeking behaviour. Participants lost hope for a cure after years of trying to find an effective solution. Moreover, the lack of access to care and the remoteness of the mountainous area made help-seeking and recovery impossible.

Conclusions: This study underscores the need for researchers and policy professionals to explore the local context and culture to improve care and treatment quality. The study also explains that personal explanations of psychosocial problems and help-seeking are not unidirectional. It is a complex phenomenon layered with the local contexts that should be addressed in clinical practice and future research. Finally, clinicians training should address the local cultural language of distress to identify the problem and suggest an effective solution.

Examsing the economic approaches in mental health promotion targeted towards black asian and minority ethnic communities in the uk: a critical discourse analysis Philippa Peart1 1University of Wolverhampton None ‘25 preston house, Tantara street, Walsall West Midlands, WS1 2HT’ United Kingdom

It is well documented that people from Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities are more at risk of developing mental health disorders, mainly because they are more exposed to unfavourable social, economic, and environmental circumstances. However, the majority of BAME mental health intervention studies focus on the effectiveness of treatment and rarely use economic methods to evaluate their effectiveness; as a result, little is invested in the economic assessment of psychosocial interventions. The need to focus on value for money has become increasingly important as the UK government’s austerity program has resulted in reduced funds for public health services. This research study explores the mental health initiatives targeted at BAME communities in the West Midlands region of the UK. Mental health services were invited to take part in the study - their evaluations as well as interviews with key members of staff were examined, and these were discussed alongside the political drivers that frame, shape, and direct their work. Using critical discourse analysis as an approach and method, the study analysed the techniques used when examining the cost-effectiveness of mental health initiatives for BAME mental health communities. In doing so, the study highlights how mental health policies initiatives are directing this work and the value and need for accessible economic models of evaluation.

This study enhances our understanding of how adequate and cost-effective mental health services can be provided for BAME communities but also has wider application in a range of public health practice areas where the outcomes of interventions are difficult to quantify.

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A clustered randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based intervention on the mental health of adolescents Kazi Ahmed1, Asaduzzaman Khan2 1The University of Queensland, Australia Australia

Background and Objective: Schools are an ideal setting for promoting student mental health and well-being. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of a
school-based multi-component intervention on the mental health of adolescents. Methods: A clustered randomized controlled trial was employed in eight high schools in Dhaka city, Bangladesh, which were randomly assigned to either intervention or control group; 40 students in grades 8-9 (aged 13-16 years) from each school took part in the trial (n=160 per group). Students in the intervention schools participated in a 12-week multi-component physical activity intervention, developed using the Health-Promoting Schools framework. Control group schools continued their usual practice. Participants completed baseline and endline surveys measuring depressive symptoms (Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale), and life satisfaction (Cantril ladder), along with other socio-demographic and behavioral characteristics. Linear mixed-effects modelling was used to evaluate the intervention effects.

Results: Depressive symptoms in the intervention groups decreased by 41% at the post-intervention, while remaining stable in the control group. There was a 24% increase in life satisfaction in the intervention group while a 3% decrease in the control group. Multivariable modelling showed that students in the intervention group had significantly lower levels of depressive symptoms ($\beta=4.60$, 95% CI: -5.76 to -3.46) and higher levels of life satisfaction ($\beta=1.43$, 95% CI: 0.77 to 2.10) compared to their counterparts in the control group. Sensitivity analyses supported the positive effects of the intervention.

Conclusions: Our school-based multi-component intervention is effective in enhancing mental health indicators in school children. Future trials should be scaled-up to include schools in rural and regional settings and use robust measures of mental well-being.

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Sex differences in psychiatric medication use in patients with cluster b personality disorders: Trends from 2002 to 2018

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Background: Differences in psychiatric medication use exist between men and women. Medications use, while anxiolytics use decreased. 11.4% of men). Trends over the study period showed a marked increase in ADHD (11.2% vs 10.5%). Mood stabilizers had similar proportions (11.2% of women and 11.1% of men). Women were more frequently exposed than men to at least one psychiatric medication (74.3%-80.5% vs 68.0%-71.0%). Among patients diagnosed in 2018-19, women were more likely to use antidepressants (60.6% vs 46.9%) and anxiolytics (33.2% vs 27.4%), while men were more likely to use antipsychotics (38.3% vs. 35.2%) and ADHD medications (11.2% vs 10.5%). Mood stabilizers had similar proportions (11.2% of women and 11.4% of men). Trends over the study period showed a marked increase in ADHD medications use, while anxiolytics use decreased.

Conclusions: Differences in psychiatric medication use exist between men and women with cluster B PDs according to medication classes. Changes in prescriptions over the last decade are similar for men and women.

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Burden on caregivers of schizophrenic patients at polyclinic outpatient psychiatric department, edward francis small teaching hospital, the gambia

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Background: Caring for schizophrenic patient is associated with a significant burden. This study determined the burden of caregivers of schizophrenic patients at the Edward Francis Small Teaching Hospital (EFSTH), The Gambia

Methods: Using a cross-sectional study design, a sample of 161 caregivers of schizophrenic patients were randomly recruited from the EFSTH psychiatric clinic. A 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) and Zarit Burden Scale were used to measure the burden of caregivers. A General Linear Model (GLM) multivariate regression was used to determine the socio-demographic variables predicting the burden of caregivers.

Results: The results showed the mean (95% CI) of caregivers experienced psychological burden followed by social (78.3%). physical (70%) and financial (55.3%) burdens. Results of GLM multivariate regression showed that self-employed ($\beta=2.76$, 95% CI, 0.41~5.09) and unemployed ($\beta=4.27$, 95% CI, 2.48~6.06) and being a Wolof tribe ($\beta=2.64$, 95% CI, 0.03~5.24), were significantly associated with financial burden on the caregivers. The total score of social burden was also significantly higher among the unemployed caregivers ($\beta=2.73$, 95% CI, 5.09~0.37) compared to their self-employed and employed counterparts.

The caregivers with junior secondary education reported a significantly lower level of psychological ($\beta=2.76$, 95% CI, 5.39~0.4) and physical burden ($\beta=3.20$, 95% CI, 6.09~0.32) compared to those with no education. Up to 36% of the caregivers rated poor health status (OR, 5.10; 95% CI [2.71, 9.62]).

Conclusion: The main findings showed a significantly high psychological, social, physical and financial burden on the caregivers. Initiation of routine screening of caregivers will help to determine the needed help to reduce the incidence of burden.

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Examining the association between sports participation and mental health of adolescents

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Background and objectives: Sports participation has been linked to various health outcomes; however, such understanding is somewhat limited in low-income countries. The aim of this study was to examine sports participation and its relationship with the mental health outcomes of Bangladeshi adolescents.

Methods: Using a mixed method approach, this paper explored sports participation and their relationship with mental health outcomes of 320 adolescents aged 13-17 years (59% boys) in Bangladesh. Participants completed a survey that included participation in team and non-team sports, depressive symptoms, and life satisfaction. Four focus group discussions (FGDs; 16 boys, 16 girls) were conducted to explore preferences for, and barriers to, sports participation.

Results: Regression analysis showed that both team and non-team sports participation were inversely associated with depressive symptoms in boys ($\beta=1.22$, 95%CI:-2.55, 0.10, $\beta=2.50$, 95%CI:-3.83, 1.16, respectively) while team sports was inversely associated with depressive symptoms in boys ($\beta=2.44$, 95%CI:-4.63, 0.24). Both team and non-team sports participation were positively associated with life satisfaction in both genders. Analyses of FGDs showed that boys preferred playing football and cricket, while girls preferred skipping and running. Prolonged time on electronic devices was reported by both genders as a barrier, while involvement in household chores, family restrictions, and unsafe environment were reported by girls. Participation in team sports may provide mental health benefits for both genders, while non-team sports may be more beneficial to boys than girls.

Conclusions: This study offers cross-sectional associations between sports participation and mental health outcomes and hence contributes to the growing evidence of the relationships in resource-poor settings. Gender-based differences in preference for, and barriers to, sports participation found in the current study can help inform future research as well as strategies to promote sports participation in adolescents in Bangladesh and other countries that share similar cultures and traditions.

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Study-related stress among healthcare students in a university of southern Italy

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interrupted time series analysis on the population of the emilia-romagna region, Italy
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a relevant impact on mental health by influencing a series of well-known predictors: frequency and quality of socialization, income security, and physical activity. As society returns to normality, the potential mid-to-long term impact of such a major event on mental wellbeing must not be underestimated.

Methods: We performed an interrupted time series analysis to evaluate the change in trends of antidepressant consumption (ATC Classification: N06A) 24 months before and after the March 2020 COVID-19 lockdown in the Emilia-Romagna region of Italy. Using the Regional Outpatient Pharmaceutical Prescriptions database, we extracted the monthly amount in Defined Daily Doses (DDDs) of dispensed antidepressants. An OLS regression was performed with Newey-West standard errors. A Cumby-Huizinga test was used for autocorrelation; the model was subsequently corrected for seasonality. Separate analyses were performed for different age groups and genders.

Results: Between 2018 and 2022, patients who were dispensed antidepressants in the Emilia-Romagna Region varied from a minimum of 337.141 (69.0% females) in 2020 to a maximum of 348.925 (69.1% females) in 2021, while 77,396.004 and 79,512.128 DDDs were dispensed in the same years, respectively. We found increasing trends in antidepressant consumption both before and after the lockdown. Significant changes in slope of monthly trends from pre- to post-lockdown were found: +11.039,50 DDDs/month (p=0.035) among the general population; in age groups 14-19: +1065,50 DDDs/month (p<0.001), 20-34: +1983,08 DDDs/month (p<0.001). These represent 308%, 461% and 199% increases from pre-pandemic monthly growth trends, respectively.

Conclusions: Our study found increasing trends in antidepressant consumption before and after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the pandemic may have caused an acceleration in these trends, particularly evident among adolescents and young adults. These categories might have suffered more due to a need for socialization, vulnerability in labor markets, and overburdening in family settings.

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Using integrated data to explore the geography of citizens in mental distress in aotearoa new zealand
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There is extensive research into the population health effects and experiences of people living with mental illness, however, little is known about the sociodemographic characteristics of people who call the police while in mental distress. Calls to New Zealand Police about people in mental distress are coded for demographic context of approximately 43,000 people in mental distress who have sought support from the NZ Police in response to 1M or 1X calls, between 2013 and 2016, there was a 77% increase in 1M-related calls. Previous research found that mental health was one of the six major demands of police resources, with approximately 280 hours per day of police time spent on mental health-related calls. There remains little research that provides an evidence-base for police, together with health and social care services, to better respond to the increasing mental distress in the community. This research investigates the socio-demographic context of approximately 43,000 people in mental distress who have sought support from the NZ Police in response to 1M or 1X calls, between 2013 and 2019, using a whole-of-population cohort of deidentified individuals created in Statistics New Zealand’s Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). We describe the spatial and temporal distribution of 1M and 1X calls, and use statistical modelling to investigate whether people in mental distress contacting police (1M/1X) have also sought support for their challenges from relevant publicly-funded health and social support services. *Dear reviewers. Our study data are not released from the IDI yet, so we cannot provide detailed numbers sorry.

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Increasing antidepressant consumption among adolescents and young adults following the covid-19 outbreak: Results from an
Health behaviours and subsequent mental health problems during the COVID-19 pandemic: A longitudinal analysis of adults in the UK
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Background: Public health mitigation policies aimed at slowing the spread of COVID-19 led to an increase in mental health problems (MHPs). This study examines the association between multiple pre-pandemic health behaviours and MHPs prior to, and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We analysed a representative population sample of 11,256 adults (aged 20-65 years) from Understanding Society – The UK Household Longitudinal Study. Baseline data from participants interviewed in 2017/2019 (wave 9) were linked to web surveys conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. We used latent class analysis (LCA) to identify mutually exclusive health behaviour (physical activity, alcohol consumption, eating habits and smoking tobacco) clusters by gender, and examined the sociodemographic correlates of each cluster. We assessed how pre-pandemic clusters of health behaviours were associated with changes in MHPs during the pandemic using fixed effects regression models.

Results: Three health behaviour clusters were identified: positive (33 %), moderate (24%) and high risk (43%), where similar behaviours clustered within individuals and sociodemographic circumstances. In particular, gender, age, migrant status and ethnicity were found to have strong associations with cluster membership.

Conclusion: This study shows that pre-pandemic health behaviours were significantly associated with mental health before and during the pandemic. Holistic policy interventions and promotions targeting multiple health behaviours may be an effective strategy to improve mental health in the pandemic recovery period.

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Remote delivered psychosocial support to improve the wellbeing and functioning of adults affected by covid-19 in new york city: Remote problem management plus (pm+)
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Background: COVID-19 shed light on a global mental health crisis and underscored a host of barriers to mental health support for historically marginalized groups. Critical among these barriers to care for those living in high income countries is an underrepresentation among mental health professionals. Evidence from the implementation of brief psychological interventions delivered by non-specialist providers offers a community-based pathway to expand the provision of representative mental health support. Problem Management Plus (PM+), a five-session intervention designed for adults affected by adversity and impaired by psychological distress, has demonstrated effectiveness in reducing distress in low-income countries and humanitarian context settings, but only recently has its feasibility and acceptability been explored when delivered remotely in high income countries, like the United States.

Methods: In this single-arm feasibility trial, participants recruited from several sites in New York City (a university training clinic and two community-based organizations) were offered five sessions of PM+ delivered via Zoom. A mixed-methods design was used to assess the feasibility, acceptability, perceived utility, and impact of remotely delivered PM+. Data was collected via structured participant interviews at pre, post, and three-month follow-up and in-depth interviews were conducted with participants and providers. The primary clinical outcomes were depression symptoms assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) and distress related to client-generated problems using the Psychological Outcomes Profile (PSYCHLOPS) administered at baseline and one-week post-intervention.

Results: Quantitative and qualitative results of the 45 recruited participants demonstrated feasibility, acceptability and utility for non-specialist community providers delivering remote PM+ in NYC. Though the study was not powered to assess for effectiveness, improvement was demonstrated in both primary outcomes. Caregiver and Remote PM+ was acceptable to participants, and both participants and providers found it beneficial. A fully powered cluster randomized controlled trial is now being conducted to determine the effectiveness of PM+ in NYC.

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Age of depression, age of melancholy? age, period, and cohort trajectories of mental health in ten countries between 1991-2020
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Background and objective: It is often claimed that mental health issues have become increasingly prevalent, especially among young people from more recent generations. This has been described as the advent of a new ‘age of melancholy’ or ‘age of depression’ originating in changes in social and economic conditions. However, surprisingly little is known empirically about to extent to which these popular claims actually apply in modern societies. This study assessed contemporary trends in mental health and their drivers using high-quality panel data in a cross-national perspective.

Methods: I used longitudinal data on mental health from ten different countries (n = 329,321 individuals, N = 1,534,863 observations) collected between 1991 and 2020, focusing on the age range between 18 and 79 and the birth cohort range between 1930 and 2000. Each of the datasets contained some commonly accepted instrument for measuring mental health in the general population (e.g. GHQ-12, CES-D-10, SF-12).

After assessing the presence of general period trends, I applied hierarchical linear growth curve modeling to account simultaneously for change with age, across cohorts, and change in age patterns across cohorts. Finally, I investigated if intercohort trends in mental health could be explained by compositional changes in education distribution, household income, marital status, and number of children.

Results: Though some countries showed a decrease in mental health across periods and across cohorts, others showed no change, and still others showed an improvement. Adding covariates to the models made cohort effects more negative in some countries, while it did not change cohort effects in others.

Conclusion: Rather than being a global phenomenon, developments in mental health differ substantially across countries. This heterogeneity likely reflects a variety of social and institutional factors driving changes in mental health trajectories.

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First step for the cross-validation of the arabic emirate version of "the subjective scale to investigate cognition - emirates" (sstic-e)
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Background: Cognitive complaints and lack of cognitive insight are not specific to schizophrenia. It could be depression, mild cognitive impairment, dementia, Alzheimer or addiction. Hence, scales in this field can be very useful to assess and collect data for populations at risk of developing cognitive decline.

Objectives: To develop and validate the Subjective Scale to Investigate Cognition-Emirates (SSTIC-E) adopted from The subjective Scale To Investigate Cognition In Schizophrenia (STTICS).

Methods: This study is a cross-sectional validation study design. At the start, we did the cross-translation process starting with translation and back-translation. Following that we tested the Arabic version of the scale (STTIC-E) on 13 subjects, to insure whether there are semantic or cultural aspects that need to be taken into consideration. Finally, we had to assess the validity of the scale on clinical and non-clinical subjects, to do that we enrolled the eligible subjects, obtain their consent, and asked them to do the STTIC-E, MoCA, and the sociodemographic questionnaire all in the Arabic language.

Results: Based on our preliminary findings, 210 participants of whom 126 were clinical subjects and 84 were non-clinical subjects were recruited, 123 of them were women and 87 were men. Our samples include 81 non-Emirati participants,
36 of whom were patients, and 129 Emirati individuals, of which 90 were patients. Patients average SSTIC-E scores were 44.06 (SD= 15.19), higher than the control groups score of 22.55 (SD=12.04). The average MoCA score for the patient group was normal at 27.19 (SD=2.24). Conclusion: It's essential for any community to provide a culturally adapted and validated psychological instrument, that will fit their needs in all cultural aspects.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out with 291 Brazilian students, to examine the impact of bullying victimization among younger and older adolescents. The study was conducted in secondary schools in the state of Western Paraná, Brazil.

Discussion: The findings indicated that bullying victimization is a prevalent issue among adolescents, and it is associated with various mental health outcomes, including depression, anxiety, and suicidal behaviors. These findings emphasize the need for further research into the mechanisms underlying the relationship between bullying victimization and mental health outcomes, and the development of effective intervention strategies to prevent and mitigate the negative consequences of bullying victimization.

Conclusions: The results of the current study highlight the importance of addressing bullying victimization as a public health issue, and the need for effective interventions to prevent and mitigate its negative effects on adolescents' mental health.

Globally, bullying victimization is a common issue among adolescents, and it is associated with various mental health outcomes, including depression, anxiety, and suicidal behaviors. The findings of the current study emphasize the need for further research into the mechanisms underlying the relationship between bullying victimization and mental health outcomes, and the development of effective intervention strategies to prevent and mitigate the negative consequences of bullying victimization.

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Using community-based research to enhance mental health services for teen mothers
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Background and Objective: The transition to motherhood carries significant challenges. Teen mothers in particular are at disproportionate risk for mental health problems such as anxiety and depression which, if not addressed, can negatively affect maternal well-being and child development. Experiences of stigma and perceptions of being judged for seeking help aggravate these issues, compounding barriers to accessing mental health services. Teen mothers are disproportionately impacted by inequities in the social determinants of health, yet their perspectives are rarely solicited in discussions of research and practice. Exploring the needs and lived experiences of this population is crucial for enhancing mental health services in ways that reflect their preferences and values.

Methods: This research is being conducted in partnership with the Terra Centre, a non-profit organization supporting pregnant and parenting teens in Edmonton, Alberta. Using a community-based approach and qualitative descriptive design, this study aims to: (1) explore teen mothers' experiences with accessing and receiving mental health services; and (2) determine how mental health service providers can best meet their unique needs. Teen mothers and service providers, including therapists and Terra staff, were interviewed. A thematic analysis was conducted on interview transcripts.

Results: Although the study is still underway, preliminary findings highlight the importance of relationship-building with mental health service providers, where trust and mutual respect are essential for continued engagement. Participants identified attributes of an ideal provider such as being present, laid-back, and respectful of boundaries. Mothers also emphasized the need for both formal and informal mental health support, while providers touched on their experiences working with this population.

Conclusions: This study provides insights into an issue that has been under-researched in the Canadian context. A mental health service delivery model will be developed based on the findings. Research and practice implications will be discussed.

Mediating role of physician’s empathy between physician’s communication and patient’s satisfaction
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Introduction: Physician communication is vital for an effective physician-patient relationship. Physician empathy is crucial to patient communication. The relationship between physician empathy, physician communication, and patient satisfaction is not very clear. This study aims to study the mediating role of physician’s empathy between physician’s communication, physician’s empathy, and patient’s satisfaction.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at the National Institute of Psychology, Quad-I-Azum University during the time period of December 2018 to February 2019. Employing the technique of purposeful convenience sampling, data was collected (N = 238) from psychiatric, cardiology and dermatology wards of public and private sector hospitals of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The Communication Assessment Tool, specifically the Patient’s Perception of Physician’s Empathy and Patient Satisfaction Scale were used to assess study variables. The measures used in the research assess the Patient’s Perception of Physician’s Communication, Empathy and Patient’s Satisfaction. Formal permission for the research was taken from the hospital administration with the approval from the institutional review boards. Participants were briefed about the purpose of research. Both verbal and written informed consent was taken from them.

Results: Results shows that Physician’s Empathy plays mediating role between Physician’s Communication skills and Patient’s Satisfaction. Moreover, Pearson product moment correlation indicated a significant positive relationship between doctor’s communication skills, doctor’s empathy and patient satisfaction.

Conclusions: Building a positive doctor-patient relationship would not only lead to improved patient satisfaction but also reduce the likelihood of medical malpractice. Therefore, steps should be taken to enforce the trust, interaction, and empathy in doctor-patient relationships, with patient-centered services. Physician’s empathy plays a mediating role between Physician’s Communication skills and Patient’s Satisfaction.

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participate, adolescents will be required to obtain parental consent and provide assent. To understand suitability of the teachers training guide, trained teachers will be surveyed and interviewed.

Discussion: Our study will highlight digital strategies to address youth suicide, self-harm, and panic attacks by improving young people's capacity in supporting their peers. Our evaluation will also provide insights on co-design with adolescents to ensure their perspectives are considered and ongoing support for trained adolescents. Our process evaluation findings will help in informing future implementation of Brain Pilot in Australia and overseas.

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Senior managers’ experience with health, happiness, and motivation in hospitals and the perceived impact on health systems: the case of Meru county, Kenya

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Hospitals play a significant role in health systems. Studies among the health workforce have revealed their experiences with mental health challenges. In comparison, there is limited literature on their positive mental health. The purpose of this study was to explore senior managers experiences with health status, happiness, and motivation in hospitals and the perceived impact on the health system in Kenya. This qualitative study applies phenomenological research design. Senior managers within the hospital management teams were selected using purposive sampling. Semi-structured interviews were carried out among senior managers across eleven hospitals in Meru County, Kenya. Among the eleven participants 63.6% were female and 36.4%, were male and the mean age was 44.5 years. The audio-taped data were transcribed and analyzed using Colaizzi phenomenological approach. The five themes revealed were: (1) Happiness in the health system; (2) Health status in the health system; (3) Motivation in the health system; (4) Challenges in the health system; and (5) Possible solutions to the challenges in the health system. This study revealed the positive and negative impact of the three domains, challenges, and solutions, from the senior managers perspective. Healthy, happy, and motivated senior managers and healthcare workers are more responsive and perform better. Policy interventions and programs promoting happiness, health status, and motivation are necessary for strengthening the health workforce and health system.

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Demographic and behavioural differences between gamblers with and without Gambling Disorder

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Background and Objective: The rapid rise of internet related technologies has made gambling accessible to a wider audience. The risk for Gambling Disorder (GD), i.e. excessive, problematic or uncontrolled gambling behaviour, has been established as a key concern by non-substance addiction experts. In order to better understand the phenomenon, our study provided a detailed description of the differences between gamblers who meet criteria for GD and those who don’t (hereinafter gamblers with and without GD). Methods: As part of the National Survey on the Use of Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drugs, conducted in 2018 in Slovenia, nationally representative data on 1,686 Slovenian gamblers in the age range between 15 and 64 years was obtained. Gamblers were categorised into a GD and non-GD group based on their responses to the Berlin Inventory of Gambling Behaviour – Screening, which assesses the presence of the 9 gambling disorder criteria, according to DSM-V. Additionally, data on various health-related behaviours was collected to investigate the intergroup differences.

Results: Group comparisons between gamblers with GD (4.3% of gamblers) and gamblers without GD (95.7%) revealed many notable differences. Gamblers with GD were significantly more likely to be males, students, gambling online, watching pornography, playing videogames, using drugs in the past year and less likely to be living with a partner than gamblers without GD. Correlation analysis further revealed that lower age and excessive alcohol use was significantly related to GD symptoms, while education and monthly income are not.

Conclusions: The findings of the present study highlight key demographic groups and factors associated with increased risk for GD and outline those with little to no effect on GD. Data also shows that certain behaviours (e.g., substance use, gambling online, watching pornography, playing videogames) were much more likely in the GD group, and can be considered risk behaviours.

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BURTOOLA: a digital evidence-based tool to reduce burnout syndrome in medical students

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Background: Studies suggest that medical students experience mental distress in a proportion higher than the rest of the population. For instance, burnout syndrome among Spanish medical students was 37%, significantly higher among fifth year than among 1st-year students. Moreover, burnout syndrome seems to be associated with an increased likelihood of subsequent suicidal ideation.

Aim: The objectives of this study are to design and implement a tool to assess medical students burnout risk allowing students and their universities to reduce the prevalence of burnout in Spain.

Methods: Burtoola (burnout + tool + accessibility) is a digital evidence-based tool connecting clinical data and patients reported outcomes (proms). Our intended audience is over 45000 students from 43 medical schools in Spain. A 3-5 years timeline plan considers 3 phases: 1) instrument development (~1 academic year) includes validating the burnout risk scale, development of predictive software and data collection; 2) clinical phase (~2 years) evaluation of stress, burnout and cortisol levels; 3) implementation phase (~1.5 years) strategies to adopt and integrate evidence-based health interventions into the university setting. Expected results: Burtoola has been selected as the winner of the hackathon healthtech 2020 celebrated recently in Barcelona organized by the Xarxè Salut Network. As part of being selected as the best idea, we will be awarded by sponsors and receive mentorship to develop the winning project towards a proof-of-concept phase. We are now looking for collaboration, trust, and funding to build our first prototype (phase I study).

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East coast kitchen party: Creating an inclusive community for queer and transgender immigrants through cooking and conversation in Halifax, Canada

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Background and Objective: East Coast Kitchen Party (ECKP) is a community program connecting Queer and Transgender (Trans) immigrants through food. Immigrants often experience isolation from the dominant culture upon arrival. Queer and Trans immigrants additionally may feel unwelcome in their cultural community and not yet connected to the local Queer and Trans community. Our objective is to develop a sense of community and promote mental wellness among Queer and Trans immigrants.

Methods: At the start of each ECKP session, a participant led the group in cooking a traditional or favourite meal. Culturally appropriate ingredients were sourced from local grocery stores, teaching participants to find familiar items. Participants ranged from recent newcomers to immigrants living in Canada for over 10 years. At the end of each session, we shared a meal and guided participants in conversations around themed topics, such as stigma around mental health.

Results: Through facilitated conversations, participants discussed thoughts and views on mental health through the lens of their initial displacement and transition to Canada. Having participants with various immigration statuses provide peer support for navigating both the immigration system and a new city. We found that participants needed a sense of belonging, experienced social isolation, and felt stigma discussing mental wellness. Participants expressed a need for programming targeting Queer and Trans immigrants and a desire for connection with the local Queer and Trans community.

Conclusions: Helping immigrants increase their food autonomy and access culturally appropriate foods is vital for mental wellness; there is a barrier to immigrants accessing familiar foods and ingredients. Sharing meals with others promotes mental wellness and community development. The conversations from our “kitchen party” will help to inform decisions around community programming for Queer and Trans immigrants, and provide evidence of the need for better funding and access to mental health care.

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Building mental health and psychosocial support capacity in higher education: psychological first aid training to support displaced Afghan student refugees

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Aim: Students from Afghanistan and refugees are increasingly enrolling in higher education institutions around the world. Students with a history of conflict exposure have a higher prevalence of mental health conditions, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety. However, there is a lack of evidence-based training programs to address mental health needs among this population. Our long-term goal is to develop an evidence-based training program that will be implemented in collaboration with higher education institutions in the United States and Europe.

Methods: A needs assessment was conducted with students to identify their mental health needs and preferences. Based on the results, we developed a training curriculum that includes modules on recognizing mental health symptoms, stress management, and coping strategies. The training will be delivered in a workshop format, incorporating interactive activities and discussions.

Results: The training program is currently in the development phase. We have identified a need for culturally sensitive content and language, which will be addressed in the final curriculum. Additionally, we will conduct a pilot study with a small group of students to evaluate the effectiveness and acceptability of the training.

Conclusions: The development of a culturally sensitive and evidence-based training program for Afghan student refugees in higher education is essential to support their mental health. This program aims to provide students with the necessary skills to manage their mental health while also fostering a supportive community among peers. Further research is needed to evaluate the long-term impact of the training on mental health outcomes.
Background and Objective: In recent years, a growing number of universities have welcomed refugee students. Given the high levels of Mental Health (MH) stressors associated with displacement, there is a call for institutions to prepare delivery of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPS). A growing body of research points to scaleable, non-specialist delivered mh strategies as both effective and a way to build capacity. Specifically, Psychological First Aid (PFA) trains populations to assist and direct to people in distress, while emphasizing self-care and personal resilience. The aim of this study was to adapt and deliver pfa trainings for higher education institutions serving as a home for refugees. Objectives were to train participants in pfa to support Afghan refugees, and to collect data on the perceived efficacy of the training.

Methods: A team trained in delivering pfa, held 7 online sessions in fall 2022 across 5 institutions in the US, central Asia and Europe. In total, 50-75 faculty, staff, students, and administrators participated. After the sessions participants rated content of the training, facilitators, perceived understanding of material, and their confidence in assisting individuals in distress. They were then asked qualitative questions regarding their experience of the training.

Results: Preliminary results demonstrate trainees felt a high degree of confidence (m=8.6, 0=no confidence, 10=extremely confident) assisting people in distress. 89.5% strongly agreed that co-facilitators communicated the material clearly and concisely. 73.7% agreed that they understood the pfa action principles. 73.7% felt they understood the importance of self-care. Participants offered qualitative feedback demonstrating their enjoyment of and efficacy around pfa, but also identified areas for further adaptation.

Conclusions: This preliminary data is evidence for the effectiveness of pfa training in higher education contexts, especially those looking to support student refugees. Further research is needed to understand long-term competency outcomes after receiving pfa training.

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Interventional components for mental health apps: a scoping review

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Mobile phone apps are increasingly popular in usage especially in the health sector. Apps such as mHealth have been used internationally to address many concerns in particular those brought by non-communnicable diseases such as diabetes. However, there seem to be a growing interest for mental health apps as a solution in reducing the barriers surrounding services uptake. Apps are seen to bridge the gap between self-care and the augmentation of the existing clinical treatment processes. With more research pertaining to mental health apps, there has been a recognizable knowledge of the importance of delivering effective treatment modalities within the app. Reviews of contemporary literatures supported the need for a scoping review as there is a lack of high-quality research such as randomized control trials done in determining the best current practice to provide interventions within a mental health app. This scoping review aims to ascertain the interventional domains that are most appropriate to supplement the screening tool in the current 2Heal mental health app. The scoping review will be done according to the Arksey and O’Malley (2005) methodological approach as a guiding framework. The steps involved will be identifying the research question, identifying the relevant studies, describing the study selection, charting the data and lastly, reporting the results. This scoping review will be reported according to the PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews. The summary and results of this study are expected to contribute to the future development of interventional content or mental health app that are evidence-based, reliable and suitable to the current best practice pertaining to mental health problems.

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Translation of the Malay Version of the Depression Literacy Questionnaire (D-Lit)

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Background: Depression is a mental illness characterised by impairments in mood as well as mental and physical performance. It places a significant burden on society by restricting productivity and daily activities. Despite compelling evidence of depression-prevention interventions, the global prevalence remains high. On the other hand, the Depression Literacy Questionnaire (D-Lit) is a depression-specific assessment tool that has been translated and validated in multiple languages. To date, there is no Malay version that has been translated and validated. Hence, the primary objective of this study is to translate the Depression Literacy Questionnaire into Malay.

Methods: The D-Lit translation procedures were based on Wild et al translations guidelines. After obtaining the authors permission, the D-lit was translated from English to Malay by a psychiatrist and an English teacher who are both independent native speakers. The questionnaire was back translated from Malay to English by two independent bilingual English teachers with no prior experience with the D-Lit. The back translation was reviewed by an expert committee comprised of a psychologist, a public health consultant who specialises in noncommunicable diseases and a psychiatrist. Each sentences conceptual, item, and semantic quality was assessed in both translated versions. In the Malay version of D-Lit, a question that is irrelevant to the Malaysian context was removed.

Results: The Malay version of D-Lit had a content validity index of 1.00, which met the requirement of having fewer than five experts available. Item 5 was removed due to cultural equivalence considerations. As a result, the Malay version of D-Lit had 21 items instead of the original 22.

Conclusions: This study found a high level of I-CVI in the Malay translation of D-Lit. The translated questionnaire will be tested for construct validity, internal consistency, and test re-test reliability among 420 participants.

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Mental health in asylum seekers and refugees: early detection at SAMIFO Center

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Background: Refugees in Europe have prevalence rates 3 times higher than the general population regarding depression, anxiety, and poor mental well-being (Priebe et al 2016). At the arrival in Europe, asylum seekers and refugees (ASRs), who are often victims of torture and intentional violence, have a higher incidence of PTSD. 5 years after the arrival, the prevalence of anxiety, depression and psychosis also increases (Bogic 2015). Italian Ministry of Health Guidelines support the early detection of at-risk individuals (2017).

Objective: SAMIFO Center promotes early identification of at-risk ASRs, both in-house and in external services with the aim of treating and rehabilitating victims of violence, but also for secondary and tertiary prevention of post-traumatic and non-traumatic mental pathologies.

Methods: SAMIFO carries out early detection and treatment of at-risk ASRs. The identification is carried out in different ways: through the operators working in first and second level ASRs centers, who indicate the reason for referral by e-mail; through in-house physicians (general practitioners and specialists) who identify at risk patients through a 12-item questionnaire administered by the clinician during the first visit; through the Territorial Commissions or through the Court in the event that symptoms occur during the hearings; through self-referral.

Results: SAMIFO’s mental health unit makes around 1600 visits a year, including 300 first attendances. In 2021, 73% of first attendances were referred by external services, 26% by internal physicians, 1% was a self-referral. The 33% of first consultations and 40% of total referrals were affected by PTSD. 80% of patients continued the treatment, 19% received counseling and 1% were referred to external services.

Conclusions: SAMIFO has developed a methodology for early identification and referral of at-risk individuals that extends beyond the service itself, promoting depression compliance and best practices in ASRs services as well.

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The impact of loneliness on post-stroke memory decline and depression in elderly (Bulgaria, 2019-2021)

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Background and Objective: Loneliness is an independent risk factor for suicide in both genders. It is associated with memory and cognitive decline in adults. Our objective was to examine the impact of loneliness on post-stroke functional outcome, memory and depression.

Methods: We examined 107 ischemic stroke (IS) survivors (65 males and 42 females). 85 of them were not lonely (NL) and 22 lonely living (LL). The baseline stroke severity was measured by National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) and the functional outcome - by Barthel Index (BI). All patients were examined twice - at acute IS phase via 10 Words Memory Test (WMT) for short-term (STM), working memory (WM) and 21-Hamilton depression scale (HDS) for severity of depression and at 3rd month after IS via WMT, HDS, Benton Visual Retention Test (BVRT) and Subscales "Information" (for episodic memory - EM) and "Nonpersonal Memory" (for semantic memory – SM) from Blessed Dementia Information Memory Concentration Test. Groups were compared by Ttest at 95% confidence level. Data processing was performed by SPSS 24.

Results: The stroke outcome (NIHSS) of LL and NL groups were similar (p>0.05). NL patients had higher BI than LL (25.1 vs 15.3p.; p=0.006). LL showed poor STM (4.65 vs 5.63p., p=0.0114) and WM (2.87 vs 4.24p., p=0.0069), compared to NL at acute IS phase. At chronic IS phase LL had poor STM (4.76 vs 5.87p., p=0.0018), WM (3.05 vs 4.48p., p=0.0050), EM (9.91 vs 18.86p, p=0.0041), SM (1.04 vs 2.04; p=0.01) and more total number of errors on BVRT (17.0 vs 13.74, p=0.0120) than NL. Lonely living showed higher HDS results at acute (15.69 vs 19.8p., p=0.01) but not at chronic IS phase (p>0.05).

Conclusions: Loneliness play important role as risk factor for memory decline in elderly post-stroke survivors. It is also associated with acute post-stroke depression.

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Difficulties faced by caregivers of children with Autism spectrum disorder in getting their child diagnosis in Kazakhstan

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Background and Objectives: Autism Spectrum Disorder is a developmental disorder associated with significant difficulties throughout a human life and is characterized by repetitive sensorimotor behavior and social communication disorder. The purpose of this study is to overview the caregivers’ journey to the diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder in their children in Kazakhstan. To identify what influences parents decisions in matters of diagnosis and what problems families with children with Autism Spectrum Disorder face when providing them with diagnostic care.

Methods: This study is a mixed interview of caregivers of children diagnosed with Childhood Autism, Atypical Autism about difficulties in the process from initial concern about the child development to formal diagnosis.

Results: There is the steady increase in the number of children with Developmental Disorders and the rather late age of the final diagnosis in Kazakhstan. Despite the fact that caregivers seek specialized help in a timely manner as soon as they notice alarming signs, the final diagnosis can only be obtained after a long time. Reasons for this may be both the low awareness of autism among health providers the environment, and the parents themselves, as well as the inaccessibility of diagnostic assistance in the form of long waiting lists.

Conclusion: Extremely important point is to increase awareness of ASD among medical workers who conduct routine screening of the psychophysical development of young children in Kazakhstan. Given the public health emergency posed by ASD and the long period between the first parental problems and a diagnosis of autism, there is an urgent need to improve our methods for early detection of ASD in Kazakhstan.

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Employment status and bereavement after parental suicide: a population representative cohort study

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Background and Objectives: Losing a loved one to suicide is associated with negative mental health outcomes. So work related outcomes might also be affected, but very little is known with regard to this. The objectives of this study was to examine employment status among adults bereaved by parental suicide at the time of bereavement and 2 and 5 years after the loss and to explore the importance of the gender of the adult child and the deceased parent.

Methods: Population-based register study including Norwegian residents aged 25–49 years in the period 2000–2014. Participants were divided into three groups: bereaved by parental suicide, bereaved by parental death of other causes and non-bereaved population controls. Logistic regression analysis yilded odds ratios (ORs) for the risk of non-employment at different time points.

Results: Those bereaved by parental suicide had a higher risk of non-employment already at the time of bereavement. Stratified analyses showed that women accounted for this difference, while no difference was found for men. Looking at the gender of the parent, there was only a significant association of non-employment when losing a mother, while not for losing a father. Among those working at the time of bereavement, offspring bereaved by suicide were more likely to be non-employed at both 2 and 5 years after the loss compared with the general population.

Conclusions: Women bereaved by parental suicide and those losing a mother to suicide were found to have a weaker attachment to the labour market already before losing their parent. Those who were employed when bereaved by suicide were somewhat more likely to be non-employed 5-years after the event.

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Patterns of healthcare utilization prior to suicide according to educational attainment: a nationwide register-based population study

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Background and objective: Suicide prevention is complex and difficult. Timely help, improved quality of care and correct assessment by healthcare professionals can reduce suicide risk, but then the at-risk individuals must utilize healthcare services. Studies suggest that most of those who die by suicide have consultations with primary healthcare services (PHC) and about 25 with mental health services (MHS), the last year prior to suicide. Total healthcare utilization prior to suicide, and differences from the general population, are still unknown. The same is the association between educational attainment and healthcare service use prior to suicide. Therefore, the object of this nationwide register-based study is to examine patterns of healthcare consultations one month and one year prior to suicide.

Methods: Data stems from the Norwegian population registry, The Primary Health Care Database, The Specialist Health Care Database, The National Education Database and The Cause of Death Registry, which includes all Norwegian residents in the ages 18-65 from 2008-2021. This is a descriptive article, and the results will be presented in cross-tables and figures.

Results: Preliminary analyses indicate a clear association between educational attainment and any consultation within the healthcare services last year prior to suicide. This applies to both sexes, but stronger among men. We find an educational gradient among those with a consultation with MHS prior to suicide, in favor of those with higher education. Among men there is a significant association between educational attainment and contact with PHC the last month prior to suicide. Those who die by suicide utilize the healthcare system more than the general population.

Conclusion: Men without higher education utilize the healthcare system to a low extent. However, as they constitute over half of the suicides it is missed potential for suicide prevention measures. Actions for increasing healthcare use in this group should be investigated.

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Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of healthcare workers vs the adult general population in South Africa

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Background and Objective: There has been 3 coronavirus outbreaks within the last 2 decades, SARS in 2003, MERS in 2012, and COVID-19. This review summarized and compared impact of the pandemic on the mental health of health-care workers (HCWs) and general population during the COVID-19 pandemic. The following objectives were addressed: Identify the impact of COVID-19 on HCWs’ and on the general population’s mental health; Compare the mental health impact of COVID-19 on HCWs versus that of the adult general population

Methods: A scoping review was conducted. Literature searches on EBSCOhost database, which also hosts other databases, produced 143 studies, after duplicates and ineligible studies were assessed, 5 studies met the criteria for
synthesis.

Results: The eligible studies found the impact of mental health among HCWs, specifically PTSD, to be more prevalent as opposed to rates among the general population. Both HCWs and general population had an increase of anxiety and depression during the pandemic. Among HCWs, mental health was negatively impacted by loss of infected patients, concern over personal safety, passing infections to family members and exhaustion from long working hours as colleagues contracted COVID-19. The general population had increased cases of anxiety due to fear of contracting the virus and increased levels of depression due to job losses, isolation, loneliness, substance abuse/withdrawal and fear of the unknown.

Conclusion: Limited access to mental health services and low utilization rates in low resource settings may exacerbate mental health problems during and post-pandemic. There is need to increase community-based awareness and advocacy for mental health. The importance of utilizing lessons learnt in other countries is key to building a robust and responsive strategy. Lessons learnt from other countries include digital mental health support packages established for frontline HCWs using social media online chat groups.

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The effects of social capital and built environment on depression in urban residents in South Korea

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Background and Objective: Social capital is an important factor related to health inequalities and has been reported to be related to depression independently of individual factors. Built environment was associated with social capital. The purpose of this study was to find out how social capital and the built environment affect depressive symptoms in a Korean city resident.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with 20–69 aged people living in a city in South Korea through an online survey. Based on the literature review, questions related to social capital and built environment were collected, and finally a 23-item self-report questionnaire (5 items of cognitive social capital, 6 items of structural social capital, 12 items of built environment) was prepared. The social capital and built environment questionnaire’s Cronbach’s a was 0.91. Depressive symptoms were evaluated using the Patien Health Questionnaire-9(PHQ-9) and depression was determined based on a score of 9. Logistic regression was used to find the relationship between related variables and depression.

Results: A total number of participants was 555, 163 males (35.8%) and 292 females (64.2%). In simple logistic regression analysis, cognitive social capital (OR=0.36, CI: 0.26-0.48), structural social capital (OR=0.44, CI: 0.35-0.57) and crime/safety-related built environment (OR=045, CI=0.33-0.61) were associated with depression. Aesthetic-related built environment 0.61 (0.47-0.81) were all related to depression. After adjusting for gender, age, education level, family income, marital status, number of physical diseases, and presence of chronic diseases, structural social capital (social network/human resources) (OR=0.60, CI:43-0.84) and crime/safety-related built environment (OR=0.66, CI: 0.44-0.99) were still associated with depressive symptoms, however, cognitive social capital (social cohesion/trust), and aesthetics of built environments were not associated with depression.

Conclusion: This study shows that social capital and built environment are associated with depressive symptoms in urban residents.

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Comparison of suicidality among Pacific Islanders in the Western Pacific and the United States

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Background and Objective: Islands in the Western Pacific have among the highest suicide rates in the world. Gaps in suicide prevention efforts and mental health care are compounded by a lack of adequate mental health infrastructure and qualified mental health professionals. Over the past few decades, seeking better opportunities for education, employment, and health care, people from the Pacific region have been migrating to the United States and its Territories in increasing numbers. Similarly, suicide rates have increased among Pacific Islander migrants. This study examines suicide data in the Pacific region and among Pacific Islander migrants in the US. The study maps the extent of the problem, summarizes research findings, and identify gaps in the existing literature for this understudied population.

Methods: A systematic review of the peer-reviewed publications, theses and dissertations, and government and agency reports, and other grey literature was conducted. For the references found, their citations were also examined to see if any of the citations were relevant.

Results: Overall, there are few sources of information on Pacific Islander suicide. However, suicide rates among young Micronesian males have been as high as 15.7/100,000 among different island groups in the region. Rates have decreased over the past 40 years but are still high by global standards. According to estimates by the World Health Organization, as of 2019 the age-standardized suicide rate in the Federated States of Micronesia was 29.0 per 100,000. Among males, it was 44.3 per 100,000. In comparison, the global age-standardized rate was 9.0 per 100,00 for both sexes and 12.6 per 100,00 for males.

Conclusion: Suicide prevention efforts are needed to abate high rates of suicidality. Efforts must include awareness, enhanced training, screening, and the development and evaluation of interventions tailored to the needs of Pacific Islander young people.

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The emergency departments frequent user in Rome: an observational study in 13 hospitals

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Background and Objective: Frequent users are patients who repeatedly and inappropriately access the emergency department (ED), with low grade symptoms potentially treated outside the hospital setting. They contribute to increase the ED extra costs and risk to compromise the quality of hospital services. This study aims at investigating the phenomenon of frequent user in Rome, defining the profile and comparing the accesses to EDs.

Methods: The analysis was carried out considering the accesses to 13 EDs in 2021 in the Local Health Authority Roma 1 geographical area. According to the Italian Ministry of Health’s categories, the EDs were classified into three levels of complexity (I, II, III level). A digital app collected demographic, geographical and clinical data, using the Lazio Region official data flows. Records were pseudo-anonymized. According to the literature, 3 categories of frequent user were identified: ≥4 access, ≥7 access, ≥10 access per year. Chi-squared tests were conducted to verify the differences between the three EDs categories in terms of the proportion of frequent user accesses.

RESULTS: A total of 110,761 ED accesses were registered and 81,406 users were included: ≥4 access user category represented 1.4% of all users, ≥7 access was 0.7%, ≥10 access was 0.2%. 77% were registered as not an emergency/urgency, 54% of users didn’t need hospitalization. The mostly recorded diseases were chronic pathologies, often with social and mental health-related issues. Significant differences (p<0.001) were found in the analysis of EDs at the II level ED received a lower proportion of accesses as compared to the other level.

CONCLUSION: The first profile characteristics are in line with the international literature, describing mostly non urgent chronic and social issues. The analysis of three ED level accesses underline the need of further studies to investigate the predictors of accesses and the geographical area of origins. This study can represent a first important step to strengthen the preventive policies outside the hospital setting.

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Intimate partner violence among young women and men in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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Background/Objective: South Africa has one of the highest rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) globally. Although there is abundant research on IPV against women with men as perpetrators, there is limited research on men as victims of IPV. To address this gap, we conducted an analysis of reported lifetime physical IPV (PIPV), emotional IPV (EIPV), and composite IPV (CIPV) by gender.

Methods: We administered 2,581 questionnaires focused on sexual behavior and violence as part of a prospective cohort study among young women aged 15-24 years and men aged 15-35 years in uMgungundlovu District, South Africa between
Is the prevalence of Cardiovascular risk factors in patients with schizophrenia higher than in the general population? a crosssectional study in Navarra (Spain)

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Evidence-based status of forest healing program in South Korea

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Various effects of forest healing on health have been reported, but a certification system to assess the effectiveness of forest healing programs does not exist. In this study, a systematic review (SR) on the “health benefits of forests” and “meta-analysis of forest therapy” was conducted after analyzing the status and level of evidence of 75 forest healing programs that were conducted post-certification in South Korea. The SR for “health benefits of forests” distinguished between

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activities and time, resulting in 90.9% of walking activities for more than an hour under psychological health, and 100.0% of exercise activities for less than an hour under physiological health. However, the effect of indirect activities performed for more than an hour was unknown. Thus, we confirmed that many indoor activities in the field had low effect size or no established basis regarding the feasibility of its operation. The SR on “meta-analysis of forest therapy” to check whether the procedure was meaningful. No significant effect was found. The highest number of healing effects were obtained for blood pressure (32), followed by psychological depression (24). The findings of this can serve as baseline data to facilitate future development and dissemination of evidence-based forest healing programs.

**Mental health services in the school environment - future visions**

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**Background and Objective:** The increased need for mental health care has challenged the role of schools and school health care. According to political guidelines, mental health services should be an integrated part of the general health services, such as school health care. There is a need for future visions concerning the mental health services provided in the school environment. The aim of this research was to describe the variation in stakeholders perceptions related to the desirable mental health services in school environments and to construct alternative future visions based on these perceptions.

**Methods:** The qualitative study was conducted with the phenomenographic approach using a visioning methodology. Interviews were conducted in Finland between February 2020 and February 2021. Professional stakeholders (n=15) participated in individual interviews and stakeholders advocating for adolescents or parents (n=10) in focus group interviews. Results: Four alternative future visions were formulated based on the perceptions of the stakeholders. The visions emphasised different aspects: (1) non-medicalising the school environment, (2) early and extensive intervention by school nurses enabled by work distribution with mental health specialists, (3) a multiprofessional team providing help on overall health questions and (4) a focusing of the services on mental disorders.

**Conclusion:** The future visions are based on distinct and even opposite perceptions related to the mission and focus of school health care. One extreme emphasises overall health promotion for everyone, and the other treatment for those suffering from mental disorders. Selection of a desirable vision is challenging: the former may lead to inadequate help for mental health problems and the latter insufficient help for other problems.

**Defence strategies developed by military workers in the intervention in suicide crisis**

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**Introduction:** Suicide is considered a serious public health problem and has affected an increasing number of people in Brazil and Latin America, consequently leading to an increasing number of people affected by the suicidal crisis, regardless of having a bond with the attempting person.

**Objective:** To understand defense strategies developed by workers who intervene in suicidal crises.

**Methods:** This study consists of a qualitative approach, using psychodynamics of work as a theoretical and methodological category. Data were produced through semi-structured interviews, an intersubjective technique that allows the interviewee to speak and the interviewer to listen. The analysis of these data was possible with the use of a content analysis technique: set of techniques that aims to analyze the communications, through the systematization of objective procedures allowing the inference of knowledge related to the messages.

**Results:** 15 workers with experience in interventions in suicidal crises, members of the military fire brigade, located and operating in the southeastern region of Brazil, were interviewed. Defense strategies were identified that occur in four distinct and interconnected moments: (1) moment when they receive the information that the crisis is happening, (2) followed by the teams displacement to the place of the crisis, (3) the intervention aiming to remove the trying subject from the risk and (4) the return to the base. The flow of work practices allowed us to understand defense strategies that act in the denial of suffering, while others act in the concealment of suffering.

**Conclusion:** The elaboration of these strategies inserts workers into true traps: dissimulation and denial of suffering allow the continuity of work, but also make suffering difficult to identify.

**Effectiveness of a meditation technique sudarshan kriya yoga (sky) on depression and anxiety:** - A systematic review and meta-analysis

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**Background:** Sudarshan Kriya yoga (SKY) is one of the proposed breathing techniques, which has proven to be an effective intervention for depression and anxiety in small studies. This study set out to retrieve, appraise and summarize the existing literature to assess the effectiveness of SKY to improve health outcomes in patients with mild to moderate anxiety and depression.

**Methods:** A systematic review of the literature was conducted to identify randomized control studies assessing SKY versus pharmacological intervention or placebo in patients with either depression and/or anxiety published from 1998 to June 2020. The studies were identified through database searches. Assessment of the quality of evidence included risk of bias, heterogeneity, directness of the evidence, risk of publication bias and precision of effect estimates.

**Results:** The pooled Standardized Mean Difference (SMD) for the effect of SKY on depression was 0.02[-0.20, 0.24] in 6 studies with 388 participants. The pooled SMD for the effect of SKY on anxiety was 0.05 [0.63, 0.52] based on five studies with 428 participants. The robustness of the results was assisted by a sensitivity analysis that revealed the effect of each study predominantly affected the overall SMD in each clinical outcome. There was also high heterogeneity observed for depression (I2=93%; p < 0.001) and for anxiety (I2=97%; p < 0.001).

**Conclusion:** SKY in itself is diverse in nature and when it comes to its overall effectiveness it may be inferred that teaching has shown immense potential in treating depression and anxiety. Many small studies claimed the effects of SKY on a different range of outcomes. It has also shown to be effective among different segments of population with varying physical capabilities. However, future studies are needed to evaluate the short- and long-term impact of SKY on larger samples.

**Resilience in the covid-19 pandemic: New meanings and evolution**

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**Background and Objective:** Since the end of 2019 there were several waves of COVID 19 pandemic. To limit contagion, governments have introduced measures that are able to exacerbate or identify psychopathologies, also because resistance to stressful conditions is helped by socialization and sharing of experiences. The study aimed to analyze the scientific literature on the subject of “resilience” during the pandemic, evaluating its evolution and possible new fields of development in psychological disorders.

**Methods:** Articles on MEDLINE were evaluated dividing them into four periods: first one 2019-2021, second one 2021-2022, total literature 2000-2022 and the sum of the first two periods. The following Medical Subjet Headings were used: resilience AND mental health, resilience AND COVID 19. Inclusion criteria: articles in English, studies on psychological aspects in psychopathologies and euthimia. The exclusion criteria: studies on gender differences, psychopathology with disabling
conditions, cancer, infertility, studies on children and adolescents, studies on elderly people rest home, studies focused on single psychiatric pathologies. Results: The literature on severity during the COVID period showed a significant increase. Of the 1011 articles on resilience AND mental health written in 2000-2022, 645 were written in 2019-2022. Only 475 articles were written in the COVID period. The average was 2021-2022. The same increase were for resilience AND COVID 19, highlights 598 articles written from 2019 to 2022, since before 2019 there was no pandemic, of these 506 articles were written from 2021 to 2022. Conclusion: It highlights the increase of literature on mental health issues during the covid period, mainly on individual resources and the inherent capabilities of response to stress factors. Attention can again be directed to the person not only as an individual but as a social resource.

**Mental Health of those who care: how can epidemiology help address the burden of depression**

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Depression is one of the most prevalent mental disorders with a high burden of disease, affecting one in fifteen adults. Moreover, because the COVID-19 lockdown has highly impacted on mental health, in each strata of the population (from the most to the least vulnerable, also including health professionals), projections estimate that depression will become the leading cause of disease burden in 2030. COVID-19 increased the emotional burden on health professionals working at the forefront, including the one involved in the public health field.

Furthermore, although the etiology of depression is not well known, multiple risk factors have been associated with it. How do these several factors interact and have an impact on depression? How has the COVID-19 pandemic played a role on health professionals mental health or even on informal caregivers, especially considering that during the pandemic many healthcare activities have been postponed, further burdening them? The workshop Aims to reply to these still open questions by bringing together experts in public health, epidemiology, statistics, and from the social sciences with topic knowledge on depression. The workshop will be structured as follows: we will first set the scene with an introductory presentation. We will then deepen the theme by focusing on two different topics, each presented by two speakers. This will allow us to compare different perspectives and stimulate the final debate. Audience participation will be encouraged with live polls, quizzes or word clouds. The introductory presentation will move from a quick overview of the past, present and future of Public Mental Health. It will then focus on the stigma of psychiatric pathology and the impact of the pandemic on it. Finally, it will approach the theme of mental health among health professionals, residents and students taking cues from the SMS-ME project (Sicilian Medical Student Mental Health). In the first contribution, we will present data from the Italian and European surveys among Public Health Residents deepening the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on their mental health. These two surveys were conducted respectively by the working groups on “Public Mental Health” from the medical residents Assembly of the Italian Society of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine and from the European Network of Medical Residents in Public Health (EuroNet MRPH). The second contribution aims at discussing the most recent evidence on how several lifestyle and socio-economic factors are associated with prevalent and incident depressive symptoms among the general population. A specific focus on the role of social support and informal caregiving will be discussed. Data presented will come from The Maastricht Study, a large population-based cohort study, and from evidence of the literature. Identifying risk factors of depression could guide preventive strategies with the final aim of reducing its high morbidity. We hope that the final debate will lead to a fruitful discussion on the data presented, also aimed at understanding how to inform policy makers about health and economic consequences of the high burden of depression.

**Moral distress and moral injury in the public health workforce during the pandemic**

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Moral distress and moral injury are the experience of psychological distress arising from participating in, or witnessing, ethically problematic actions, and the resulting injuries of that distress. Moral distress is said to be "the troubled call of conscience, an expression of fidelity to moral commitments seen as imperiled or compromised". Feeling ill-prepared or unable to pursue ethically-appropriate action – based on personal integrity or professional obligations – causes moral distress, which can lead to stress, burnout, lack of resilience and mental health issues.

The concepts of moral distress and injury were originally described among soldiers during wars and conflict, law enforcement agents, and nurses, with growing interest in their importance in other health professions. Public health professionals routinely face tough ethical decisions and face morally ambiguous situations, and are consequently vulnerable to moral distress. However, to date, this issue has received little attention in the public health arena.

The proposed workshop by a multidisciplinary team of researchers and practitioners will share and reflect on their recent robust cross sectional study on moral distress and injury in the public health workforce in the UK during the pandemic. They will outline the scale, nature, frequency, and severity of moral distress in the public health professional workforce during the pandemic and...
Discourses of sexual violence and safety among transwomen of colour: an online forum analysis
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Background and Objective: Violence towards transwomen is common in many countries. It is well-known that transwomen of colour face very high rates of sexual and physical violence. This paper is based on an online forum analysis that explored the experiences of sexual violence and safety among transwomen of colour.

Methods: Four online forums that allowed research were chosen for the analysis. Thematic analysis method was used for data analysis.

Results: Three key themes were identified: dating and violence in intimate relationships, fear of violence and safety strategies, and coping after sexual assault. Forum posters faced heightened gender policing and scrutiny, due to not conforming to normative ideals of femininity. Femininity is also predicated on white, middle-class status, and associated with domesticity and romance. Therefore, expressions of femininity from non-white Background’s can be read as deviant or excessive. The intersection of deviation from gender norms and femininity based on whiteness means that transwomen of colour face disproportionate levels of violence, both in public and private spaces. Many face cumulative disadvantages due to gender non-conformity, participation in higher risk forms of sex work, low socioeconomic status and employment and institutional discrimination. Coping mechanisms to deal with cumulative disadvantage include seeking support from health professionals and transgender community networks. However, it includes more harmful forms of self-medicating such as heavy alcohol and drug use, self-harm and suicide attempts.

Conclusions: Healthcare providers need to develop an understanding of the impacts of trauma on transwomen, particularly when it may be intertwined with gender dysphoria. Transwomen of colour are likely to have less social support as many are isolated from their families and ethnic groups. Sexual violence survivors’ groups need to be accessible to transwomen by developing inclusive policies or setting up specific groups for transwomen who are survivors of sexual violence.

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Cardiovascular health of the population in situation of Rua de São Paulo 2019/2020
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Objective: To elucidate cardiovascular risks in the homeless population of São Paulo, stratifying through nursing diagnoses. methods This is a field research of a quantitative and transversal character, whose study target is the homeless population in the central regions of São Paulo. A questionnaire containing questions related to cardiovascular health was applied, Blood Pressure (BP) and anthropometric measurements were measured in volunteers aged between 18 and 60 years, between November 2019 and March 2020. the development of CVDs and then the results obtained will be presented.

Results: This population has several RF for cardiovascular diseases such as: the substitution of water for alcohol, insufficient knowledge to the RF, lack of access to health services, indicating the need for education and health prevention. When asked about drinking water consumption, 34% said they consumed more alcohol than water, in which the BP levels were 142 per 94 mmHg and the pulse was 91 beats per minute (bpm). This indicates the influence of exchanging water for alcoholic beverages on the elevation of blood pressure values. Conclusions: Nursing diagnoses: Risk of Unstable Blood Pressure, Risk-prone health behavior characterized by substance abuse. This study was carried out in the pre-pandemic, today São Paulo has more than 31 000 PISR. It is evident that this is a matter of public policies and human rights that ensure that all citizens have the right to basic needs.

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Feasibility and acceptability of involving Bilingual Community Navigators (BCNs) to improve access to health and social care services in general practice setting of Australia
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Objective: To evaluate the feasibility and acceptability of involving bilingual community navigators (BCNs) to improve access to health and social care services in general practice settings of Australia.

Methods: A mixed-methods design was used. A survey was distributed to general practitioners (GPs) to assess the feasibility of involving BCNs. Focus groups were conducted to explore the perspectives of GPs, BCNs, and patients. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data.

Results: The survey demonstrated high levels of acceptability among GPs. Focus group findings indicated that BCNs could effectively bridge language barriers and improve patient satisfaction. Patients reported increased trust and improved health outcomes.

Conclusions: Involving BCNs in general practice settings is feasible and acceptable, leading to improved access to health and social care services. Further research is needed to evaluate the long-term impact of this intervention.

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DOI: 10.18332/popmed/164400
Background and Objective: Patients from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds often face difficulties in accessing health and social care services. This is the first research conducted in Australian general practice setting exploring the feasibility and acceptability of involving bilingual community navigators (BCNs) to help patients from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds access health and social care services.

Methods: Informed by the research conducted in overseas and previous phases of the current research, a total of 12 community health workers (CHWs) were recruited and trained as BCNs. Three of these were placed for 8-10 weeks in two general practices in Sydney where most patients are from specific CALD backgrounds (Chinese in one and Samoan in other). A mixed method design including quantitative analysis of a record of services provided by BCNs and post-intervention qualitative interviews with 16 participants including patients, practice staff and BCNs explored the feasibility and acceptability of BCNs role.

Results: BCNs served 95 patients, providing help with referral (52.6%), information about appointments (46.3%), local resources (12.6%) or available social benefits (23.2%) with a critical role overcoming their language barrier. Overall, BCNs fitted in well within the practice and patients accepted them well. Felt need of the service, recruitment of BCNs from the patient community, motivation, and training of BCNs acted as facilitators for their roles. Major barriers included lack of awareness of BCNs roles among some patients and practice staff, unavailability of information about local culture specific services, and inadequate consultation time of BCNs. Limited funding support and short project timeframe were major limitations.

Conclusions: In Conclusions:, while the intervention was found feasible and acceptable, sustainable funding is required to continue the intervention. Future research is needed to scale up this intervention to other culture groups and assess its cost-effectiveness.

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The mitigating role of sense of belonging on the impact of racism on life satisfaction for Asian communities in Aotearoa New Zealand during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Anti-Asian racism was a feature of the social response to the early phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, and its impact on the wellbeing of Asian communities warrants closer examination. The current study aimed to gauge the extent to which sense of belonging mitigates the adverse effects of racism on life satisfaction for Asian communities in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Methods: This analysis included 1,341 responses to a cross-sectional online survey conducted in 2021. Descriptive analyses outlined how components of sense of belonging were distributed among participants, key subgroups and those who experienced racism during the COVID-19 pandemic. Linear regression was used to examine the role of sense of belonging in mediating the association between experiencing racism and since-COVID life satisfaction. Findings: In this survey, four out of ten participants reported experiencing racism in the first eighteen months of the pandemic. Overall, respondents’ life satisfaction decreased slightly since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak (p<0.00). Experiencing racism was associated with a 0.49 unit decrease in since-COVID life satisfaction. (95% CI -0.61 - -0.38). All the components of sense of belonging reduced the magnitude of this association, in particular, giving a feeling of comfort expressing one’s own ethnic identity (0.19, 95% CI 0.29 - 0.09) and belonging in New Zealand (-0.18, 95% CI -0.28 - -0.08).

Conclusions: When considering racism as a determinant of wellbeing for minoritised ethnic communities, particularly in times of heightened social tensions such as a global pandemic, strategies to strengthen sense of belonging through thoughtful communications and responsive services may contribute to mitigating the harm of racism. These actions should be included alongside anti-racism initiatives in pandemic and other emergency response planning to support the wellbeing of these communities.

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Process adaptations in delivering an epidemiological mental health survey for Urban Indigenous Australians

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Background and Objective: Accurate prevalence rates of mental and substance use disorders amongst Indigenous Australians are largely unknown. The use of accurate and sensitive epidemiological processes and standardised diagnostic assessments with this population requires further exploration. The Queensland Urban Indigenous Mental Health Survey (QUIMHS) pilot study established an approach to data-collection that aimed to improve the cultural suitability of an epidemiological mental health survey in a sample of urban-residing Indigenous Australians.

Methods: The pilot was conducted over 10 weeks with Indigenous adult clients of two Aboriginal Medical Services in South-East Queensland. The survey instrument included a standardised diagnostic assessment: the Composite International Diagnostic Instrument v.3.0 (CIDI 3.0). To assess the cultural suitability of both the proposed survey processes and the survey instrument, feedback from project stakeholders, staff, and participants was sought. Additionally, the diagnoses produced by the CIDI 3.0 were compared to diagnostic summaries provided by Indigenous clinical psychologists in order to establish clinical concordance data.

Results: The processes used for data-collection were deemed culturally appropriate by all survey participants. Several key adaptations and frameworks facilitated the successful delivery of the survey instrument. The diagnostic accuracy of the CIDI 3.0 was assessed by module. Importantly, the PTSD and Major Depression modules were accurate in their diagnostic utility, while the Mania module was deemed unsuitable for use with this population. Conclusions: The application of these processes and recommendations for delivering diagnostic epidemiological surveys using the CIDI 3.0 to Indigenous Australians are discussed.

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Te Reo Hauora: protecting the prosperity of the māori language in Aotearoa’s Health sector.

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Aotearoa - New Zealand’s colonial history of subjugation from lands, cultural expression, traditional knowledge systems and language has resulted in the abhorrent disparities in health outcomes for its indigenous peoples. Whilst some academic evidence (Dudley et al., 2019) exists that Te Reo Māori is a protective factor for health, it is well known within traditional knowledge systems, held within the proverb “tōku reo tōku ohooho” (My language, my deliverance) that language is a protective factor and a facilitator of wellbeing. 51 years after the Aotearoa Language petition, we are seeing the emersion māori language into white-stream settings. As the indigenous language of New Zealand shifts from a space of revitalisation to prosperity, there are risks associated with the vitality of the language, particularly within health. As new words are created with new technologies (e.g. vaping), and health messaging in te reo becomes critically necessary, there are numerous risks for the commodification of the language, and further challenges for the protection and prosperity of Te Reo Māori in the health sector. Te Reo Hauora looked firstly to collectivise the voices of all people leaning in the linguistic disposition of Te Reo Māori in health, sharing the aspirations and strategic thinking of people from all facets of society who have an impact on the way the Māori language prospers in health. This presentation will share the Findings of Hāpai’s work in Te Reo Hauora, drawing on the project and its development, implementation and evaluation.

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Supporting Syrian refugee mothers in the resettlement period in Canada: a longitudinal study using participatory action research

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Background and Objectives: Since 2015, Canada has resettled over 50,000 Syrian refugees in response to persistent humanitarian crises. Refugees may face overwhelming stress related to experiences of forced migration. Many women that have experienced forced migration are of childbearing age, experiencing pregnancy and mothering across their migration journey. Little is known about social factors that support Syrian refugee mothers across migration and resettlement. The aim of this study was to understand in-depth the intersecting contextual factors shaping social support from the perspective of Syrian refugee mothers in the Canadian context. Methods: Using a longitudinal intersectionality-framed participatory action research design, Syrian refugee mothers’ perspectives
on social support during various phases of resettlement were explored. Four peer research assistants (PRAs) worked collaboratively to champion the research process. Forty Syrian mothers were recruited by PRAs and participated for 18 months. Data sources included in-depth interviews, monthly diaries, and telephone conversations with participants.

Results: Multiple themes emerged to impact the social supports of Syrian refugee mothers in resettlement, some in the migration journey, pathways to integrated holistic health care, intersecting social determinants of refugee health, harnessing strength-based capabilities, pandemic impacts of resettlement and the PRA experience. Conclusions: Our in-depth analysis contributes to understanding Syrian mothers’ journey over time and across migration contexts. These findings bring nuanced understanding to Syrian mothers’ capabilities and resilience as they intersect with multiple social factors during their integration and resettlement. Issues raised by Syrian mothers, combined with the supportive network of community members and researchers increase the likelihood of a stronger collective voice in enhancing appropriate support and access to community support services.

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"My family abandoned me so I have to charge for sex in order to survive": exploring risk sexual behaviors among men who have sex with men in urban Uganda

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Background: Men who have sex with men (MSM) have an increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and are disproportionately affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) resulting from risky sexual behaviors (RSB). There is a dearth of information about the prevalence of RSBs among men who have sex with men in Uganda. Therefore, we explored risk sexual behaviors among MSM in urban Uganda.

Methods: Using exploratory qualitative design and snowball sampling, 20 men who had sex with men from Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning associations around Kampala and Wakiso districts consented to participate in in-depth interviews. The recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Coding was done using Open Code software version 4.03. Codes and categories were developed.

Results: Risky sexual behaviors were highly prevalent, especially among the young men (20-25 years). The most common risky sexual behaviors reported included transactional sex, which was facilitated by dating apps and mediated by the need for financial support because most of them were rejected by their families. Group sex and having sexual intercourse when drunk were commonly reported and were mediated by the need for social acceptance and support. Some respondents reported having sex with females to avoid being suspected by their families. Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections was low, especially for respondents outside of Kampala in Wakiso.

Conclusions: There are key implications for HIV/STI transmission Resulting from risky sexual behaviors among young men in Uganda. There is a need for effective and accessible interventions to reduce the occurrence of STIs and HIV.

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Predictors of changes in physical activity and sedentary behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic in a Turkish migrant cohort in Germany

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Background and Objectives: The new coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the resulting response measures have led to severe limitations of people’s exercise possibilities with diminished physical activity (PA) and increased sedentary behavior (SB). Since no data is available for migrant groups in Germany, this study aimed to investigate factors associated with changes in PA and SB in a sample of Turkish descent living in Berlin, Germany.

Methods: Participants of a prospective cohort study (adults of Turkish descent, living in Berlin, Germany) completed a questionnaire regarding COVID-19-related topics including PA and SB changes since February 2020. Changes in PA and SB were described, and sociodemographic, migrant-related, and health-related predictors of PA decrease and SB increase were determined using multivariable regression analyses.

Results: Of 106 participants, 69% reported a decline in PA, and 36% reported an increase in SB. PA decrease and SB increase seemed to be associated with inactivity before the pandemic and the female sex. SB increase appeared to be additionally associated with educational level and BMI. However, no migration-related factors were associated with a decrease in PA or an increase in SB.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic and the response measures had persistent detrimental effects on this migrant population. Since sufficient PA before the pandemic had the strongest association with maintaining PA and SB during the crisis, the German government and public health professionals should prioritize PA promotion in this vulnerable group.

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A systematic review of qualitative research on substance use among refugees

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Aims: To evaluate qualitative research on substance use and substance use disorders (SUDs) among refugees in terms of practitioners and substance users’ attitudes, beliefs, and experiences.

Methods: Six medical, allied health, and social sciences databases (EBSCO, PubMed, ScienceDirect, Web of Science, Scholar, and the Cochrane Library) were systematically searched in a time frame between January and April 2021 to identify original peer-reviewed articles describing qualitative Findings related to substance use among refugees (alcohol, illicit drugs, tobacco, and prescription drugs). Study selection, critical appraisal and detailed extraction were performed via the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports according to PRISMA (2018). Three independent reviewers selected the relevant abstracts and articles. Synthesis of the evidence identified prominent themes relating to the context and consequences of substance use.

Results: Twenty-six studies were included in this review. Twenty-three studies applied qualitative methods, and three applied mixed methods. Synthesis of the evidence from the included studies resulted in four main findings: (1) there is a considerable susceptibility of refugees to substance use and SUDs; (2) the harmful consequences of substance use are complicated by the social insecurities of refugees; (3) there are rather high barriers to treatment and health facilities for refugees in many host countries; and (4) there is a strong need to improve effective access to treatment, interventions, and prevention approaches.

Conclusions: Refugees are at high risk for substance use and substance use disorders and often face high barriers to treatment and interventions in host countries.

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Impact of fairness-based techniques in optimization of vaccine allocation among refugees during pandemics: a scoping review

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Objective: The refugees’ access to vaccination is an important operational issue to be solved for fair and equitable public health interventions. The objective is to explore the impact of fairness-based techniques in optimization of vaccine delivery during pandemics on the vaccination rate among refugees. Methods:
This is a scoping review conducted by using the Keywords such as modelling, distribution, pandemics, fairness, optimization, vaccine allocation and refugees. A librarian conducted the literature search in Pubmed, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane library, and Ovid MedLine databases for the period of 2009-2021. Two researchers completed the screening of the articles after literature search starting from title, abstracts, and full texts. The disagreement on selection of articles were solved by unanimous group decision of all researchers. Results: A total of 4152 articles were obtained. In the first step, the title screening yielded 280 articles for abstract screening that resulted in 31 articles for full-text reading. Eight articles published between 2015 and 2021 were included in the study and 23 articles were excluded due to exclusion of refugees in their Discussion on vaccines allocation. The study design used in the articles were cross-sectional (25%), qualitative (25%) and modelling study (12.5%). Half of the articles included only refugees, while the other articles included new arrived migrants. Methods such as community participation, digital health messages and national refugee centers have been used for varying definitions of fairness in vaccine allocation. The three main outcome measure observed in the studies were access to vaccines, vaccine acceptance and vaccination rate. Conclusions: Studies evaluating fair distribution of vaccines in refugee populations during pandemic periods are scarce. Although they used different Methods, studies have shown that refugees and immigrants have a high intention to vaccinate, and barriers for fair vaccine allocation were the lack of information on vaccination strategy.

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Experiences and needs of Chilean autistic communities for inclusion and well-being: a phenomenological study
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Background and Objective: The inclusion of the first-person perspective in the reflection of well-being issues that people on the autism spectrum (AS) faces is an essential aspect of the development of compelling, culturally relevant, and timely responses. However, most of these processes are carried out by neurotypical scholars. Few experiences exist worldwide that incorporate the vision of experts from the autistic communities.

Methods: A phenomenological design was employed. Participants were selected according to four categories: 1) caregivers of children on the AS, 2) adults on the AS, 3) directors of advocacy organizations, and 4) teachers of students on the AS. The participants were grouped by each status in each zone of the country (i.e., north, center, south, and southern) to participate in focus groups. The focus group information was transcribed for further thematic analysis.

Results: Convergent data across participants revealed a great need for awareness, literacy, and education on autism issues for the general population in the communities. Also, more training of professionals and economic resources were stated as a need. Participants described all these elements as barriers that hinder autistic communities’ well-being and as priorities that need to be taken by the stakeholders.

Conclusions: First-person perspectives provide relevant insights into the needs of communities. Further actions include strategies to address these needs through alliances with communities and the government.

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Using eco-map to explore the social network of Ukrainian refugees as a determinant of mental well-being: a pilot study
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Following the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, an estimated 7.107.924 refugees have fled (19 October 2022). Refugee status leads to a higher prevalence of mental illness, also driven by the process of settling into a new environment. Ecomap is a valuable tool used in qualitative health research. It makes it possible to visualize social relashioships’ distribution, quantity, and quality. This study aims to analyze the association between mental health and the social network of Ukrainian refugees. We conducted a pilot study on Ukrainian refugees housed in Verona administration (Italy). Mental well-being was assessed through the International Trauma Questionnaire (ITQ) and the General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12). The social network was explored through a semi-structured ecomap. The study sample sex distribution was 24(96%) females and 1 (4%) male. Median age was 37.0(IQR 29.9-47.2) years. At the GHQ-12, 11(50%) scored as having a severe and 5(23%) as having mild mental health deterioration. Regarding the ITQ, 4(16%) individuals scored positive for PTSD and 5(20%) for complex-PTSD. The highest number of supportive links was found in the micro-system, with a median number of 3.0 (IQR 2.0-4.7). Supportive links were significantly higher in the micro-system compared to both the exo-(z=3.2, p<0.002) and macro-system (z=4.3, p<0.001). The highest number of stressful links was found in the macro-system and was significantly higher compared to the micro-system (z=2.7, p=0.01). Supportive links in patients with severe and mild mental health deterioration were 4.0(3.3- 5.0) and 10.0(9.0-10.0). The median number of supportive links in patients with complex-PTSD, PTSD, or none was 4.0(4.0-4.0), 7.0(4.5-10.0), and 5.0(4.0-10.0), respectively. Stressful links were more frequent, while supportive links were less, among new arrived individuals with complex-PTSD or a severe mental health disorder. The eco-map proved to be a useful tool for exploring the social network of refugees.

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Promoting cultural safety in health care: developing an intervention with three Atikamekw communities in Québec, Canada
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Background and Objectives: Cultural safety is a decolonizing and transformative approach aimed at achieving health care that recognizes, respects and nurtures the needs, rights and identities of Indigenous peoples. This action-research project is anchored in respectful partnerships with the Atikamekw communities of Manawan, Wemotaci and Opicowan (Québec, Canada). It aims to co-develop an intervention model to ensure cultural security of health care offered to the Atikamekw peoples.

Methods: The project uses a sequential design with successive stages of research (literature review, environmental scan, talking circles) and intervention development. An advisory committee composed of representatives from the three communities works closely with the research team to guide and orient each step of the project. The intervention model is being developed using a Two-Eyed Seeing approach, allowing for the respectful integration of Indigenous and Western knowledge.

Results: A model of cultural safety rooted in Atikamekw perspectives, values and knowledge has been developed by our collective. The model is based on a mapping that follows the care trajectory of Nin (the individual) and his family, starting from the contexts (family, community, organizational) where his wellness needs are expressed. Based on this mapping, it was decided that the intervention would focus on supporting Nins and the communities self-determination in relation to their care trajectory and health services, in accordance with Atikamekw values and conceptions of well-being and care.

Conclusions: This research project, carried out with and by the Atikamekw Nation, exemplifies how a decolonizing approach centered on the expertise of Indigenous communities can be used to develop culturally safe interventions that respect their needs, values and cultural practices.

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Migrant status disparities in blood pressure: a multiple mediation analysis of modifiable factors
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Background and Objective: We examined differences in blood pressure (BP) levels between first-generation immigrants and native-born in a large population of adult residents in Northeast Italy, and investigated the role of lifestyle behaviours, body mass index (BMI), and education as potentially modifiable mediating factors.

Methods: We included 20-49 years-old participant of a Health Surveillance Program of the Veneto Region (n=37,710). Immigrant status was defined by being born in a high migration pressure country (HMPC) and subdivided by geographical macro-areas. Hypertension was defined as abnormal measured BP values, self-reported diagnosis, or anti-hypertensive drug use. We used t-tests and chi-square tests to assess the association between migrant status and potential mediating factors, and generalized linear models to test the association of each covariate with the outcomes. A multiple mediation analysis including all covariates that satisfied the previous conditions was performed, applying the counterfactual framework by Yu.

Results: Of the 37,780 subjects included in the analysis, 8.7% were born in a HMPC, BMI, education, alcohol, sweets and meat consumption were included in the models as potential mediators. A tiny advantage in Systolic BP levels was seen for immigrants compared to natives (β=-0.71, 95%CI:-1.30;-0.10). The direct effect (net of the included covariates) was a reduction of 1.62 mmHg (95%CI:-2.25;-0.98), among immigrants compared to natives, BMI played the highest suppressive role of this health advantage (β=1.14, 95%CI:0.99;1.35), followed by education. The distribution of alcohol consumption instead increased the health advantage for immigrants. The BMI suppressing effect was particularly evident among females and North African immigrants compared to natives.

Similar Results were seen for hypertension rates.

Conclusions: Although causation cannot be proven in this cross-sectional study, our findings highlight the important suppression role played by BMI in the differences of BP levels by migrant status, indicating a possible target to preserve the health advantage of immigrants.

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**Gendered differences in experiences of school violence and mental health among transgender and cisgender youth**

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Background and Objective: Experiences of being bullied are associated with poorer mental health. Previous research shows that transgender youth have more mental health problems and more school violence experiences than cisgender youth. There is, however, limited knowledge on, whether the associations between bullying and mental health differ between gender identity groups. This study aimed to investigate how experiences of school violence are associated with mental health outcomes among different gender identity groups: cisgender girls, cisgender boys, transfeminine youth, and transmasculine youth.

Methods: We utilized data from the Finnish School Health Promotion study (N=152 880), conducted in 2021. Information on experiences of being bullied and on five mental health outcomes (self-perceived health, worries about own mood, anxiety disorder, depression symptoms, social anxiety) was collected with self-administered questionnaire. The associations between bullying and mental health outcomes were analyzed with linear and logistic regression.

Results: Trans youth had more bullying experiences and poorer mental health than cisgender youth. Transfeminine youth experienced most school violence, and transmasculine youth had most mental health symptoms. In each gender identity group bullying experiences were associated with poorer mental health. Compared to cisgender boys without bullying experiences, odds of poorer mental health were multiple among transfeminine youth and dozens-fold among transmasculine youth with weekly bullying experiences.

Conclusions: Our results highlight significant differences in experiences of school violence and in mental health symptoms between the four gender identity groups studied; while transfeminine youth experienced the most school violence, and transmasculine youth had the most mental health symptoms, cisgender boys reported the least of both. Trans youth should not be considered as uniform population group, but heterogeneity exists among the group as well. The results help to identify groups that are particularly vulnerable to the experiences and effects of bullying and violence. This allows for more effective interventions and support.

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**Trends in LGBT+ research: a bibliometric analysis**

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Background and Objective: Sexual and gender minorities have a higher risk of experiencing certain mental and physical health issues compared with cis-gender and heterosexual population. During the past years, there has been a greater recognition by the medical community of the health needs of LGBT+ persons. However, an updated analysis of medical publications about LGBT+ persons has not yet been carried out since 2007. This work was aimed to analyze scientific literature on LGBT+ population considering the 2008-2021 time range.

Methods: A literature search was performed in Web of Science database.

Bibliometric data from the selected publications were exported and analyzed using R-Studio, Biblioshiny and VOSviewer software.

Results: A total of 31039 articles were found. The publications per year have shown rapid growth, going from 1156 articles in 2008 to 4338 in 2021. The most productive author was Mayer K. with 386 articles, who is also the author with most citations (15748) and the highest h-index (56). The USA were the most productive country with 16249 articles, followed by United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and China. Co-occurrence analysis of the author's Keywords showed that the most important research focuses were on HIV, sexual transmitted diseases, and sexual identity. Analysis of the co-occurrence map of author's Keywords revealed that the topics “HIV”, “Men who have sex with men” and “pre-exposure prophylaxis” were of medium importance and development; the topics “sexual orientation”, “lesbian” and “gay” were of high levels of relevance and development, while “transgender”, “gender dysphoria” and “gender identity” were less important compared with other themes or may become new hotspots in the near future.

Conclusions: This bibliometric study provides an updated perspective on research about LGBT+ persons and may assist researchers in the further understanding of the fields hotspots, thus facilitating future studies.

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This presentation describes an Indigenous led health protection response to COVID-19 in Aotearoa, New Zealand by an urban Māori (Indigenous peoples of New Zealand) health provider. With the arrival of COVID-19 in New Zealand in 2020, deeply entrenched health disparities for Māori became further exacerbated as Government public health responses failed to address Māori and reach effectively into Māori communities. Te Whanau O Waipareira is an urban Māori organisation with a long-standing history of providing health and social services to Māori in West Auckland. Alongside other initiatives rolled out by iwi (tribe) hapī (subtribe) and communities, Te Whanau o Waipareira launched a Māori public health response to the burgeoning COVID-19 outbreak, which aimed to protect Māori not only in urban centres but across NZ. Te Whanau o Waipareira - as a member of a larger Māori provider network - launched its own COVID response for testing, vaccinating, caring for those isolating and also supporting those suffering from the economic fallout from COVID. This response was driven by whanau (family) and was culturally grounded, meaning it was ‘by Māori for Māori’ using advocacy, community and collective ideology to deliver care. Using novel frameworks such as lay community vaccinators and rangatahi (youth) vaccinators Waipareira was responsible for delivering over 100,000 vaccine doses for Māori and non-Māori. Since starting in February 2022 Te Whanau O Waipareira’s covid care in the community service (Awhina) has supported over 500 vulnerable local Māori isolating with COVID with their physical and mental health as well as practicalities such as food, home supplies etc. This presentation concludes that the New Zealand government’s COVID-19 response put indigenous Māori at risk and Māori providers such as Waipareira stepped up to protect communities using a novel indigenous community-based approach that has positively impacted on the health of communities. This presentation tells the story and lessons learned of a novel and successful Indigenous led COVID-19 response to COVID-19 in Aotearoa, New Zealand by an urban Māori provider network.

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**Health access for transgender people in Latin America: a scoping review**

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Background and Objective: Globally, trans people face barriers in living with
society due to cis-heteronormative standards that also interfere with access to healthcare. This study Aims to map and analyze the evidence on access to health services and goods for transgender people in Latin America. Methods: A scoping review is being conducted by searching PubMed, Scielo, and Lilacs databases on the health of transgender people in Latin America. The selection of studies occurs in three stages, performed in pairs: reading the title, reading the abstract, and reading the complete text, according to inclusion criteria and without language restrictions. Data extraction is conducted in pairs. Data synthesis and analysis comprise the categorization of the data involving facilitating factors, health needs, and individual health behaviors. The review is guided by the Joanna Briggs Institute Scoping Reviews Manual, and the reports follow the PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR).

Results: From the 662 articles found in the bases, 97 were included and published between 2007 and 2021. The data analysis is still ongoing. The preliminary Results indicate frequent reports that trans people avoid seeking health services in Latin America. When they seek, they look for trans-specialized services or highly complex care. Self-medication was also evidenced. The main difficulty of access is: services do not address the integral health and the specific needs; poorly implemented, outdated, or absent public policy; health professionals pathologizing trans identities; discrimination, stigma, and negligence; lack of training and knowledge of health professionals; medical authoritarianism and relationship based on the hierarchy of biomedical knowledge; medicalization of trans identities; and the refusal of public funding.

Conclusions: Transgender people face difficulties accessing health in Latin America mainly due to economic barriers, unavailability of public policies and services, individual health behaviors, and disqualified training to meet their trans needs.

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Challenges encountered by female migrants in accessing primary health care services - a case study of an urban informal settlement in South Africa

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Background and Objective: South Africa have the highest number of migrants within the Sub-Saharan region of Africa. Fremisation of migration has become more and more prevalent over the last decades. Female migrants are reported to be particularly vulnerable and face many adversities during their migration process. The aim of the study was to investigate the experiences and challenges of female documented/undocumented migrants in accessing primary health care services through clinics and hospitals. Environmental and social drivers were also assessed.

Methods: The study was conducted at an informal settlement located in Pretoria, which falls under Greater Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, located in the Gauteng Province, South Africa. An exploratory qualitative design was used for the study. Face to face in depth interviews were conducted with 18 female migrants using an interview guide.

Results: Through the interviews the following themes emerged from the analysis of the data, namely 1) Reasons for migration (social, political, economic, and environmental), 2) Migration and environment, 3) Migration process, 4) Living in the host country, 5) Access to health system (health challenges), 6) Right to health, 7) Utilisation of services, 8) Communication, 9) Discrimination and lastly, 10) the impact of riots against migrants at health facilities in the previous year.

Conclusions: This study adds to a growing body of knowledge about challenges faced by female migrants not only in South Africa but globally. The results may assist authorities in developing migrant sensitive policies to lower access barriers to health services in South Africa. The study intends to raise awareness for migrants health and processes of integration into host nations.

Keywords: female migrants, South Africa, access to healthcare services

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Facing the COVID-19 pandemic: a mixed-method analysis of asylum seekers’ experiences and worries in the canton of Vaub, Switzerland

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Background and objectives: The burden of the COVID-19 pandemic remains high among migrant populations, especially asylum seekers (AS). Moreover, the social impact of COVID-19 public health measures disproportionately affected AS. In this context, we aimed to better understand the pandemic experiences and sources of worries of AS, as well as the associated social and structural factors.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional mixed-method study among AS in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, which combined and integrated the results of the following quantitative and qualitative methods. First, participants answered questions in an online or paper survey about their worries, sleep problems and fear of dying. The associations with their socio-demographic characteristics were investigated using multivariable logistic regressions. Second, we conducted in person semi-structured interviews with participants who had not completed the survey. We performed an inductive thematic analysis focusing on how social and living conditions affected the experiences and worries.

Results: 203 participants answered the surveys and 13 took part in interviews. AS in community centres experienced more sleep disorders related to the COVID-19 pandemic than those living in private apartments. (aOR 2.01, p=0.045). Similarly, those with lower education had greater fear for their life due to the COVID-19 pandemic compared to AS with higher education (aOR 2.31, p=0.015). In addition, interviews showed that having to share living spaces was an important source of worries for AS. Protective measures were perceived to increase social isolation, with negative effects on their pandemic experiences.

Conclusions: Our study results suggest that a better understanding of AS experiences and worries could help decision-makers adapt public health policies for this population. These include avoiding high-density facilities, encouraging the transfer of AS from community centres to private facilities, and tailoring health recommendations to the language, cultural and health literacy barriers of AS.

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Migration Background and hospital emergency department use by children : evidence from a cohort study in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, Portugal, in 2019 and 2020

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Background and Objective: Studies from Europe suggest that immigrant children tend to attend hospital emergency departments (ED) more frequently and more often for less-urgent conditions than non-immigrant children. In Portugal evidence on healthcare utilisation, particularly for immigrant children, is scarce. Objectives: To compare utilisation of ED in the Health trajectories of Immigrant Children (CRIAS) cohort, in 2019 and 2020.

Results: In 2019, 1.3 times more immigrant children visited ED (53.5%vs40.4%; p=0.010); 19% of immigrant versus 16% of non-immigrant (p=0.006) children were frequent users. Clinical priority was low/moderate in about 90% of visits in both groups. Self-referral occurred in 89.4% of all visits, referrals to ED by an health professional were 3 times more likely among non-immigrant children (3.7%vs1.4%). Patient admissions occurred in 2% of visits, with 2 times more admissions of immigrant children. Difficulties in accessing primary healthcare (48.4%) and perceived urgency (23.2%) were the main reasons given by the parents to attend ED; parents of immigrant children reported 1.3 times more difficulties in accessing primary care. In 2020, a marked reduction in ED visits were observed: 28.9% immigrant versus 26.7% non-immigrant used ED. There was a 2-fold increase in visits referred by a health professional mainly from the NHS helpline, yet immigrant children continued to use it less frequently (10.3%vs8%).

Conclusions: Compared with non-immigrant children, Immigrant children have a
higher use of ED with their parents reporting more difficulties in accessing primary healthcare. Results suggest inappropriate use of ED by all children. Strengthening primary care and improving health literacy can address such inappropriate use of ED.

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Determinants of access to primary healthcare for formerly incarcerated women transitioning into the community: a systematic review

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Background and Objectives: Women and girls are becoming the fastest growing segment of the global prison population. Women with a history of incarceration experience markedly poorer health and social vulnerability compared to both their male counterparts and women in the general population. Drawing on the patient-centered access to healthcare model, we conducted a systematic review of the literature to answer the following questions: 1) what are the determinants of primary healthcare use among formerly incarcerated women transitioning into the community? 2) What are the challenges and opportunities for access to primary healthcare?

Methods: Following the PRISMA guidelines, we applied relevant search terms in five databases, according to the Population, Concept, and Context framework. No restriction for country or language were made. Findings: 180 studies were retrieved for full-text screening, from which 23 studies were identified as eligible for inclusion. Several themes were identified, including: trends of healthcare utilization, compared to the general population; women's perception of their health and healthcare needs; the impact of health on coping and functioning after release; barriers to primary and preventive care; expectations and experiences of general practitioner care; quality and continuity of healthcare upon release, and stigma and perceived discrimination in the healthcare system. Finally, we report interventions that were designed to improve access to health care among formerly-incarcerated women population. To summarize the findings, we map identified determinants of access to care to the five dimensions of the access to healthcare model, and to the corresponding populations abilities to illustrate pathways in which access to primary healthcare for women transitioning from prison into the community can be affected.

Conclusions: Women with a history of incarceration have unique health experiences shaped by structural determinants of health during and after incarceration. We suggest areas of priority for future research and practice.

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Tuberculosis in migrants arriving by boat to Malta, 2011–2021

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Background and Objective: Tuberculosis (TB) cases have been decreasing in Malta among the local indigenous population in the last decades but increasing among migrants arriving from high-incidence countries. To work towards national TB elimination, Malta implemented TB entry screening for third country nationals from high-incidence countries among other interventions. In this study we look at migrants that arrived at Malta by boat and were screened for active TB upon entry, the profile of cases and the time it took for them to present with active TB after arrival.

Methods: A retrospective analysis was done on all cases of active TB among migrants arriving by boat who did the entry screening, reported between January 2011 and December 2021. Incidence of TB of cases among arrivals were calculated overall and by nationality and a median was calculated to track the time to develop TB after arrival.

Results: Between 2011 and 2021, 14156 migrants arrived by boats and went through the TB screening process with an average of 1287 migrants per year (range 20:2279) as reported by Ministry of Home Affairs. Through the TB surveillance system 467 cases were reported between January 2011 and December 2021 among our study population. The most common country of origin was Somalia (41.6%), followed by Eritrea (24.5%), and Sudan (8.5%). The median duration of developing TB after arrival in Malta was five months (7.7, 4 and 3 months for Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan). All three countries had incidences of TB above 100 per 100000 in 2011. Conclusions: It is important to have information on TB entry screening results and how long it takes for migrants to develop TB after arrival in Malta to target TB elimination programmes and in particular the follow-up of migrants for development of TB.

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The cultural safety of publicly available maternity services in New Brunswick, Canada

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Background: Pregnant Indigenous women in Canada suffer from a lack of access to culturally safe prenatal care. For prenatal care to become accessible, areas of inaccessibility and opportunities for improvement must be identified. This study was designed to explore how publicly available maternity services could be more culturally safe to Indigenous women in the province of New Brunswick. Objectives: 1) Explore the experiences of Indigenous women who have accessed publicly available prenatal care in New Brunswick in the last 5 years 2) Consult with Elders and other Knowledge Holders about traditional maternity practices and the future of maternity care 3) Use Findings to create a model of culturally safe care Methods: The research employed a community-based participatory action approach. Eight Indigenous mothers and three Elders shared knowledge (i.e., provided data) through community engagement sessions, group sharing circles, and individual conversations. Collaborative thematic analysis was used to examine the stories told by participants and to group these into themes. Preliminary findings were presented to Elders, whose reactions and commentaries added context to findings.

Results: Three overarching themes were identified. This included relationship (relationships with self, body, baby, partner, friends, family, the environment, and care providers); health systems (existing systems of medical care, including national and provincial health networks, hospitals, clinics, and the practices and policies within them); and Indigenous ways of knowing (recognizing that Indigenous people have always known and continue to know best-practice for ourselves and our people). These together with subthemes provide a preliminary model to improve culturally safe care for Indigenous mothers in New Brunswick. Conclusions: Indigenous-specific, community-based prenatal care that is guided by Indigenous nurses, doulas, midwives, Elders, Knowledge Holders, and mothers is needed. Traditional maternity practices should be maintained, revitalized, and available to all Indigenous mothers in New Brunswick.

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What are effective ways of building trust and increasing inclusion of underserved communities in public health research?—Olatundun Gafari1, Mary Barker2, Maria Stokes3
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Background and Objectives: Inequalities in public health research engagement have been reported globally; marginalised communities, including ethnic minority groups in the UK, are particularly badly served. This presentation describes co-produced strategies for building trust and increasing inclusion of underserved communities in research.

Methods: This study formed one of five Work Packages (WPs) in a nationwide consortium and adopted Community Engagement (CE) and participatory research principles. Distrust caused by previous negative experiences represented major barriers to recruitment from underserved communities. Six actions were taken to build trust and increase inclusion: 1) face-to-face introductory meetings out in the community; 2) early recruitment of CE partners; 3) active involvement of CE partners in project planning, co-chairing and decision-making activities; 4) inviting and responding to feedback about research plans; 5) co-production of participatory workshops; and 6) a transformative action workshop.

Results: Widespread inclusion of underserved communities was achieved; six CE partners and 41 research participants from Asian, Black and Mixed ethnicities representing all adult age groups were recruited. Our engagement strategies led to the successful co-production of public health interventions to improve physical activity and healthy eating. This also impacted other WPs resulting in 51 CE partners being enrolled across the consortium. Trust was evident in the active participation of those who had initially declined to take part. Four CE partners attended a policy event at the UK Houses of Parliament. CE partners and
participants reported that ethnic minority representation within the research team contributed to building trust. Qualitative feedback also showed study participation improved CE partners’ and participants’ confidence, wellbeing and willingness to engage in future research.

Conclusions: Learning from feedback and facilitating underserved communities to actively drive research processes were effective in increasing trust. Such practices are recommended for research in all global contexts to increase inclusion of marginalised communities.

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**Possible Worlds - Where Glances Meet**
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Background: Brazil is a culturally and ethnically miscegenated country, with great natural and economic wealth, however, it presents growing social inequalities. According to a report from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), poverty had record growth in 2021; 62.5 million people live below the poverty line, corresponding to 29.4% of the total population, and 17.9 million survive in extreme poverty. The COVID-19 pandemic intensified social inequalities and the emergence of mental illnesses, highlighting the need for psychology professionals who act beyond specific mental health issues and achieve a practice that guarantees rights and promotes human dignity. Given this scenario, a university extension project was created to contribute to mental health care and rights guarantee. Aim: Promote improved access to health care and better living conditions for vulnerable populations living at risk in communities in Brazil.

Methods: Qualitative and descriptive study, professional experience report with cross-sectional time frame.

Results: Students from the second semester of Psychology course worked in different communities, such as: indigenous villages, homeless people, quilombo community, women victims of violence and children. From the territorialization, planning, survey of weaknesses and capacities, home visits, team's subdivisions, educational groups, dialogue circles, interviews, partnerships with non-governmental organizations and community experience, it was possible to build actions based on Community Treatment, in addition to the records written and photographic, the interventions were recorded in a documentary. Conclusions: Psychology students promoted individual and collective actions that made it possible to discover “invisible” talents; among them: dancers, poets, painters, musicians, artisans, entrepreneurs, and builders. Interventions contributed to a comprehensive care, acceptance, bonds strengthening, knowledge of rights and care for mental illnesses through perspectives that make "worlds possible".

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**Mental health status, discrimination experience and resilience level among sexual and gender minorities of Kathmandu Valley**
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Background: Sexual and gender minorities (SGM) experience an elevated burden of stress, anxiety, and depression compared with heterosexuals. SGM is a hidden population in Nepalese society and there is little known about that burden and the factors generating it in the context of Nepal. The study aimed to identify mental health status and perceived discrimination and resilience among SGM in Kathmandu valley, Nepal.

Methodology: A quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted among 158 SGM. An online self-administered questionnaire was used to obtain the information related to DASS-21 (Depression anxiety stress scale), EOD (Experience of discrimination), and CD-RISC-10 (Connor Davidson Resilience Scale) using a standard tool. Data analysis was done according to the standard scoring procedure to compute the prevalence of stress, anxiety, depression, perceived discrimination, and resilience level among SGM respectively.

Results: Of 158 participants, 48.7% reported gay sexual orientation and 58.2% reported their gender identity as cisgender men. Among the total participants, 53.8% were current smokers and 80.4% had consumed alcohol in the past 12 months. The prevalence of stress, anxiety, and depression among SGM was found 82.3%, 65.2%, and 74.1% respectively. 88.6% of SGM faced discrimination in at least one setting where higher discrimination was reported in a public place like a street or park (63.3%). Nearly 25% of participants showed a low level of resilience. Conclusion: The results highlight a high burden of stress, anxiety, and depression and a higher discrimination among SGM of Kathmandu valley. Further, the mental health status among SGM needs to be researched and explored by identifying the factors associated with poor mental health outcomes.

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**How can it be also queer? LGBTQIA+ adolescents’ perceptions of gender tailoring and portrayal in a generic virtual reality-based alcohol-prevention tool**
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Gender-sensitive interventions for alcohol prevention among adolescents often lead to binary tailoring for girls and boys. Increased societal and legal recognition of sexual and gender minorities and participatory research with the target group demand a broader understanding of gender. As a promising educational tool, virtual reality offers opportunities for tailoring interventions, e.g. by using gender avatars and corresponding scenarios. Therefore, the present study explores LGBTQIA+ adolescents’ perceptions of gender tailoring and portrayal in the digital application Virtual LimitLab—a virtual reality-simulation to train refusal-skills towards peer pressure regarding alcohol consumption. The study aims at investigating how digital interventions should be further developed to include sexual and gender diversity. Qualitative interviews with 16 LGBTQIA+ adolescents in Berlin, Germany were conducted after individual simulation testing. The collected data were analysed using Braun and Clarke’s thematic analysis with a reflexive orientation. Four themes were identified: statements on the relevance of gender and opinions on tailoring options, flirt orientation, and the other characters within the simulation. Deviating positions were found on the relevance of gender and different tailoring options by avatars to include queer users. Consensus was expressed on the wish for more representation of diversity among the characters, not only regarding sexual orientation and gender identity, but also regarding e.g. the inclusion of racialised peers among the main actors. Furthermore, the expansion of flirting options in the simulation by adding bisexual and asexual/aromantic options besides same-gender options was suggested. In the case of the short virtual simulation Virtual LimitLab, no queer avatar is needed, but better representation of diversity among the characters and a more complex understanding of gender that goes beyond binary and reflects diversity in its intersectionality.

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**Antenatal care, birth outcomes and child survival among immigrants in Brazil: a nationwide data linkage study**
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Background and Objective: Although the health status of immigrants varies according to country of origin and resettlement, limited evidence exists on the health needs of those living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Our study used large-scale linked socioeconomic and health records to understand the perinatal outcomes of immigrant mothers and their children living in Brazil.

Methods: We linked nationwide birth registries to mortality records and socioeconomic data from the CIDACS Birth Cohort and studied singleton live births to low-income women (i.e., monthly familial income).

Results: We studied 11,290,713 live births, of which 9,886 (0.1%) were born to immigrant mothers. Immigrant mothers were more likely older, literate, living in urban areas and less likely to receive social benefits. Immigrant women were more likely to have had a previous stillbirth (ORadj:1.16,95%CI:1.11-1.22), to delay the start of prenatal care (>1st trimester) (1.22,1.16-1.28), less likely to have C-section delivery (0.74, 0.71-0.77), to have a premature birth (0.89,0.82-0.95)
or with low birth weight (0.74, 0.68-0.81). However, we found no differences in mortality between children from immigrant and non-migrant mothers.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that, although immigrant mothers might face barriers accessing healthcare, their newborns present better birth outcomes, which is possibly related to mothers’ health status. However, children born to immigrant mothers seem not to benefit from the same health advantages in their first year of life. The mechanisms underlying these relationships should be further investigated.

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COVID-19 and health disparities: a bibliometric summary of 5000 research publications by scholars from 165 countries
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Background and Objective: Documented prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, many inequities and health disparities persisted during the pandemic. A plethora of pandemic-era studies on disparities, inequities, and inequalities by scholars from several disciplines, including public health, necessitates their systematic summary. We achieve this aim by doing a bibliometric review of English-language publications indexed in the Web of Science.

Methods: We summarized and visualized meta-data for a corpus of 5,001 validated publications from 2020-2022, obtained with a comprehensive search query. Performance analysis focused on research proliferation in journals and disciplines; VOSviewer was used to visualize networks of collaborators and terms extracted from titles and abstracts.

Results: Public health produced the most research related to COVID-19 health disparities, followed by disciplines related to health care, internal medicine, and psychology. No single journal published more than 4% of publications in our corpus. U.S., British, and Canadian researchers contributed the most articles, sometimes through international collaborations and much more often by co-authoring studies with colleagues from the same country. Compared to their international peers, U.S. authors tended to research COVID-19 disparities among African American, Latino/Hispanic, and sexual/gender minority populations. Bibliometric network analyses showed significant research activity in several distinct areas: COVID-19 predictors and outcomes (focusing on quantitative validated publications from 2020-2022, obtained with a comprehensive search query. Performance analysis focused on research proliferation in journals and disciplines; VOSviewer was used to visualize networks of collaborators and terms extracted from titles and abstracts.

Calling for a community-driven pandemic response for Indigenous peoples: What can we learn from the HIV pandemic in Vancouver, Canada?
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Background and Objective: Vancouver, Canada was one epicenter of the HIV pandemic with severe waves in the 1980s and 1990s. Community-driven activism combined with innovative interventions led to the elimination of HIV as a major public health threat and demonstrated the power of a community-driven pandemic response. We aimed to assess perceptions within the urban Indigenous community in Vancouver of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the COVID-19 response through the lens of Vancouver’s response to the HIV crisis.

Methods: We conducted semi-structured interviews with 15 representatives of Indigenous community-based organizations providing health and social services to Indigenous peoples in Vancouver’s inner city. Thematic and interpretive analysis of the transcripts identified relevant themes.

Results: Indigenous Peoples in Vancouver are disproportionately impacted by the syndemics of opioid overdose and COVID-19 due to ongoing effects of colonialism. Community connection and cultural traditions are critical to the health and wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous service providers felt that disruption to community supports due to public health restrictions have caused suffering and lack of critical health and social supports to Indigenous People. Participants called for an Indigenous-specific and Indigenous-led pandemic response to future public health emergencies.

Conclusion: The lessons of the HIV pandemic have not translated to a robust community-focused pandemic response for Indigenous Peoples in Vancouver. Early on, several rural Indigenous communities imposed strict, culturally appropriate measures beyond the governmental public health measures that initially kept COVID-19 away, demonstrating the value of self-determination and Indigenous knowledge. However, the later sharp rise in COVID-19 infections in Indigenous communities are attributed to persistent social inequities and significant racism in the health system. We need Indigenous-led approaches to pandemic planning and multidisciplinary perspectives to interpret the social context of the pandemic in Indigenous communities and guide the development of an effective pandemic response.

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COVID-19 infection rates and use of SARS-CoV-2 testing among immigrants in Portugal: a longitudinal study for Amadora, Metropolitan Region of Lisbon, Portugal
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Introduction: Available evidence from European countries suggests that migrants are at an increased risk of COVID-19 infection and present higher positivity rates. In Portugal, as in most EU countries, there are no studies on this subject. The aim of this study is to compare COVID-19 infection rates, use of SARS-CoV-2 testing and positivity rate between immigrants, particularly from outside the EU EFTA-UK, and native born in Amadora, Metropolitan Region of Lisbon, Portugal.

Methods: A longitudinal study was conducted between 1 May 2020 and 31 December 2021 using monthly data from Amadora residents collected from the National Epidemiological Surveillance System (SINAVE). COVID-19 infection rates, number of tests performed per person, and positivity rates were computed for native born, and immigrants (within EU EFTA-UK and outside) adjusting for sex and age using logistic regression.

Results: We analysed 299,272 tests from individuals living in Amadora. The COVID-19 infection rate was 12,890 per 100,000, positivity rate was 7.4% and the average number of tests per resident was 1.74. Native born COVID-19 infection rate was 13,278 per 100,000 compared with 11,329 per 100,000 regarding immigrants outside EU EFTA-UK. While native born performed 1.6 times more tests, immigrants outside EU EFTA-UK positivity rates were higher (9.8% vs 7.2%). When adjusting for age, sex, and immigrate outside EU EFTA-UK had a higher odd of testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 when comparing with native born individuals (OR=1.42 [95% CI 1.36-1.49]).

Conclusions: Immigrants outside EU EFTA-UK are more likely to test positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection and less likely to perform COVID-19 diagnostic tests. This result suggests an unequal access to COVID-19 testing in Amadora, Portugal. Targeted efforts are needed to improve testing availability for immigrants and to understand reasons underlying these inequalities.

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A culturally competent systems intervention in primary health care to reduce domestic violence among immigrant communities: HARMONY a pragmatic cluster-randomised controlled trial in Melbourne, Australia
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Methods: 24 (FF) clinics randomised in 2019. Eligible clinics required ≥1 SA GPs
using common medical software programs. Culturally competent DVA training for intervention clinics co-facilitated by a clinical educator and bilingual SA DVA advocate from Oct 2020 - May 2021. With the COVID19 pandemic, online training was implemented emphasising DVA safety. Following training, clinic staff and DVA affected women ≥18 were supported for 12 months by the caseworker/advocate. All clinics were trained to record ethnicity and DVA data.

Routine data extraction from both arms identified DVA, safety planning, referrals and a SA population estimate among female patients ≥18. Outcome data is de-identified and aggregated. Adjusted regression analysis by intention-to-treat.

Outcomes: Despite COVID 19 and the study suspended from May to Sep 2021, with online training, just >70% clinical staff completed all 3 training sessions. The SA advocate supported intervention clinics online. At baseline, the eligible female population included 48,362 women (20% SA) of whom 0.55% were identified in routine data as DVA victim/survivors. Successful outcomes and limitations currently under analysis will be presented.

Conclusion: This is a world first study trialling culturally competent DVA FP care for diaspora communities.

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Indigenous health and wellbeing program evaluation commissioning models: results from a scoping review

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Background/Objectives: Despite significant ongoing investments in Indigenous health and wellbeing programs, evidence regarding program effectiveness is limited. Where these evaluations occur, the quality of this evidence may be impacted by process stages. Yet little is known about the effect of commissioning practices in the Indigenous space. This scoping review aims to codify the spectrum of commissioning practices used in Australia and internationally in the evaluation of Indigenous health and wellbeing programs.

Method: Arksey and O’Malley and Levac et al. guided the review of literature from 2008-2020 to address the commissioning of Indigenous health or wellbeing program evaluations in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. Forty-three documents were retrieved from four academic databases and the world wide web and coded against 13 Indigenous research and evaluation better practice principles derived from the literature.

Results: The research shows five models used for commissioning evaluations of Indigenous health and wellbeing programs: a) top-down; b) participatory; c) co-design: delegative and d) Indigenous-led. Models range in the level of engagement with, and decision-making power awarded to, Indigenous communities. Levels which have significant influence on the way the findings are perceived by Indigenous peoples. For instance, models neglecting Indigenous power produce evaluations lacking in cultural safety and reciprocity.

Conclusion: This scoping review, a first of its kind, provides insight into the spectrum of evaluation commissioning practices and how they align with better practice principles. Whilst, research suggests these better practice principles are often not considered, or their adherence hindered by a lack of institutional support, examples exist of commissioning practice supporting Indigenous engagement and leadership, which hold promise for broader application.

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Global Mental Health: A Systematic Review of Burnout Syndrome in Latin American and Caribbean Teachers

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Objectives: First this paper seeks to theoretically discuss in which job world this Syndrome emerged, contextualizing and defining the BS in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) perspective. Secondly, it wants to review the quality of some of the published prevalence articles on BS among LAC teachers and highlight the intersectionalities of the subjects.

Methodology: A Systematic Review was carried out on BS prevalence articles in Education published between 2016 and 2020 and indexed on the LILACS and SCIELO platforms with the keywords: “teacher burnout” in Portuguese, Spanish and English; Works that did not fit (topic, repeated, samples outside LAC, unavailability, not gone through peer review) were excluded; Out of 416, 46 final articles were selected. Its contents were analyzed with a qualitative analytical approach and tables were used to stratify the data about: sociodemographics, diagnostic instruments, prevalence.

Results: 87% asked sex/gender; 80% age; 74% professional experience; 63% type of contract; 50% marital status; 26% had children; 11% income indicators; 2% race/ethnicity. The most frequent diagnostic instrument was the Maslach Burnout Inventory and its variations (30 articles). 32 articles (out of 46) did not fully show the presence and degree of the condition found.

Conclusions: It is important for scientific research to present their disaggregated data, either within the text or through external links, so that it is possible to develop public policies and/or produce deeper analysis based on these works. LAC teachers were not treated in these articles according to their social, political or territorial specificities enough to establish correlations between the multidimensional intersectionalities faced by this professional class and their struggles against mental illness.

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Racial harassment and workplace violence in hospitals towards physicians and nurses from Indigenous minority and non-Indigenous groups

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Background: Workplace violence (WPV) in healthcare facilities is an increasing global problem, particularly since the emergence of COVID-19. WPV can impact healthcare systems and patient’s health, as well as healthcare workers (HCWs) job satisfaction and resignations. Racial harassment (RH) in healthcare services can add complexity to WPV, as it targets more minority HCWs and patients.

Aims: We examined associations between RH and WPV types (physical and psychological or verbal) among physicians and nurses in Israeli hospitals and compared these in different groups (Indigenous Palestinian-Arab citizens versus Jewish).

Methods: An online cross-sectional survey was conducted in July to September 2022, including a sample of 921 physicians and nurses working in ERs and internal medicine departments in four large hospitals. The online questionnaire was distributed via WhatsApp groups of physicians and nurses (response rate= 89.1%). The association between RH and WPV types was examined via multivariable logistic regression analysis for each study groups while considering relevant variables (age, gender, physicians vs. nurses, work position, years of work, education level).

Findings: Palestinian-Arab physicians and nurses reported significantly higher RH based on national identity compared to Jewish counterparts (42.5% vs. 24.3%). However, Jewish HCWs reported higher physical, and psychological WPV (24.9%, and 72.2%, respectively) compared to Palestinian-Arab HCWs (14.6%, and 54.1%, respectively). In the multivariate analysis, RH was associated with higher physical WPV in Palestinian-Arab HCWs (adjusted odds ratio and 95% confidence intervals, AOR, 95%CI=2.55, 1.39-4.68) compared to Jewish HCWs (1.06, 0.49-2.26), and higher psychological WPV among Palesinina-Arab HCWs compared to Jewish (3.76, 2.44-5.79 vs. 2.39, 1.12-4.79 respectively).

Significance: RH was significantly associated with higher physical and psychological WPV in Palestinian-Arab minority physicians and nurses compared to their Jewish counterparts. Future research should explore mechanisms connecting RH and WPV in these groups and suggest interventions to eliminate WPV in hospitals.

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ForGes 5 - An intervention for strengthening self-management competencies of family caregivers of persons with dementia of Turkish origin in Germany

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Background and Objective: The majority of persons in need of long-term care who are of Turkish origin in Germany are cared for at home by their relatives. The home care situation can be accompanied by a high physical, psychological and social burden for the caregivers. It is necessary to support family caregivers to counteract possible overload and excessive demands. The aim of the project is the development, implementation, and validation of an intervention to strengthen the
self-management competencies of family caregivers of persons with dementia. Methods: A document analysis of caregiving-related information material in Turkish was conducted, and 10 family caregivers were interviewed about their needs and information wishes. Based on the results of the qualitative content analysis, an individualized participatory intervention was developed, consisting of weekly home visits by a Turkish-speaking specialist over six months. Interviews with participants were subsequently conducted again to evaluate the intervention. Results: Family caregivers often have information deficits on dementia caregiving and are exposed to stresses, e.g. financial worries, and social isolation. Wishes expressed support in everyday caregiving, in applying for services, offers for relief, and care by culturally sensitive professional caregivers. Implementation revealed that different family constellations, age groups, genders, and care situations are associated with different needs and requirements. Further, different stages of self-management support among family caregivers can be identified. The intervention reinforced the self-organization of family caregivers and empowered them to provide mostly independent health and nursing care for their family members.

Conclusion: To support and strengthen family caregivers of persons with dementia of Turkish origin, outreach and native-language interventions adapted to the individual persons and family situations are necessary for acceptance by the family members. The diversity of those affected is a central aspect that can be addressed through a diversity-sensitive orientation of interventions.

Differences in preterm births and birth weight between new-borns of roma and non-roma mothers in Slovenia

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Background: The reproductive health of Roma women is largely influenced by socio-economic determinants, cultural and social values in the Roma community as well as by their lifestyle and use of preventive health services. Health of Roma new-borns is closely linked to health of their mothers. Data from other countries show differences in health between new-borns of Roma origin and others. This research examines whether these differences also exist in Slovenia.

Methods: The research included the analysis of data from the national health statistical database of the Perinatal Information System of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2012-2014. The women with permanent residence in Roma settlements were defined as Roma women and all other women as non-Roma women. The research compared the incidence of preterm birth (less than 37 gestational weeks) and low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams). The statistical significance of the differences between two groups was verified by χ² Test (p<0,05).

Results: During the period 2012-2014 there were 424 liveborns by women, residents of Roma settlements and 62,916 liveborns by other residents of Slovenia. Roma women had a 59% higher risk of preterm birth than other women and a 2.7 times higher risk of low birth weight than other children did. Only 19.6% of Roma new-borns were in the weight category 3500 grams or more, compared to 40.5% of other new-borns. Conclusions: Roma new-borns had significantly lower birthweight and more were born prematurely. More efforts should be directed toward increase of soci-economic determinants of their life.

Attitudes and self-assessed knowledge on substance use among people who work in migrant centers in Serbia

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Introduction: Migrant children face different challenges including substance use. Prevention, including detection of early signs of experimentation with substances, and timely provision of treatment is highly dependent on support system including trained professional. For planning response to this issue, Institute of public health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut" conducted a survey among persons engaged in migrant centers in Serbia on self-perceived knowledge and skills needed for prevention and support to migrants who use drugs.

Method: The survey in migrant centers in Serbia among employees involved in provision of organisational, healthcare, psychological or social support to migrants. The questionnaire was designed for this survey and within a wider project aimed at improvement of prevention of substance use among migrant population in Serbia. The questionnaire was self-completed anonymously by respondents. In total 188 persons engaged in migrant centers completed the questionnaires.

Results: Results show that 68.9% of respondents agree (fully or partly) with the statement that they could recognize the client under the influence of substances and 40.2% agree they could provide first aid for acute intoxicated clients. Less than half respondents estimate their knowledge as adequate or excellent with regards of drug laws (40.9%) and where people who use drugs can seek help or treatment (39.8%). Only 33.9% fully agree that they would know who should be contacted for further support in case they face challenges in provision of support to migrants and their families. The differences exist according to the level of education and profession.

Conclusion: There is need for further training of employees in migrant centers in Serbia and strengthening their knowledge and skills for early identification of young people who are addicted or experiment with drugs, existing referral system and legislation in Serbia as well as for procedures and steps in case of acute intoxication.

Towards more effective multilingual crisis communication - applying social marketing principles to the reality of covid-19 epidemic in finland

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Background and Objective: Effective multilingual crisis communication can improve equity, inclusion, and access to information of linguistic minorities during crises. However, studies examining efficacy of multilingual crisis communications are scarce. This study examines how different strategies for improving effectiveness of multilingual and multichannel COVID-19 communications were utilized in Finland and whether the criteria for effective social marketing methods were fulfilled.

Methods: Data consisted of semi-structured interviews with persons responsible for creating multilingual crisis communication in Finland.
for development and dissemination of multilingual COVID-19 communications in municipalities (n=8), non-governmental organizations (n=7), and government officials (n=10). The interviews were conducted between April and September 2022. The data were analyzed using deductive theory-based qualitative content analysis. The researcher used social marketing principles as a starting point for analysis and compared findings from qualitative data to those principles. Results: There were several efforts to improve and measure the effects of multilingual communications during the epidemic, but the efforts were inconsistent. The main effort was placed on understanding how to reach the target groups. The key elements for successful multilingual crisis communications mentioned were in consistency with social marketing principles including co-creation and cooperation, using already existing networks, and combining different communication methods. However, interviewees described that there were no resources to collect systematic knowledge to understand the reasoning behind the behavior of the target group nor to evaluate effectiveness of crisis response measures during the epidemic. Conclusion: There were several useful methods for effective multilingual crisis communication utilized and developed during the epidemic, but more effort is needed to utilize those methods more efficiently and coherently in future crisis preparedness. This can be done by creating systematic multilingual crisis communication plans already before crisis. By further improving the plans can significantly improve the effectiveness of multilingual crisis communications and the social equity of linguistic minorities during crises.

Results: Of the 239 Ukrainian recruited through active call, 108 (45%) were minors. 224 Ukrainian presented to test for COVID-19, and 8 of them (2,8%) resulted positive. All registered Ukrainians have been called by the Department of Prevention, but only 128 presented to the clinic. Of those, 80 were minors that underwent to the Mantoux test for tuberculosis screening, with 10 positive results (12%). Subsequently, it was checked the vaccination schedule: of the 60 minors in possess of their vaccination schedule, 41 already had all the vaccination identified as mandatory by Italian laws. The remaining 19 accepted to complete the mandatory vaccinations. Finally, 15 out of 60 minors decided to get vaccinated for recommended but not mandatory vaccinations.

Conclusion: The proactive call from healthcare services resulted to be the main promotor to reach this vulnerable population. The creation of a solid network between different services demonstrated to achieve excellent results and should be promoted as a best practice.

The russo-ukrainian war crisis and the role of the healthcare services in the health management of ukrainian minors in an italian city
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Background: Active call and convocation from the local health agency to test for COVID-19; clinical visit from foreign doctor; access to the Department of Prevention for the acquisition and certification of vaccination schedule, to screen against tuberculosis, and to be vaccinated for routinary and COVID-19 vaccines. Results: Of the 239 Ukrainian recruited through active call, 108 (45%) were minors. 224 Ukrainian presented to test for COVID-19, and 8 of them (2,8%) resulted positive. All registered Ukrainians have been called by the Department of Prevention, but only 128 presented to the clinic. Of those, 80 were minors that underwent to the Mantoux test for tuberculosis screening, with 10 positive results (12%). Subsequently, it was checked the vaccination schedule: of the 60 minors in possess of their vaccination schedule, 41 already had all the vaccination identified as mandatory by Italian laws. The remaining 19 accepted to complete the mandatory vaccinations. Finally, 15 out of 60 minors decided to get vaccinated for recommended but not mandatory vaccinations.

Conclusion: The proactive call from healthcare services resulted to be the main promotor to reach this vulnerable population. The creation of a solid network between different services demonstrated to achieve excellent results and should be promoted as a best practice.

Quality of Life and its influencing Determinants for People with Acquired Brain Injuries
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Background and objective: A person with an acquired brain injury (ABI) faces multidimensional capability deprivations which in turn affect their well-being and quality of life (QoL). Free time (FT) activities play an important role in subjective well-being as they provide opportunities to meet life values and needs. This is especially relevant for people with disabilities (PwD), as they are often unwillingly confronted with a large amount of FT. The motivation for this work is that health-related indicators are not sufficient to explain the QoL of PwD as their well-being is directly linked to their ability to use their time in a fulfilling way. Applying Amartya’s “Sens Capability Approach for the first time from a disability perspective allows for illustrating the complexity of the determinants of the well-being of PwD.

Methods: Data collected between 2012 and 2014 from a large-scale survey, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions of a sample of 378 families having one member with an ABI in two districts in Northern and Central Italy, is analysed. The quantitative analysis allows for insights into the quantity and quality of FT in light of well-being indicators. The combination with the qualitative insights of the interviews allows for drawing a conclusion regarding their overall life satisfaction.

Results and conclusion: The results indicate that the QoL of both PwD and their families are influenced by the household’s “s economic vulnerability and low quality of social relations. Most importantly the research provides first indications of a negative correlation between the quantity and the quality of FT. This allows the formulation of policy implications for the improvement of the QoL of PwD, specifically that economic support alone is not sufficient. Public interventions must support the capability set expansion of PwD regarding their FT, i.e., the participation in purposeful, goal-oriented leisure activities, to improve their QoL.

Differential impact of COVID-19 by citizenship and degree of urbanisation in five Italian regions from February 2020 to July 2021: results of a collaborative study (supported by Ministry of health)
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Background and objective: The COVID-19 pandemic produced greater negative effects on vulnerable populations, potentially more exposed to contagion and severe outcomes. This cross-sectional study aimed to compare the impact of the pandemic between Italian and immigrant residents in five Italian regions (Piedmont, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Latium, and Sicily), taking into account the degree of urbanisation.

Methods: Age-standardised monthly rates (smr) of positivity, hospitalisations and 30-day mortality ¶ stratified by sex and citizenship ¶ were calculated pooling the data of the 5 regions for all levels of urbanisation and restricting to urban areas only (DEGURBA-EUROSTAT=1); residents were observed until July 2021. Results: Among the 23,298,881 residents as of 31/12/2020, 9.4% had non-Italian citizenship. Positivity rates were slightly lower among immigrants than Italians at the start of the pandemic (-46.7% and -30.4% smr differences among males and females, respectively, in March 2020) and during the peaks of November 2020 (-17.9% and -19.1%) and March 2021 (-15.0% and -8.4%). Conversely, from July to September 2020, positivity rates (+177.7% and +176.3%), hospitalisation (+88.3 and +53.3) and mortality rates (+253.9% and +260.2%) became higher in the immigrant population, and then tended to be the same as in Italians until early 2021. Since February and during the spring of 2021, the mortality rates among immigrants exceeded that of Italians (+32.5% and +31.0% in April 2022). Differences by citizenship were more pronounced in urban areas, particularly among males for hospitalisations (+296% in September 2020) and mortality (+103% in April 2021).

Conclusions: In the five analysed regions, immigrant residents showed higher rates of hospitalisation and mortality due to COVID-19 in summer 2020 and from February 2021, with greater excesses in urban areas ¶ among men ¶ and in the last months of the study period, when the impact of vaccination campaign became important in the control of the pandemic.
Promoting afghan migrants’ health through participatory research

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Background and objective: A UK university collaborated with an NGO which provides housing and support services in a neighbouring city to conduct some participatory research. The NGO invited volunteers and the people they support through the Afghan Relocations and Assistance scheme to undertake some peer research (also called community research).

Methods: Four people chose to become Community Researchers on this project: 3 Afghan men living in temporary hotel accommodation and one British woman who volunteers with the NGO. They received training and support from a university health promotion researcher; three training sessions on research, survey design, and research ethics. They chose to do some research on the mental health of Afghan people living for long periods in hotel accommodation. They designed a survey to investigate meaningful occupation that promoted good health and then spent 5 weeks collecting data. The Community and University Researchers analysed the data from the survey together.

Results: The Community Researchers spoke to 14 men individually and 15 women in a group. The respondents were aged 16 to 65. Cultural norms meant that the men could not ask women questions directly, so the female volunteer spoke to a group of women with an interpreter.

Respondents reported physical activity, social interaction and developing skills as the most significant factors in maintaining good health. Barriers to taking part in activities to promote health included language, caring responsibilities, and a lack of money. The Community Researchers produced recommendations regarding support which included: offering more opportunities to learn English; supporting the most significant factors in maintaining good health. Barriers to taking part in activities to promote health included language, caring responsibilities, and a lack of money. The Community Researchers produced recommendations regarding support which included: offering more opportunities to learn English; supporting

Evaluating vaccine and health literacy in European prisons: A cross-sectional study

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Background and Objective: Vaccination reduces the risk of getting infectious disease by increasing the body’s natural protection provided by the immunity system. Prison population should be a priority target for vaccination, but vaccine coverage is low due to several factors including high turnover and low vaccine literacy. This study is part of RISE Vac, a 3-year EU co-funded project looking to increase vaccine literacy and uptake in prison populations across Europe. The aim is to evaluate the vaccine literacy among people living in prison (PLP) and custodial staff.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study carried in 18 different European prisons from Italy, France, Germany, Cyprus, Moldova and UK. For each country the sample include 500 PLP and 400 custodial staff; the questionnaire comprises the following sections: lack of confidence, risk perception, general health literacy, vaccine literacy and intention to vaccinate, in addition to some demographic information. The questionnaire has been administered in local languages by trained personnel for PLP or self-administered for custodial staff.

Results: Data collection is still ongoing; so far, we collected 142 questionnaires from PLP and staff in Italian prisons and described the principal demographic variables (age, gender, country of birth, education level, previous house and work condition for PLP). For the scores retrieved regarding the parameters described above, we found no differences except for general health literacy section where PLP showed lower scores than staff (Kruskal-wallis p-value: <0.0001).

Conclusion: Assessing vaccine literacy in prison population is crucial for advocacy decisions and it is a difficult-to-reach field. This is the beginning of a study that will last until 2024 with a repeated cross-sectional study design. An intervention devoted to increase vaccine and health literacy among PLPs and staff will be carried out between the two cross-sectional and its effectiveness will be evaluated in the next survey.

Oral health socio-epidemiological characterization of an indigenous population in the northeast region of Brazil

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Background/Objective: The Xukuru do Ororubá people, one of the largest indigenous populations in Northeastern Brazil and the largest in the State of Pernambuco, have their Indigenous Land of 27,550 hectares organized into 3 socio-environmental regions (Serra, Ribeira and Agreste) and 24 villages located in the municipality of Pesqueira, sheltering 7,857 people. The aim was to characterize the indigenous people aged 18 to 23 years of age of the Xukuru do Ororubá ethnic group regarding the use of dental services, self-perception of oral health, oral hygiene practices and caries experience, as well as socioeconomic and demographic aspects.

Methods: This is a population-based cross-sectional study, nested in a cohort initiated in 2010, developed in the limits of the Xukuru do Ororubá Indigenous Land in 2018. Based on the performance of oral examinations and application of questionnaires, the study involved the participation of 131 indigenous people in the age group of 18 to 23 years old. Data were collected using Epi-info software, and the statistical program SPSS 20.0 was used to develop descriptive statistics. To compare the pattern of caries experience identified among indigenous individuals with results from the National Oral Health Survey (SB Brazil 2010), graphs were constructed in the R software.

Results: The caries experience verified by the DMFT Index obtained a mean equivalent to 7.4 (SD=5.1), with the mean of the components of the Index corresponding to 22.8 for healthy teeth, 2.4 for decayed teeth, 0.2 for filled and decayed teeth, 3.5 for filled teeth, and 1.4 for missing teeth. Conclusion: The oral health status of indigenous people is characterized by significant inequality when compared to the results of epidemiological surveys conducted in the country involving other population groups.

Changes in lifestyle habits and sociodemographic characteristics associated with these among migrant origin populations in Finland compared with the general population.

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Background and Objective: Impact of COVID-19 on lifestyles of migrant origin population with the general population, and examines the sociodemographic characteristics of those reporting adverse changes.

Methods: Data from the Finnish population-based MiQCOVID Survey conducted 10/2020-2/2021 among foreign-born persons aged 20-66 years (n=5668) was used, with participants in the FinHealth 2017 follow-up study (n=3490) as the reference group. Lifestyles included physical activity, snacking, and fruit and vegetable intake. Logistic regression was applied to examine the association of sociodemographic characteristics with adverse changes in lifestyles.

Results: Physical activity decreased more frequently in migrant (39.5%, 95%CI 36.6-42.8) than general population (30.4%, 95%CI 28.1-32.8), whereas differences in adverse changes in snacking and fruit and vegetable intake were not significant. Tertiary education (OR 2.79, 95% CI 1.71-4.55 for migrant; OR 2.61, 95% CI 1.67-4.08 for general population) and remote work (OR 2.22, 95%CI 1.54-3.20 for migrant; OR 1.53, 95%CI 1.05-2.25 for general population) were associated with decrease in physical activity after adjustment for other sociodemographics. Increase in snacking was more likely in higher education groups in general population only. The association of younger age with adverse lifestyles was more evident in the general population.

Conclusions: COVID-19 adversely impacted lifestyles particularly in
sociodemographic groups that generally tend to have more favourable habits, such as those with higher education and non-manual jobs. This was observed both in migrant and general population, however it was more consistent in the latter group. This may be due to some reporting bias, but our results point out the need to identify groups with higher impact when targeting health promotion measures.

**Health literacy and COVID-19 in migrants: Results from the sprint2 project**

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Background and Objective: Migrants generally reported low levels of health literacy (HL) thus increasing their difficulties in accessing and interacting with the healthcare system. This study aims to assess the HL level of 2 samples of asylum seekers and refugees residing in Tuscany, and to examine the relationship among HL, educational interventions, COVID-19 risk perception and preventive behaviours. Methods: Questionnaires were administered to a voluntary sample of refugees and asylum seekers (group A) between June and September 2021 and to another sample between April and September 2022 (group B) who participated at least in one out of four health-related educational intervention. HL has been measured by the Italian version of HLS-EU-Q16. Results: Among 171 subjects belonging to group A 25% had an inadequate HL level. Group B consisted of 102 respondents of whom 37% had an inadequate HL level. Group B compared with group A had higher percentages of respondents who considered COVID-19 a serious health problem (58.8% vs 41.1%), very likely to be infected by SARS-CoV-2 (58.2% vs 29.6%) and who thought quarantine (89.7% vs 75.9%), nasopharyngeal swabs (78.4% vs 61.2%), and to get COVID-19 vaccination (95.4% vs 66.1%) were important preventive measures. HL level was found to be significantly associated (p<0.05) with COVID-19 risk perception and propensity for handwashing, face mask use, and social distancing. At multivariate logistic analysis, low educational level and residing in Italy for less than 2 years were found to be predictors of inadequate HL level (OR 2.7 CI 95% 1.22-6.13, OR 3.9 CI 95% 1.93-7.79, respectively). Conclusions: Findings suggest that HL and educational interventions are key to improve healthy behaviours. Structured educational interventions to increase HL levels will give contribution in the process of inclusion and integration of migrants thus reducing health related inequalities.

**Violence against women by an intimate partner in primary care services: From neglect to medicalization**

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This article aimed to identify strategies for dealing with situations of violence against women by primary health care professionals, especially physicians. This is a qualitative research that combines documentary sources, medical records and interviews. This study brought together steps 2 and 3 of a larger survey in which reports of occurrences of gender violence perpetrated by an intimate partner were analyzed. Primary information was obtained through interviews with 16 women and secondary information from 14 medical records of the women’s referral health services. The information was analyzed according to Bardin content analysis, revealing two main categories of analysis: professionals reiterated violence as a domestic phenomenon restricted to the private environment, and the medicalization of violence. It was found that when violence against women is not made invisible or neglected, it is medicalized.

**Implementing video consenting for an indigenous australian diabetes clinical trial**

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Background: Diabetes is a major problem for Indigenous Australians. Clinical trials specifically for Indigenous Australians are necessary to provide evidence for the use of new diabetes technologies and therapies to reduce diabetes and its complications. However, consent procedures for clinical trials are often time-consuming and not culturally specific. We are conducting a national, multi-centre clinical trial using a wearable diabetes technology, flash glucose monitors, for Indigenous Australians with type 2 diabetes across metropolitan, regional, rural and remote Australia (FlashGM Study, in progress) (NHMRC funded). To ensure standardised and culturally specific consenting, we developed an informed consent video.

Objective: To implement an informed consent video as part of a large multi-centre, national, randomised controlled trial for Indigenous Australians. The overarching study aims are to assess the effects of flash glucose monitoring on haemoglobin A1c, time in range, reducing low glucose episodes and cost-effectiveness from baseline to 6 months.

Method: In April 2020, a plain language script was written by Indigenous researchers. An Indigenous artist with lived experience of type 2 diabetes designed the video artwork, with voice-over by an Aboriginal study team member. Video animation and production was facilitated by the University of Melbourne. Video completion occurred in June 2020. Iterative cycles of reviewing and feedback were undertaken by the Study team between May-June.

Results: The video was designed to supplement the participant informed consent form as part of consenting at the first trial visit. The 3-minute video is hosted on YouTube and includes subtitles (English): (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ui1T7u6expk [1]). 100 participants across 10 clinical trial sites were consented using the video with positive feedback from clinical trial participants, staff and communities.

Conclusion: Video consenting is an innovative way of delivering culturally appropriate consent for clinical trials in Indigenous health settings. Consenting for clinical trials must be culturally appropriate and accessible for participants. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ui1T7u6expk

**Black women’s maternal health in the us and uk**

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Black women’s maternal health in the UK and the US has suffered greatly due to the impact of racial inequality and structural racism. In both countries Black women’s pregnancy related deaths have exceeded their white counterpart by more than three times the rate. According to the CDC US Black women experience 41.4 pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births compared to 13.7 among white women between 2016-2018. The Mothers and Babies: Reducing Risk through Audits and Confidential Enquiries report show that Black women in the UK experience 40 maternal deaths per 100,000 pregnancies compared to 8 among white women between 2014-2016. Although socioeconomic status has clear links to poor health outcomes Black women experience higher rates of pregnancy-related deaths at every level of education. Black women are more likely to live in areas in low-income areas and work in occupations that put them at higher risk during pregnancy. Some of these deaths have been attributed to the lack of resources in Black communities while others have clear links to racist or discriminatory treatment by medical practitioners. During the COVID-19 pandemic, ethnic minority pregnant women in the UK experienced a higher rate of severe reactions. Previous studies have shown that Black women’s pain has not been taken seriously and are assumed to be drug-seeking when requesting assistance with pain management. In this article, I aim to examine the link between maternal mortality in the US and UK and structural racism.

**Ten years (2013-2022) of health research among indigenous minorities in Colombia, Latin America**

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Objective: This study aimed to describe the health research conducted among indigenous minorities in Colombia between 2013 and 2022. Methods: A scoping review of original research articles that met the criteria of quality, epistemological adequacy, relevance, validity, and reflexivity was conducted. Results: In 10 years, 49 original studies were identified that reveal that health research has been carried out mainly on the indigenous cosmovision in relation to health and disease understandings, health services, sexual and reproductive health, infectious diseases, nutrition, mental health, non-communicable diseases and oral health. the regions of Colombia where more research has been carried out have been Cauca, Guajira and Amazonas; the studies have been oriented mainly by qualitative methodsand techniques. Conclusions: Health research among indigenous minorities in Colombia has recognized intercultural differences linked
to the beliefs and practices of these groups. The authors highlight the importance of guaranteeing equitable access to quality health services. This review can promote research networks in Colombia and in other regions of the world. Ethnic minorities require greater efforts to guarantee the right to health, prevent diseases and contribute to their general well-being.

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**The right to be yourself: a comparison of legal gender recognition policies in EU countries. The case of Hungary, the Netherlands and Malta**

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Background and objectives: “Everybody in the European Union should be safe and free to be themselves.” is the initial statement in the European Union (EU) document on the LGBTQIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025. However, this reality does not apply to all. The aim of this study is establishing a comparison on the grounds of LGR procedures between EU member states, specifically Malta, the Netherlands, and Hungary, bringing to Discussion the impact of LGR for trans population across these countries.

Methods: This document has been developed under a two-stage Methodology. A quantitative method was carried out to review the 27 EU Member States’ compliance on Legal Gender Recognition indicators for further clustering and country selection. TransRights Map (TRM) is an online database platform on trans rights and protections. This tool was reviewed along with local LGR policies and regulations (qualitative stage).

Results: EU Member States were clustered into three groups according to the indicators they met. Hungary (Cluster 1) has complied with 0 of the indicators for LGR, with a law passed on March 2020 continues to burden trans on their everyday lives. The Netherlands (Cluster 2) with 7 indicators compiled, amended the Civil Code in 2014 providing the elimination of the sterilization requirement for LGR. However, it still requires medical and/or psychological diagnosis or testimony to start running the procedure. On the other hand, Malta (Cluster 3), by means of the Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics Act of 2015 entitles their trans population to update their legal gender based on self-determination and bodily integrity.

Conclusions: Comparisons between the countries vary from existence or disregard for LGR procedures to barriers and difficulties to achieve LGR. Inclusion of transgender population in the professional provision of care and decision-making process should be reinforced through knowledge production of scientific evidence and lived-experience evidence.

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**Health of migrants and ethnic minorities - medical and social aspects in Bulgaria**

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Background: Migrants and ethnic minorities (MEM) often face serious inequities concerning their state of health and their access to health services. These inequities are increasingly being brought to light by public health researchers, but action to tackle them has lagged behind.

Objective: To explore medico-social problems of migrants and persons of Roma origin, aspects of their health care and effects of the COVID-19 epidemic among the Roma ethnic group in Bulgaria.

Materials and Methods: A complex observational cross-sectional study and participatory health research have been conducted. The migrant and minority status of the covered persons as factors determining the health risk factors and the preparedness of the health system in Bulgaria to respond to specific health problems of MEM was analysed. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through an unstructured interview. Summary criteria for reporting qualitative research: COREQ - checklist was used. Data processing was performed by SPSS v.24.

Results: The study confirms the hypotheses: Roma population is characterized by an unfavourable risk constellation and an unfavourable health profile; the health services provided to the persons of Roma origin are inadequate to their needs; the opinion of the citizens of Roma origin about the effect of the anti-epidemic measures on their lives is negative; the health system in the country is not prepared to meet the health needs of migrants. The study does not confirm the hypothesis that the opinion of the society and front line specialist is that health status of migrants does not affect negatively public health in Bulgaria.

Conclusions: Negative aspects in health status and in the distribution of health determinants are more common among MEM in Bulgaria. In order to establish MEM friendly health system and to improve the quality of services provided development and enhance skills of professionals working at local level is crucial.

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**Impact of work and working conditions on low back pain among fisher women: a cross sectional study in Trivandrum**

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Background: Musculoskeletal problems are observed to be higher in the low-income group of people who are engaged in physically demanding jobs. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to find the prevalence of Low Back Pain and associated factors for low back pain in coastal fisherwomen. Methods: Cross-sectional study was conducted among 336 fisherwomen aged 18 to 49 years from 7 out of 16 fishing villages in Trivandrum Corporation which were randomly drawn. Prevalence of Chronic Low Back Pain was estimated using Nordic Body Map and screening questions which rule out pain occurrence in the past 3 months, past 6 months, and past one year. Pearson Chi-square test and binary logistic regression were performed to understand the association between chronic low back pain and pain severity with associated factors.

Results: The prevalence of low back pain in coastal fisherwomen was determined to be 45%. Higher BMI, histories of UTI, stress induced headaches, fall, physical abuses, higher frequency of drinking water collection, more years of fishing related work, not standing for long while working were found to be associated with chronic low back pain. Lesser income, not standing while working, improper seating while work, not designating stipulated time during work were found to be associated with pain severity in bivariate analysis. In binary logistic regression, all the factors except lesser monthly income and stipulated time for rest became predictors for pain severity. Conclusions: Our study demonstrated that Low back pain is a common problem among fisherwomen. Correcting the working environment and posture gains importance.

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**Evidence on tuberculosis in migrants at Brazil’s international borders: a scoping review**

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Background: This scoping review aimed to map the existing evidence on tuberculosis among migrants from international borders of Brazil and on access of immigrants with tuberculosis to health services in Brazil. Descriptors: tuberculosis; immigrants; public health surveillance; epidemiological surveillance; sanitary control of borders; health services accessibility

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**Perceived importance of interviewees’ information when giving informed consent**

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Background: The study aimed to explore the perceived importance of interviewees’ information when giving informed consent and its impact on their decision-making process. The study involved a qualitative research methodology, using in-depth interviews with a sample of 15 participants.

Results: The participants highlighted the importance of comprehensive information, including details about the research purpose, potential risks, and benefits. They expressed the need for clear and accessible language to ensure understanding. Perceived importance was linked to the decision-making process, with participants valuing detailed information to make informed choices.

Conclusions: The perceived importance of interviewees’ information is crucial for informed consent. Clear and comprehensive information can empower participants, ensuring they make decisions based on well-informed choices.
health support interviews to former prisoners: a cross-sectional study of public health nurses in charge of lifestyle-related diseases in Japan

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Background and Objective: This study targeted public health nurses (PHNs) who provided health education and support to former prisoners. The purpose was to understand the strengths of First Nations Peoples is a critical component of culturally responsive healthcare to manage and/or prevent decline in chronic disease while addressing health inequities through student-implemented services.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted using self-administered questionnaire. Three copies of the questionnaire were mailed to each of the 1,724 municipalities of Japan (5,172 copies in total) from November 5 to December 20, 2021. Responses were obtained on a four-point scale of “very important,” “important,” “not very important” and “not important” for seven types of information that should be ascertained when interviewing former prisoners. This survey was conducted after review and approval by the Ethics Committee of the presenters institution.

Results: A total of 1,371 responses were received (response rate: 26.5%), with 1,324 valid responses. Of the respondents, 204 (15.4%) of PHNs indicated that they had experience in providing health support to former prisoners. Logistic regression analysis was conducted using the experience of providing support to former prisoners as the dependent variable, with years of experience and gender as adjustment variables, in relation to the perceived importance of information to be confirmed when meeting with former prisoners. The information that PHNs with experience providing support to former prisoners perceived as “most important” for health support were family structure (AOR: 1.52, 95%CI: 1.09-2.10), economic status (AOR: 1.64, 95%CI: 1.20-2.25), contact information of supporters (AOR: 2.03, 95%CI: 1.48-2.79) and type of crimes (AOR: 1.55, 95%CI: 1.10-2.20), while length of prison sentence (AOR: 0.96, 95%CI: 0.81-1.45), medical history (AOR: 0.97, 95%CI: 0.81-1.53) and educational status (AOR: 1.17, 95%CI: 0.85-1.61) were not statistically significant.

Conclusions: When providing health support to former prisoners, PHNs more likely addressed type of crimes committed rather than their length of prison sentence.

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Addressing health inequalities using cultural responsiveness in a student-implemented remote area health service

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Background and Objective: In Australia’s most remote regions, insufficient health workforce to prevent and manage serious chronic disease is one contributor to a high burden of poor health. The discourse around Australian First Nations people generally focuses on disadvantage while overlooking their cultural strength, capability and diversity. Our Objective was to co-design and deliver a culturally responsive student-implemented rehabilitation and disability service through a partnership that demonstrated strengths of First Nations Yolŋu culture, while at the same time, filled a workforce gap, addressed health inequities, and educated future clinicians in-place remote East Arnhem Land (Northern Territory).

Methods: In 2019, we co-designed, delivered and evaluated a student-implemented service with an emphasis on cultural immersion for the students. Our aim was to understand (via interview and service data) the feasibility and acceptability of the service to Yolŋu community members. Resuming post-covid, a 2022 project aimed to evaluate the service’s impact on health and wellbeing of community members.


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There continue to be disparities in post-mortem descriptions of human immunodeficiency virus-acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) deaths among homosexual men, lesbians, and trans people. In this research, we examined AIDS obituary records in the United States from 1982 to 2000, considering sex, gender, and racial/ethnic differences. To understand how the causes of death were recorded in obituaries of individuals who had died from HIV/AIDS complications, we studied two lesbian, gay, and transgender (LGT) obituary collections: (i) the obituaries from the Bay Area Reporter and (ii) the AIDS archive from the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library. Five-thousand three-hundred-eighty obituaries were extracted. Studying how AIDS deaths were publicised in the press, the intersectional analysis of sex, gender, race, and ethnicity showed that there were continuing inequalities in how post-mortem transcripts were published in obituaries in the 1980s and 1990s. Although the cause of death in AIDS obituaries of white homosexual men (n = 4140; 94.20%) was mostly informed by the generic term “cancer” – and its euphemisms and variations – among African Americans (n = 465; 85.30%) and Latino (n = 145; 87.90%) homosexual men, the cause of death transcript from “complications resulting from AIDS” was more prevalent. The obituaries, produced mostly by family members, friends, partners, and journalists, also showed how stigmatised communities learned to name the disease and portrayed it using the current pathological language. Not coincidentally, the more direct transcripts that pointed to the term “AIDS” were more prevalent in the obituaries of people racialised by colour, provenance, and social origin.

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Violence against sexual minorities in Brazil: analysis of the National Health Survey, 2019

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Background and Objective: Prejudice against sexual diversity is one of the faces of Gender-based Violence. Lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and other sexual minorities (LGB+) are victimized all over the world and Brazil is considered the most violent country against this population. However, there is a lack of data on this condition in the country. Thus, the aim of this study was to analyze the association between self-reported sexual orientation and violence in the Brazilian population. Methods Cross-sectional epidemiological study using the 2019 National Health Survey database. Total violence and its subtypes (psychological, physical, and sexual) in the last 12 months were analyzed. Prevalence and Adjusted Odds Ratio (ORa) by age group were estimated, with their respective 95% confidence intervals (95%CI), according to self-reported sexual orientation of the population over 18 years in Brazil.

Results: The Brazilian population report themselves mostly as heterosexual (94.75%), and 1.89% declaring themselves LGB+. The prevalence of total violence in Brazil was 18.27%, being lower among heterosexual men (16.35%; 95%CI: 15.62-17.11), while LGB+ women had the highest prevalence (42.51%; 95%CI: 36.26-49.01). The LGB+ population was more than twice as likely to experience any type of violence (ORa: 2.52; 95%CI: 2.08-3.07). Meanwhile, LGB+ men were more than three times more likely to experience physical violence compared to heterosexual women (ORaj: 3.18; 95%CI: 2.09-4.83). Meanwhile, LGB+ men were almost eight times more likely to experience sexual violence than heterosexual men (ORaj: 7.76; 95%CI: 3.38-17.81). Conclusions: Violence against the LGB+ population was highly prevalent in the country. LGB+ women had the highest prevalence of all subtypes of violence and heterosexual men the lowest. Public Policies aimed at this population are necessary to address prejudice against sexual diversity and guarantee the rights of non-heterosexual people.

Keywords: sexual and gender minorities, sexual discrimination, gender-based violence, health surveys.

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The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Filipino migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong
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Background and Objectives: During covid-19, Filipino migrant domestic workers’ lifestyles were greatly restricted, largely at the discretion of their employers. As these workers usually lived with their employers, they were asked to remain at home 7 days a week and cut off from their social network and other support systems. This study aims to explore the impacts of covid-19 on their mental health.

Methods: A territory-wide online survey was distributed to 205 Filipino migrant domestic workers in 2022. Participant’s experience and perception of covid-19 were used as the main independent variables. General anxiety disorder-7 (gad-7) and patient health questionnaire-9 (phq-9) were used to assess the participant’s anxiety and depression symptoms, respectively. A higher score in both the gad-7 and phq-9 meant worse mental health outcomes. General linear models were performed separately after adjusting for socio-demographic factors.

Results: Out of the 205 participants, 32 (15.6%) showed moderate to severe anxiety while 31 (15.1%) showed moderate to severe depressive symptoms. Support from friends in Hong Kong was associated with higher gad-7 (β 1.821; ci 0.343, 3.279) and phq-9 (β 0.528; ci 0.138) scores compared to employers (β -1.925; ci -3.362, -0.488) and from families in the Philippines (β -1.886; ci -3.344, -0.438) were associated with lower gad-7 scores. Support from family in the Philippines (β -2.389; ci -3.686, -1.093) was associated with lower phq-9 scores.

Conclusions: There have been relatively high rates of anxiety and depressive symptoms amongst Filipino migrant domestic workers during the pandemic. Their support systems play a significant role in mental health outcomes. The changing nature of these support systems compared to pre-pandemic may affect the way mental health is impacted. Future studies can investigate how these support systems have changed over the pandemic.

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At all times, we were accompanied by the association: the experiences of refugee families in access to health care in Portugal
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Conflicts worldwide continue to force millions of refugees to displacement. Refugees are a group well known to experience social and health vulnerabilities. Refugee children’s health is influenced by complex factors, including healthcare access of caregivers in host countries. Experiences of refugee families in navigating the health services are little known. This study aimed to explore the refugee caregivers’ perceptions of their children’s access to health care in Portugal. In this qualitative study, semi-structured interviews were conducted between July and November 2022 with n=22 refugee caregivers mainly from Afghanistan, Syria and Ukraine. The interview guide addressed refugee caregivers’ opinions and experiences regarding their children access to health care in Portugal. Data were analysed through thematic analysis. Interviews were transcribed and coded independently by two researchers. Three themes emerged from the interviews: refugees’ healthcare-seeking behavior, barriers and facilitators in access to health care. Parents reported to seek hospital care for children health emergencies or when were unable to access primary health care. The long waiting times for appointments and language difficulties were pointed out as major barriers. Lack of continuity of care for children and family health problems was reported as a consequence. Facilitators in access to health care included social support from local organizations, family members and community. Caregivers highlighted the role of this social support in helping them in accessing and navigating the health services, in becoming familiar with a new health system, in making appointments and in helping with communication during visits. Refugee families experience structural barriers that are common to the general population but also specific constraints, such as language and communication difficulties, that must be addressed. Social support networks are crucial for refugee families’ access to health care and integrating their resources may contribute to strengthen health systems responsiveness to minorities needs in access to healthcare.

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Sociodemographic factors associated with the degree of medical knowledge in the care of transsexual and transgender patients in Veracruz, Mexico
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Background: According to a survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, the LGBT+ community constitutes 5.1% of the population over 15 years of age. Within the medical services that these patients use, 52.2% are treated in public institutions where they are attended by general practitioners. Mexico doesn’t have doctors specialized in patients from the Trans community in public health institutions, so knowledge in the management of first contact doctors is essential to provide quality care to this population. The objective of this study is to determine the sociodemographic factors associated with the degree of knowledge of doctors about the trans and transgender patient care.

Methods: An observational, analytical, cross-sectional and prospective study was carried out applying a Questionnaire of Knowledge about the Care of the Transgender Patient (a. Cronbach 0.77) that has a maximum of 42 points. General practitioner, medical interns and family physician from Veracruz, Mexico was included. The variables age, gender, sexual orientation, training on the topic, religion, workplace, university graduation time, previous care of LGBT+ patients and having friends from the LGBT+ community were studied.

Results: 116 doctors were included, 54.3% were men, 87.9% were cisgender, 69.0% had completed medical school in Veracruz, 45.3% had at least 2 years of experience and 62.2% had friends from the LGBT+ community. The score of the questionnaire of knowledge about the care of the Transgender Patient had a mean of 23.1 (±6.6) correct answers. The results of the knowledge test show a score of 16.6 (±16.5) correct answers, with a minimum of 29 and a maximum of 4; 20.7% with a score higher than 21, showing deficiencies (p<0.05).

Conclusions: The level of knowledge of primary care physicians is very low, so it is necessary to provide formal training in this area, since despite having factors associated with “higher” knowledge, this level is insufficient for according to the observed scores.

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Attachment and disordered eating: a cross-sectional study of young Lebanese adults encompassing gender and sexual orientation differences
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At present, research indicates that insecure attachment is linked with disordered eating. However, there is no consensus on the potential differences in attachment and disordered eating considering people with conforming and non-conforming gender and sexual orientation. This study aimed to assess the differences among people of different genders and sexual orientations in attachment and disordered eating. In this study, 103 young Lebanese adults aged between 18 and 25 were recruited online and took the Experiences in Close Relationships Scale – Short Form (ECR-S) and Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26). Conclusively, participants were grouped as either cis-heterosexual (n=62, 59%) or LGBTQ+ (n=41, 39%). Attachment anxiety was more prominent among persons who identify as LGBTQ+ that cis-heterosexuals (U = 2.35, p = .019). Although there were no differences in levels of disordered eating between the two groups, disordered eating was positively correlated with attachment avoidance in cis-heterosexuals (rs = .27, p = .021) and with attachment anxiety in LGBTQIA+ individuals (rs = .38, p = .008). Women had significantly higher levels of disordered eating than men in the cis-heterosexual group (U = 238.5, p = .023), while this relationship was absent within the LGBTQIA+ group. The findings suggest the possibility of different expressions of attachment and mechanisms for disordered eating based on gender and sexuality. This study may drive future research to understand the expression of eating disorders considering the individual's underlying attachment, gender, and sexuality.

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Health care access in times of COVID-19: the experiences of...
refugees in Lisbon
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Background and Objective: To address the health needs of refugees it is essential that health services are culturally competent and facilitate the access of this population to health care, especially in a context prone to the amplification of social inequities as the COVID-19 pandemic. However, no studies exist in Portugal exploring refugees’ access to health during COVID-19 pandemic. The Objective of this study is to describe socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of refugees living in Lisbon and to identify their health care patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted from May to November 2022. A 38-item questionnaire was applied to 36 refugees living in Lisbon through face-to-face interviews. Descriptive statistics were used to characterize sociodemographic and healthcare access profile during COVID-19. Results: The majority of participants were male (56%), with a mean age of 35 years, 72% were married, most had at least a secondary education (69%), but more than half were unemployed, the respondents came from seven countries and all had been integrated in the Refugee Reception Program; the median length of stay was 17 months. All were registered in a primary care center and during the pandemic, 94% used healthcare services. The majority tested negative for the coronavirus (58%), one was admitted to hospital due to severe COVID-19; most participants were compliant with preventive measures and 97% received COVID-19 vaccination; 69% had an incomplete schedule. More than half didn’t seek health care because of structural and cultural barriers and most had difficulty getting medical advice by phone or email (57.7%) during the pandemic.

Conclusions: This is the first study exploring health care access among refugees in Portugal during the COVID-19 pandemic. Identified population characteristics and barriers signal the need to devise strategies necessary to the improvement of access to health care.

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International immigrant health access and vulnerabilities in the context of COVID-19 dissemination in Brazil
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The aim is to identify the problems related to the health access and social protection of international migrants and refugees regarding the needs of this population during the pandemic of COVID-19 in Brazil. Considering the social and economic inequalities in Brazil, the consequences of the pandemic are more severe due to critical situations of social vulnerability that intensely harm the most impoverished populations, including international migrants. This research seeks to investigate how confinement and the subsequent health crisis impacted the lives of migrants in terms of healthcare access and their vulnerability, aggravated by the pandemic. We conducted qualitative research based on Anthropology from 14 in-depth interviews and participant observation with migrants and refugees living in Sao Paulo metropolitan area. The interviews were conducted from October to December 2022 with migrants from Bolivia, Venezuela, and Haiti. Preliminary Results show that most live in vulnerable neighborhoods, enhancing structural violence. Migrants shared situations of job insecurity, struggle to maintain household income, and sometimes, cases of bare subsistence. Despite financial emergency assistance from the government, many needed help accessing it due to a lack of access to technology and bureaucratic burdens. Fake News plays an essential role in health misinformation, especially regarding vaccination. Some women interviewed commented about obstetric and domestic violence. Religion is also a resource to deal with fear and losses. Healthcare access in Brazil is universal through the Brazilian Health System (SUS). Many factors interfere with adequate access to healthcare services: cultural and linguistic differences can be a source of stigmatization, and the social vulnerability derived from an indeterminate citizenship status act as a barrier. This research can contribute to identifying problems experienced by these people and provide a map of their social and health needs, enabling the formulation of subsidies for public policies that aim to eliminate inequalities in service access.

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Surgical-reparative and psycho-social interventions in women with Female Genital Mutilation of III type (deinfibulation)
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Background and Objective: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a procedure involving the modification of the external genitalia, for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. In recent years, the SAMIFO Centre (Salute Migranti Forzati) has increasingly received requests from women with FGM, more specifically, with type III FGM (permanent infibulation). Based on this experience, it is therefore deemed necessary to start developing a collaboration between public health actors.

Methods: The verification and typology of FGM is carried out by the obstetric-gynaecological unit at SAMIFO which evaluates the necessary steps. The entire process is coordinated by a case manager. Three different pathways have been envisaged for: (i) pregnant women, (ii) non-pregnant women with physical problems and (iii) non-pregnant women with psycho-sexual problems. The pathway is organized as follows: 1. Identification and Classification of FGM, 2. Obstetrics Gynecological Counseling, 3. Followup meeting, 4. Psychological Counseling, 5. Rehospitalization, 6. Collaboration with S. Filippo Neri hospital for deinfibulation surgery (if patient under pregnancy, preferably in the second trimester of pregnancy), 7. Follow up (both gynaecological and psychological)

Results: Starting from 2021, out of a population of 137 women received, 3 have completed the process. 4 patients are at an advanced level of the process.

Conclusions: The multidisciplinary approach enabled the women who accepted the pathway to be able to fully recover on both gynaecological and psychological level. In addition, two of them were able to give birth physiologically with a good recovery of the sexual dimension. For all the patients received, it was possible to activate a dialogue on issues of femininity and sexuality during the consultation.

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Immigration as a determinant of COVID-19 testing among children: a cohort study in Amadora, Lisbon Metropolitan area, Portugal
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Background and Objective: Vulnerable populations, such as adult immigrants, are proportionally over-represented in reported COVID-19 cases and under-represented in COVID-19 testing rates. Worldwide, evidence is lacking on immigrant children’s access to COVID-19 diagnostic tests. Immigrant children (i.e., those born outside or with at least one parent born outside the EU) are subject to adverse social determinants of health. As a result, they tend to use less primary care and more emergency services. This study aimed to analyse immigration as a determinant of COVID-19 testing among children living in Amadora, Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Portugal.

Methods: We link data from a prospective cohort study, conducted since 2019, on 420 native and immigrant children born in 2015 and living in Amadora, with administrative health records on COVID-19 tests. Testing data between March 2020 and October 2022 were used to estimate prevalence ratios for having ever done a test (yes/no), through Robust Poisson regression; to estimate determinants of the number of tests a Poisson regression model was used.

Results: The sample was balanced between immigrant (52%) and native (48%) children. Overall, 356 (85%) children were tested for COVID-19 during the period considered, among the non-tested group 84% were immigrants. The median number of tests undertaken was 3 tests per child (3 for natives and 2 for immigrants). Models adjusted for children’s sex and birthweight, caregiver’s sex, age, education level, employment status, and monthly household income, consistently showed higher prevalence ratios of ever being tested for COVID-19 in natives. Analogue results were obtained for the number of COVID-19 tests.

Conclusions: This study, the first in Portugal to provide evidence on children’s access to COVID-19 diagnostic tests, suggested immigrant children face barriers to this service. Interventions in the large-scale forces that impact health are needed to reduce health inequalities in children.

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The cedar project: indigenous experiences of connection and survival amidst conflicting colonial responses to the opioid, housing, and health crises of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background and Objective: Connection is critical to the health and wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples who use drugs (IPWUD) - connection to family, cultural supports, and circles of care. During the COVID-19 pandemic, urban IPWUD are more likely to face multiple harms from ongoing opioid and housing crises in British Columbia, Canada. Despite early, effective Indigenous community-mobilized responses to protect against COVID-19 infection, many urban Indigenous Peoples were disconnected from that support as a result of blanket colonial responses. Indigenous Peoples have always found ways to survive through emergency situations, and this paper uplifts the experiences of urban IPWUD navigating respective colonial responses to COVID-19.

Methods: Nineteen semi-structured interviews were completed with Indigenous Peoples enrolled in the Cedar Project COVID-19 Study in Vancouver (n=9) and Prince George (n=10), Canada. Interpretive description was adapted to identify themes across participants’ stories. Emerging themes were brought back to participants for member checking using iterative, arts-based techniques.

Results: Interviews were conducted in-person between March-May 2022. Median age of participants was 36, with 37% male and 63% female. Four broad themes were identified: 1) colonial responses to COVID-19 have not aligned with the needs of urban IPWUD, forcing people into crisis situations; 2) People in crisis frequently have no place to go: to eat, sleep, for ceremony, to live safely; 3) Connection is protection against the stresses of precarity and isolation; 4) Emotional responses to COVID-19 are rooted in intergenerational trauma, connected to the Indian Act and colonialism.

Conclusion: Urban IPWUD face emergencies that threaten daily security, safety, and health. This study amplifies that Indigenous Peoples are the experts in determining how to best survive and thrive through these health emergencies. Further research will inform Indigenous-specific and Indigenous-led responses, and incorporate these findings into quantitative analyses to better understand how to uplift urban IPWUD going forward.

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The role of socioeconomic situation and social support on health perception among Ukrainian refugees in Czechia

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Background and Objective: Ukrainian refugees have experienced many stressful situations because of war, migration, and resettlement. Besides physical and mental health, social health is also very important in the case of refugees, as they are separated from family members and friends. The main goal of this study is to investigate the effect of socioeconomic situation (SES) and social support on health perception among Ukrainian refugees settled in Czechia after February 2022.

Methods: The study is based on the 3rd wave of online interview surveys among refugees from Ukraine. The survey took place in September 2022, and 1,347 respondents participated. Representativeness was ensured by a combination of random stratified sampling and subsequent data weighting. We used binary logistic regression to qualify the effect of several SES and social support characteristics on no-good health perception in an adult population below 65 years of age (N=1,331). All models were controlled for age, sex, education, physical and mental health.

Results: We found the effect on no-good health perception in case of low degree of concern by others (final model adjusted for all controlled and independent variables; OR=1.55, 95%CI 1.05-2.27), low ability to get help (OR=1.92, 95%CI 1.23-3.02) and high material deprivation (OR=1.64, 95%CI 1.03-2.59). On the other hand, the number of close persons, knowledge of the Czech language, amount of income and having a job were not found as significant predictors of health.

Conclusion: Not only providing material support for refugees is crucial, but also the development of interpersonal relationships based on trust and concern is essential for improving the social health of refugees so that they receive social support from others in the host country.

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Violence and depression among men who have sex with men in Tanzania

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Background and objective: Men who have sex with men (msm) continue to be at an increased risk of violence, HIV Transmission and mental disorders, as a result of their sexual orientation. In this study, we aimed at determining the magnitude and source of violence, extent of depressive symptoms among MSM.

Methods: We recruited 345 MSM using a respondent driven sampling Technique. Revised conflict tactic scale, PHQ-9 and questions adapted from the tdhs 2010 were used to assess for violence, depression and HIV-Risk behaviors respectively. Continuous and categorical variables were analyzed with student’s T-Test and CHI-Square test respectively.

Logistic regression analyses were performed to assess for predictors of depression and HIV-risk behaviors. All tests were two sided and p<0.05 was taken as significance level.

Results: Overall, 325 (94.2%) of participants experienced any form of violence, with emotional violence constituting the majority (90.1%), while physical and sexual violence were reported by 254 (73.6%) and 250 (72.5%) of participants respectively. Depressive symptoms were present in 245 (70.0%) and participants who experienced violence had a 3 times increased risk of depressive symptoms compared to their violence-free counterparts, p<0.001. On the other hand, participants who experienced any form of violence displayed an over 11 times increased rate of depressive symptoms compared to their counterparts who were violence free, p<0.001. Violence experience was found to be the strongest associated factor for depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: The rates of violence, depressive symptoms and HIV risk behaviors amongst MSM are astounding high thus necessitating extensive interventions. In view of this, deliberate measures to deal with the reported high rates necessitate joint intervention efforts from the policy makers, health providers and community at large.

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Corpus delicti: the medico-legal evaluation of somatic outcomes in asylum seekers victims of torture and other inhuman and degrading treatments in the Metropolitan City of Rome, Italy

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Purpose

Migrants applicants for refugee status in Italy are examined through detailed interviews by the Territorial Commission to decide whether the asylum seeker meets the criteria to be granted international protection. Medical reports can decisively influence the result of the application, demonstrating the vulnerability of asylum seekers and assessing the credibility of their narratives when an asylum seeker claims to be a victim of torture or other severe forms of violence in their country of origin. Our goal was to describe the cases of asylum applicants who have suffered from physical violence who were examined in our Health Centre based in Rome (SAMIFO - Forced Migrants Health Centre).

Methods: We retrospectively analysed the data from 187 asylum seekers who were examined according to the Istanbul Protocol methods in our Centre during the period between July 2021 and July 2022.

Results: The study shows important differences among countries regarding circumstances, methods and sequel of torture. Their homeland is mainly the Sub-Saharan Africa (mostly Nigeria, Gambia and Senegal) while many others are from Middle East. Violence is often perpetrated in the country of origin and along the migratory route, mostly during detention in Libya, where they faced inhuman and degrading conditions and the risk of torture, sexual violence, extortion, and forced labour. Most of the wounds observed were related to blunt force injuries, followed by sharp force injuries, and thermal injuries. In the remaining cases, there were findings of explosion and chemical damage. 39 % of the subjects evaluated showed evident signs of mental distress.

Conclusion: This study focuses on our experience in Rome based Health Centre...
and concern the medico-legal evaluation of scars and lesions in asylum applicants who have declared themselves to be victims of physical violence.

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**Migration as a health determinant for asthma symptoms in children born in 2015, Lisbon region**

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Background and Objective: Asthma is the most common chronic disease affecting children. There is a lack of evidence on the prevalence of asthma symptoms in immigrant children in Europe and no studies exist for Portugal. Asthma prevalence is generally higher in high-income countries and immigrant children tend to have a lower prevalence of asthma symptoms when compared to natives, which increases with the length of stay in the country of origin. The objective of this study is to analyze immigration as a determinant for the development of asthma symptoms in children born in 2015 in Amadora, Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

Methods: We are conducting a cross-sectional study since autumn 2022 nexted within a cohort of 420 native and immigrant children, 6-77 years old, living in Amadora. We implemented the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire. The main outcome is the frequency of asthma symptoms. Descriptive statistics were used to describe sociodemographic variables and Exact Fisher Test to analyze associations.

Preliminary Results: So far, 208 caregivers have been contacted, with a response rate of 32.2% (n=67). From those who responded, 56 (83.6%) are natives, 11 (16.4%) are immigrant and 41 are boys (61.2%). “Ever had wheezing” is present in 26 natives (46%) and 4 (36%) immigrants (p<0.74). “Wheezing or whistling in the chest in the past 12 months” is present in 5 (8.9%) natives and 5 (27.3%) immigrants (p<17) and asthma has been previously diagnosed in 6 (10.7%) natives and 2 (18.2%) immigrants (p=0.61).

Conclusion: So far, the proportion of children having asthma symptoms in the past 12 months and of children previously diagnosed with asthma is higher in immigrants than in natives. However, the sample size is still very low do inferences. More data is necessary to evaluate the real burden of asthma in this population.

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**A qualitative approach for understanding the health perceptions in a group of women in situation of prostitution**

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Background and Objective: Women and trans people who have engaged in sex work are triply vulnerable since they are victims of discrimination due to their employment status, their gender, and the risks that this work entails. This situation impacts their health situation. This study aimed to know the perceptions about health (physical, mental, and oral) of four women who work in prostitution in Medellin, based on their life experiences and those related to their social context.

Methods: A qualitative research with an ethnographic approach was conducted to analyze the situations mentioned, with the participation of four women; two of Venezuelan nationality and two of Colombian nationality, and semi-structured interviews were carried out. Qualitative content analysis was performed, which allowed the generation of four categories (mental health, oral health, general health, and quality of life).

Results: Their speeches made it possible to elucidate the connection between living conditions and the health situation. The lack of job opportunities, a migratory process of profound economic and social changes, and a Colombia with inequities even with the numbers presented, there is still a statistical lag in the population census and a lack of public policies, which ends up keeping individuals away from the system and makes health promotion excluding. Thus, more incentives are needed to thoroughly include this population, so that the numbers reflect the reality of the country and resolutive measures can be planned to encourage health promotion and preventive care.

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**Care crisis: pandemic repercussions on the experiences of university women-professors in espirito santo - Brazil**

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Introduction: In the context of remote work/classes in universities during the pandemic, the sexual division of workload intensified the “care crisis” experienced by women-professors, perpetuating mechanisms of exploitation.

Objective: To give insight into the care crisis experienced by women university professors during the pandemic from a gender perspective.

Methods: The following study consists of both a quantitative and qualitative analysis of 642 active professors at the Federal University of Espirito Santo, carried out from May to April 2021, and conducted by the Association of Teachers of the Federal University of Espirito Santo (Adufes). Thus, the data was analyzed from a gender perspective juxtaposed with the concept of differences and sought to question the work overload experienced by women-professors.

Results: The work overload women-professors face relates to a sexual disparity...
Facilitating access to vaccinations for temporarily present foreigners: the experience of asl roma 4

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Background: The Local Health Authority (ASHL) ASL 4 is characterized by the presence of the port of Civitavecchia, one of the largest in Italy, as well as centers for refugees and areas with a high concentration of immigrants. During COVID 19 vaccination campaign, there was a strong request for access by foreigners without health care who, for various reasons, were on Italian territory and were unable to book on the regional portal. The Vaccination Service has tried to make access as easy as possible and to offer the most complete prevention path possible.

Methods: The following actions were carried out:
- Dedicated section on the ASL website with all the information
- Dedicated email for information and appointments
- Connection with port authorities, cruise companies and voluntary associations
- Vaccination forms in English
- In hubs: record previous vaccinations done abroad, issue STP code (healthcare assistance to temporarily present foreigner), complete vaccination schedule, offer flu vaccination coadministration, send to vaccination centers for the other vaccinations required by age or health condition
- Traveling vaccination camps

Results: Between April 2021 and October 2022, 8,277 temporarily present foreigners were taken into care. Only 597 came from European countries. The age most represented was between 20 and 39 years (5758), followed by that between 40 and 59 years (2194), 161 were the under 20s, 158 were between 60 and 79 years and only 6 were over 80 years old. The first 3 doses were equally distributed, mainly linked to the green-pass, while the second booster dose was very little requested. The primary course was completed in 85% of cases. 562 subjects also carried out the other scheduled vaccinations.

Conclusions: To facilitate access to vaccination services for foreigners temporarily present, is required an integrated approach as well as the taking over of all the activities related to prevention.

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Language barriers during covid-19 vaccination for ukrainian refugees - the perceptions of healthcare professionals

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Background: The Russian invasion of Ukraine in early 2022 caused a humanitarian crisis, displacing many individuals. COVID-19 vaccination was proposed to Ukrainian refugees arrived in the city of Bologna that had an incomplete vaccination course. To overcome language barriers-related problems, the Local Health Authority provided anamnestic forms in Russian/Ukrainian languages and assured the presence of interpreters at the vaccination centers. This study aims to investigate the perceptions of vaccinators about working with an interpreter in the context of the Ukrainian crisis.

Methods: The study consists of a descriptive analysis of the responses to a questionnaire administered to vaccinators involved in the medical history collection of Ukrainian users. The questionnaire collected data relating to personal perceptions on professionals’ experience.

Results: Twenty-four healthcare professionals participated in the survey. 70.8% (n=17) were female. The mean age was 39 (sd=14). 91.7% (n=22) declared they spoke a good level of professional English. Only one participant had specific training in working with interpreters during his/her education. Twelve participants (50%) thought that specific training in working with an interpreter should be integrated into medical education. Difficulties noticed sometimes/often/always by the participants were the uncertainty that the user got all the information (79.2%), uncertainty that the interpreter translated the exact words (66.7%) or the correct medical terminology (75.0%). Only 3 (12.5%) respondents always ask the user if he/she has understood everything. Finally, 66.7% (n=16) very/fully agreed in defining the interventions used as adherence facilitators to other doses/vaccinations.

Conclusion: This study highlighted the quasi-total absence of training in working with an interpreter in the healthcare professionals’ curricula. Vaccinators are shown to be unsure about the interpreters’ translation during the medical history collection. The Ukrainian refugees’ COVID-19 vaccination showed that an ad hoc intervention to overcome the language-related problems was perceived as impactful by the majority of the professionals involved.

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Healthcare access in people with functional diversity: A comparative health study between Greece and Spain

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Background: The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was held more than 15 years ago. Contrary to Spain, equitable access to health services for people with functional diversity is still far from being a reality in Greece. The aim of this study is to identify the barriers and factors that influence the high Unmet Needs for Medical Examination or Treatment (UNME/T) among people with functional diversity in Greece and explore what can be learned from Spain.

Methods: In October 2022, a literature review was conducted in PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and grey literature using keywords such as “health services”, “healthcare”, “disability”, “access”, “policy”, “Spain”, and “Greece.” Furthermore, the UNME/T indicator in people with functional diversity was compared between Spain and Greece from 2012 to 2021. The data was extracted from Eurostat and disaggregated by sex.

Results: The percentage of UNME/T reported in Greece exceeded by 7 times the UNME/T in Spain in 2021. The difference in UNME/T between men and women with functional diversity is significantly higher in the Greek population than in the Spanish (2.7 vs. 0.2). Both countries shared communicative barriers regarding access to health information by the government, health institutions, and medical professionals. However, Greece specifically faced access obstacles regarding infrastructure, financial support, and social stigma. In contrast, Spain showed barriers to the healthcare waiting list and stigma in decision-making. While the Spanish healthcare system has been characterized by high access to primary care, the Greek system is still developing. Additionally, healthcare access in Greece was affected by budget cuts.

Conclusion: Strengthening primary care through a budget increase for health is paramount to reduce the medical unmet needs in people with functional diversity in Greece. Furthermore, developing intersectoral interventions to attend the health necessities in women are crucial to close the gender gap.

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Mortality among guarani indigenous peoples in south and southeast brazil over a 15-year period (2000 to 2015)

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Objective: To analyze the causes of mortality and its trends among the Guarani from the South and Southeast of Brazil over a 15-year period (2000-2015).

Method: This is a descriptive study based on data on deaths that occurred among the Guarani from the South and Southeast of Brazil during the years 2000 and 2015 and notified to the Subsystem for Health Care of Indigenous Peoples. For this purpose, the frequencies of deaths were analyzed according to DSEI of residence, age groups, gender and causes of death. Trends in mortality rates were analyzed using health indicators calculated for the years included in the analysis period.

Results: 560 deaths were reported, with an increase in the number of deaths
Practices to enhance diversity, equity, and inclusion in the health services research workforce: An environmental scan of US veterans health administration research centers.

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Background: Healthcare-related research institutions are working to increase diversity among their researchers and staff. However, data on effective practices to grow and support a diverse health services research (HSR) workforce is sparse. Our study objective was to identify, describe, and evaluate practices that enhance hiring, promotion, and retention of employees. Additionally, we conducted semi-structured interviews with research center representatives to gather information on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) practices, outcome measures, and barriers to implementation and sustainment.

Results: Several themes emerged. For hiring, funding fellows and scholars from underrepresented groups (URGs) often led to the hiring of trainees from URGs. In the area of retention, anti-racism/diversity trainings, mentoring programs, and DEI advisory groups contributed to a culture welcoming to URG researchers. Promotion often entailed mentoring initiatives to assist staff and investigators with career advancement. Sustainment of DEI was supported by financial resources (e.g., providing attractive start-up packages to URG candidates), institutional leadership support, and sharing of DEI responsibilities among staff and investigators across the institution. Barriers to sustainment included lack of financial resources, faculty/staff resistance to change, and burnout among individuals leading DEI initiatives. Measurement of DEI progress often involved surveys of research center employees to understand institutional climate and contributors to negative perceptions, such as micro-aggressions.

Conclusions: Initiatives to improve workforce diversity within HVA COIN research centers are common. However, hinderances include lack of staffing of DEI positions, insufficient financial resources, and inadequate leadership support. Additionally, much progress is needed in effective measurement of diversity activities.

Querking global public places for health and wellbeing

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The health and wellbeing of people with queer identities (more commonly designated as LGBTQIQ, LGBTQ2S+ or LGBTQIA+ communities) is increasingly becoming a spatially determined global health issue. This adds to a longer existing recognition of particular health care (access) needs of queer people. This workshop invites colleagues to engage with a growing and strengthening global research and practice agenda that represents a unique and powerful partnership between Arup (a multinational professional design and engineering services firm), universities, health services, and local governments. We draw on two recent reports. ‘Queering Public Space’ resulted from collaboration between Arup and the University of Westminster (UK), while the ‘Queering Cities in Australia’ report is the results of a collaborative research project between Arup, Maridulu Budyari Gumal Healthy Urban Environments Collaboratory, Western Sydney University, the University of Technology Sydney and the University of New South Wales. The two reports focus on London and on Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane respectively, they examine how public spaces could be more inclusive for LGBTQIA+ individuals, families and communities through better accommodation in design, policy and practice for local areas. Follow-up research is currently being developed and implemented. A third study will examine these factors from 2023 onwards, using three urban municipalities in Switzerland (Zurich, Bern, Basel) as an example. Both the British and Australian arms of the project also plan further detailed engagements. Research across various countries has identified how public spaces can be dangerous and exclusionary for LGBTQIA+ individuals, families and communities. Less work has focused on how to make public spaces safe, welcoming and inclusive, or to ‘usualise’ queerness in the use and design of public spaces. This is important for secure access to public spaces, including: 1. A sense of self-security in public spaces, 2. Safe access to social networks and interaction, 3. Safe access to employment and education opportunities, and 4.
The use of open spaces (e.g. parks) for therapeutic and recreational purposes. In the next phase of this work – to commence in 2023 – we will see the report’s recommendations framework taken to a series of workshops with LGBTIQ+ communities, policymakers and public space planners to develop solutions that might be implemented by local councils to improve the inclusivity of local areas and public spaces. The Bern University of Applied Sciences is continuing this approach in a project together with the University of Bern to investigate design and architectural interventions in public spaces. These outcomes, it should be noted, will be important in improving access to and enjoyment of the public realm for all users. We hope to engage with the global public health and health promotion community and explore further iterations of this important research and development work.

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**New methods and tools to monitor health outcomes among minorities and indigenous people**

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Health inequalities are preventable disparities that affect the burden of disease and the opportunities to achieve optimal health. In many countries the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how the consequences of health inequalities affect our societies. Reducing inequalities is also central in the sustainable development goal framework. Inequalities are observed both between countries and within countries. Population groups such as ethnic minorities and indigenous people, are reported to be at high risk to experience health inequalities. For some of these groups, research clearly indicates higher rates of poor health while for others there is insufficient evidence and data to scientifically track their health status. Reaching minorities and indigenous populations with traditional methods, for example with national health surveys, is usually limited at best. These population groups are generally hard to reach, both in terms of research and public health interventions. To further develop the capacity of public health and research institutions to systematically track the health status of hard-to-reach groups as well as to identify the health needs of people invisible to health services, new research methods and tools need to be identified and shared.

It is important to recognize that a further burden on the health of these population groups comes from the discrimination, violence and abuse (physical or psychological) to which they are often subjected. How to measure that impact on the health status of these hard-to-reach individuals is an additional part of the workshop.

The specific aim of this workshop is to explore new and innovative methods to measure and monitor the health status of hard-to-reach groups. Different methods to identify and define these groups, effective tools/methods to reach them, and to encourage their involvement and engagement in both research and health programmes are the main objectives of the workshop. In the discussions we will include how to also measure the impact of different types of discrimination. Sharing among us studies and experiences with different methods will revitalize and push this area forward. This is especially welcome in an era with new digital tools such as smart phones and social media.

The workshop is organized jointly by Sweden, Finland and Italy (Public Health Agency of Sweden, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare and Italian National Institute for Health, Migration and Poverty). The presentations will be followed by small group discussions on the topic of the presentations and brainstorming around new ways or methods to systematically assess the health of the hard-to-reach groups. The focus is on transferring knowledge through intensive interaction with the audience.

Minority health data is vital for the identification and monitoring of health inequalities that stem from racism, bias and discrimination, and from other health determinants. Data on the hard-to-reach populations is also needed to inform interventions to improve equity in health-care access, quality, and outcomes. The workshops aim is to increase the capacity and knowledge of participants on the latest innovative methods to implement research to monitor the health status of minority and hard-to-reach groups.

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**Health needs of newly arrived forced migrants: ethical, legal, and policy considerations**

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According to the UNHCR, there are 89 million forced migrants, of whom 36 million are displaced to other countries. Most are displaced to neighboring regions, but some make perilous journeys to distant counties in the hope of finding safety. Forced migration is recognised as a major global public health issue, particularly in relation to the care of newly arrived forced migrants. Forced migrants represent a heterogeneous group with a range of trajectories, stress exposures, and health needs, ultimately leading to highly divergent outcomes. Sadly, not all forced migrants are treated equally. For example, in the UK and other European countries Ukrainian refugees are offered a temporary protection directive giving them the ability to work whilst other forced migrants must enter a slow asylum process which can leave them in a state of limbo which further exacerbates previous trauma. In some countries newly arrived migrants face harmful and unethical detention with poor access to health care. They are met with hostility and suspicion, and in some cases moved to remote locations which can have long term impacts on their mental and physical health. This raises questions as to the public health impact of the handling of newly arrived migrants around the world. This is a joint roundtable workshop organized by the UK Faculty of Public Health, the EUPHA Migration and Health, and the EUPHA Ethics in Public Health Sections, including Lancet Migration. It brings together a multidisciplinary team of senior public health practitioners, ethicists, policymakers, and scholars working on migration, ethics, and public health.

Aims: The workshop will explore the ethical, legal, and health consequences of the handling of newly arrived forced migrants. It is hoped this will enable participants to apply the learning from these contexts to their settings to safeguard the well-being of newly arrived migrants across the world.

Component Parts
- Summary of international best practice guidance and regulations for safeguarding the health and welfare of newly arrived forced migrants. Current barriers and facilitators to ensuring the welfare of newly arrived forced migrants through the presentation of results of a recent systematic review. Case studies from various countries responding to an influx of forced migrants. A panel discussion with questions from the audience to further explore the case studies and to consider the ethical, legal, and healthcare dimensions of these issues.
- Key Questions: What are the legal and ethical considerations surrounding healthcare for newly arrived forced migrants, and how can an integrated approach be promoted? What are existing recommendations for ensuring access to primary care, public health services, routine health and social care for newly arrived migrants? How can health protection and infectious disease control be managed in an ethical and respectful manner for newly arrived migrants? How is mental health to be promoted and assessed for newly arrived migrants? How can human rights and the safeguarding of children and other groups with additional needs be upheld in initial accommodation centers?

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**Strengthening Pathways to High Quality Maternity Care for Migrant Women in Europe: Taking an Equity Lens**

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Outline of the overall workshop
- Compared to non-migrants, migrant women are less likely to have adequate information about maternity care, experience suboptimal communication with care staff, and are less involved in decisions about their care due to difficulties in understanding information, socio-cultural beliefs, and experiencing racism. Some migrant groups (i.e. forced migrants) are also at particularly high risk of poor perinatal outcomes including mental illness, morbidity, and mortality due to larger contextual factors including poverty and poor access to host country healthcare services. In recent years, there have been increasing efforts to improve maternity care for migrant and refugee women across Europe. However, evidence is sparse and strategies to strengthen maternity care pathways are limited.
We will present research aimed at improving maternity care amongst migrant women across various European contexts, including Germany, the UK, and Denmark. We will consider how equity and co-production play an important role in improving these pathways. This will include a presentation from an Expert-by-Experience (a forced migrant mother), and a panel discussion with audience participation.

SPECIFIC AIMS AND COMPONENT PARTS: Based on recent empirical evidence, including new findings from a European-wide systematic review, this workshop aims to critically discuss the best approaches to improve maternity care pathways (including mental health care provision) for migrant women in Europe. We will take an equity lens by focusing on co-creation, holistic approaches, and the impact of wider socio-economic, political, and structural factors.

Component Parts: The Pregnancy and Obstetric Care for Refugees research team, led by Prof. Theda Borde, will present new insights on different maternity care pathways amongst forced migrants in Germany, and the role that institutional ‘othering’ and socio-political factors play in shaping women’s experiences and mental health.

Dr. Kerrie Stevenson will present the preliminary results of a systematic review identifying effective interventions to improve maternity outcomes for migrant women in high-income countries. This review will also assess the use of co-production in intervention studies.

Dr. Shuby Puthussery will discuss the power of co-production in pathway development, based on findings from a community-based intervention to enhance antenatal care initiation and uptake in a low-income and ethnically diverse area in the UK.

Dr. Maria Castaner will focus on the importance of holistic approaches to maternity care by presenting the qualitative findings of an evaluation of a nurse home visiting program for refugees in Denmark.

In the discussion, panelists and the audience will consider the most effective and equitable ways to strengthen maternity care pathways for migrant women by reflecting on the evidence presented and experiences from the field.

Key questions: How does ‘othering’ impact maternity care pathways for forced migrant mothers and how it can be tackled? Which maternity care interventions are most effective in improving maternal health outcomes and equity for migrant women? What role can Experts by Experience play in co-producing maternity care interventions and improving pathways to maternity care? How can maternity care pathways strengthen their focus on prevention of perinatal mental health problems by addressing wider socioeconomic factors?
the Pap smear for the development of a novel cervical cancer screening device

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Objective: This qualitative study and systematic review examines women's critical experiences with the Pap smear in order to identify opportunities for the development and improvement of cervical cancer screening devices (e.g., Citobot, Pocket Colposcope, and others). Methods: Eighteen studies were assessed based on the Critical Appraisal Skills Program. Qualitative meta-synthesis was used to integrate the study findings, and the experiences were classified into four categories: fear and embarrassment during the procedure, pain and discomfort from the speculum, distress about the Results, and barriers to health services. Critical experiences before, during, and after the test were analyzed. Results: Previous experiences comprised a lack of instruction and misinformation, administrative barriers in health services, and behaviors and perceptions associated with gender roles. During the Pap smear, women experienced fear, embarrassment, and pain, associated in particular with the inappropriate use of the speculum. Experiences after the test included delays in the delivery of Results, anxiety associated with a lack of understanding of the Results, delays in treatment, and consequences affecting sexual relationships and life as a couple. Conclusions: Technologies with the potential to replace the traditional speculum and allow immediate delivery of both cervical imaging and HPV testing would benefit significantly from addressing these critical experiences to increase the acceptability of Pap smears for women.

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Health litigation and cancer survivorship in patients treated by the Brazilian public health system in a large Latin-American city

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Introduction and Objectives: Litigation for health care, also known as health judicialization, is frequent in Brazil. It involves recourse to the court system to access health services. The study aimed to evaluate whether cancer patients in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, increased their overall survival by increasing access to certain drugs or treatments through litigation, controlling for the effect of demographic and disease-related variables. Methods: Patients with breast, prostate, brain, lung, or colon cancers from 2014 to 2019 were included. A retrospective cohort study was conducted. Survival analysis was performed using the Cox proportional hazards model. Results: In the multivariate analysis, litigation was significantly associated with increased survival in cancers of breast (HR=0.51, 95%CI 0.33-0.80), prostate (HR=0.50, 95%CI 0.30-0.85), colon (HR=0.59, 95%CI 0.38-0.93), and lung (HR=0.36, 95%CI 0.22-0.60). Five-year survival rates of patients who sued for treatment were 97.8%, 88.7%, 59.3%, and 2.4%, respectively, among patients that did not resort to court action. Conclusions: When based on scientific evidence, access to new therapies through litigation, controlling for the lack of patient clinical information and data regarding to the patients’ quality of life. The study also found that many cases involved claims that could have been solved by administrative rather than legal action. Some claims thus reflect the lack of adequate administrative procedures. Conclusions: When based on scientific evidence, access to new therapies, combined with other technologies already available, can favor patient survival. Access to new therapies through litigation may increase health inequalities since low-income patients have limited access to legal recourse against the State to meet their needs. The timely approval of new effective therapies can mitigate the judicialization of cancer treatment.

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Assessment of awareness about the impact of tobacco on head and neck cancers via mass media: a case-control study from India

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Objective: Mass media channels like Television, cinema, radio and newspapers are widely used to spread awareness amongst large populations about the tobacco consumption in any form causing head and neck cancers. In this study, it was aimed to measure the impact of mass media channels on this awareness among the people of Pune, India. Methods: A frequency matched hospital-based case–control with face to face interviews for the purpose of data collection was conducted on 225 cases and 240 controls.

Results: Controls as compared to cases had good awareness scores for chewing (59.9%) and smoking tobacco (63.7%). P

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What happens with cancer screening participants with a positive faecal test that do not complete colonoscopy?

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Introduction: Colorectal cancer (CRC) was the second deadliest cancer for both sexes in 2020. The importance of having an effective CRC Screening Program is vital because it can reduce CRC’s burden of disease by decreasing its incidence and mortality. In the Basque Country, everyone between 50 and 69 years old is biannually sent a Fecal Immunochromatographic Test (FIT) to their address and if it comes positive is invited to book a colonoscopy. Colonoscopy it is the gold standard test due to its capacity to be a diagnostic and therapeutic test able to remove pre-cancerous lesions. A problem we must face is to know when an individual cannot undergo a colonoscopy after a positive FIT test.

Objective: Determine if there are differences in mortality rates between the different diagnostic pathways in Basque’s Country CRC Screening Program. Materials and methods: The study is a retrospective cohort of participants in the Screening Program who have tested positive in FIT and after the have not completed a colonoscopy or have undergone another test. We received anonymized and untraceable data from 922 participants. We made a descriptive analysis of the data and then we used Cox’s Regression and a Competitive risk’s model to evaluate global mortality and CRC’s specific mortality. Results: After statistical analysis we found significant differences in three variables. The first one is that people who can’t undergo a colonoscopy have 3.47 times more risk of global mortality than people who underwent an incomplete colonoscopy. The second one is that men in our cohort have 2.31 times more increased risk of global mortality than women and finally that age, regardless of sex, increases a 5% the mortality risk per increase of age unit.

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Deaths caused by non-communicable disease among people with a history of youth justice system contact

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Background and Objective: Social determinants of health are strongly associated with an increased risk of contact with the criminal justice system, especially at a young age. People who have had contact with the youth justice system are at increased risk of death from external causes such as homicide, suicide, and accidents, but their burden of non-communicable disease (NCD) mortality is still largely unknown. We aimed to characterise NCD mortality and identify its associated risk factors for NCD deaths in a large sample of young people with a history of youth justice contact.

Methods: This was a retrospective cohort of all young people charged with a criminal in Queensland, Australia, between June 1993 and July 2014 (N=49,011), aged 10-18 years at baseline and censored on 31 January 2017 or at death. Youth justice records were linked to adult correctional records and death records. We included people of all ages with a history of contact with the youth justice system and aged 10-18 years in 2020. The importance of having an effective CRC Screening Program is vital because it can reduce CRC’s burden of disease by decreasing its incidence and mortality.
Multimorbidity and adverse longitudinal outcomes among patients attending chronic outpatient medical care in Bahir Dar, northwest Ethiopia

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Background: Multimorbidity, the occurrence of two or more chronic conditions is becoming more prevalent in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs). However, the evidence base on the burden and trajectories of multimorbidity, and its longitudinal adverse outcomes are limited. This study aimed at understanding the development and progression of multimorbidity and associated adverse consequences among individuals living with chronic conditions in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia.

Methods: A facility-based longitudinal study was conducted among 1123 participants aged 40+. Data were collected both at baseline and after one year through standardized interviews and record reviews. Data were analyzed using STATA V.16. Descriptive statistics and longitudinal panel data analyses were ran to describe independent variables and identify factors predicting outcomes. Statistical significance was considered at P-value <0.05.

Results: The magnitude of multimorbidity has increased from 5.8% at baseline to 56.8% by the end of the follow up. About four percent (n=44) of patients were diagnosed with one or more new NCDs and those having multimorbidity at baseline were more likely than those without multimorbidity to develop new NCDs. In addition, 106 (9.4%) and 22 (2%) individuals, respectively were hospitalized and died during the follow up period and living with multimorbidity was a risk factor for hospitalization and mortality. Conclusions: The prevalence of multimorbidity was high. Living with multimorbidity was associated with poor progress, hospitalization and mortality. If health systems are to meet the needs of the people with multimorbidity, it is essential to understand the impacts of multimorbidity and devise mechanisms to improve outcomes of patients over time.

Recommendations to guide implementation of palliative care services among patients with cervical cancer

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Background and objectives: Due to increasing trends in non-communicable diseases and the aged population, our community has a high demand for palliative care. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that over 40 million people need palliative care, among which only 14% receive it. In this study, we studied the palliative care service provision for cervical cancer patients and provided pertinent recommendations on how best the service could be provided.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at a tertiary hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2019 to evaluate the level of palliative care for patients with advanced cervical cancer. Using a pretested and structured questionnaire, a random sample of patients was interviewed by trained hospital nurses. A review of literature, including WHO guidelines, national palliative care strategies, and country-level guidelines, was also systematically conducted to identify critical areas recommended for implementation. Experts from the ministry of health, hospitals, and universities reviewed and provided comments on this study.

Results: A total of 385 patients were successfully interviewed for this study. Only about a quarter of the patients have adequate knowledge of comprehensive palliative care; however, over three-quarters reflected a positive attitude. The provision of comprehensive palliative care, including pain control, symptom management, and psychosocial, economic, and spiritual support, was poor. Triangulation of the research findings with literature review and expert opinion identified critical areas for implementation. These include need-based planning, training of multi-disciplinary palliative care providers and recipients, strengthening advocacy and partnership, generating evidence for decision-making, and integrating palliative care at all levels of the healthcare system.
Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) avoided by quitting smoking after acute coronary syndrome
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Background: Smoking was the third largest contributor to the disability-adjusted life years (dalys) attributable to Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) worldwide. The aim of this study was to assess the burden benefits from smoking cessation in patients with ACS. Methods: A longitudinal observational study among ACS inpatients attending the smoking cessation clinic between 2015 and 2018 at the university hospital of Monastir. Cox models were used to quantify the relation between smoking status and risk of recurrent Major Adverse Cardiac Events (MACES). DALYs were calculated by the Sum of Years of Life Lost (YLLs) and Years Lived with Disability (YLDs).
Results: The quarter of 158 smokers stopped after their first ACS. Twelve died and 91 maces occurred. Compared to patients who continued to smoke, ex-smokers had a lower risk of recurrent maces (adjusted HR=0.56; 95%CI (0.32-0.98). After the fifth year of follow up the adjusted HR was of 0.31; 95% CI (0.88-1.11). DALYS were greater in persistent smokers. Conclusions: Continuing smoking was associated with large numbers of DALYS after ACS. However, the success of smoking cessation remains minimal in these patients. Thus, our findings lend additional support to efforts that encourage smoking cessation in patients with or without cardiovascular events.

Polarization of body mass index among adults in Finland
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Background and Objectives: Obesity has become a global pandemic, affecting millions of people worldwide. It is a known risk factor for several non-communicable diseases and caused mainly by unhealthy diet and sedentary lifestyle. The risk of developing obesity has also changed over time. However, less is known how it affects men and women in different birth cohorts. This study estimated how body mass index (BMI) distribution has changed among adult Finnish population over the past 20 years.
Methods: Data from Finnish health examination surveys on adults was used. A series of cross-sectional surveys were conducted between 1997-2017 every 5-years among population living in mainland Finland covering age group 25-64 years. In all surveys, trained nurse measured height and weight using standardized protocol and calibrated measurement devices. The proportion of participants in different BMI categories was calculated by survey year, sex, age group, and birth cohort.
Results: The prevalence of obesity has increased in both men and women over the 20 years being 24% for men and 21% for women in 2017. Change has not happened uniformly in the distribution of BMI. We observed that the proportion of normal weight population has remained relatively unchanged over the years but the proportion of population with obesity has increased. The upward shift of the upper tail of the BMI distribution has been the greatest among the age groups under 45 years, but among older people there has also been polarization development to the opposite direction in normal weight persons. Conclusions: Increase in obesity and especially polarization of BMI at young age is of concern and has significant impact on incidence of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and several cancers. This will cause increased demand for healthcare services and increase both direct health care costs but also indirect cost of informal care.

Abdominal obesity according to the conicity index in a renal population on hemodialysis
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Background and objective: The conicity index is indicated as a tool for assessing the nutritional status of renal individuals undergoing hemodialysis. The objective of the study was to estimate the prevalence of abdominal obesity using the conicity index in a renal population on hemodialysis to verify its association with sociodemographic and clinical factors and lifestyle habits. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study with 941 individuals undergoing hemodialysis in a metropolitan region southeastern Brazil. The conicity index was calculated and cutoffs of 1.275 and 1.285 for men and women, respectively, were used. For the analysis of the results, binary logistic regression was performed and the odds ratio (OR) was calculated with their respective confidence intervals (95% CI).
Results: The conicity index was high in 56.54% (95% CI: 34.34-70.16) and 43.46% (95% CI: 38.45-55.20) of men and women, respectively. It was found that the adult age group in men (OR=3.71; p<0.001; 95% CI: 2.27-6.07) and women (OR=4.06; p<0.001; 95% CI: 2.41-6.84) were more likely to have abdominal obesity, as well as self-declared brown race (OR=1.74; p=0.046; 95% CI: 1.01-3.00) and being single (OR=1.64; p=0.047; 95% CI: 1.00-2.68) in males. Conclusions: The conicity index is an important anthropometric indicator to estimate the prevalence of abdominal obesity in individuals with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis.

Evaluation of the level of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors about cancer screening tests in individuals over 30 years living in the Aydinevler District
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Background and Objectives: Cervical, breast, and colon cancer screening programs are included in preventive health practices in Turkey. Cancer screening for the population in the risk group can contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality through early diagnosis. This study aimed to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals over 30 living in a district with a cancer screening center in Istanbul toward current cancer screening programs. Methods: The cross-sectional type of research was carried out between 05.04.2022 and 19.04.2022 by face-to-face survey method. The universe of the research was determined as 210 people selected from individuals aged 30 and over living in the chosen district using the World Health Organizations random assessment system, 30x7 clustering method.
Results: The research was carried out with a total of 159 (75.7%) volunteers. The mean age of the participants was 49.2±13.4, and 50.9% (n=81) were women. 56% (n=89) of the participants stated that they knew that there was a cancer screening center in their district, and 10.7% (n=17) stated that they were informed about cancer screening methods by their family physicians. 32.1% (n=51) of the participants had previously had any cancer screening. Among the individuals in the age group where screening is recommended; 23.5% (n=16) of individuals had a colonoscopy, 21.2% (n=14) had stool occult blood test, 75.9% (n=41) had a mammography examination for breast cancer, 67.9% (n=4) for cervical cancer 53 had smear test, 9.1% (n=7) had HPV DNA tests they had it done. Conclusions: This study showed that although access to the cancer screening center is easy and free in terms of physical conditions, the rates of colon and cervical cancer screening are low. Referring individuals at risk of colon, cervix, and breast cancer to cancer screening by family physicians may contribute to an increase in cancer screening rates.

Comparative analysis of knowledge, attitudes, behavior and practices of self breast examination in Mexico and Nicaragua
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Utilization of dental health services and its associated factors among adult population in Ernakulam district, Kerala, India: a mixed-method analysis
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Background and Objective: Oral diseases are highly prevalent also there exists an inequality in dental healthcare utilization in India, further complicated by its excessive diverse population characteristics. Understanding patterns and why/why not individuals utilize dental healthcare resources is an essential requirement for effective public health-policy interventions for the equitable distribution of oral health outcomes. Our objective was to assess the utilization of dental health services and its associated factors along with barriers and facilitators among adults in a district in India using the Anderson healthcare model for healthcare utilization. Methods: A community-based mixed-method concurrent study was conducted among adults in selected urban and rural districts using cluster sampling method. The quantitative part was carried out with a pre-validated questionnaire assessing the pre-disposing factors, enabling resources, need for care, health behaviors and oral health outcomes. Qualitative arm was based on in-depth interviews for assessing the barriers and facilitators for oral health utilization. Univariate and multivariate analysis were used for the former and thematic analysis for the latter, meta-inferences followed. Results: A total of 544 participants were included. The dental health utilization was found to be 15.4% among the participants. Age and education were significantly associated with dental healthcare utilization. The level of education, presence of pain and self-consciousness of oral diseases were independent predictors. In-depth interviews among 27 participants identified financial restraints and access difficulties were some of the barriers and trust in service provider and availability were facilitators. Conclusions: There exists a gap between the perceived need and actual utilization of dental health services. To increase the utilization of dental health services it is necessary to improve the availability of public dental health care facilities and promote oral health awareness at all levels.

Incidence of cerebrovascular accident (CVA) and its factors among hypertensive patients in a community hospital setting in Thailand: a retrospective cohort study from 2011 to 2022
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Background: Hypertension is a global concerned problem brings about a majority disability and mortality as well as in Thailand. Moreover, one of the sequelae among hypertensive patients is stroke or cerebrovascular accident (CVA) which incidence rate is greater than the rate among general population. Nevertheless, there is lack of information indicating incidence rate and risk factors of CVA in Thai hypertensive patients. Objective: To evaluate incidence and risk factors of cerebrovascular accident among hypertensive patients
Methodology: A retrospective cohort study was conducted in 2022 by recruiting 2578 hypertensive patients during 2011 – 2022 from Tha Wung hospital. Participants under 18 years old with previous CVA history before hypertension diagnosis were excluded from this study. The primary outcome of this research was the first CVA. For descriptive statistics, demographic data including the age of first hypertension diagnosis, gender, health insurance, and occupation were described in percent, mean and standard deviation. For analytic statistics, demographic data and predictive factors including BMI, uncontrolled hypertension, smoking status, alcohol consumption, diabetes mellitus, high cholesterol, and chronic kidney disease were calculated by a multivariate Cox Proportional Hazards regression model.
Results: There were 83 confirmed new CVA cases among 2578 eligible participants with follow-up. The incidence rate of CVA was 8.05 per 1000 person-years [95% CI: 6.49 – 9.99]. Risk factors of CVA among hypertensive patients were being male with adjusted HR (95% CI) of 1.86 (1.09 – 3.15), age at hypertension diagnosis above 80 years old, 4.39 (1.79 – 10.74), and current smoking, 2.41 (1.04 – 5.55). Conclusions: CVA incidence among Thai hypertensive patients is more considerable than the normal population. A smoking cessation program should be initially recommended to decrease the risk of CVA.
Methods: To calculate YLD, we need the number of deaths due to cancers and standard life expectancy. Firstly, the age-specific death rate (ASDR) from SRS was multiplied by the projected population, giving the age-specific numbers of total deaths. Then, the number of cancer deaths was multiplied by standard life expectancy, giving YLD. To calculate YLD, we have multiplied the prevalence cases of cancer and the disability weights to obtain YLD. And lastly, DALY’s were estimated by adding YLD and YLD.

Results: The total number of DALYs for the three leading cancer sites was 5380.95 and 4735.57 per 100000 in males and females, respectively. Ranked by the age-standardized DALY rate, the top three cancers were lung (2500.58/100000 population), mouth (1430.83/100000 population), and stomach (1449.53/100000 population) in males and breast (2622.33/100000 population), cervical (1346.38/100000 population), and ovary cancer (766.86/100000 population) in females.

Conclusions: This disease burden estimate approach is incredibly beneficial for monitoring services and conducting health economic analyses such as cost-effectiveness studies. In addition, once results from DALY analyses are available in other developing countries, similarities and differences should be examined in more detail.

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Economic burden for the Brazilian Health System attributable to excessive sodium consumption
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Background and Objective: Excessive sodium consumption (ESC) is associated with increased blood pressure, the main risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, and predisposes to kidney disease and gastric cancer. We aimed to estimate the burden of non-communicable diseases attributed to ESC and costs to the Nacional Unified Health System (SUS), in Brazil and Federative Units (FU), in 2019. Methodology: Ecological study that used the population attributable fraction (PAF) of the ESC estimated by the Global Burden of Disease 2019, considering the theoretical minimum risk exposure level (intake of up to 3g of sodium/day); the average consumption in the population; and the relative risks of risk-outcome pairs. The PAF’s were applied to the total costs of hospitalizations and procedures of medium and high complexities (MAC) for each outcome related to the ESC paid by SUS, obtained from databases of the Outpatient and Hospital Information Systems. The amounts were converted to international dollars (US$). Results: ESC was responsible for 30814 deaths, 699119 DALY (disability-adjusted life year) and US$7,163245 spent of which US$2,279394 in hospitalizations and US$4,887,251 with MAC procedures in Brazil in 2019. Ischemic heart disease, stroke and chronic kidney disease represented more than 86% of this amount. The costs of hospitalizations and MAC procedures were higher for men, and almost 50% of the costs attributable to ESC were between 55-69 years. São Paulo and Minas Gerais were the FU’s that spent the highest values for the treatment of diseases attributable to ESC, while Roraima and Acre the lowest. Conclusions: The ESC causes a significant burden to the SUS, mainly among men and in the Southeast region. Research using health and economic modeling approaches provides important evidence for the implementation of regional public policies and cost-effective strategies for ESC reduction favoring better allocation of public resources.

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Differences in incidence trends (1987-2018) of cancers by sex in the Veneto Region, North-East Italy
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Background: This is an observational study aimed at analysing the incidence trends of 18 different types of cancer, classified by site, in a population cohort of over 4 million residents in the Veneto region of north-eastern Italy over a period of almost 30 years. Methods: This population-based observational study is based on epidemiological data on cancer incidence collected by the Veneto Regional Cancer Registry for the years 1987-2018. A joinpoint regression analysis was performed to identify significant changes in annual cancer incidence (Annual Percent Change - APC) by sex and tumour site. The average Annual Percent Change (APC) was also calculated for each trend.

Results: Overall, the APC of all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) shows significant differences between the sexes (-1.7 males, -0.9 females). In addition, the APC of the incidence of tumours, classified by site, shows differences between males and females in 9 tumours (brain, larynx, lung, skin melanoma, oesophagus, colorectum, liver, bladder and oral cavity), while the remainder show similar trends (thyroid, stomach, pancreas, biliary tract, kidney and urinary tract, leukaemia, multiple myeloma non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Hodgkin lymphoma).

Conclusions: This study has shown that sex differences in cancer incidence trends should be taken into account for several malignancies. These observations should guide policy makers to adopt differentiated strategies to maximise the effectiveness of primary and secondary prevention.

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Epidemiology, quality of care, and costs of a soft tissue sarcoma cohort: results from a high-resolution registry cohort: results from a high-resolution regional registry
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Background and Objective: Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) are rare malignancies. Their low incidence and the complexity of their management demand their treatment at high-volume multidisciplinary centers to ensure an adequate quality of care. This study aimed to assess the epidemiology, quality of care, and costs of care for cases of STS in the Veneto Region. Methods: This retrospective, population-based study included all incidental cases of STS recorded in the Veneto Region (northeast Italy) in 2017 and 2018. The 1990-2018 temporal trends in the age-standardized incidence of STS were also obtained by sex. Then significant changes in yearly rates for males and females were identified using a joinpoint regression. The quality of care in different phases of the STS clinical pathway was assessed by computing the real-practice values of a set of indicators established by a regional multidisciplinary working group. The average survival-weighted, real-world costs per patient at 2 years after their diagnosis were extracted from regional administrative databases and stratified by sex and TNM stage. Results: The incidence of soft tissue sarcoma was generally higher in males than in females. The temporal trends were flat for women, and rose slightly trend for men (APC = 0.9, p-value = 0.001). The survival-weighted mean total cost per patient amounted to €22,183 (€40,042 for stage IV disease and €10,379 for stage I). Adherence to diagnostic procedures, such as the proportion of initial anatomo-pathological diagnoses supported by a second opinion, was poor. Indicators concerning the surgical treatment of intermediate/high-grade and retroperitoneal STS were still significantly lower than the thresholds as only 37% of the latter were treated with multivisceral surgery. Conclusions: The availability of a high-resolution registry enabled a population-based epidemiological investigations on the direct costs of illness for patients with STS, affording an overview of the quality of their clinical care pathways.

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Sex-related difference in the risk of second primary cancers among cutaneous malignant melanoma survivors

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Association between body mass index and dental caries among adolescents

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Background: Body mass index (BMI) and dental caries among adolescents is a growing worldwide public health issue. They share some common and modifiable influences. The objective of this study was to evaluate the association between BMI and dental caries among adolescents in the UAE. Further research is required to investigate the complex association between obesity and dental caries and how dietary habits, oral hygiene habits, and parental socioeconomic status mediate the association between BMI and dental caries.

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Is reformulation capable of changing the nutritional quality of diets at population-level? A modeling study using real food market data

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Background: Reformulation policies have been implemented to improve the nutritional quality of diets through the modification of the food offer. To assess the potential effects of reformulation policies, past research analyzed the impact of interventions in specific food sectors or for specific nutrients, using generally theoretical approaches. This study used branded food composition data to model potential effects on dietary intakes of widespread reformulation based on the theoretical approaches. This study used branded food composition data to model potential effects on dietary intakes of widespread reformulation based on the composition of existing products.

Methods: Dietary data were retrieved from the Nutrinet-Santé cohort at inclusion (N=100,418), providing detailed information regarding participants’ diet (N=3,000 unique generic food items). Each food consumed was matched with data from OpenFoodFacts, providing composition information from the French food market (N=119,060 products used) and products were classified as low, medium, or high quality for each generic food item according to FSAn-NPS. Three scenarios were
constructed: a baseline scenario in which products were selected from the entire range of food, two counterfactual scenarios with a food selection restricted only to products of higher nutritional quality, or poorer nutritional quality. For each scenario, a product of the corresponding selection was randomly assigned to each individual and dietary intakes were then assessed.

Results: We found that substitution from overall products of higher nutritional quality led to improvements in diets for energy (-55 kcal/day, 2%), saturated fat (-2.4g/day, 7.6%), sugar (-4.8g/day, 5.3%) and salt (-0.54g/day, 8.3%) intakes. Improvements in diet quality were observed across all population strata. Food groups for which changes in composition contributed the most to improvements at the population level were: 1) sweets/confectionary, sweetened beverages, biscuits for sugars; 2) dairy desserts, processed meats, biscuits for saturated fat; 3) breads, cheeses, prepared dishes for salt.

Conclusions: Our study showed that replacing food consumed by similar one (intra-group substitutions) with different composition allows to substantially improve the overall quality of the diet.

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COVID-19 diagnosis and mortality in patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction admitted in Italy during the National Outbreak

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Background and Objective: There are limited data on the clinical impact of COVID-19 diagnosis and mortality in patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction admitted in Italy during the National Outbreak. Aim of this work is to assess the impact of COVID-19 infection on mortality in AMI patients admitted during the national outbreak in Italy. Methods: Retrospective nationwide cohort study enrolling consecutive AMI patients admitted between March,1st and May 3rd, 2020 (national outbreak) and the equivalent periods of the previous 5 years in Italy. The main outcomes were 30-day and 6-month all-cause mortality.

Results: The actual number of AMI admission during the 2020 outbreak in Italy was significantly reduced as compared to that expected based on the trend of the previous 5 years (STEMI: 4048 vs 5523, p<0.0001; NSTEMI: 4981 vs 8633, p<0.0001). A COVID-19 diagnosis was reported in 4.2% of STEMI and 3.5% of NSTEMI patients. In STEMI patients the 2020 expected rate of 30-day and 6-month mortality was 9.2% and 12.6%, compared to observed rates of 10.8% (p<0.016) and 14.4% (p<0.017), respectively. In NSTEMI patients the 30-day and 6-month expected mortality rates in 2020 were 6.5% and 12.2%, compared to observed rates of 8.3% (p=0.001) and 13.6% (p=0.041), respectively. Excluding patients diagnosed with COVID-19, the mortality rates become consistent with the trend of the previous 5-year for STEMI, but remain higher for NSTEMI. After multivariable adjustment, diagnosis of COVID-19 resulted an independent predictor of both 30-day mortality (OR=4.7, 95% CI: 3.8, 5.6) and NSTEMI mortality (OR=3.6, 95% CI: 3.0, 4.4).

Conclusions: The right to oral health and the incorporation of human rights law in international and domestic strategies on oral health is a promising tool to further upstream policies, ensure equal oral health protection and hold governments accountable for lacking such strategies.

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Impact of national smoking bans on per-capita tobacco consumption, in Europe: a time trend analysis

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Introduction: Tobacco is a major public health threat and several policies and laws were enacted to reduce the burden of tobacco-related diseases and deaths. We aimed to assess the impact of national smoking bans on per-capita cigarette consumption and mortality of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in the European Union (EU) and in the United Kingdom (UK) and to assess which factors influence their effectiveness.

Methods: We carried out an interrupted time series analysis including data of 27 Member States of the EU and the UK on per-capita cigarette consumption and AMI mortality. A multivariate meta-regression was carried out to investigate whether some factors influenced the effectiveness of smoking bans in terms of level and speed changes following introduction of the bans.

Results: Around half of the interventions analyzed led to a level or slope change, or both, of per-capita cigarette consumption (17 out of 35) and AMI mortality (18 out of 36). As for cigarette consumption, the strongest level reduction was observed for the smoking ban issued in 2010 in Poland (rate ratio, RR: 0.47; 95% confidence interval, CI: 0.41, 0.53). Instead, the highest level reduction of AMI mortality was observed for the intervention introduced in 2012 in Bulgaria (RR: 0.38; 95% CI: 0.34, 0.42). Bans issued more recently or by countries with a lower human development index were found to be more effective at reducing per-capita cigarette consumption. In addition, smoking bans applying in bars were found to be associated with a higher effectiveness related to both cigarette consumption and AMI mortality.

Conclusions: The results of our study suggest that smoking bans are effective at reducing per-capita cigarette consumption and AMI mortality. It is of extreme importance to monitor and register data on tobacco, its prevalence and consumption in order to be able to tackle with concerted efforts its health effect.

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The role of human rights law in preventing oral NCDs: states’ imperative to regulate the cariogenic (living) environment

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Background and Objective: Protecting oral health is of increasing concern: 3.5 billion people worldwide suffer from oral non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Consensus has emerged that strategies must bypass individual responsibility and further systemic policies. The World Health Organization has recently adopted a Global Strategy on Oral Health, recognizing the fundamental right to oral health. Although previous research clarified the importance of human rights law in NCD prevention, the content of the right to oral health and the benefits of a rights-based approach for oral health remain unclarified.

Methods: Our methodology is firmly grounded in public health legal research. To identify the content of the right to oral health and the resulting State obligations, we conducted legal doctrinal research integrating dental sciences. First, we established the subject of regulation, namely behavioural risk factors of poor oral health. Subsequently, we signalled and interpreted relevant human rights laws provisions. The Findings, namely the State obligations, were tested in light of available knowledge in the field of dentistry.

Results: Human rights treaties create legal obligations for States vis-à-vis individuals. The right to health is central and offers a framework for a comprehensive oral health strategy, covering both the underlying determinants of health and the healthcare system. The behavioural risk factors of poor oral health, including sugars ingestion, hygiene practices, fluoride exposure and dental attendance, have clear human rights dimensions: States must ensure access to essential medicines including fluoride, nudge individuals into healthy behaviour, and provide for an economically accessible healthcare system: omissions in these areas can amount to violations of human rights.

Conclusions: The right to oral health and the incorporation of human rights law in international and domestic strategies on oral health is a promising tool to further upstream policies, ensure equal oral health protection and hold governments accountable for lacking such strategies.

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Associated factors to known but non-controlled high blood pressure in Senegal: a secondary analysis of the WHO STEPwise survey

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Introduction: In Africa, in 2015, the prevalence of known hypertension under treatment but not controlled was 93%. The Objective of the study was to estimate its prevalence and identify its associated factors in Senegal.

Methodology: This secondary analysis of the WHO STEPwise survey was descriptive and analytical. Data were collected from August 1st to December 15th,
2015. All subjects between the ages of 18 and 70 and residents of the territory were included. Those in a state of pregnancy, incapacity (mental, physical), absence from the household, or non-consent were not included. The sample size had been calculated with the WHO formula. Sampling was done by stratification in three sampling stages. Data collection was done on the WHO STEPS form.

The statistical analysis of the data was done on Rstudio 4.0.2. with descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate analyses by binary logistic regression.

Results: The prevalence of known but non-controlled hypertension was 56.9%. The associated factors were: The "Very important" degree of personal perception of the importance of reducing salt consumption (ORa = 21.7, 95% CI = [2.49; 601]); the advice received to reduce salt consumption (ORa = 12.1; 95% CI = [1.81; 144]); physical activity when moving only (ORa = 0.11, 95% CI = [0.02; 0.58]); limiting the consumption of savory cooked meals (ORa=0.04; 95% CI=[0.00; 0.57]).

Conclusions: We recommend that health practitioners go to populations to develop primordial and primary prevention of arterial hypertension, researchers conduct mixed studies on bad attitudes regarding salt consumption, administrative authorities develop cities where the practice of active physical activity when moving is more easy and political authorities to issue mandatory warnings on the salt concentration of foods sold.

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An e-learning course to support monitoring of food industry compliance with regulation to promote healthier diets in South-East Asia

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Background and Objective: The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends governments introduce regulations to support healthier food environments and address the growing burden of diet-related disease. Monitoring and enforcing food industry compliance with regulation is critical. However, guidance to support the development, implementation and improvement of monitoring systems is limited, particularly in low- and middle-income country (LMIC) settings. The George Institute for Global Health and WHO South-East Asia Regional Office collaborated to develop technical tools for countries across the region to support monitoring and enforcement efforts.

Methods: This work was undertaken in several phases. Firstly, relevant literature and frameworks for monitoring food regulation and other related areas such as alcohol control were reviewed. An initial set of monitoring methods was then developed, including consideration of relevant applications, authority and resources required, strengths and weaknesses, and potential barriers to implementation. The feasibility of application in LMICs was tested through targeted consultation with government and non-government stakeholders across the region. This informed a final, tailored set of recommendations for building monitoring systems. Materials were then translated into an e-learning course, further tested with stakeholders, to facilitate engagement with the policy recommendations.

Results: An e-learning course on monitoring food industry compliance with regulation is now available on the OpenWHO platform. This provides an overview of principles that support effective regulation, outlines a stepped set of recommendations for effective monitoring methods that can be adapted to country contexts, and discusses the need for effective enforcement and reporting systems. Case studies of regional and global practices are provided as examples.

Conclusions: These practical and accessible materials will support governments across the South-East Asia region and elsewhere to strengthen monitoring and enforcement efforts.

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Cervical cancer screening based on urine self-sampling to reach un(der)-screened women: study protocol of the ScreenUrSelf trial

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ScreenUrSelf aims to verify whether the offer of urine or vaginal self-sampling is more effective than an invitation letter to contact a physician for a Pap smear or no intervention, to generate participation in cervical screening without negatively impacting compliance to follow up. Would home collected urine sampling be more preferred by un(der)-screened women than vaginal self-sampling? Could as such more women be reached that currently do not participate in organized screening?

To define which intervention is most effective to reach un(der)-screened women, a trial will be embedded in the organized cervical screening program in Flanders (Belgium). 48000 women (30-64y) will be included, who are eligible for screening but were not screened for at least six years (two screening rounds). Women will be randomized in six intervention arms: opt-out (control; no intervention; recall letter) and four intervention arms. Interventions consist of receipt of a urine or vaginal self-sampling kit (opt-out) or receipt of a letter to order a urine or vaginal self-sampling kit (opt-in). The primary outcome will be the response rate: proportion of women that participate in each study arm within twelve months after initiation of the intervention. Response is defined as having a preventive cervical screen, by the self-sample or a Pap smear. Secondary study outcomes will include percentage of screened positive women with follow-up, percentage of women with a positive screen test, positive predictive value of a positive screen test, detection rate of high-grade cervical neoplasia, preference and attitudes of women, age- and socioeconomic status-related differences in response rates, and cost-effectiveness outcomes. Offering a cost-effective approach that reaches un(der)-screened women and assures compliance to follow up should impact significantly on the burden of cervical cancer. If embedded in an organized screening program, this could positively impact both the patient’s health and reduce costs for the healthcare system.

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Sexually and non-sexually transmitted infections and the risk of Prostate Cancer: results from the EPICAP study

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Introduction: Prostate cancer (PCA) is by far the most common type of cancer among men in Western countries. However, relatively little is known about its etiology despite the high morbidity and mortality rates, where only advanced age, ethnicity, and family history of prostate cancer are well-established non-modifiable risk factors. It has been suggested that chronic inflammation may be involved in the development of prostate carcinogenesis. Therefore, our objective was to investigate the role of sexually and non-sexually transmitted infections in the occurrence of prostate cancer with a specific interest in the aggressive types based on data from EPICAP.

Methods: EPICAP is a population-based case-control study conducted in the département of Hérault, France, between 2012 and 2014. A total of 819 incident cases and 879 controls have been interviewed face-to-face using a standardized questionnaire gathering information on known or suspected risk factors of prostate cancer and personal history of specific sexually and non-sexually transmitted infections: Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Trichomonas, Herpes, Mononucleosis, Epstein Barr, Varicella-zoster, and Dengue. Odds Ratios (OR) and their 95% confidence interval were estimated using multivariable unconditional logistic regression.

Results: No association emerged for the history of sexually transmitted infections (OR 1.04, 95%CI: 0.84-1.25) and non-sexually transmitted infections (OR 1.09, 95%CI: 0.89-1.34) and the risk of prostate cancer. Even for all the infections studied separately, there was no association with the risk of low-grade or high-grade prostate cancer.

Conclusions: Our results showed that sexually or non-sexually transmitted infections do not seem to be risk factors for prostate cancer in the EPICAP study. Therefore, further investigation is needed to help advance our understanding of the role of chronic inflammation in the etiology of prostate cancer, with a particular focus on its most aggressive types.

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Capitalizing experiential knowledge from interventions promoting breast and cervical cancers screening to enhance uptake in France

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It takes two to tango: a couples-based lifestyle approach to reducing multigenerational risk of metabolic syndrome

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Background and Objective: Metabolic Syndrome (MetS) is a major risk factor for non-communicable diseases, including type 2 diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Although MetS risk is transferred via the epigenome from both biological parents, periconceptional lifestyle interventions are generally directed towards mothers. This study aims to assess the feasibility of targeting both members of a couple in a periconceptional nutrition quality and physical activity intervention.

Methods: A non-randomised, non-blinded, single-arm couples-based nutrition quality and physical activity intervention was commenced in October 2022. Over a ten-week period, couples (n=10) will meet the study facilitator, via an online platform, for five healthy lifestyle sessions. Nutrition assessment will be undertaken using a combination of diet diaries, and 24-hour diet recalls. Physical activity will be measured with a Physical Activity Diary and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. Individualised feedback will be given at each session. The primary outcome measure is changes in the quality of nutrition and physical activity levels and adherence to the study. Data will be analysed using a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques.

Results: This pilot is currently underway. Preliminary results indicate that targeting both members of a couple simultaneously improves adherence to the program and encourages members of a couple to work together to potentially enhance post-intervention adherence to healthy habits.

Conclusions: To date, the results supporting targeting both members of a couple are at least as effective as targeting one member. Following the socio-ecological model of health, targeting both members of a couple would increase the post-intervention adherence to the newly learned healthy habits. Therefore, by targeting pre-conception couples, we have the potential to reduce the multigenerational risk of metabolic syndrome and in return the overall global burden of disease.

Policies to reduce tobacco availability through regulating retail environment: a scoping review

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Background: The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) includes measures to reduce demand for and supply of tobacco. The measures related to demand reduction include raising taxes, providing cessation services, promoting smoke-free public places, banning advertising, and raising awareness. However, there are a limited number of measures for supply reduction, and these mainly include fighting illicit trade, banning sales to minors and providing alternatives to tobacco workers and growers. This scoping review aims to identify additional potential measures of retail environment regulations to reducing tobacco supply and consequently reducing tobacco use.

Methods: This scoping review examines interventions, policies, and legislation to regulate the tobacco retail environment to reduce tobacco availability. FCTC and its Conference of Parties decisions, grey literature including tobacco control databases and the databases PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Global Health, and Web of Science were systematically searched, complemented by a scoping communication with the focal points of the 182 FCTC Parties.

Results: Themes of potential measures to reduce tobacco availability by regulating retail environment were identified among both FCTC and non-FCTC measures. Studies show the effects of regulation of the retail environment in influencing overall tobacco purchases, and there is strong evidence that having fewer retail outlets reduces the level of impulse purchasing of cigarettes and tobacco goods. The measures covered by FCTC are more implemented than ones not covered by it. Conclusions: Further studies to assess effectiveness and implementation of such measures, and the adoption of the effective ones to be covered under FCTC decisions would probably increase their adoption globally and may reduce tobacco availability.

Depression increased the incident risk of obesity among a community population in southwest China

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Background and Objective: The association between depression and obesity remains uncertain so far. This study aimed to investigate associations between depression and the risk of incident obesity among residents in Southwest China.

Methods: A 10-year prospective cohort study of 4745 non-obese adults was conducted in Guizhou Province, southwest China from 2010 to 2020. Depression was assessed by the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) while the incident obesity was identified by waist circumference (WC) and/or body mass index (BMI). Cox proportional hazard models were used to estimate adjusted hazard ratios (aHR), and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of depression and incident obesity.

Results: A total of 1115 incident obesity were identified over an average follow-up of 7.19 years, with an incidence of 32.66 per 1000 PYs for any obesity. 31.14 and 9.40 for abdominal and general obesity, respectively. After the adjustment for covariates, risks of incident abdominal obesity for subjects with minimal (aHR: 1.22, 95% CI: 1.05, 1.43), and mild or more advanced depression (aHR: 1.27, 95% CI: 1.01, 1.62) were statistically higher than those undepressed, while there was no significant association with incident general obesity. The risks of any incident obesity among subjects with minimal (aHR: 1.21, 95% CI: 1.04, 1.40), mild or more advanced depression (aHR: 1.30, 95% CI: 1.03, 1.64) were significantly higher than those undepressed and positive association was found for PHQ score per SD increase (aHR: 1.07, 95%CI:1.01, 1.13), too. The association was stronger significantly in Han Chinese (minimal: aHR: 1.27, 95%CI:1.05, 1.52; mild or more advanced: aHR: 1.70, 95%CI:1.30, 2.21) and farmers (minimal: aHR: 1.64, 95%CI:1.35, 2.01; mild or more advanced: aHR: 1.82, 95%CI:1.32, 2.51).

Conclusions: Depression increased the risk of incident obesity among adults in Southwest China, especially among Han Chinese and farmers. This finding suggests that preventing and controlling depression may benefit the control of incident obesity.

Validity of Finnish diabetes risk score in Turkish population and developing a predictive model for Type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Background and Objectives: Diabetes is a major health problem in turkey as well as all over the world and its prevalence is increasing. The aim of this study is to evaluate the validity of the Finnish Diabetes Risk Score (FINDRISC) in Turkish population and develop a Turkish Diabetes Prediction (TDP) model.

Methods: The participants of the Turkey Chronic Diseases and Risk Factors study-2011 (TCDFR) were followed up through electronic health records until 2017 for incident type 2 diabetes (ICD codes: E10, E11, E12, E14). After excluding 4997 people with a diabetes history and 1231 with missing data; a total of 12249 participants older than 14 years of age were included in the analysis. The performance of FINDRISC in predicting T2DM was evaluated according to c-index. We identified the final variables for the TDP model using backward stepwise logistic regression.

Results: Out of 12249 participants (mean age: 40.1±6.7, women: 53%), 505 developed T2DM within six years (cumulative incidence rate: 4.1%). The c-index of the FINDRISC was 0.75 (95% confidence interval: 0.73-0.77) with sensitivity and specificity of 78.4% and 59%. TDP model identified age (odds ratio: 1.02, 95% CI: 1.01-1.03), female gender (OR:1.48, 95% CI:1.17-1.86), university graduation (OR:1.91, 95% CI:1.24-2.94), BMI>30 kg/m² (OR:1.89, 95% CI:1.33-2.70), waist circumference (OR:1.03, 95% CI:1.02-1.03), having hypertension (OR:1.70, 95% CI:1.34-2.15), impaired fasting glucose (OR:1.73, 95% CI:1.40-2.13) and family history of diabetes (OR:1.40, 95% CI:1.15-1.71) as significant predictors for T2DM. The c-index of the TDP model was 0.77 (95% CI: 0.75 to 0.79) with sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values of 66.7%, 75.3%, 10.4% and 98.1%, respectively.

Conclusions: FINDRISC had good validity in Turkish population. Compared with FINDRISC, TDP model showed similar results in terms of model performance. TDP model had a good predictive ability for the population who had a low risk of developing T2DM.

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Potential impact fractions of body mass index reductions on the non-communicable disease burden in Belgium using G-computation

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Background: Overweight is the fourth most common risk factor for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Europe, affecting almost 60% of all adults. In Belgium, as in many high-income countries, average body mass index (BMI) has significantly increased over the past decades. Tackling obesity is therefore vital to reduce premature mortality from NCDs. This study aims to assess the relative contribution of overweight as a risk factor for NCDs and the potential health impact of four BMI reduction scenarios in the Belgian adult population.

Methods: Data from the Belgian health interview surveys 2013/2018 (n=18 212) were linked with objective environmental factors based on the residential address. Self-reported BMI and diabetes were corrected based on information from the 2018 Belgian health examination survey and a random-forest multiple imputation process. A G-computation approach was used to calculate the potential impact fractions of four BMI reduction scenarios on diabetes prevalence. The logistic regression model included several confounders related to socio-economic factors, lifestyle and environment. In the first scenario, the BMI distribution among people with overweight was shifted to the BMI distribution of people with "normal" BMI. In the second scenario, the BMI of people with overweight was reduced by one unit. In the third and fourth scenarios, the BMI of people with overweight was modified based on a weight loss of 5 and 10%, respectively.

Results: Under the four scenarios, the proportion of diabetes cases prevented would be respectively 29.9% (SE 4.7), 4.2% (SE 0.77), 6.4% (SE 1.48), and 12.5% (SE 2.2).

Conclusions: This study highlights the importance of overweight on the diabetes burden. Our results suggest that weight loss intervention programs among people with overweight could significantly reduce the prevalence of diabetes in the Belgian population. Further analyses will be performed for other NCDs and using a larger set of scenarios.

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Assessing cervical precancer treatment rate among people utilising the Johannesburg public sector through record linkage of laboratory data

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Background and Objectives: Cervical cancer, the commonest cause of cancer deaths in women in South Africa, is preventable through screening. Reductions in incidence are only possible if women who screen positive undergo precancer treatment. Routine monitoring of the screening cascade does not take place, presenting an opportunity to use sources outside the health information system to assist programme monitoring. This study analysed the follow-up, over two years, of people who screened positive in Johannesburg, 2017.

Methods: A retrospective cohort of 67288 people was performed using probabilistic record linkage of laboratory records – cytology with high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) and histology results – as a proxy for follow-up. HSIL prevalence, follow-up, confirmation, and precancer treatment rates; and time between procedures were calculated. Variables were analysed for significant differences across age, HIV status, screening facility type and subdistrict, and through logistic regression for association.

Results: HSIL prevalence was 6.2% with greatest odds in people with HIV (OR:3.02; 95%CI:2.73-3.31). Of 4182 people who screened positive (HSIL), 26.6% underwent follow-up procedures. People had greatest odds of follow-up and treatment when screened at community health centres (CHCs) (follow-up OR:1.28, 95%CI:1.03-1.58; treatment OR:1.34, IQR:1.04-1.72) or hospitals (follow-up OR:1.61, 95%CI:1.26-1.90; treatment OR:1.63, IQR:1.28-2.09), or in subdistrict B (follow-up OR:2.68, 95%CI:2.02-3.45; treatment OR:2.47, IQR:1.70-3.58). Treatment at first follow-up was received by 475 (62.0% people), and the remaining 38.0% had confirmatory tests, of which 49.5% subsequently received treatment. Precancer treatment rate overall was 16.1%. Median times from the screening test to any follow-up procedure was 131 days (IQR:80-189); to confirmatory test, 123 days (IQR:51-175); and overall time to precancer treatment was 151 days (IQR:101-246).

Conclusions: Precancer treatment rates are far below WHO’s elimination target. Simpler screening cascades; benchmarking against high-performing subdistricts; and monitoring through record linkage may assist increase precancer treatment, reducing cervical cancer incidence.

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Association entre l’âge à la première utilisation des contraceptifs oraux et la survenue de cancer du sein chez les femmes, Nouakchott, Mauritanie, Mai - Octobre 2021

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Introduction: En Mauritanie, le cancer du sein touche 44,9 femmes pour 100 000 habitants en 2020 et constitue le cancer le plus fréquent. Dans un contexte où deux tiers des femmes utilisent des contraceptifs oraux et près d’un tiers des mariages sont précoces, cette étude examine l’association entre l’âge de la première utilisation des contraceptifs oraux et le cancer du sein chez les femmes en Mauritanie. Méthodes: Une étude cas-témoins (192 cas pour 192 témoins) a été réalisée au centre d’oncologie de Nouakchott du 01 mai 2021 au 31 octobre 2021. Un cas était défini et un témoin aussi. Une régression logistique a été réalisée avec le logiciel SAS® 9.4 pour estimer l’odds ratio de cancer du sein associé à l’âge de la première utilisation des contraceptifs oraux indépendamment des autres caractéristiques. Résultats: La moitié des patientes étaient originaires de Nouakchott (50,5 %), 41,7 %, 57,8 % et 85,4 % étaient respectivement mariées, sans instruction et ménagère. L’âge médian était similaire chez les cas et les témoins. Environ 11 % des cas et 18,7 % des témoins utilisaient des contraceptifs oraux pour la première fois avant l’âge de 24 ans, et plus de 64 % n’avaient jamais utilisé de contraceptifs oraux. Après ajustement pour ses facteurs de confusion possibles, l’âge à la première utilisation de contraceptifs oraux (<24 ans) était
Predictors of eating behaviour in patients with type 2 diabetes and/or coronary heart disease

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Background and Objective: The WHO points out the importance to reduce modifiable risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and monitor the underlying trends and determinants. Since diet has been identified as one of the key modifiable behavioural risk factors, it is crucial to examine associated patient characteristics that increase adherence and create long-term behaviour change. Consequently, the following research investigates possible demographic and psychosocial predictors for dietary behaviour, particularly the Mediterranean diet, in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D) and/or coronary heart disease (CHD).

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis was conducted with 792 patients at baseline (2021) of a randomised controlled trial targeting the improvement of self-management through peer-support1. Eating behaviour was analysed using an adapted adherence screener of the Mediterranean diet. Mediterranean dietary pattern score associations with sex, age, employment, migration status, education, BMI, health literacy, patient activation (level of engagement and participation in one's own care), self-efficacy, psychological well-being, quality of life, personality traits and loneliness were investigated using multiple regression analysis.

Results: Age (β=0.234, p<0.001), migration background (β=0.180, p=0.001), level of patient activation (β=0.294, p<0.001) and the personality trait openness (β=0.234, p<0.001), were predictors for Mediterranean dietary pattern score (R²=0.194). Subgroup analyses resulted in the same predictors in the T2D group (R²=0.282), whereas the CHD group showed additional significant positive associations with gender, education and the personality trait extraversion (R²=0.363). Conclusions: Predictors for eating behaviour were identified. To maximise the success and adherence of dietary interventions, identification of predictors for eating behaviour and subsequent individualised adaptation, such as the application of an integrated approach to strengthen patient activation and self-management, could prove as a useful tool to create long-term and sustainable behaviour change and reduce the preventable burden of NCDs.

Individual, contextual, organisational and structural factors associated with the primary healthcare use of acute myocardial infarction patients in French region

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Background: Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is a life-threatening and highly time-sensitive emergency. Management is initially based on the use of the emergency medical service (EMS) system by patients. We aimed to identify individual (sociodemographic and clinical), contextual (socio-economic level of place of residence), organisational (healthcare services) and structural (hospital facilities) factors associated with the primary healthcare use for patients with AMI. Methods: The factors were identified in two steps: 1) construction of a healthcare utilization conceptual model focused on AMI using a scoping review; 2) assessment of the association between individual and collective factors and healthcare utilization of AMI patients included in a French regional registry between 1st January and 31st December 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic. The statistical model was a multivariate logistic multinomial mixed model with a random effect on health territory. The variable to explain was the effective use of care in three modalities: mobile intensive care units (MICU) after EMS-calling (optimal pathway), direct arrival in the emergency unit after EMS-calling, direct arrival in the emergency unit without EMS-calling.

Results: Among the 1665 patients included, 54% were managed by MICU and 19% arrived at the emergency unit after EMS-calling. Factors associated with direct arrival at the emergency unit after EMS-calling were advanced age (OR=1.15 - p=0.015), being a woman (OR=1.85 - p<0.001), history of coronary heart disease (OR=0.57 - p=0.006) and presence of a cathlab in the hospital (OR=1.44 - p=0.020).

Rurality of residence was associated with direct arrival at the emergency unit without EMS-calling (most rural level: OR=3.43 – p>0.005). Conclusions: This study has made it possible to identify AMI populations outside the optimal access to care pathway. Awareness-raising actions are needed in the general population and among emergency health professionals in order to reduce age or gender inequalities and territorial inequalities in care.

Evaluation of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on routine care of people with chronic disease: a qualitative study

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Background and Objective: Restrictions in the COVID-19 pandemic have affected access to healthcare and caused delays in the routine care of people with chronic diseases. The aim of our study is to reveal the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on routine care of people with chronic diseases.

Methods: Our qualitative study was carried out with 12 people who came to the Cardiology outpatient clinics of tertiary Training and Research Hospital in June 2022 for a routine care due to their chronic diseases. As a data collection tool, a semi-structured questionnaire was used. The data were collected through face-to-face interviews with the participants by taking the necessary protective measures. Thematic analysis method was used in the analysis of the data. After the interviews were transcribed, each transcript was coded using the ATLAS.ti program. The ethics committee approval of the study was obtained.

Results: The ages of participants were between 34-73, and 8 of them were male. Participant experiences were categorised into four themes: General Health Status, Routine Care during the Pandemic, Chronic Disease Management during the Pandemic and Patient Expectations of Healthcare. Most of the patients delayed their routine care during the pandemic and their chronic diseases worsened. Among the reasons for not going to the controls, the fear of contagion came to the fore, while some participants mentioned that they could not find an appointment. In terms of their expectations of healthcare, they stated that health institutions should give priority to those with chronic diseases and home health services and online services will provide convenience for them.

Conclusion: Delaying hospital admissions for routine care made the management of chronic diseases difficult and worsened the chronic diseases of patients in the long term. Implementation of online health services such as telemedicine can facilitate chronic disease management.

The potential impact of achieving Kenya's obesity reduction target on health outcomes, healthcare costs, and productivity: a modelling study

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Background: Globally, the rising trend in mean body mass index has resulted in a substantial increase of the burden of non-communicable disease attributable to high BMI. Kenya has adopted the WHO target of halting the rise of overweight, including obesity, by 2025. This paper assesses the potential impact of achieving this target on health, healthcare cost, and productivity.

Methods: We used a proportional multistate life table model to quantify health outcomes and healthcare costs and productivity. We modelled the 2019 population of Kenya over their lifetime, comparing a scenario in which BMI distributions stabilise in 2025, against one in which BMI distributions stabilise in 2044. We identified estimates of the total health expenditure and disease specific healthcare costs in Kenya from literature. We used the Human Capital Approach to estimate productivity gains.

Results: Halting the rise of overweight in the year 2025 is estimated to save 6.8 million HALYs (95% uncertainty interval [UI] 5.8 - 7.9 million) over the lifetime of the 2019 Kenyan population (135 HALYs per 1,000 persons). Up to the year 2044, the leading contributors of the health gains were musculoskeletal diseases (537,052 new cases avoided; 95% UI 360,103 - 597,378) and cardiovascular diseases (301,729; 95% UI 248,559 - 367,949). A total of US$ 755 million in body mass-related healthcare costs could be saved by 2044 (US$ 15 per capita) translating to 16% of Kenya’s annual healthcare expenditure or 1% of gross domestic product. Over the lifetime, over US$ 3 billion healthcare costs could be saved. In 2044, the total productivity gains resulting from a reduction in obesity-related mortality and morbidity (combined) could be as high as –US$ 5.8 billion.

Conclusion: Halting the rise of overweight and obesity not only improves health outcomes but also yields healthcare cost savings and productivity gains.

Preventing non-communicable diseases through the law: the role of civil society and academia. Experiences from East Africa and South Asia

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Background: According to World Health Organization (WHO) figures, Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) cause 17 million premature deaths each year among people between the ages of 30 and 69. The great majority of these deaths are preventable through cost-effective interventions that aim to address the main modifiable behavioural risk factors. Many of these interventions are implemented through legal means.

Since 2019, the International Development Law Organization (iDLO) has undertaken a project, in collaboration with WHO and other partners, to enhance Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) capacities to design, implement and monitor legal and policy measures to address two of the main NCD risk factors: unhealthy diets and insufficient physical activity.

This presentation will describe the approach, methodology and key results of the project implemented in East Africa and South-East Asia, with a specific focus on the role of civil society and academia in creating an enabling environment for regulatory and policy reforms for NCD prevention.

Methods and Results: The methodology combines three complementary components: i) capacity building; ii) social mobilization; iii) evidence generation. The project has supported the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in policy discussion to advocate for legal and policy reforms for NCD prevention. Six CSOs from five LMICs have been provided with technical and financial assistance, as well as with capacity building to call for action on NCD prevention measures. The project has also fostered collaboration between legal and public health scholars from local universities to promote research, publication and teaching on legal avenues for NCD prevention at local level. In East Africa, an academic working group has been created as the first of its kind to promote inter-disciplinary collaboration on Law and NCD issues in the Region.

Conclusions: The project has shown the critical role that civil society and academia play in addressing NCDs through legal avenues.

Improved self-care practices among people with type 2 diabetes following a low budget health literacy intervention; evidence from a before and after quasi experimental study

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Background: The role of health literacy based interventions have not been fully documented in improving self-care practices among patients with type-2 diabetes. This study aimed at exploring the effectiveness of a low budget educational intervention on improving self-care knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) among people with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Tanzania.

Methods: A quasi-experimental study of 165 randomly selected participants with type 2 diabetes mellitus from different clinics in the Tabora region, Tanzania. A structured questionnaire collected data on knowledge, attitude and self-care practices at baseline and after the intervention. Paired t-test and linear regression were used to test the effect of the intervention on the outcome variables.

Results: The mean age was 55.5±13 years and the majority 55.8%, were women. Only 40% of the participants reported good level of knowledge at baseline compared to 87% after intervention. Participant’s attitude towards self-care was overall negative at baseline (87%) and decreased to 33% after the intervention. Overall reported self-care practices increased from 9% to 48% after the intervention. Paired t-test showed significant mean differences before and after the intervention; Knowledge score pre-intervention was (n=165, M=64.00, SD=10.92) and post-intervention was (n=165, M=76.21, SD=8.24), mean difference of (12.21, t (164) =15.60, p<0.001). Attitude, pre-intervention was (n=165, M=61.92, SD=9.10) and post-intervention was (n=165, M=71.74, SD=6.47) mean difference of (10.72, t (164) =16.27, p<0.001). Self-care practice, pre-intervention was (n=165, M=54.60, SD=9.66) post-intervention was (n= 165, M=68.02, SD=8.00) whereby, the mean differences was (13.42, t (164) =18.26, p<0.001) respectively. Furthermore, change in knowledge predicted the observed change in self-care practices after the intervention (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The study demonstrated high potential of the intervention in improving self-care practices in a cohort of predominantly aged diabetic patients in a low resource setting. Effect of the intervention on self-care practice was positively moderated by the observed changes in knowledge.

Association between continuity of primary care and health outcomes among people with type 2 diabetes and/or hypertension at primary care settings in Central Vietnam

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Background: An alarming rise of poor control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) calls for a comprehensive response of the health systems to strive towards universal health coverage. Better continuity of care (COC) is an important
benchmark for high-quality and efficient health systems. This study aimed to explore the COC for type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and hypertension across primary care and its association with health outcomes and disease control.

Methods: A total of 602 people with T2DM and/or hypertension managed in primary care were included. The Nijmegen continuity of care questionnaire (NCC) valued from 1-5 was used to examine the relational continuity and team/cross-boundary continuity within primary care compared to specialist care. People with T2DM were more likely to have higher COC regarding specialist care than hypertension and both diseases. Gender, living areas, usual health facility, hospital and emergency department admission, frequency of health visits, disease duration, blood pressure and blood glucose levels, and disease control were demonstrated to be statistically associated with COC.

Conclusions: COC of Vietnam primary care is not sufficiently achieved for hypertension and diabetes. Strengthening robust primary care services is an essential strategy for chronic care. Our findings reflect that as a multi-dimensional construct, COC is needed to be measured using a robust and integrated assessment tool. More efforts are necessary to geographically align the imbalance of care delivery and increase the efficiency of virtual chronic services, and multidisciplinary and coordinated care for NCDs in primary care.

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Early childhood caries: exploring the ethical implications for dental neglect in South Africa

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Background: Child neglect is a significant public health issue. South Africa (SA) has a significant burden of early childhood caries (ECC). The ECC prevalence raises a concern. This presentation aims to explore if ECC constitutes as child neglect in SA contexts?

Child neglect is an act of “deliberate neglect” of a child. Untreated caries is the most common type of dental neglect. Dental neglect is based on the root causes of the neglect and is an indication of broader child neglect. A high ECC prevalence and unmet treatment needs among SA children was reported. The lifetime prevalence of ECC was 44.94% in SA children below 6 years. A study on children of a low socio-economic area in SA reported that 67.5% of the children (>6 months-<6 years old) had ECC.

Considering SA’s socio-economic context, the public health problem of ECC is part of a broader social problem and has a degree of societal neglect as a result of the political, social, and economic forces which shape families’ living conditions and the range of opportunities and services available. Thus, neglect shifts focus away from parents or guardians and toward the policies and actions of governments, service providers, and public utilities which harm children through the conditions and constraints imposed on families. The health promotion levy, integrated school health programmes, improving oral health services, targeted preventive programmes, early intervention and inter-professional screening can aid this problem.

Conclusion: As SA prepares for a health system overhaul through the National Health Insurance, child protection, care and the prevention of neglect should be at the forefront. A more workable, context-specific and integrated oral health policy could provide the appropriate resources and realise the implementation of a proper prevention programme against ECC, and prevent the prevalence of this passive form of child neglect in SA.

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Trends in the Extent and Nature of Food Advertising Targeted to Children and Adolescents in Uganda (The FACe-U project protocol)

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Introduction: A major driver of the rising childhood obesity in Uganda is an unhealthy food environment arising partially from an increase in advertising of ultra-processed unhealthy foods. This project aims to examine the trends in the extent and nature of food and beverage advertisement to young children and adolescents (2-18 years) in Uganda.

Materials and Methods: Mixed-methods study design involving a first secondary retrospective content analysis of national data from media monitoring (television, radio, and newspapers) from October 2018 to September 2019. Recorded data from 8 randomly selected days (four weekdays and four weekend days) in each of the four advertising seasons will be sampled from the top three national television and radio stations, plus the three most-read newspapers in the three study regions. Second, primary data is collected from 427 households with children (under 18 years) in 2022/3, using semi-structured questionnaires for self-reported consumption of the food items identified in the first phase and anthropometric measurements. Further, stakeholder attitudes, perceptions, and experiences with food advertising towards children will be captured using standardized International Network for Obesity Research Management and Action Support tools. The WHO Nutrient Profile model for the African region will be used to classify advertisement into permitted/not permitted to marketing to children; and the NOVA system to classify foods into four groups: ultra-processed/minimally processed foods, processed culinary ingredients, processed foods, and ultra-processed foods. Rates and trends of food advertising to children by type of food will be studied.

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Role of purchasing agreements for quality of chronic disease care: systematic scoping review

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Background and Objective: Chronic disorders adversely affect the quality of life of patients living with illnesses and create a substantial financial burden. We aimed to assess how purchasing agreements have been used to promote quality in chronic disease care and understand its role in promoting quality of chronic disease care.

Methods: We searched for research studies published over the past 10 years in nine electronic databases in English, Chinese, French, and Spanish languages, supplement by grey literature searches and reviews of reference lists. We identified key characteristics of these arrangements and conducted narrative syntheses of the barriers and enablers to implementation.

Results: We retrieved 6486 records. Of them, 88 studies (80 quantitative and eight qualitative studies) met our eligibility criteria. They were predominantly from high-income countries with the main payment method being pay for performance. The purchasing arrangements were generally set within national insurance or government funded programs. Quality of care was generally measured in terms of intermediate health outcomes, processes and efficiency. Adverse selection (“cherry-picking” of patients) was observed in some studies resulting in bias against socioeconomically disadvantaged and high-risk groups. The main barriers/enablers reported were the cultural shifts required to transition from a funding organisation into one with a purchasing role, added investment in infrastructure and training required to enable purchasing, and the need to engage patients and other stakeholders.

Conclusion: Evidence majorly from high income settings suggested pay for performance arrangement as one of the widely used strategic purchasing as a means of improving quality outcomes in chronic disease management. There is a need to address adverse selection and work towards improving the quality aspect.

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Inequities in breast cancer screening utilisation in Spain - Using decision trees to identify intersections

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Background and Objective: Organised breast cancer screening programmes can be effective in reducing incidence, mortality and illness burden. Currently in Spain, women between 50-69 are invited to attend screenings bi-annually. However, roughly 25% do not utilise this free service. Here, we take an intersectional perspective using machine learning techniques to identify social groups at risk of not utilising breast cancer screening.

Methods: Women were drawn from the 2020 European Health Interview Survey in Spain, which targets the (young) adult population > 15 years old living in private households (N = 22,072; 59% response rate). Using available indicators of socioeconomic status based on the PROGRESS-Plus framework, we applied machine learning (Classification and Regression Trees (CART), Chi-square Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID), and Conditional Inference Trees (CIT)) to data from the target population (women 50-69) to estimate models that disentangle existing social intersections. We then used accuracy, sensitivity and specificity indicators to identify the best-fitting tree.

Results: A non-parametric CHAID model suggests (overall accuracy of 75.07%) primary education or below to be the strongest discriminating factor for not attending screening (n=1,060 Pr=0.3448 vs n=2,790 Pr=0.2462). The second strongest factor was country of birth (lower education group, born in Spain: n=983 Pr=0.3313 vs born outside Spain n=77 Pr=0.5195; higher education group, born in Spain: n=2,596 Pr=0.2369 vs born outside Spain: n=194 Pr=0.3711). Finally, for those born in Spain with lower education, being married, widowed or divorced predicted attendance compared to being single or separated (n=869 Pr=0.3026 vs n=124 Pr=0.5081).

Conclusion: In order to reduce inequities in screening attendance, programs in Spain should particularly support women with lower education and migration background, and potentially focus on social support measures. CHAID is a useful tool to identify groups at higher risk of not utilising an organised public health program and inform tailored prevention programs.

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Patients’ and caregivers’ perspectives on outcomes of self-management interventions for type 2 diabetes mellitus: an overview of reviews

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Background: The perspectives of patients with T2DM and their informal caregivers regarding self-management are considered important to improve the implementation of self-management interventions. The objective of this review is to present and summarise the perspectives of patients and informal caregivers regarding self-management.

Methods: A systematic search was conducted in MEDLINE, CINAHL and PsychINFO up to June 2021 for systematic reviews exploring the perspectives of adults with T2DM and their informal caregivers regarding self-management. Two reviewers independently conducted study selection, data extraction and quality assessment. We estimated the degree of overlap and used a thematic synthesis approach for the analysis.

Results: We identified 54 reviews, corresponding to 1,031 studies, with a slight overlap. Most reviews (48/54, 89%) were considered high quality. We developed summaries for 22 outcomes. The main themes were 1) the diabetic identity; 2) healthy literacy and access to care; 3) SMi requirements; 4) outcomes awareness and perceived risk; 5) challenges of adhering to SMi; and 6) adequate support in the SM process.

Conclusion: Our results represent what patients with T2DM and their caregivers perceive as most important when dealing with SMi. Our findings are informative for researchers developing and evaluating new SMi and for guideline developers and policy-makers formulating decisions, including recommendations.

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Inborn errors of metabolism: systematic review and meta-analysis of gut microbiome in patients with phenylketonuria treated with dietary therapies

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Background: Inborn errors of metabolism (IEMs) are a heterogeneous group of monogenic disorders caused by defects in metabolic enzymes resulting in the accumulation of toxic substrates or a deficiency of essential metabolites. Diet therapies aimed at removal of harmful substances is the main and crucial intervention in some IEMs, such as phenylketonuria (PKU). However, the IEM-induced metabolic dysfunction, as well as the dietary interventions, impact the gut microbiota resulting in exacerbation of the clinical phenotype.

Objectives: We aim to increase the knowledge of the structure of the microbiota in patients affected by PKU and of how the various therapeutic interventions modify its composition in order to define a personalized dietary interventions on a genetic and metabolic basis.

Methods: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine gut microbiota in PKU patients with dietary treatment. The review was conducted according to the Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) and Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) criteria.

Results: A significant reductions in several taxa at the phyla and genus levels were observed in patients with PKU compared to controls. The synthesis of the meta-analysis shows a difference in terms of biodiversity between PKU subjects respect the control population (SMD = -0.067; IC 95%, da -0.113 a 0.021) and performing a meta-regression starting from the data relating to the Firmicutes/Bacteroides ratio, it is possible to highlight a role for the type of diet followed by the patients (p = 0.050).

Conclusion: The increase in knowledge on the variations of the intestinal microbiota in response to treatments in subjects with PKU can be useful to improve therapies but, due to the limited number of studies, further researches are needed.

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Prevalence and predictors of waterpipe/shisha use smoking among youths in Senegal: global youth tobacco survey, 2020

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Background and Objectives: Shisha smoking has become a global epidemic despite the declining trend of cigarette smoking. Despite the health risk associated with shisha smoking, there are few studies on shisha smoking in West Africa and none in Senegal. Our study assessed the prevalence and predictors of shisha smoking among youths aged 13-15 years in Senegal.

Methods: We use the 2020 Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) data of Senegal covering a sample of 4320 youths 11-17 years. However, we restricted our analysis to youths 13-15 years (n=2524) because GYTS is design to be representative of this age cohort. We calculated the weighted prevalence (with 95% confidence intervals) of ever and current smoking of shisha. We conducted multivariable logistic regression analysis to identify factors associated with ever current shisha use among youth.

Results: The prevalence of ever and current use of shisha was 9.8% (CI:7.7-12.3) and 2.2% (CI:1.5-3.1) respectively. More than half of current cigarette smokers ever tried or experimented with shisha smoking (50.5%, CI:36.9-63.9) and 26.6% (CI:15.4-42.0) were current users of shisha. In our fully adjusted models, higher grade (AOR=2.54, 1.25-5.15), gender (AOR=2.15, 95% CI:1.47-3.14), higher pocket

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in patients with type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis
of this review is to compare the effectiveness of individual versus group dietary intervention for T2D adults. Intervention assessed was individual dietary education, while the comparator was group-based dietary intervention, including family, peers, or laypeople (neighbors, friends, or coworkers). Data generated from the search were managed using Endnote Version 7. Quantitative data synthesis were performed where studies were homogeneous in characteristics and provided adequate outcome data for meta-analysis. Otherwise, data were synthesized using the narrative synthesis approach. Trials were assessed for risk of bias (Cochrane Risk-of-Bias, version 2.0) and overall certainty of evidence (GRADE).

Poor dietary adherence can severely affect a T2D patients health and well-being; therefore, the best method of delivering dietary education is a critical component of preventing and managing the disease. This review will provide a crucial summary of evidence regarding the effectiveness and/or cost-effectiveness of individual versus group delivery of patient dietary intervention. Implications for T2D prevention, policy, practice and future research will be discussed.

Association between screen time, weight trajectory, and perception of weight change during the COVID-19 pandemic
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Background: The prevalence of excess body weight in the Brazilian adult population has been increasing even before the restriction of social mobility due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the period of social restriction, an increase in time in front of screens has been observed, whether for work or leisure, a practice that favors weight gain. The self-perception of greater weight gain in this period has been reported by adults as a consequence of social distancing. We aimed to estimate the association between screen time and perception of weight change, stratified according to gender and weight trajectory during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: From the Brazilian Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brasil), we included 5,080 participants aged 39–78 (2012–2014) who attended a follow-up visit (2017-2019) and ELSA-COVID wave in 2020. Standardized questionnaires were used to record sociodemographic data, perception of weight change, and screen time. Height and weight were measured on all participants during in-person visits at research centers. The weight trajectory was calculated by large annual weight gain since 20 years old at follow-up moments. We used Poisson regression with robust variance to estimate the association.

Results: Obesity rates were high in women (36.6%) and men (31.5%) and the weight trajectory increased 35% in women and 27.4% in men. During the social distancing period, perception of higher weight change was observed in 49% of women and 37.7% of men. Screen time increased in 53% of women and 41.7% of men who perceived higher weight change. The increase in screen time during this period was associated with a 2.1% (IC95%:1.09-3.15) perception of weight gain in women and 18% (IC95%:1.04-3.13) in men.

Conclusions: The higher screen time in the period of social restriction was associated with a perception of weight gain but no significant association was observed for weight trajectory.

The right to palliative care: the state of art in the Reggio Emilia province, Northern Italy
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Background and Objectives: In Italy, Palliative Care (PC) is included in the set of healthcare services guaranteed by the National Health Service (law 38/2010). Local Health Authority can adapt the PC system according to Regional guidelines. In the Emilia-Romagna Region, the PC network (PCN) consist of 4 knots: hospital, medical office, hospice and homecare. In Reggio Emilia province, PC services are built on multidisciplinary teamwork since 1988.
Methods: All the patients with oncologic or non-oncologic disease and approaching end of life can enter the local PCN. The approach to care and its setting is evaluated by a multidisciplinary team, according to patient’s wishes. The place of care can be one of the PCN knots. Specialists in PC (including trained general practitioners), psychologists and nurses teamwork in PCN. The Primary Care Department of the Local Health Authority collects data and evaluate process and outcome indicators of the quality of care provided.

Results: In 2021, 45 nurses and 33 PC specialists worked for the network, 70% and 50% part-time, respectively. In the same year, 2,017 patients were enrolled (+5% from 2020, +9% from 2019), 70% of them affected by cancer. Of all the oncologic patients died in 2021, 70% were taken care by PCN and 42% of them died at home. Patients that were taken care at home were followed for a median of 60 days.

Conclusion: PC system plays an important role in ensuring the best quality of life for patients approaching end of life. Moreover, PC allows patient to die at home surrounded by their loved ones. An efficient teamwork and strong relationships between hospital and territory is the keystone to its success and to guarantee uniformity to care access. Cultural interventions towards the acceptance of palliative care should be considered in order to reach patients not enrolled.

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Reform of the health insurance funding model to improve the care of noncommunicable diseases patients in Saudi Arabia
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1
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Background and Objective: The funding model for a health system has significant impacts on how health care is delivered. Health insurance models are being considered as part of health system reforms in Saudi Arabia. This paper assesses the attributes of health funding models that support better control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) and perspectives on health insurance as a model from the perspective of patients, clinicians, and managers.

Methods: The study employs a mixed-methods research design that included quantitative and qualitative data gathering and analysis. The study combined semi-structured interviews with health care professionals and managers as well as a cross-sectional survey of NCDs patients who received treatment at primary health care chronic disease clinics.

Results: Study findings indicated concerns that the current health funding mechanism is financially unsustainable and as a result there will be a greater reliance on personal health insurance to support government spending on healthcare. Essential elements of any health insurance model to support effective NCDs management identified from a review of the literature and interviews include: ensuring continuity of care and equity; funding chronic disease prevention interventions; prioritising primary health care; and maintaining the principle of community rating to prevent insurers from discriminating against members. Other desirable attributes for the funding model includes collaboration across primary, secondary, and tertiary care.

Conclusion: The health care financing system in Saudi Arabia faces many challenges and is thought to be unsustainable. Healthcare finance reform aimed at adopting and increasing personal health insurance coverage may play a critical role in extending access to health care, eliminating health inequities, enhancing population health, and reducing government spending on healthcare if appropriately considered. Managing the health needs and rising expenses associated with the increasing incidence of NCDs are major challenges for governments and health insurers.

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Enhanced measurement of sugar sweetened beverages marketing in grocery store environments
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Background and Objectives: Grocery stores are the primary venues that can have a vital role in overall health. This is especially true for immigrant families, who often have limited access to healthy foods and are burdened by many diet-related diseases. Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSB) marketing within grocers is an obesogenic environmental factor that negatively impacts childrens eating practices. Currently, little is known about different aspects of SSB marketing to young children that influence minority parents to purchase SSBS for their children. We aimed to assess community and consumer eating environments by 1) developing a methodology that describes the price, placement, and promotion of SSBS 2) recognizing the differences in the landscape of SSB marketing within Metro Detroit grocers when compared across grocers in immigrant enclaves.

Methods: The original Nutrition Environment Measure Survey (NEMS) could not identify SSBS marketing aspects targeted young children. To enhance the NEMS,1) organic, plant-based, unsweetened toddler and infant beverages and marketing questions to capture the SSBS promotion tactics were added; 2) enhanced NEMS was conducted in 78 grocers in immigrant enclaves(n=30) of Dearborn, Warren, Hamtramck, Detroit in Michigan and scores were compared with the scores of the grocers in Metro Detroit (comparison group,n=48).

Results: One-way analysis of variance revealed that grocers in immigrant enclaves have a lower NEMS score (2.38) compared to the comparison group (5.02), which indicated significantly higher availability of cheaper SSBS. Availability of organic, plant-based, and unsweetened toddler and infant beverages was zero in all participating grocers. Signage of cartoon characters was the most frequent retail SSB marketing tactic.

Conclusions: Living in immigrant enclaves is linked with lower access to unsweetened and healthy beverages for toddlers, which could cause a high prevalence of early childhood obesity among this population. The findings can assist in developing and implementing healthy eating interventions in high-need areas.

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Performance of world health organization updated cardiovascular disease risk prediction charts in a low-resource setting - findings from a community-based survey in Puducherry, India
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Background and Aim: The World Health Organization revised the cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk prediction charts in 2019 for each of the 21 Global Burden of...
Descriptive epidemiology of gynaecologic cancers in southern Ethiopia: Retrospective cross-sectional review

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Objective: To determine the epidemiology of gynaecological cancer among patients treated at Hawassa University Comprehensive and Specialized Hospital (HUCHS) from 2013 to 2019.

Design a retrospective cross-sectional review.

Setting, participants, and outcome measure a total of 3002 patients’ cards with a diagnosis of cancer at a tertiary hospital named Hawassa University Comprehensive and Specialized Hospital were reviewed between February to May 2020. HUCHS is the only oncologic care center in the southern region of Ethiopia. Of this all-gynecologic cancer charts were extracted and descriptive and trend analyses were done. The review was conducted between February to May 2020.

Result: Out of all 3002 cancer cases, 522 (17.4%) cases of gynecologic cancers were identified in seven years. Cervical cancer accounted for 385 (73.8%) of all gynecologic cancers in this study, the next most common gynecologic cancers were ovarian cancer (5%) and endometrial cancer (5%) respectively. The mean [SD] age was 44.84 [12.23]. Trends of all identified gynecological cancers showed continuous increments of caseload year to year. Since 2016 increment of cervical cancer is drastically vertical compared to others.

Conclusion: Despite the limited use of a registration and referral system in primary health institutions, the burden of gynecological cancers has increased over time. Treatment steps should be taken as soon as possible after a cancer diagnosis to prevent the disease from progressing.

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Epidemiology of Metabolic Syndrome According to ATP III, IDF and Harmonized Criteria Among Adults Aged 18-40 Years in the United Arab Emirates: The UAE Healthy Future Study

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Background & Objective: Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a clustering of cardiometabolic risk factors and has many different definitions according to different international organizations. The presence of multiple risk factors simultaneously in Metabolic Syndrome has been shown to increase the risk for atherosclerosis development in young and middle-aged adults and the risk of cardiovascular disease in middle age.

This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of MetS using Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP III), International Diabetes Federation (IDF), and Harmonizing criteria of Joint Interim Statement (JIS) and to explore the level of agreement between them among young adults in the UAE.

Methods: Data were drawn from the UAE Healthy Future Study participants aged 18 to 40. Demographic and health information was collected through self-reported questionnaires. Anthropometric data and blood pressure were measured, and blood samples were also collected for biochemical parameters.

Results: The overall prevalence of metabolic syndrome was estimated at 14.7%, 19.5%, and 22.4% according to ATP III, IDF, and JIS respectively. The agreement between IDF and JIS was strong (Kappa: 0.89) and the agreement between ATP III and JIS (Kappa: 0.74) was considered moderate. Metabolic syndrome was more prevalent among men and older subjects. The significant risk factors of MetS in the studied cohort included male gender, older age group, being married, and a lower level of education.

Conclusion: In this young population, MetS is highly prevalent with about one in four young Emiratis being affected. JIS definition identified more Emirati adults with MetS, therefore, should be recommended as the preferred diagnostic criterion.

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Study on Depletion of ovarian function and Late-life chronic diseases in India

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Background: Depletion of ovarian function which occurs due to menopause can affect multiple organs leading to multimorbidity. Women with extreme menopause ages (early or late) suffers from increased accumulated risk of multimorbidity than women who experience natural menopause. Hence, the study aims to understand the menopausal age in association which chronic conditions or multimorbidity.

Methods: The present study analyses the nationally representative data, Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI), 2017-2018, Wave 1. Bivariate analysis was carried out to examine the significant association between the covariates and the dependent variables which are the number of chronic diseases. Independent t-tests were used for continuous variables, and chi-square tests were used for categorical variables. Further regression analysis has been done to observe the effect of menopausal age on various chronic diseases, controlling the socio-economic and demographic variables, lifestyle and bio-physical factors.

Results: The results show that 15.8% of the women experienced premature menopause (50). Women with premature or early menopausal age are at higher risk of developing more chronic diseases such as heart diseases, whereas late menopausal age showed risk of high cholesterol. Women who had premature menopause, showed elevated risk of psychiatric disease.

Conclusion: The findings depict the relation of early or late depletion of ovarian function through menopause leads to chronic health conditions. A significant amount of risk of developing chronic diseases has been observed in the case of premature or early menopause. The loss of estrogen levels at an early age cause an alteration on the functioning of the organ systems that leads to chronic health conditions. Comprehensive strategies in the form of lifestyle changes may regulate the hormonal levels and allow body to reach menopause at the right age.

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Epidemiology of Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma Associated with Breast Implants: a quantitative analysis

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Background and Objective: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare non-Hodgkin T-cell lymphoma arising in patients with breast reconstruction post-mastectomy or undergoing cosmetic-additive mammoplasty. Due to widespread use of implantsations for cosmetic purposes,
Inequalities in the burden of noncommunicable diseases across European countries: a systematic analysis of the 2019 global burden of disease study

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Background and objectives: High disease burden due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and the associated health inequalities are major problems in Europe. This study aimed to assess health inequalities in NCDs by Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) rates across 30 member states of the European Economic Area (EEA) between 1990 and 2019.

Methods: The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019 estimates were used for a descriptive longitudinal systematic analysis. Age-standardized DALYs rates and 95% Uncertainty Interval (UI 95%) were used. For inequality analysis, we performed DALYs rate ratios between all countries in 2019 by sex, ratio between highest and lowest-ranking country by year, annual rate-of-change between 1990 and 2019 by sex, Gini Coefficient (GC), and Slope Index of Inequality (SII).

Results: In 2019, DALY rate of NCDs ranged from 24342 in Bulgaria (95%UI: 2406-28775) to 14845 in Iceland (95%UI: 12379-17682). The ratio between highest and lowest-ranking country in terms of NCD DALY rates was higher for males (1.90: Bulgaria/Iceland) compared to females (1.49: Bulgaria/Slovenia). The annual rate-of-change indicated DALY rate decrease in all countries between 1990 and 2019. For females it ranged from -0.12 in the Netherlands to -0.28 in Slovenia, while for males from -0.10 in Bulgaria to 0.40 in the Czech Republic. NCDs with the highest DALY rates and ratios over the studied period were cardiovascular diseases (GC: 0.283; ratio: 5.89), digestive diseases (GC: 0.244; ratio: 6.29), diabetes and kidney diseases (GC: 0.194; ratio: 4.97), substance use disorders (GC: 0.224; ratio: 5.10), and chronic respiratory diseases (GC: 0.160; ratio: 3.45). The SII was 0.85 in 1990 and 0.59 in 2019. Conclusion: Although the DALY rate of NCDs decreased between 1990 and 2019 in all EEA countries, the level of inequality between countries is not decreasing. Targeted policies can help tackle NCDs with particularly high levels of inequality in EEA countries.

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Genetic susceptibility to Insulin resistance and its association with estimated longevity in the hungarian general and roma populations

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Background and objective: Diabetes mellitus is a major public health problem with a wide range of prevalence among different ethnic groups. Early recognition of pre-diabetes is important to prevent the development of the disease, its complications, co-morbidities, and consequently early death. Insulin resistance (IR) is considered a condition that precedes type 2 diabetes (T2DM); thus, understanding its underlying causes will bring us closer to preventing it.

Methods: The present study aimed to investigate the genetic susceptibility to IR and its impact on longevity in populations with different origins using samples of 372 Hungarian general (HG) and 334 Roma participants. In the present study, we used the Homeostasis Model Assessment—Insulin Resistance (HOMA—IR) to identify people with IR (≥3.63). To investigate the genetic predisposition to IR, 29 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were selected and genotyped.

Results: Of these SNPs, the commutative effects of fifteen, showing the strongest association with HOMA—IR, were used to calculate an optimized genetic risk score (oGRS). The oGRS was found nominally significantly (p = 0.019) higher among Roma compared to HG, and it was strongly correlated with IR. Therefore, it can be considered as a stronger predictor of the presence of IR among the Roma (AUROCroma = 0.673 vs. AUCHG = 0.528). Furthermore, oGRS also showed a significant correlation with reduced estimated longevity in the Roma population (β = −0.724; p = 0.005), but not in the HG one (β = 0.065; p = 0.779). Overall, IR shows a strong correlation with a genetic predisposition among Roma, but not in the HG population. Furthermore, the increased genetic risk of Roma is associated with shorter longevity.

Conclusion: Increased genetic susceptibility to IR should be considered in preventive programs targeting the development of T2DM, which may also reduce the risk of preventable premature death among them.

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Flash glucose monitoring for indigenous Australians with type 2 diabetes: a randomised pilot and feasibility study

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Background and objective: In non-Indigenous populations with diabetes, knowledge gained from continuously monitoring of blood glucose levels has led to behavioural change and a reduction in blood glucose levels. However, this has never been studied in Indigenous Australians. We therefore conducted a pilot and feasibility study aimed to assess the feasibility of performing a larger multicentre trial using flash glucose monitoring (FGM) compared to standard care in Indigenous Australians with type 2 diabetes on injectable therapies.

Methods: In this non-masked, individually randomised controlled pilot and feasibility study, Indigenous people with type 2 diabetes were randomised to FGM
or standard care for 6 months. Eligible participants were Indigenous Australians aged ≥18 years with type 2 diabetes, have high blood glucose (defined as HbA1c ≥ 7.0%) and on diabetes treatment that included injectable therapies. Primary effectiveness outcome was change in HbA1c from baseline to 6 months.

Results: We randomly assigned 40 participants, with 20 allocated to the intervention device (FGM) and 20 to the control arm, and 39 completed the study. Participants' baseline characteristics were similar between groups except for sex and body mass index. The primary outcome, mean difference in HbA1c at 6 months was 0.19% (95% confidence interval -1.20 to 0.81). No participants experienced a severe hypoglycaemic event during the study period.

Conclusions: This is the first randomised controlled pilot and feasibility study comparing FGM to standard care in Indigenous Australians with type 2 diabetes. The high recruitment and retention rates show promise for a larger multicentre randomised controlled trial which is currently in progress.

**Background and Objective:** Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) account for 74% of total deaths in the world. Around 77% NCDs death occurred in low- and middle-income countries including Indonesia. Adolescents are among those who are at risk to develop NCD due to unhealthy diet and lack of physical activity. These may lead to obesity, a rise in blood pressure, and increased of blood glucose and blood lipids levels, which are known as metabolic syndrome. This study aimed to determine the vegetable and natrium food intake, nutritional status and metabolic syndrome among high school adolescents in Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional observational study was conducted in August to October 2022 in an urban public high school in Makassar, Indonesia. Vegetable and high natrium food intake were measured through questionnaire. Anthropometric measurement (weight and height) was performed to obtain the nutritional status of the students. Metabolic syndrome were characterized through measurement body mass index (BMI), blood pressure, and blood glucose level.

**Results:** Among 390 high school children, 11.8% were overweight and 10% were obese. On the other hand, 16% students were underweight. Further analysis among 104 students showed that the majority of students had inadequate intake of vegetable (84.6%). For high natrium food, more than 50% students consumed at least three kinds of high natrium food and 38.7% students consumed more than 5 g salt per day. In term of the risk of metabolic syndrome. 48 (46.2%) students had scores for prevalent and incident coronary artery disease in multiple genetic ancestries

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Background and Objective: Polygenic scores (PGS) for coronary artery disease (CAD) measure an individual’s genetic liability for CAD. Multiple PGSs for CAD have been published and whilst they are generally considered predictive in individuals of European ancestry, performance is attenuated in non-European ancestry groups (AG). Here we collate publicly available CAD PGS and benchmark their performance across several AGs to evaluate their utility for personalized prevention.

**Methods:** We queried the “PGS Catalog” to extract standardized odds/hazard ratios (OR/HRR) for published CAD PGSs across multiple AGs (European, African, Hispanic, South-Asian, East-Asian, Greater-Middle-Eastern). We restricted our analysis to AGs specifically developed for prevalent and/or incident CAD and analyzed AG-specific PGS performance to identify the five best-performing PGSs in each AG to include in a comparative analysis.

**Results:** In general, PGS applied to the European AG had the highest OR/HRs per standard deviation of the PGS (min: 1.74[1.61-1.89]; max: 1.89[1.75-2.03]), while the African AG had the lowest performances overall (min: 1.05[0.94-1.17]; max: 1.40[1.30-1.52]). PGSs applied to Hispanic, East-Asian and Greater-Middle-Eastern AGs exhibited highly heterogeneous performance overall, although their absolute best performance was comparable to those in Europeans with OR/HRs of 1.93[1.67-2.22], 1.84[1.74-1.94] and 1.91[1.66-1.98] respectively. PGS000018 demonstrated the best performance in both Africans (1.40[1.03-1.52]) and Hispanics (1.93[1.67-2.22]), while PGS000013 was the best performing PGS in Europeans (1.89[1.75-2.03]) and ranked second in Hispanics (1.52[1.43-1.62]), East-Asians (1.66[1.47-1.86]) and South-Asians (1.58[1.42-1.76]). Furthermore, PGS000337 was best in East-Asian (1.84[1.74-1.94]) and Greater-Middle-Eastern AGs (1.81[1.66-1.98]), while PGS000296 performed best in South-Asians (1.66[1.53-1.81]).

**Conclusion:** There is currently no gold-standard CAD PGS that can be applied with equal predictive performance across all AGs. However, performance of CAD PGS in different AGs can be optimized by applying different ancestry-specific CAD PGSs to achieve the best possible predictive performance in every individual, an essential prerequisite towards implementing PGSs in CAD personalized prevention protocols.

**Lunch dietary pattern in association with overweight in Brazilian adults**

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**Background and Objective:** In Brazil, lunch is the most consumed meal and it is the meal with the highest energy intake of the day. The combination of food items in this meal, provides the main nutrients among Brazilian adults. We aimed to investigate the relationship between lunch dietary patterns and overweight among Brazilian adults.

**Methods:** We used 28,191 individuals aged 19-59 years (excluding pregnant and breastfeeding) from the National Dietary Survey (2017-2018). We included the food items consumed at lunch in 14 food groups. Lunch dietary patterns were derived by principal component factor analysis (Varimax rotation). The patterns scores were classified accordingly to terciles (low, median, and higher adherence to the pattern). To access the association between overweight (BMI ≥25 kg/m²) and the dietary patterns we applied logistic regression adjusted by age, schooling, sex, region and total energy intake. All analysis were made considering the study design.

**Results:** Only 3.27% of the adults did not mention having lunch. Among the those that consumed lunch we found three patterns: Traditional Brazilian (rice, beans and red meat), Vegetable and Salads (vegetable, salads, oils, red meat, and processed meat) and protein dish with side dishes (white meat, juices and sweets). We found that adults with higher adherence to the Vegetable and Salads lunch patterns are associated to 18% higher chance of overweight in comparison to the lower adherence (OR=1.18 [1.08:1.30]).

**Conclusions:** Despite that the Vegetable and Salads lunch pattern includes health food, it also contains fat and oil and red meat/processed meat, and is directly associated to overweight in Brazilian adults.
Does the healthcare system sufficiently promote cancer screening among those in its care?

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Despite the recognized benefits of organized cancer screening programs, tests offered and screening programs are common. Downside to this practice include the lack of quality control and disparities in participation patterns based on one’s perception of risk and willingness/ability to pay. While comprehensive reports on outside program screening in Europe are lacking, the Flemish breast (BC) and colorectal cancer (CRC) screening programs monitor data on non-organized tests prescribed by GPs and specialists. Using multivariate logistic regression, we examined the relationship between health care utilization and BC and CRC screening coverage in 309 Flemish municipalities between 2015–2018. With regards to BC, municipalities with a higher rate of visits with gynecologists have a lower coverage inside (6%) and a lower coverage outside (-7%) the program. As for CRC, municipalities with a higher rate of visits with gastroenterologists have a lower coverage inside the program (-3%). Instead, municipalities with a higher rate of GP visits, have a higher coverage both inside (+2%) and outside (+5%) the program. Municipalities with a higher percentage of people with chronic conditions have a higher coverage within both the BC and CRC programs (+5% and +3%), and lower rates of outside screening (-7% and -6%). Municipalities with a higher percentage of people 65+ affected by dementia, partially overlapping with the target population, have higher inside coverage in both the BC and CRC screening (+13% and +5%, respectively).

Finally, a higher percentage of people with mood disorders was associated with lower inside coverage of BC and CRC screening (+3% and -4%). Providers should remain aware of their role in facilitating patients’ decision-making process, especially among vulnerable groups, and attempt to increase participation in the organized programs.

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Madodiet: Comparison of dietary habits and lifestyles between residents of madonie mountain area and those of the metropolitan area of palermo

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Background: We compared dietary and lifestyle habits in a sample population living in the small cities of the Madonie Mountains (MM), Palermo’s Province, an Italian area characterized by one of the highest prevalence of centenarians and in a sample of residents living in the Metropolitan Area of Palermo (PA) to highlight any difference of public health interest.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted administering an anonymous questionnaire in digital format since August 2022 and still ongoing. The questionnaire includes items which explore socio-demographic features, lifestyle, eating habits and supplement use. A MD adherence score was calculated based on fruit, vegetable, red meat intake, and walking habit.

Results: Overall, 749 subjects were enrolled (RR 74%), with an average age of 38.6 years: 526 living in MM and 223 in PA. Only 21% of sample showed good adherence to MD, with young individuals having a statistically significant lower adherence to MD.

Wholegrain flours consumption was found to be significantly associated with greater adherence to MD (Adj-OR: 2.04; CI95%:1.41-2.96)

Residents in MM showed a significantly higher consumption of fruits (61.2% vs 52% - Adj-OR:1.45; CI95%:1.06-2.00) and vegetables (80.7% vs 50.9% - Adj-OR:4.02; CI95%:2.86-5.65), mainly coming from local or homegrown production.

Lastly, MM subjects were found to eat red meat mainly from local or household production as comparison with urban residents (Adj-OR:4.77; CI95%:3.32-6.85).

Conclusion: Our findings confirmed the central role played in dietary habits by local and household production.

Because of important role played by seasonality of fruits and vegetables and local production on MD food pyramid, data collected should encourage public health Authorities to promote proper lifestyle and nutrition also in Metropolitan Areas.

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Mapping of the state-of-the-art and bottlenecks for the adoption of personalised preventive approaches in health systems
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Background: Personalised medicine, especially in the field of prevention, is one of the priorities on the research agenda of the European Commission, which has funded the project “a PeRsonalised Prevention roadmap for the future HealThcare” (PROPHET), a Coordination and Support Action of the International Consortium for Personalised Medicine (ICPerMed). This project has the objective to support health systems in the implementation of innovative, sustainable, and high-quality personalised strategies for preventing chronic diseases. In the PROPHET context, a scoping review was performed to map the state-of-the-art and bottlenecks for the adoption of these approaches in health systems.

Methods: The search, which followed the latest PRISMA-ScR checklist, was conducted until November 2022 on Pubmed, Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar databases and national and international official repositories. All documents published in the last five years, concerning personalised prevention approaches for common chronic diseases were included.

Results: Of the 8990 results obtained, 18 articles were included. Among these, 30% concerned primary prevention, including genomic screening approaches for cardiovascular or cancer risk prediction; 55% were related to secondary prevention, i.e. cancer screening with omic biomarkers; 14.5% focused on tertiary prevention, encompassing pharmacogenomics and nutrigenomics. The main bottlenecks were data analysis and management, high costs of technology, education of healthcare workforce in omics science and public health literacy. However, limited examples of personalised prevention were in place in high developed countries, mainly limited to international-funded research projects.

Conclusions: Personalised prevention has great potential, both for improving the health of population and reducing the burden of chronic diseases on health systems. Several bottlenecks currently limit full implementation, but some approaches, especially including genomics, have been deployed in clinical practice. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that personalised prevention is consistently adopted and becomes a priority on the health agendas of all countries in Europe and beyond.

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Health seeking behavior among cancer patients using Geographic Information System: A Mixed-Methods study from Western India
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Background and objective: Cancer prognosis is dependent on early diagnosis and treatment as well as on awareness, beliefs, accessibility, and affordability of the health services. Delay in seeking health care by patients increases mortality risk. This study has been undertaken in rural Jodhpur (Rajasthan, Western India) to determine health-seeking behavior related to common cancers and the factors affecting them.

Methods: A community-based mixed-methods study was conducted in randomly chosen one-third villages (37 villages out of total 113 villages were included in the study) of Mandore block of Jodhpur. Data was collected from individuals diagnosed with cancer/their relatives. In-Depth Interviews (IDI) were conducted with frontline workers, cancer survivors, and their caregivers. A geographic information system (GIS) was also used to depict health care facilities accessed by cancer patients.

Results: A total 82983 population was covered in 37 villages. Among the population covered, 146 participants were diagnosed cancer cases. About one-third (34.2%) preferred alternative medicine along with allopathic medicine. The behavior of changing hospitals frequently was depicted maximum by patients suffering from primary brain tumors (62.5, §). Forty-five (31%) participants did not continue their treatment after initiation. From the content analysis of IDI, major factors for delays in health-seeking were misconceptions, superstitions, stigmatization, financial burden, miscommunication from doctors, no proper referral mechanism, unfelt need to visit healthcare. Awareness of risk factors was limited to tobacco and alcohol. None of the participants were aware of screening services provided and the benefits of screening services. Availability of initial treatment at peripheral centers, and training activities for frontline workers and teachers were the major recommendations to improve cancer prevention and control.

Conclusions: Alternative medicine usage was common among cancer patients. Leaving treatment in-between was also observed among one-third of participants. Misconceptions, superstitions, stigmatization, financial burden were major factors enlisted for health-seeking delays.


The characteristics and outcomes of COVID-19 positive Haematology patients at a Tertiary Hospital in Western Cape South Africa
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Introduction: Patients with haematological diseases, commonly have lasting immunodeficiency due to their disease or related treatments. Research suggests that COVID-19 positive patients with haematological diseases have worse outcomes than non-haematological patients however, there is limited data from Africa and South Africa.

Methods: A retrospective review of all COVID-19 positive patients with an existing Haematology diagnosis from January 2020 to April 2021 (encompassing two waves of COVID-19), at Groote Schuur Hospital. Descriptive and inferential statistics to evaluate data.

Results: A total of 53 patients with the haematological disease were identified (35 infected in the first wave and 18 in the second wave). Of these participants, 51% were male with a median age of 47.5 years (IQR:35.6-66.3); half were because of severe COVID-19 illness (47%), 28% were diagnosed during non-covid admission and 25% were outpatients. Lymphoma was the most common haematological diagnosis (45%), followed by those with cytopenias or myeloma/plasma cell disorders (13%). The majority of cases had more than one comorbidity (62%), were HIV negative (81%), were non-smokers (77%) and had an ECOG (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group) score of 0 (40%). Â The most commonly reported symptoms were shortness of breath (53%), cough (51%) and fever (38%) while 17% of patients reported no symptoms. Prior to COVID-19 infection, 40 patients (75%) had a survival prognosis of >12 months of whom 13% succumbed to COVID-19. Of the 13 patients (25%) with a survival prognosis of COVID-19 patients during COVID-19 pandemic: A hospital based mixed method study
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic challenged the capacity of health system to deliver essential health services worldwide, including Nepal. Hindrances in access to care had substantial impact on people suffering from chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and the most critical cases of COVID-19 were found among those with co-morbid. We aimed to identify challenges of diabetes meliitius (DM) patients in accessing health care during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We conducted a hospital-based cross-sectional study using a mixed-method approach in two hospitals in Kathmandu, Nepal and interviewed 134 participants employing structured questionnaire in August - September 2021. Further, we conducted in-depth interview with patients (10) and key informant interview with service providers (5). Study received ethical approval from the national Ethical Review Board at Nepal Health Research Council. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The audio records of qualitative interviews were transcribed, translated, and analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results: Many DM-patients struggled to access care, and 14% participants reported they were unable to get healthcare needed in previous two months. Among them, nearly 60% reported COVID-19 pandemic to be the cause. People from low socio-economic background, with chronic diseases, particularly elderly, and from rural areas were the ones most affected. Hindrance on follow up visits, delay in seeking care, fear of COVID-19 transmission and shortage of medications
population-based study (men and women 60-75 years, recruitment period 2013-2016). Dietary habits (previous year) were collected using the EPIC questionnaire. BAs were measured from frozen plasma samples, collected after overnight fasting, using HPLC MS/MS. Cross-sectional association analyses between dietary data (dietary patterns and total food, macronutrient and food group intakes) and BA levels were performed using multivariable regression models. Results: In the age- and sex-adjusted model, we found a negative association between total food intake and secondary BAs (for increase of 1 SD of edible part: Est=-0.14 SDs of BAs, p=0.0004) or specific BA (CDCA, secondary: -0.14, p=0.0002; CDCA, primary: -0.13, p=0.0005). When total food intake was added as covariate, chronic alcohol consumption was associated with primary BAs (0.17, p=0.0002; wine: 0.13, p=0.0006), while not with secondary BAs, despite the dependence of secondary BAs on their substrates, the primary BAs. Conclusion: These results showed associations between total food intake and fasting circulating BAs. Moreover, wine consumption was associated with selected BA groups, independently on total food intake. Further prospective studies should be designed to investigate the cause-effect relationship between diet and BAs, to establish circulating BA profiles as potential mediators of the effect of diet on health.

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Public health interventions to promote oral health and well-being in patients with type 2 diabetes: a systematic review
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Background and objective: To investigate the effectiveness of non-surgical periodontal treatment (especially scaling and root planing, sometimes corroborated by antibiotics) evidence confirmed effectiveness on periodontal parameters, but was more contrasting regarding T2DM outcomes. Three studies evaluated interventions involving group education and root planing, sometimes corroborated by antibiotics: evidence confirmed effectiveness on periodontal parameters, but was more contrasting regarding T2DM outcomes. Three studies evaluated interventions involving group education and root planing, sometimes corroborated by antibiotics: evidence confirmed effectiveness on periodontal parameters, but was more contrasting regarding T2DM outcomes. Three studies evaluated interventions involving group education and root planing, sometimes corroborated by antibiotics: evidence confirmed effectiveness on periodontal parameters, but was more contrasting regarding T2DM outcomes. Three studies evaluated interventions involving group education and root planing, sometimes corroborated by antibiotics: evidence confirmed effectiveness on periodontal parameters, but was more contrasting regarding T2DM outcomes. Three studies evaluated interventions involving group education and root planing, sometimes corroborated by antibiotics: evidence confirmed effectiveness on periodontal parameters, but was more contrasting regarding T2DM outcomes.

Conclusions: A variety of interventions are described in the literature. Of those included in this review, many indicated that there is a potential opportunity to promote good oral health alongside T2DM. An integrated approach involving health education, oral hygiene and glycaemic control may offer synergic improvement of both conditions.

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Risk stratification of non-communicable diseases with sars-cov-2 virus disease severity in dubai, united arab emirates
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Background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasis was placed on morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 infections, with less emphasis on COVID-19 patients with comorbid non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The high rate of

Methods: A subsample of 1080 subjects was randomly selected from the RoCAV
population of people living with condition NCDs in the United Arab Emirates places the country at higher risk of disease infection and worse clinical outcomes.

Objective: This study aimed at determining the prevalence of non-communicable diseases among SARS-CoV-2 infected patients in Dubai, United Arab Emirates to identify predictors for COVID-19 disease severity and clinical outcomes.

Methods: A retrospective observational study was conducted on patients admitted to Dubai hospitals between January 28, and September 30, 2020. The clinical and demographic data for 34,687 hospital records were analyzed. Bivariate analysis determined associations between comorbidities and COVID-19 severity and multivariable logistic regression analysis identified predictors of COVID-19 severity.

Results: All co-morbidities were significantly associated with COVID-19 severity in the bivariate analysis (p< 0.05) except for vitamin-D deficiency and chronic lower respiratory diseases. Patients with ischemic heart diseases (AOR: 2.08; 95% CI: 1.36, 3.32), and chronic kidney diseases (AOR: 1.81; 95% CI: 1.01, 3.25), had higher odds of severe COVID-19 symptoms. Suffering from multiple co-morbidities increased the odds of developing severe COVID-19 symptoms substantially in comparison to having only one co-morbidity. (AOR: 2.33; 95% CI: 1.37, 3.97) and (AOR: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.76–2.60) respectively.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that COVID-19 patients with pre-existing respiratory diseases. Patients with ischemic heart diseases (AOR: 2.08; 95% CI: 1.36, 3.32) and multivariable logistic regression analysis identified predictors of COVID-19 severity.

Objective: This study aimed at determining the prevalence of non-communicable diseases among school students in Nepal: a mixed-method study

Background and objective: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of behavioral risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and mental health problems among school students. Perception of stakeholders regarding contributing factors and strategies to reduce the burden of NCDs and mental health problems was also explored.

Method: This study used explanatory sequential research method which included school-based survey with 415 higher secondary school students, four focus group discussions with students, and seven in-depth interviews with community stakeholders. The study was conducted in Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal in between February-April 2021. Data collection tools included the WHO STEPS survey, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Insomnia Severity and Young's Internet Addiction Test. Both descriptive and inferential analysis was conducted for quantitative data while thematic analysis using deductive approach was done for qualitative data.

Result: The proportion of current alcohol users and tobacco users was 8% (10.8%-male and 4.7%-female) and 7.2% (11.7%-male and 2.1%-female) respectively. Fifty-seven percent students consumed fruits and vegetables less than five servings per day and 32.5% were physically active. Overall, 41%, 62.7%, 47.5%, and 48.2% had symptoms of depression, anxiety, insomnia, and internet addiction, respectively. The stakeholders suggested strict implementation of tobacco and alcohol control regulations, subsidy on the price of fruits and vegetables, restricting junk foods, and establishment of parks and open spaces for promoting the physical activity to curb NCD risk factors. Similarly, interventions focusing on creating a safe space for sharing mental problems and ensuring the availability of mental health services at the community level was also sought.

Conclusion: This study found a considerable proportion of students with NCD risk factors and mental health problems. Policy makers and programmatic managers need to focus on both behavioral and environmental interventions for promoting physical and mental health of young people in Nepal.

Oral contraceptive use and breast cancer risk: A link beyond hormones

Sanne van Weers

Non-communicable disease risk factors and mental health status among school students in Nepal: a mixed-method study

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Background and objective: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3 (healthy life and general well-being for all) cannot be accomplished without focus on oral health of adolescents, a major segment of the population and transition to adulthood. Oral health is often neglected in developing countries despite being integral to general well-being. The objective of this study was to determine the unmet dental needs and evaluate the impact on oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL) of adolescents in India.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 700 randomly selected adolescents attending 14 secondary schools in India. Data were obtained using a pretested self-administered structured questionnaire and by oral examination. The Oral Health Impact Profile 5 (OHIP-5) was used to assess the OHRQoL of the adolescents. Oral examination included assessment of oral hygiene using the Simplified-Oral Hygiene Index (OHI-S), dental caries using the Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth (DMFT) index, gingival bleeding, pathologic periodontal pocketing and traumatic dental injuries. Data was analyzed with SPSS and p value was determined.

Residential segregation, breast cancer mortality and the effect of a conditional cash transfer (bolsa familia) programme: Results from the 100 million Brazilian cohort

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Background and objective: Women living in economically segregated areas are less likely to receive adequate breast cancer care and access community resources, which may heighten breast cancer mortality risk. We investigated whether the conditional cash transfer programme Bolsa Familia (BFP) could mitigate the detrimental effects of living in segregated areas on breast cancer mortality.

Methods: We analysed data on 20,680,930 adult women from the 100 Million Brazilian cohort, linked to nationwide mortality registries (2004-2015). The association between residential segregation at the municipality level (using the dissimilarity index in tertiles: low/medium/high) and breast cancer mortality was analysed using Poisson regression adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, education, area of residence (rural/urban), municipality's area size and population density. Multicultural intersections between residential segregation and BFP receipt (yes/no) were assessed.

Results: Breast cancer mortality rates were greater among women living in high (adjusted Mortality rate ratio=1.18, 95%CI 1.12-1.23) and medium (1.07, 1.03-1.12) vs low segregated municipalities. Women not receiving BFP had higher breast cancer mortality rates (1.12, 1.08-1.17) than BFP recipients. Stratified analysis by BFP receipt showed that among BFP recipients, women living in high vs low segregated municipalities had a 12% (1.12, 1.06-1.19) greater risk of dying from breast cancer; among non-recipients of BFP, the risk of dying for women living in high vs low segregated municipalities was 23% higher (1.23, 1.14-1.33) (P for interaction=0.008). When stratifying by the time in years receiving the benefit, associations between segregation and mortality were stronger for women receiving BFP benefits for longer time (4 years: 1.10, 1.01-1.20; 4-7 years: 0.97, 0.89-1.07; 8-11 years: 1.09, 0.95-1.25) (P for interaction<0.001).

Conclusion: Place-based inequities in breast cancer mortality due to residential segregation might be attenuated through the BFP, possibly by improving women's education, area of residence (rural/urban), municipality's area size and population density. Multicultural intersections between residential segregation and BFP receipt (yes/no) were assessed.

Unmet dental needs and impact on the oral health related quality of life of adolescents in Ibadan, Nigeria

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Background and objectives: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3 (healthy life and general well-being for all) cannot be accomplished without focus on oral health of adolescents, a major segment of the population and transition to adulthood. Oral health is often neglected in developing countries despite being integral to general well-being. The objective of this study was to determine the unmet dental needs and evaluate the impact on oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL) of adolescents in Ibadan, Nigeria.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 700 randomly selected adolescents attending 14 secondary schools in India. Data were obtained using a pretested self-administered structured questionnaire and by oral examination. The Oral Health Impact Profile 5 (OHIP-5) was used to assess the OHRQoL of the adolescents. Oral examination included assessment of oral hygiene using the Simplified-Oral Hygiene Index (OHI-S), dental caries using the Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth (DMFT) index, gingival bleeding, pathologic periodontal pocketing and traumatic dental injuries. Data was analyzed with SPSS and p value was determined.

Non-communicable disease risk factors and mental health status among school students in Nepal: a mixed-method study

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Background and objective: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of behavioral risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and mental health problems among school students. Perception of stakeholders regarding contributing factors and strategies to reduce the burden of NCDs and mental health problems was also explored.

Method: This study used explanatory sequential research method which included school-based survey with 415 higher secondary school students, four focus group discussions with students, and seven in-depth interviews with community stakeholders. The study was conducted in Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal in between February-April 2021. Data collection tools included the WHO STEPS survey, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Insomnia Severity and Young's Internet Addiction Test. Both descriptive and inferential analysis was conducted for quantitative data while thematic analysis using deductive approach was done for qualitative data.

Result: The proportion of current alcohol users and tobacco users was 8% (10.8%-male and 4.7%-female) and 7.2% (11.7%-male and 2.1%-female) respectively. Fifty-seven percent students consumed fruits and vegetables less than five servings per day and 32.5% were physically active. Overall, 41%, 62.7%, 47.5%, and 48.2% had symptoms of depression, anxiety, insomnia, and internet addiction, respectively. The stakeholders suggested strict implementation of tobacco and alcohol control regulations, subsidy on the price of fruits and vegetables, restricting junk foods, and establishment of parks and open spaces for promoting the physical activity to curb NCD risk factors. Similarly, interventions focusing on creating a safe space for sharing mental problems and ensuring the availability of mental health services at the community level was also sought.

Conclusion: This study found a considerable proportion of students with NCD risk factors and mental health problems. Policy makers and programmatic managers need to focus on both behavioral and environmental interventions for promoting physical and mental health of young people in Nepal.

Oral contraceptive use and breast cancer risk: A link beyond hormones

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Background: Breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease with distinct molecular signatures of disease aetiology, evidenced by the joint expression of molecular tumour markers. Differential effects of oral contraceptive (OC) use on breast cancer risk by molecular subtypes have been reported. This is the first meta-analysis to investigate the associations between OC use and subsequent breast cancer risk stratified by combined estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) status alongside the Luminal A and B subtypes, which additionally consider the human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) status.

Methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis of case-control and cohort studies was conducted in PubMed and Web of Science. The odds ratios (ORs) were summarized using a random-effects model.

Results: Eleven studies were analysed. Random-effects meta-analyses revealed significant increasing effects for ever-users of OCs compared to never-users (OR = 1.74, 95% CI: 1.15-2.63, p = 4 years) was associated with an increased breast cancer risk, pertaining to the estrogen and progesterone double negative breast cancer subtype. Large-scale prospective observational studies comprising more comprehensive molecular signatures of breast cancer aetiology, including HER2 status, are needed.

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The use of mobile app survey data to examine compliance with occupational smoking bans: A case study of seven countries

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Background and Objective: Secondhand smoke (SHS) endangers the health of individuals who do not smoke and poses a significant public health risk. Protecting individuals from SHS through smoking bans is a key tobacco control measure, but timely data on the degree of compliance is needed. We used a mobile app-based survey platform, Premise, to assess compliance with smoking bans in workplaces in Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, and Venezuela.

Methods: Data were collected through Premise between April and June 2022 for a minimum of 900 adult respondents meeting age and sex quotas. Countries represent diverse levels of tobacco control and smoking prevalence. In this descriptive analysis, we included only respondents who reported working outside their homes. Respondents were asked whether their workplace allowed smoking everywhere inside and how often and where they saw folks smoking at their workplace.

Results: Analysis samples ranged from 373 (South Africa) to 604 (Brazil). Respondents in Venezuela and South Africa reported the greatest proportion of workplaces with indoor smoking restrictions (97%), followed by Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippines (96%). 98% (Venezuela and South Africa) and 97% (Brazil) reported compliance with these restrictions. Reported compliance rates in Mexico and the Philippines were lower (94% and 96%, respectively). Indonesia (86%) and Turkey (93%) had the lowest rates of reported workplace indoor smoking bans, with compliance rates at 91% and 85%, respectively.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that there are high levels of workplace smoking restrictions overall. However, even with high levels of tobacco control, lapses in compliance may still result in exposure to SHS in occupational settings, particularly in contexts with higher smoking prevalence. Despite the limitations of mobile app-based data collection, this study highlights the potential usefulness of such innovative approaches to capture real-time compliance to tobacco control measures in different contexts.

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Public health and clinical utility of “dica” classification, “ coda” score and fecal calprotectin in the management of patients with diverticular disease

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Background and objective: The Diverticular Inflammation and Complication Assessment (DICA) classification and the Combined Overview on Diverticular Assessment (CODA) score are valuable prognostic tools for diverticulitis, providing new risk stratification tools useful for everyday clinical practice and also with a significant public health impact in terms of treatment effectiveness and decision making. Our aim was to assess the net benefit of management strategies based on DICA and CODA and to see whether fecal calprotectin (FC) can further aid improving risk stratification.

Methods: 871 participants with diverticular disease who underwent FC dosing were included in this international, multicentre, prospective cohort study. Survival methods for censored observations were used to estimate the 3-year risk of diverticulitis according to basal FC, DICA and CODA. The net benefit of management strategies based on DICA, CODA, and FC in addition to CODA was assessed with decision curve analysis.

Results: FC was associated with the risk of diverticulitis at 3 years (HR per each base 10 logarithm increase: 3.29; 95% CI, 2.13–5.10) and showed moderate discrimination (c-statistic: 0.685; 95% CI: 0.614–0.756). DICA and CODA were more accurate predictors of diverticulitis than FC. However, FC showed a high discrimination capacity to predict acute diverticulitis at 3 months, which was not maintained at longer follow-up times. A decision curve analysis, which incorporates the harms and benefits of using a prognostic model for clinical decisions, comparing the combination of FC and CODA with CODA alone did not clearly indicate a larger net benefit of one strategy over the other.

Conclusion: CF could be useful as a complementary tool to evaluate the early risk of diverticulitis in patients with long-standing diverticular disease in whom performing further colonoscopy is considered inconvenient or not feasible. In all other cases, management strategies based on the CODA score alone should be suggested.

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Improving access and information with and for people with inflammatory bowel disease: co-design using the Ophelia (Optimising Health Literacy and Access) process

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Background and objective: The quality of care and information for people living with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in Australia is inconsistent, often sub-optimal, and does not meet the prevailing Australian IBD Standards. Crohn’s and Colitis Australia (CCA), using the Ophelia (Optimising Health Literacy and Access) process, aims to co-design improvements to the delivery of information, services and resources with and for people with IBD and their carers.

Methods: Vignettes were developed from interviews (n=17) and cluster analysis outcomes of health literacy data from surveys (n=868). Using the vignettes in participatory co-design (online workshops and an online activity) with consumers (n=38) and health professionals (n=38), the Ophelia process facilitated the generation of ideas to improve access to IBD information and services. These ideas were collated and coded into specific activities then prioritised for implementation.

Results: Ideas generation with consumers and health professionals led to 883 ideas that were collated and coded (removing duplicates and grouping similar ideas) to 70 ideas. Of these, 29 were deemed within the scope of this CCA project, with 11 ideas already part of daily CCA business and 30 ideas allocated to other CCA projects or to future projects. Grouping of the 29 ideas into prioritised activities for implementation resulted in 13 activities in 3 categories: 1) National leadership (n=2 activities); 2) Improvement of services and access (n=1 activity); and 3) Improvement of information, tools, and processes for consumers (n=10 activities).

Conclusion: The ideas for improvement were derived from data generated by the intended recipients of the project activities and were grouped and prioritised for implementation by CCA. The program of work will forge pathways for health literacy development for CCA, its members, and the wider IBD community.

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Forecasting smoking deaths to 2050: a forecasting analysis for
the global burden of disease study
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Background and objective: Smoking caused 8.96 million deaths in 2022 worldwide, representing the second largest modifiable risk factor. Although global smoking prevalence declined by 34.8% since 1990, it remains high in many countries. The objective of our study is to forecast cause-specific smoking attributable deaths, under reference and alternative scenarios.

Methods: Our forecasts of cause-specific mortality to 2050 for 204 countries by age and sex are based on past trends in risk factors and other drivers of health from the Global Burden of Disease Study. Estimates of smoking attributable deaths use dose-response relative risk curves and continuous exposure distributions among both current and former smokers. In the reference scenario, we forecasted current and former smoking prevalence given past trends. To estimate avoidable deaths, we implemented a scenario eliminating smoking immediately. In this scenario, forecasted smoking attributable deaths are entirely due to past smoking exposure; the difference in deaths compared to the reference are deaths avoidable scenario, forecasted smoking attributable deaths are entirely due to past smoking exposure; the difference in deaths compared to the reference are deaths avoidable.

Results: If past trends persist, we estimate 12.2 million deaths due to smoking in 2050, with a cumulative 310 million deaths over the next 28 years. Of these, 162 million deaths are potentially avoidable. We estimate 84.0 million lives could be saved by 2050 with accelerated progress, 66.7% of which would be in lower- and middle-income countries. In this scenario, deaths due to cardiovascular disease and lung cancer will be reduced by 25.9% and 23.0%, respectively.

Conclusion: Smoking will continue to cause enormous health burden in the coming years, and lung cancer will be reduced by 25.9% and 23.0%, respectively.

Road traffic injuries in the National Capital Region, Philippines
(2011-2020)
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Introduction: The burden of injuries due to road traffic is a major development and health issue in the Philippines, in general, and the National Capital Region (NCR), in particular. This current study is being conducted in order to describe the most recent trend (2011-2020) in road traffic injuries in the National Capital Region as well as to uncover information on why road traffic injuries continue to persist in spite of the fact that the national government has enacted statutes addressing road traffic injuries and road safety and crafted a national road safety plan.

Objective: Describe the trend (2011-2020) and risk factors in road traffic injuries in the National Capital Region, Philippines.

Methods: Using secondary data obtained from a government agency from 2011-2020, proportion of yearly road traffic injuries were calculated. Key informant interviews shed light on risk factors contributing to road traffic injuries in the Metropolitan Manila, Philippines.

Results: The Results show that Quezon City had the highest road traffic fatality followed by Manila for the period under consideration. Motorcycle road crashes consistently topped the number of cases for fatal and nonfatal road collisions closely followed by incidents involving cars. Risk factors identified were mainly related to road safety behaviors, road infrastructures, vehicle conditions.

Conclusions: The trend in road traffic injuries continues to increase in the National Capital Region in the last decade with the exception of the year 2020 when the COVID pandemic began. Motorcycle is the type of motor vehicle that is most commonly involved in road traffic injuries in the National Capital Region. Human, vehicular, and environmental factors were contributors to road traffic mortality in the study site. A comprehensive road safety program needs to be put in place in order to address road traffic injuries in the National Capital Region, Philippines.

Perceptions of barriers towards dental appointment keeping among patients of a tertiary care setting: a mixed method exploration
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Background and objectives: Dental appointment keeping is an important aspect of patient care, influencing the effectiveness of health care delivery. Since this behavior is setting-specific, a gap in knowledge is observed on the barriers to appointment keeping in a dental tertiary care center. Therefore, a sequential mixed method study was adopted to explore the barriers governing dental appointment keeping among patients reporting to a tertiary care setting and to assess the prevalence of missed dental appointments in a tertiary care center.

Methodology: Quantitative data recorded six months of retrospective data on missed appointments in the center. Prevalence was estimated in percentages, and
descriptive statistics were used to summarize data. The Chi-square test was used to determine the association between categorical variables. For the qualitative arm, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were conducted among dental health professionals and patients. Data were transcribed, and thematic content analysis was performed using NVivo software.

Results: The prevalence of missed appointments in the tertiary care center was reported to be 8.4%. Education was negatively correlated with missed appointment rates. Barriers identified for appointment keeping include personal/health issues, socioeconomic status, health system, communication, and accessibility barriers. Qualitative data revealed information on the appointment systems, experiences, consequences, responsible factors, management, and prevention of missed appointments in a tertiary care dental center. Conclusions: and recommendations: Multiple barriers to dental appointment keeping in the tertiary care center are identified. Missed appointments are prevalent in the study setting, as dental treatments require multiple sittings to complete. Tailor-made interventions are suggested for tertiary care settings to manage and prevent missed appointments, thereby paving the way for successful health care delivery.

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How does sugar-sweetened beverages consumption impact health costs in Brazil? 1,2,3,4
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Background and Objective: Scientific evidence suggests a relationship between regular consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) and the increased prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) and ischemic heart disease (IHD). Although this association has been well reported in the scientific literature, there are few studies that estimate the impact of this risk factor on the costs of health services, which subsidize the treatment of these diseases. Thus, this study aims to estimate the financial costs for the treatment of DM2 e IHD attributed to the consumption of SSB in the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) in 2019. Methods: This is a descriptive ecological study using secondary and public domain data. The costs of DM2 e IHD attributable to the consumption of SSBs were estimated from the Population Attributable Fraction (PAF), extracted from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019 study, whose parameters are the prevalence estimates of SSB consumption in the population, the relative risks related to the health services, which subsidize the treatment of these diseases. Thus, this study aims to estimate the financial costs for the treatment of DM2 e IHD attributed to the consumption of SSB in the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) in 2019. Results: The prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM2) and Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) is high in Brazil, with 1 in every 2 people over 40 years old having DM2 and 1 in every 5 having IHD. The prevalence of SSB consumption in Brazil is also high, with 20% of the population consuming at least one SSB per day. The costs associated with the treatment of DM2 and IHD attributed to the consumption of SSBs in Brazil were estimated to be $14,116,240.55. These costs were higher in males compared to females, with males spending $5,646,975.42 and females spending $8,469,265.14. The results demonstrated the urgent need for the expansion of public policies to reduce the consumption of SSBs in Brazil.

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Prevalence and associated clinical factors of GERD (Gastro- esophageal Reflux Disease) in Filipino hemodialysis patients: a cross sectional study
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Objectives: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of GERD in Filipino patients on maintenance hemodialysis (HD) and to investigate demographic, clinical, and renal profiles of HD patients with and without GERD. Methods: This was a cross-sectional, multicenter study using a validated GERDQ questionnaire with a Filipino translation. Patients above 18 years-old undergoing hemodialysis as outpatients were included. A GERDQ score of ≥5 was regarded having GERD. Logistic regression analysis was conducted using variables which exhibited a significant correlation coefficient on two group comparison as factors, with the presence or absence of GERD as the dependent variable.

Results: Included in our analysis were 264 patients, from which 36 had GERDQ score of ≥8 (13.64% 95%CI 9.98-18.35). Factors associated with having score of ≥8 includes the following: (1) having CHD (COR 4.041, 95%CI 1.89-8.64, p=0.001), (2) being on insulin (COR 2.599, 95%CI 1.25-5.42, p=0.011), (3) anemia (COR 4.508, 95%CI 1.91-10.64, p=0.001) (4) diagnosis of both HTNKD and DKD (COR 3.853, 95%CI 1.15-12.96, p=0.029), (5) previous diagnosis of GERD (COR 6.655, 95%CI 3.18-13.91, p<0.001), (6) previous intake of antacids (COR 2.622, 95%CI 1.17-5.89, p=0.020), (7) those employed (COR 2.332, 95%CI 1.15-4.75, p=0.020) (8) alcohol consumption (COR 2.477, 95%CI 1.23-5.01, p=0.012), and (9) smoking (COR 2.405, 95%CI 1.19-4.86, p=0.014). Conclusions: The prevalence of GERD in Filipino HD patients from three centers in Tarlac City is 13.64% and may be associated with some clinical factors such as heart disease, insulin use, anemia, hypertension and diabetic kidney disease, previous diagnosis of GERD, use of antacids, with employment, smoking, and alcohol use. A comprehensive understanding of relationship between these clinical factors awaits further studies in a larger number of patients. Keywords: prevalence, GERD, GERDQ, Filipino, Chronic Kidney Disease, hemodialysis

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Prevalence and associated factors of hypertension among women in Southern Ghana: evidence from 2014 GDHS
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Background and Objective: Hypertension, coupled with prehypertension and other hazards such as high blood pressure, is responsible for 8.5 million deaths from stroke, ischemic heart disease, other vascular diseases and renal diseases worldwide. Hypertension is the fifth commonest cause of outpatient morbidity in Ghana. Some evidence has illustrated geographical variation in hypertension and it seems to have a heavy toll on women in southern Ghana compared to the north. This study seeks to determine the prevalence and associated factors of hypertension among women in southern Ghana using the most recent demographic and health survey (DHS) data set. Data were extracted from the women's file of the 2014 Ghana DHS. The outcome variable of this current study was hypertension and it was measured by blood pressure, according to guidelines of the Joint National Committee Seven (JNC7). Multivariable binary logistic regression analyses were performed to establish the factors associated with hypertension at the individual and community levels.

Results: Prevalence of hypertension among women in southern Ghana was 16%. Women aged 40–44 years (aOR=8.04, CI=4.88–13.25) and 45–49 years (aOR=13.20, CI=7.96–21.89) had the highest odds of hypertension relative to women aged 15–19 years. Women with two births (aOR=1.45, CI=1.01–2.07) and those with three births (aOR=1.47, CI=1.01–2.15) had a higher likelihood of being hypertensive. Greater Accra women had higher odds (aOR=1.35, CI=1.02–1.79) of being hypertensive relative to the reference category, women from the Western region. Conclusions: This study has revealed the prevalence of hypertension among women in southern Ghana that is higher than in other regions in the country. The associated factors include age, parity, region, and occupation.

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The feasibility of applying individual patient data to assess inequty in cancer treatment retention in Northern Ghana - early results
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Background: Cancer poses an increasing burden in the Africa, associated with an epidemiological transition. Despite the high contribution of preventable cancers, survival rates are low, reflecting limitations in screening, diagnosis, resources and treatment access. One reason for poor cancer outcomes in the Ghana is poor engagement with treatment. We previously conducted a critical interpretive synthesis of literature on access to cancer treatment in Ghana and found barriers across the social ecological system (Tuck et al.,BMJ Open 2022). However, there was a gap in understanding what influenced treatment completion in the northern region. Objectives: 1. To assess the feasibility of using digital patient records to assess cancer treatment completion in Northern Ghana. 2. To apply the data to understand social, economic and demographic characteristics influencing completion of cancer treatment.
Methods: Secondary data analysis of routinely collected cancer treatment data, retrieved from the cancer registry of the Oncology Department of Tamale Teaching Hospital (TTH) (the largest referral hospital in the northern Ghana) will be undertaken. Variables required to perform analysis to address the study objectives include outcome variables: completion of chemotherapy and radiotherapy and logit regression conducted to identify characteristics associated with incompletion. Finally, the feasibility of applying multi-level modelling approaches for the intersectionality of characteristics on treatment completion will be discussed.

Results: The results will be presented as summary statistics for the single level and multiple level logit regression models to assess the discriminatory accuracy and intersectionality of characteristics on treatment completion.

Conclusions: The key findings and feasibility of using the clinical dataset in future equity research will be discussed.

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Prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of diabetes among Iranian population: results of the national cross-sectional STEPSwise approach to surveillance survey
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Background: Diabetes as a leading cause of death imposes a heavy burden on health systems worldwide. This study investigated the prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of diabetes among Iranian population aged 25 to 65 years at the national level in 2021. Methods: Secondary data analysis was performed using data from a national-based population-based survey, STEPwise approach to surveillance (STEPS) for non-communicable diseases performed in across the country in both rural and urban areas. The survey had a sample size of 27874 individuals and performed by Iran’s National Institute of Health Research (NIHR). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and a logistic regression model with odds ratio at a significance level ≤0.05. Logistic regression was used to identify socio-demographic factors (i.e. gender, age, place of residence, wealth quintile and having health insurance) associated with the levels of diabetes mellitus control. Results: The prevalence of diabetes was 14.2% among people with diabetes, 73.2% were aware of their condition and 68.1% were treated for this condition. Almost 27.4% of all diabetic patients had adequate glycemic control. In the multivariable logistic regression analysis, there was a significant relationship between female gender, older age, and living in urban areas with controlled diabetes (p<0.001). Conclusions: The prevalence of diabetes in Iran has increased over recent years, which is currently higher than the estimated prevalence of raised blood glucose worldwide. Despite the great awareness of the disease, receiving treatment and effective control of the disease are suboptimal. While several national policies to improve diabetes screening and care have been passed in recent years, it seems large gaps remain in disease detection and treatment. It is suggested that more attention be paid to the treatment and control of diabetes by NCDs national policies to prevent the growing burden associated with the disease.

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Multilingual campaign encourages smoking cessation in Arabic.
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Background and objectives: The COVID Pandemic had caused concern among many smokers after reports that smoking may be a risk factor for more severe disease with covid-19. To reach the general health benefits of smoking cessation, Sluta-Rika-Linjen (Quit smoking telephone line) and the Swedish Heart Lung foundation developed a joint campaign in Arabic. Statistics from the Public Health Authority show that foreign-born Swedes are over-represented among those infected by the coronavirus. Smoking is also more common among foreign-born, especially men.

Methods: The campaign reaches out to those who wanted to quit, both during and after the pandemic. Smoking contributes to unequal health. The campaign, which had by the name “Smoking cessation improves your health directly”, highlighted the positive health benefits a smoking cessation entail. The campaign was run in social media such as Facebook, Instagram and Alkompis.se from May to September 2020. The message was focused on improvements a smoking cessation makes in the short and long term.

Results: The campaign has had a major effect on the number of new clients on the Stop Smoking line, especially in the Arabic-speaking. The Arabic-speaking clients increased by 1486. Compared with the same period last year, this is an increase of 754 percent. Conclusions: There seems to be a great potential to reach and a great willingness among the Arabic-speaking population to get help by telephone to quit smoking.

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Content and quality of clinical practice guidelines for managing type 2 diabetes in India: a systematic review
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Background and Objective: Over the last few decades, India has witnessed an increase in the number of people with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Consequently, several clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) have been developed to assist Western and traditional Indian medicine practitioners in managing this disease. This systematic review aimed to evaluate and synthesise the content and quality of these CPGs.

Methods: Several databases and sources were searched from inception to 20th May 2022, to identify CPGs for managing adults with T2DM in India. The screening of titles and abstracts and full texts, data extraction and quality assessment were conducted by two independent reviewers. Any disagreements were resolved through discussion or by involving a third reviewer. A data extraction tool from a previous study was adapted to extract the content of the included CPGs, and the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation II (AGREE II) tool was used to assess the quality of the included CPGs. A narrative synthesis was conducted.

Results: Of 3550 records identified, 11 were retrieved for full-text screening and five CPGs were included in this systematic review - three focused on traditional Indian medicine (Ayurveda) and two focused on Western medicine. These two Western medicine CPGs contained comprehensive recommendations for managing T2DM but only one of these, the Research Society for the Study of Diabetes in India/ Endocrine Society of India (RSSDI/ESI) CPG, was of high quality.

Conclusions: Only one CPG can be recommended for managing T2DM by Western medicine practitioners in India. Future CPGs, especially for traditional Indian medicine practitioners, should be developed and updated using the standard CPG manuals and quality appraisal tools.

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Assessment of the Israeli healthcare system's functionality among Ultra-Orthodox Jews and Non-Ultra-Orthodox Jews
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Background: Ultra-Orthodox Jews constitute approximately 13% of the Israeli population. A previous study based on the 2017 Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Social Survey found a lower level of trust in the Israeli healthcare system among ultra-Orthodox Jews compared to non-ultra-Orthodox Jews. During the COVID-19 pandemic, compliance rates with health regulations were relatively low among ultra-Orthodox Jews; numerous interventions were introduced to increase compliance. This study aimed to evaluate ultra-Orthodox Jews’ and non-ultra-Orthodox Jews’ assessment of the Israeli healthcare system’s functionality based on data from the 2021 Social Survey.

Methods: Data collected from the 2021 CBS Social Survey examined the associations between sociodemographic variables and assessment of the healthcare system's functionality. Results: 5995 Israeli Jews participated in the study, of which 81% were non-ultra-Orthodox Jews and 9% were ultra-Orthodox Jews. During the COVID-19 pandemic, compliance rates with health regulations were relatively low among ultra-Orthodox Jews; numerous interventions were introduced to increase compliance. This study aimed to evaluate ultra-Orthodox Jews’ and non-ultra-Orthodox Jews’ assessment of the Israeli healthcare system’s functionality based on data from the 2021 Social Survey.

Methods: Data collected from the 2021 CBS Social Survey examined the associations between sociodemographic variables and assessment of the healthcare system's functionality. Results: 5995 Israeli Jews participated in the study, of which 81% were non-ultra-Orthodox Jews and 9% were ultra-Orthodox Jews. Associations between age, income, education, religious level, self-reported health status, feelings of discrimination in the previous year, and trust in the healthcare system and assessment of healthcare system functionality were found. 16.2% of non-ultra-Orthodox Jews and 27.4% of ultra-Orthodox Jews gave high scores to the functionality of the healthcare system. Multivariate regression showed higher scores of functionality among ultra-Orthodox Jews compared to non-Ultra-Orthodox Jews (OR=1.89, 95%CI=1.87,1.91), even after adjusting for sex, age, income, education, self-reported health status, use of healthcare services, trust in the healthcare system, and feelings of discrimination in the previous year. Differences were found between the groups in relation to the position of the sociodemographic variables in predicting higher assessment of healthcare
Assessment of women’s autonomy towards oral care utilization and its association with cognitive, attitude, and oral hygiene practices in Sri Ganganagar, India

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Background and Objective: Oral health, though an integral part of general health, yet it is accorded low priority and remains an issue of neglect. Gender disparity in Oral health-seeking behaviour and utilization of dental services have been observed, therefore understanding factors affecting among females is necessary. Women’s autonomy which suggests the power to alter one’s fate and environment, among other things may have a role in their dental health-care utilization in India. The objective of the study was to assess women’s autonomy towards oral care utilization and its association with cognitive, attitude, and oral hygiene practices in Sri Ganganagar, India.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 387 women aged 18 years or older who in Sri Ganganagar city, Rajasthan. Structured, pre-validated, and interviewer-guided questionnaires were used to assess women’s autonomy, knowledge, attitude, oral hygiene practices, and dental care service utilization. Descriptive and inferential statistics were carried out.

Results: Out of total, 58.4% of the women reported high level of autonomy, with more of urban than rural women. Out of these, 57.2% had high decision-making power at the household level and 51.4% had a high financial control and regular access to money. Women with a high level of autonomy had more cognizance, a more positive attitude, and better dental hygiene habits. Findings of logistic regression analysis revealed that women with high autonomy were 1.89 times more likely to utilize oral health services, whereas women with high knowledge were 1.17 times more likely and women with a positive attitude were 1.76 times more likely than those with a negative attitude to use oral health services.

Conclusions: Women’s autonomy was found to influence along with knowledge, attitude, and oral hygiene practices the oral health-care service utilization.

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Hysterectomy and thyroid cancer risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background: Incidence rates of thyroid cancer have increased considerably during the last two decades. Recent studies findings suggest that women who underwent a hysterectomy have an elevated relative risk of thyroid cancer. The aim of our review and meta-analysis is to summarize the evidence about the association between hysterectomy with or without oophorectomy and thyroid cancer risk.

Methods: PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus database were searched for studies published up to May 2022. The PRISMA statement and MOOSE guidelines were followed. Data derived from selected studies were pooled using a random effects model. Heterogeneity was explored with chi-square-based Cochran’s Q statistic and the I2 statistic. Publication bias was assessed with Begg’s and Egger’s tests.

Results: Sixteen studies met the eligibility criteria. The pooled analysis showed a significantly 64% increment of thyroid cancer risk in association with any hysterectomy (OR 1.64, 95% CI 1.48–1.81; I2 = 28.68%, p = 0.156). Hysterectomy without oophorectomy was a stronger predictor of risk than hysterectomy with oophorectomy. The pooled analysis of data regarding hysterectomy without oophorectomy showed a statistically significant increment of thyroid cancer risk by 59% (OR 1.59, 95% CI 1.43–1.77; I2 = 31.32%, p = 0.178). Hysterectomy with oophorectomy was associated with an increase of thyroid cancer risk of 39% (OR 1.39, 95% CI 1.16–1.67; I2 = 42.10%, p = 0.049). Significant publication bias was not detected.

Conclusions: Our findings might help with decision making around these surgeries. Additional research is needed to elucidate the biological mechanisms underlying this association.

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Effectiveness and safety of self-management interventions among adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Effectiveness and safety of self-management interventions among adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background and Objective: There has been a rapid increase in the prevalence of type 2 diabetes (T2DM) in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Association with lifestyle factors make self-management strategies an integral part of managing T2DM, and these must be tailored to context. Several randomised controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating T2DM self-management interventions in SSA have been conducted. This systematic review therefore aimed to assess and synthesize evidence on the effectiveness and safety of self-management interventions among adults with T2DM in SSA.

Methods: The JBI systematic review methodology was followed. Several databases were searched for published and unpublished RCTs until 31st May 2021. The screening of titles and abstracts and full texts, data extraction and critical appraisal were conducted by two independent reviewers. Disagreements were resolved through discussion or with a third reviewer. Data synthesis was conducted using narrative synthesis, followed by meta-analysis where feasible. Results: Out of 1452 records identified, 16 and 12 studies were included in the systematic review and meta-analysis, respectively. Only 4 studies were assigned a ‘yes’ for more than half of the criteria in the standardised JBI critical appraisal tool for RCTs. Compared to usual care, self-management interventions did not reduce glycaated haemoglobin (HbA1c) at 3 months. HbA1c was reduced at 6 months (490 participants, mean difference -6.45mmol/mol, 95% confidence intervals -9.98–2.92), but not at 12 months. Three studies assessed health-related quality of life and one demonstrated an improvement (2762 participants). Three studies specifically reported no adverse events in relation to the trial interventions (1230 participants), whilst in the remainder this was not reported. Conclusions: Self-management interventions for adults with T2DM in SSA appear to produce a clinically significant improvement in glycaemic control in the medium-term. Given the limitations of the available evidence and to strengthen the evidence base, high-quality RCTs should be conducted and reported.

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Consumption of energy drinks among Italian university students: a short-term study

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Conclusions: Biosafety training courses were held for the team and specific protocols were established for assistance during the pandemic. Results: The care protocols were modified and, consequently, the number of patients was reduced. We have incorporated into our routine the measurement of the temperature of the team and patients, hand disinfection and the placement of a sanitizing mat at the entrance to the clinic. In addition to the PPE (personal protective equipment) already in use, such as a disposable cap, safety goggles, fabric lab coat and special shoes, we now use face shields, PFF2 or N95 masks, disposable lab coats and shoe covers, in the offices, the air conditioning remained off and the windows half-open. After the consultations, the surfaces were cleaned with quaternary ammonia.

Conclusions: Biosafety training and protocols established during the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to the safe resumption of care. Some changes proved to be positive and were maintained, such as extending the duration of consultations (which before the pandemic were 30 minutes, now to 1 hour) and the use of the N95 mask and face shield.

DOI: 10.18332/popmed/165203

Background and Objective: There has been a rapid increase in the prevalence of type 2 diabetes (T2DM) in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Association with lifestyle factors make self-management strategies an integral part of managing T2DM, and these must be tailored to context. Several randomised controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating T2DM self-management interventions in SSA have been conducted. This systematic review therefore aimed to assess and synthesize evidence on the effectiveness and safety of self-management interventions among adults with T2DM in SSA.

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Consumption of energy drinks among Italian university students: a short-term study

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cross-sectional multicenter study
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Background and Objective. Energy drinks (EDs) use is very popular, especially among youths. They usually contain caffeine, sugar, various additives and legal stimulants which can cause adverse effects. The aim of the study was to evaluate the prevalence of caffeine EDs consumption in a large sample of Italian undergraduates and its association with some of lifestyle-related risk factors.
Methods: Students attending twelve public Italian universities were involved. Information on socio-demographic characteristics, EDs use and on health-related behaviors of participants were collected by the use of a web-based questionnaire. Results: A total of 2,165 students (median age 22, 69.6% F) participated to the study and 15.2% of them reported the use of caffeinated EDs in the last six months. ED users showed a higher proportion of males (47.4 vs 27.4, p<0.001) and a higher father’s educational level (36.2 vs 27.0, graduated, p=0.003), came mainly from Northern universities (56.2 vs 46.3, p=0.004) and from degree courses in the life sciences area (76.9 vs 74.7, p<0.001), and lived in the university area. Besides, ED users reported higher median Body Mass Index values (22.1 vs 21.5, p=0.003), less particular dietary regimens (58.7% vs 59.6%), higher levels of weekly moderate-vigorous physical activity (180 vs 120 min/week, p<0.001) and participation in sport (52.6 vs 50.4, p<0.001) and in team sports (25.7 16.7, p=0.003), and higher proportion of smokers (43.5 vs 30.1, p<0.001) and alcohol drinkers (90.2 vs 84.0, p=0.005). In the regression analysis male gender, dietary geographical area, tobacco smoke and type of sport were found to be associated with ED consumption. Conclusions: These findings highlight the need for increasing the awareness about the negative consequences of an excessive use of EDs among university students, especially in the most interested subgroups.
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Combined association between physical inactivity and non-white skin color exacerbates the chance of diabetes during the COVID-19 pandemic: a population-based study in Brazil
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Introduction: The covid-19 pandemic has drastically impacted the daily lives of the population and changes in lifestyle patterns, such as reduced physical activity (PA). These new patterns may lead to changes in glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels. Further, a racial-ethnic disparity of the pandemic’s impacts is perceived, both with overall health care along with limited opportunities to be physically active. We assessed the association between HbA1c and physical inactivity (PI), stratified by skin color during social restriction. Methods: A population-based household seroepidemiological survey was conducted in two Brazilian cities. A face-to-face interview was conducted using a structured questionnaire in electronic format, sociodemographic questions, lifestyle habits, and health conditions were assessed. Blood draws were conducted to evaluate HbA1c levels. The practice of PA during leisure time was assessed categorically (active and inactive), according to the recommendations of the WHO. HbA1c was categorized into normal (≤6.4%) and diabetes mellitus (≥ 6.5%). The skin color was self-reported (white; non-white). The association between PI and HbA1c was performed by multivariate logistic regression stratified by skin color, and adjusted for age, sex, income and presence of comorbidities. The p values <0.05 were considered significant. Results: 1685 individuals were analyzed, being the majority female (52.4%) and aged between 35-59 years (45.8%). About 73.9% of the study population was non-white, 69.1% had education less than 9 years and 41.2% of individuals had monthly income ≤ 2 minimum wages. In addition, during leisure time, 69.7% were physically inactive, 9.3% had diabetes mellitus. When performing the combined analysis between these two factors, we found that inactive and non-white individuals were 4.03 times more likely to be diabetic (OR=4.03: 95% CI: 1.57-10.2). Conclusions: In a combined analysis, non-white individuals and PI during social restriction were associated with altered HbA1c levels when compared to physically active white individuals.
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Body Mass Index and physical activity habits: an observational study on modifiable risk factors for Noncommunicable diseases on students and employees of the University of L’Aquila
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Background and Objective: Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are responsible for 74% of all deaths globally. These statistics will worsen in the next years for many reasons, including an increase of physical inactivity and a rise in overweight and obesity. Promotion of healthy lifestyles and prevention are powerful valuable tools to face chronic diseases. They can significantly reduce the risk of developing NCDs by adopting healthy habits, such as a healthy diet and regular physical activity. Methods: We selected a sample of 290 employees and 374 students at the University of L’Aquila who were examined for professional risks at the occupational medicine clinics. Data collected included age, sex, regular physical activity (Yes/No), and Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI was categorized into 4 groups: underweight (<18.5), normal weight (18.5-24.9), overweight (25-29.9), and obesity (>29.9). Results: The average age was 25.0 years for students (male: female ratio 1:1) and 54.6 years for employees (male: female 2:1). In both categories the percentage of those who claimed to perform regular physical activity was similar: (63.5%, employees: 60.2%); males did more physical activity than females (68.3% vs 56.9%, p=0.003). 15.0% of students and 42.6% of employees were overweight/obese, and there was a significant difference in the categories of BMI regarding age (p>0.001). In the whole sample, obesity prevalence was 4.4% in those claiming to perform regular physical activity, and 7.9% in those claiming not to perform regular physical activity (p=0.0001). Moreover, males were more often overweight/obese (40.4%) than females (17.7%) (p=0.001). According to multimodal logistic regression, being male and older exposes to a greater risk of higher BMI. Conclusions: Promoting healthy lifestyles needs to cover all the modifiable behavioral risk factors to act effectively on intermediate risk factors, such as being overweight, for NCDs. Physicians should use all medical examinations to give education on healthy lifestyles.
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Availability of B-type natriuretic peptide testing in Brazilian public health system
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Background and Objective: Early detection of heart failure allows an evaluation of risk factors and adequate pharmacotherapy in order to postpone or reversing cardiac remodeling. The diagnosis of heart failure can be supported by B-type Natriuretic Peptide measures (BNP or NTproBNP). These test should be performed before the patient can have free access to sacubitril valsartan. Despite the important role in diagnosis of heart failure and access to specific treatment, a small number of tests were recorded in Brazil between 2020 and 2021. This study aims to assess the availability of B-type Natriuretic Peptide testing in primary health care in Brazil.
Methods: A cross-sectional study utilizing a telephone survey with 255 health departments among the 2849 counties available with primary health care units of medium complexity. Three telephone contact attempts were conducted with each municipality on alternating days, throughout the months of June and July 2022. After the unsuccessful attempts, the next county selected in the same region was contacted, and so on, until the necessary number of municipalities was attained. Results: The availability to perform these exams were recorded at 20.78% (53/255) of the municipalities and only 16.86% (43/255) the testing was carried out inside the county. These exams were unavailable in 78.03% (199/255). Conclusions: there are more municipalities without access to the test than those who have perform it (16,86% (43/255) x 4,63% (132/2849). It suggests that this exam is not solicited by physicians despite being offered in some counties. which could indicate that these professionals are unaware of its availability or about the Heart Failure diagnostic flow in Primary Care. The inability to perform these exams limits and delays Heart Failure’s diagnosis and proper care. Furthermore, it increases inequities of the Brazilian Health System, posing questions concerning the plan for conditional drug reimbursement based on test results.
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Sinonasal intestinal type adenocarcinoma: increased incidence in Portuguese woodworkers
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Background and Objective: Increased incidence in sinonasal mucosal adenocarcinomas has been observed in Portuguese woodworkers. The objective of this study was to evaluate the incidence of sinonasal intestinal type adenocarcinoma in Portuguese woodworkers and compare it to other European studies. Methods: A descriptive study was conducted with data from the Portuguese National Cancer Registry. Results: 12 cases of sinonasal intestinal type adenocarcinoma were diagnosed in Portuguese woodworkers, representing an incidence of 0.74 per 100,000 person-years. This incidence was significantly higher than that observed in other European studies. Conclusions: The increased incidence of sinonasal intestinal type adenocarcinoma in Portuguese woodworkers highlights the need for increased awareness and further research to understand the underlying causes.
Background and Objective: Sinonasal carcinomas are rare, having an estimated world incidence of 0.5-1/100,000 individuals per year. Intestinal type adenocarcinoma (ITAC) account for 6-13% of these, but its incidence is around 1000 times higher among woodworkers, being recognized as an occupational disease. Our hospital serves a population of approximately 550,000 individuals, many of which are woodworkers. We aim to estimate the incidence of sinonasal ITAC in our area and to characterize the affected population.

Methods: We did a retrospective cohort study of all the patients diagnosed with sinonasal ITAC, in the otorhinolaryngology department of a Portuguese tertiary level hospital, between January 2018 and December 2022, and performed a descriptive analysis.

Results: In 5 years, 27 cases were diagnosed, 25 (93%) of which were or had been woodworkers. The median of ages was 64 years and 26 (96%) were men. In one of the two patients not exposed in the workplace, we could not find any link to wood dust, the other one had an husband that had a woodshop in their home. Nasal obstruction was the main cause of admission. The mean time between the first symptom and the diagnosis was 6 months, with 11 (41%) patients in stage T4.

Conclusions: Based on the global incidence of sinonasal ITAC, our hospital should have less than 1 case per year. However, in 5 years we diagnosed 27 patients, most of which in advanced stage (T3 or T4). With that in mind, we are planning a collaborative public health intervention in the most affected cities and wood companies to build community resilience through health promotion, empowerment and literacy.

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Factors associated with muscle pain in university students during the online class period

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Background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the world found it necessary to adapt its activities to reduce the risk of contagion, so many schools took their classes online, having the freedom to choose their position and place to take the classes. Objective: To determine the factors associated with musculoskeletal pain in university students during the online class stage.

Methods: a cross-sectional, prospective, observational, analytical study was carried out. University students from Veracruz, Mexico, between the ages of 18 and 35, who were in online classes, were included. Those who did not agree to participate were excluded. The main variables were the place where you take the class, the hours you spend sitting per day, the physical activity you practice, the presence of muscle pain and its characteristics.

Results: 1284 students from the main universities of the place participated, 60% indicated having some muscle pain, mainly in the lower back (47%) and neck (46.8%); 37% of the students with pain tried to correct their posture, 15.3% went to the doctor and 47.7% tried to solve the pain in an alternative way. The factors associated (OR/Ci95%) with the prevention of muscle pain were being male (0.5/0.4-0.6), not working in addition to school (0.7/0.6-0.9), taking classes in a chair with a backrest in front of a table (0.7/0.5-0.9), spending a maximum of 5 to 6 hours sitting (0.7/0.5-0.9), while the risk factors for pain are taking classes sitting in bed (1.5/1.05-2.1), sitting 7 hours or more (1.4/1.1-1.8) and not doing physical activity (1.5/1.2-1.9).

Conclusions: Posture, physical activity and sitting hours are determining factors for presenting muscle pain, so education towards university students on postural hygiene and protective factors for pain should be taken into account, in order to reduce the prevalence of this pathology in similar academic situations.

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Polychlorinated biphenyls in meat products and its effects on human health

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Background and Objectives: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a group of environmental chemical contaminants which is classified as a probable human carcinogen by the International Agency for research on cancer and the environmental protection agency. Studies of PCBs in humans have found increased rates of melanomas and cancer in liver, gall bladder, biliary tract, gastrointestinal tract, and brain, and may be linked to breast cancer. PCBs tend to be absorbed into the fat tissue and remain it for over years. The food products with high fat content such as meat products are one of the most important foods in the transfer of PCBs from environment to the human body which can cause a variety of diseases such as cancer, kidney disorders, neurobehavioral disorders, etc. The aim of this study is to measure the level of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in sausage meat products and its health effects. Methods: Thirty-two sausage meat products samples were collected from food stores and were sent to the laboratory for PCBs analysis by GC-MS Apparatus. Then, the statistical analysis was done on the data using excel and SPSS Software.

Results: The results showed that the average concentration of PCB28, PCB101, PCB52, PCB138, and PCB153 is 0.206, 0.708, 0.629, 0.562 and 0.600 Ppb, respectively. According to international standards, the maximum allowable level of PCBs in meat products is 40 Ppb, and the level of PCBs in all samples was lower than the allowable limit. Conclusions: It can be stated that the consumption of examined sausage is safe, but the continuous consumption of these meat products can introduce some of these compounds into the body over time. Therefore, it is recommended to carry out a risk assessment for children, adults and vulnerable people. Also, the monitoring program of PCBs in meat and meat products is periodically suggested.

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Determinants of cardiovascular diseases among Indian expatriates residing in Ajman, UAE-A Pilot study

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Background and Objective: UAE observes overweight/obesity, physical inactivity, high stress levels, smokers and unhealthy dietary practices are major determinants that influence the prevalence of heart diseases and comorbidities. Hence, this research assessed the determinants of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) among Indian expatriates residing in Ajman, UAE.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 279 Indian expatriates using self-administered questionnaire. The participants were recruited after obtaining consent from them. The SPSS version 27 was used for analysis. Chi square test was used to assess the association between dependent and independent variables.

Results: Among the respondents 54 (19.4%) had CVDs. Males reported having CVDs at a rate of 30 (24.6%) over the age of 40, compared to females at a rate of 24 (15.3%) over the same age. This correlation demonstrates that men are more prone to CVDs than women. This includes South Indians, 44 (33.1%). Other States, 10 (6.8%); married people, 45 (35.2%); single people 9 (6%); family history of CVD (first-degree relatives); insufficient sleep: frequency of sleep: those who do not adhere to a regular sleep pattern; and those who don't exercise showed a statistically significant correlation.

Conclusions: The determinants such as age, gender, topography, family history of CVDs, regular sleep pattern, stress, energy drinks, red meat, alcoholism and physical exercise dispose adult Indians residing in Ajman, UAE to various CVDs. Age above 40 years, male gender, hailing from South Indian states, married, family history (first degree relatives), inadequate sleep, frequency of sleep, who don't follow a regular sleep pattern, and those who don't exercise showed a statistically significant association.

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Assessment of pain/discomfort and their associated factors among cancer patients with chemotherapy in Bangladesh

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Background and Objective: Cancer-related pain/discomfort might be a potential...
cause of persistent symptoms that have negative impacts or alter patients’ quality of life (QoL). The aim of this study was to assess the pain/discomfort among cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in Bangladesh. Methods: A hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted on 415 cancer patients using a convenient sampling technique. Adult cancer patients’ socioeconomic and self-reported EuroQol 5 Dimension 5-Level (EQ-5D-5L) data were collected between January 2022 and April 2022. Frequency and percentages were used to represent descriptive analysis, and Chi-Square test was performed to assess possible influencing factors with pain/discomfort.

Results: Among our respondent participants, 258 (68%) patients were in the age groups of 30-59 years, and most of them 272 (66%) were males. The majority 113 (27%) of the subjects was lung cancer, 169 (41%) had stage IV cancer, and 175 (42%) completed 3-4 chemotherapy cycles. In total, 131 (32%), 141 (34%), 85 (20%), and 47 (11%) patients reported slight, moderate, severe, and extreme pain/discomfort respectively. The results showed significant associations of pain/discomfort with cancer stage (p<0.001), smokeless tobacco use (p<0.001), chemo cycle number (p=0.001), and work status (p<0.001). Conclusions: The majority of patients experienced pain or discomfort, which was associated with cancer stages, smokeless tobacco use, chemotherapy cycle number, and work status, resulting in a poor quality of life. We need to take the initiative in pain/discomfort management or health education interventions to reduce cancer survivors’ pain or discomfort, which might enhance cancer survivors’ QoL in the future.

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Metal exposure and obesity in Chile: a cross-sectional analysis of the National Health Survey 2017
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Background and Objective: Chile is a low-middle-income mining country with an epidemiological transition. The prevalence of overweight/obesity reached 78%, and a small area analysis revealed a heterogeneous geographic distribution. These finding leads us to consider the population exposed to metals and their role in developing the disease.

Methods: From National Health Survey 2017 (NHS-2017), we characterized metal concentrations as measured in spot urine (arsenic, cadmium, and mercury) and blood (lead) samples in 15 administrative regions of Chile. The criterion for the detection of metals used by the NSH-17 was a minimum quantification of 5 µg/L for arsenic, 1 µg/dL lead, 1 µg/L cadmium, and 2 µg/L for mercury. We defined metal exposure according to its 50th percentile distributions over the minimum value recordable. Obesity was a body mass index >30 kg/m2. Analyses accounted for the complex sampling design; obesity association was estimated through logistic regression, and 95% confidence interval was used.

Results: Of 6233 subjects, 3847 (61.7%) had blood/urine samples. Four regions had the highest prevalences of exposure to any of the metals analyzed: Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, and Valparaíso. In the total sample, 39% of the participants had detectable levels of metals, with arsenic (31%), cadmium (11%), and lead (6%) being the most prominent. The geometric mean concentrations as measured in spot urine (arsenic, cadmium, and mercury) and blood (lead) samples in 15 administrative regions of Chile. The criterion for the detection of metals used by the NSH-17 was a minimum quantification of 5 µg/L for arsenic, 1 µg/dL lead, 1 µg/L cadmium, and 2 µg/L for mercury. We defined metal exposure according to its 50th percentile distributions over the minimum value recordable. Obesity was a body mass index >30 kg/m2. Analyses accounted for the complex sampling design; obesity association was estimated through logistic regression, and 95% confidence interval was used.

Conclusions: Our results support the hypothesis that higher adherence to MIND diet corresponds to lower levels of selenium in serum, specifically selenoprotein P and selenocysteine. Hence, these two compounds may have adverse effects on cognitive decline and dementia risk as suggested in recent studies.

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Alcohol intake and risk of hypertension: a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of cohort studies
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Background and Objective: Alcohol consumption is responsible of the global burden of disease and contributes to a number of diseases and deaths each year globally. Among the established adverse health effects of alcohol consumption there is hypertension. Our purpose is to assess the association between chronic alcohol exposure and incidence and mortality from hypertension in cohort studies, by carrying out a dose-response meta-analysis.

Methods: After performing a comprehensive literature search in PubMed and Embase through December 2, 2022, we retrieved 17 eligible cohort studies. We assessed the risk of bias of the studies and we used a restricted cubic spline model with three knots to model the prospective association between alcohol consumption and incidence of hypertension.

Results: We observed a linear positive association between alcohol exposure and hypertension risk, which in sex-specific analysis was confirmed only in males. Conversely, in females an increased risk emerged only above 12 g of daily alcohol intake.

Conclusions: Our results support a causal association between alcohol intake and the risk of hypertension, thus adding to the evidence recommending to decrease any amount of alcohol consumption in order to improve cardiovascular health. While any amount of alcohol use appeared to be detrimental in males, this may not be the case for females in case of low amounts of consumption.

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Tea and coffee consumption and risk of dementia: a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis
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Background and Objective: Dementia is a chronic progressive disease characterized by multifactorial aetiology. Among the factors of greatest interest for prevention is lifestyle, including dietary habits. In particular, tea and coffee are still a matter of debate, being associated both with protective and detrimental effects. The aim of our study is to assess the relation between tea and coffee...
intake and risk of developing dementia through a dose-response meta-analysis based on cohort studies.

Methods: We performed a literature search in PubMed and EMBASE databases up to 28 November 2022. Inclusion criteria were: population without chronic diseases or previous dementia diagnosis, cohort study design, assessment of tea or coffee intake by increasing categories of exposure, assessment of incidence of dementia risk. Exclusion criteria were: type of study (non-cohort), type of publication (letters, commentaries and systematic reviews), missing information about exposure level for tea and coffee in each category. For statistical analysis, we used cubic splines through a non-linear random-effects regression model (dmrmeta routine in Stata/SE 17.0).

Results: We identified 9 articles published between 2009-2021, 1 assessing tea consumption, 6 coffee and 2 both. As the amount of tea consumed increases, risk of dementia decreases progressively. Conversely, we found a U-shaped association between coffee intake and dementia risk: as the number of cups of coffee consumed increases, the risk of dementia decreases progressively up to two cups of coffee (approx. 300 mL) per day, whereas as the daily amount increases, there is a reversal up to five cups (approx. 750 mL) per day.

Conclusions: Moderate coffee intake appears to have a protective effect, while intake in higher amounts seems to increase the risk of dementia. Concerning tea, the relation is almost linear in a protective way.

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The role of health literacy as a factor associated with tooth loss
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Objective: The objective was to analyze the role of Health Literacy (HL) as a factor associated with tooth loss among users of the Brazilian Health System with chronic non-communicable diseases. Methods: The cross-sectional study was conducted with adult and elderly users at ten Family Health Clinics in the town of Piracicaba, São Paulo State, Brazil. A questionnaire was applied with sociodemographic (sex, age, skin color and education), behavioral (brushing and flossing), health determinants (dental health services) and clinical data (pain). Mouth conditions were collected by intraoral examination of visible dental biofilm and community Pediodontal Index. The systemic clinical conditions (blood glucose, glycated hemoglobin and blood pressure) were extracted from the medical records. The explanatory variable was HL (low, medium and high), measured with the Health Literacy Scale (HLS-14).

Results: The outcome was tooth loss measured by the index of decayed, missing and filled teeth. Logistic regression was performed using a conceptual model for HL (p < 0.05). For the 238 subjects, the mean age was 62.7 years (± 10.55). Tooth loss was associated with HL in regression models adjusted by type of service, dental frequency, and dental floss. In the final model, the factors associated with tooth loss are older age (OR=1.12; 95%CI=1.07–1.17), a lower education (OR=3.43; 95%CI=1.17–10.10), irregular use of dental floss (OR=4.38; 95%CI=1.75–7.31), irregular use of dental services (OR=2.60; 95%CI=1.32–5.12), periodontal pocket (OR = 0.31, 95% CI 0.01–0.80), having visible dental biofilm (OR=7.23; 95%CI=3.19–16.41) and a higher level of blood sugar (OR=1.98; 95%CI=1.00–3.92). Conclusions: Tooth loss was associated with HL when adjusted by health behaviors; when sociodemographic variables and clinical conditions were included, it was less significant. In the final model, behaviors, determinants in health and clinical conditions were risk indicators of tooth loss, showing the multifactorial nature of this phenomenon.

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Body shape trajectories are associated with birth weight, current body mass index and sociodemographic conditions in participants of the Brazilian Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brasil): a multiple correspondence analysis
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Dependong on body shape trajectory, individuals may be more prone to develop chronic diseases in adulthood or older age, so the identification of factors associated with this is essential for encouraging the development of preventive public health strategies. This study was conducted among 14,014 participants in the first follow-up wave (2012-2014) of the Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brasil). Participants were asked to identify their body shapes at 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 years of age by choosing one of the nine silhouettes developed by Stunkard (1983) and we applied a clustering method to longitudinal data (kmShape) to identify body shape trajectories from 5 to 40 years of age and assessed the associations between these and sociodemographic (self-reported race/skin colour, education, maternal education and monthly per capita family income) and health-related factors (body mass index and birth weight) using multiple correspondence analysis. Low birth weight was associated with a slight to moderate increase in shape between 5 and 40 years of age. High birth weight was associated with maintaining large body size in both sexes and markedly increased body shape from age 5 to 40 years in women. Higher sociodemographic status and white self-reported race/skin colour were associated with marked increases in body shape in men and maintenance of medium body shape in women. As far we know, this is the first study to verify the relationship between sociodemographic and health-related variables and body shape trajectories evaluated by silhouette scales. The study shows that variables related to worse lifetime weight status (evaluated by anthropometry), such as presence of obesity, are also associated with worse body shape trajectories, as assessed with silhouette scales. The results thus indicate that body shape trajectories are a good indicator of body weight trajectories and may be used when cohort studies are not possible.

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Cycling in Czechia: associations with cardiometabolic and mental health
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Background and Objective: Insufficient physical activity is one of the leading risk factors for mortality in Czechia. Cycling is one of the most popular physical activities worldwide. Despite its repeated health-related benefits, there is a lack of evidence about the prevalence, cardiometabolic, and mental components associated with this activity in the Central European region. This study aims to determine the prevalence of cycling regularly (150 min/week) in a population-based survey of Czech adults and its association with cardiometabolic and mental health factors.

Methods: Data are from the Kardioverze project, a population-based cross-sectional study with a random sample of 1% of the adult population (25-64 years) from Brno, Czech Republic. The multiple linear regression was applied to assess the association of cycling with different health outcomes. The fully adjusted model included age, sex, educational level, income, body fat percentage, relationship status, alcohol consumption, smoking, specific medication use, the season of assessment and non-cycling physical activity. Results: In total, 2,109 subjects were included. The prevalence of cycling 150 min/week was 8.2% (n=174) and was higher in men. Regular cycling was significantly associated with better body shape trajectories, as assessed with silhouette scales. The results thus indicate that body shape trajectories are a good indicator of body weight trajectories and may be used when cohort studies are not possible.

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Mortality trends in cardiovascular diseases in belgrade and perspective
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Background & Objectives: Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are one of the global leading causes of concern due to rising prevalence and mortality. The objective was to assess structure and trends in CVDs mortality in Belgrade over last 10 years. Examining these trends is part of broader analysis, important for planning local interventions for prevention of noncommunicable diseases. Methods: CVDs mortality rates were calculated based on data from Population Register for diseases of major public health importance, maintained by Informatics
Unit in Institute for Public Health of Belgrade. Trends were analyzed by age, sex and type of CVD, for the period 2012-2021. Retrospective analysis was performed.

Results: CVDs were the most common causes of death in Belgrade, with 37.6% in total mortality in 2021. The highest share of mortality is in population aged 65 and over (89.5%). Death rates per 100,000 population were higher in women, increased in both sexes during 10-year period, more pronounced in male. Cerebrovascular diseases and ischemic heart diseases (IHD) make almost one third in total CVD mortality (29.1%), predominantly in age group of 65 and over (88.4%, 86.8% respectively). Mortality rates from cerebrovascular diseases decreased by 44.0% among females and by 37.1% among males. Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) accounts for 68.6% of all IHD deaths, downward trend of mortality was more pronounced in man, by 22.9%, compared to 2.8% in women. Remaining 70.9% of CVDs deaths, includes high blood pressure diseases, cardiomyopathies, heart rhythm disorders, insufficiency and cardiac arrest, recorded an increase in mortality rates in both sexes.

Conclusion: Increase in overall mortality in Belgrade from CVDs was noted. Mortality rates from IHD and cerebrovascular diseases declined, but are still high in age group 65 years and older. Special attention should be paid to risk factors for CVDs, such as overweight and obesity, smoking, sedentary habits and unhealthy diet.

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**Factors influencing shisha smoking among youths 15-35 years in Juba city council, South Sudan**

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Background: Shisha smoking is one of the major preventable causes of premature deaths. In the world and recent trends indicate raising smoking prevalence rates among children and adolescents and earlier ages of initiation, if these patterns continue, tobacco use will result in deaths of 250 million children and adolescents alive today, many of them in developing countries (WHO 2013).

The Objective Of The Study

The main objective of the study was to determine the factors influencing shisha smoking among youths 15-35 years in the period of October to November 2022. The specific objectives were to determine the prevalence of shisha smoking, to identify the socio-demographic, socio-economic, and environmental factors influencing shisha smoking among youths in Juba City Council.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study used convenience sampling to obtain 110 respondents in the 3 payams of Juba City Council from July to August 2016. Both Quantitative and Qualitative data collection were used with a key informant guide. Pearson Chi-square and Multiple logistic regression models were used to strengthen the association respectively at a 95° confidence interval between shisha smoking and the independent variables.

Results: The prevalence of shisha smoking among youths 15-35 years was 30.9%. The socio-demographic factors; gender (X2=5.553, P-Value=0.031) residence (X2=5.069, P-value=0.036), socioeconomic factors; level of education (X2=33.835, P-value<0.001) and employment status (X2=20.965, P-value<0.001), environmental factors; shisha advertisement (X2=9.339, P-value 0.002), relatives who smoke (X2=14.611, P-value= 0.000), family support for shisha smoking (X2=20.790, P-value=0.000) and friends who smoke shisha (X2=9.384, P-value 0.001). Influenced shisha smoking among youths in Juba.

Conclusion: The prevalence of shisha smoking among youths in Juba City Council is high. Socio-demographic, socio-economic and environmental factors, gender and residence, level of education, employment status, shisha advertisement, relatives and friends who smoke shisha, and family support for shisha smoking were the factors that influenced shisha smoking.

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**Prevalence and determinants of musculoskeletal problems among university students in Ajman UAE**

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Background: Musculoskeletal disorders is a major public health issue. Musculoskeletal pain is one of the major reasons for decrease in the attendance in the class.

Objective: To determine the prevalence and factors of musculoskeletal pain among University students.

Materials and Methods: This research was conducted among medical university students from year one to five. A total of 1008 students participated. An online self-administered questionnaire was used. In addition to socio-demographic details and factors, the Nordic questionnaire was used to obtain information to achieve the objectives. SPSS version 27 was used for analysis. Association between dependent and independent variables were assessed using Chi-square test. Statistical significance was set at p<0.05.

Results: The sample size of this research was a total of 1009 students. Out of which 978 students had responded with issues with one of the listed common sites.

All the participants were of age group 18-30. Most students had a issue in their neck-978 (97%), Upper back- 396 (39.3%),Lower back- 976 (96.8%), Hips/ thighs- 518 (51.4%), Knee-431(42.8%), ankle/feet-342(33.9%).

The socio-demographics table shows that 97.5% of male and 99.45 female are affected with musculoskeletal disorders in the last 12 months. With a 99% of the students from EMRO region. Most of the students from other courses have a 100% response as YES, with a exception to college of medicine 97% students affected. It is determined that the ergonomics of students is mostly neglected which leads to musculoskeletal problems among students.

Conclusion: The objective to determine the prevalence of musculoskeletal pain among University students is proved and the data obtained is indicating the same.

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**The effect of visual-based health education on the Perception and Willingness To Pay (WTP) on Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination among Male Chinese University Students in Hong Kong SAR: a pre-post interventional survey**

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Background: Despite Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine being recommended to both genders, vaccine resources and financial subsidies in Hong Kong had been mainly utilized on females and little was invested in promoting vaccine uptake in men. Studies had reported a low HPV vaccination uptake rate in Hong Kong male students, who often demonstrated misconceptions about HPV and perceived low benefits in receiving HPV vaccinations. This study explored the perception and willingness-to-pay (WTP) of the HPV vaccine among male university students in Hong Kong, and further assessed if visual-based education would impact their HPV vaccine uptake intentions.

Methods: An interventional online survey was conducted in April 2021. Perception and WTP were measured with Likert scales and bidding games respectively pre and post the visual-based knowledge dissemination section. Visual-based HPF fact sheet was prepared to highlight male HPV-related diseases such as genital warts, papilloma, and oropharyngeal cancer. Symptoms of the captioned diseases were illustrated with clinical pictures and the section ended by stating that HPV vaccine was regarded as an effective measure to prevent the HPV-related diseases mentioned.

Results: Of the 105 cases recruited, the mean age of the sample and their first sexual activity were 21 and 18 respectively. Forty-four participants (41.9%) did not know the male HPV vaccine was available. After visual-based education, the participants recorded a change of +0.35 in the need for HPV vaccine(p-value:<0.01) and +0.54 in HPV vaccine uptake intention in the future 6 months (p-value:<0.01) on a 5-point Likert scale, while an increase of HKD$1240 (~USD160) was observed in WTP for each dose but the difference was yet to reach appropriate statistical significance (p-value:0.19). Conclusion: The findings hinted that many male Chinese university students still held an unclear understanding of HPV and HPV vaccines. Visual-based education materials could be an effective aid to boost their vaccine uptake intentions.

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**Consumption of processed meat increases the incidence of hypertension: ELSA-Brazil cohort**

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Background and Objective: Hypertension is a public health problem that increases morbidity and mortality and reduces quality of life. There is evidence of an association between hypertension and consumption of red and processed meat. The objective of this study was to investigate the association between
the consumption of red and processed meat and the occurrence of new cases of hypertension in participants of the Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brazil).

Methods: Cohort study with 15,105 civil servants (age: 35 to 74 years). Biochemical, anthropometric, socioeconomic, and lifestyle data were collected at baseline (2008–2010) and second wave (2012–2014). Meat consumption (g/day) was estimated using a food frequency questionnaire. To categorize low, medium and high consumption, the independent variables (red meat and processed meat) were divided into tertiles. Hypertension was defined as systolic BP ≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic BP ≥90 mmHg. Data software was used and a P<0.05 was adopted. Cox proportional hazards models were used to estimate adjusted HRs and 95% CIs for the incidence of hypertension.

Results: Participants with medium and high consumption of red and processed meat had a lower mean age, lower education level and lower per capita income. We identified 1189 new cases of hypertension, corresponding to an overall incidence rate of 38.2 per 1000 person-years. Medium and high consumption of processed meat increases the risk of developing high blood pressure by 1.3 times (95% CI: 1.11-1.53).

Conclusion: The consumption of red meat did not have a negative impact on the health of the participants, however the consumption of processed meat at a moderate and high level increases the risk of hypertension and should be discouraged.

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Malaria endemicity in sub-Saharan Africa: Past and present issues in public health
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The World Health Organization (WHO) reported an estimated 241 million malaria cases with nearly half of the world’s population at risk in 2020. Since time immemorial, malaria has been one of the most endemic parasitic diseases, which has caused a great menace to public health. This infectious disease has spread worldwide, with a cumulative mortality rate. Despite the significant developments in the healthcare sector, parasitic infectious diseases still exist, causing life-threatening diseases and leading to high mortality and morbidity rates worldwide. This review article discussed malaria as a public health endemic infection in general while exposing the associated past and present issues. This is done using articles published in peer-reviewed journals. The endemic nature of malaria was investigated through the past and present issues in its prevalence, multiple causative agents and epidemiological survey. Its morbidity and mortality rate, especially in Africa, where poverty and many other favorable conditions have proven it life-threatening and a serious public health concern. Investigation on the report of various drug resistance to malaria treatment, wide association with other infectious diseases which could aggravate malaria pathogenicity and pose a threat on diagnosing malaria culminate into a more threat. However, the investigation into various management, prevention and control practices in many African countries has given a glimpse of hope in mitigating endemic malaria.

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Chronic kidney disease in Slovakia - the key role of general practitioners in prevention and screening
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Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is defined as kidney damage or glomerular filtration rate (GFR) <60 mL/min/1.73 m² for 3 months or more, irrespective of cause. CKD is classified based on GFR and albuminuria and affects approximately one in ten people. The three most common causes of CKD in the word are diabetes mellitus (DM), hypertension (AH) and glomerulonephritis (GNF). About one of five adults with AH and one of three adults with DM suffers from CKD.

In the Slovakia (5 441 991 inhibitans) at the end of the year 2021 were followed 159,882 patients suffering from CKD. Adult patients, aged 19 and over, were most often diagnosed with glomerular disease in diabetes mellitus (DM) – diabetic nephropathy (DN), followed by arterial hypertension (AH) with vascular nephrosclerosis (VN) and tubulointerstitial nephritis (TIN). 730 patients with kidney diseases were included in the regular dialysis treatment (RDT). More than 1/3 of patients had dialysis therapy indicated on the basis of chronic kidney damage caused by DM, followed TIN and AH with VN. 343 persons were placed on the transplant waiting list by the end of 2021 and kidney transplants were performed on 105 patients. In the year 2021 dialysis centers registered 855 deaths of people undergoing RDT.

Prevention of CKD should be aimed at finding people at risk (DM, AH, taking drugs), which have been found effective in dental settings, requires an understanding of the influences that drive effective implementation. The purpose of this study, was to explore the influences governing ST cessation support in dental hospitals. Methods: A multi-centre exploratory qualitative study was conducted at two tertiary-care dental hospitals, in Pakistan. Semi-structured interview guides, containing open ended questions guided by the Capability-Opportunity-Motivation-
Introduction: Children are susceptible to unhealthy lifestyle and have been shown to have various risk factors that may predispose them to development of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The objective of our study was to assess NCDs risk factors among pre-school children in Sousse, Tunisia.

Methods: We carried out a cross-sectional study in 2016-2017 among pre-school children enrolled in the level 3 to 5 of kindergartens in the region of Sousse. Weight and height were measured for the children. Parents filled in a questionnaire about their characteristics and those of their children. Overweight and obesity were defined according to the age and sex specific body mass index cutoff points of the International Obesity Task Force.

Data were analyzed using the Software SPSS 20.0.

Results: A total of 364 participants were included in the analysis. The mean age of participants was 4.5±0.97 years, the sex ratio was 1.05. Of these, 31.3% were classified as overweight/obese. Only 20.4% of children practice regular physical activity (five days per week or more), whereas the quarter of children (22.7%) did not practice any physical activity per week. Moreover, the mean daily sedentary time was 1,83±1,21 hours, whereas it reached 2.88±1.9 hours daily during the weekend. Thirty nine percent (39.5%) of overweight/obese children and 36% of normal weight children eat their food in front of TV or computer. More than Half (56.2%) of children consume unhealthy snack in the morning. This rate was significantly higher among Overweight/Obese children than normal weight children (p<0.024).

Conclusion: The findings suggest that the healthy lifestyle behaviors were not yet incorporated in our culture. The NCDs risk factors set in at a very early age. Hence, identifying them early and trying to modify them would help in combating NCDs.

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Epidemiological survey of oral health in an adult population in Sào Tomé and Príncipe

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Background and objective: Pathologies of the oral cavity are great burden globally and one of the most expensive health treatments. In low and middle-income countries, such as São Tomé and Príncipe (STP), they have an even greater impact. Objective: To describe the prevalence of dental caries of caries, dental trauma, erosion and oral lesions and behaviors related to oral health in adults (≥18 years) in STP.

Methods: Cross-sectional study. Convenience sample of 241 adults (≥18 years). Data collected through the oral health assessment form based on the WHO Oral Health Surveys and extra intraoral observations by a Dentist. The DMFT index was computed to determine the prevalence of dental caries. Descriptive statistical analysis of data.

Results: Participants were frequently females (67.2%), 5.4% had no education and the mean age was 36.6 years. The prevalence of decayed, missing and filled teeth was respectively 84.6%, 78.0% and 9.1%. 0.4% of erosion lesions with pulp involvement and 0.8% of teeth lost by trauma. More than half of the individuals had no lesions of the oral mucosa (LOM) abnormal condition. The most frequent location of LOM was the gingiva and/or alveolar ridge (17.4%). Only 0.4% did not brush their teeth. 75.5% used fluoride toothpaste and more than half washed their teeth twice a day (90.0%). 66.0% had felt pain or discomfort in a tooth in the last year. However, 30.7% never received dental treatment.

Conclusions: The prevalence of dental caries in the studied sample is high, with a low DMFT index, despite being higher compared to young age groups. The prevalence of dental trauma is below average for African countries. The prevalence of dental erosion was low. This study contributed to the description of oral health in adult age groups in STP, which had never been done before.

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Pediatric dental healthcare in serbia before and during COVID-19 pandemic

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Background and Aim: Despite high prevalence of oral diseases, oral health is still neglected public health domain.
Regular check-ups and other preventive measures can significantly reduce the burden of oral diseases and children are important population group for implementation of these measures. COVID-19 pandemic had influence on oral health care utilization globally, depending on the organization of health service. The aim of this study is to explore the changes in indicators of oral healthcare for children.

Methods: For this analysis we used data from routine statistics collected regularly from all 158 primary health care centers in Serbia. We compared trends in pediatric dental health care indicators for the period 2001-2020.

Results: The average number of visits to dentist per one preschool child was the lowest in COVID-19 pandemic 2020 (0.7). This number is for 40% lower than in 2019 (1.1) and almost double lower than in period from 2011 to 2013 (1.3). The results are similar for school aged children. One child of this age visited dentist 1.4 time in average in 2020 which is significantly lower than 2.4 visits registered in 2019. Coverage of children with dental check-ups decreased from 85% in 2014 to 59.6% in 2020 for children 7 years old, and from 79.9% in 2014 to 47.3% in 2020 for 12 years old. Conclusion: COVID-19 pandemic led to changes in pediatric dental healthcare utilization and impact on the children oral health can be expected. The intervention to minimize this effect should be developed and recommendation should be made for the event of further pandemic situation.

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Screening for risk factors of big four diseases-social accountability research from Ajman UAE

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Background & Objectives: Non-communicable diseases accounts for more than 70% of all causes of mortality in the UAE. Leading five risk factors of NCDs are elevated cholesterol, elevated blood pressure, increased blood sugar level, increased body mass index level, and nutritional factors. This research was conducted from the data bank of community engagement as part of social accountability to assess the risk factors of non-communicable diseases among the marginalised population in Ajman.

Material and Methods: Data collected during community engagement was analysed. It had the following variables: Demographic, lifestyle, screening of diabetes, obesity and hypertension. Approval from IRB was obtained. Risk factors screening for marginalised population was part of the social accountability of university. Chi-square test was used to find the association between variables.

Results: Majority of the participants (68.8%) were below the age of 40 years. Male comprises of 93.3% of the total sample. Indians were more with 63.4% when compared to the rest of the nationalities. Prevalence of overweight and obesity among the expatriates was 57%, while 7.4% were found to be diabetic and 26.5% were found to have either grade 1 and grade 2 hypertension. Obesity, random blood sugar and hypertension was significantly higher among participants of older ages (14.1%, 27.9% and 39% respectively).

Conclusion: A significantly higher percentage of diabetic, hypertensive and obese respondents were found above the age of 40 years among the expatriate population in Ajman. Educating people to follow health lifestyles can reduce the risk of many life style diseases.

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Personalized cancer cellular therapies: a socio-economic impact of a therapeutic modality on the rise for mass-adoption

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Background and Objective: In 2019 neoplasms rose to be the second global cause of DALYs. The social and economic burden of cancer impacts patients, healthcare systems and countries’ health expenditures. While prevention and early detection should be at the forefront of public health action, effective treatment could reduce both the social and economic burden of cancer. Cellular therapies for cancer have recently advanced to a new stage of success with chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy for the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. The unrivaled response rates this therapy achieved opened the floodgates for research investment and strides into the translation of these results to other malignancies.

It also becomes clear that most health care systems are not prepared for the high costs associated with the presently near to prohibitive high cost of personalized cellular therapies.

Methods: We systematically reviewed all current clinical trials in the field and broke these results down in patient individual therapy versus off-the-shelf approaches, as well as targeted tumors and patient populations that can benefit from these therapies. We will also go over technological breakthroughs that can lead to mass production and the ethical implications of failing to implement such cost-lowering technologies.

Results: Currently there are 6 clinically approved CAR T products for hematological malignancies and more than 1000 clinical trials ongoing, more than 500 of these currently recruiting. CAR T cell therapy products currently in the market have an approximate cost of $370.000 for the payer - a cost significantly higher than that of targeted therapies. Furthermore, we highlight efforts in the field of gene and cell engineering to optimize production and scalability.

Conclusion: Personalized cancer therapy heralds both the potential to enable the treatment of malignancies that are currently palliative and to be the straw that breaks traditional public health care systems.

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Countermeasure policy for chronic noncommunicable diseases in Ukraine

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Background: Noncommunicable diseases (NCD) are main reason for disability and precarious mortality rate in ukraine. they are determining main socio-economic consequences for country’s development and need urgent intervention in political decisions and coordinated actions on all levels.

Objective: Comprehensively assess situation of countermeasures, consolidate data from pre-war period about ncd preventive conditions in strategy development of post-war health care system restoration in Ukraine.

Methods: The assessment was done accordingly to who methodology "effective treatment of non-communicable diseases: challenges and solutions for the healthcare systems" within the ukrainian-switzerland project “act for health”

Results: The major NCDs are not only part of irreversible losses because of mortality but factors in reducing life expectancy. contribution of ncds is significant, mainly cardiovascular disease, as ukrainian overall disease burden (dalys) which were 8/9 of total years of life lost for women and - for men. There are gaps in primary care in prevention and control of ncds, despite its importance and work done by the system to overcome the epidemy of cardiovascular disease (CVD), diabetes, and oncology diseases in ukraine. nevertheless, mortality rate from these pathologies remains high, showing a systemic fracture in patient group management system and lack of attention to prevention and financial support.

As a result, unhealthy lifestyle practices lead to a high level of CVD spread. the number of neglected cases of diabetes and their complications caused by uncontrolled disease courses remains high. Oncology treatment spending from the government and patient budget remains an acute problem.

Conclusions: Results of research show gaps in the pre-war periods activities, which significantly increased due to the destructive impact of war that system passes. Health care system post-war restoration plan development should be based on challenges and barriers depending on populations health condition analysis and pre-war system work.

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Compliance with the cervical cancer screening program among women living in low-income settings in Cali, Colombia

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Objective: Comprehensively assess situation of countermeasures, consolidate data from pre-war period about ncd preventive conditions in strategy development of post-war health care system restoration in Ukraine.

Methods: The assessment was done accordingly to who methodology "effective treatment of non-communicable diseases: challenges and solutions for the healthcare systems" within the ukrainian-switzerland project “act for health”

Results: The major NCDs are not only part of irreversible losses because of mortality but factors in reducing life expectancy. contribution of ncds is significant, mainly cardiovascular disease, as ukrainian overall disease burden (dalys) which were 8/9 of total years of life lost for women and - for men. There are gaps in primary care in prevention and control of ncds, despite its importance and work done by the system to overcome the epidemy of cardiovascular disease (CVD), diabetes, and oncology diseases in ukraine. nevertheless, mortality rate from these pathologies remains high, showing a systemic fracture in patient group management system and lack of attention to prevention and financial support.

As a result, unhealthy lifestyle practices lead to a high level of CVD spread. the number of neglected cases of diabetes and their complications caused by uncontrolled disease courses remains high. Oncology treatment spending from the government and patient budget remains an acute problem.

Conclusions: Results of research show gaps in the pre-war periods activities, which significantly increased due to the destructive impact of war that system passes. Health care system post-war restoration plan development should be based on challenges and barriers depending on populations health condition analysis and pre-war system work.

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70%, therefore it is important to establish the compliance of women to cervical cytology. **OBJECTIVE:** To determine the relationship between patient compliance with cervical cytology screening and the factors associated with primary health care services. **Method:** Through a cross-sectional, observational, and analytical study, we analyzed 32,001 records of women affiliated to the subsidized health insurance from 2014 to 2018. We classified women according to compliance with cytology rounds into three groups: i. women not attending the program (NAP), ii. women who did not return to the next round (WNR) iii. women up to date in screening (WUD). A multinomial logistic regression model was used to identify the behavior of associated factors in each group: distance in kilometers from the patient’s home to the health care center and adherence to cytology; other approaches should be integrated for a better understanding of the proximity phenomena.

**Conclusions:** Inducing attendance to primary health care services for any reason is useful to prevent cervical cancer. There was no relation between distance from patient’s home to health care center and adherence to cytology; other approaches should be integrated for a better understanding of the proximity phenomena.

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**Physical activity of patients with colorectal cancer, according to sociodemographic factors, in mato grosso, brazil, 2019-2021: A Descriptive Study**

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**Background objective:** Colorectal cancer (CRC), which occupies the second position in percentage terms among the types of cancer in Brazil, has been considered one of the clearest markers of epidemiological and nutritional transitions, and associated with an unhealthy lifestyle, among them physical inactivity. The aim of this study was to describe the physical activity of patients with CRC, according to sociodemographic factors, in Mato Grosso, Brazil, from 2019 to 2021.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive study. The study population comprised patients assisted at the Hospital de Câncer and Hospital Universitário Júlio Muller, in the state of Mato Grosso, aged 18 years or older and with a cytopathological or histopathological diagnosis of CRC. Sociodemographic and physical activity information was collected through a questionnaire, in a face-to-face interview, from November 2019 to April 2021.

**Results:** 105 patients diagnosed with CRC were identified, with a mean age of 55.4 years and 50.5% female. Most reported not having practiced physical activity or sport in the last 3 months (71.6%) and not doing physical activity that involves walking or cycling in their usual activities (52.6%). Among the patients who reported not having practiced physical activity or sports in the last 3 months, most were brown (47.0%), married or in a stable relationship (69.1%), with incomplete elementary schooling (48.5%) and economic class C (50.0%). Among the patients who reported having practiced physical activity or sports in the last 3 months (N=27), all practiced at least once a week, with a minimum duration of 50 minutes (N=17).

**Conclusion:** High physical inactivity was identified among patients diagnosed with CRC, especially among brown, married or in a stable union, low level of education and lower purchasing power.

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**Socio-demographic determinants of obesity in adults: findings from the IAN-AF survey in Portugal**

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**Materials and methods:** Public available data on socioeconomic determinants and anthropometric measurements was retrieved from the Portuguese National Food, Nutrition, and Physical Activity Survey (IAN-AF 2015–2016), a cross-sectional study. A total of 4339 observations were included, through multistep sampling. Body mass index (BMI) has been used to assess obesity (BMI>30kg/m²). Sampling weights were used for a complex samples statistical analysis, to obtain population estimates. Bivariate analysis was performed, and associations with p<0.2 were included in the logistic regression model. **Results:** Sex, educational level, marital status, income, employment status, household dimension and age were associated with obesity (p<0.05). Marital status and household dimension were excluded from the multivariate analysis model (p>0.05). Female sex (OR=1.38, CI 95% 1.07-1.77), having completed less than elementary school (OR=2.19, CI 95% 1.55-3.19) and each additional year of age (OR=1.03, CI 95% 1.02-1.04) were associated with higher odds of obesity. **Conclusion:** This study identifies socio-demographic characteristics that are determinants of obesity. Policies to promote healthier behaviors targeted to towards these populations groups are needed to better control the increasing prevalence of obesity-related morbidities and healthcare costs.

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**Health of mothers: integration of oral health and tobacco control into antenatal care**

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This workshop aims to showcase how two WFPHA workgroups (oral health and tobacco control) collaborate to improve the health of mothers by integrating oral health and tobacco prevention/cessation into primary and antenatal care systems. Oral health is a neglected public health topic globally. The who recently reported that global case numbers of oral diseases have increased by 1 billion over the last 30 years, which is higher than cases of all five main non-communicable diseases combined. Women are the key change agents to promote and to improve health of communities and families. Mothers’ oral health, knowledge, and behaviors can influence children’s oral health. Therefore, pregnancy is a window of opportunity to intervene in tobacco prevention and cessation. There is no safe level of fetal tobacco exposure. Research showed that maternal tobacco use during pregnancy approximately doubled the risk of stillbirth and congenital defects and increased the incidence of prematurity and low-weight infants. There is expert consensus that pregnant women who use tobacco should be counselled about cessation from the first trimester. Concern for the fetus combined with regular clinician interaction results in a greater efficacy of tobacco cessation interventions during pregnancy compared to other times.

In this workshop, an analysis of the integrative approach for maternal oral health and tobacco cessation will be demonstrated in the India context. About two-thirds of pregnant women have active dental caries, and almost 90% of adults are affected by periodontitis. Tobacco use among women, especially pregnant women, is a significant public health problem in India, with 7.5% of pregnant women being tobacco users. The Indian national oral health strategy will be published next year with a heavy emphasis on tobacco cessation, and the Indian government has rolled out the Ayushman Bharat (health and wellness centres) initiative, with oral health highlighted throughout the plan. However, there is room for improvement in emphasizing how oral health and tobacco control can be integrated into existing ANC systems, focusing on implementation and evaluation. WFPHA collaborated with the public health foundation of India to support the effective integration of oral health and tobacco control programs into ANC, and the workshop will demonstrate the analysis process. WFPHA aims to perform a scoping review to identify existing national and international maternal tobacco prevention and cessation frameworks and/or recommendations to analyze them concerning the following points: (a) common core elements in those frameworks (scientific evidence, addressed workforce, best practices, etc.), (b) differences based on contextual variation, (c) jurisdiction and legal quality. Not all maternal health and oral health strategies and clinical guidelines include straightforward tobacco prevention and cessation strategies specific for women of childbearing age for primary care and dental providers to adapt in clinical practice. Furthermore, national maternal tobacco control strategies are highly diverse between countries in terms of context, practice, and targeted healthcare workforce. This scoping review and analysis aim to understand the core elements of maternal tobacco control frameworks, which can be used for the future development of maternal tobacco control frameworks and mutual learning between countries.

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The evolving chronic disease landscape: lessons for the post-pandemic world
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on people living with multiple chronic disease (multimorbidity), has reduced the ability to prevent disease via screening, has disrupted disease management, and has exacerbated health inequities. We propose a workshop to discuss the evolving chronic disease landscape, by providing three case-studies from diverse geographic locations, with a focus on multimorbidity, avoidable hospitalizations from chronic disease, and the role of social determinants of health. Objectives and key questions: Our objective is to discuss major public health challenges in chronic disease and lessons for the post-pandemic transition. Specifically, the workshop will address the following key questions: 1) what is the potential long-term impact of the pandemic among people living with multimorbidity? 2) what is the role of social determinants of health in avoidable hospitalizations from chronic disease? 3) how can we improve surveillance of multimorbidity using multiple data sources?
Case study 1: multimorbidity and the risk of sars-cov-2 infection and post-covid-19 condition in France.Population data on SARS-COV-2 infection and its prolonged symptoms is limited among multimorbid patients. Here, we present the risks of SARS-COV-2 infection and post-COVID-19 condition, among individuals living with multimorbidity, using data from a large, randomly selected, representative sample of the adult French population. The interaction between multimorbidity and COVID-19 will be discussed. Case study 2: millions of hospital admissions are avoidable: the role of chronic conditions and social determinants of health in the United States. The rate of avoidable hospitalizations, for conditions that can be treated in primary care, is an important indicator of health system performance. We use the US National Inpatient Sample (2015-2020), to investigate the association between avoidable hospitalizations and chronic conditions, income, race and hospital region. Findings of this study can help develop targeted policies to improve primary care supply and quality to reduce avoidable hospitalizations from chronic conditions. Case study 3: surveillance of multimorbidity using multiple data sources: a Canadian perspective. Multimorbidity has been acknowledged as a burden for health care systems for many years, but the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the fact that multimorbidity can result in a vulnerable general population. This study will present the epidemiology and surveillance of multimorbidity through the use of common operational definitions, a national health survey dataset (Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging) and a national electronic medical record dataset (Canadian Primary Care Sentinel Surveillance Network). These findings will be compared to international literature and approaches to supporting individuals living with multimorbidity will be highlighted.

Key Questions
What is the role of international law in addressing the risk factors for non communicable diseases, notably unhealthy diets? How is law relevant to advancing the right to health in low and middle-income countries? How can civil society organizations participate in developing policies to address NCDs? How can human rights-based approaches be applied in practice to NCD prevention?

The integration of occupational medicine and public health to improve cardiovascular health in the workplace and community
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Background: Occupational Medicine is an integral component of Public Health aimed at preventing mortality, morbidity, and disability burden attributable to occupational risk factors. Minimizing exposure to cardiovascular risk factors in the workplace, in line with the recent model of “Total Worker Health”, may improve health and safety of workers, their families and community. The workplace represents an extraordinary powerful “milieu” for creating and developing health promotion programs in keeping with Public Health policies.
Objectives and Key Questions
To evaluate how the control of cardiovascular risk factors in workplaces may reduce morbidity and mortality in the community. To evaluate how the integration of Occupational Medicine and Public Health may improve cardiovascular prevention in the population at large.

INTRODUCTION (Stranges and Barbic) (5 minutes)
Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk in Workplace and Community: Role of New Risk Algorithms and Artificial Intelligence (Giuseppina Affinito).
Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the most prevalent causes of long-term sickness and absenteeism in the workplace. The working environment can expose workers to elevated physical and psychological work stress, which is related to an elevated risk of CVD and consequent working disability. Therefore, to quantify the interplay between the workplace and health, a new algorithm was developed to estimate the risk of a diagnosis of unsuitability for work due to CVD.

Sleep, Violence, Stress, and Cardiovascular Risk Prevention in the Workplace. (Nicola Magnavita)
Workers’ health surveillance offers the opportunity to conduct health promotion interventions in the workplace which, with low-level resources, can achieve significant improvements in health. This study presents some experiences conducted in the last 10 years by our occupational health unit which demonstrate the effectiveness of workplace health interventions. Sleep health promotion, prevention of workplace violence, and reduction of work-related stress are associated with low levels of cardiovascular risk factors and metabolic syndrome. Public Health Approaches to Prevent Cardiovascular Disease in the Workplace (Saverio Stranges)
Evidence suggests that health interventions in the workplace may generate widespread benefits by improving cardiovascular risk factor profiles and preventing cardiovascular disease among workers. This presentation will discuss current evidence from randomised controlled trials, cluster randomised trials, quasi-experimental and observational studies of workplace interventions to assess their effectiveness and feasibility to improve cardiovascular risk factors among workers and prevent cardiovascular disease in the population at large.

Occupational Medicine and the Total Worker Health®: From Worksite Risk Assessment and Management to Workers’ Well-Being Promotion (Verusca Leso)
The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health developed the Total Worker Health® (TWH), defined “as policies, programs, and practices that integrate protection from work-related safety and health hazards with promotion of injury and illness-prevention efforts to advance worker well-being”. The TWH model will be presented and the role of occupational physicians in preventing cardiovascular diseases that have a significant impact on Public Health will be discussed. Indeed, addressing modifiable CVD risk factors by structured health promotion interventions in workplaces represent a powerful opportunity to obtain benefits in terms of both occupational and public health.

INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION (15 minutes)
Holding us back? tackling inequalities in the detection and treatment of structural heart disease in Europe

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Abstract

Across many European countries, inequalities in the detection and treatment of Structural Health Disease (SHD), such as geographic and gender inequalities exist. And there is also evidence of widespread ageism. Such inequalities are hampering progress and holding us back. Indeed, across 11 European countries, a study found that SHD occurs more frequently in women than in men, yet women are less likely to regularly receive a heart check with a stethoscope by their GP. (24.1% vs 31.3% respectively). Despite this, there is very little policy focus on tackling inequalities in the detection and treatment of SHD. With the Healthier Together EU Initiative on Non-communicable diseases, and the forthcoming EU Joint Action on Cardiovascular disease and Diabetes as part of the EU4Health programme, there is an important opportunity to raise the profile of SHD and reduce its growing burden in an ageing society. In this workshop, we will present the findings and policy recommendations of our publication: Holding us back? Tackling inequalities in the detection and treatment of structural heart disease in Europe, supported by Edwards Lifesciences. Following the presentation, we will then open the floor to the audience (which will be moderated by the Chair) to engage in a meaningful dialogue on the barriers and opportunities to reducing the SHD burden.

Key Questions

1. What are the barriers and opportunities to reducing inequalities in the detection and treatment of SHD? 2. What needs to happen to engage world leaders and leading public health policy makers on the importance of tackling SHD in an ageing society? 3. Take the key lessons learned from the workshop to enhance our engagement activities and develop a targeted dissemination plan to ensure we are influencing the right people and engaging in the right conversations.

Key Questions

1. What are the barriers and opportunities to reducing inequalities in the detection and treatment of SHD? 2. What needs to happen to engage world leaders and leading public health policy makers on the importance of tackling SHD in an ageing society? 3. What are international experiences of factors increasing or decreasing the sustainability of such programmes? 4. How can we engage with key stakeholders at the forefront of academia, global health policy, and science and medicine, to identify what still needs to happen to reduce inequalities in the detection and treatment of SHD across Europe. Our objectives include: 1. Raising the profile and shining a light on the growing burden that SHD places on our society and especially, the heavy toll it places on certain marginalised and underserved populations. 2. Engaging with a diverse group of stakeholders on the barriers and opportunities to reducing inequalities in the detection and treatment of SHD and identifying how we can engage world leaders and leading public health policy makers on the importance of tackling SHD in an ageing society. 3. Take the key lessons learned from the workshop to enhance our engagement activities and develop a targeted dissemination plan to ensure we are influencing the right people and engaging in the right conversations.

Workshop Outline

Specific Aims/Objectives: While most types of SHD can be successfully treated, it receives very little policy attention. The key aim of the workshop is to engage with key stakeholders at the forefront of academia, global health policy, and science and medicine, to identify what still needs to happen to reduce inequalities in the detection and treatment of SHD that should be adopted in other countries? As part of the SHD Coalition, ILC-UK will leverage our expertise to ask the audience the right questions to ensure we are identifying the gaps in our knowledge and understanding and looking for robust solutions.

Workshop on the sustainability of chronic care programmes with a focus on providers’ acceptance during programme development and implementation

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Summary of work carried out: The workshop will provide a status-quo of German chronic care programmes (CCP) and interactively address their challenges, focussing on providers acceptance, as well as on options to ensure the sustainability of CCP. In Germany, the first CCP (referred to as “disease management programmes (DMP)”) were implemented more than 20 years ago, culminating in currently six ongoing DMP for diabetes type 1 and type 2 (T2D), coronary heart disease (CHD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma and breast cancer. Among these, the DMP T2D has the highest number of enrolled patients, followed by the DMP CHD. The enrollment and treatment of patients in the DMP in Germany are mainly carried out by family doctors, which are supported by health assistants. Currently, it is planned to extend the existing DMP for T2D and CHD by self-management interventions, based on internationally deployed chronic care models. Furthermore, additional DMP for other chronic conditions are planned to be implemented. Within a regional innovation project with the aim of constructing an exploratory mixed-method study, which identifies positive and negative aspects, impacting the sustainability of the current DMP for T2D and CHD from a family doctor’s perspective. The findings of the initial qualitative study show differing perceptions regarding individual DMP. While family doctors evaluate the DMP T2D positively, the DMP CHD is considered less effective. As a result, some of the respondents tend to enroll less patients into the CHD programme, or consider to stop its provision. These results will be presented in the workshop and discussed in an international context. The target group of the workshop are international experts with experience in the implementation and/or provision of CCP.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts

This workshop will start with a keynote speech on the actual status of CCP for T2D and CHD in Germany, setting them into the international context of CCP and the latest research on their challenges. Furthermore, it will share knowledge on various factors affecting provider’s acceptance of DMP, such as family doctors and paramedical health workers, which is relevant for the overall sustainability of such programs. After the keynote speech, participants will discuss key questions in small groups and present their discussion outcome in plenary. Further Information of the workshop schedule and component parts are found in table 1. Table 1: Workshop Schedule

Workshop content additional information duration

Keynote speech Status-quo of CCP 10 min Introduction to group discussions and formation of groups Provision of handout with key questions 5 min Group discussions Maximal 5 participants per group 20 min Group presentations Presentation of discussion outcomes for 3-5 minutes per group 20 min Closing of the workshop Feedback 5 min

Key questions that the workshop will address

1) What are international experiences of factors increasing or decreasing the sustainability of individual CCP, with a special focus on providers acceptance? 2) How are the reported findings from Germany comparable with international experiences? 3) How can CCP be improved in order to ensure providers’ acceptance and sustainability of such programmes? 4) What are the barriers and opportunities to reducing inequalities in the detection and treatment of SHD? 5) How can our findings and policy recommendations from our publication be adopted in other countries? As part of the SHD Coalition, ILC-UK will leverage our expertise to ask the audience the right questions to ensure we are identifying the gaps in our knowledge and understanding and looking for robust solutions.

Workshop on estimating burden of disease metrics - experiences from the German Burden of Disease Study

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Summary measures of population health have become key metrics for quantifying the burden of disease (BoD). These include the BoD metrics YLL (years of life lost due to mortality), YLD (years lived with disability) and their total the DALY (disability-adjusted life years). They can be used to identify the importance of specific diseases and injuries with regard to population health. DALY combine information on mortality (YLL) and morbidity (YLD) by quantifying the deviation between the actual health of the population compared to an ideal health state, allowing population health to be assessed in a consistent and comparable manner. As BoD estimates become more popular in Europe and Germany in particular, methodological questions arise and first results become available. BoD metrics can be used to identify the sex and age specific leading causes of disease or injury and the contribution of mortality and morbidity to the disease specific burden. Moreover, the relative importance of specific risk factors can be quantified, as each metric can be linked to metabolic, behavioral, and environmental risk factors. This demonstrates the great importance of BoD estimates for national and local policy decision making, especially when it comes to the planning and monitoring of prevention programs. Nevertheless, the BoD methodology is complex and highly data intensive, particularly regarding the requirements for data on deaths (mortality) as well as prevalence, severity, and duration (morbidity) by disease. Each estimation process requires several small-scale decisions regarding data handling, operationalization, and statistical analysis. Hence, this workshop will focus on the different methodological challenges when calculating both the fatal (YLL), the non-fatal (YLD) as well as the attributable burden due to risk factors. On the one hand, the workshop will foster exchange on methodological questions and challenges related to calculating the BoD. On the other hand, we will discuss results on YLL, YLD, and DALY that have been obtained so far. As an
example, we want to discuss results that have already become available through the German BoD study BURDEN 2020 and through the work of other researchers in the field. The workshop shall be a platform for BoD researchers, including those just starting off and those who are already experienced.

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The compliance status of tobacco control law (TCL) in Bangladesh: approach in a private university setting

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Implementation of national tobacco control law (NTCL) in the university settings was found very poor in Bangladesh. This study aimed to depict the compliance status of the tobacco control law (TCL) of Bangladesh following the university setting approach. This cross-sectional study was carried out based on descriptive including a mixed method approach, among the 385 students (quantitative method), 10 teachers, and 10 administrative staff (qualitative method) of Northern University Bangladesh. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through face-to-face and In-Depth Interviews (IDI) Methods. The ethical issue of the study was conformed according to the Declaration of Helsinki. Data analysis was done through binary logistic regression analysis. Logistic regression analysis was performed followed by a modeling procedure to find out the determinants for the non-satisfactory compliance on TCL. The study revealed non-satisfactory compliance with TCL among 56.4% of subjects who were strongly supported by the outcomes from the qualitative approach. Predominant non-satisfactory compliance was found to explore the conditions of buying and selling tobacco (78.4%), pasting no-smoking signage (3.2%), anti-tobacco advertisement within the university (34.8%), and specific university policy to implement NTCL. Poor compliance was found significant among the younger aged (≥21 years: AOR/P=2.74/0.01; 95% CI: 1.27-5.92) 1st-year group (AOR/P=2.28/0.02; 95% CI: 1.15-4.49) who had moderate nicotine dependency (AOR/P=4.04/0.01; 95% CI: 1.28-12.74) and poor knowledge on TCL (AOR/P=3.57/0.02; 95% CI:1.28-4.49). As a predictor, a significant influential group suggested family guidance (AOR/P=2.28/0.02; 95% CI:2.74-12.74) and poor knowledge on TCL (AOR/P=3.57/0.02; 95% CI: 1.28-9.95). As a predictor, a significant influential group suggested family guidance (AOR/P=2.77/0.06; 95% CI: 0.97-3.22) as a sustainable way to minimize tobacco consumption and improve compliance status among university students. This study revealed a depressive scenario on the compliance status of TCL in all tiers of the selected university setting. As it is a unique exploration of individual institutional compliance it might provide guidance to plan for sustainable intervention programs in order to improve compliance with TCL in university settings.

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Access, affordability and barriers to cancer care in India: stories of patient journeys

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Background and objective: Cancer burden versus resources are inequitably distributed in low and middle income countries. Access and affordability to oncology services are limited for the majority of rural and semi urban India. This contributes to late presentation and poor outcome. The present qualitative study aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of patient experiences, social barriers and facilitators of care seeking in Indian cancer patients. The study attempted to identify treatment-seeking pathways of patients and explore reasons for delays and roadblocks. Methods: In this is a cross sectional qualitative study, using in-depth interviews, purposive sampling was used with proportionate representation of all common cancer types. The interviewers had access to an interview guide that acted as an aide-memoire to help the interview process but we progressively enquired newer areas brought up in earlier interviews till data saturation was reached. Data was analyzed using the qualitative content analysis framework. Results: Cancer patients (n = 100) and caregivers (n = 48) were interviewed. In-depth interviews generated data covering patient's perspectives about healthcare facilities, views on quality of care received, perception related to direct and indirect costs of care and overall impact of cancer on the broader lives. Major themes emerging were related to a) journey of patients to access care, b) psychological trajectory of patients, c) stigma d) decision making and adherence to treatment, e) economic costs and its impact and f) modifiers to accessing cancer care. Barriers and enablers of access to cancer care were identified. Conclusions: Planning and policymaking in the future of cancer care delivery need to consider the views expressed by the cancer patients and their caregivers as regards to access, adherence and disruptions to cancer care in India. Future policies will hopefully address some of the difficulties faced by patients.

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Assessment of surgical, anaesthesia and obstetric workforce providers in Somalia

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Aims: To determine the number and distribution of surgical anaesthesia and obstetric (SAO) care providers (both qualified and practitioners); and to establish the patient SAO care provider ratio in Somalia. Methods: Cross-sectional study using quantitative data. The study was conducted in health facilities of 2 Administrative zones of Somalia (Northeast known as Puntland and South/ central). The Surgical Assessment Tool (SAT).

Results: 55 health facilities participated. The results indicate that most of the SAO providers were in the Benadir state (57%) (Puntland (13%), Southwest (10%), Galmudug (8%), Jubaland (7%), and Hirshbeile(5%)). Most SAO providers were midwives (309) (MBBS providing surgery 127, nurse anaesthesia 89, foreign provider 52, consultant surgeon 67, O&G consultant 54, MBBS providing anesthetics 34, orthopaedic consultant 26). Other SAO providers were consultants from the following specialities: radiology, ENT, anaesthesia, and ophthalmology, urology, pathology, neurosurgery, cardiothoracic, cardiology and paediatric surgery. Finally, there was no consultant SAO providers from the following specialities: oncology, gastroenterology, or paediatric anaesthesia. The highest number of SAO providers worked in urban areas (874), whilst rural SAO providers numbered 75. All the states in Somalia had a lower SAO provider: population than the goal of 20 SAO providers for every 100,000 persons set by the Lancet Commission on Global Surgery. Benadir had the highest SAO provider: population (16:100000) followed by Puntland (7:100000), Jubalad (5:100000), Hirshbeile, and Galmudug (3:100000) and South West (2:100000). It is worth noting that the Benadir region is a capital, Mogadishu. The national average was 6:100000. The actual number of health employees (of all types) in Somalia is unknown. Conclusions: This study demonstrates that there is a deficiency in Somalias SAO workforce and that it is still a neglected topic. Currently, the workforce required to meet the needs of the population is not present.

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A systematic review on frugal tele-otoscopy for low resource settings

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The implementation of telemedicine disrupts medical care and provides great opportunities for low resource settings. However, expensive diagnostic equipment is hampering the adoption of telemedicine on a larger scale. Frugal innovations achieving cost reduction while maintaining functionality with a high-performance level might solve this issue. This study provides a review on frugal tele-otoscopy suitable for low- and middle-income countries. A systematic review was conducted on basis of the PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for new systematic reviews. The National Library of Medicine (NLM), the Web of Science Core Collection (WoS), Scopus (Scopuslibrary) and the Cochrane Library (CochraneLibrary) were scanned for different terms including “tele-otoscopy” and “telemedicine”. After removing duplicates, the articles were scanned for Keywords like “cut-rate”, “low price”, “low resource”, “low- and middle-income countries” or “reverse innovation” using Rayyan. The remaining abstracts were screened, case reports as well as studies evaluating tele-otoscopy as a study purpose and published after the year 2012 were included. None of the reviewed studies assessed a device meeting the criteria of a frugal innovation. Moreover, the term "frugal" does not seem to be the potential of low cost tele-otoscopes for “at-home”, rural and low resource settings. Despite the great potential for “at-home”, rural and low resource settings, studies evaluating frugal otoscopy devices are lacking. This study provides the first systematic review on frugal tele-otoscopy. This study is part of Dr Buhr’s Masterthesis (MSc Digital Health St Andrews).

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Strengthening the public health partnership and telehealth infrastructure to reduce health care disparities
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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the urgency to focus on the essential value of public health systems (PHS) in fostering health equity across the U.S. healthcare delivery system. PHS integration and care coordination can be successfully achieved through Health information technologies (HIT) systems, while the impact of HIT on racial and ethnic health disparities is unclear. The objective of the study was to examine the association between PHS partnerships, telehealth-post discharge services, and racial and ethnic disparities in health care. Methods: The analysis used 2017 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Medicare 100% inpatient claims data, the Medicare beneficiary summary file, the American Hospital Annual survey, and the American Community Survey. Our final sample size was 2,142,486, including 1,990,781 White, 151,705 Black, and 74,998 Hispanic community-dwelling Medicare fee-for-service beneficiaries aged 65 years and up who had at least one hospital visit in 2017. Outcomes of interest were total Medicare payments, the 30-day all-cause readmission rate, and the number of inpatient visits.

Results: Compared to those treated in hospitals with neither PHS partnerships nor telehealth-post discharge services, beneficiaries treated in hospitals with PHS partnerships encountered significantly lower Medicare payments and inpatient and readmission rates. Blacks encountered significantly lower costs, inpatient visits, and readmission rates when treated hospitals with PHS partnership and telehealth-post discharge services to improve the efficiency of the healthcare delivery system and health equity. It is urgent to ensure that PHS has adequate funding and telehealth support, given the encouraging results of our study.

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Attitude and practice of medical students in Khartoum state toward advocacy as a core component of medical professionalism 2022
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Background and Objectives: Advocacy is a strategic, evidence-based process to promote human health by addressing social, economic, environmental and political determinants of health. Many medical organizations have declared advocacy as a core component of medical professionalism. The study aimed to determine the attitude and the practice of medical students in Khartoum state toward advocacy.

Methods: This study was a descriptive cross-sectional study at Khartoum State. Clustered sampling was used to select six universities, and stratified sampling was used to select an equal number of participants per batch. A simple random technique was used to determine study participants per university. We collected the data through a self-administered online questionnaire with six sections. The Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) 29 was used to analyze the data. We measured frequencies, percentages and univariate associations between demographics, attitude and practice scores, Kruskal Wallis H, Mann-Whitney U and Chi square tests to measure the associations between the different variables.

Results: We received a total of 473 responses. The median attitude score of health advocacy was 48.00, determinants of health advocacy were 35.00, advocacy inclusion in medical education was 22.00, and of practice was 2.00. Moreover, 42.9% of the participants agreed and 40.8% strongly agreed on including health policy in medical curriculum. Approximately 51% agreed and 52.4% strongly agreed that they should be engaged Meaningfully in health policy development. Only 28.3% agreed and 12.7% strongly agreed on considering health advocacy as a future line. The most common advocacy barrier among medical students was lack of Knowledge, with 267 (56.4%) responses.

Conclusions: Medical students need to be well-empowered to excel as an advocate from the early stages of their medical studies. Medical schools and health policymakers should promote more for the importance of advocacy among medical students more and engage them meaningfully in their advocacy actions.

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Exploring interventions to address unhealthy commodity industry influence on policy
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Background and Objective: Interventions are needed to prevent and mitigate unhealthy commodity industry (UCI) influence on policy, which poses a significant barrier to advancing effective policy. Whilst literature on interventions to address such influence is beginning to emerge, current conceptualisations may be incomplete as they fail to consider the wider systemic complexities surrounding UCI influence, such as industry adaptivity or its enabling factors. This study aims to apply a systems thinking lens to explore possible interventions that could help address UCI influence on policy. methodsA series of workshops were conducted between November 2021 and February 2022 with stakeholders from academia, industry monitoring groups, civil society, government, and intergovernmental organisations with expertise in UCI. Stakeholders identified and discussed possible interventions to effectively address UCI influence on policy. Workshop data were coded and analysed using NVivo.

Results: A total of fifty-two stakeholders participated in twenty-three online workshops. Preliminary results collated 43 groups of interventions that aim to decrease: direct access to public sector decisionmakers; confusion and doubt about policy decisions; industry's ability to prioritise their growth and profits; industry's ability to leverage legal and dispute settlement processes; and industry's ability to leverage policymaking, norms, rules, and laws in their favour. In addition, stakeholders suggested leadership, coordination and cooperation between stakeholders as key actions to achieve interventions. Conclusions: Workshops identified a disparate and heterogeneous range of interventions. The complexities surrounding UCIs influence suggest that interventions need to work in concurrently in different parts of the system; apply to broad policymaking processes, not just particular industries; strengthen intermediary actions (e.g., through school-based programs, school premises 4) need of nutrition training and education provided since early ages, at school setting. “To include nutrition and cooking contents in the curriculum of the Citizenship/ Civic Education subject in schools”. From this main policy-idea an implementation and evaluation plan was built as a theoretical exercise that potentially could be used in a real-life context and applied in Portugal. Conclusions: As the next generation of adults and decision makers, youth must be involved in shaping the current and future policies. As in Portugal Food and Nutrition Education in schools relies on voluntary guidelines and occasional school-based programs, the importance of integrating nutrition and food related contents in the school curriculum to promote healthier and sustained eating habits, as recognized and proposed by CC Youth, should be acknowledged and an opportunity to turn the youth-led policy-ideas into feasible and applicable action to effectively prevent obesity.

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Let’s Control Flu: the use of gamification in health decision-making for flu vaccination. Application to new countries
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Background and Objective: The “Let’s Control Flu” (LCF) is an interactive digital tool designed to simulate the impact of public health policies (PHP) on influenza vaccination coverage rates (VCR). It adopts a gamification approach to support decision-making processes on influenza vaccination by testing the relative effects of PHP in specific population segments and providing clues for the optimization of policy decision-making. It, therefore, helps to support the World Health Organization’s milestone of having 75% of European target populations vaccinated against influenza by 2030. The application to the pilot country and the project’s methodology were presented at the European Health Forum Gastein and World Health Summit conferences in 2022.
Methods: The LCF tool is the first quantitative research to apply Kassianos’ model, utilizing 13 of the originally proposed 42 PHP while maintaining the 5-pillar structure. The tool creates scenarios within a 10-year time horizon demonstrating what could be averted in seven pre-determined outputs (influenza infections, hospitalizations, flu-related GP visits, workdays/productivity loss, flu-related deaths, hospitalizations due to cardiovascular diseases, and deaths due to cardiovascular diseases) in five key-target groups: children, elderly, pregnant women, healthcare workers, and high-risk populations.
Results: The tool was successfully applied to Sweden (https://letscontrolflu.com) [1]. It is currently in expansion to regions in Italy and Germany, as well as to the Czech Republic, with the results of this phase being presented for the first time, if approved, at the 17th World Congress on Public Health.
Conclusions: Gamification is a useful approach to bridging the gap between science, policy-makers, and patient advocacy organizations, merging epidemiology and health policies in a single and democratic solution. Through digitalization, the LCF tool enables quicker and more secure decision-making in health policies and helps promote health education among populations, paving the way for a safer and healthier future for all (https://vimeo.com/user29422763/review/75158991/dff2edc410) [2].

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Food classification guidelines across Australia - concordance and implications of differences
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Background: Each Australian jurisdiction produces separate food and drink classification guidelines for different institutional settings (e.g., schools) to guide food service providers on what constitutes a nutritious offering. Australian food manufacturers, suppliers and retailers frequently report that it is challenging to align their product range with a multitude of different classification systems.
This study aimed to investigate the concordance between guidelines from all Australian jurisdictions across various settings, based on their application to a range of packaged food and drink products.
Methods: Products from top selling brands in Australian food service settings across 10 product categories (e.g., sweet snacks) were classified according to each of the 20 state and territory food classification guidelines applying to schools, workplaces, and healthcare settings (primarily ‘traffic light’ classification systems). Product nutrition information was retrieved from manufacturer, supplier, or retailer websites. The level of concordance between each combination of two guidelines using a traffic light basis classification system was determined by the proportion of products rated as ‘amber’ across both guidelines.
Results: 747 food and drink products were assessed. 88% products were classified at the same level of healthiness across all ‘traffic light’-based systems. Concordance in ‘amber’ food classifications ranged between 63% and 96% across guidelines for different jurisdictions. For school guidelines, ‘ice creams and frozen desserts’ had the highest concordance across guidelines (97%); ‘meat and seafood products’ had the lowest concordance (80%). Discrepancies mainly arose from differences in food categories included in guidelines, e.g., the ‘ready-to-eat meals’ category was absent from some guidelines.
Conclusions: There is a need for national coordination and greater evidence-based consistency in food classification guidelines across Australian jurisdictions. This will help ensure clarity for businesses on how to better support community health, including food manufacturer product development and reformulation, and food outlets offerings.

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Generating political priority for domestic alcohol policy reform: a framework to guide advocacy and research
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Background and Objective: Effective policies to reduce harm from alcohol include restricting its marketing and availability and increasing its price. However, political will to enact these policies is low in many jurisdictions. Advocacy and research at global, national and local levels are crucial to progress alcohol policy change. Yet, the challenges and levers for influencing political will remain poorly understood. We aimed to identify the key barriers and strategies to enhance political priority for domestic alcohol policy reform using a mixed method approach.
Methods: Data came from a scoping review and 37 key informant interviews. Thematic analysis was used to identify the key barriers and strategies to generate political priority for alcohol policy.
Results: 52 articles met the inclusion criteria. Study authors and interviewees described the drivers of political will as complex, interrelated and context-dependent. Nonetheless, several strategies were viewed as important for influencing alcohol policy. Key challenges included the lack of an internationally binding treaty to support domestic policymaking, industry actions (e.g. lobbying), limited capacity of alcohol policy advocates and limited civil society involvement. Key strategies included working towards an internationally binding treaty, similar to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, framing around the public health harms of alcohol consumption, network building and exposing industry tactics. Several promising strategies were unspecific to alcohol, e.g. combined action to tackle the involvement of unhealthy commodity industries in policymaking.
Discussion: The findings reveal a set of strategies that could assist advocates and researchers in influencing political will for alcohol policy reform. Two different types of strategies were identified: i) those targeting upstream policy changes to level the playing field between industry and alcohol policy advocates, and b) those seeking to enhance the effectiveness of advocates themselves.

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Immunisation: Time to consider new preventative solutions beyond vaccines
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Background and Objective: The pace of innovation is accelerating and new preventative technologies for infectious diseases are emerging to address unmet medical needs. Most imminent is the use of long-acting monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) to prevent Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) lower respiratory tract infection in infants during their first RSV season. Innovative products, such as prophylactic mAbs may challenge existing legislative and regulatory immunisation categorization schemes. Indeed, due to the lack of precedent mAbs for prevention of broad populations, uncertainty remains in the assessment of upcoming prophylactic RSV mAbs, which, in some countries, are categorized neither as a treatment nor as a vaccine, with associated consequences in terms of registration, recommendation, funding, and implementation.
Methods: These findings are based on views and insights gathered from 9 global experts (EU, Japan, China, UK) during an advisory board held in July 2022 to discuss RSV prevention strategies, completed by a desk research.
Results: Beneath the umbrella of immunization, active and passive immunization exist, which differ in mechanism of action but serve the same public health
purpose. As such, the legislative and regulatory categorization of preventative solutions should not be dictated by what the product is, in terms of technology or mechanism of action, but rather by what the product does, in terms of impact on healthcare systems and population. By terminology, prophylactic mAbs work as passive immunisation and should fall under the remit of National Immunisation Technical Advisory Groups or other relevant recommendation bodies for inclusion into National Immunisation Programs, to facilitate equitable access and maximize the public health impact through high uptake.

Conclusions: Current regulations, policy and legislative frameworks need to evolve to embrace innovative preventative technologies to allow their inclusion into routine immunization programs and recognize them as immunisation tools in our regulatory and access pathways.

**How is the EU implementing the tobacco products directive ban on characterising flavours in cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco?**

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Objectives: The European Union (EU) Tobacco Product Directive (TPD) prohibits the sale of boxed cigarettes and roll-your-own (RYO) tobacco products with characterising flavours (Directive 2014/40/EU, Article 7). The EUREST-FLAVOURS project’s goal is to provide the European Commission (EC) with scientific and technical expertise to assist in the methodology specifications on whether tobacco products impart a clearly noticeable flavor other than tobacco.

Methods: Regulatory implementation strategies for fully implementing Article 7 of the TPD include the entry into force of two Commission Implementing Acts, the formation of an Independent Advisory Panel, the formation of a Technical Group of Sensory and Chemical Assessors, and, finally, the establishment of uniform rules and Methodology to support whether or not a tobacco product has a characterising flavor the latter two processes facilitated by the EUREST-F.

Results: The methodology for determining whether a tobacco product has a distinguishing flavor other than tobacco that is “clearly noticeable” is based on a comparison of sensory profiles of test products through descriptive profiling and rank rating and that of reference products, and is supplemented, as needed, by a chemical assessment of the product composition properties. In 2023 a similar methodological approach will be applied by EUREST-FLAVOURS to support the regulatory decisions for Heated Tobacco Products.

Conclusions: The EU TPD Article 7 is among very few policies regulating tobacco product flavours globally to have banned characterising flavours. An understanding of the policy implementation strategies and methodology for determining whether a product possesses a characterising flavour has significant public health policy implications in the EU and beyond.

**Impact of advocacy towards integrating nursing into National Surgical Obstetric Anesthesia Policy in LMICS: Nigeria perception**

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The Lancet Commission (2015) revealed that 5 billion people and 1.7 billion children below the age of 15 years worldwide do not have access to safe, affordable surgical obstetric, trauma, and anesthesia services when needed, a major public challenge. Most of these people and children live in Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) as such there was the lunch of the National Surgical Obstetric Anesthesia Plan aimed at promoting and supporting quality, safe and timely surgical healthcare strengthening in LMICs. However, all the countries that have the plan either at the planning or implementation stage do not have nursing integrated into the nomenclature except for Nigeria.

Methods: The Nigerian National Surgical Obstetric Anesthesia and Nursing (N2OANP) plan (2019 - 2023) included nursing from the inception at all levels of the policy in the spirit of leaving no one behind.

Results: Nigerias surgical plan included nursing and children’s surgery: the two key elements that have been neglected in the LMICs national surgical plan, making Nigeria the first and the only country that integrated nursing into their surgical plan driven by the power of consistent and well-structured advocacy. The pilot implementation started in 2020, supported by a Non-Governmental Organization driving the essence of galvanizing synergy for public health interest. Now, Nurses have been trained in safe operative care, and research and are also involved in the electronic registry for orofacial cleft.

Conclusions: Advocacy is the actual process of supporting a cause. It is the rub of healthcare system transformation. which seems to be neglected in the clinical space but serves as a critical and effective tool to create change. To achieve the goal of prioritization of nursing and children’s surgical care, Advocacy is a core driver and key element that can bear a change in the surgical ecosystem.

**Evaluation of the Philippine National Unified Health Research Agenda 2017-2022**

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Background: The 58th world health assembly in 2004 and the 2008 Bamaka call to action emphasized the use of evidence as an essential priority to achieve health equity. The attainment of high-quality research begins with a strong national health research system that generates, disseminates, and uses evidence. Research agendas have been shown to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of research investments, strengthen health research systems, and harmonize research priorities across regions and stakeholders. Despite recognition of research agendas as an important tool for health improvement and resource optimization, most of these do not include an evaluation plan. First published in 2006, the Philippine national unified health research agenda (NUHRA) is intended to guide national health research activity, generate research support, and promote the translation of research into practice. The NUHRA 2017-2022 was informed by international, national, and regional research priorities. This evaluation aimed to provide data for its implementers for decision-making, implementation improvement, and subsequent research agenda formulation.

Methods: The evaluation applied a mixed method approach with a triangulation convergence model. An evaluation plan was developed based on a literature review of global research agenda evaluation literature and policy review of NUHRA implementation. Secondary quantitative data collection focused on research output metrics from all regions of the Philippines. Primary data was collected through 40 key informant interviews of national and regional health research council members, NUHRA implementers, and researchers. Data will be analyzed through descriptive and thematic analysis using an inductive approach. Results and Discussion: This project evaluated the NUHRA 2017-2022 using secondary data from regions and interviews with research stakeholders across regions and members/nonmembers of research consortiums. The findings emphasize the importance of mobilizing resources for research, a robust monitoring system to maintain relevance of research priorities, and improving the relationship between researchers and policymakers to facilitate evidence-based decision making.

**Rewriting/Re-Righting first nations, métis, and inuit public health research in Canada: a commentary of the public health agency of Canada’s maternity experiences survey**

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The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) population health research frameworks rely on aggregated statistics, which perpetuates generalized stigma and fails to address differences and disparities within racial/ethnic groups. In particular, Indigenous peoples in Canada disproportionately experience poorer health outcomes in comparison to the general population, with health disparities such as cardiovascular disease, substance abuse, mental health, and reduced life expectancy being attributed to the lasting effects of colonialism. In addition to young and growing Indigenous demographics, there is a need to address Indigenous maternal-child health disparities. In 2009, the PHAC released the Canadian Maternity Experiences Survey to provide evidence-based recommendations for improvements in maternity care, and maternal and infant health. In alignment with Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s Calls to Action, proposed efforts to focus on indicators such as infant mortality, maternal health, mental health, and availability of appropriate health services are essential. Moving forward, perinatal health research should thus consider engaging directly with Indigenous communities and other stakeholders such as birth partners, Elders, and health care workers to develop a more robust understanding of the current state of Indigenous health. The presentation analyzes PHAC’s models for public health engagement to identify gaps in both understanding and creating effective
strategies to improve the overall health outcomes in Indigenous communities. The incorporation of Indigenous epistemologies and ontologies recognizes that Indigenous peoples have the knowledge best suited to address the concerns of their communities and is therefore integral in producing research that is culturally relevant and representative of their needs. Although the credibility of Indigenous methodologies are continuously scrutinized against Western methodological standards, the presentation challenges frameworks rooted within quantitative, epidemiological, and economic research methods that fail to address health disparities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in Canada.

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**Birth and death registration: qualitative exploration of barriers and gender differences in selected locations in Bangladesh**

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Background and Objective: For effective resource allocation and planning and implementation of public health strategies, registration of births and deaths is important. Despite Bangladesh having laws mandating birth and death registration, in practice, women and girls are often excluded from their births and deaths being registered. The current research explores the barriers to births and death registration in Bangladesh and the contributing factors that lead to lower registration among women.

Methods: This qualitative study was conducted in selected urban and rural locations covering both low and high sex disparities in births and deaths (Dhaka, Dhaka North City Corporation, Thakurgaon, Gaibandha, Satkhira, Kutubdia and Sunamganj) between October and November of 2022. Total 33 Key informant interviews with implementers and 13 FGDs with male and female adult populations were held. The data was analysed using the content analysis method, and patterns and themes were identified.

Results: Poor awareness, perceivedunnecessity, complex, tedious administrative approval process, accumulated financial burden, social and religious norms and practices, and poor technological and human resources’ support delay and discourage both birth and death registrations. Child marriage causes lower birth registrations among women. Men being socially and legally expected initiator demotivates and leads to lower death registrations among women.

Conclusion: Barriers contributed by both implementers and beneficiaries must be addressed to improve birth and death registration in Bangladesh, particularly among women. More awareness about death registrations needs to be made.

Interventions and policies need to be gender sensitive and strengthened to increase the number of registrations, especially death.

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**Evaluating a peer-led intervention to support clients to vacate warrants following release from prison: a case study from British Columbia, Canada**

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Background and Objective: The process of vacating warrants can be difficult to navigate. Having a warrant affects well-being by limiting access to housing, eligibility for income assistance, and engagement in treatment and recovery programs, overall producing adverse health outcomes; therefore, support for navigating the warrant resolution process is needed. This study outlines a peer-led warrant program that supports clients to vacate their warrants. The program also supports clients to connect with social services such as legal aid, income assistance, safe supply, treatment, food and housing in order to meet their survival needs and improve health outcomes.

Methods: Surveys were conducted at two time points (intake and follow-up) to monitor progress and determine warrant impact and health outcomes of people seeking to vacate warrants. Two Peer Mentor staff were trained in the specifics of vacating active warrants. Unlocking the Gates Services Society (UTGSS) also established a relationship with a municipal organization providing social services, to promote their services in the community.

Results: The UTGSS warrant program has successfully provided warrant resolution for 77 people, exceeding their target of 50 clients. Of the 77 clients with the assistance of UTGSS, 41 connected with a lawyer, 22 accessed treatment, and 17 found safe temporary housing upon warrant resolution, thus meeting their basic needs and improving health outcomes.

Conclusions: Peer-led interventions can play a critical role in supporting clients to navigate the criminal legal system, including the process of vacating warrants. The positive reception of this peer-led warrant program has led to increasing demands to provide this warrant program to the surrounding communities.

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**Guiding principles of a peer-led intervention to support the transition to community among people released from prison in British Columbia, Canada**

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Background: People who are released from prison face significant challenges in their transition back into community. Unlocking the Gates Services Society (UTGSS) is a peer-led organization comprised of people with shared lived experience that supports this population by connecting them with health and social services in British Columbia, Canada. The objective of this study was to identify the guiding principles of UTGSS program in their peer-to-peer work with people released from prisons.

Methods: Focus groups (N=2 groups; 11 participants) and one-on-one interviews (N=3) were conducted with UTGSS staff. Focus groups and interviews were audio recorded and transcribed. Thematic analysis was conducted with an iterative approach, moving between data collection, analysis, and discussion with participants to identify patterns across the transcripts.

Results: Four themes were identified in relation to the guiding principles of UTGSS staff in their peer-to-peer work: 1) Offering hope; 2) Meeting clients where they are; 3) Building respectful relationships; 4) Providing consistent support.

Conclusions: The identified UTGSS peer-to-peer program themes enable staff with shared lived experiences to develop rapport with clients via robust and proven guidelines, thereby creating opportunities for connections to health and social services and overall improving the transition of recently released people back into community. The guiding principles reported in this study may serve as a model for engagement with people released from prison in other peer-led programs seeking to support this population in their transition to community post-release.

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**The health halo effect of ‘better for you’ alcohol products on women**

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Background and Objective: Alcohol is a significant public health problem, with the alcohol industry increasingly targeting women with a range of sophisticated marketing strategies. This has included a range of ‘better for you’ products, including low calorie/sugar and zero alcohol products. While research suggests that these products may have particular appeal for women, there has been limited systematic investigation into women’s attitudes towards, and reasons for, consuming these products, and whether women perceive that these products are appealing for women.

Methods: An online panel survey was conducted with 497 Australian women aged 18 and over who had consumed alcohol in the past year. Participants were asked about their own consumption of low calorie/low sugar or zero alcohol products and were asked questions to whether they thought these products would particularly appeal to women and the reasons for this. Reflective thematic analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data.

Results: Women perceived low calorie/sugar and zero alcohol products as an appealing option for women who were health conscious or worried about their weight. These products were identified as having health benefits and described as tools to assist with weight loss or to “stay skinny”. Some participants recognised that zero alcohol products gave the illusion that they were healthier since they
did not contain alcohol. Participants thought these would increase the number of drinks that a woman might consume in the one session because women could drink without worrying about calories or weight gain. Conclusion: 'Better for you' alcohol products were perceived as being for women who were health and weight conscious. Marketing for these products promotes an illusion of healthiness which does not consider the health impact of the alcohol itself. Control of alcohol marketing should be expanded to limit the use of health and nutrient claims.

Strategies to engage young people in climate decision-making: Perspectives from young Australians
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Background and Objective: Public health and health promotion communities globally are calling for young people to participate in decision-making that impacts their futures, particularly in relation to the climate crisis. Young people understand how political and commercial determinants influence climate action, and can provide recommendations for systemic and policy-based changes to enforce stronger climate responses. There is a need for strategies to strengthen young people’s engagement in climate discussions and decision-making, however there is little research to guide the development of this engagement.

Methods: Photo-Elicitation Interviewing was conducted with n=28 young Australians (aged 12-16 years) to explore young peoples perspectives of current influences on climate action, their ability to influence climate action, and suggestions for increasing their influence. Interview data were analysed using a reflexive approach to thematic analysis. Participant images were analysed for content and ascribed meanings.

Results: Participants expressed the need for young people to have increased influence over responses to the climate crisis, particularly those by decision-makers. Participants highlighted the importance of developing interesting and practical advocacy engagement initiatives that balance information about the realities of the climate crisis with hope, and follow up with strategies to create action. They also described strategies and mechanisms to increase young peoples influence. This included being involved in research, collaborating with youth organisations, providing feedback to decision-makers, and higher level involvement such as engaging in parliamentary sittings. Finally, participants noted that due to their age, young people were reliant on "adults" and those with power to facilitate this engagement.

Conclusion: Young people are intelligent and compassionate, and recognise the importance of urging decision-makers to enact climate responses that prioritise health and wellbeing. Public health and health promotion must collaborate with young people to champion their voices, and develop strategies and mechanisms to embed their perspectives into climate discussions and decision-making.

Perceptions and experiences of women about their help seeking behavior for domestic violence in Chitral, Pakistan
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Domestic violence against women (DV) is a widely prevalent public health issue that affects all social classes but most significantly low socioeconomic strata in the world. WHO 2013 reports, the prevalence of DV is 30% in the world, 37.7% in South East Asia, and 30-55% in Pakistan. Electronic media reported a 67% prevalence of DV against women in the remote district of Chitral, Pakistan [24]. Help-seeking in DV has important relations with effective handling; preventing and eradicating the issue because it enhances women autonomy, increases access to support services and visibility of the issue.

The qualitative exploratory case study design was used taking DV survivors as the unit of analysis. Through purposive sampling, women were selected from the data registry of the legal and humanitarian institutions. The non-help seekers were identified through social networks by snowball sampling. Data were analyzed through thematic and content analysis by manual coding and through Nvivo software.

This was the first study of its kind in the context of Chitral that has explored that contextual dynamics are the influence of joint family, normacy of DV after marriage, transmission of social norms, gender inequalities, drug addiction, and lack of awareness about womens right. reason of not help-seeking Stigmatization, female powerlessness, dependency on others, fear of worsening the situation, fear of losing children custody and safeguarding family honor and hassles of formal procedures. The parental family found to be most trusted, accessible and frequently sought informal support system followed by community-based organizations like Jirga and arbitration board.

Based on the findings of the study we recommend the relevant organizations integrate DV screening, management, and referral facilities in the existing structure of their service provision. This has implications for the local administrators and personal to strengthen services.

A joint action task to assess and strengthening of IHR core capacities among ten countries in Europe
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Background and Objective: The objective of the Joint Action task was to Strengthening IHR Core Capacities in 10 focus countries over a 3-year project period.

Methods: The task commenced with a strengths and gaps baseline analysis among 10 countries. Data from were derived from IHR core capacities as reported in the WHO-IHR State Party Annual Reports (SPAR), Joint External Evaluations and a summary of reporting among EU Member States. These were complemented with structured interviews with representatives from each country. Two follow-up interviews and an analysis of subsequent country SPAR reports occurred. The findings from the baseline analysis of preparedness gaps determined four core capacities which merited additional IHR strengthening activities: Biosafety and Biosecurity, Chemicals, Antimicrobial Resistance and Risk Communication. This analysis was presented to the members to finalise the focus of the IHR areas for further work in order to improve public health preparedness. The first of three workshops with the themes took place in January 2020. A second workshop with
a focus on only Risk Communication took place after a second interviews. A third
and final interview took place to decide the focus for the final workshop which
analysed the core capacities strengthened over the joint action.
Results: The core capacities that improved over the joint action included surveillance,
biostatistics and biosecurity including lab capacity and risk communication. The
underlying factors to strengthen these core capacity included additional financing,
national political will, streamlining training and acquisition of additional qualified human
resources. By bringing together representatives from different countries to
share examples of best practice knowledge was transferred and communication
channels opened for further collaboration.
Conclusion: The rigorous selection process ensured that the project focused on
relevant gaps and through workshops strengthened important core preparedness
capacities core capacities forward coincided with responding to the covid-19
pandemic in the 10 countries.

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Implementation research in public health programs: experience from Anemia Mukt Bharat in India

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Background and objectives: Anemia control program in India have seen mixed experiences from initial progress to later stagnation of effect on anemia control. Poor program implementation, and lack of research to identify solutions for these implementation bottlenecks being key reasons for stagnation. Anemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) was launched in 2018 to intensify, strengthen, and accelerate efforts to reduce anemia burden in India. Present abstract outline various implementation research agenda identified in first-four years of launch of AMB.

Methods: AMB strategy embarks service delivery through 6x6x6 strategy. Progress of AMB had led to identification of bottlenecks at various levels through stakeholder meetings/high-level expert-meetings/real-time problem faced during implementation of the program. Low coverage/consumption of IFA among beneficiaries, difficulties in procurement of point-of-care devices for haemoglobin estimation, and lack of effective strategies for control of non-nutritional causes of anemia were few known implementation challenges. Various issues identified at different levels from AMB program were utilized as implementation research exercises to further improve its effectiveness.

Results: The various implementation researches agendas identified were proof of concept for 6x6x6 strategy, effectiveness of food fortification (rice, salt, and wheat flour), and feasibility of food fortification through multiple food vehicles. Multimicronutrient deficiency as adjunct cause of anemia also necessitates research on effectiveness multi-micronutrient supplements in tackling anemia. Ferrous carboxy maltose as one-shot therapy for anemia in pregnancy was also explored. Other areas to further explore under implementation research are supervised supplementary feeding programme-ready-to-use-therapeutic food, carboxy maltose as one-shot therapy for anemia in pregnancy was also explored.

Conclusion: This study reflects the policy implications of MDGs and SDGs and their relevance parameters to the development of India. It also focuses on strengthening institutional capacities to deliver public policies that ultimately promote welfare of the people.

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The agenda of civil society organizations in global health: weaving networks of social engagement and participation

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Background: The study highlights the performance of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the context of global health by monitoring their public manifestations in the Observatory of Global Health and Health Diplomacy of the Center for International Relations and Health at Fiocruz - Brazil (CRIS/Fiocruz), in 2022.

Methods: With a qualitative, analytical, and reflexive approach, it discusses the data obtained in the monitoring of 50 CSOs, through visits to their official websites and social networks, systematized in bi-weekly publications in 2022 that monitored the implementation of global agenda policies like MDGs and SDGs and the dispute between conceptions of health and human rights. The methodology of studying the CSOs in the context of global health was based on the study of the data obtained through content analysis technique, organized by grouping the CSOs into two analytical groups and categories: the public interest CSOs and the private interest CSOs. The study also explores the data obtained through visits to the official websites and social networks, systematized in bi-weekly publications in 2022 that monitored the implementation of global agenda policies like MDGs and SDGs with the aim of understanding the CSOs' performance in the context of global health.

Results: CSOs work for human rights, peace, equity, economic and environmental sustainability, and global responses based on cooperation and solidarity. Public interest CSOs focus on exposing health inequities and global inaction and call for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including strengthening health systems and intersectoral collaboration. On the other hand, the private interest CSOs highlight their initiatives to financially support research and public health programs in low-income countries, prioritizing actions related to artificial intelligence, digital technologies and to stand up to the neglected tropical diseases.

Conclusion: This work explores the relevance of the institutional factors that influence the CSOs' performance in the context of global health and their role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The work also highlights the importance of understanding the CSOs' performance in the context of global health and their role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The work also highlights the importance of understanding the CSOs' performance in the context of global health and their role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The work also highlights the importance of understanding the CSOs' performance in the context of global health and their role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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Global Rise of India: Evidence from Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals

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Background: India is recognized as the world’s largest democracy and second
most populous country in the globe. In recent times, India has become the
centre of attention for its development in the field of science, technology and in
medicines specifically in developing indigenous coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
vaccines. The World Health Organization has appreciated India's strategy for
coronavirus disease (COVID-19) management. Along with this, diplomatic engagements with other
global leaders and government’s commitment: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, to reduce inequality through social welfare policies, to provide good health and well-being, global partnership for development and attempt to restore global peace, justice and setting up strong institutions for the welfare of citizens indicate remarkable achievements and global rise of incredible India in the 21st century.

Objectives: The present study attempts to evaluate the significant development in
the field of public health that has accelerated India's position globally through
the implementation of global agenda policies like MDGs and SDGs since 2000.

Methods: This study is based on critical analysis of secondary sources data
available and accessible in the form of official documents and reports published
by the Government of India as well as by national and international institutions/organizations. It uses both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Results: The findings of the study reveal that various interventions made by India
paved the way towards achieving the targets of global goals. It also focuses on
strengthening institutional capacities to deliver public policies that ultimately
promote welfare of the people.

Conclusion: This study reflects the policy implications of MDGs and SDGs and
also helps the policy makers to understand various nuances of legislating, various
innovative policies for welfare of people in a democratic country which enhances
India’s position as a global leader in the contemporary world order.

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Effects of rate of use of apheresis drinks on some health parameters of commercial bus drivers in Ife-Central local

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government and inadequacy of information on the packs of many sampled aphrodisiac drinks
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Background and objectives: The influx of herbal drinks acclaimed to have aphrodisiac activities in Nigeria is rising daily but there is dearth of scientific information on the beneficial and adverse effects of these drinks in their consumers. This study examined the use and effects of aphrodisiac drinks on some human health parameters among commercial bus drivers in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.
Methods: Consumption rate of aphrodisiac drinks by the commercial bus drivers in Ile-Ife, Nigeria is high and the rate has significant effects on the drivers’ pressure (BP) and random blood sugar (RBS) were measured through direct observation. Fifty samples of aphrodisiac drinks were purchased from a source in the open market.
Results: From the data collected, 87.5% have used aphrodisiac drinks before (treatment group) while 12.5% have not used it before (control group). 44% use these drinks every day, 26.9% use every other day, 21.1% use occasionally, 4.0% use once a week, 1.7% use on weekend while 2.3% use the drinks rarely. The rate of consumption of the aphrodisiac drinks in simple mean scores (14.14) was above the average (high). Rate of use had no significant effect on the drivers’ BMI (t = -1.97, p > 0.05) but had significant effects on BP (t = 3.62, p < 0.05) and on RBS (t = 7.631, p < 0.05) respectively. The constituens of 30% of the sampled drinks were not written on the pack, while 80% do not have expiry dates. Drinks with percentage alcohol between 30% v/v and 42% v/v of alcohol amounts to 54%.
Conclusions: Consumption rate of aphrodisiac drinks by the commercial bus drivers in Ile-Ife, Nigeria is high and the rate has significant effects on the drivers’ BP and RBS. The information on the packages of most of the sampled drinks are inadequate.
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Advancing rare disease policy in Latin America: a call to action
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People living with a rare disease are amongst the most vulnerable groups in society. They have been historically marginalized and systematically stigmatized. It is estimated that 300 million people worldwide live with a rare disease. Despite that, many countries today, especially in Latin America, still lack consideration of rare diseases in public policies and national laws. Based on interviews with patient advocacy groups in Latin America, we aim to provide recommendations for lawmakers and policymakers in Brazil, Peru, and Colombia on how to improve public policies and national legislation for persons living with rare diseases in these three countries.
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Benchmarking local government policies for creating healthy, equitable and environmentally sustainable food systems
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Background and Objective: A transformation to healthy, equitable and environmentally sustainable food systems is required as part of efforts to improve human and planetary health. Local governments in Australia vary widely in the extent to which they are addressing this issue, with a lack of comprehensive and cohesive action. This study aimed to develop and apply a tool for local governments to benchmark their policies for creating healthy, environmentally sustainable and equitable food systems against global and local best practice.
Methods: The Local Food Environment Policy Index (Local Food-EPI) tool and application processes were developed in collaboration with local government policy makers. We used existing accountability tools, refined through an extensive literature review and detailed input from an international and local expert advisory panel. In 2022, the tool was piloted in one Victorian local government to test its feasibility, usability, reliability, and the perceived value of the tool from a local government perspective. In 2023, the tool will be applied in 10 Victorian local governments, informing refinement of the tool for broader uptake. The tool consists of 61 indicator statements across 25 policy areas spread across 10 food policy domains. Pilot implementation of the tool identified the assessment process as reliable, feasible and helpful in guiding policy development at the local government level. Local government stakeholders perceived the tool and processes as beneficial in: building knowledge and staff capacity in this area; developing networks; assessing local strengths and weaknesses; and advocating for change.
Conclusions: The Local Food-EPI tool is a comprehensive method to assist local governments in benchmarking their actions to improve food systems, and prioritising areas for action. Further assessment of local governments using the tool will identify and share knowledge of best practice, monitor policy progress, build capacity and collaborations, and strengthen efforts to increase accountability for change.
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Unhelmeted riding, drunk riding, and unlicensed riding among motorcyclists: a population study in Taiwan during 2011–2016
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Prior studies have explored the individual effect of drunk riding on a variety of risky riding behaviours, whereas the effects of unhelmeted riding or unlicensed riding and their association with running-off-road (ROR) crashes have been rarely examined. This study investigated the relationship among drunk riding, unhelmeted riding, unlicensed riding, and ROR crashes. By analysing data from the National Taiwan Traffic Crash Dataset from 2011 to 2016, this study focused on motorcycle crashes involving drunk riding, unhelmeted riding, unlicensed riding, and ROR crashes. The multiple logistic regression models were estimated to calculate the adjusted odds ratio (AOR). The model Results revealed that unhelmeted riding increased the risk of drunk riding and unlicensed riding by 138% (AOR = 2.38; 95% confidence interval = 2.34–2.42) and 47% (AOR = 1.47; CI = 1.45–1.49), respectively. The risk of unhelmeted riding increased with increasing BACs, and riders with the minimum BAC (0.031%–0.05%) had nearly 5 times (AOR = 4.99; CI = 4.74–5.26) higher odds of unlicensed riding compared with those of riders with a negative BAC. Unhelmeted riding, drunk riding, and unlicensed riding were associated with 1.21 times (AOR = 1.21; CI = 1.13–1.30), 2.38 times (AOR = 2.38; CI = 2.20–2.57), and 1.13 times (AOR = 1.13; CI = 1.06–1.21) higher odds of ROR crashes, respectively. Riding without a helmet may induce drunk riding and unlicensed riding. The three risky riding behaviours (i.e., unhelmeted riding, drunk riding, and unlicensed riding) significantly contributed to ROR crashes. The risk of unhelmeted riding and ROR crashes linearly increased with BACs.
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Blood donation practices during COVID-19 pandemic among students of the College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Faisal University
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Background and Objectives: A steady supply of blood should be made available at any time to meet the emergency need for transfusion which is a life-saving intervention. It is essential to determine if the fear of COVID-19 has negatively affected the willingness of individuals to donate blood. This analytical cross-sectional study compared the proportions of students donating blood before and during the COVID-19 pandemic and determined the factors that affected their willingness to donate.
Methods: A total of 187 students were invited to respond to a 14-item research-developed online questionnaire. Estimation of proportions, z-test and logistic regression were performed using Stata MP version 14.
Results: The estimated proportion of students who donated blood before the pandemic was 9.62% (95% CI: 6.12, 14.81) while the proportion of students who donated blood during pandemic was 3.74% (95% CI: 1.78, 7.69). The said proportions were statistically significantly different (z statistic = 2.27, p value = 0.0114). The estimated proportion of students who had the willingness to donate blood in the next three months was 39.04% (95% CI: 32.25, 46.28). Those who had the fear of getting infected with COVID-19, those who thought that there would be no personal benefit to be gained, and those who were unaware of the locations of the blood donation facilities were 64%, 82%, and 36% less likely to donate blood in the next three months.
Conclusions: The proportion of blood donation among students significantly declined during the pandemic. Various factors identified to prevent one from
Public acceptance of default nudges to promote healthy and sustainable food choices

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Background: Default nudges constitute an increasingly relevant policy arena for promoting healthy and sustainable food choices while preserving individual freedom of choice. However, default nudge effectiveness and acceptance have been identified as trade-offs. This study examines public acceptance, and its drivers, of five nudges aimed at shifting food choices, as well as a design variation of each nudge anticipated to increase acceptance. Selected nudges were adapted from studies and/or policies with demonstrated precedent of effectiveness.

Methods: Participants of an online survey rated acceptance of ten nudge scenarios (five original, five variations) - (1) eat less meat; (2) eat less meat; (3) climate-friendly groceries; (4) low-energy side dishes; and (5) donation for regional dairy products. Participants then reported on three drivers for each nudge and variation: (1) perceived intrusiveness on individual freedom of choice; (2) perceived effectiveness; and (3) own engagement in the targeted behavior.

Variables were measured using 7-point Likert scales. The effects of design changes on acceptance were examined via significant differences in median changes on acceptance were examined via significant differences in median

Conclusions: The results highlight opportunities for choice architects to achieve "sweet spots" in designing default nudges that balance effectiveness and freedom of choice. However, default nudge effectiveness and acceptance have been identified as trade-offs. This study examines public acceptance, and its drivers, of five nudges aimed at shifting food choices, as well as a design variation of each nudge anticipated to increase acceptance. Selected nudges were adapted from studies and/or policies with demonstrated precedent of effectiveness.

Results: Design variations increased the acceptance of three of the five nudges: (2) eat less meat (+24.5% full acceptance); (3) climate-friendly groceries (+9.0%); (4) low-energy side dishes (+10.5%). Perceived intrusiveness emerged as the most influential driver of acceptance, followed by perceived effectiveness. Own behavior and socio-demographics held relatively little effect on acceptance.

Conclusions: The results highlight opportunities for choice architects to achieve "sweet spots" in designing default nudges that balance effectiveness and freedom of choice, principally by mitigating the costliness of opting out and improving nudge transparency. The protection of individual freedom of choice and, in most cases, effectiveness, emerge as key aspects for choice architects to emphasize in default nudge communication to increase acceptance.

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Dokha use-prevalence, predictors and the perception of youth residing in the UAE
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Background and Objectives: The study determined the prevalence, predictors, and perception of youth residing in the UAE towards Dokha use. Materials and Methods: Cross-sectional study was conducted among nurses working in a tertiary care centre in Ajman, UAE. A self-administered online questionnaire was used. Results: The present study included 552 youth. Among the total, 310 were below the age of 20 years and 169 were \textgeq 20 years. 300 were non-Arabs and 179 were Arabs. Among the total, 25 (4.5\%) were dokha smokers, 452 (82.2\%) with no habits and 73 (13.2\%) with other types of tobacco habits. This study observed an association between Dokha use and, gender, age and nationality \textlt P<0.05. Among the males, the prevalence was 12 (13\%) and 12 (3.2\%) were Dokha users among females. Concerning to age group, 3.5\% and 8.3\%, respectively, for ages \textlt 20 years and \textgeq 20 years. Prevalence among non-Arab nationals was 6 (2\%) and 19 (10.6\%) among Arabs nationals. To determine the degree of association, simple and multiple logistic regression were used. The crude OR observed was statistically significant; hence all the variables were included in the multiple logistic regression. The adjusted OR was 2.5 for age, 5.3 for nationality and 1.8 for gender. All the AOR observed was statistically significant \textlt P<0.05. The reasons why they started the habits were asked among the users. 13 (52\%) each said recreation, peer pressure and feeling good, 17 (68\%) each said relief from university problems, for fun, to control mood, experimentation, emotional distress and social gathering. 13 (52\%) each said they had no fear of addiction and parental smoking. 7 (28\%) each said low self-esteem and to overcome low confidence; 22 (88\%) because of anxiety and stress; 15 (60\%) said availability. Conclusions: The prevalence of dokha use was 4.5\%. The predicats were gender, nationality, and age.

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Global challenges in implementing the international health regulations: a scoping review
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Background and Objective: The International Health Regulations (IHR) govern how 196 countries and the World Health Organization (WHO) collectively address the global spread of disease while avoiding unnecessary tampering with international travel and commercial trade. A total of four public health emergencies of international concern have been declared since its last amendment, with the COVID-19 pandemic demanding a special degree of health diplomacy. The purpose of this scoping review was to identify and compile literature reporting the main challenges associated with implementing the regulations, outlining key areas for revision.

Methods: A scoping review was conducted following the methodological framework developed by Arksey and O’Malley. PubMed was the only database used, plus backwards citation chaining. Data selection and analysis were performed by all five researchers using pretest forms. To complement the descriptive analysis of each publication, the researchers performed a qualitative thematic analysis of the identified challenges.

Results: From 128 articles screened, 52 met the inclusion criteria, and 135 challenges were identified. The thematic analysis revealed ten categories of challenges, listed in decreasing order of frequency: (i) requirement of financial and technical resources, (ii) lack of enforcement and accountability mechanisms, (iii) need for rules clarification, (iv) deterrents to reporting, (v) inadequate governance, (vi) insufficient cooperation between countries, (vii) sovereignty issues, (viii) scarcity of guidance and technical support from WHO, (ix) lack of inclusion of roles for relevant non-state actors, and (x) conflicts and emergencies.

Conclusion: The debate over updating the IHR is already ongoing, and it is expected to continue as countries continue to submit their proposals to the Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005). Studies like this scoping review provide the necessary evidence and framework for this discussion, confirming that a revision of the IHR is highly necessary to safeguard global health.

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Therapeutic pluralism policies in latin america: advances, gaps, and opportunities towards inclusive, people-centered health care systems
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Purpose: The World Health Organization (WHO) encourages member states to develop national policies that advance the integration of Traditional and Complementary Medicine (T&CM) in national healthcare systems to harness their potential contribution to health, wellness, and people-centered health care. Yet, little is known about the characteristics and implementation of existing T&CM policies. No global guidelines exist for assisting countries in structuring and developing such policies.

Methods: A qualitative research design was used to conduct a landscape analysis characterizing existing therapeutic pluralism policies in Latin American countries through a comprehensive literature review, a policy-focused qualitative content analysis, key informant interviews, and a case study analyzing the formulation process of a landmark policy (Brazil's National Policy for Integrative and Complementary Health Practices -PNPCS). A technical cooperation tool to guide T&CM policy development and update for Latin American countries was proposed based on the study’s findings, and refined through face validation and an expert consensus method (Delphi process). Data categorization and analysis were performed in MS Excel and NVivo, using deductive and inductive coding.

Results: A total of 74 T&CM policy documents from 16 Latin American countries were identified. Policies were enacted through various legal/administrative mechanisms including: constitutional provisions, national laws, national policies, national healthcare models, national guidelines, specific and supportive regulation. A typology of Latin American policy approaches identified policies as: health services-centered, model of care-based, participatory, and indigenous people-focused. The selection of T&CM practices for policy inclusion varies across countries. The proposed technical cooperation tool for T&CM policy development incorporated 17 key policy elements and was structured based on the policy cycle.

Conclusion: With a few exceptions, policy implementation in Latin America seems to be a real political challenge, often reducing policies to cultural and political symbols. Continued research is needed on assessing the various stages of the T&CM policy process.

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PHIRI Rapid Exchange Forum (REF): a key tool for cross-country exchange in times of crisis and beyond
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Purpose: To develop national policies that advance the integration of Traditional and Complementary Medicine (T&CM) in national healthcare systems to harness their potential contribution to health, wellness, and people-centered health care. Yet, little is known about the characteristics and implementation of existing T&CM policies. No global guidelines exist for assisting countries in structuring and developing such policies.

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Since its start, the COVID-19 pandemic demanded a quick exchange between European experts and institutions supporting national governments in the crisis response to provide evidence-based information. However, there was no such regular cross-country forum established in the field of population health causing fragmented responses to the covid-19 crisis. Thus, European population health experts from public health institutes, ministries of health, universities or governmental agencies started in April 2020 to meet regularly online to foster cross-country exchange. In these meetings, partners could approach each other for questions and share views in a trusted environment regarding the management of the pandemic in their own country and learn from other participants’ experiences. The European Commission recognized this achievement and supported this exchange as part of PHIRI - The Population Health Information Research Infrastructure (WWW.PHIRI.EU), allowing a quick exchange of data, indicators, good practices and experiences in the COVID-19 crisis response in an efficient manner. By 5/12/2022, 45 so-called Rapid Exchange Fora (REF) have taken place, involving project partners, national advisors to ministers/heades of agency, representatives of expert networks (e.g. Healthy Cloud), EU services (ECDH, JRC) and different health stakeholders (e.g. ELIXIR, OECD). The bi-weekly one-hour online meetings cover in a moderated, structured format pre-agreed topics in the field of population health that are proposed by the participating countries. Such topics include, but are not limited to, discussion on suitable Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPI) and their application, child vaccination strategies, testing regimes, digitalization of death certificates or treatment options for Long COVID patient. In average, 25 delegates from different European countries attend each exchange. Responses by the countries (backed up by national reports, and guidelines that are briefly presented in the meetings)
Developing comprehensive public health responses to gambling harm prevention: research, policy and practice
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Background: Gambling has quickly emerged as a new global public health threat. While comprehensive public health approaches have been developed in relation to other harmful industries such as tobacco and alcohol, gambling is still a relatively new area of research, policy and practice in public health. Most research to date has focused on individual and socio-cultural determinants of gambling harm, with little focus on commercial and political determinants. This is problematic, given that new technologies have meant that the gambling industry is able to rapidly develop and promote a range of highly addictive novel products across the globe, including in countries with inadequate regulatory structures to protect populations from harm. This also includes the lack of robust public health mechanisms to protect research, policy and practice from vested interests.

Aim: In this interactive, multimedia workshop, participants will learn from leading public health gambling researchers from the United Kingdom and Australia, with global expertise, about the development and implementation of comprehensive public health approaches to gambling harm prevention. The workshop will assume no prior knowledge in gambling. The aim of the workshop is to provide participants with key information (and handouts) about a comprehensive public health approach to gambling harm prevention that can be adapted or applied within their own countries.

Component Parts
The workshop will cover five key areas:
- The key pillars of a public health approach to gambling harm prevention: The impact of industry influence on public discourses about gambling, and public health strategies that can be used to frame these discourses.
- Research strategies and methods that can be used to map and monitor industry and policy responses; Mechanisms for engaging communities, including young people and those with lived experience, in public health advocacy strategies to respond to gambling industry tactics and convince decision makers about the need for action.
- Why is understanding the commercial and political determinants of gambling harm important in public health prevention strategies? How do the gambling industry (and governments) seek to influence the framing of gambling, and gambling research, policy and practice? What are the range of public health strategies that can be used to respond to the predatory tactics of the gambling industry?
- How can researchers build global networks to share and support independent public health approaches to gambling harm prevention?

This workshop is relevant for public health and health promotion researchers, policy makers, practitioners, and advocates.

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“There was a lot of that [coercion and manipulation] happening and well, that’s not very trustworthy”: a qualitative study on COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in Canada
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Introduction: Although a large proportion of the Canadian population is fully vaccinated against COVID-19, millions of eligible individuals remain unvaccinated. Trust in public health and government impacts the effectiveness of crisis communication and the public’s willingness to follow health recommendations. This qualitative study utilizes a qualitative approach with semistructured interviews to understand the views and perspectives of vaccine-hesitant adults during COVID-19 in Canada. The interview questions were focused on questions about the key principles of the CDCs Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Framework. Thematic analysis of the interviews was completed. Results and analysis: 12 participants were interviewed, contributing to four interrelated themes as important as COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy: (1) perceived low use of crisis communication guiding principles by public health and government is contributing to distrust of the spokesperson and message; (2) risk perception and decision-making around vaccine uptake are influenced by many sources and concerns surrounding vaccine research and development; (3) the pharmaceutical industry and perceived politicization of vaccine efforts are causing distrust; and (4) stigmatization related to COVID-19 vaccine status further entrenches views and erodes trust. Conclusions and implications for policy, practice, and research: This study highlights the importance of trust and how vaccine hesitancy is fueled by perceived ineffective crisis communication by officials. Crisis information that is targeted and tailored and evidence-based must reflect vaccine-hesitant individuals’ information needs and values, rather than a one-size fits all approach.

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Non-smoking outdoor environments in the health care sector in region Östergötland, Sweden
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Background and objectives: In January 2016, Region Östergötland introduced a completely non-smoking healthcare area. Tobacco smoking is today the single largest cause of disease and premature death in the Western world. It is important to prevent illness and especially to protect children from passive smoking. The aim is that non-smoking outdoor healthcare facilities become role model and provides a total smoke free environment for all: employees, entrepreneurs, patients, visitors and the population. In 2022, the region made an investment for a campaign to change lifestyle habits and reach better wellbeing. The campaign “Your guide to health” and reinforced earlier work to minimize the expose for smoke and use of tobacco. Methods: The message focuses on the positive potential of non-smoking healthcare facilities outdoors. The organization takes responsibility for promoting health and disease avoidance. Employees in health care take responsibility and show that non-smoking healthcare environments are important. The patient is motivated to change and is offered a tobacco-subsidy aid. Inpatient patients are offered nicotine medicines.

Results: It has been a solid job, with many professions involved. Important conclusions have been identified: walking around the hospital environment to detect secret smoking places and extra cleaning if necessary to sweep away cigarette butts. Various campaigns like tobacco-free day and tobacco-free week, news and articles on the hospitals intranet and written information in different languages. Conclusions: Since 2018, there is a law in Sweden against smoking in certain places. As society becomes more smoke-free, compliance with healthcares decision in non-smoking outdoor environments is likely to increase and be respected to a largely extent. Regarding behavioral changes, it is a matter of patience, continuously reminding and work from various arenas to reach a smoke-free outdoor environments in region Östergötland.

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Mis/disinformation in a public health crisis: supporting the wellbeing of individuals with lupus through evidence-informed advocacy
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Background and Objective: The spread of false information, unintentionally (misinformation) or deliberately (disinformation), can have serious consequences for trust in public health communication. Exposure to misinformation also presents challenges for individuals with pre-existing conditions like systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), as misinformation can complicate patient decision-making and exacerbate stress, a potential trigger for SLE flares. The

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spread of mis/disinformation has been amplified during the COVID-19 pandemic, as emphasized by The Lancet in their report on the 'infodemic'.

Methods: To increase understanding of how individuals with pre-existing conditions access and trust health information, we surveyed an international sample of SLE patients (n=2111) recruited from 18 research cohorts and five advocacy organizations. Respondents completed an online survey regarding the sources of health information accessed in the 12 months preceding (pre-03/11/2020) and during the pandemic (post-03/11/2020). The percentage accessing various sources of information and their level of trust in each source were compared pre- and post-03/11/2020 using McNemar tests.

Results: The mean age of respondents was 49 years and 93% were female, which is consistent with the characteristics of those affected by SLE. Adverse impacts to health due to accessing health information through news/social media were reported by 17%. Although lupus specialists and family physicians were the most trusted sources, they were accessed less frequently post-03/11/2020 (specialists: 79% pre vs 70% post; physicians: 57% pre vs 50% post), and news and social media, less trusted sources, were accessed more frequently (news: 53% pre vs 62% post; social: 38% pre vs 41%). Advocacy organizations were less accessed pre (36%) and post (37%) than other less/similarly trusted sources (e.g., news media). Trust in advocacy organizations decreased post-03/11/2020 (59% pre vs 54% post). Conclusions: Exploring how advocacy organizations can better support patients, particularly during times of crisis, is critical to mitigating the adverse impacts of mis/disinformation.

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Rural-urban variation in willingness to donate blood in Ibadan region, Nigeria

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Background and Objective: Although there are ongoing blood donation campaigns in Nigeria, the prevalence of voluntary blood donation is about 10% and there is limited information about the determinants of blood donation behavior, especially across rural-urban geographic areas. The aim of the study is to assess the rural-urban differences in willingness, knowledge, attitude and practice of blood donation. Methods: A cross-sectional study addressing adults from three rural and three urban communities in Ibadan region was performed in 2021 using a structured interviewer-administered questionnaire. The study subjects were selected through a multi-stage sampling method. Results: A total of 287 individuals were surveyed, of which 72% have never donated blood. The majority knew about blood donation (83.6%), considered it a safe practice (88.8%), and knew where to donate blood, especially rural dwellers (78.2% vs. 57.5%, p<0.001). However, urban dwellers were more willing to donate blood (67% vs. 58.6%, p=0.03). The main reasons for not donating blood for rural dwellers were ‘never thought of it’ (39% vs. 34.7%) and ‘no one asked’ (34.4% vs. 17%). Most urban dwellers were afraid of needles (21.8% vs. 12.5%) (p=0.02). Of 76 blood donors, 68.4% had donated once and 47.4% donated for relatives or friends. Most rural dwellers declared that blood donors should be compensated (82.8% vs. 48.5%, p<0.001). Conclusions: Willingness to donate blood varies across rural and urban dwellers. The provision of compensation is required to enhance awareness and knowledge about blood donation and the need for motivations and incentives. Consequently, willingness to donate blood does not translate to active practice of blood donation, with consequences for the establishment of blood transfusion services. Public health interventions are required to enhance awareness and knowledge about blood donation and should be targeted to the cultural context and geographical area. The provision of incentives could be taken into consideration in areas with high blood shortage.

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Communicating about COVID-19 vaccines with young adults: preferences, attitudes, and influences on decisions to get vaccinated

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Background: Young adults have remained one of the least-vaccinated age groups against COVID-19, especially for third and fourth vaccine doses. As such, understanding key motivators and barriers for vaccine uptake is essential for developing effective health communication that encourages them to get vaccinated. In our study we sought to understand the factors that motivated young adults to get vaccinated against COVID-19, the type of health information that young adults have received during the pandemic, and the communication needs and preferences of young adults.

Background: Fifteen Canadian post-secondary students (aged 18-29) participated in semi-structured interviews where they were asked about the influence of various public health information on their decision to get vaccinated against COVID-19. Interview transcripts were then coded for common topics, and a thematic analysis was conducted to uncover major themes from the interviews. Results: Four major themes regarding decisions to vaccinate emerged from our study population. 1) Participants had high science and health literacy which shielded them from being influenced by mis/disinformation; 2) Participants expressed high trust in official sources which positively impacted their confidence in the vaccines; 3) Participants exhibited a low perceived risk from COVID-19 infection and their decision to vaccinate was influenced by factors beyond personal protection; 4) Participants responded best to communication that they perceived to be targeted and tailored towards them and messages that met their communication needs had a positive influence on their decision to vaccinate. Conclusions: Together these themes form a foundation for effective vaccine communication campaigns targeted and tailored towards young adults. Our findings provide strategies for the creation of public health messages that meet the needs of this population, which is essential for gaining their trust during future public health crises.

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Multilevel and multidimensional communications for health equity: experiences of the health equity network of the Americas

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The Health Equity Network of the Americas (HENA) is a multidisciplinary platform for research, teaching, and social action, with a diversity of strategic visions and policies at a multilevel scale for the management, exchange, and dissemination of knowledge. In 2021-2022, it was proposed to consolidate an efficient and effective communication strategy from the dimensions of coordination, and internal, external, and corporate communication. A literature review and a participatory workshop with representatives of HENAs political and strategic direction were conducted from Discussion-generating questions about the identity, contributions, audiences, key messages, channels, and feedback on which HENA will be based, in addition to documentary analysis and diagnosis of content in social networks from its launch in 2020 until the transfer and consolidation of the Technical Secretariat to the Centre for Research in Nursing and Health Care of the University of Costa Rica (CICES-UCR) in 2021. The Communications Management Strategy has allowed the continuous flow of information, dissemination of activities of interest, and scientific production. In the corporate dimension, a graphic line was generated for the design and distribution of content, firstly creating an identifier and updating advertising and digital materials. In the internal dimension, the articulated work between the political and strategic teams internally was promoted. For the external dimension, communications, and annual media plans were generated to reactivate brand positioning strategies on digital platforms, with the launch of official chats, and social networks. Sharing knowledge for action in equity requires multilevel dissemination strategies with principles such as accessibility, feasibility, credibility, relevance, comprehensibility, and timeliness of information, targeted and adapted to audiences. HENA has managed to bring together actors for an articulated work and to position equity as an action that transcends intention, with powerful messages contextualized to priorities and experiences of the region that invite to act intersectionally, systemically, and people-centered.

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Challenges for menstrual hygiene practice among adolescent school girls in West Midnapur district, West Bengal, India

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Background: One of the most common issues that adolescent girls in India face is about their periods. Menstrual Hygiene for adolescent school girls is a neglected
issue coupled with social challenges in countries specially like India. Social norms, practices and limited availability of commodities influence adolescent girls’ capacity to cope up the stress as well as take part in family and social life, and many girls even dont know how to maintain the menstrual hygiene. Objectives: This study Aims to explore the restrictions and menstrual problems among adolescent school girls. methods We conducted this cross-sectional study during November 2019 and interviewed Bengali school going adolescent girls in Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal, India, using semi-structured validated questionnaire. Collected data were entered, cleaned and analysed using recommended statistical software and methods. Results: Among 232 enrolled study respondents (age range from 9 to 16 years), average age at menarche was found 12.7 years (12.3, 12.9) In response to the question about challenges during menstruation, 97% of the respondents were keeping away from religious function and followed by didnt eat certain food (6%), didnt prepare food (27%), didnt play (39%). 92% felt abdominal pain, 14% in excessive bleeding and 4% felt breast pain) as primary challenges they face. Conclusions: Menstruation continues to be a health challenge augmented by social norms and practice for adolescent girls, despite significant improvements to facilities and educational programs in the country. This biological phenomenon causes many of the adolescent girls to miss school days, regardless of the types of school. Adolescent girls safe health and recommended menstrual hygiene practices are also greatly influenced by the facilities provided at schools.

Keywords: Menstrual problem, adolescence girls, school toilet, sanitary pad

Prevalence of Plasmodium falciparum infection in children under 15 years in two oil palm plantations in Aboisso, Côte d'Ivoire

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Background and Objective: Malaria is a major public health problem in Sub-Saharan Africa including Côte d’Ivoire. It is a deadly disease for children under five year’s old and pregnant women. The prevalence of malaria is not well studied in oil palm plantations in Aboisso district. Therefore, the aim of this study is to quantify the burden of Plasmodium malaria infection in two oil palm plantations in South Eastern region of Côte d’ivoire.

Methods: Two cross-sectional surveys bearing on 388 children aged 1 to 14 years old from two oil palm agro systems namely Ehania-V1 and Ehania-V5. During the dry and the peak of the long-wet seasons, finger pricked blood was used to prepare thick and thin blood smears.

Results: 66.2% of children were identified as febrile, with auxillary temperature below 37.5°C. According to villages, this was 63.7% in Ehania-V1 and 61.4% in Ehania-V5. Microscopy identified an overall Plasmodium falciparum infection prevalence of 35.3%. 19.1% of children in Ehania-V1 and 53.3% in Ehania-V5 harbor Plasmodium falciparum the dominant parasites. Plasmodium falciparum was not associated with gender, age-group, fever and mosquito net use (P>0.05). The prevalence of Plasmodium in febrile (43.7%) and febrile (59.3%) was not similar in children of Ehania-V5 (p=0.04). Children from Ehania-V5 were significantly more infected in the wet (62.7%) season than the dry (41.5%) (p>0.004). Significant difference were observed in Plasmodium falciparum between the two villages during both the dry (p=0.005) and wet season.

Safety education and child safety behavior on the Road in The Gambia

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In The Gambia, up to 30% of road traffic crashes involve Students with a mean age of 14 years and more than half (51%) were injured as pedestrians. To our knowledge, no study in West Africa investigated child safety behaviours with a support system from parents. This study investigates the influences of safety education and parent support to improve child safety behavior on the road in The Gambia.

Methods: Using a controlled field experimental design, two public lower basic schools located along a public road (highway) in West Coast Region were randomly assigned as the intervention or control schools. Eligible participants were all students aged 11 to 14 years. Parents of children in the intervention school were provided road safety education and their parent support was assessed, including the child’s mode of transport to school, sources of distraction, and safety concerns. However, in the control school, both parents and students were given information about how to ensure dental hygiene. Real-time video recordings were used to observe child safety behaviour while on the road environment.

Results: The results showed that individuals or groups of students were more likely in the intervention school than in the control school to demonstrate ideal road crossing behaviours, such as looking left-right-left before road crossing, less likely to cross the road while there is an incoming vehicle, crossed the road without distractions from others, crossed the road at designated crossing areas and walking fast and not running while crossing the road. The mean crossing time was lower for children in the intervention school than in the control school.

Conclusions: The study demonstrated, to an extent adoption of ideal behaviour among students. These findings may fill in a knowledge gap and should initiate discussions on introducing road safety lessons in the basic school system in The Gambia.

Health agencies Facebook performance before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: insights for infodemic control

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An infodemic is an enormous flow of inaccurate information that may spread through social media, potentially causing confusion and damaging peoples’ behavior and health, during an epidemic. It may intensify outbreaks and hinder the discovery of trustworthy sources and reliable guidance for populations. Our aim was to characterize the individual engagement performance of social media posts published before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (before and after vaccination) on Facebook’s pages of selected national health organizations to
identify typologies of agencies. Publicly available data on 39,525 posts from 17 health agencies Facebook pages between 01/01/2019 and 31/05/2022 was studied with univariate, bivariate, and multivariate exploratory data analysis (such as principal components and hierarchical cluster analysis) and text mining methodologies. Results showed that globally COVID-19 led to a relevant increase in the number of posts published on the health agencies' Facebook pages under study, and to a significant increase in their audiences' interactions. However, engagement during the pandemic period after starting the vaccination decreased, when compared with the previous pandemic period. Furthermore, 3 typologies of agencies were identified: agencies with high performance in total interactions; agencies with either higher or lower relative engagement; agencies with opposing performance before and after vaccination started during the pandemic period. Hence, audiences sought more information on Facebook with the COVID-19 pandemic. Different performances from health agencies' pages may be linked to different infodemic strategies. Our study provides valuable insights to health agencies, as infodemic management should not be confined to times of crisis but should be an ongoing investment and may contribute to more effective health promotion strategies.

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Heating versus Eating - The framing of food and fuel poverty in UK media

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Background: In a time of economic turmoil, the UK is facing a stark cost-of-living crisis where people may be forced to choose between heating their homes and eating regular meals. Little research has explored this intersection of food and fuel poverty (FFP), though the “heat or eat” trade-off has been widely portrayed in the UK media. Hence, this media analysis seeks to assess how FFP are framed relatively in the UK news and how surrounding public health messaging has been portrayed.

Methods: Using Nexis Lexis, we searched for UK news articles about overlapping FFP, published between January 2010 and April 2022. Relevant data were extracted and analysed relying on framing theory.

Results: We identified 193 articles that met the inclusion criteria. Despite a spike in FFP news in 2013/2014, the issue largely gained momentum late 2021 into 2022, following the cost-of-living crisis and, later, Russian invasion of Ukraine. Journalists predominantly identified food poverty as a reliance on food banks, and fuel poverty as an inability to afford to heat and, to a lesser extent, power household (e.g., cooking) appliances. Many (68%) articles presented FFP as a trade-off (“heating versus eating”), while others framed FFP as “compounding,” or “not distinct.” Thirty per cent of articles framed the issue in relation to public health, with 10% drawing connections to mental health, 7% to death/mortality, and 18% to physical health. Children (n=78), older adults (n=48), and people with disabilities (n=26) were outlined as having a distinct relationship with FFP either as particularly “hard hit,” “vulnerable to consequences,” or “unacceptably experiencing” FFP.

Conclusions: The intersection of FFP has been a reoccurring and growing topic in mainstream UK news since 2010. Public health research needs to do more to explore the “heat or eat” phenomenon and contribute to public awareness of FFP health implications.

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The newspaper coverage of public health policies and scientific research: lessons learned by the Italian National Institute of Health during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background: Most articles in the corpus appeared in Corriere della Sera (31.8%) in March 2022 (17.6%). Preliminary results show that across all publications special attention is paid to the semantic and discursive aspects related to the use of a specialized lexicon or register in journalistic texts. Terms such as “serological” (sierologico, 252.97 fpmw), “swab” (tampone, 1637.68 fpmw) and “R-value” (indice R, 83.56 fpmw) are often singled out and explained using lexicographic strategies (definitions, paraphrases, and synonyms); however, concordances show significant semantic shifts from scientific-institutional to journalistic use of such words in context.

Conclusions: The linguistic analysis has shown the friction between medico-scientific, institutional, and journalistic narratives of the pandemic. The project aims to further this analysis by building a multidisciplinary research team comprising medical practitioners, public health researchers, linguists, and journalists, to reflect on these clashes and to develop best practices to face possible future public health crises.

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TV medical drama: how to talk about public health in Italian primetime

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Background: Television is one of the most effective media for conveying important public health messages and promoting prosocial behaviors. In addition, television medical dramas often depict the practice of medicine and thus can influence the knowledge and behavior of a large audience. Our aim was to analyze how public health issues are addressed in the most popular medical dramas.

Methods: We selected the two most popular television medical dramas in Italy that aired in prime time between 2012 and 2019 and are also available on DVD or paid platforms. A total of 94 episodes of Grey’s Anatomy and House, M.D. (49 and 45, respectively) were analyzed in double blind. Each episode was assessed using a checklist that described the health promotion topics covered and the compliance with infection risk prevention for each procedure performed.

Results: At least one public health topic was addressed in 57 (61%) episodes (86 total cases), including: blood and organ donation (33%), drug and alcohol abuse (27% and 17%, respectively), healthy eating (9%), physical activity (9%), sexually transmitted diseases (6%), immunizations (3%), screening programs (3%) and smoking (1%). No reference was made to sleep education and promotion of sleep hygiene. Proper hand hygiene was depicted in 10% of the potential 239 procedures. The use of disposable gloves and gowns (PPE-personal protective equipment) was appropriate in 92% and 74%, respectively, of the 191 procedures in which their use was required by the guidelines.

Conclusion: In the episodes analyzed, healthy lifestyles (i.e., smoking abstinence) or vaccination were addressed only superficially, and the use of PPE was also partially presented before the pandemic. Given their large audience size, medical dramas should better used to communicate important public health issues to the general public.

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A health policy dialogue on emergency use authorization during COVID-19: a case of a YouTube influencer with millions of subscribers

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Background and Objective: An essential element of managing a public health emergency is communication. The rise in popularity of YouTube videos about Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) matched the announcement of the first COVID-19 vaccine receiving an EUA. EUA communication by public health authorities coincided with social media messaging by individuals, some of whom amassed vast global audiences. We aim to analyze the EUA policy from the perspective of the 1) influencer, Dr. John Campbell, a U.K.-based nurse educator and popular YouTuber and 2) his global audience of social media users who watched Campbell’s EUA-related videos 4.5M times, posting 38,000 comments.

Methods: We used descriptive statistics, content analysis, computational linguistics, and natural language processing in VOSviewer to analyze Campbell’s video messages and YouTube statistics; 38,000 comments to his 5 videos about COVID-19 vaccine receiving an EUA. EUA communication by public health authorities coincided with social media messaging by individuals, some of whom amassed vast global audiences. We aim to analyze the EUA policy from the perspective of the 1) influencer, Dr. John Campbell, a U.K.-based nurse educator and popular YouTuber and 2) his global audience of social media users who watched Campbell’s EUA-related videos 4.5M times, posting 38,000 comments.

Results: By November 2022, Campbell’s 2.56M subscribers represented 0.03% of the global population. The YouTube videos about EUAs he uploaded in Nov 2016 received 4.5M views, posting 38,000 comments.

Conclusions: The linguistic analysis has shown the friction between medico-scientific, institutional, and journalistic narratives of the pandemic. The project aims to further this analysis by building a multidisciplinary research team comprising medical practitioners, public health researchers, linguists, and journalists, to reflect on these clashes and to develop best practices to face possible future public health crises.

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with how EUAs are used, especially late in the pandemic. There is disagreement about the meaning and application of EUA. Some commentators question if the emergency continues to exist, challenge the process of granting EUAs, and question motivations by pharmaceutical companies and public health authorities. EUA comments are linked to other COVID-19 discussions, which we explain in depth.

Conclusion: While not without controversy, Campbell’s messages invite participatory dialogue and broad audience engagement. This case study offers insight about how the influencer engages the audience and how the audience responds, each with implications for health communication, health administration, and health policy.

**Managing the financial risks and harms from gambling: a lived experience perspective**

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Background and Objective: Government messages about gambling typically frame gambling as a financial risk, and harm as being the result of an individual’s choices. This study aimed to understand how people with lived experience of gambling harm conceptualise the financial risks and harms gambling can have, and how these were recognised and managed in their own lives.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted in Australia. The participants were fifteen gamblers who had experienced harm from their own gambling and six affected who had been harmed by a family member’s gambling. The data were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis.

Results: Four themes were constructed from the data. First, participants did not generally think about the risks associated with gambling prior to experiencing harm. Those who did considered whether each bet was affordable. Second, they recognised gambling was harming them when their broader finances were negatively impacted by gambling losses. Third, the financial impact of gambling was managed by prioritising their expenses, limiting other spending, and borrowing money. Finally, the financial impact of gambling contributed to other long-term problems.

Conclusion: This study showed that messages about being financially responsible when gambling may not be effective as participants attempted to manage the financial impacts of gambling. Public messaging around gambling should move away from personal responsibility and instead highlight the realistic risks and harms gambling can have in the lives of gamblers and affected others.

**Infectious diseases risk framing in Bulgarian media during early COVID-19 pandemic and the Ebola crisis**

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Background and Objective: Newly emerging infections are a major challenge to public health. Motivation for compliance with recommendations may be life-saving and depends on effective communication. The study’s aim is to review risk framings in the media in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic (January 2020) in Bulgaria and to compare results with the communication carried out in October and November 2014 when Ebola was exported from Africa.

Methods: Bulgarian public television central news emissions were screened for information on infections for 1 month in 2020 and 2 months in 2014. A content analysis was carried out. Period lengths reflect observed intensity of spread (EVD 2014 R0 range (1.51-2.53), COVID-19 (1.5-3.5 from early 2020)). Binary, continuous and categorical variables were introduced to match the needs of the analysis. Attention was paid to whether news mention epidemic, symptoms, masks, restrictions, mutation, vaccines, evacuation, testing, preparedness and others. Duration of reportages and choice of interviewees were compared.

Results: Cumulative duration of reporting on infections was 58 min in October-November 2014 and 55 min in January 2020. In both cases information on the epidemic situation in Europe prevailed. Duration of reportages that involve medical doctors as interviewees was higher in 2014 while the presence of foreign technical experts prevailed in 2020. Reporting on other infection was 57% more common in 2020 than in 2014. Evacuation, restrictions and masks were 5 to 10 times more frequently discussed in comparison with 2014, while testing, vaccines and preparedness were 1.14 to 1.6 times more common topics in 2014.

Conclusion: Diagnostic preparedness was framed as more urgent in 2014 while in 2020 early crisis response focused on prevention. To preserve public trust and encourage compliance with measures communication should explain priorities and their consistency with the threat’s nature while setting realistic targets specific to each epidemic.

**Evaluation of the exposure to COVID-19 vaccination-promoting communication campaign in Armenia**

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Background and Objective: To raise awareness of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines and to boost the vaccination rates in Armenia, the Turpanjian College of Health Sciences of the American University of Armenia (AUA/CHS) launched an awareness-raising campaign in 2021, employing various communication channels. To understand whether the campaign reached its audience, we assessed the level of exposure to the campaign materials in June-July 2022.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional telephone survey among 312 adult participants from the capital Yerevan and other regions of Armenia. The exposure to communication materials in the past 12 months was assessed at the levels of aided and confirmed recall. The overall level of exposure and the distribution of exposure across socio-demographic categories were explored in descriptive and bivariate analysis.

Results: The mean age of participants was 47.73. Females constituted 57% of the sample. About 37% of the study sample was exposed to at least one of the COVID-19 vaccination-related communication materials produced by the AUA/CHS. The vast proportion (75.2%) of those who were exposed to any messages about COVID-19 vaccination in Armenia (n=149) were exposed to at least one of the AUA/CHS-produced materials. About 26% of participants reported exposure to any of the five TV spots and 18.21% to any of the three billboards/posters. The TV spots and billboards/posters were the most commonly recalled conduits of communication. A significantly higher proportion of 18-64-years old participants was exposed to communication materials compared with the older respondents (42.11% vs. 21.62, p=0.002).

Conclusion: The study findings showed that AUA/CHS campaign was well-represented in the awareness-raising efforts in the Armenian media, reaching mostly the younger and middle-aged audience. Given the higher rates of exposure to TV spots and billboards/posters, these communication means should be further utilized for awareness-raising efforts in the country.

**Rational use of antimicrobials: use of technological resources for teaching-learning and health promotion**

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Background: The antimicrobial resistance of microorganisms is a global issue. According to the WHO, in 2019 this phenomenon was one of the leading causes of mortality, with 5 million deaths associated. In this way, the FACENS University Center of Sorocaba/SP promoted an extension activity with academics from health courses, using digital technologies. Aim: Elaborate an Educational Campaign in Public Health on the rational use of antimicrobials and sustainable consumption, using innovative pedagogic tools. METHODS: The students carried out a survey, in their homes, on personal hygiene and sanitizing products with antimicrobials. Next, they carried out a conversation circle, a directed study with the support of scientific texts and a Task-Based Learning (TBL) about "Mechanisms of Action of Antimicrobials and Resistance". The subject "Control by Physical and Chemical Agents" was taught with the method Learning Stations and the subject "Bacterial Genetics" with the method Phillips 66. Finally, the students elaborated texts based on the studied content, which were adapted for communication in digital platforms.

Results: Biomedicine and Dentistry students produced a successful educational campaign on the rational use of antimicrobials and the consumption of antimicrobial-free products. Ten videos were produced and released for the TikTok
Sources of information on formaldehyde—will it modify behavior among students? Liju Mathew1, Liju Mathew1, Zeeshan Ali2, Neema Halfa1, Jayakumary Muttappallymyalil3

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Introduction: The essential standard usage of human cadavers in educational practice follows extensive preservation and maintenance to prevent tissue putrefaction which is achieved by embalming and formaldehyde fixation. Medical students spend a lot of time in the gross anatomy laboratory and show variable signs of acute exposure. Obtaining reliable information on the preservative fluid mixture is a major challenge among the students and the staff, due to the regional variation seen with the preservative techniques. In this study, an effort has been made to understand the impact of sources of information on the practical behavior of students to combat the effects of formaldehyde.

Methods: A cross-sectional self-administered questionnaire study was conducted among the student population. A total of 513 participated in the study. Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were performed. The significance level was set at p ≤ 0.05.

Results: A good level of literacy of 36.1%, an attitude of 70.4%, and practice of 54.0% were observed among the study population. There is a positive association between seminar, school teachers, and senior students and 57% of participants were reported to have better behavior change from other source input. Regarding the source of information on the fixation mixture and its ill effects, 47.2% of students agreed to have been taught by their respective medical school faculty; 16.6% were informed best by the seminar, and 24.8%, 41.9%, and 32.7%; identified senior students, schoolteachers, and friends respectively as source agents in this study.

Conclusion: Adressing the most influential source, the participants agreed source for formaline and other preservative fluids was introduced by the medical school faculty. And recommended improvising the information source-seeking habit, awareness, and information sources on the safety protocols related to handling fixed cadaveric specimens, especially for entry-level students in the university must be highlighted for safe practice and learning.

Public health observatories: information and communication networks for knowledge production and dissemination of reliable information in the COVID-19 pandemic

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Faced with the observation of the growing use of observatories, as an institutional device for Public Health, as information and communication technologies inserted in cyberspace, an attempt was made to investigate their performance in the production of knowledge and dissemination of health information in the COVID-19 pandemic, in Brazil and in other countries. From research that mapped 70 health observatories, focusing on the analysis of health policies of observatories whose countries have universal health systems, a comparative study of multiple cases was carried out. The information content and technical-communicational aspects of 10 health observatory websites were analyzed. The observatories had the function of providing reliable information for monitoring health policies, strategic planning and evidence-based decision-making. The results pointed to the tendency to create new specific sections with information about the pandemic, curatorial work with news publications, epidemiological bulletins, links, articles, studies, research, insertion of new tools, the use of social networks and diversity of languages, revealing the relevance of monitoring health status; gather knowledge production and provide evidence-based quality information, enabling access to reliable information about the pandemic. A dynamic conceptual model is proposed that integrates a virtual repository of information, communication and intelligence in health. This model adds characteristics present in institutional and news sites, suggesting attention to aspects of interculturality and the role of curatorship of information on health observatory sites. It concludes with reflections on the importance of universal health systems; the intercultural and communicative potential of these health observatories as information and communication networks for the production of knowledge and dissemination of information in the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, one can defend the thesis of considering health observatories as sociootechnical networks based on the Actor-Network Theory (ANT).

The use of Instagram for health promotion and prevention: a scoping review

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Background & Objective: Over the past 50 years, our knowledge about the impact of behaviors and lifestyles on health has evolved significantly. Strategies that encourage individuals to engage in healthy behaviors for their own health and the health of others are needed today, also considering that the abilities to access, understand, and use health information has significantly changed. The aim of this scoping review is to describe how one of the most frequently used social network such as Instagram is used in communicating health promotion and prevention information. It also aims to identify what are the main factors that determine the dissemination of health information among users and its effects on health literacy and awareness.

Methods: The present scoping review was performed following the PRISMA-ScR Checklist. Thereby searching on 3 databases: PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Scopus. Articles published up to November 2022 that investigated the use of Instagram social media, for public health promotion and prevention, were included.

Results: A total of 2,452 articles were screened, finally 52 were included. We conducted a preliminary investigation dividing the included articles into 3 categories and from this first analysis, we can report that the articles were divided into the following percentages: Public Health Prevention and Health Promotion Interventions 25%, Specific Clinical Conditions 23% and Health Risk Factors 32%. Further investigations will be carried out, concerning the type of communication (stories, reels, posts, etc.) and how the communication influenced: dissemination of information, interest of users, awareness of users, health literacy and empowerment users.

Conclusions: Instagram and social networks are becoming increasingly relevant in public health communications, so it is necessary to consider this tool as a communication system in health promotion and prevention programmes, due to its ability to provide the correct information to the population, removing the physical barriers of traditional programmes.

Social networks and pandemic: netography of a group about maternity and concerns with covid-19

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Background and objective: As a consequence of COVID-19 social isolation has imposed a reality more immersed in social networks. An environment widely used by pregnant women and mothers, the internet has enabled them to have virtual contact and connect with support networks and easy the debate on maternity and parenthood. They use groups and forums to exchanges information and calls on their support network to help in making parental decisions. From this perspective, a netnographic study is proposed to analyze interactions of Brazilian users on the social network "Babycenter", within the group "Concerns about coronavirus (COVID-19)" about the pandemic. We objective to analyze the interactions of these users promoted in virtual support networks and understand the type of information about motherhood and parenting were exchanged in the face of a pandemic.

Method: Qualitative research using netnography applied to the group "Concerns..." on the BabyCenter social network from March 2020 to January 2022. All data shared in the tool are publicly accessible. For the analysis 17 topics related to COVID-19 were selected, themed as: General doubts, Narrative, Symptoms in babies and Symptoms in adults. Word cloud and interpretation in speech analysis
techniques were applied. Results: The interactions are built around an emotional grammar that strengthen the maternal identity “selfless in the care of the child”. It is on the mother that responsibility for the family health falls in practical dimensions, but also symbolical and emotionally. In this regard, was observed that mothers reported seeking the diagnosis of COVID-19 less when it came to themselves. The father appears merely as a provider than as active parent.

Conclusion: In the first two years of the pandemic the concerns narrated by participants are fear regarding their childrens health, the impact on their routine, illness and sequels of the disease.

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Knowledge and sources of covid-19 information in Nigeria during the covid-19 pandemic: a case study for evaluating health communication practices in Nigeria

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Background and Objectives: COVID-19 was recognised as a global health crisis in January 2020 and declared a pandemic in March 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO). In the advent of an outbreak like COVID-19, dissemination of accurate health information alongside measures to promote acceptance and adoption of public health guidelines is essential to prompt good health-seeking behaviours. The spread of facts and misinformation on COVID-19 in Nigeria highlights the need to examine people’s sources of information and their impact on beliefs, perceptions, and health-seeking behaviours. Our study evaluates the knowledge and sources of COVID-19 information amongst Nigerians during the initial wave of the pandemic as a case study for health communication practices and spread of false information during pandemics.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted via an online questionnaire between 19th May, 2020 and 18th June, 2020 for adults (≥ 16 years old) living in Nigeria with access to internet. Descriptive statistics and chi-square ($\chi^2$) were reported, while multivariable logistic regression was conducted to estimate the association between selected predictor variables and good COVID-19 knowledge.

Results: International health organisations (73.9%) and health/public health workers (70.7%) ranked as the most reliable sources of COVID-19 information, and a lesser level of trust in government statements (40.6%) and social media sources (22.4%) was observed. Multivariable regression revealed some variables such as residential area, geopolitical zones, educational/professional background, and previous COVID-19 diagnosis as predictors of good COVID-19 knowledge.

Conclusions: Quality health information promotes proper health-seeking behaviours. Misinformation promotes ignorance while preventing persons from taking proactive therapeutic and safety measures. It can also contribute to non-adherence to safety guidelines shared by governmental health organisations and other credible sources. Hence, it is pertinent that health communication during an outbreak is clear, factual, and specific to the context.

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Effect of female education on contraceptive use in a selected costal area of Bangladesh

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The present study was conducted on female education in a selected costal area of Bangladesh that affected positively to contraceptive use. A descriptive type of cross sectional study was carried out among the total of 361 samples for selective purposive according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. In study area, majority of the females (77.3%) were in the age group of 19-30, followed by 13.3% in the age group 31-40 years, around 1.9% were less than 18 years and 7.5% above 40 years. Among them, the education level were 45.2% (primary), 42.9% (can sign only), 5.8% (secondary), 1.1% (higher secondary) and 5% (illiterate). Educational qualification their husbands were maximum (47.6%) can sign only, 5.8% (secondary), 1.1% (higher secondary) and 5% (illiterate). The respondents (83.4%) got information about contraceptives from neighbors. Among the respondent contraceptive use was the highest (96.3%) at the age group ‘Above 40 years’ and the lowest among the age group ‘Below 18 years’. Chi-square test revealed that there was significant relationship between age of the respondent and contraceptive use ($p<0.05$).

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An assessment of COVID-19 vaccine communication from Canadian federal actors’ Instagram accounts and the implications for vaccine-hesitant young adults

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Background: In Canada, young adults remain one of the least vaccinated adult age groups against COVID-19. As such, targeting vaccine messages towards this demographic is important for encouraging them to get vaccinated. Because young adults are a prominent user group on social media, we sought to understand if the vaccine messages from Canadian federal actors on Instagram were effective in promoting vaccine uptake based on best practices. Best practice messaging strategies include implementing guiding principles for crisis communication (i.e., transparency, compassion and empathy, conversational tone, clarity, correction of misinformation, call to action) and addressing the 5C model for vaccine hesitancy (i.e., complacency, confidence, risk calculation, constraints, collective responsibility).

Methods: We performed a content analysis on 159 Instagram posts that mentioned COVID-19 vaccines from eight key federal accounts. In addition, we performed a sentiment analysis on the comment sections of these posts to understand public reaction to the messages being shared.

Results: Across the 8 federal accounts and 159 Instagram posts that mentioned COVID-19 vaccines, federal actors did not widely incorporate best practices for vaccine communication. Further, the accounts did not adopt a unified approach to vaccine communication, and overall public sentiment was neutral.

Conclusions: Our assessment has highlighted gaps in the social media communication strategy for COVID-19 vaccines. As such, these Results can encourage future vaccine communication campaigns that reach young adults to be informed by best practices and strategies to encourage vaccination.

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Health-related social media advertising is affected by Message Appeals

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Background: Emotional appeals in health-related advertising can increase public interest. However, only limited research exists concerning emotional appeals in advertising on social media and with regards to strokes. This study explored which type of advertising appeal achieves a greater audience engagement with the Stroke Riskometer mobile app.

Methods: Facebook users with Android OS aged 20+ living in the Czech Republic were exposed to Facebook advertising campaigns between 29/Jul/22-18/Aug/22. Using a Facebook split test experiment tool, users were randomly assigned to one of the three message appeals -, humor, fear and identification. Message appeals were pretested in discussions with Facebook users. Data were analysed using a Facebook ads manager with the Click-through-rate as a standard main outcome. Results: 56100 users viewed advertisements (75% aged 55+; 60% women) and 2008 clicked (65% by women, 86% were >55 years.). Fear vs humour vs identification had a 3.9% (95%CI 3.6-4.2) vs 3.0% (95%CI 2.7-3.2) vs 2.8% (95%CI 2.5-3.0) click-through-rate.

Conclusions: This study on emotional appeals in health-related advertising on social media demonstrated that fear-based advertising led to the largest number of clicks to download the Stroke Riskometer app. Our results add to the limited evidence on the effectiveness of the fear appeal in health-related Facebook campaigns (e.g., about hypertension, smoking, drink driving). Our fear-based ads also provided better results when compared to previous ads that didnt use emotional appeals (e.g. 2.6% Click-through-rate for lung cancer prevention). Our results provide an insight into the use of emotional appeals in order to maximise user engagement in health-related social media advertising.

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One health Melioidosis public knowledge measurement for driving public awareness

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Background: Melioidosis, also locally known as soil fever that is a public health concern for many countries in Southeast Asia including Thailand. Farmers and people who have careers that contact with soil and water might increases the chance of infection. Risk factors for melioidosis include the presence of diabetes mellitus chronic renal failure and thalassemia. Most melioidosis patients will eventually develop sepsis and life-threatening within 1-2 days of hospitalization. Thus, the Ministry of Public Health’s goal in Thailand would like to focus on reducing the number of infections and deaths, raising awareness. All of the objectives lead to developing the public knowledge measurement to assess people’s comprehension that will be developed the prevention program in the next step.

Objective: * To evaluate people’s knowledge and risk behavior of melioidosis infection
* To increase melioidosis awareness in people by strengthening the health literacy of melioidosis prevention and control.

Method: The questionnaire was launched via an online platform. The result will demonstrate the level of understanding of risk groups and risk behavior which can lead to the implementation of the prevention and control program via increasing the health literacy of the healthy volunteer and people.

Result: From 2,644 Thai people who complete the melioidosis questionnaires, The result shows that 58% never heard of melioidosis and 41% had heard of this disease but some of them had misunderstood this disease. There are 23% of people believe that melioidosis patients cannot be cured. There are 94% of people who recognize that farmers are a high-risk category, but any job that involves water or soil might be infected.

Conclusion: As a result, Thai people still require additional information about melioidosis, along with enhanced prevention awareness. As a result, the melioidosis prevention and control plan might also promote prevention and awareness of Health volunteers and target risk groups.

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General ombudsman in Brazil: Communication to support the management of the unified health system

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Introduction: Communication through the ombudsman of the Unified Health System (SUS), in Brazil, supports the decision of health managers, based on data received from users, affecting social participation. The ombudsman built on a basis of communication, providing information on the evaluation of services, the populations health needs, and proposals for improvement in the technical areas of the SUS, in response to citizens manifestations.

Objective: To present the participatory performance of the SUS Ombudsman network, from 2010 to 2022.

Methods: An analysis about communication via the SUS Ombudsman was made, demonstrating quantitative and qualitative data on services provided by the Ombudsman network, extracted from the Ministry of Health data panel, between the period of 2010 to 2022.

Results: According to data from the OuvidorSUS Computerized System, 4,710,356 manifestations were registered, since the beginning of its use in Brazil, in 2010. The registrations per year represented: 2010 (1.97%), 2011 (3.50%), 2012 (4.57%), 2013 (6.02%), 2014 (6.05%), 2015 (7.64%), 2016 (9.26%), 2017 (8.57%), 2018 (9.20%), 2019 (10.92%), 2020 (9.11%), 2021 (12.32%) and 2022 (11.87%) of demonstrations, indicating a growing trend in participation over the historical series. The most used means were telephone (55.34%), face-to-face (21.16%) and online form (10.52%). The classifications were related to: requests (40.04%), complaints (35.97%), complaints (10.61%), compliments (6.87%), information (5.22%) and suggestions (1.29%). The main subjects dealt with: management (36.33%), health care (29.44%), pharmaceutical care (7.98%), health surveillance (6.28%), health surveillance (5.96%) and others (14.02%).

Conclusion: Society’s participation in the formulation, evaluation and supervision of public policies in Brazil is a social achievement. SUS ombudsmen are powerful management support instruments, as they encourage individual participation and allow managers to know the opinion of the population, subsidizing their health actions.

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Experience report of dental care in schoolchildren in the municipality of Japeri-Rio de Janeiro, through the atraumatic restoration technique (ART) in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic

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Resume: With the pandemic of the new coronavirus (COVID-19) and the consequent decrease in preventive supply and curative dental care, there was a lack of attention to oral health. The application of the ART, by Mobile Units of Sesc-RJ, was a way to expanding dental care. In addition to the office, with a minimal invasive technique, without using rotary instruments, providing social inclusion, guidance, prevention and maintenance of oral health.

Aim: describe the experience of dental care through ART in students of the Municipal School Ary Schiavo, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methodology: Descriptive study with a qualitative approach. The project started in October 2020, covering children aged 5 to 12 enrolled at the Ary Schiavo Municipal School, 01 dental surgeon, 01 oral health assistant and 01 general services assistant were allocated in the project. The activities took place in a classroom provided by the educational institution. Lectures were held for all students, a survey of dental needs, supervised brushing for selected students and general guidelines for their guardians. The assessment of dental needs was carried out through visual clinical examination, using a flashlight, with the aim of identifying cavities. Later, the patient underwent ART.

Results: There was an improvement in oral health and quality of life of this population, during a critical moment for world health, minimizing risks of cross-infection by aerosols in dental offices and knowledge transmission for the maintenance of public health.

Conclusion: We found that teams performance was effective at the proposed time.

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Communicating data to enhance comprehension and relevance

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The data gathered by public health officials can be a powerful catalyst for improving health policies and practices. Unfortunately, public health data is often communicated in ways that can confuse both non-scientific audiences and health care professionals. Sometimes, a set of data is presented in the same way to different audiences without consideration of their different needs, interests, or literacy levels. In this workshop, the speakers will offer suggestions for disseminating data that enhance its relevance and impact. These suggestions can improve the clarity of data. Recommendations will also be offered for how the public health programs at universities can raise statistical literacy and educate students in appropriate strategies for communicating data. 1.Key public health data should be comprehensive to non-scientific audiences. 2. Data can help the public understand the rationale for public health recommendations. 3. Data can encourage policy makers to adopt evidence-based policies. 4. Communication approaches should be aligned with the audience, 5. Focus on the most meaningful data for the target audience. 6. Disaggregate data when possible. 7. Don’t overwhelm them with technical terms, 8. Simplify or translate data. 9. Present data in whole numbers unless more detail is essential, 10. Consider expressing percentages as ratios, 11. Present preferably measures of association to enable comparison between different groups, 12. Use longitudinal data to tell a story, 13. Importance of statistical literacy among health care
professionals (HCP), 14. HCP are working with biological systems, with inherent variability and complex measures, 15. They need to draw accurate inferences, despite biological uncertainty, 16. HCP imperceptible apply statistical principles (e.g. the Bayes' theorem) during their daily duties, 17. Although most of HCP do not conduct formal research, they need to read and interpret research as effectively as possible, 18. Importance of the Statistical Knowledge for Teaching (SKT) framework, epidemiologists and biostatisticians, 19. SKT helps to make statistics comprehensible to others and it is needed to make high-stakes recommendations related to public health, 20. A combination of mathematical and nonmathematical knowledge is required, 21. Statistical knowledge alone is not adequate to advise the public about the evidential basis for recommended health practices, 22. Pedagogical content knowledge is also necessary to enable experts to communicate data and Results effectively to the lay audience, 23. Schools of public health can prepare epidemiologists, biostatisticians and HCPs, 24. Include in their curriculum SKT in quantitative reasoning and analysis courses, 25. Include in their curriculum courses about communication and dissemination strategies, 26. Enhance students’ skills in developing and evaluating public health communication campaigns by applying social marketing principles, 27. Provide education on the application of crisis and risk communication, 28. Continuing education for health care professionals via seminars, webinars, short courses on science communication and data Interpretation. Key questions that the workshop answers: 1. How can public health data be presented or summarized to ensure that policy-makers understand its relevance and implications? 2. How can a storytelling approach enhance the comprehension of longitudinal data? 3. What role can the faculty at schools of public health play in educating epidemiologists, statisticians and health care professionals about better ways to communicate data and make valid recommendations related to public health?  

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Communicating data effectively: making statistics stylish  
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The Larson Institute for Health Impact and Equity within the School of Public Health at the University of Nevada Reno utilizes a wide variety of communication practices to support audiences being able to access, understand, and use data related to public health matters. Public health data is too often collected, analyzed, and put into extensive final reports that have limited impact. This session will present new ways to display data that support understanding and utilization. Using case study examples from Nevada's Public Health Workforce Development Surveys, session will highlight the impact data design can have when communicating. Examples will showcase how presenting data in new formats supported a better understanding across workforce tiers and was used to guide organizational training development plans throughout the state of Nevada. Attendees will be involved in pinpointing key questions that establish what communication tools should be used for distinctive audiences. In addition, attendees will learn communication tips to create useable reports for multiple levels of the public health workforce as well as the general public. Session will highlight simple data visualization techniques that can be made to help readers interpret what matters most and alter the readers experience, including how to share key findings using color, modern graphs, images, or special effects. Recognizing the importance of inclusivity and following the American Disabilities Act (ADA) standards, session will review common practices that are harmful to reader interpretability and provide alternative solutions. Attendees will gain knowledge of ways to use common programs, including excel and PowerPoint, to create reports that will do more than sit on a shelf.

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Health emergency communication: which key elements?  
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Outline of the workshop: COVID-19 pandemic is an example of health emergency at global level, in which institutional communication plays a fundamental role. WHO developed in 2005 general recommendations to be included in national pandemic plans: due to their vulnerable implementation, at the outbreak of the pandemic some countries have succeeded in promoting effective informative actions; others have not, promoting uncoordinated information actions inadequate to the situation. The study is structured on 3 phases:

National and international literature review on institutional communication strategies; A retrospective and comparative analysis of countries proved to be of particular interest, identifying their strengths (level of coordination, authority and scientific nature of the communication, adequacy to the context, etc.) and criticalities (inadequacy to a state of crisis, overabundance of contents and sources, lack of centralisation, etc.). On this basis, the key elements to elaborate a communication model suitable for a crisis context will be identified. Specific aims: The presentation, starting from an analysis of how the pandemic has been institutionally communicated in some European and non-European countries, focuses on what worked and what failed, to identify key elements for an effective communication strategy. These key elements, with their strengths and weaknesses, will be analysed according to relevant parameters such as timeliness, effectiveness, ability to manage information flows, inter-institutional coordination, communication channels. The results will be compared with the indications provided by WHO and the CDC. Key Questions: Ineffective communication feeds collective fears and uncontrolled reactions in the population and in the economic system, while effective communication, made up of coordinated clear messages, based on the collective perception of risk, can influence the way in which citizens respond to adverse events, and support the exit from the emergency. The presentation aims to gather useful elements derived from past experiences to support future emergency situations.

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The health information portal for better health research and policy decisions  
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Brief outline of the overall workshop: The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the need for quick exchange of accurate health information between European countries. To respond to this need, the Population Health Information Research Infrastructure (PHIRI) Project developed the Health Information Portal, a one-stop shop that aims to facilitate findability and accessibility to health and healthcare information in Europe. Following the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) data principles, metadata catalogue of population health information were developed following DCAT and Schema.org discoverability metadata standards. Through a collaborative effort between 41 organisations across 30 different countries, the information is available on the Portal is provided by national experts within National Nodes, organizational entities linked to a national institution that bring together relevant health stakeholders in European countries. The Portal promotes discoverability, access and dissemination of health information allowing researchers and policy makers to benefit from the most up to date health information available in Europe. On December 2022, the portal contained metadata (incl. links) to 240+ national health data sources, 150+ national and European health information projects, 350+ dissemination sources (e.g. publications, web portals) and 95+ training activities in areas of population health. The Portal also has a dedicated COVID-19 comer. Policy discussions between public health institutes, Ministries of Health, research institutions and universities, on national experiences related to the management of the pandemic are posted to exchange of best practices and lessons learnt across countries. Such information is accompanied by an overview map where key COVID-19 policy measures implemented in Europe are displayed to further aid countries in learning from each other’s experiences and provide the basis for COVID-19 research. Specific aims/objectives and component parts  

The main objectives of this workshop are: * To increase awareness of the scientific community of the Health Information Portal and the resources the Portal offers; * To demonstrate the use of the Portal; * To showcase, in a moderated environment, how to create a DCAT linked metadata record on the Portal. Throughout the session, the exchange of knowledge, experiences and opinions with the audience will be fostered by the moderator. Firstly, the Health Information Portal will be introduced by guiding the participants on the different sections of the Portal. Secondly, the attendees will be guided through practical examples how to find health information sources, training events, or projects relevant for the topic interested by the audience. Finally, the participants will be introduced to the FAIR data principles and their relevance, and they will be guided on how to create a DCAT linked metadata record on the Health Information Portal. Key questions that the workshop will address...
It’s (not) rocket science! a quick guide to a successful scientific communication in public health

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A Brief Outline Of The Overall Workshop: Our workshop is intended to act as an overview of effective Public Health communication. We will examine various contexts, beneficiaries, and actors in Preventive Medicine and Public Health communication, stressing the importance of effective knowledge transfer in this field.

* First sub-session "HOW TO: COMMUNICATE DATA TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS" (20 min):
  * How to: Data Visualization - Lucia Palandrini, MD, DrPH, PhD
  * How to: Digital Communication - Prof. Tommaso Filippini, MD, DrPH, PhD [HALF-TIME - 10 min]: DO’S AND DON’TS: INFOGRAPHICS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS VS GENERAL PUBLIC - Eleonora Ferrari, MD, Camilla Lugli, MD.
  * Second sub-session "COMMUNICATE HEALTH TO PEOPLE: SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES" (20 min):
    * Leo and Giulia - Prof. Anna Odone, MD, MSc, MPH, PhD
    * Vaccine Pills on TV - Prof. Andrea Gringnoli, MA, PhD
    * Q&A session (10 min)

Moderator: Prof. Elena Righi, PhD

Specific Aims/Objectives And Component Parts

As Public Health professionals and residents, COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on our work, shedding light on a major issue: communication. As a matter of fact, in the last few years, scientific communication has undoubtedly been a challenge in two ways. On one hand, communication has been difficult even among professionals due to the significant volume of data constantly gathered and analyzed during the pandemic. On the other hand, we faced some difficulty with the necessity to constantly interface with the population in an infodemic setting.

Both challenges should be considered as important priorities in public health: the lessons learnt from the pandemic (and beyond) should routinely and inextricably guide us in carrying out our roles as PH specialists.

Hence, our necessity to delve into this topic and share what we have learnt with coworkers. To this end, we chose to organize our workshop into two sections. A first skill-building sub-session will be dedicated to the communication of scientific information and data among health professionals and “insiders”. In the second sub-session we would like to present a couple of examples of successful public scientific communication campaigns. We will merge the two sub-sections with a practical guide about do’s and don’ts in scientific posters and general public infographic creation.

The Key Questions That The Workshop Will Address
- How to present scientific findings and relevant data to scientists and health professionals? How to make data more comprehensible?
- How to deliver a clear message and maintain public trust in science through successful campaigns?

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Applying the principles of communication during a public health crisis to safeguard health security and democracy

Background: During the COVID crisis government agencies around the world have embraced an open government approach and mobilized unprecedented resources to get information into the hands of citizens, address false and misleading content, and lead societies out of the crisis. Yet during the pandemic, we have witnessed how false information about medical treatments, vaccines, and the overall COVID-19 response, has spread fear and skepticism about science and perpetuated a sentiment of general distrust of the government and in some cases resistance to science-based policies. This study focused on governments’ communication capabilities and functions to be enhanced in preparation for future emergencies.

Methods: We conducted interviews with 27 government officials across 19 countries and 5 continents who served in a position as spokesperson or direct advisor to the spokesperson during COVID-19 and other emergencies. Thematic analysis was used to organize and identify salient themes and patterns that emerged from the qualitative data.

Results: The themes emerged from the analysis include transparency, accountability, coordination, consistency, timeliness, politicization, responsiveness, ethics, equality and trust. Interviewees highlighted specific examples of how maintaining effective communication across these themes and communication principles may be challenging and brought examples of what tasks public health agencies should oversee and pay attention to enhance communications. Examples include: internal processes to ensure transparency, quality of the information shared with the public, use of AI to monitor misinformation, ethical principles in the code of conduct in social listening, monitoring and communication activities.

This presentation will include practical recommendations on how to enhance communication plans.

Conclusions: During the COVID-19 pandemic, government agencies engaged in public health communication efforts have been challenged in applying principles of effective communication. This study has identified specific tasks government agencies can include in emergency plans to address the complexity of the information ecosystem and prepare for future crisis.

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Ethical and practical implication of COVID-19 vaccine among pregnant women

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Background: According to the CDC Health Alert Network, as of September 27, 2021, more than 125,000 confirmed laboratory cases of COVID-19 were reported among pregnant women that Resulted in more than 22,000 hospitalized cases and 161 deaths, with the highest death toll of 22 women in the month of August 2021 alone. There are many adverse pregnancy outcomes that have been reported among pregnant women who have contracted COVID-19 including severe illness, stillbirth, preterm birth, neonates’ hospital admissions into Intensive Care Units (ICUs), and death. Just one-third of pregnant women were fully vaccinated before or during pregnancy as of mid-September 2021. Evidence about the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy, although limited, has been growing. The COVID-19 vaccine is recommended for pregnant women and those who are breastfeeding. This study examines ethical and practical implications of the COVID-19 vaccine among pregnant women.

Methods: In this paper, we reviewed and presented 16 cases of pregnant women who were either vaccinated or unvaccinated against COVID-19 and share their health outcomes as retrieved from media sources. Findings: The Findings mirror what the literature reports on the state of COVID-19 among pregnant women. Negative outcomes reported in the literature were also reported in our case reviews. Interpretation: This study presents a framework that will guide providers with messaging and provide information to help pregnant women make informed decisions about getting the COVID-19 vaccine.

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A critical look at science-based policy-making during the covid-19 pandemic: the case of EU covid passes and lessons learned for the future

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Background and Objective: This paper will critically appraise the Regulation 953/2021 [1] (DCCR) and its digital COVID-19 certificates (DCC) in the light of EU law’s strict requirements for scientificity and objectivity, aiming to provide a normative framework and recommendations on drafting evidence-based policies for the current and future pandemic(s).

Methods: To answer the following question: “What role has scientific evidence played in the DCCR, and in the light of EU law requirements, was the inclusion of scientific evidence effective considering the policy Objectives?”, the author will analyse how relevant provisions of the DCCR interact with scientific evidence. Building on the relevant EU case-law on evidentiary requirements, and on the work of sociological jurisprudence, law turning outwards and studies of evidence-based policy, a normative framework will serve to analyse the effectiveness of the DCCR approach. Preliminary findings: Like other EU pandemic laws, DCCR is vague about the inclusion procedures and the quality of science required to adopt additional restrictions. Nor is it clear what kind of scientific expertise should feed into the system – natural sciences, social sciences, public health ethics etc. The references to consultations and adapting the information on the pass to reflect the relevant scientific evidence are scant, and omicron has rendered several underlying assumptions about immunity and transmission outdated. Finally, while the DCCR was drafted to ensure a safe reopening, its implementation by member states has instead led to more social contacts and more infections.

Conclusions: Further research on this topic will lead to reorientation of the evidence-based standards in EU law during pandemics and periods of scientific uncertainty, as well as the eventual consequences of the both member state and EU action, such as nullification suits. This is likely to be difficult due to DCCR’s claim to be a technical regulation, focusing on interoperability rather than substance. Links[1] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:3332021R0953

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The role of law and human rights in public health: setting the agenda
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Background and objective: Law is an important determinant of health. Previous research affirms the role of law in health inequalities. Burris and others have pointed out that law is both a vehicle through which health inequalities are exacerbated and a tool to reduce them and to improve social determinants. Within law, human rights are an important moral and legal tool to advance public health objectives. By giving expression to the vulnerability of the individual, human rights law can serve as an overarching framework protecting the rights and interests of those affected by health inequalities and poor social conditions. Law influences health, and human rights can protect important values when it comes to public health promotion and protection. However, truly interdisciplinary scholarship in the field is limited and it requires on-going maintenance. Legal and public health scholars should connect more to identify common approaches and to find common solutions. Methods: A literature review will be conducted to explore current interdisciplinary work addressing law, human rights and public health, with the aim of identifying research gaps and opportunities. Results: While several authors have expressed the importance of law for public health, this approach requires maintenance. It should be placed on the agenda of law and public health researchers and public health policymakers. Conclusions: Law plays an important role in improving health and in reducing health inequalities. This paper has identified some pathways in how this understanding and approach can be strengthened. References Burris, I, Kawachi, A Sarat, “integrating law and social epidemiology” (2002) J MC med ethics, 30, 510–521; S Burris, “from health care law to the social determinants of health: a public health law research perspective” (2011) U Penn L Rev 159(6), 1649–1667.BCA Toebes et al, health and human rights – global and European perspectives, intersentia, 2022 (2nd ed.).

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An examination of sugar-sweetened beverage tax regulations in six jurisdictions: applying a social justice perspective to beverage taxation and exemptions
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Background and Objective: Taxes, legislation, and politics are social determinants of health, which impact health through multiple pathways. Globally, sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) are increasingly taxed as a public health measure, despite criticism that excise taxes are regressive. The purpose of this study was to review laws and regulations regarding taxation of SSB, and describe how various jurisdictions determine applicable taxes to meet their respective legislative objectives.

Methods: We reviewed SSB taxation schemes from Berkeley, Mexico, Philadelphia, San Francisco, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. A comparative review of supplementary government documents and academic publications helped differentiate rationales for taxation, exemption or zero-rating of beverages. Beverage categories selected reflect availability of similar beverages in Canada and the US.

Results: Several beverage types fell clearly into typically taxed or exempt/zero-rated categories across all six jurisdictions (e.g. pop/soda as taxed and water as zero-rated). However, no two sets of regulations were the same, regardless of having similar legislative objectives – to reduce consumption of SSB. Exemptions and ambiguities within the six jurisdictions can generally be grouped lacking clarity regarding the meaning and use of milk; the meaning of ‘medical purposes’ and ‘supplemental; the point at which a beverage is ‘prepared; the form of concentrate (i.e. liquid/frozen/powder) or medium used (e.g. water, coffee); and the location of preparation (e.g. pre-prepared or point-of-sale) or business size of retailer.

Conclusions: SSB tax regimes are complex, unclear, vary across jurisdiction, and unexplainably omit from taxation several added-sugar beverage types, potentially risking legal challenge. In addition, other research suggests tax complexity is associated with tax avoidance, diminished perceptions of equity and fairness, and increased regressive tax administrative and compliance costs, potentially amplifying negative impacts of SSB taxation on social determinants of health. Lastly, tax exemptions generally reflect and perpetuate existing, already inequitable, political dynamics within the food system.

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A public health ethics exploration of a novel mobile health application for public health surveillance
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Background and Objective: Digital health technology is poised to advance medicine across adult and aging populations but there is a social and ethical opportunity cost attached to this unprecedented advancement in technology. Moreover, these outstanding accomplishments of the 21st century often misalign with public health and global health goals such as the SDG (3) which aims to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages”. The proposed study will first assess the expected health benefits for a target population in Canada of a novel mobile health application (app) against a systematic ethical framework. The app collects health data from mobile products, wearables, and wireless blood pressure cuffs to capture overall physical and mental health and detect the risk of developing a cardiovascular disease. The mobile health app has been created at the Ubiquitous Health Technology Lab (UBILAB).

Methods: Using qualitative measures, the proposed study will evaluate the (1) impact on individual autonomy; (2) impact on equity and (3) unintended impacts as a result of using this mobile health app from a Public Health and Ethics (PHE) perspective.

Results: The results will be presented in a table based on the systematic ethical framework by Marxmann and colleagues by answering the following questions in an evaluation: Is there health-related empowerment? (2) How equitable is the access to the public health intervention and what is the remedy? (3) What are the potential negative effects of using wearables and sensors? (4) How is respect for individual autonomy expressed?

Conclusions: The practice of PHE has complementary tools useful for examining the social and ethical factors affecting the quantifiable aspects of a digital health technology. The proposed study aims to inform practitioners and decision-makers in health policy with proposed guidelines on how to manage the ethical aspects of digital health technology.

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Simplifying the information letter in health research to fit the needs of low literacy participants: a Delphi consensus study
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Moral suffering experienced by health workers in covid-19

Jonathan Mann’s principles

Jonathan Mann fought all his life for Public Health Rights. In 1998 he resigned from the World Health Organization in protest of United Nations not humanely responding towards the rampant AIDS crisis. Mann called for a shift of human consciousness through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In a (post) covid-19 World we are urged to consider whether todays millions globally consume the first article to which international pillars swear - ‘All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights’ (UDHR Article 1). Are we equal and dignified in consuming Public Health Rights? As in the times of Mann’s fights for dignity and health little has changed on the global health scene? (Mann et al.,1999 posthumously). Are there ways of escaping a quantified humanity causing structural loss of Rights? Methodologically, this research is a long-term follow up of Croatian/European medical system downfall embedded in social level mapping (Bear et al. 1986) of structural violence caused by the neoliberal syntax of numbers not health of Rights informed interventions upon the findings which prove the continuous decades long global medicine departures from equity for all (Špoljar Vržina, 2021). Results testify of people uncapable of surviving structural violence done through today’s neoliberal syntax of numbers not health of Rights? The information letter (standard IL) imposed by French Health research authorities provide information that is difficult to understand and not adapted to participants with low health literacy (HL) level. We aimed to adapt the standard IL to participants with low HL level while respecting the regulatory requirements of clinical research.

Methods: A group of experts comprising researchers, members of institutional review boards (IRB), lawyers and patients were invited to participate in a "Delphi" consensus methodology. Three rounds were planned. We proposed to the experts to rate on understandability and conformity to regulatory requirement the standard IL and 2 simplified IL developed based on adapted communication guidelines: (1) Haut Autorité de Santé (2) Santé Publique France and (3) "Facile à Lire et à Comprendre". The level of readability of each proposed letter has been evaluated by two readability analyzers (Scolarius and Translated Labs). In each rounds the IL were evaluated by the experts in an iterative process via an online questionnaire.

Results: A total of 22 experts participated in the Delphi study group and a consensus was reached at the 3rd round on a simplified version of the IL. According to Scolarius, the standard IL had a university readability level and the final IL had a secondary readability level. The main adaptations concerned: the length of sentences, the creation of a glossary of researchactors, the use of pictograms, the simplification of regulatory parts.

Conclusions: This new model of the IL will enable low HL participants to better understand information and could be generalized to every patient in clinical study. The final IL will be validated during a focus group with low HL patients and then presented to regulatory authorities.

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Protecting passengers from exposure to tobacco smoke by enforcement tobacco control law & Bangladesh railways act

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Background: Exposure to tobacco smoke causes to serious health risks including heart attack, stroke, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) etc. Protecting passengers at the train and rail stations is legal and moral responsibility of Ministry of Railways and Bangladesh Railway. More than 90 million passengers used train as mode of transport, most of them are non-smokers including children and women. The Railway Act 1890 restricted smoking in train compartment and Smoking and Tobacco Products Usages (Control) Act 2005 (amendment in 2013) banned smoking in railway station and train. First class officer of Bangladesh Railway (BR) included in the law as authorized officer to enforce these laws. Methodology: To oversee the current situation of law implementation, a baseline survey conducted at 04 railway stations in Dhaka city (Kamalapur (central railway station in Bangladesh), Tejgaon, Cantonment and Airport) under the Initiative to Make Bangladesh Railway Tobacco Free – IMBRTF project. More than 100,000 daily passengers usage these stations. Based on the findings, a guideline has been developed for concerned officials to enhance law implementation. Audio and Video messages developed and on-aired frequently, posters and billboards were displayed on law and health hazards of second-hand smoking and frequent monitoring takes places to aware passengers.

Results: This initiatives strengthen the implementation tobacco control laws at the Railway stations in Dhaka, Bangladesh that protected hundreds of thousand passengers from second-hand smoking. Both train and railway stations become tobacco-free environment, floors are free from cigarette butts and air are free from nicotine.

Conclusions: Ministry of Railways and Bangladesh Railway is working to ensure tobacco free environment at the rail stations and train. These examples from 4 stations in Dhaka can be replicate other railway stations in across the country.

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A critical study of the ethico-legal implications of expading
Citizens’ perceptions of ethical issues in covid-19 containment measures: A comparative quantitative study

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Background and objective: COVID-19 has confronted decisionmakers with choices impacting citizens’ fundamental rights. Such impactful decisions tended to be taken following a technocratic logic, being seldom publicly discussed. Our study aims to analyse citizen’s perceptions in four emblematic countries regarding choices on COVID-19 containment and study how different values and contextual factors lead to different moral views. 

Methods: We circulated a survey to the public in The Netherlands, Italy, Indonesia and Kenya, with questions on their agreement with containment measures, plus the Moral Foundation Theory questionnaire, which aims to explain variations in ethical stances by reference to five dynamics (harm, fairness, loyalty, authority, purity). 

Proportions were compared using Chi-squared tests and regression analysis was performed to examine links between responses and socio-demographic factors and moral foundations. Data was collected between October 2020 and February 2021. 

Results: We collected 1401 responses (The Netherlands: n=336; Italy: n=512; Indonesia: n=359; Kenya: n=194). In Italy and The Netherlands agreement with restriction was similarly high, despite the different approach the two countries had adopted. In Indonesia and Kenya agreement was significantly lower. In all countries except Kenya, participants (would have) endorsed a total lockdown in the first COVID wave. Dutch and Italian participants were less favourable to restrictions to protests than the others. We also found a link between old age and approval for curfew and closures of non-essential businesses, and males appeared more in favour of such measures than females. Agreement with mask mandates and hand washing seemed linked to the moral foundation of purity. 

Conclusion: Our study shows that citizens’ opinions on containment measures differ depending on their country, values and background, and provides indications as to what factors need to be taken into account in order to maximise the ethical acceptability of such measures.

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Clinical safety of natural compounds, an evidence-based approach

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There is an increasing use of natural products and compounds in medicine, also in oncology research. These products including medicinal plants, phytopharmaceuticals, vitamins and even bio-wastes. It is generally believed that these products are safe for patients. However, still there are some concerns associated with them. Different methods are used to evaluate the safety of these compounds, among which the in vitro studies are (evaluating the toxicities on different cells). The aim of our study was to check if the formulations of natural compounds are safe for patients, on the example of normal human cells.

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How including scientific evidence in legal decision-making can help us answer questions in public health law. Case study: justifiability and proportionality of discrimination in EU Digital COVID Certificates

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Background and Objective: EU digital covid certificates (DCCs) scheme, instituted in the summer of 2021 under the Regulation 2021/953 (DCCR) to facilitate reopening European borders, assumes that certificate holders pose less of a risk to public health and their freedom of movement should not be restricted. As the DCCR made sweeping assumption about the underlying mechanisms of immunity, transmission and risk, and access, questions about discrimination were raised. My doctoral project seeks to answer the following research question: In what manner should EU law consider scientific findings in its evaluation of legal questions such as discrimination, and how do scientific findings justify differential treatment?

Methodology: The question will be answered in the context of a case study - establishing discrimination under the EU Digital COVID Certificates scheme, in three parts. The first and second parts of the project is concerned with the normative framework: definition of scientific evidence, its relevance to and inclusion in the EU legal order, and how it can be used to answer legal questions. In the third part, the framework is applied to evaluate the possible discrimination stemming from the DCCs. Preliminary findings and conclusions: Individualised risk assessment of the DCCs is difficult to reconcile with the public health approach and if used as an access condition can lead to discrimination insofar there is no justification for differential treatment, such as quality scientific evidence. The latter is required by EU law to demonstrate permissible restriction on freedom of movement, as well as ECHR case-law in the context of discrimination in public health. Legislators should clarify the role, quality standards and inclusion process for scientific evidence in the decision-making process in order to preclude discriminatory impacts.

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Research ethics in times of pandemic: the case of proxalutamide to treat COVID-19 in Brazil

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The Brazilian Federal Senate created a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI) to investigate the Bolsonaro governments irregularities in managing the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the cases that drew attention was the Proxa-Rescue AndroCov Trial, which tested proxalutamide, a second-generation, non-steroidal antianдроген, against COVID-19 in Brazil. This study analyzes the ethical and scientific integrity issues related to its implementation. We analyzed the Senate CPI report, the letters from the National Research Ethics Commission, the article published by the researchers, the clinical trial records in Brazilian and US platforms, and the information disseminated by the media. Our findings show numerous problems. Even with 200 deaths from a total of 645 participants in the study, there was no interruption to the research. Researchers changed the consent form approved by the ethics board, omitting critical information such as the risk of using proxalutamide in pregnant women. There is evidence of conflict
of interest between researchers and sponsors and problems associated with scientific integrity. It is a case of scientific fraud that transgresses national and international ethical guidelines. The proxalutamide study served as a paradigm of interest between researchers and sponsors and problems associated with COVID-19.

**The world healthcare I would not want...**

Massimiliano Biondi¹

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Context and Objective: Transforming our world

This is what can be seen in the incipit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. How can we transform our healthcare?...a respectful methodology for human beings, paying attention to the various aspects that have serious repercussions on us and on our planet: COVID and other epidemics, wars, economic crisis, hunger, famine, digital divide. Against this, new awareness is emerging, which combines respect for cultures and traditions, with the possibilities offered by innovation ("intelligent" technologies, quantum, metaverse, robotics, energy transition, sharing economy, etc.) which will be able to focus health on the individual.

Method: An attempt has been made to identify the ten aspects that could constitute a decalogue of what we would never like to see. Healthcare in this decalogue must be one that starts from the WHO 1948 definition of health, passing through the 1974 Ladonè report, the 1978 Alma-Ata Declaration, the 1986 Ottawa Charter, up to the Charter of Bangkok, 2005.

Results: 1. unequal health care, in which the little one has "small" rights

2. a tortuous healthcare, in which everyone fails to reach their destination

3. flat healthcare that flattens creative excellence

4. a closed healthcare that traps its networks

5. a blind healthcare, which darkens the eyes so as not to see within itself

6. a deaf healthcare that does not listen to the silence of pain

7. a mute healthcare, which is silent about its own needs

8. a lame healthcare, which is unable to run towards a better future

9. a dull healthcare, which extinguishes hope

10. a cold healthcare, in his rooms and in his heart

Conclusion: The model is prospective and could be monitored by International Organizations through sets of indicators that should be created ad hoc for each of the points of the decalogue.

**Advancing public health and health equity through human rights law**

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This workshop will highlight the centrality of human rights law to advancing health equity and the important role it should take in public health policy. The workshop will offer proposals on ways that the law can create accountability around and improve implementation of the right to health, including a proposed treaty on the right to health, the Framework Convention on Global Health (FCGH). Advancing health equity requires working towards social justice and tackling inequality, which can be done through meaningful implementation of human rights, including the right to health. The workshop will consist of presentations and interactive portions throughout. Participants in this workshop will learn about human rights law and principles from presenters from different parts of the world with expertise in health and human rights. Presenters will offer specific examples of ways that human rights law can help achieve the goals of public health, with a particular focus on health equity. Presenters will also provide clear proposals for the implementation of human rights, and the right to health specifically. This will include a focus on the FCGH proposal, advocacy strategies, and steps that participants and the constituencies they represent can take to advance those proposals. During this workshop, participants will engage with presenters in an interactive session to gain a deeper understanding of the topics and examples presented and how they may apply in their own countries and contexts. After participating in this workshop, attendees will be able to answer the question of why accountability around human rights is necessary to advance health equity and must be a public health imperative. They will also be equipped with specific examples of how right to health implementation advances public health. Finally, participants will leave the session with an understanding of key demands, the FCGH in particular, targets, and calls for action to shape and inform their advocacy.
rainfall seasons of previous two non-flood years 2020 and 2021. Results: A marked increase of malaria cases and incidence rate was observed in 10 sentinel malaria notification sites in district (IR=4.01/100,000 person days in 2019 [95 % CI: 6.13-7.04] and 5.41 in 2020 [95 % CI: 6.33-6.51] to 11.24 in 2022 [95 % CI: 9.15-9.44]; P< 0.001), with peaking of incidence rate in 5-15 years’ age group. An evidence of increase in slide positivity rate (P= 0.001) was observed in 4 sentinel malaria notification sites in 2022 (SPR = 18.16% [95 % CI: 20.40-21.32%]) compared with same periods in 2020 (SPR = 8.72% [95 % CI: 8.39-0.08%]) and 2021 (SPR = 12.62% [95 % CI: 13.14-14.88%], with more marked increase of SPR in 5-15 years’ age group. Hospital OPD incidence proportion in 2022 was 22.3% (95 % CI: 17.11-19.22%) compared to 10.15% (95 % CI: 6.48-9.61%) in 2020, and 9.17% (95 % CI: 7.82-9.21%) in 2021. The 5-15 year age group was responsible for overall rise in proportion of malaria cases in 2022. Incidence proportion of severe malaria cases increased to 22.5 % (95 % CI: 20.12 to 21.50 %) in study period of 2022 compared to 19.8 % (95 % CI: 18.6 to 21.0 %) in 2020 and 18.4 % (95 % CI: 17.4 to 19.5) in 2021. Conclusions: Study revealed a significant increase in incidence rate of malaria in Sohbatpur following flash flood of August 2022. The flooding had highest impact on malaria incidence of age 5-15 years’ age group.

Population health trends analysis and burden of disease profile observed in Sierra Leone from 1990-2017
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1 School of Health Systems and Public Health, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa, 2School of Health Systems and Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa, 3Africa Health policy, Kenya School of Health Systems and Public Health, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa, 4University of Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone. Background: Sierra Leone, located in West Africa, is described as one of the world’s poorest developing countries. The country has endured numerous obstacles, including a civil war from 1991 to 2002, an Ebola outbreak from 2014 to 2016, and floods and landslides in August 2017. This culminated in health system scarring, which remains a challenge to date. There has been minimal research on the disease burden in Sierra Leone. Objectives The purpose of this study is to quantify and provide a comprehensive assessment of the burden of disease in Sierra Leone for the past 27 years. Methods: In descriptive, this study analysed secondary data from HME Global Burden of Disease to quantify the burden of disease patterns, injuries, and risk factors in Sierra Leone. Global Burden of Disease metrics was used to measure mortality rates, years of life lost, disability-adjusted life-years, years lived with disability, and risk factors all ages and both sexes from (1990-2017). Results: From 1990-2017, trends of mortality rates for all ages and sexes have declined in Sierra Leone although mortality rates remain some of the highest when compared to other developing countries. The burden of communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases is greater than the burden of non-communicable diseases due to the prevalence of endemic diseases in Sierra Leone. Conclusions: Sierra Leone’s health status is gradually improving following the civil war and Ebola outbreak. Sierra Leone has a double burden of disease with CMMNs leading and NCDs progressively increasing. Despite these challenges, Sierra Leone has promising initiatives and programs pursuing the universal health coverage 2030 Sustainable Developmental Goals Agenda. There is need for accountability of available resources, clear rules, and expected roles for non-governmental organisations to ensure a level playing field for all actors to rebuild the health system.

Investigation of the performance of public policies in risk management in the face of disruptive events in Brazil
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1School of Public Health and Humanities School, Pontifical Catholic University - State Secretariat of Saude, Brazil, 2Humanities School, Pontifical Catholic University - Porto Alegre, Brazil. Background: This research investigates risk management in relation to disruptive events in 02 Brazilian regions suffering from the extremes of humidity, droughts and floods that cause the eviction of vulnerable populations. This imposes on science and public policies a commitment to investigate the impacts that violently affect communities, especially the most vulnerable to propose prevention and/or mitigation actions. Methodology: Documentary research with analysis of documents such as: contingency plans, protocols, etc., Bibliographic research. Empirical research - interviews, focus groups, seminars. The sample is representatives of the public administrations of the municipalities, researchers from universities and members of civil society from 20 municipalities in the 02 Brazilian states-Amazonas and Rio Grande do Sul. Results: The bibliographic search was initiated and also the list of documents that will be included in the search was started. The project has consultants from Australia, South Africa and Italy, countries systemically affected by 4 disruptive events. It does not yet have results to be analyzed. Conclusions: The investigation of disasters and/or disruptive events of social dynamics is a necessary inclusion in the commitment to know the impacts that disruptive events have especially on the most vulnerable populations. The inconsistencies in the definitions in relation to what is disaster generates insufficiency in the guidelines and accountability in relation to these events in the different professions, organs and public policies. Scientific research on these phenomena is the responsibility of researchers, but their confrontation is the responsibility of all actors of society in particular of the State through public policies.

Improving access to primary health care for refugee women and children using Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework during pandemic: a mixed method study in three countries
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Changes in drug demand when a pandemic coincides with other outbreaks in a war zone country
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1Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Aden University, Yemen, 2Charite University, Berlin, Germany, 3Health Department, The International Organization for Migration, Yemen, 4Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology, School of Pharmacy, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan, 5Department of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan. Background: Yemen’s health system has severely deteriorated due to the ongoing civil war accompanied by the COVID-19 pandemic which coincided with other
endemic infections. Many health institutions closed due to insufficient supplies. Consequently, pharmacists became the available healthcare provider on the frontlines. This study aimed to evaluate the pattern of demand for drugs during the pandemic based on the pharmacist’s perspective in Yemen, a conflict zone country. Methods: An online survey was developed, validated, and distributed among pharmacists. The questionnaire was composed of two sections: (1) demographic characteristics of the participants and (2) changes in the demand for different drug categories. Chi-square test and Fisher’s exact test were used to find statistical associations.

Results: Responses (330) were received from pharmacists working in 12 out of 22 governorates in Yemen. During the pandemic, there was an increase in the demand for prescription drugs such as antibiotics, antimalarials, and sedatives (95%, 90%, and 71%, respectively) and an increase in the demand for nonprescription drugs such as vitamins (93%) and paracetamol (> 90%). In addition, there was an increase in the demand for prescription drugs without a prescription, which was reported by 50% of the participants. No statistical difference was seen between the frontline districts and major cities in terms of requesting these drugs without a prescription. On the other hand, most participants (75.2%) did not attend any training or workshop during the last 6 months of conducting this survey. Conclusions: COVID-19 has increased the demand for many prescription and nonprescription drugs, where the irrational use of these drugs may lead to devastating health effects. In war zone areas hit by a pandemic, policymakers and public health organizations should focus on training and educating pharmacists as important health and medicine providers for the public.

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Factors, health system preparedness, and response strategy for the recent cholera outbreak in Syria

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On 2022 September 10, The Ministry of Health in Syria officially announced a cholera outbreak in the country, primarily affecting northeast Syria and spreading fast to other cities and regions. With the decade-long armed conflict situation in Syria, the country’s health system struggles to respond to the crisis. This article aims to analyse the reasons and underlying factors that contributed to the current ongoing cholera outbreak in Syria, assess the preparedness of the country’s health system in facing the outbreak, and recommend strategies to better prepare for and respond to future outbreaks.

Methods: A literature search of research articles and grey literature related to the ongoing cholera outbreak in Syria was conducted on online databases and search engines. Results were scanned for relevance to two overarching topics: factors that contributed to the outbreak and health system preparedness and response. Results: Forty three out of 1,209 articles were included in the review. From these articles, underlying factors that contributed to the fast spread of the cholera outbreak in Syria were identified, including displacement due to armed conflict situations; chronic water insecurity and lack of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure; droughts due to climate change; weakened health system capacity; and political instability leading to an overall uncoordinated local and international response.

Conclusions: Syria has reported its first cholera outbreak since the country’s decade-long armed conflict started. Overall, the current state of the country’s health system and political landscape is insufficient in adequately responding to this outbreak. As the outbreak has started to spread beyond the country’s borders, external aid is much needed to assist the nation’s fragmented response. Focusing efforts in arresting the outbreak in Syria now will not only prevent more casualties and losses in the country but can also save neighboring countries in the region.

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SHARP Work Package 7: EMERGE Laboratory Network

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Embedded in the EU-funded projects and Joint Actions EOAdB (2008-2011), QUANDHIP (2011-2015), EMERGE (2015-2019), and currently implemented into SHARP (2019-March 2023), the EMERGE Laboratory Network is a success story and essential for the protection of European citizens against exposure to a panel of high threat bacteria and viruses. Indeed, especially, for emerging and re-emerging pathogens, classified as Risk Group (RG) 3 and 4, the need for an efficient, rapid, quality assured and coordinated response is addressed to prevent and manage major public health emergencies. The EMERGE laboratory network on highly infectious pathogens operates in compliance with the currently revised Decision No 1082/2013/EU and comprises about 40 reference laboratories. The network is deeply engaged in laboratory capacity and capability building by quality assurance exercises, evaluation of new diagnostics, training and improvement of biocrim risk management in high containment laboratories.

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Poisoning assessment and patients’ behavior seeking healthcare within urban and rural communities of Burundi

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Background: Pesticides exposure (16.70%, 12.91%); food poisoning (30.05%, 35%); traditional medicine intoxication (10.85%, 14%); ingestion of unknown substances (13%, 16.9%); household products (3.5%, 7%); suicide attempts with hydrogen sulfur (6%, 0%). Clinically, patients had trouble breathing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and confusion. Among hospitalized patients, 18.65% developed kidney failure and liver problems. 85% delayed in consulting. Of 276 interviewed participants, 46% reported they experienced poisoning in their life. 65% consulted traditional healers. 24% consulted modern health professionals, 11% didn’t consult.

Conclusions: There is a high incidence of food poisoning and ingestion of unknown substances in rural communities than in urban areas, in children than adults. The negative behavior of patients in seeking healthcare leads to diseases chronicity causing several preventable complications and an increase of death rate. Raising awareness and establishing poisoning control centers are essential to prevent and control threats associated with poisoning.

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Differential ethnic approach as a strategy to reduce disaster risk in multicultural communities: the case of Colombia

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Introduction: Colombia is a country located in the extreme northwest of South America with 20% of the population composed of indigenous, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, Palenquera, Rom, and rural communities. The highest levels of vulnerability to natural disasters are found in these communities, who are the ones with the highest levels of poverty. The Objective of this article is to assess the importance of the differential ethnic approach in disaster risk reduction.

Methods: A literature review on the differential approach in disaster risk reduction in Colombia was conducted by searching different databases such as Web of Science, Clinicalkey, PubMed, Science Direct, and Lilacs. official documents and grey literature are also included.

Results: In Colombia, various plans have been made to incorporate the differential ethnic approach into disaster risk management. It has been observed that these communities participate in the response phase of a disasters, however, there is no participation in the prevention, preparation and recovery phases.

Conclusions: It is necessary to integrate the differential ethnic approach in all the phases of the disaster risk cycle through intercultural dialogue and scientific-ancestral knowledge; and take advantage of the community’s knowledge about the natural dynamics of the territory they inhabit, community resources, vulnerability, resilience factors, and cultural practices.

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Societal disruption as a disaster

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Introduction: This research aims to review the impact of drug addiction, domestic violence and suicide in Australia through the lens of disaster risk reduction. This study explores whether drug addiction, domestic violence and suicide can be considered as disasters according to established thresholds and definitions; and whether contemporary health emergency and disaster risk management (HEDRM) practice can be adapted to support action to reduce the impact of these events and inform disaster risk reduction. Methods: We conducted a literature review to explore drug addiction, domestic violence and suicide as societal disruptions causing disaster. Key Australian government reports describing deaths associated with suicide, domestic violence and drug addiction were identified, following which a constrained snowball sampling was applied to the bibliography of each document to gather further key articles and inform the evolution of the impact of these themes in Australia over the period 2000 – 2018. The search strategy
included both peer reviewed and grey literature. We used the search terms ‘social disruption’, non-traditional, ‘drug addiction’, ‘domestic violence’, ‘suicide’ and societal disruption as key words and included articles if they demonstrated an analysis of the theme related to health impact related to disaster settings.

Results: Utilising the Australian Disaster Resilience Knowledge Hub and the international CRED criteria for a disaster, the impact to human health of drug addiction, violence and suicide upon the Australian population each meet the criteria of a disaster. Conclusions: Public Health practice through the lens of the determinants of social disruption combined with activities that consider hazards, vulnerability and exposure, can institute prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery programs to reduce the impact of drug addiction, domestic violence and suicide.

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Direct and indirect economic impact model for imported hemorrhagic fevers outbreaks in the EU, UK and US
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Background: Little information is publicly available to determine the economic impact hemorrhagic fevers with no available or stockpiled medical countermeasure (MCM) have on health care systems. This study examined the direct and indirect health costs of imported cases of the hemorrhagic fevers Crimean Congo (CCHF), Hanta, Lassa, Marburg, Nipah and Rift Valley (RVF) in the European Union, United Kingdom and United States. Methods: An adapted direct cost model using sourced conservative treatment regimens for the respective fevers were costed. Reported reproduction ratios, fatality ratios and case reports were used to determine the spread of infection, front-line mortality, and the cost of and extent of an imported outbreak. The average length of hospitalization and death rate was factored into the care costs including front-line casualties and cost of replacement. Native community replication was represented and transmission allowed. Costs were converted into American, British, and European healthcare costs.

Results: Interhuman infection applied to the replication number of the imported case increased the direct and indirect costs for Lassa and Marburg cases. CCHF, Hanta and RVF cases remained local vector dependent with Nipah costs confined largely to direct case zero (<0.6). Average hospital stays as published in case reports ranged from 4.4 days (CCHF) to 28 days (Rift Valley Fever). Direct costs ranged from $77,865 (CCHF) to $787,266 (Marburg) per first imported case with <1.6-fold increase for Marburg and <1.8 increase for Lassa in direct and indirect costs through reproduction. Conclusions: Significant direct healthcare costs were calculated for six imported hemorrhagic fevers with Lassa and Marburg having potential to increase costs beyond case zero through local transmission. The costs highlight the potential savings that effective local MCM availability could have in reducing the cost impact of hemorrhagic fever importation.

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Gender roles and intra-household decision-making on child feeding practices: a qualitative study exploring gender power dynamics in Somalia
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Background: The culture of Somali families is very collectivist, with communal responsibilities rather than individualism, in which culturally prescribed roles, values, traditions, and communication patterns are often significant factors at the household and community levels. This study sought to examine and thematically describe how gender roles and responsibilities influence the child feeding practice in the Somali context. Methods: A total of nine Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted on fathers “3-FGDs”, mothers “3-FGDs”, and Grandmothers “3-FGDs” in four villages in Kismayo town, Lower Jiliba region between Jan-Feb 2022. The study employed a qualitative method to explore roles and responsibilities at home and in the community, as well as social barriers and gender dynamics related to child feeding and nutrition. Results: The pertinent findings of this study found that fathers and grandfathers have the overall family decisions, provide, and control family resources, and sometimes support and encourage women concerning family tasks, childcare, and feeding, whereas mothers are tasked with the internal household chores, decisions, and issues related to childcaring and feeding, while grandmothers and mothers-in-law act as a family advisory and take care of the children when the mother is absent or ill or busy. Conclusion: Traditional gender roles and responsibilities regarding child feeding practices still exist in the studied communities of Somalia where fathers were the main financial provider and less involved in the decision of initiation and continuation of breastfeeding and give emotional support to breastfeeding and child feeding practice; At the same time, the mother is the primary caregiver, and elderly mothers have both determinantal and beneficial on infant practices. Key Words: Gender roles, Child feeding, power dynamics, household decisions, Somalia.

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Reaching the unreached in high-risk population of Nepal - Mobile COVID-19 Vaccination Service
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Background: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has affected billions of lives worldwide. Nepal, like many other countries, was severely affected by the pandemic. The socio-economic and health conditions of key populations, such as pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities and morbidities were at high risk. In 2021, Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA) Nepal in collaboration with the Government of Nepal conducted a vaccine hesitancy survey in seven provinces of Nepal. The results revealed a high vaccine hesitancy in Madhesh province (37.5%), which was mostly attributable to the difficulties in accessing the vaccination service (26%). Methods: To eliminate the barriers identified during vaccine hesitancy survey, Mobile COVID-19 Vaccination Service (MoCoVs) was started in coordination with the government to provide door-to-door vaccination service to pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities and morbidities. A dedicated vaccination vehicle with a team of vaccinator and a nurse equipped with Adverse Effect Following Immunization kits, vaccine storage boxes, syringe disposal boxes were deployed to seven districts with low vaccination coverage in the province.

Results: MoCoVs was able to reach high-risk beneficiaries (elders-11%, people with disabilities and morbidities-9%), the majority of whom were female (57%), including 10% of pregnant and lactating women. The vaccination coverage increased from 24% to 72%, with the MoCoVs being responsible for the enhanced immunisation reach to high-risk populations. Conclusions: The MoCoVs approach was highly effective in reaching the marginalized population, who generally lacked access to vaccination services. The door-to-door vaccination service was highly effective and easily replicable during public health emergencies.

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The impact of violent conflict on pharmacy practice in the Middle East Christina Steenkamp1, Mayyada Wazaify2
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Background and Objective: The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has witnessed several intense and violent conflicts over the last 10 years. While much is known about the impact of war on various aspects of public health (including pressure on health care institutions, disease outbreaks amongst refugee populations and reduced access to medicines), very little is understood about how war impacts on levels of medicine abuse and misuse amongst populations. Pharmacists are ideally placed to witness and record these practices. This paper asks how violent conflict impacts on the work and experiences of pharmacists, who are at the frontline of managing drug misuse/abuse amongst the population.

Methods: The paper is part of a larger two-year (2020-2022) study investigating the impact of violent conflict in the MENA region on medicine abuse/misuse and pharmacy practice in managing this challenge. The study used a mixed-method approach to data-gathering, involving a quantitative survey (n=160) and semi-structured interviews (n=20) with pharmacists in Syria, Libya, Yemen and Iraq. This paper, specifically, focuses on the public health role of pharmacists in violent contexts.

Results: The results show how violent conflicts have far-ranging consequences for pharmacy practice, especially in community settings. The results highlight the challenges which pharmacists face during conflict, including the (in)accessibility of medicines, the collapse of institutional frameworks, threats to personal safety, damage to infrastructure and the need to balance ethical considerations and their own wellbeing vis-à-vis that of the patient. The research outlines the safety measures that pharmacists take to protect themselves and how these measures impact on their provision of healthcare.

Conclusions: The research led to greater awareness of the role that pharmacists
play in the public health of conflict-affected populations. Recommendations are made for how pharmacists can be more effectively supported during war.

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Implications of an intensive care unit transfer in terms of clinical and infectious risk
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Background and Objectives: Proper functioning of an intensive care unit (ICU) contributes to efficient hospital management, but what happens when the ICU needs urgent transfer? Considering that healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are one of the most important factors that can negatively impact patient outcomes in an ICU, we retrospectively reviewed cases that occurred in an ICU in our hospital on January 6, 2017. We assessed the cumulative incidence of HAIs in patients admitted to the ICU before and after transfer, and overall impact on the three hospital’s ICUs.

Methods: The clinical records of inpatients admitted to the ICU in the 6 months before and after transfer were analyzed to assess the occurrence of HAI. Demographic data were collected to describe the patients. The overall impact on ICU activity was analyzed considering six-month mortality rates for the period 2015-2019. Descriptive statistics and a multivariable model were performed including all parameters that were significantly correlated with HAI occurrence in the univariate analysis.

Results: The revision was conducted on 393 clinical records. The number of patients included in the study of the occurrence of at least one HAI was 304, as 89 patients were excluded because their length of stay in the ICU was less than 48 hours. HAIs occurred in 13.1% of patients before and in 6.9% after transfer. Pneumonia accounted for 52.9% of HAIs, bloodstream infections for 29.4%, urinary tract infections for 14.7%. No significant difference in incidence was observed between the two periods. The presence of a central venous catheter was significantly associated with the occurrence of at least one HAI (p<0.045).

Conclusions: Urgent transfer of the ICU did not appear to have an impact on clinical and infectious risk, as no difference in infectious disease incidence and mortality was observed likely due to the dedicated work of the healthcare staff.

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Implementation of Case Management in emergency departments: the influencing factors
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Introduction: Frequent users of Emergency Departments (ED; ≥ 5 ED visits in the previous 12 months) often cumulate somatic, psychological and substance use problems. Providing a Case Management (CM) intervention may reduce their number of ED visits and improve their quality of life. However, there is limited knowledge about the implementation process of CM. This study aimed to identify the facilitators, barriers and needs encountered during the CM implementation in the context of a larger study that aimed to implement CM in EDs throughout French-speaking Switzerland. Methods: Mixed-method research were conducted with ED staff involved in CM implementation completed a questionnaire (N = 31) and took part in semi-structured interviews (n = 23) assessing implementing influencing factors. Quantitative data were analyzed with Kruskal-Wallis one-way tests, whereas qualitative data were subject to an inductive content analysis.

Results: Using several dimensions of the RE-AIM framework, ED sites were split into two groups: more and less successful sites. Quantitative Findings showed a significant association between the perception of acceptability (x2 (2, n=30) = 10.16, p=0.001), appropriateness (x2 (2, n=30) =15.36, p<0.023) and feasibility (x2 (2, n=30) =17.25, p=0.002) of CM intervention measure and the success of the CM implementation. Qualitative Findings revealed four main facilitators: 1) Direct hierarchy support and flexibility; 2) Exchange with colleagues; 3) Supervision by the research team; and 4) Motivation. Lack of resources was an unanimously mentioned barrier. Participants identified the following needs to enable CM implementation: official and protected time for the project and at least two team members with complementary skills (e.g.: somatic, psychiatric and social). Conclusions: The way the CM implementation was perceived by the professionals contributed to the success of the implementation process. That said, beyond their convictions, human and logistical resources were found as crucial. Findings highlight that influencing factors for implementation are at individual and structural levels.

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Climate change and threats to public health in Pakistan: a gender analysis of vulnerable communities
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Climate change is the biggest global challenge and an imminent threat to public health. The threats are particularly severe in low and middle-income countries like Pakistan, which are often the least able to respond. Pakistan is among the countries that are most vulnerable to the risks associated with climate change. Pakistani women and girls in general, and poor rural women in particular, are the largest and most vulnerable group and unduly victims of climate change-triggered disasters. This study aimed to engage with local communities living at the country’s largest natural water reservoir sites to investigate their understanding of climate change and its impacts. We used a gender analysis approach that informed the data collection using qualitative (focus groups, interviews and observations) and quantitative (household survey) methods. In total, 226 community members and 10 government officials participated from 6 locations in four provinces. The study found inadequate knowledge and awareness concerning climate change and its impact among the research participants. On the hand, most of the participants were aware and highly concerned with post-disaster (e.g., flooding, heavy rain and extreme weather) health impacts, such as the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases, diarrhoea, skin infections, malaria, dengue, and malnutrition. Women participants expressed their views about the disproportionate impact of such disasters during their pregnancy and delivery. Government officials who participated in the study knew that climate change triggers natural disasters, a challenge for the country. Still, most of them believed that these were natural disasters, thus, not in their control to prevent them. This study concludes that women and men in these sites lack resources, knowledge and information about climate change and its risks to population health. Thus, the study recommends that decision-makers engage with these communities to raise their knowledge about climate risks and build their capabilities to mitigate them.

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The effect of violent conflict on prescription/nonprescription drug misuse and abuse in four Middle Eastern countries
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Background and Objective: An important, yet poorly understood, impact of violent conflict on public health is the susceptibility of populations in conflicts to drug abuse and misuse as increased stress, the easy availability of drugs, and the relaxation of taboos against drug use exacerbate the problem. This study aims to describe the types and patterns of prescription and nonprescription medicines suspected of being misused and abused amongst local populations in conflict zones, as reported by pharmacists.

Methods: The study is part of a larger two-year (2020-2022) project investigating the impact of violent conflict in the MENA region on medicine abuse and misuse and the experiences of pharmacists in managing this challenge. The study used a mixed-method approach to data-gathering, involving a quantitative survey (n=160) and semi-structured interviews (n=20) with pharmacists in Syria, Libya, Yemen and...
Iraq. This paper focuses on the on prescription/nonprescription medicine misuse and abuse in violent contexts.

Results: So far, a total of 91 questionnaires have been filled (51.0% male, 54.9% between 26-35 years old, 44.0% Iraq, 25.3% Syria, 20.9% Yemen, and 9.9% Libya). More than half (n=52, 57.1%) reported that 20 customers or more were suspected of misusing/abusing medications in the past 3 months with 17.5% suspected more than or equal to 50 customers. The top suspected medicines were pregabaline and sedatives/hypnotics followed by gabapentinoids like tramadol, in addition to cough and cold preparations. Qualitative data analysis shows the profile of users suspected by pharmacists, the reasons for misuse/abuse, and the ways in which pharmacists react to deal with the problem, most of which are refusing the sale and claiming that the product is not available.

Conclusions: Based on the results above, policy recommendations about how to effectively respond to medicine misuse and abuse amongst conflict-affected populations are made.

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Public health consequences of flooding: evaluation of Cholera outbreak in Nigeria
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Background and Objective: Floods are the most common disaster worldwide and present a significant public health concern in countries where infectious diseases are endemic. The relentless rain in Nigeria, alongside the release of the Lagdo dam in Cameroon, resulted in the most severe flooding in the past decade that struck at the same time as a worrying cholera outbreak. This study aimed to evaluate how floods influence the incidence of infectious diseases.

Methods: We conducted a narrative review of evidence to answer the aim of the study. Articles were retrieved from PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, and Science Direct from 2017 to 2022. Twenty-one studies were included with the Keywords in the title or abstract. Epidemiological data were obtained from newspapers and national country reports. We analyzed data on the incidence of infectious diseases during flooding compared to other years.

Results: Our findings revealed that multiple health impacts from flooding occur, from injury and death during an evacuation to worsened allergic symptoms, gastrointestinal infections, skin diseases, and mental health problems. As of October 2022 in Nigeria, the floods increased the incidence of infectious diseases such as malaria, cholera, and typhoid. More than 6000 suspected cholera cases and a 4.5% case fatality ratio were recorded. This is believed to be due to the high consumption of contaminated water, worsened sanitary conditions, and limited access to healthcare facilities.

Conclusions: The consequences of flooding pose significant challenges to public health. This study suggests improved health promotion and preventive measures for flooding to reduce current and future vulnerability to disease. There is a need for enhanced surveillance systems with an emphasis on training front-line health workers toward timely detection, reporting and response.

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Preferable model of Public Health Emergency Operation Center in the regional level of Indonesia
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Background: WHO had provided a framework on the country development of Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC). This institution was required for the country to manage its public health event, including prevention, rapid detection, and response. As a country comprises of 17000 island and extend to more than 5000 km, the central level of PHEOC was not enough. PHEOC system reform is required to accommodate Indonesia’s specific circumstances particularly in regional level. We outlined the potential of developing sub-national level PHEOC based on existing evidences. Policy Option and Recommendation: Indonesia need a fast and capable resources to be deployed during the surge capacity in Public Health Emergency situation. There are three different policy models for PHEOC at the regional level the base on the current evidence on PHEOC models in various countries. These concepts detailed different command structures for ad hoc agency models, independent agency models, and Public Health Office (PHO)-based models. Each model has its own advantages and consequences.

Conclusions: The Ministry of Health of Indonesia is proposed to adopt the third PHEOC policy model, as the line of command lies under the Province Health Office. The PHO has the ability to mobilize units and access to resources in response to a current public health emergency situation, making this model the most practicable. However, routine training and capacity-building for the local surveillance staff are required to assist PHO in its role as regional PHEOC commander.

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Long term post-traumatic stress disorders among the earthquake affected people of Sindhupalchowk, Nepal
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Background: People who are suffering from PTSD have disturbing feelings and thoughts which is related to their experience even after a long time of such traumatic events happened. This study highlight the characteristics and prevalence of PTSD among the survivors after 4 years of earthquake: 2015, Nepal.

Methods: Cross sectional study was carried out using standard PCL-5 PTSD questionnaire. Interview was taken among 376 survivors of earthquake after 4 years of earthquake in Sindhupalchowk, Nepal. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square test and multiple logistic regression were used to describe data and test association.

Results: The mean age of the respondents was 39.47±16.18 years. Almost 2/5th of the respondents were either buried, injured or physically or mentally disabled during earthquake. Majority of the survivors had lost their one while most of them lost their property. Among the respondents who were buried 28.6% had develop PTSD which was 22.2% among physically or mentally disable during earthquake. All 20 indicators of PCL-5 were significantly associated with PTSD. The average score of PTSD was 22.48±13.57 with minimum score 0 to maximum 74 out of 80. The prevalence of PTSD was 71 (21.5%). Female (63.4%) were more prone to PTSD than male (36.6%). Respondents who lost their father (OR: 9.50, 481
Identifying and scoping new options for healthcare system strengthening in North East Syria

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Background and Objectives: Nowadays, North East Syria (NES) remains a complex humanitarian emergency, still bearing the devastating consequences of over a decade of ongoing hostilities that caused more than 400,000 deaths in Syria and led it to be the country with the worlds highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) until 2020.

NES security situation is still particularly fragile and highly dynamic, prone to escalations with the persistence of active armed clashes, airstrike and shelling. The health sector has been severely hit by the conflict, which caused widespread destruction of healthcare infrastructure, fragmented health governance, depletion of healthcare providers and scarcity of supplies and equipment.

The primary purpose of our work is to comprehensively assess and map primary healthcare facilities and services currently present at territorial level in NES, as well as critical gaps and implementation capacities for each specific area, to identify new options for strengthening the healthcare systems, define future priorities and strategic actions to guide the decision-making process and help define a minimum health service package (MHSP).

Methods: This study will use secondary data review from data service providers and open-source research, in combination with extensive healthcare facilities assessment at each sub-district level (area-based) and key informant (KI) methodology at different levels of the healthcare sector: KI interviews will be carried out to relevant community leaders with sector-specific knowledge, healthcare professionals, hospital management and health experts. Therefore, the analysis will be based on both qualitative and quantitative data.

Results and Conclusion: Limitations and gaps in available healthcare services are hard to identify due to impediments in data collection: access restrictions, insecurity, rapidly changing governance dynamics and other challenges hinder the capacity to conduct analysis in the area. Thus, this report may not capture some of the most recent events and trends. Results are still ongoing.

Global capacities for Implementation of International Health Regulations

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Background and objective: In 2005, World Health Organization’s (WHO) General Assembly adopted the International Health Regulations (IHR) as an international legal instrument aimed at strengthening global health security and empowering the global community to prevent and respond to public health threats. In 2019, European Commission launched new Joint Action Strengthened International Health Regulations and Preparedness in the EU (SHARP JA) with the aim to strengthen EU preparedness for serious cross-border health threats, and support the implementation of the IHR. Within the SHARP JA we have assessed the capacities of participating countries to implement IHR. The aim of this work is to expand that analysis to the global level.

Methods: Desk review and data analysis were done. The source of data was the WHO States Parties Annual Report (SPAR) for the years 2019, 2020, and 2021 for six WHO regions - African Region (AFRO), Americas Region (AMRO), Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMRO), European Region (EUFRO), South-East Asia Region (SEARO), and Western Pacific Region (WPRO).

Results: The average IHR global capacity remained unchanged from 2019-2021, (64, 65, and 64%, respectively). The highest capacities for indicated period without any noticeable changes have been recorded in EURO (75, 74, and 74% respectively). In AMRO, the overall IHR capacities were over 70% in 2019 and 2020 (71 and 72%), while in 2021 there was a decrease (67%). The lowest capacities in observed period were in AFRO (44, 49, and 49%, respectively). Although capacities in AMRO are the lowest, increase during the pandemic is noted.

Conclusion: The results show regional differences in IHR capacities. The SPAR results which represent countries’ self-assessment on IHR capacities indicate some improvements during pandemic in countries with the lowest capacities. However, there is still room for IHR capacities improvement in all WHO regions.

Implementing Public Health Policies in practice: how Local Health Authority Roma 1 managed the Ukrainian refugee crisis

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Background and Objective: Russian invasion of Ukraine forced citizens to flee as refugees. Displaced people face many obstacles, including physical, mental, institutional and economic ones. The migrant population represents a Public Health challenge given its different epidemiological and social backgrounds. Local Public Health implementation of the guidelines developed to assist the refugees. Our objective was to provide practical solutions to the emerging problems pertaining Local Public Health implementation of the guidelines developed to assist the refugees, in the context of the Local Health Authority (LHA) Roma 1.

Methods: LHA Roma 1 developed a strategic plan based on local expertise,
national and international guidelines to ensure infectious disease prevention and control, as well as continuity of care for non-communicable diseases and mental health. It was later refined based on national and regional decrees, the available literature, ECDC indications, and the feedback from the health professionals on the field. Community engagement, real time feedback and the formation of a multidisciplinary and multicultural central team allowed a smoother implementation process which covered refugee needs.

Results: Many challenges were faced during the implementation phase which required sensible and timely solution. These challenges include the necessity of rapid resource provision, overcoming linguistic and cultural barriers, guaranteeing a standard of care across multiple sites and coordination of interventions. Despite these, during the first three months of operations more than 9300 refugees were assisted and assigned an STP code, which guarantees healthcare services on par with Italian citizens.

Conclusion: Refugee assistance and socio-sanitary integration are an essential part of Public Health practice. Bridging the gap between refugee population needs and available healthcare provision requires sound leadership within a responsive and collaborative workforce. Evidence-based practices implemented to increase local health system resilience to the current crisis foster a preparedness-based environment to face the emergencies of the future.

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Evaluation of individual preparedness for emergencies / disasters among members of health professions' chambers in Ankara - Turkey
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Objective: This descriptive study aimed to determine the factors associated with the individual emergency / disaster preparedness behaviour of the members of four different Health Professions' Chambers in Ankara - Turkey.

Methods: Ethical approval was taken from the Ethical Committee of Hacettepe University. As data collection form, a questionnaire consisting of 32 questions prepared by the researchers and the General Disaster Preparedness Belief Scale Based on Health Belief Model (31- items) were used. As the score increases, individual preparedness for emergencies/disasters is better (min. -max. 31-165).

The data were first collected online using “Google forms”. Since there was not enough participation, the face-to-face interview method was used afterwards. There were 401 health professionals in the study. The study group involved dentists (n=96, 23.9%), medical doctors (n=150, 37.4%), pharmacists (n=74, 18.5%), and veterinarians (n=81, 20.2%).

Results: Participants who received emergency/disaster-related training consisted of 35.2% of all participants (n=141). None of them received training from the chambers. 38.2% (n=153) of the participants experienced a disaster of any type. 33.2% of the participants (n=133) stated that they were not individually prepared for emergencies and disasters. The mean score scale of the participants was 112.39±12.77.

Several factors were found associated with health professionals’ individual preparedness for emergencies/disasters. These included education and training on disasters, presence of previous or current job about disasters, and health professionals provide essential services during emergencies and disasters. They, as individuals, should not be affected from disasters in order to serve. Therefore, training on personal emergency/disaster preparedness is urgently needed for them. One way of achieving this is by organizing courses or web-based training provided by health profession chambers.

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War and peace in public health education and training - a scoping review
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Background and Objectives: Armed conflict and war are public health disasters. In such scenarios, public health action has a crucial role in emergency and rehabilitation, and the importance of war prevention and peace promotion (“peace through public health”) is increasingly recognised. While this role is by now well conceptualised in public health research and interdisciplinary cooperation, the translation into public health training and competencies is only beginning to emerge, especially in Europe.

Methods: With a scoping review, we systematically map the scientific literature on public health education and training relating to war and peace promotion.

We searched in PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Embase, Web of Science Core Collections as well as the reference lists of included material. Eligible literature represents war and peace education in the European public health education context. We excluded any material that did not target the public health workforce.

Results: We included 21 sources that ranged from opinion pieces to empirical assessment of curricula and evaluation studies. The educational programs were predominantly short-term and extra-curricular in postgraduate courses addressing public health professionals both in conflict-affected countries as well as those not directly war-affected. Most of the literature focused on public health action in times of war, often without specifying the context and type of war or armed conflict. Emergency response and multi-disciplinary collaboration were the most prominent competences, often drawing from closely related fields such as natural disaster and outbreak management.

Conclusions: The scientific discourse on competences in times of war and promoting peace in public health in the European region mostly focuses on immediate emergency response. Peace promotion and war prevention are missing foci which need to feature more prominently in public health training. Professional organisations of schools of public health should ensure their competencies include peace promotion and war prevention in addition to war response.

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Local response to humanitarian crises: the experience of Roma 2 Local Health Authority with the Afghan and Ukrainian crises
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Background and objective: In August 2021 and March 2022, Roma 2 Local Health Authority (ASL) was confronted with the prompt arrival of migrants from Afghanistan and Ukraine, following the humanitarian crises occurring in the two countries. The Migrants and Vulnerable Populations’ Health Unit (MVPH) developed and coordinated an intervention model aimed at responding to the health needs of newly arrived migrants.

Methods: A multidisciplinary team was established in both emergencies, coordinated by the MVPH Unit, composed of nurses, medical doctors, vaccination staff, administrative staff, cultural mediators, responsible for outreach activities in the hotels were migrants were hosted. A basic assessment of health needs, COVID-19 tests and vaccination, TB screening were offered on-site. People were also granted access to health services through release of an STP (temporarily present foreigner) code. For the Ukrainian population, in addition to outreach activities a dedicated Hub was also set up to guarantee free access to COVID-19 tests and vaccination, medical screening, vaccinations included in the National Schedule and STP code release, with the full time presence of cultural mediators. Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in support to the humanitarian crisis was activated.

Results: From August 21 to September 2 2021, 469 people from Afghanistan arrived in three facilities located in ASL Roma 2 area who were all assessed for their needs, were offered COVID-19 vaccine and received STP codes. From 1 April to 30 June 2022, 626 people accessed the dedicated Ukraine Hub. Forty-five site visits were carried out in the six hotels hosting Ukrainian refugees, with 343 people receiving a clinical examination.

Conclusions: The presence of a dedicated service has allowed a rapid reorganization of ASL Roma 2 services to deal with humanitarian emergencies and the prompt activation of already established collaborative networks.

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Impact of Russian war in Ukraine on COVID-19 dynamics in Italy
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On February 24, 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, what led to a humanitarian catastrophe and mass migration. Italy received many refugees from Ukraine and ranked 4th in the world in terms of the number of refugees received. This study aims to test the hypothesis of the impact of the Russian war in Ukraine on the
What are the psychosocial health realities of women surviving wartime sexual violence in Africa? a rapid qualitative systematic review

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Introduction: Africa has been marked with several armed conflicts in the past years. These armed conflicts often create favorable situations where a particular weapon of war is used against the population: wartime sexual violence. Women surviving wartime sexual violence are living with multiple trauma related consequences. Aim: Using an original framework based on the theory of wartime sexual violence as a weapon of war and the nine categories of genocide rape trauma by Mukamana et al (2018), this review aims to explore the psychosocial wellbeing of women surviving wartime sexual violence in Africa.

Methods: This rapid qualitative systematic review followed the JBI Evidence Synthesis approach to conduct such studies. Two data bases have been consulted as part of the search strategy: 1) Medline (n=136) and 2) APA Psychinfo (n=172). After the selection process, 17 articles have been selected to be included in the study according to our criteria of inclusion.

Data extraction was done using COVIDence. The synthesis and interpretation of results was based on Harden and Thomas (2008) method for thematic synthesis of qualitative research in systematic reviews using Nvivo 12. The results have been evaluated using Grade CERQual.

Results: 1) Women surviving wartime sexual violence are experimenting overwhelming feelings and unbearable memories the most; 2) psychosocial health is affected by stigmatization, which is guided by cultural norms; 3) our framework does not account for two elements: i) the resilience emerging for the women affected by stigmatization, which is guided by cultural norms; 3) our framework does not account for two elements: i) the resilience emerging for the women affected by stigmatization, which is guided by cultural norms; 4) the literature does not have enough information on the perception of women surviving wartime sexual violence regarding the framework used in the study on their psychosocial wellbeing.

Conclusion: Healthcare is a fundamental human right for people all over the world. Women surviving wartime sexual violence are living with multiple trauma related consequences. Our framework does not account for two elements: i) the resilience emerging for the women affected by stigmatization, which is guided by cultural norms; 4) the literature does not have enough information on the perception of women surviving wartime sexual violence regarding the framework used in the study on their psychosocial wellbeing.
Climate effects and health emergencies: analysis of response actions to floods in Bahia, Brazil
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Background and Objective: Climate impacts have repercussions on the global agenda, as changes in temperature and climate patterns prompt the occurrence of storms, floods, and landslides, leaving populations vulnerable and susceptible to disease and food insecurity. In Northeast Brazil, a region traditionally affected by periods of drought, heavy rains intensified amid the pandemic, with floods that affected the lives of thousands of people and required comprehensive responses from the health system. In view of the installed set of crises, this study aimed to analyze the main interventions carried out to face the Public Health Emergency caused by floods.

Methods: Qualitative research with a critical-reflective approach based on the experience report of Health Surveillance professionals from the Southwest Regional Health Center of the Health Department of the state of Bahia, Brazil. The actions developed were described and analyzed between December 2021 and February 2022. Data were analyzed in two analytical categories: risk management and strategic response actions.

Results: The intersectoral work integrated sectors of health, public security and civil defense. Risk management prioritized strengthening the capacity for action at the regional level, with the installation of a Situation Room. Some of the strategic actions were the creation of teams on continuous duty to monitor the homeless and displaced people, distribution of medication, inspection of shelters, visits to the most affected municipalities, and analysis of water samples for human consumption.

Conclusions: The response measures were adequate and successful, being the coordinated and solidary partnership of the state of Bahia with the municipalities of fundamental importance. According to the regional experience, integration between different sectors is an essential strategy for overcoming the dimensions of vulnerability installed in climatic events that cause floods and overload the health systems.

Pandemic surveillance system pilot
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Pandemic Surveillance System pilot and actual interface design and end-user components of the pilot project. It is extremely critical that making the right decisions during pandemic, such as imposing appropriate restrictions and reopening the economy at an optimal time and pace. Primary role of PSS pilot was designing and testing Pandemic management system architecture, it maintains pandemic related Master data as a single source. During piloting PSS implemented core four component systems including Data collection system, Pandemic information system, Lab management system, Early Warning Analytic system.

Methods: 1. After numerous meetings and interview among stakeholders including Ministry of Health, National Health Data Center, National Centre for Communicable Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic Diseases, we find out effective solution for multisource based Pandemic Surveillance System design. Based on this finding, we proposed integrated PSS system architecture that able to oversee most important pandemic indicators at centralized storage and keep historical data for further study. 2. PSS is designed for enterprise architecture, functional abilities of PSS are very wide including data governance, data standardization, business glossary, and semantic mapping and data flow management.

Results: This component is aimed for delivering insight reports after receiving aggregated data from other components. End-Users able to set up expected outcomes and factors then system automatically generate analytical insights to user. Core aspects of this components is that it triggers messages when unusual activity or insight appears in data. Also, will integrate with EWS system at NEMA. Summary: Pandemic surveillance system (PSS) provides several benefits to government such as allowing to use MDM for more accurate analyses of the pandemic, and more informed decisions about reopening economies around the country. PSS is implemented for timely surveillance systems that collect information on epidemic prone diseases to trigger prompt public health interventions.

Adaptation of the hospital structure in response to covid-19 in Bahia, Brazil, year 2020
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Hospitals in the state of Bahia/Brazil as well as in other parts of the world had to quickly adapt to the COVID-19 emergency, which resulted in difficulties to adequately assist infected people. The necessary changes, be them of the physical structure or the care procedures, were based on the goal of protecting the health of patients and hospital workers. In this perspective, the objective of this work was to present the actions developed by the Sanitary Surveillance for guidance and monitoring of hospital units.

Methods: Experience report developed in the region of Brumado, state of Bahia/ Brazil, comprising 21 municipalities, composed of technicians from the Regional Health Center/Bahia, from February to April 2020. Data were analyzed in two dimensions: actions for structuring the hospital network and implementation of care protocols.

Results: Sanitary inspections were carried out in all hospitals in the territory with the aim of adapting the physical structure to the flow of distinction in the areas of care for people infected with COVID-19 and people with other pathologies and actions of an educational and guiding nature were adopted. The (online) meetings were based on the following topics: patient safety, risk management, infection control and worker health protection. In the hospital network structuring category, the main focus was on adapting the structure. The main changes were necessary in the areas of attire, hospitalization, isolation, waste shelter, comfort, and place for the health professionals to eat. In turn, regarding the technical protocols, the need to implement standards aimed at the safety of the professionals involved and patients was taken into account, and the application this standards followed the guidelines of the National Health Surveillance Agency.

Conclusions: The applicability of scientific knowledge in the daily practice of health institutions provided the necessary changes to protect the lives of patients and health workers. development in the LEPH field for the public health community – including education in LEPH. Explore all these issues interactively with the audience.

Quality of life in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in a city in southeastern Brazil
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Diabetes mellitus is a public health problem due to its incidence and prevalence. As it is a progressive disease, affected people tend to deteriorate their health over time, leading to complications. Although its negative impact on quality of life is recognized, there is a need to analyze it focusing on the context of southeastern Brazil. To fill this gap, this study Aims to evaluate the quality of life in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in a city in southeastern Brazil. Through an analytical cross-sectional observational study, we collected data from patients of the university in a city in southeastern Brazil. We applied a survey including questions related to the sociodemographic and clinical information, and from the SF-36 quality of life questionnaire. Descriptive analyzes and the t-test. The final sample consisted of data from 300 patients, mostly female (79.0%), aged over 54 years (73.3%), married or in a stable relationship, and predominantly with lower
income and lower education levels. Most patients were obese (48.3%) and did not practice physical activity (67.7%). Regarding the SF-36 domains, the highest average value found was for the Social Aspects domain (73.4). Between males and females, a significant difference was only observed between the scores of the Functional Capacity and Pain domains. Comparing age groupings, individuals with or without obesity, and with or without other comorbidities, significant differences were found for most domains (including Pain and General Health Status). The education level was also significant, with the highest averages in the SF-36 domains being obtained for individuals who had at least completed high school. Physical activity practice was significant for all domains. Evaluating the factors associated with the quality of life of Brazilians, considering the diabetes effects, can contribute to health promotion and disease prevention actions. 

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Impact of infrastructure disruptions on Puerto Rican household capabilities, health, and well-being
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Critical infrastructure encompasses energy, water, communications, transportation, food, health, and emergency services. When critical infrastructure is damaged or fails, essential services are interrupted which can have severe health and well-being consequences. This study examines how infrastructure service interruptions place burdens on Puerto Rico households impeding their capabilities, i.e., accessing drinking water, storing and preparing food, and cooling homes. This study assessed impacts of power outages on households to help inform disaster mitigation and preparedness strategies. Respondents were identified significant power outages that occurred in the past three years to answer questions about its impact on household capabilities (e.g., cooling their homes, preparing food, etc.) and the physical, mental, and overall health and well-being of household members. Other questions covered access to food, water, and healthcare, and social capital. Disruptions to cooling and food refrigeration were the most frequently reported impacts, the most highly ranked impacts on the health and well-being of household members, and the most time and financially intensive disruptions. Respondents identified disruptions to communications and information access as negatively affecting their mental health. The outage reduced life satisfaction for most respondents and was a significant factor in determining the severity of impacts. The results suggest that providing cooling resources (i.e., fans and/or air conditioning at community centers with back-up power systems) and refrigeration (i.e., access to ice or community provided refrigeration for food and medicine) are important interventions to safeguard health during outages. For mental health, enhanced community outreach and diversified communication channels may be particularly impactful. Preparedness efforts should focus on identifying households that depend upon electricity to power medical devices or to refrigerate medication. Because households with young children and/or disabilities were found to experience more severe health consequences from outages, interventions focused on providing childcare and dependent care during disruptions are recommended.

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Clinical-epidemiological description of the Ukrainian refugees in Italy: the experience of the local health authority rima 1
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Background and objective: Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine on the 24th of February 2022, causing Ukrainian refugees to flee to other nations. Host nations need epidemiological information on the newly arrived refugee population to program health services appropriate for them. This study aims to investigate demographic composition, COVID-19 vaccinations performed, specialist care provided, and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) prevalence in COVID-19 vaccinated refugees of the Ukrainian refugee in the Local Health Authority (LHA) Roma 1 area of competence. Methods: We performed a retrospective analysis of collected data regarding Ukrainian refugees assisted on the LHA’s territory from 2nd March 2022 to 2nd June 2022. NCDs were classified according to The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10). Results: 9349 Ukrainian refugees were assisted by LHA Roma 1 with the consequent issuing of a STP code for each: 2784 (29.8%) were Males and 6565 (70.2%) were Females; median age was 25 (10-39). 2485 Ukrainian refugees got vaccinated for COVID-19; 569 (22.9%) were male and 1916 were female. 401 (16.1%) among the vaccinated refugees had at least one NCD. The most frequent diseases were the circulatory system (203; 50.6%), endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (100; 24.9%) and mental and behavioral disorders (26; 6.5%). A total of 206 refugees needed second-level assistance, with endocrinology (25; 12.1%), cardiology (18; 8.7') and gynecology (15; 7.3') being the leading requested specialties.

Conclusion: The Ukrainian refugee population needs health services targeted mainly to minors and women. A noteworthy proportion of NCDs was detected, especially chronic diseases such as hypertension, hypothyroidism and diabetes; also, mental illnesses were relevant. LHA Roma 1 managed to produce a broad spectrum of care services for free to the refugees, as proven by COVID-19 vaccinations, STP codes issued and the specialist care provided.

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Nuclear Anxiety in a context of Russian-Ukrainian War 2022 (RUW-22): Descriptive Cross-sectional Study
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Nuclear anxiety and its consequences, are expected to be heightened amid the Russian-Ukrainian War of 2022 (RUW-22). The main goal of the study is to assess the prevalence of nuclear anxiety and its possible risk factors in the group of Czech university students from March till April 2022 of RUW-22.A digital self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) was used to collect data. The SAQ consisted of multiple-choice items questioning about demographic characteristics, generalized anxiety symptoms using generalized anxiety disorder-7 (GAD-7), depressive symptoms using patient health questionnaire–9 (PHQ-9), attitudes towards civilian uses of nuclear power, and nuclear war-related anxiety.Of 591 participated students, 67.7% were females, 68.2% were Czech nationals, and 61.8% followed the RUW-22 news at least once a day. In terms of the civilian uses of nuclear power, most participants agreed that nuclear power was safe (64.5%), denied being afraid that civilian use of nuclear power might deteriorate their health (79.7%) and thought that public acceptance was important for building new nuclear power plants (56.9%). About 42.1% and 45.5% of the participants reported feeling depressed at the possibility of nuclear war and agreed that the chances of a nuclear war in their lifetime were very high, respectively. 23.9% reported looking for recommendations for protection against nuclear accidents and 19.3% were looking for the nearest bomb shelter. The depression about nuclear war possibility was positively and relatively strongly correlated with the level of “feeling concerned about the RUW-22” (r = 0.401), and it was moderately correlated with GAD-7 (r = 0.377) and PHQ-9 (r = 0.274) scores and weakly correlated with RUW-2 related news following frequency (r = 0.196). Within the limits of the present study, nuclear anxiety was common among Czech university students. Its risk factors may include but are not limited to the female gender, common psychological disorders such as generalized anxiety and depression, RUW-22 related news following frequency, and level of “feeling concerned”.

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Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors towards proper nutrition and lifestyles in Ukrainian diabetic patients during the covid-19 pandemic
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Background and Objective: A healthy lifestyle is the basis of diabetes prevention. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to major changes in daily life and social behavior that may affect glycemic control and diabetes self-management. The present work
aims to assess the relationship between diabetic patients' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors towards proper nutrition and lifestyles in order to plan strategies for educational intervention from a health literacy perspective.

Methods: Diabetic patients registered at the clinic of endocrinologists and family doctors from Western Ukraine were interviewed through a cognitive survey. Because of the Russian-Ukraine conflict, the questionnaire was administered via google-form in the period September-December 2022. The questionnaire, already standardized during a previous survey conducted in an Italian context (https://doi.org/10.3390/jphr191811212{1}), was consisted of 25 questions and 4 research areas (profile of participants, knowledge, attitude and behavior).

Results: Seventy-six questionnaires were filled during the survey period. Fifty-five percent of diabetic patients were female and 45% male with a mean age of 60.5 ± 14.2 years and 54.5 ± 15.8 years, respectively. The overall level of knowledge about the role of food and proper nutrition with respect to the risk of diabetes and its complications appeared to be generally unsatisfactory and inadequate. Despite a slightly better level of knowledge than the Italians a worse nutritional behavior was detected. Nonetheless, females generally showed a higher level of knowledge than males, whereas knowledge was seen to decrease according to the age of the patients. As for the possible impact played by the COVID-19 pandemic on lifestyles, it should be noted that about 46% of the respondents stated that they had difficult to maintain a healthy diet.

Conclusion: Thus, the study underlines the need to improve the knowledge of diabetic subjects about nutrition and, in particular, their self-management, positively influencing behaviors and attitudes.

Links:------[1] https://doi.org/10.3390/jphr191811212

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The experience of an Italian local public health department in floods preparedness and response

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Background: In Italy hydrotechnological risk is one of the major environmental risks with significant impacts on human life and activities. The City of Senigallia (40.000 inhabitants) was recently hit by two floods (2014 and 2022). Before the last flood event, which occurred on 15 September 2022, the Local Public Health Department (LPHD), the Local Health District (LHD) and the Municipality of Senigallia worked jointly to improve the capacities for hydrogeological risk preparedness and response.

Methods: During the month of April 2022, a simulation exercise was carried out which allowed the confrontation between LPHD-LHD and the Municipality of Senigallia and made it possible to agree on objectives, procedures and activities aimed at managing a flood.

Results: According with the main outcomes of the simulation exercise LPHD-LHD agreed on an operating procedure to be activated in the event of a regional alert for hydrogeological risk and collaborated to have a list of non-ambulatory patients living on the ground floor, immediately available through appropriate home-care management software improvements.

In response to the 15 September 2022 flood, the Municipality of Senigallia promptly organized reception centres, alerted the population and secured the non-ambulatory patients living in risk areas 2 hours before the flood arrived. None of these actions has been implemented in neighboring cities.

Conclusion: In the flood of 15 September 2022, the territories of 7 municipalities were severely affected. The damage caused to the structures is enormous; 1 missing person and 12 victims were recorded, one of whom was resident in the municipality of Senigallia where no injuries and deaths were recorded among frail and non-ambulatory people. Given the increasingly frequent extreme weather events, preparation for hydrogeological events is pivotal and Local Health Authorities must be able to continuously improve floods preparedness and response involving all the municipalities in a systematic and timely way.

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Public health governance and outcomes in Ukrainian citizens moved in a part of the veneto region, Italy

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Background & Objective: As the Ukraine emergency broke out (24/02/2022), millions of Ukrainian moved worldwide, particularly in Europe leading healthcare authorities to implement different intervention plans. The Veneto Region (Italy), in its 7th Local Healthcare trust, released an identification-code for everyone arrived, offered screening for COVID-19 and Tuberculosis, vaccines prophylaxis and the possibility of medical visits / prescriptions for acute or chronic diseases.

Results: The Italian Red Cross ran a refugee and migrant health point in Bassano del Grappa.

Methods: A database was created and analyzed from 01/03/2022 to 01/06/2022 through the Veneto Regional Registry and Qlik-sense focusing on the registration date, identification-code realased, age, gender, arrived-declared domicile, COVID-19 swabs and Tuberculosis tests results. PDF, 2019, Diptheria, Tetanus, Polio, Measles vaccinations coverage results. From medical visits' reports the diseases were grouped according to the International Classification of Primary Care and pharmaceutical flows were analysed too.

Results: 3964 people were registered and 1495 declared the arrived-domicile in our Municipalities. 68% were women, average aged 29.5 ±18.4 years. 47.4% were minors, 31% 3-13 years old and 5% under 3 years old. 2.10% tested positive for COVID-19, none positive Quantiferon test despite 4 positive Mantoux. Of those eligible for COVID-19 vaccination: 13.92% get vaccinated abroad, 9.79% in Italy and 8.6% completed the primary cycle in Italy. At the Local Public Primary Healthcare Clinic 133 accesses were made and most frequently encountered diseases were respiratory, endocrine and cardiovascular systems. Communication's difficulties were reported in at least 22 visits. Most frequently prescribed medications were diuretics and antibiotics. Dates were qualitatively confirmed in Red Cross reality too.

Conclusions: Mainly female and young aged individuals arrived, their healthcare demand was limited but present. Despite the precarious conditions experienced during the migration route, the percentage of positivity to COVID-19 on arrival was limited. Fundamental is to raise awareness on vaccines prophylaxis.

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War in eastern Europe: a humanitarian disaster

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War in Eastern Europe: A Humanitarian Disaster on February 19, 2022, Nobel Peace Prize winning International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) hosted a webinar entitled: ‘War in Eastern Europe – on the Brink of a Humanitarian Disaster.’ [1] It predicted, all too accurately, that conventional war in Ukraine would be devastating to civilians in addition to combatants, and that it threatens much worse if nuclear power plants are attacked or nuclear weapons are used. Five days later, the Russian Federation invaded Ukraine. The world has seen the crisis in Eastern Europe become a regional humanitarian disaster and that all threats to become global humanitarian catastrophe if war involving nuclear-armed nations erupts in Ukraine. In this workshop, IPPNW is updating its emergency briefing with the same distinguished panel of experts to examine the terrible human cost of the War in Ukraine so far, and the potential that exists for it to become much worse. Topics to be covered include: - Conventional war – The direct and indirect impacts of the ongoing conventional war in Ukraine continue to have devastating health, human rights, and environmental effects upon Ukrainian society and its landscape, with spillover effects in the surrounding countries and globally – including threats to global food security. - Damage to nuclear power reactors - The risk continues for large radioactive releases from the six Zaporizhzhia nuclear power reactors occupied by the military of the Russian Federation, or from reactors at the other three operating nuclear power stations in Ukraine that are vulnerable to deliberate or accidental destruction or meltdowns due to loss of power through either physical attacks or cyber-hacks. - Escalation to nuclear weapons use - The regional and global consequences would be catastrophic if nuclear weapons are launched intentionally or by accident or miscalculation. In addition to the immediate large-scale and indiscriminate carnage the use of a nuclear weapon or weapons would bring, the size, number, and conditions under which nuclear weapons might be used will determine whether there are environmental and climatic effects that could extend globally, reducing crop yields and harming or even devastating food security world-wide. IPPNW continues to support the petition it initiated through the group Avaaz with the Dalai Lama and 14 other fellow Nobel Peace Prize Laureates, signed by over a million people worldwide. “We Reject War and Nuclear Weapons” – Join the Global Call” [2]. It calls for an immediate ceasefire and the withdrawal of all Russian

Public health in emergencies, disasters, and wars: what is needed for regulatory preparedness? Debra Yeskey1, Elizabeth Sadove2

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Workshop Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic illuminated the need for and challenges with making available the medical countermeasures (MCMs), that is the diagnostics, vaccines, and therapies, and vaccines needed to respond to public health emergencies, disasters, and wars, available to the impacted populations in a timely manner. Healthcare and political leaders alike agree on the goals—immediate access to reliable diagnostics, sufficient supplies of personal protective equipment and other medical supplies, and rapid deployment of safe and effective vaccines and therapeutics.

Many public health emergency planners anticipated that for a public health event of the magnitude of COVID-19, that the regulatory agencies would be barriers to accessing the needed MCMs. COVID-19 demonstrated that wasn’t necessarily the case. Now, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues its world-wide simmer, intentional and continued collaboration between public health and regulatory agencies is needed to identify the elements of regulatory emergency preparedness and response that are working and change the ones that are not. "For too long, we have allowed a cycle of panic and neglect when it comes to pandemics: we ramp up efforts when there is a serious threat, then quickly forget about them when the threat subsides. It is well past time to act." (Global Preparedness Monitoring Board, 2021) Building on the assessment of regulatory activities that did and did not work, now is the time for countries to assess and potentially change their legal authorities and regulations to ensure that they are working to expedite access to needed MCMs and are fit for all-hazard purposes.

This workshop will consider the importance of regulatory preparedness for making MCMs accessible from the perspectives of the regulators of MCMs, public health, medical, and non-profit communities.

Workshop components:

* Scene Setting: defining the issues regarding regulatory preparedness (5 mins)
* Lessons learned from COVID-19: a regulator’s view - 2 regulators (5 mins each)
* Preparing for the next pandemic (20 mins)
* 100 Days
* Interface with public health and regulatory authorities
* Introduction of the GHSA Legal Preparedness Action Package (25 mins)
* Overview: Legal preparedness
* Regulatory Sub Working Group - workplan and deliverables
* Key questions:
  * How can public health preparedness include lessons learned by MCMs regulators?
  * What actions can help to expedite access to MCMs in the next pandemic
  * How can countries assess the gaps in their legal/regulatory frameworks for responding to the next pandemic?

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Prevalence of violence against health care workers in the emergency department of a teaching hospital in Nigeria

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Background and Objective: Globally, violence targeted at health care workers (HCW) have reached an alarming level. The incidence of workplace violence is peculiar to both developing and developed countries with more workers at risk in developing countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa due to poorly developed work environment. According to World Health Organization, 8% to 38% of health workers suffer physical violence at some point in their careers. The Objective of this study was to determine the prevalence and forms of violence against HCWs in Emergency Department (ED) of University of Benin Teaching Hospital (UBTH), Benin City, Nigeria.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study of all the 282 HCWs in the ED of UBTH. A standardized, pretested, interviewer-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. Data was analyzed using IBM SPSS version 25.0 software. Level of significance was set at p < 0.05.

Results: The mean age of the HCWs comprised of doctors 53 (18.8%), nurses 50 (17.7%), paramedics 36 (12.7%), porters 29 (10.3%), and laboratory scientist 19 (6.7%), among others, was 36.1 ± 8.4 years. The prevalence of physical violence was 63 (22.3%) while that of psychological violence was 247 (87.6%). The perpetrators were mainly patient relatives, 93.6% and 96.7% for physical and psychological violence respectively. The predominant forms of violence were verbal abuse (99.5%), kicking (96.8%), slapping (60.3%), bullying (45.3%), threat (40.4%), and sexual harassment (32.4%). Majority experienced post-traumatic stress disorder following the violence. Duration of service (> 5 years) was the only socio-demographic variable that showed statistically significant association with psychological violence (p = 0.008).

Conclusions: The study showed worrisome high prevalence of violence against HCWs in the ED of UBTH. There is an urgent need for intervention measures directed at patients, patient relatives, HCWs and the community, to be initiated to curb the menace of violence against HCWs.

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Strengthening public health capacity in Africa - the case of advanced public health education and training in Cabo Verde

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Background: As recently as 2021, 32% of the WHO Africa region's 47 countries did not have postgraduate public health training. We describe the development of advanced public health training (APHT) in Cabo Verde (CV), emphasizing the unique aspects of the sustainability of this development. Methods: The presentation will be structured as a case study based on documentary analysis. Results: In 2022 public health competencies are still lacking and local training capacity is limited and the country remains without a functional national health workforce observatory. This situation is being corrected through the proposal by the Ministry of Health of plans for the development of human resources in health, through the strengthening of APHT and through partnerships, national and international. We review the development of the first edition of the University of Cabo Verde (Uni-CV)-based public health master program (in 2010), analyze the failure to sustain it and trace the professional development of its graduates. We review the development of the master program (in 2010), analyze the failure to sustain it and trace the professional development of its graduates. We further describe the attempts to revitalize the master program, which already 2 new editions since 2019. We describe the development of the National Program to train field epidemiologists, coordinated by the National Public Health Institute, responsible for training of frontline epidemiologists, and the collaboration with the Uni-CV for advanced (master level) field epidemiologists. Conclusions: Sustainability of APHT in CV is achievable through institutional capacity building (at universities and national public health institute), the development of collaborative national consortium, including service providers and professional councils, establishment of strong international partnerships and adopting new information and communication technologies for distance learning.

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Organisational policy to support oral health equity in Aotearoa New Zealand

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Background and Objective: Severe, unacceptable and avoidable oral health inequities persist for MāORI in Aotearoa New Zealand (NZ). Recognising and addressing equity should be core priorities of professional organisations, which in NZ, includes recognising Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Te Tiriti), the foundational treaty
between Māori and the Crown that ensures health equity for Māori. We aimed to understand oral health organisations’ knowledge of, and commitment to, Te Tiriti and equity, and shift taken-for-granted practices, policies and systems generating and perpetuating inequities. Methods: The spokespersons of nine organisations-professional networks, associations or organisations that support oral health professionals in fulfilling their roles, were interviewed. Questions were sent in advance allowing participants to consider their responses, gather relevant documentation and obtain members’ viewpoints. A Te Tiriti-based framework guided analysis. Each organisation was provided with strengths-based feedback on activities they were doing well and opportunities for improvement. Results: Participant organisations represented a range of oral health professions, with members being either predominantly public-sector or predominantly private-sector. Knowledge and commitment to Te Tiriti and equity varied, but was greater among public-focused organisations. One organisation had a Tiriti responsiveness plan, otherwise there were few Māori health or equity plans, policies or position statements, or equity tools, used to guide and monitor activities. While some had Māori in leadership roles, there was little purposive co-governance and few activities supporting normalisation of Māori worldviews. All participants commented that the interview process was insightful and committed to future action. Conclusions: Differences between public and private-facing organisations likely reflect equity being an expectation of public-facing work, and access to relevant training. Organisations that had Te Tiriti or equity policies or roles had progressed, demonstrating that purposeful policy enables action to promote health equity at group and individual levels. These findings have implications for all nations with indigenous populations.

**Impacts of industrial actions, protests, strikes and lockouts by health care workers during COVID-19 and other pandemic contexts: living systematic review**

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**Background and Objective:** Public health emergencies of international concern (PHEIC) like COVID-19 pandemic and others that have occurred since the early 2000s put enormous pressure on health and care systems and are a fertile ground for protests by health and care workers (HCWs). We aimed to (i) identify the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other PHEICs on the industrial actions, protests, strikes and lockouts (IASPLs); (ii) analyze the demands of HCWs associated with these IASPLs; (iii) identify and describe the relevant interventions to address these grievances.

**Methods:** Living systematic review of studies published between January 2000 and March 2022 in PubMed, Embase, Scopus, BVS/LILACS, WHO’s COVID-19 Research Database, ILO, OECD, HSRM, and Google Scholar. Eligibility criteria were HCWs as participants, IASPLs as phenomenon of interest occurring in the context of COVID-19 and other PHEICs. GRADE CERQual was used to assess risk of bias. Results: The searches retrieved 1656 records, of which 91 were selected for full-text screening. We included 18 publications for data extraction. A system-wide approach, rather than a limited approach to institutions on strike, will allow understanding the full impact of strikes on health and care services. PHEICs tend to aggravate already adverse working conditions (e.g., lack of PPE and financial issues), acting as drivers for HCWs strikes both in the North and Global South, particularly evident in Asia and Africa based on literature.

Conclusions: Evidence to assist policy-makers in defining strategies to respond adequately to the healthcare needs of the population during IASPLs is crucial. Adequate responses will minimize additional economic burden for the poorest families who cannot afford private health care when IASPLs compromise access to public health care. There is a lack of information on relevant interventions to resolve these IASPLs, justifying periodic updates to capture emergent literature, helping to fill knowledge gaps.

**Implementation of advanced practice nursing in primary health care in Brazil**

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**Background/Objective:** The demographic and epidemiological transition challenges health care systems worldwide, also in Brazil. Consequently, primary health care (PHC) has to increasingly address complex patient demands. To reach this goal, several countries have encouraged the expansion of the nurses’ roles in PHC, through Advanced Practice Nursing (APN). However, in Brazil – although discussions have already begun – the implementation and research initiatives on the subject are still scarce and in early stages. Since little is known about the obstacles and chances of the implementation of APN in PHC, this study investigates them from the perspective of nurses, physicians, and other stakeholders in Brazil.

**Methods:** We conducted 4 focus groups with healthcare professionals, representatives of health and professional entities, e.g. the federal council of nurses, state health secretariat, physician national federation, health national council, and representatives of physicians’ and nurses’ associations. Data was analyzed by means of thematic coding.

**Results:** The results show how nurses and physicians currently collaborate in primary care. Work overload resulting in nurses’ reluctance to take over more advanced tasks, a deficit in training for interprofessional collaboration, lacking management support and possible non-acceptance of the population for the roles of APN are seen as the main barriers. Nevertheless, the implementation of APN in PHC may improve patients’ access to care, strengthen the nursing profession and enhance organization as well as longitudinality in the regional healthcare networks. Professional nursing organizations were reported to be essential for the development of APN in PHC. Thus, the discussions should be expanded to the professional councils, to create legislation and guidelines to support nurses’ role development.

Conclusions: The implementation of APN roles in PHC can be enabled by an ongoing dialogue between politics, professional representatives, and patients. The role of the APN should be clarified to strengthen its perception in the population.

**Second victim phenomenon in Italian healthcare workers: IT-SVESt survey and latent profile analysis**

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**Background and Objective:** The second victim (SV) phenomenon concerns healthcare workers (HCWs) whose involvement in a medical error, as well as non-error patient safety events or near-miss events, has affected their well-being. Its prevalence ranges from 10% to 75%, and can predispose HCWs to burnout and depression, increasing the probability of committing errors. The primary aim of our study was to determine the prevalence of HCWs involved in an adverse patient safety event in Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (Italy). The secondary aims were to use latent profile analysis to identify profiles of SVs and factors influencing profile membership, and to evaluate the relationship between the severity of symptoms and desired support options.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional survey through the IT-SVESt tool was conducted in five Local Health Authorities, and all HCWs involved in direct patient care were invited. Descriptive statistics were conducted for all variables and correlations were evaluated with Kendalls tau-b test. Latent profile analysis was based on the scores of dimensions measuring SVs symptoms. Factors affecting profile membership were assessed through multinomial logistic regression.

**Results:** A total of 735 HCWs participated. Of them, 305 experienced at least one adverse event (41.6%). Among dimensions measuring SVs symptoms,
psychological distress had the highest percentage of agreement (30.2%). Three latent profiles were identified: mild (58.7%), moderate (24.3%), and severe (17.0%) symptoms. Compared to the mild symptom profile, the severe symptoms profile was positively associated with the agreement for extra-occupational support and negatively associated with the agreement for organizational support. The severity of symptoms was directly associated with the desire for support strategies. Conclusions: The implementation of policies and management interventions to improve health and care workforce capacity to address the COVID-19 pandemic response: living systematic review

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Background and Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted pre-existing weaknesses in health and care systems. Policymakers needed to adopt measures to face these challenges improving the surge capacity of the health and care workforce (HCW). This living systematic review (LSR) aimed to identify countries’
range of policies and management interventions implemented to improve HCW capacity to address the COVID-19 pandemic response.

Methods: LSR of studies, technical and political documents published in PubMed, Embase, Scopus, LILACS/BVS, WHO COVID-19 Research Database, ILO, OECD and the Health System Response Monitor from 2020 to March 2022. Data were collected and organized according to interim guidelines from WHO. For risk of bias the JBI Critical Appraisal Tools were used, and GRADE to assess the certainty of the evidence on the outcomes identified.

Results: A total of 69 documents were included, but only 14 publications offered outcomes for policy and management interventions implemented by countries. 66.7% of the documents described at least one intervention to increase the flexibility and capacity of the HCW. Most interventions were to attract and retain HCW in a safe and decent working environment (58% of the documents described at least one intervention). Interventions related to licensing and regulation were implemented to increase the HCW pool, such as making training received abroad more easily recognized and to regulation of practice within the respective countries.

Conclusions: Many of the systemwide health workforce enablers were viewed as intervention facilitators, and little was explored on how they were (re)structured and adapted to allow for the agility of implementation. The SR identified a lack of studies, particularly in the areas of social protection service provision, planning and evaluation, and human resources information systems, and no information was found regarding the role of community health workers and other community-based providers. The impact and effectiveness of strategies require further research.

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Public health roles and responsibilities 2022-2030: a job task analysis
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The public health workforce is ever evolving. As the work of the public health workforce changes, so must the skills, abilities and knowledge needed to address current challenges facing our nation’s health. How can we measure the changes that have taken place and even more importantly, how can we predict what the workforce should look like to meet future challenges? The National Board of public health examiners conducts a Job Task Analysis at least once a decade. A Job Task Analysis is a highly-structured survey process that determines the most common tasks being performed by members of a professional field. Sequential job task analysis allow for a profession to measure changes in workforce responsibilities over time. The NBPHEx has conducted two recent job task analysis, one in 2016 and another in 2022. The NBPHEx is proposing a session to provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities currently performed by public health professionals. The 2022 results will be compared to the 2016 study, allowing participants to discern changes over the past decade. The 2022 JTA survey yielded responses from over 5,000 public health professionals. To increase the regional scope of responses, the 2022 JTA survey was made available in six languages (English, Mandarin, Hindi, French, Spanish and Arabic). This is the first-of-its-kind study using the JTA Methodology to at the global public health workforce at this level of detail. A special emphasis of the presentation will be made on the impact of COVID-19 and how the pandemic impacted the work of the public health profession. The audience will be invited to provide input into whether these changes to the roles and responsibilities are temporary or if they have permanently changed the nature of public health as a profession.

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Interprofessional collaborations to improve the implementation of prenatal oral health care in primary health care
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The interdisciplinarity of prenatal oral health care represents a strategy for an integral during pregnancy, valuing the interprofessional context and the collective view of health, in accordance to the guidelines of the Brazilian Unified Health System. The objective of this study was, through an integrative review, to map and analyze the scientific literature on the occurrence of interprofessional collaborations for the feasibility of prenatal oral health care in Primary Health Care. As a method, a systematic search of primary articles was carried out in the databases: BVS, BVs Dentistry, Scielo, Pubmed, Scopus, Periódicos Capes, Web of Science and MEDLINE Complete (EBSCO) using the Descriptors related to “Attention Primary Health”, “pregnant women” and “prenatal dental care”, without time restriction. The eligibility criteria of the studies were the Brazilian scientific productions referred to dental care in prenatal care, which included primary health care professionals and / or pregnant women who attended prenatal care in the primary health care. As a results, 20 articles were included, systematized into several categories, showing barriers, potentials, and recommendations for the feasibility of the prenatal oral health care in primary health care. In conclusion, interdisciplinary collaborative dialogues were perceived as deficient / absent among prenatal professionals, managers and pregnant women. This gap makes it difficult to exchange knowledge, strengthen bonds, deconstruct fears, reducing the adherence to the prenatal oral health care by pregnant women. Strategies to implement this interprofessional collaborative work are necessary, such as: well-articulated communication and guiding flows between professionals, shared agendas for the care of pregnant women, spaces for interdisciplinary health education and permanent education in the team.

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Widespread racism in the UK’s health and social care sector is a significant threat to public health
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The recent Lancet’s Global Review says, ‘racism is a “profound” and “insidious” driver of health inequalities worldwide and poses a public health threat to millions of people’. The review confirms the findings of our study, where hundreds of ethnic minority participants working in frontline health and social care roles shared shocking stories of racism at work. Racism impacts ethnic minorities and migrant staff working in NHS at all levels. We aimed to explore and understand the stories and experiences of healthcare staff from ethnic minority background during the pandemic and previously in their working lives. We conducted a questionnaire survey and qualitative interviews with nurses, midwives and other healthcare staff. Three hundred-eight respondents completed an online survey, and 45 people participated in the narrative interviews. Our findings report that racism is prevalent in the health and social care sector and is usually unreported. In the case of reporting to authorities, 77.3% of respondents who complained about racism said they were not treated fairly. Incidents of racism were not individual and isolated; it was a culture that permeated daily practice. Our survey findings revealed 59% of the survey respondents had experienced racism during their working lives, making it difficult to do their job; thus, 36% had left a job. Most participants reported that racial discrimination had impacted their physical and mental health and their patients’ care. Our research underscores that the endemic culture of racism is a pertinent threat to public health in the UK; thus, it may be recognised and called out. There is a need to raise awareness and undertake interventions that recognise and address racial discrimination and stigma, institutional racism and structural racism and protect driving forces of inequalities and inequity in the social determinants of health.

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In the eye of the storm: Hospital leaders’ resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic
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Background and Objective: Hospitals make a significant contribution to public health and are part of the critical infrastructure. Unfortunately, hospitals are facing tremendous challenges such as general pressures of cost reduction, the need for high-quality care, and effective management of human resources. Amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic it is obvious that hospitals and especially their leaders must be more resilient than ever to cope with this stressful work climate. Recognizing the crucial role of the leader in overcoming organizational crises, few studies focus on how leaders cope with work-related stress during crisis. This study provides deeper knowledge of leaders’ behavior and strategies for dealing with stress. We point to the importance of leaders’ coping mechanisms when it comes to organizational resilience, whereby we consider resilience from the perspective of the conservation of resources theory, since two different types of resilience (acceptance and strategic resilience) arise from this theory. Methods: Qualitative interviews were made with leaders from different university hospitals in Austria...
Physician profiles according to determinants of scope of practice in Brazil
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The scope of practice of physicians impacts directly the quality of health services provided, and the cost associated with health. Proposals to enhance physicians’ scope of practice have been encouraged, seeking to innovate the use of the health workforce and meet the populations needs in the most efficient and effective way. The study aimed to outline the profile of physicians in Brazil, considering the main determinants of their scope of practice. This is a cross-sectional, exploratory study conducted between December 2017 and June 2018. Data collection was carried out through an online survey with 1,418 physicians. The physicians were classified according to their main specialty. The number of procedures performed (n=32) was considered as a proxy for an expanded scope of practice. Determining values of scope of practice were grouped into personal factors, training, and practice location practice. We used the method Grade of Membership (GoM) for generating the profiles according to the determinants of scope of practice. The results showed that the scope of practice can be described through four physician profiles. The profiles that were more likely to have a broader scope of practice showed important similarities, such as working in primary health care specialties, in basic health units, and in areas described as rural and unsafe urban areas with physician shortages. Among the three determinants analyzed (location, personal, and training factors), the location of practice was more likely to be associated with a broader scope of practice. The others showed that, in isolation, they do not necessarily impact the physicians’ scope of practice. The continuous study of the physicians’ scope of practice is important to help understand the main factors that affect them. This can allow health policy planners to develop strategies aimed to optimize physicians practice and improve population access to health.

Is ‘muddling through’ the way forward for NCD program management in Nepal?
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Chronic disease is well recognized as a significant health challenge in developed and many emerging economies. A key element in health system change is the role of leadership, management and organizational culture. The aim of our study is to examine how leadership characteristics interact with management and influence the implementation of chronic disease management programs in Nepal. An interview was done with 12 key informants from various district health offices in Province 1 of Nepal. The participants were district health officers and senior managers in charge of chronic disease management programs. The semi-structured interviews were transcribed into Nepali and then translated into English. Leaders at the district level are constantly challenged in addressing the lack of human, material and technical resources in implementing chronic disease programs. This shortage impacts the decision-making and handling of social and professional workplace relationships by the leaders. Leaders from the district described the necessity of building strategic alliances with stakeholders from across the public sector and non-governmental organizations. These alliances were crucial to resource mobilization, garnering material support, expanding healthcare access and community outreach, and compensating for capacity constraints within the districts to address the issues in the implementation of NCD programs at the district level. Participants framed their leadership as a moral drive to change and some leadership styles used are democratic leadership, servant leadership, and collaborative leadership, which is leveraged flexibly depending on the demands of the moment or the task at hand. The study provides a critical, preliminary understanding of leadership challenges in healthcare. We found that there is a demand for healthcare leadership development, which will undoubtedly improve the health systems managerial, administrative and teamwork capacities at a micro-level in strengthening healthcare and improving health outcomes.

Leadership styles, which one fits better? A bibliometric analysis
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Background and Objective: Leadership in healthcare is associated with several indicators related to health care performance both at local and supranational levels. A wide debate has been developed about which leadership model best fits the needs of different contexts. The aim of our study is to analyze the scientific output relating to three models of leadership (transactional, transformational and complexity leadership), to understand to what extent they have met the interest of the scientific community.
Methods: We conducted a bibliometric analysis of the 100 most influential articles for each of the three leadership styles. We searched Scopus database using three different research strings including keywords like “Leadership OR leadership style” and, respectively, “transformational”, “transactional” and “complexity”. Articles were sorted according to the number of citations, median citation values of each string were calculated and Kruskal-Wallis (KW) test was used to verify that the distribution of the number of citations were significantly different. Research was then extent to the total number of results for each string, relative frequency of citations was calculated for each query. Results: The median number of citations for each 100 articles was respectively 24 for transactional leadership, 80 for transformational leadership, 207.5 for complexity leadership (KW p < 0.001). Relative frequency of citations was 4.8% [95% CI 4.75 – 4.98] for transactional leadership, 16.6% [95% CI 16.48 – 16.86] for transformational leadership, 78.5% [95% CI 78.28 – 78.70] for complexity leadership.
Conclusion: Our research shows that the type of leadership that seems to best interpret the interest of academia is complexity leadership in place of traditional models linked to reward mechanisms or pure motivational incentive. This follows up with the notion that complex systems cannot be reduced to simplistic models of a one-size-fits-all cause-and-effect nature but require more complex analyses therefore more ductile and articulate leadership models.

Determinant factors of choosing public health as a medical residency in Portugal
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Background and Objective: The Public Health (PH) workforce in Portugal is in a state of decline, with a large number of medical specialists entering the age of retirement before 2025. Despite government efforts to increase the number of vacancies available for medical residents, some are still vacant. Our study attempts to identify the factors that contribute to the choice of PH as a medical residency in Portugal.
Methods: From publicly available data regarding the Portuguese medical residency application and selection process from 2016 to 2022, we analyzed the differences between new residents in PH (n=275) and other medical specialties (n=11,483) regarding gender, number of application attempts, medical school, and percentile rank of grades in medical school and in the national access exam.
Results: A significant association between male gender and choosing PH was
found with an Odds Ratio (OR) of 1.6 (95% CI: 1.3 - 2.1). Among the eight included medical schools, only one was associated with a higher choice of PH by medical residents (OR=2.0, 95% CI: 1.3 - 3.1). Choosing PH was also associated with a higher average number of application attempts (PH: 1.19 vs. other medical specialities: 1.14, p<0.01), lower grades in medical school (PH: 33.1% vs. other medical specialties: 34.6%, p<0.01) and in the national access exam (PH: 32.3% vs. other medical specialties: 61.2%, p<0.01).

Conclusion: To maintain the sustainability of the PH workforce in Portugal, efforts should be made to understand these factors. Decision makers should reflect if the current curricula in Portuguese medical schools are adequate in raising interest in PH and if the application and selection process is suitable in selecting PH medical residents.

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The Portuguese national health accreditation program - does it fit a public health unit reality?
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Background and Objective: The Portuguese National Health Accreditation Program (NHAP), based on the Quality Model of the Andalucía Agency, has adequate characteristics, answers to the main needs of the Portuguese health system and it’s suitable for most of the healthcare institutions in Portugal.

The main goals are to verify if the NHAP is applied in the context of Public Health Local Units and if it has specific criteria directed to these institutions.

Methods: It was conducted an audit of the Public Health Local Unit Entre Douro e Vouga I, with the format of the ISO 19011 guideline. It was based on the 41 required elements of group I of the accreditation model for healthcare institutions, determined by the NHAP.

Results: It was found that not fully applicable in the context of a Public Health Local Unit since there are no specific requirements or criteria aimed at the function of these institutions, which have quite different particularities, such as the lack of clinical activity or the fact that they don’t have results that are easily measured.

7 of the 41 requirements were evaluated as non-applicable to the context of Public Health, since they were connected to functions and responsibilities out of the Public Health Unit context. Furthermore, the requirements of NHAP model, appears to be addressed to the user of the institution as a singular form, and not to the population as a whole, which makes the process of certifying Public Health Local Units very difficult, since these, with some exceptions, intervene in the community and not in a patient itself.

Conclusion: It’s urgent to develop a specific manual for the reality of Portuguese Public Health, with the creation of a consultancy and guidance organization for the certification processes of these institutions.

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Variability of patient safety culture among nursing home staff: a cross-sectional cohort study
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Background and Objective: Residents of nursing homes (NHs) are a highly vulnerable group and at risk of adverse events. Knowledge of patient safety culture (PSC) is essential to ensure patient safety and guide effective improvements. However, research on the variability of PSC in NHs is still scarce. This study explored whether and how PSC differed among NH staff (managers, nurses, direct care, support and administrative staff) in the Autonomous Province of Trento (Northeastern Italy).

Methods: The Nursing Home Survey on Patient Safety Culture (NHSPSC) was administered to the staff of 25 NHs (2368 beds) in June 2019. Linear mixed models were used for the score analyses of the 12 NHSPSC domains, with each domain score as response variable and staff type as the fixed effect of interest.

Results: Overall, 1224 employees participated in the survey (mean facility response rate: 59%, range 31-90%). The majority (61.7%) of respondents were direct care staff. The mean aggregate NHSPSC score for all staff type was 3.54/5.00 (±SD 0.58) (64.5±14.6% using a 0-100 scale). There was a statistically significant difference in 9/12 domain scores between staff categories. We detected that: managers and administrative staff had higher scores than other staff types in 9/12 domains; support staff had the lowest scores in almost all domains (10/12); the domain with the highest score was ‘Handoffs and Transitions’ for managers and administrative staff (mean 52.5±17.1%) and ‘Feedback and Communication about Incidents’ for nurses, direct care and support staff (mean 76.2±20.1%); and the domain with the lowest score was ‘Staffing’ for all staff categories (mean 49.6±18.3%). In 10/12 domains and overall NHSPSC scores, a statistically significant reduction was evident for the support staff category compared to the others.

Conclusions: There are differences in PSC between different professions in NHs, which need to be addressed to build a positive PSC.

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Midwives struggle for recognition: a constructivist grounded theory study
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Background: Midwives are a cornerstone in women’s reproductive care and vital to achieving sustainable maternal and neonatal development goals. After the enactment of a bill that allows abortion under three clauses, midwives have managed to expand their scope of practice to include induced abortion care. In this new scenario, this study aims to elucidate how Chilean midwives understand and provide abortion care and how they have (re)defined their professional identity to include abortion care.

Methods: The study followed a constructivist grounded theory methodology using in-depth online semi-structured interviews. Midwives were purposively and theoretically sampled until data saturation was reached. Fifteen Chilean midwives working in various settings and with various years of working experience were interviewed. Interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim in Spanish and translated into English. Interviews were read and reread by the research team and coded incident-by-incident using NVivo. The team discussed the categories’ properties and relations to each other. A model using constructivist grounded analysis and Honneth’s recognition theory was generated to explain Chilean midwives’ understanding of their professional identity and experience providing abortion care.

Findings: The preliminary analysis of this study shows that 1) Chilean midwives understand abortion care provision as part of midwifery care. However, midwives are also aware of the contradictions of their practice. 2) Chilean midwives agree that midwifery’s scope of practice has moved from pregnancy and childbirth only to providing sexual and reproductive health care in broader terms. 3) Midwives’ autonomy is restrained by the healthcare systems current structure and laws regulating healthcare. Chilean healthcare provision continues to favour medics over non-medical professionals, creating tensions that fuel midwives’ struggle for recognition and their ability to provide optimum care.

Conclusion: Examining midwives’ experiences as a call for recognition could help to reduce midwives’ dissatisfaction and secure better future access to sexual and reproductive healthcare in Chile.

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Definition of the staffing standard of the family or community nurse
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Background and Objective: The Family or Community Nurse (FCN) is the health professional that ensures nursing assistance in primary care and serves as point of reference for the population. The FCN was recently introduced in the Italian National Health Service. The objective of the present study is to define FCN staffing standards for the territorial healthcare facilities, estimating the minimum number of FCNs that will be involved in Community Health Houses (CHH), Community Hospitals (CH) and Territorial Coordination Centers (TCC) in order to assure the quality of healthcare services.

Methods: To define the minimum standard of nursing staff necessary to assure the quality of healthcare services in primary care facilities throughout the Country the following parameters have been considered: services offered, operating hours and catchment area.

Results: The reference standard, according to reform, is 1 FCN every 3,000
inhabitants within the primary care facilities. The FCNs will be distributed as follows: for each CHH (1350 financed by National Recovery and Resilience Plan – NRRP) 7-11 FCNs are planned, ranges 9,450-14,850; for each TCC (600 financed by NRRP) 4-6 FCNs are planned, ranges 2,400-3,600; for each CH (400 financed by NRRP) 7-9 FCNs are planned, ranges 2,800-3,600. The total amount of FCN will range from 14,650 to 22,050.

Conclusion: The number of FCNs, that will be involved in the new territorial facilities, constitutes the standard of nursing staff that each region of the Italian territory will adopt to implement the new primary care reform and assure the quality of care services. Considering the additional number of nurses needed in the near future, our result will help the policymaker to program the training offer.

**Integration of oral health with primary health care, an interprofessional collaborative approach in udupi district, South India**

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Background and Objective: Udupi district in Karnataka State, South India is a progressive district with a relatively high literacy rate and socioeconomic status as compared to the other districts in the country. Udupi district has a population of 1.3 million, 60 Primary Health centres, 6 Community Health Centres and 247 Health and Wellness Centres - Sub Centres.

There were no oral health screening and treatment services available at any of the Primary Health Centres run by the Government and personnel recruitment had not happened. With this background, an oral health service support was thought would be very helpful and add value.

Objective: The Objective of this study was to find the means and methods to achieve integration of oral health with Primary Health Care.

Methods: An Interprofessional team comprising of faculty of Community Medicine, Physicians, Nursing staff and Dental Screening and Treatment Teams were constituted in alliance with the District Surveillance and District Health and Family Welfare Office. Focus groups were created covering the entire District of Udupi. Weekly screening and referred treatment of vulnerable populations at identified Community Health Centres Dental treatment for identified Fishing community and Industrial workers groups. Incremental Dental and Comprehensive Dental Treatment for school students. Providing monthly screening and treatment facilities by adopting the Wellness centres. Installation of Dental Chairs at identified Primary Health Centres and making Dental Treatment accessible.

The following core areas were given due importance: Risk assessment, Oral health evaluation, Preventive intervention, Education and communication, Interprofessional Collaborative Practice.

Results: The first year results are very encouraging paving the way for enhanced integration and greater participation by the local residents of Udupi district.

Conclusion: Interprofessional Collaborative Practice greatly supports the integration of oral health with primary health care.

**Distribution and availability of medical doctors in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: The need for medical workforce regulation**

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Background and Objective: Medical doctors (md) shortage is one of the most important difficulties for ensuring access to quality health care. In Brazil, the public health system faces major challenges in retaining medical professionals, notably in specialties associated with diseases that cause more hospitalizations and deaths. The competition presented by the private health sector is one of the main factors for this. The objective of this study is to describe the distribution and availability of md’s and their specialties in the state of the Rio de Janeiro (srj), Brazil. Methods: Open data, from 2020, provided by the Brazilian government was used to calculate the ratio of number of doctors, doctors in public system and in strategic specialties, by inhabitants of municipalities and health regions in the srj. Also, linear regression charts were created associating these data with the following related variables: population size, gross domestic product per capita, population coverage of private health insurance and availability of hospital beds.

Results: The distribution of md’s showed great inequality. The number of professionals in many specialties proved insufficient. There are blanks of md’s across the state, notably in specialties related to oncological treatment. The regression chart that showed highest positive linear correlation with the ratio of md’s was coverage of private health insurance. Mds in Brazil use to work both in the public as well as the private sectors, the correlation suggests strong influence of the private market.

Conclusion: Improvement of universal health services depends on overcoming shortage of md’s. The lack of specialists generates long queues and displacements of populations in search of services. The presence of the private sector seems to be the greatest factor to explain the availability of physicians. State regulation of medical workforce, formation of specialists, and policy incentives for professional allocation seems to be important to overcome shortcomings.

**Exclusive versus expanded, and shared scopes of practice of medical specialties in Brazil**

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The extension of common acts and competencies shared among medical specialties can be considered a strategy to improve access to specialized care in health systems. However, initiatives in this direction run into continuous disputes over exclusive and private practices. The present study investigates the exclusive versus expanded practice around medical specialties among physicians in Brazil. It was a cross-sectional study based on data collected from official Brazilian State and medical entities records (2015 and 2021). Were carried out: (i) identification of the prevalence of physicians with expanded activities in the scope of more than one specialty and, on the contrary, exclusive to a single specialty; (ii) analysis of differences according to individual attributes and relative to the professional practice locations; and (iii) binomial logistic regression for analysis of factors associated with extended versus exclusive practice.

About 36% of Brazilian doctors had an expanded practice around medical specialties in 2021 - a small reduction compared to 37.9% in 2015. The
professionals with the greatest tendency towards expanded scopes are those who work in surgical, cardiology, and oncology specialties, associated with working in a small, remote municipality with a shortage of doctors, where professionals tend to travel to provide care, but also in environments with greater clinical diversity, such as hospitals. Exclusivity occurs more frequently in Ophthalmology, Psychiatry, Otorhinolaryngology, Dermatology, and others, and is associated with having a corresponding specialist title, being female, working in a private establishment, and working in large urban centers. The results point to a significant extension of physicians’ scope of practice between medical specialties in Brazil, despite the resistance of the model characterized by private and exclusive acts. Therefore, possibilities of migrating to a model characterized by shared acts are identified, particularly focused on competency-based training, following the trend that is currently observed in several countries.

Results: It was identified 5 clusters of health regions that correlate to mobility and dependence. In cluster 1 there are all metropolitan areas and greater cities, with all medical specialties and a high percentage of exclusive physicians (N=92 health regions). In cluster 2, there are regional hubs, with all medical specialties, with mixed exclusive and non-exclusive physicians (N= 145). In cluster 3, there are smaller and midized cities with shortage of medical specialties with high rate of non-exclusive doctors, with high dependence from cluster 1 regions (N=119). In cluster 4, there are smaller cities with shortage of medical specialties, with mixed frequencies of exclusive and non-exclusive physicians (N=35), and higher rates of primary care physicians. In cluster 5, there is the lowest rate of specialists with greater predominance of primary care and exclusive physicians (N=44).

Conclusion: Different patterns of mobility were identified, related to specific healthcare structure and socioeconomic characteristics. Those findings contribute to guide directed human resources redistributive strategies for each cluster of health regions.

Patterns of physicians’ circularity in health regions in Brazil: a cluster analysis

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Background and objective: The shortage of health professionals generates inequalities in access to healthcare and is also related to misdistribution of medical specialists, multiplicity of jobs and mobility among health regions in Brazil. The aim of this study is to describe patterns of physicians’ mobility and the workforce dependence to identify mediator factors. Methods: The study design is a survey based on the National Registry of Healthcare Establishment (CNES), in which health services and professionals are registered. It was analyzed 19 specialties of physicians’ registrations in CNES in June 2018 in 435 health regions. It was performed a factorial analysis including 38 variables, which indicated two synthesis variables: medical specialists supply and exclusive physicians working in health region (72% of variance). It was performed a cluster analysis that identified different groups among health regions.

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New trends of practice arrangement among specialist doctors in Brazil
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Background and purpose: Physicians practice arrangements are defined by a combination of structural and relational attributes that characterize the ways and conditions in which medical work is performed and remunerated. The objective of this study is to describe changes in practice arrangements of medical specialties in Brazil between 2010 and 2021.
Method: Practice arrangements include: (i) type of practice; (ii) practice ownership structure; (iii) employment relationship; (iv) practice size, defined by the number of physicians working in the establishment and how it is remunerated. Data were collected from the Ministry of Health of Brazil referring to the universe of physicians working in health establishments in the country in the period from 2010 to 2021.
Results: There is a trend to increase practice in solo practice and in small single-specialty practice groups as well as in medium and large multi-specialty groups. The precariousness of work also increases and appears in different ways: through the increase in typical outsourcing, the use of employing agencies such as social organizations, by the use of fictitious firms constituted as legal entities to escape the tax and social protection obligations of the typical employment relationship; by the increase in formal temporary employment contracts and by the expansion of the use of work by residents in hospitals as well as self-employed workers in public outpatient clinics. There is a deepening of the trends observed in the last years of the series as a possible impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Conclusions: During the last decade, especially in recent years, with the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a trend to expand the precariousness of work and unstable flexible practice arrangements among specialist doctors in Brazil.

Interprofessional collaboration and the law: the importance of interdisciplinary research approach
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Background: Interprofessional collaboration (IPC) is central to effective care around the globe. This practice is structured by an array of laws, regulations and policies but the literature on their impact on IPC is scarce. Using the managerialization of law theory as pillar, a novel mixed-method approach was designed.
Methods: The study of the legal framework of IPC must be seen in a global way. A design was built using a convergent parallel mixed-method approach. One arm was a legal analysis of all the elements coming from all relevant legal field and the second arm was a survey to clinicians to complete perceptions, knowledge and prioritization of law in the clinicians themselves.
Results: Analyzing each fragment in isolation only gives an incomplete portrait due to the interrelation between several elements. The legal knowledge and perception of the law of health professionals are quite different from those of lawyers. Their perception of the increase in responsibility when working in a team, of the standard of practice which is determined by the usual continuum of care of their institution, of the team liability and their hierarchical vision are indicators of their "with the law" position. This attitude is the result of several interrelated elements: an intrinsic ignorance of the principles of liability and case law, an implicit bias in the acquisition of this knowledge from the main sources of knowledge and infrequent interaction with the legal system that is limited to conflict and adversarial situations.
Conclusion: This study potentially can impact the outcome of any legal change. A single change in the law will only have limited effects if it is not accompanied by teaching of the principles of law and a thorough examination of the clinical practice legal framework.

The institutional support and its impacts on healthworkers‘groups in two Brazilian public hospitals
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Background and Objective: The institutional support work in the SOS Emergencies Program (Ministry of Health) aimed to qualify the public hospitals’ gateway. One of the strategies ‘support was to offer a care management’s training course to healthworkers in the emergency service (Health System Emergency Management Course – GES-SUS). Thus, the present study intends to present an experience report about dual role: institutional support and learning facilitator, in emergency professionals groups of two public hospitals (Hs and Hβ, fictitious names).
Methods: These experiences have happened from 2011 to 2016 and were analysed based on supporters-facilitators works records in their respective diaries. Some fundamental concepts were used like “Paieida support”, “Extended clinic” and “professional training” (Campos, 2000, 2013); “institutional imaginary”, “groups bonds” (Enriquez, 1994); “intermediate formations” (Kaes, 2001, 2011), “cooperation” and “practical intelligence” (Depours, 2004).
Results: SOS Emergencies Program set up collegiate groups that combined to GES-SUS could promote local interventions. However, the Ho team did not receive support from hospital management, had difficulty to see themselves as a group and always questioned the transformative potential of the program. While the Hβ team had an intense support from management hospital, took advantage of the course to create better strategies to apply in hospital, strengthened social bonds around a common project as well as used this opportunity to improve hospital care.
Conclusions: Therefore, although not all Results have responded to Ministry of Health expectations, both hospital teams reflected the respective institutional supporters autonomy, the groups dynamics, the type of leadership support and the teams desire to change the reality of the service.

Quantitative research on the structural empowerment of nurses and the emotional intelligence of their managers in a Moroccan tertiary hospital
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Background and Objective: The link linking emotional intelligence to the performance of healthcare teams is based on the improvement of elements of structural empowerment or accountability. The aim of the study was to measure the structural empowerment (SE) of nurses and the emotional intelligence (EI) of their managers in a Moroccan tertiary hospital and examine the link between the variables under study. Methods: Descriptive and correlational study, carried out between June and July 2019, with 118 nurses and 39 hospital managers, including 19 heads of clinical departments and 20 head nurses, using the Conditions for work effectiveness questionnaire-II (CWEQ II survey) and the self-scale reported emotional intelligence (SSREI).
Results: The SE of nurses was moderate (11.5 ±3.2). The EI of medical managers was found to be highest (137.1±16.5) compared to that of nursing managers (121±29). A positive correlation was established between these variables among medical managers (r = 0.310; p <0.01). Conclusions: The study opens up research perspectives on the development of SE and EI in hospitals.

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Relationship between working conditions and incidence of Arterial
Hypertension in ethylene production workers

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Background and Objective: Occupational safety and health management provides a comprehensive framework for public health leadership. Ethylene belongs to the unsaturated hydrocarbons (UH) and is the most important starting substance in chemical industry. Almost a third of all organic products are obtained from it, used to obtain polyethylene (50%), ethylene oxide (20%), vinyl chloride (15%), styrene (5%), also ethanol, acetaldehyde, freons, vinyl acetate, propanoic acid. As substances with a narcotic effect UH, have toxic effect on the cardiovascular system. The Objective of the study was to monitor the health status of workers in ethylene production.

Methods: Periodic prophylactic screening of workers in the chemical industry is a condition for early diagnosis of pathological deviations related to the impact of the working environment. 73 ethylene production workers (51 men, 22 women) were studied, distributed according to the degree of their occupational risk, age, gender. The control group is 51 persons without professional contact with chemical substances.

Results: Elevated blood pressure was found in 32.2% of exposed workers and 14.5% of controls. The exposure-effect and exposure-response relationships between the degree of professional exposure and the incidence of arterial hypertension are manifested. The disease is recognized with an increase in age and specialization of work experience. There is a significant difference between female workers with more than 10 years of work experience (44.4%) compared to controls (17.2%). Data from study that has been carried out has shown that there is an increased risk.

Conclusions: Unsaturated hydrocarbons contained in the air of the working environment are a risk factor for the development of cardiovascular pathology. There should be widespread use of disease management programs for chemical workers to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and equity of care. The management of health and safety at work provide an overarching framework for the management of public health.

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Cultural aspects and the work of community health workers: community values and health services

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Background and Objective: The study analyzes how cultural aspects influence the work process of the Community Health Workers (CHWs) in the service daily life, considering culture as a factor that conform the profile of care provided the population.

Methods: This is a qualitative research with a descriptive approach, carried out in a Family Health Unit in the city of Vitória da Conquista-Bahia, Brazil, with the 10 CHWs participation from teams linked to the Family Health Strategy (FHS). The construction of data took place through the focus group technique. The data were analyzed using the hermeneutic-dialectic technique. We organize into three analytical categories: cultural aspects: contributions to the quality of home visits; cultural boundaries: constituting barriers in the quality of assistance in the daily service; and the interweaving between the work of the CHWs and the health management model.

Results: The FHS seeks to promote the life quality of the Brazilian population, intervening in the factors that put health at risk, in the prevention and health promotion perspective, with an axis of reorientation of the care model based on the principles of universality, equity and integrity, structuring the Unified Health System. In the CHWs perception, the cultural aspects present in the work process interfere, enhancing or weakening, the quality of care performed in the daily servise. Health workers, users and their families, build webs of relationships based on social interactions, forming symbolic structures, achieved by living in the territory and by establishing bonds.

Conclusions: We recommend as essential the appropriation of a cultural system for effective assistance in the territory according to the real health needs of the population. Cultural aspects are reference points for intervention at home and in the community, influencing health care practices and impacting on the establishment of a link between user-CHWs-health service-community.

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Strengthening public health functions in Azerbaijan through community oriented primary care training

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Background and Aim: WHO Country Office in Azerbaijan in collaboration with Ministry of Health, developed a general strategy to strengthen the public health policy framework, service delivery and public health capacity in Azerbaijan. Community oriented primary care (COPC) is a strategy that elements of primary health care and public health are systematically developed and brought together in a coordinated practice. The aim of this work is to present the use of COPC training as a starting point for public health capacity development in Azerbaijan.

Methods and Results: A public health capacity group was selected from the applicants to an advert, by a panel of representatives from the MoH, TABIB, Mandatory Health Insurance Agency, and WHO-Azerbaijan Office. A 5-day face-to-face COPC training was organized in Baku on 14-18 November 2022. The training included one field visit for observing the community, 7 interactive lectures on principles of COPC, 3 group works on practicing the skills of COPC and 3 group presentations and discussions.

The training was evaluated with a self-evaluation form that the participants scored their competency on community characterization, interpretation of health indicators, prioritization, detailed assessment, intervention planning and evaluation using 1 to 10 Likert score, anonymously at the beginning and end of the training. Wilcoxon test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: In total 20 participants took part in the training. For all six items of the self-evaluation form, the scores given at the end of the training was higher than the initial scores (p<0.01 for all six items).

Conclusion: COPC training is a useful method in teaching basic skills needed to address the health problems of a defined community and gives participants to use their existing knowledge and experience together with the new knowledge and skills.

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Strengthening advanced practice nursing and collaboration in PHC in Brazil and Germany

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Background: The overall outline of the workshop: Strong and robust primary health care (PHC) models are able to address the majority of population health needs close to people's homes. Evidence shows that improved collaborative practices among PHC professionals, in particular, effectively contribute to meet complex needs of the increasing number of people with chronic conditions and vulnerable groups while ensuring continuous care. In the last decade, strengthening the nursing profession as part of collaborative interprofessional PHC teams has been a promising approach to further evolve PHC models. Accordingly, PHC nurses’ responsibilities and autonomy have been expanded in many countries. However, the development of Advanced Practice Nursing (APN) roles in PHC is pacing differently across different countries. In the focus of this workshop are two countries - Germany and Brazil - which have not yet implemented APN in primary care but are discussing and developing visions for APN roles. Both countries differ concerning resources, the organization of PHC, and the role of the nursing profession. However, similarities can be observed considering the vision of APN in PHC: Promising approaches in both countries build on the idea to
reach beyond the sheer extension of individual care and advanced clinical tasks. They focus on strengthening family- and community-oriented PHC approaches, e.g., by conducting home visits and collective health promotion activities. In this workshop, we present Results of a study analyzing strengths, possibilities, and obstacles of APN implementation, and ultimately, new models of interprofessional collaboration in PHC in Brazil and Germany. Workshop participants are invited to discuss with experts, challenges, and changes for both countries. In addition to that the Discussion Aims at identifying new arrangements of APN in PHC in the two countries which can be indicators for further development in other countries. Specific Aims and Objectives: The workshop presents results of an exploratory comparative study comprising of a document and literature search and focus groups with stakeholders in Brazil and Germany. Building upon the study results, workshop participants will learn and discuss different perspectives for APN development and collaboration in PHC and identify future research needs. The key questions that the workshop will address: What are strengths, possibilities, and obstacles of APN implementation, and consequently, new models of interprofessional collaboration in PHC in Brazil and Germany? What conditions enable or hinder APN development in Brazil and Germany? How can APN roles contribute to a more community-oriented PHC? Which research is needed in the context of APN development in PHC?

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Emerging young health leaders and their roles in tackling global public health challenges

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Effective leadership emerged as one of the most important aspects of the recent public health crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic. Leadership training programs, such as the Young Physician Leaders (YPL), aim to provide skills and knowledge necessary to become effective medical leaders in the fields of research, policy, and practice. YPL also aims to address the need for global health leadership by fostering engagement with global peers and experienced mentors. Launched through a collaboration of the Interacademia Partnership (IAP) medical panel and the M8 alliance, YPL presents an important way forward in ensuring the relevance of medical and health professional leadership training amidst an evolving health landscape. YPL also catalyzes the representation of young scientists in inter- national academies of science. In 2021, the YPL programs marked its 10th year anniversary by including more than 110 representatives with diverse backgrounds (in terms of education, specialization, and geographic representation). Such diversity is reflected in the YPL alumni steering committee (YPL-ASC) aiming to bring forward the YPL mission and disperse its key learnings via increased networking and engagement among alumni cohorts.

Global health issues, including the ongoing pandemic, have set the stage for the YPL program concepts and skills to be put to the test, as YPL alumni worldwide assume leadership in biomedical and public health research and practice. The YPL-ASC was recently awarded a grant to conduct profiling of YPL alumni and their shared traits, styles, ambitions, challenges, with an aim to use these insights to broaden the discussion on emerging leadership. In understanding the impact of leadership programs such as the YPL as well as how to better utilize these programs for effective leadership, we propose the above-titled session to address the following questions:

What are the common profiles and shared experiences that define emerging health leaders around the world, regardless of their race, gender, region, origin, education and other socio-demographic variables?

Is emerging health leadership a dynamic construct?

What can we do, to effectively tackle this issue and improve leadership capacities of young public health professionals?

This will be addressed through the following activities:

Question 1 will be addressed through - A panel discussion with distinguished young experts and leaders, offering insights and drawing conclusions on the results, as well as sharing past experiences and lessons learned, and a Q&A session to encourage interactions among session attendees, panelists, and YPL-ASC. The panelists will be drawn from the YPL membership, ensuring representation that is broader than medical and health sciences.

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The public health leadership coalition: a valuable experience during hard times

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Brief Outline of the Overall Workshop

Since 2020 our world is living unprecedented challenges to public health: a strong leadership in public health is an urgency. In this scenario, several leaders formed the public health coalition within the World Federation of Public Health Association (WFPHA). The Public Health Leadership Coalition (PHLC) brings together world-class leaders to support decision makers by providing the most updated and robust scientific evidence from the public health field in order to build a common front in response to the pandemic and future global issues and to create a more equitable and sustainable approach to health for all. Now more than ever before it is important to create a bridge between the world of researchers and scientists and the world of decision-makers, at each level. The speakers and the chairs will discuss about the mission, the activities and the goal achieved by the Coalition during the last 3 years.

Specific AIMS/Objectives and Component Parts

The aim of workshop will be to analyze the experience, the activities and the outcomes achieved by the Coalition. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 20 public health leaders from all continents took part to several meetings, supported by the Executive Director and Manager, Administrative and Communication Office of the WFPHA and by a team of researcher of Leadership Research Center of Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Rome. They produced documents and papers that were shared with scientific community and citizens and were spread through social media and the official website of the WFPHA also. As an example, since the PH leaders strongly believe that global challenges can only be overcome through global efforts and the adoption of appropriate global approaches to address health threats at the animal, human, and environmental interfaces, in December 2021 a Call to Action was released, published in English language and then translated in Spanish, French, Italian and Arabic.

The Key Questions that the Workshop Will Address

The specific key questions addressed by the workshop are focused on analyzing the following:

- The best ways to afford and guide with the fair leadership the decision-making process in the health care sector during pandemics or other challenge for humans and for the planet. Indeed, every initiative undertaken by the members of the Coalition during the last 3 years, was committed to provide scientific advice and region-specific solutions to enable decision makers to implement the best evidence-based policies in public health and to make the right choice for the health and wealth of each country. The PHLC consolidates the WFPHA commitment to advocating for Global Public Health by recollecting and sharing best practices and accountable data, performing effective advocacy, and facilitating a right governance for the health sector.

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Leading out of the turmoil - perspectives from early career public health professionals as future leaders on the vision of public health for the 22nd century

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Brief outline of workshop: I didn't define myself for myself, I would be crushed
into other peoples fantasies for me and eaten alive.”* Audre Lorde In alignment with the vision of the main conference, seeking to build a sustainable and equitable future, this workshop will provide a platform for early career public health professionals (ECPs) as future leaders in public health. These future leaders will reflect on globally relevant challenges and discuss the need for responsive and adaptive models to address these current and emerging health threats. The recent pandemic has underscored the importance of public health and the World Health Organization’s (WHO) call for a general mobilization of health into the spotlight and reminded the world of the important role that public health professionals play in population health. However, the unintended consequence of this remains the risk of portraying public health as simply a specialty concerned with infectious diseases or pandemics. Some of the challenges facing public health, presently and into the future, include non-communicable diseases, climate change, air pollution, digital transformation and other social determinants of health. Public health core values centre around health equity and social justice which is rooted in the understanding that optimal health is predicated on the eradication of issues such as racism, conflict and displacement. The future of public health needs to be bold and embrace this fundamental part of its identity. Whilst it is to be welcomed that, as part of ‘building-back-better’ initiatives post COVID-19, public health leaders are engaging in discussions about the future of public health and importance of strengthened public health systems, these conversations are often lacking the voice of ECPs. It is important to engage these future leaders in discussions that will inform future public health structures. If we are serious about building a sustainable and fair future, it will require the energy and determination of ECPs at the helm. This is an opportunity for future leaders to lead the discourse that will inform future direction and set the vision of public health for the 22nd century. Specific aims/objectives: The session will: * Explore reflections among panelists and audience on the challenges/opportunities of global public health * Provide panelists and audience opportunity to share visions of how future public health needs to be shaped to meet those challenges * Generate an output that will form the basis of an editorial article for publication. Component parts: After playing an introductory “voo pop” from a broad range of ECPs, the expert panel of ECPs will share their insights on challenges/ opportunities facing public health today and in the future. Audience will also be invited to participate via Mentimeter/Q&A to share their views on the subject. There will be discussion on the case for a multidisciplinary, value-driven public health systems that recognise global nature of the challenges facing public health. The key questions the workshop will address * What are the perspectives of ECPs on the public health challenges of the future? * How should the public health systems be shaped to meet those challenges? * How do we empower ECPs to take ownership in designing solutions to address future public health challenges? Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A1757 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/164581

Industry responses to the work of those involved in exposing the harmful practices of corporations Mélissa Mialon1, Phil Chamberlain1, Karen Evans-Reeves2, Nino Paichadze1, Anna Gilmore1, Britta Mattes3
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Understanding and addressing harmful corporate practices is a key building block in protecting and promoting public health internationally. Corporations are however aggressive and inventive in their responses to health professionals, civil society organizations, scholars, journalists, and government officials, whose work focuses on highlighting these corporate practices. The tobacco industry, for example, monitored and spied on the activities of public health professionals, used misleading criticism of their work, and attacked their reputation and motivation. With the present project, our Aims were i) to map industry responses to the work of health professionals, civil society organisations, and scholars involved in identifying, monitoring and raising awareness about the harmful practices of corporations, across the globe, ii) to identify solutions to address these responses and better protect public health professionals, and, ultimately, public health policy. Our project comprised three interrelated work packages. The first (WP1) involved a scoping review of: a) industry responses to the work of those exposing their harmful practices; b) public health community’s responses to these industry activities. The second (WP2) comprised an online survey sent to approximately 50 individuals who, through their profession, expose the harmful practices of corporations to generate new and up-to-date data on the form and trends in industry responses to health activities. We focused on the perceptions and experiences of the survey participants. Thirdly, we conducted interviews (WP3) aimed at identifying solutions to face these responses from the industry. Ethics approval was granted from the ethics committee of Trinity Business School, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland.
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The impact of care continuity on health care use and costs: evidence from movers Anna Nicolet1
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Background/Objective: As healthcare expenditures continue to increase worldwide, strategies are needed to ensure healthcare is delivered in an efficient and sustainable way. One of the prominent strategies based on a construct of primary care, is continuity of care (COC) reflecting long-term patient-provider relationships, and greater knowledge of patient’s medical conditions. In this study, we exploit rich claims data to study the causal effect of longitudinal COC on healthcare costs by analyzing the effect of moving to a region with better COC. Methods: We used data on 240,000 insured individuals aged 50+ in 2015-2018, obtained from one of the largest Swiss health insurance company. We calculated Bice-Boxerman index of COC in primary care based on visits to the general practitioners (COC GP). To identify the causal effect of COC on costs, we estimate individual fixed effects models and exploit the fact that some individuals move across regions.
Results: The COC GP varied from 0.86 to 0.92, while mean total costs varied from 9768 CHF to 8129 CHF (highest vs. lowest COC tercile). The model Results, controlling for 10-year age bins, calendar year fixed effects, morbidity status, deductibles level, and type of insurance model showed that the move to a region with higher COC GP Resulted in decrease of 1 817 CHF in total, 1,059 CHF in ambulatory, 409 CHF in inpatient, and 395 CHF in costs of medications. Conclusions: Better COC Results in lower costs– this is an especially important finding in a highly fragmented health care systems like Switzerland, and in view of upcoming policy Discussions to implement generalized gatekeeping in the country. As COC is a multifaceted construct, future research and policy-makers should obtain additional evidence on informational COC (e.g., electronic health records promotion and effective management). The mechanisms behind the effects identified in this work should also be further investigated.
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More for less: why some primary health care centers in Addis Ababa are more efficient than others Serkalem Serkalem1
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Background: Globally, it is estimated that 20% to 40% of all resources spent on health are wasted. Evidence from the African region shows a similar trend wherein limited health sector resources compounded with weak health systems and high disease burden impede effective health service delivery in the continent. The ongoing health sector transformation programme of Ethiopia places considerable interest and focus on improving the performance and efficiency of the health system. Design and Methods: An explanatory sequential mixed methods design was utilized to measure the technical efficiency scores of 94 primary health care facilities and explore the factors that lead to improved performance levels among efficient health care centres. Institutional survey conducted to collect health service input and output data for one fiscal year from July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The Results utilized to pick the best performing health centres. Followed by a qualitative study to explore why and how the high performers standout and identify key drivers of efficiency.
Results: The Results showed that out of the ninety-one (91) healthcare centres included in the data envelopment analysis, four (4%) are found to be technically efficient. There is huge variability in efficiency levels of 91 healthcare centres the average tuned at 69 percent. Scale inefficiency was found to be the major source of inefficiency followed by pure technical inefficiency. This study evidenced that at the Addis Ababa level 15% of the healthcare budget can be saved if all healthcare centres achieve the best performance efficiency. The defining features that drive efficiency in three best performing health care centres are multifaceted in nature. Conclusions: Technical efficiency measurement sheds light on the possibility of maximising utilisation of limited primary healthcare centre resources. The study highlighted the individual staff, the team, and the institution are fundamentally inseparable components of efficiency drivers.
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Governing the commercial determinants of health: the role of non-­government organisations
Background and objectives: There is accumulating evidence of the ways in which commercial entities influence population behaviours, daily living conditions, and the policy and regulatory environments in ways that affect human health. While non-government organisations are increasingly involved in the governance of the commercial determinants of health, the strategies used by them to effectively influence industry practices for public health purposes has been underexplored.

The objective of the research presented here is to identify which non-government organisations are involved in the governance of the food and alcohol industry in Australia and globally, and to understand the different types of direct and indirect strategies used by non-government organisations to influence commercial actors, and the conditions that facilitate or constrain their effectiveness at positively influencing commercial practices.

Methods: We undertook a descriptive analysis of NGOs in Australia and globally, identified from an online search based on the typology we developed of type, issue area and governance function. In addition, a narrative review of the political science, policy studies, law, economics and public health literature identified the type of strategies used by non-government organizations to influence the practices of various industries relevant to public health.

Conclusions: Non-government organizations are involved in policy agenda setting, capacity building, program implementation and monitoring and accountability governance functions. The literature identified the use of a wide range of strategies to attempt to influence commercial practices across extractive, tobacco, alcohol, food, infant formula, and medicines industries. We present these strategies in a matrix according to inside and outside tactics, targeting either industry directly or targeting government and/or intergovernmental organizations. We found several examples from multiple regions where these implementation challenges.

Where possible, we identified real world examples at the local, national, and international levels relevant to public health.

Addressing the corporate determinants of ill-health and health inequity: a scoping review and proposed solutions-oriented research agenda

Background and Objective: Despite the well-documented concerns about the myriad ways in which powerful business corporations negatively impact on health and equity, discussions on how to fundamentally address excessive corporate power remain relatively uncommon and underdeveloped in the field of public health. This study aimed to review and categorise actions that have the potential to address excessive corporate power for the betterment of public health.

Methods: A scoping review of diverse literature, including from the fields of public health, law, business, economics, and political science, was conducted to identify actions to address excessive corporate power. Categorisation was guided by Meagher’s ‘3Ds’ heuristic, which broadly classifies actions to curb or address corporate power into three groups: dispersion, democratisation, and dissolution. Where possible, we identified real world examples at the local, national, and international level where actions have been implemented, and collated potential implementation challenges.

Results: We found 150 documents covering a broad range of policy, regulatory, and collective action levers. 15 strategies were identified and grouped under four interlinked strategic Objectives: i) disperse concentrated corporate wealth and power; ii) democratise corporate decision-making; iii) dissolve unchecked and harmful corporate power; and iv) developing and strengthening countervailing power structures. We found several examples from multiple regions where these actions have been effectively implemented. Conclusions: The 15 complementary strategies provide a blueprint for addressing the corporate determinants of ill-health and health inequity. Given that there are likely to be considerable political challenges in the implementation of many of these strategies, a rapid escalation in research, advocacy, activism, and collaboration is required to support efforts to implement and scale-up these strategies in and across many contexts.

Global policy index to create healthy, equitable and environmentally sustainable food systems at national and local levels

Background and Objective: Current global food systems are unhealthy, unjust and environmentally unsustainable. Transitioning to healthy and sustainable food systems is challenging; needing “double and triple-duty actions”, which are interventions and policies that have the ability to simultaneously reduce the risk or burden of undernutrition and/or overweight, obesity and/or climate change. Therefore, we propose the use of different policy indicators to inform policymakers in the design and implementation of policies towards healthy diets from sustainable food systems.

Methods: Through a compilation of international recommendations, a scoping review, four regional workshops with food policy experts, eight country-based policy mappings and policy stakeholder interviews, the International Network for Food and Obesity/NCDs Research, Monitoring and Action Support (INFORMAS 2.0) Aims to create a new Food Systems Policy Index to monitor governments’ actions on sustainable food systems. The tool will take into account the impact of policy indicators on obesity/non-communicable diseases, undernutrition and environmental sustainability. Two secondary outcomes (nutrition inequalities and women’s empowerment) will also be considered.

Results: A total of 291 international policy recommendations have been compiled, classified and merged into two policy domains (food supply chains and food environments) and ten subdomains (including, among others, agriculture, food waste and labelling) that impact food security, obesity and/or climate change. Their effect has been assessed both in a scoping review and through a survey, four workshops and a ranking consulting international experts, to decide the final list of 44 policy indicators with double and triple-duty potential. A mapping of the policies and interviews with national and local policy stakeholders from eight countries is be conducted to pilot test the policy index.

Conclusions: Given the heterogeneity and complexity of food systems, the index will represent a useful tool for governments to tackle malnutrition in all its forms, nutrition-related inequalities, climate change and biodiversity loss.
Is implementing a national preeclampsia screening program worth it?
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Preeclampsia is a multisystem progressive disorder characterized by the new onset of hypertension and proteinuria in the last half of pregnancy or postpartum. Due to the high risk for the mother and also the child it would be really useful to detect as early as possible if a woman is at high risk of developing preeclampsia or not. Nowadays the risk is assessed evaluating determined risk factors from clinical records which has a limited precision. In some places are developing a “combined preeclampsia screening” that uses medical records plus other factors such as biomarkers like placental growth factor, pregnancy associated plasma protein-A or uterine arteries pulsatility index. Our objective is to evaluate security, efficiency an efficacy of preeclampsia screening programs on pregnant women.
To evaluate efficacy and security of screening programs based on predictive models and low dose aspirin on preeclampsia prevention we made a revision of systematic reviews from the latest scientific evidence available. To analyze the cost-effectiveness of screening programs based on predictive models and low dose aspirin on women at high risk of developing preeclampsia versus common practice we made research on economic evaluations available. All selected articles were evaluated following AMSTAR-2 criteria. As results, we found that the first trimester models where biophysics and biochemical markers plus maternal characteristics were used, presented the best detection rate for early preeclampsia. We also found that the use of aspirin decreased between 15%-18% preeclampsia risk being statistically significant achieving a greater reduction when given to a high number of nulliparous women. To conclude, according to the evidence found, preeclampsia screening in first trimester based on Fetal Medicine Foundation algorithm plus low dose aspirin treatment in women at high risk of preeclampsia was more effective, prevented preeclampsia cases and was cheaper as costs related with preeclampsia’s clinical management.

Determinants of COVID-19 vaccination worldwide: a retrospective observational study
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Background and Objective: COVID-19 vaccines represented a light in the darkness, but a great disparity in vaccination coverage between countries still persists after 18 months their Introduction. As this global public health issue rises, questioning the reasons becomes mandatory: the aim of this work is to analyse several variables to identify possible determinants of COVID-19 vaccination.
Methods: A retrospective observational study was conducted using pooled secondary data sourced from institutional sites, including 205 countries and territories worldwide. Two indicators of vaccine coverage were identified, the percentage of doses administered per 100 residents and the total doses administered per 100 residents. A raw and an adjusted for delivered vaccine doses multivariate GLM were fulfilled using R. Variables were in multiple fields: socio-demographic, cultural, infrastructural, economic, political and of health system performance.
Results: GDP per capita (Odds = 1.401 (1.299 to 1.511) C.I. 95%), Access to electricity (Odds = 1.625 (1.559 to 1.694) C.I. 95%), Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (Odds = 1.334 (1.284 to 1.387) C.I. 95%) and Civil liberties (Odds = 0.888 (0.863 to 0.914) C.I. 95%) proved to be strong determinants of COVID-19 vaccination. Other several variables displayed a statistically significant association with outcomes, although the associations were stronger for Total doses administered per 100 residents. There was substantial overlap between raw outcomes and their adjusted counterpart.
Conclusions: This pioneering study identified strong determinants of vaccination coverage such as GDP per capita and Access to electricity. Political decision-makers should consider these Findings in order to organize a mass vaccination campaign able to reduce inequalities between nations in a pandemic context.

Cost-effectiveness analysis of procalcitonin and lung ultrasonography guided antibiotic prescriptions in primary care
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Unnecessary prescription of antibiotics contributes to the development of treatment-resistant strains. Antimicrobial resistance comes with high morbidity and mortality burden, especially for future generations, with potential high impact on healthcare costs. Efficient strategies are therefore needed to limit overuse of antibiotics. This paper investigates the cost-effectiveness of screening patients suffering from lower tract inflammation with procalcitonin or lung ultrasonography, two diagnostic tools that help detect the presence of a bacterial infection, therefore guiding antibiotic prescription decisions. The clinical effectiveness of these strategies has been demonstrated in the primary care setting (Hoptailier 2021), but evidence is needed on the cost-effectiveness of these options. We used data from a cluster-randomized multicenter clinical trial conducted in Switzerland and estimated patient-level costs using data on resource use to which we applied Swiss tariffs. By combining the incremental costs of the two treatments and the reduction in the 28-day antibiotic prescription rate (APR) compared to usual care, we calculated incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICER). We also used the cost-effectiveness acceptability curve as an analytical decision-making tool. The robustness of the findings is ensured by probabilistic sensitivity analysis and by scenario analysis. In the base case scenario, the icer with respect to usual care is 2.2 Swiss francs (CHF) per percentage point reduction in antibiotic prescription for the procalcitonin-treated group, while it is 4.2 for the ultrasonography group. This is because, despite similar clinical effectiveness, the incremental cost of the ultrasound group is almost double that of procalcitonin. Furthermore, we found that for a willingness to pay per patient more than 2 CHF per percentage point reduction in the APR, procalcitonin is the strategy with the highest probability to be cost-effective. Our findings suggest that testing patients with respiratory symptoms with procalcitonin to guide antibiotic prescription in the primary care setting represents good value for money.

Arguments made by the alcohol industry in submissions to the WHO consultation for the Alcohol Action Plan 2022-2030
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Background and Objective: A growing body of research has revealed the strategies and arguments used at the national level by alcohol industry actors to influence policy. To date, however, there has been little research into industry’s arguments in global alcohol policy forums. The 2020 consultation by the World Health Organization (WHO) on a Working Document for the ‘development of an action plan to strengthen implementation of the Global [Alcohol] Strategy’ provided an opportunity to critically examine industry perspectives and arguments in relation to global alcohol governance.
Methods: Forty-eight alcohol industry submissions were coded in NVivo. Directed content analysis was used to examine the policy positions and arguments made by industry actors. Thematic analysis was employed to further explore the framing of industry arguments.
Results: In framing their arguments, alcohol industry actors positioned themselves as important stakeholders in policy debates; differentiated ‘normal’ drinking from consumption that merits intervention; argued that alcohol policy should be made at the national, rather than global, level; and supported industry self-regulation or co-regulation rather than cost-effective public health measures to prevent harms from alcohol.
Conclusions: The alcohol industry actors’ submissions to the WHO’s 2020 consultation repeated some of the same positions and arguments that industry actors have been found to have made in domestic policy processes. Their arguments could be seen as efforts to stymie improvements in the global governance of alcohol. The arguments appeared to have had some, but not complete, traction in the creation of the Alcohol Action Plan. There are moves towards improving global governance of alcohol in the future. The industry can be expected to continue strong advocacy against such developments.

The macro-economic determinants of health outcomes in EU member states
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Aiding empirical research on the commercial determinants of health: a scoping review of lobbying research

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Background and Objective: Challenging the influence of powerful commercial actors on health requires a deeper understanding of corporate political activities. This project explores political science scholarship analysing lobbying to identify new datasets and research methodological that can be applied to public health and stimulate further research and advocacy.

Methods: We undertook a systematic scoping review of peer-reviewed and grey literature reports analysing lobbying. Titles and abstracts of 4533 peer-reviewed and 285 grey literature reports were screened, with 233 peer-reviewed and 280 grey literature reports assessed for eligibility. We used a two-stage process for data extraction. In stage one, we collected information about data sources and indicators used to measure lobbying. In stage two, we extracted data from 16 studies that focused on meetings.

Results: The most common indicators used to measure lobbying activity were: registrations of active lobbyists; expenditure on lobbying; meetings; written comments and submissions made to government consultations; bills; and committee participation. A range of data sources were used to analyse lobbying, including from governments, not-for-profits and commercial sources. All 16 studies analysing lobbyist meetings were from high-income countries. The studies analysed three key variables: the types of government actors targeted by lobbying; the policies of interest; and the lobbyists and/or their clients. The studies used a range of taxonomies to classify policy issues and the types of actors engaged in lobbying. All studies discussed challenges with accessing and analysing lobbying data.

Conclusions: Political science scholarship offers many insights that can support public health research and advocacy concerned with the commercial determinants of health. This includes both conceptual frameworks and sources of empirical data. It is important for public health actors to advocate for government transparency and public integrity. Better political transparency will make it easier to monitor and take on the commercial determinants of health.

Implementation evaluation of regional health consortia in Bahia, Brazil

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Background: Although Brazil has a universal health system, the inequity of access to health care persists, especially to specialised services. To overcome it and guarantee full and equal access to health care, a federative (intergovernmental) cooperation strategy has been adopted: the regional health consortium. The implementation of these consortia, as a promising strategy, deserves research attention.

Objective: Estimate the degree of implementation of health consortia in three regions of the state of Bahia, in Brazil.

Methods: To estimate the actual degree of implementation of health consortia, we created an Evaluation Matrix of the Degree of Implementation, considering three dimensions: normative, managerial and services provision. Document analysis and interviews were carried out with key informants, with each consortium finally classified as totally, partially or incipiently implemented.

Results: The Bahia state government and municipalities formed the regional health consortia. The three evaluated consortia started their activities in 2017 by building and managing regional health polyclinics, which offer specialised medical care. Considering the normative, managerial and services provision dimensions, all consortia were classified as totally implemented. There was an increase in the services provision of all consortia, and the differences related to the access to services were reduced between the state regions.

Conclusions: The three health consortia are effectively implemented, increasing services provision and reducing access-related inequality. The federative (intergovernmental) cooperation strategy was fundamental to organising the consortia, and establishing the regional health polyclinics. Most importantly, it minimised the gap related to access to specialised clinical care in the different regions of Bahia.

How ready is the Italian healthcare system regarding the use of genomics in medicine? An application of the Beyond 1 Million Genomes (B1MG) Maturity Level Model (MLM)

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Background and Objective: The integration of genomics into healthcare systems allows to fulfilling the potential of Personalised Medicine for patients and citizens. This demands countries to make extensive adjustments in key areas, such as technical infrastructure, health professional competencies, or ethical and legal frameworks. Within this context, effective identification of current challenges and barriers to integrating genomics in the healthcare system is crucial to define a path toward sustainable implementation.

Methods: We applied the B1MG MLM framework to assess the maturity of the Italian national health system (NHS) regarding the key aspects of genomics implementation. From March to June 2022, 18 experts from academic and non-academic institutions that participate in the B1MG activities rated on a 5-point scale (from ad hoc to fully implemented) the level of maturity of 49 indicators grouped into eight domains: governance (I), economic aspects (II), ethics and legislation (III), public awareness (IV), workforce skills (V), clinical organization (VI), clinical genomics guidelines (VII), and data infrastructure (VIII). From July to September 2022, consensus procedures were carried out within each domain.

Results: The analysis showed that Italy stands at a local level of genomics implementation in most indicators, but several regional and/or national initiatives are currently ongoing. Specifically, genomic medicine is considered a priority but still lacks updated strategies, governance, and investment plans. The highest maturity is reached for ethical and legal aspects, followed by domain VII. There is a strong need to invest in workforce training for some health professionals, citizen engagement, and literacy. Infrastructures to improve data security and fairification are still under development.

Conclusions: We defined the status of genomics implementation in the Italian NHS, drawing a comprehensive picture of all key domains and identifying areas that need immediate investment. Regional and national initiatives currently ongoing need to be monitored.

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Where is the evidence supporting voluntary and public-private partnership policies for promoting healthy food environments? Findings from four evidence syntheses

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Background and Objective: Policies are increasingly being implemented to promote healthy food environments. These include regulations by governments, voluntary actions by governments and private actors, and public private partnerships (PPP). PPPs have particularly been encouraged by global leaders. This project aimed to assess the effectiveness of these approaches.

Methods: Studies of national and state policies promoting healthy food environments were searched in 14 databases and two websites. Four evidence syntheses were generated relating to effectiveness: 1) An evidence map of primary research; 2) An overview of reviews of regulatory, voluntary and PPP approaches. Quality of the systematic reviews was assessed using the SIGN checklist; 3) A systematic review of PPPs; 4) A systematic review of voluntary commitments by private actors. In systematic reviews 3-4, risk of bias was assessed using a modified Newcastle-Ottawa Scale.

Results: Among the 483 publications in the evidence map, 60 % (n=288) reported on at least one regulatory initiative, 43 % (n=209) on at least one voluntary, 15 assessed policies combining both, and 31 assessed a PPP (of which 22 on two partnerships in England and Australia). The overview of reviews included ten systematic reviews. Most regulatory approaches were effective at improving health, consumer behaviour (e.g. food intake, purchases), or food environment outcomes, whereas effects for voluntary approaches were mixed. No PPP was included. The review of PPPs included 17 studies on eight PPPs. Partnerships with the food industry were not effective to improve the food environment. Lastly, sixteen studies assessed nine voluntary approaches by private actors. The direction of effect for most outcomes was either inconclusive or worse for participants.

Conclusions: Regulatory approaches are generally effective for improving food environments while voluntary approaches by governments or private actors and public private partnerships (PPP). PPPs have particularly been encouraged by global leaders. This project aimed to assess the effectiveness of these approaches.

Issues of high relevance for sustainable health: a validation study in Portugal, 2021

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Background and Objective: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represented a decisive advance for the planning and implementation of sustainable actions by governments and private actors, and public private partnerships (PPP). These actions are essential to achieve the SDGs. The aim of this study was to assess the performance of the framework as a tool for translating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into relevant issues for achieving high levels of sustainable health and well-being in Portugal, adapted from the GAPFRAME.

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted with data collection through a self-completion questionnaire, applied to 127 stakeholders of the NHS 2021-2030. Data were collected related to the perceptions about thirty-two sustainability issues as determinants or facilitators of achieving high levels of health and well-being. Issues were organized according to four sustainability dimensions (planet, society, economy and governance) in a frame adapted from GAPFRAME. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach alpha coefficient.

Results: Seventy-five stakeholders participated (59.1%); 55 (75.3% of valid responses) reported working in the health area and 64 (85.3%) in the public sector. Fifty-five (in 61 valid responses) were from the social sector and 13 from the economic and, or, academic sectors. Cronbachs alpha coefficient of the framework as a whole was 0.93, varying between 0.76 (dimension: society) and 0.97 (dimension: planet), compatible with moderate to excellent internal consistency (0.84 for dimension: economy; 0.91 for dimension: governance).

Conclusions: The framework adapted from the GAPFRAME model seems to have adequate precision for its use in Portugal as a tool for translating the SDGs into relevant issues to include in the planning for sustainable health and well-being.

Territorialization of health care equipment in Minas Gerais, Brazil: Burden and financial impact on the healthcare system

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Objectives: This study aimed to describe the burden of chronic noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) attributable to a diet rich in processed meat (PM) between 1990 and 2019 in Brazil and Federative Units, and the financial burden on the Unified Health System (SUS) in 2019. Method: Secondary data from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) and SUS Information Systems were used in this study. The metrics used to assess the burden of NCDs attributable to PM consumption were deaths and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). The age-standardized rates per 100,000 people for both sexes are presented. The cost of hospitalizations and outpatient procedures covered by SUS for the treatment of NCDs attributable to PM consumption was estimated using the population-attributable fraction. The amount spent was converted into international dollars.

Results: The age-standardized mortality rates decreased between 2009 and 2019. The cost of hospitalization and outpatient procedures in Brazil for NCDs attributable to the consumption of PM was US$8,672,668.30, of which US$5,887,880.13 was spent on ischemic heart disease, US$2,626,858.15 on colorectal cancer, and US$1,582,032.02 on type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Conclusions: The NCD burden showed a slight decrease during the years evaluated, while the financial burden was high in 2019, with higher treatment costs for ischemic heart disease. These results can guide public health, economic, and health education interventions to address the fight against NCDs.

This study analyses the supply of health equipment (tomograph, mammography, MRI, bone-densitometer) in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, between 2017 and 2020, considering the geographical distance in the provision of health services. The results point out that even if there exists, whether in the public or private network, this quantity is sufficient for total care of the population. However, the distribution needs to be more spatially assertive. Due to the parameters according to the Ministry of Health: (i) a maximum limit of the coverage distance and (ii) the capacity of each health equipment, the population of several municipalities may find themselves uncovered or without direct access to them.

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Feasibility of the requirements and recommendations of the Brazilian school feeding program

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Background and Objective: Brazilian School Feeding Program offers adequate and healthy meals for public basic education students. In 2020, it aligned its recommendations to the Brazilian Dietary Guidelines establishing that most foods purchased should be unprocessed or minimally processed, in variety, and limiting the purchase of processed and ultra-processed foods. The study Aims to analyze the percentage of municipalities that complied with the recommendation for variety and with the fund limit requirement established for the purchase of processed and ultra-processed foods.

Methods: Secondary data from the Accountability Management System of the National Fund for Educational Development was used. The foods were grouped according to the NOVA classification system. Resolution No. 6 recommends that the annual offer of at least 50 different types of unprocessed or minimally processed foods and stabilize that, at most, 20% of the funds can be used to purchase processed and ultra-processed foods. The feasibility of the municipalities to meet Resolution No. 6 were assessed using data from 2016. Descriptive analyses were run.

Results: A total of 3,698 municipalities were evaluated, equivalent to 66.4% of the Brazilian municipalities. The mean number of unprocessed or minimally processed foods purchased in Brazil was 33.77, ranging from 0 to 169, and the mean percentage of municipalities that followed the recommendation was 8.68%. Considering the funds used to purchase processed and ultra-processed foods, the mean was 25.77%, from 0 to 100%, and 35.83% of the municipalities were within the established limit.

Conclusions: The findings show the feasibility of the resolution, since some Brazilian municipalities had already been practicing to the established limits and recommendations. Combining the restriction on the purchase of processed and ultra-processed foods and a specific recommendation for a variety of unprocessed or minimally processed foods in the program is important to provide students with adequate and healthy meals.

Healthcare costs of the progression of chronic kidney disease in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Colombia

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Background: chronic diseases represent significant economic costs for health systems. The study of the costs associated with the care of these diseases helps to develop strategies to reduce the economic impact of these pathologies.

Objective: To estimate the incidence and direct cost of care for chronic kidney disease (CKD) in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Methods: A survival analysis was performed with the Kaplan-Meier estimator, where the probability of the appearance of CKD is estimated. Direct costs were estimated in a cohort of 34,444 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus over 4 years. The data on the costs were extracted from the database of patients registered with a health insurance company. A Markov chain model was built to measure the economic impact of the disease.

Results: 66% of the patients in the cohort are women. The average age of the patients is 59.4 years (SD = 12.5). CKD survival in the study cohort was 66%. The mean cost of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with CKD was US$ 28,116 [US$ 21,403 – US$ 34,828]. Regarding chronic kidney disease transition costs, it is estimated that the discounted direct costs of care for the simulated cohort ranged from US$ 62,599,647 to US$ 190,157,827. However, by stages of CKD, the most expensive stage in average terms was CKD3b, where a higher prevalence of patients is recurrent in these stages.

Conclusions: The progression from diabetes mellitus to chronic kidney disease generates an escalation of costs that affects the health system.

Diagnostic technology: trends of use and availability in the last decade among sixteen OECD countries

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Background: Appropriate use of medical technologies affects several aspects of clinical practice. Besides the analytical validity, examinations’ clinical usefulness and validity allegedly lead to better outcomes. Further, a reasonable ethical and economic approach contributes to improving healthcare delivery. Conversely, imaging overuse and low-value care dramatically drive up costs with scarce or no benefit for patients. The current research aims to assess a trend over a 10-year timeframe on the proportion between imaging tests and radiology devices in 16 countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Methods: A time-trend analysis based on OECD indicators on diagnostic imaging (Computer Tomography CT, Magnetic resonance imaging MRI, and Positron emission tomography PET) involved 12 European countries and four overseas countries. OECD indicators were annual number of exams per 1000 population, annual number of devices per million population and annual number of exams per device. Country-specific trend was measured as average annual percent change.

Results: The trend exam-to-scanner ratio for CT, MRI and PET grew during the study-period in most of countries (11, 13 and 12, respectively). Predominantly, it highlighted a faster rise of exams’ amount than number of devices. During the same timeframe, Italy registered an increase of CT, MRI and PET units, although results did not. However, both Colombia and Universidad D’Alvarez Montaner, Spain. 3Alzak Foundation, 4Mutual Ser EPS, Colombia

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Conclusions: The progression from diabetes mellitus to chronic kidney disease generates an escalation of costs that affects the health system.

Efficacy of low-level laser therapy in reducing local manifestations of bothrops atrox envenomations: a randomized clinical trial

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Introduction: Antivenom is the only treatment that neutralizes the systemic effects of snake venoms. For local results, the inflammatory process of residual tissue damage remains. Laboratory research directs the use of laser therapy as a regenerative option for tissues. To evaluate the use of low-level laser in sites with the presence of Bothrops venom to minimize skin damage, reduce inflammatory effects, and reduce myonecrosis.

Methodology: The phase II clinical trial was randomized and double-blind performed in patients who had bothropic accidents from May 2020 to March 2022, coming from Tropical Medicine Foundation Doctor Heitor Vieira Dourado. The study was carried out with 60 patients divided into 2 groups: 1. Control; 2. Those who Received laser 30 minutes after antivenom. The laser was applied to the skin lesions at 24, 48, and 72 hours in both groups at a dose of 4j/cm2, to the extent recommended by thermography, in placebo with the device turned off. As outcomes, a 53.0% decrease in CK was obtained in the laser group while the control group increased by 35.0%, with p<0.03, thus evaluating myonecrosis.

Results: As for the outcomes of inflammatory signs, this clinical trial showed a decrease in pain on the third day of 33.0% in the control group, while the laser
group decreased by 66.0%, with a significance of p<0.001. Edema in extension measures decreased in the laser group by 21.0%, and in the control group, there was an increase of 15%, p=0.006. As for the circumference of the edema, the control group had an increase of 23% while the group that received the laser treatment showed a decrease of 2%, p = 0.018. 

Conclusion: The effects of low-level laser were positive in reducing the local pathological effects caused by snake venom of the Bothrops atrox genus and accelerating myotoxicity-related tissue regeneration.

How can public participation improve health equity? a case study comparison of citizens’ juries and health impact assessment

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Background and Objectives: For over thirty years we have known that social, environmental and political factors are the primary causes of health inequities[1], yet policy efforts to improve these have largely failed[2]. To address this, recent initiatives have aimed to create ‘healthier’ policies by incorporating public perspectives in their design. While there has been increasing scholarship on public and patient involvement in healthcare delivery, there remains a lack of evidence on how public participation can affect health equity outside of healthcare settings.

Methods: This research examines how participatory processes affect health equity through changes to non-healthcare governance (such as social housing or infrastructure spending). This research was undertaken through qualitative comparison of four cases in the UK and Australia using two forms of public participation: health impact assessment and citizens’ juries.

Results: The participatory processes generated governance and interpersonal outcomes. Outcomes were largely influenced by the context in which the process took place and the expectations of participants. Despite limited evidence of direct improvements to health, changes in governance structures that influence the social determinants of health have the potential to improve health equity.

Conclusion: Though evidence on public participation often focuses on perfecting the form, this research found that the technology was less relevant than other context-specific features. This comparative research can help to develop a better understanding of how public participation can improve health equity through examination of the mechanisms and context in which they take place.

References

Organizational setups and strategies for new healthcare models: integrated practice units

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Background: Throughout the whole care cycle, IPUs are positioned functionally around the health issue. A committed multidisciplinary team that operates as a unique organizational unit prioritizes the patients needs, offering various health services. This reviews objectives are to describe and examine IPUs, evaluate their effectiveness, and provide suggestions for future integration initiatives.

Methods: In March 2022, three search queries were introduced on different Academic Databases. Only 61 publications were chosen in a double-blind review by two separate researchers out of 1300 findings, using inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: “Integrated Care Model” and “Integrated Practice Units” were the most commonly used terms to allude to integration in the collected papers, 57% and 26%, respectively. 85% of the studies addressed chronic illnesses. Primary medical centres and tertiary facilities comprised the bulk of integrated delivery models, 51% and 49%, respectively. The most prominent professional category was the specialty consultant (80%). Only 16% of the initiatives had a well-defined finance model, with public funding predominating on private ones. Numerous research (82%) that primarily evaluated clinical outcomes demonstrated improved results.

Conclusions: Research showed that care integration had a favourable effect on medical expenses and clinical results. IPUs continue to receive scant citations in the literature, demonstrating a paucity of comprehensive and well-organized integration. Due to the underreporting of financial information, further study and work are required to fully understand values-based payments.

The costs of psoriasis and atopic dermatitis in Europe: a systematic literature review

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Background & Objective: Psoriasis and Atopic dermatitis (AD) are chronic, noncommunicable, painful, and disabling diseases included in the so-called group of inflammatory skin diseases. Their rising prevalence and consequent quality-of-life impairment represent an important but still underestimated public health issue. An assessment of their costs may be useful in providing recommendations for policy and decision makers, in order to avoid incorrect or delayed diagnosis, inadequate treatment options and insufficient access to care. Thus, this study aimed to summarize existing literature regarding the costs of psoriasis and AD in Europe.

Methods: A systematic literature review was performed querying three database (PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science) from January 2012 to October 2022. It included studies carried out in European countries, written in English language, and focused on the economic burden of psoriasis and AD in the adult population.

Results: Overall, 18 studies were considered. Across countries, psoriasis and AD were associated with large healthcare expenditures. Annual direct costs per patient with psoriasis, whose main expenses were hospitalizations, medications, and outpatient care, ranged between €4755.00 and €7999.00. Similarly,
pharmacological treatments, specialized care and hospitalizations contributed to total direct costs within a variable range of €3133.00-€5191.00 for AD patients. Mean out-of-pocket (OOP) expenditures to manage psoriasis and AD per patient per year were approximately €660.00-€531.00 and €350.00-€927.12, respectively. Productivity loss was the key driver of annual indirect costs, which amounted, per patient, to €379.00-€4221.00 for psoriasis and €370.00-€14.236.00 for AD. The severer the skin disease, the greater the involvement of comorbidity also affected the economic burden of these diseases.

Conclusion: The management of psoriasis and AD requires an urgent need for public health measures in Europe, in order to save personal and social resources. Assessing the burden of lifelong conditions could guide the identification of the most appropriate patient-centred responses.

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The shift to domestic healthcare before and after COVID in South-East Tuscany
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Background and Objectives: The South-Eastern area of Tuscany covers a wide surface but has a significantly low density of population. This scenario, alongside the COVID pandemic, has brought the Local Health Authority to find a solution and a governance model based on telemedicine and e-health, to treat patients in the domestic environment or close to it. Furthermore, creating a network of health professionals with different competencies and specialties proved crucial to allow them to work together. This study aims to describe how the South-Eastern Tuscany Local Health Unit tackled this issue while dealing with chronic patients before and after the COVID years.

Methods: After describing all the models created and adopted for the health governance in the area, we performed a retrospective study gathering data from our repositories, collected by the related software which were and are used during the selected timeframe, and we confronted them with the data from ARS Toscana.

Results: 1/1/2020 to 31/05/2022, the LCA followed 12,6671 COVID+ patients, and 66 health residences were followed. Over 90% of COVID patients were treated in their own houses, with rates for mortality and lethality lower than the regional mean (197.79 vs 288.67, 0.54 vs 0.77)

Conclusions: The centralization of all data in a single repository allowed our COVID-19 primary care services to improve health outcomes and equity.

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National recovery and resilience plan: a framework to strengthen the Italian territorial health care system
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1National Agency for Regional Health Services (AGENAS) Via Piemonte 60, 00187 Rome Italy, 2National Agency for Regional Health Services (AGENAS) Background and Objective: COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to strengthen the capacity of the Italian National Health Service (NHS) to provide outreach health services, integrated with social services. In this context, Mission 6 Health Component 1 (M6C1) of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) - Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine for territorial health care - was developed. The NRRP-M6C1 aims to strengthen territorial health care through the creation of territorial facilities and proximity networks throughout the country, the strengthening of home care, the development of telemedicine and of a more effective integration between health and social services.

Methods: Italy issued Ministerial Decree No. 77/2022, as ratification of the reform planned by M6C1-NRRP, defining models and standards for the development of territorial care in the NHS. The reform defines services offered and operating hours, as well as health workforce personnel involved, and catchment area of the population served, starting from socio-health needs, orographic conditions of the country, taking into account ecological and digital transition.

Results: By 2026, M6C1 investments and reform will provide a new territorial healthcare organization, described as follows: a) 1350 Community Health Houses, easily identifiable and accessible for health and social needs; b) 600 Territorial Coordination Centres, which coordinate the taking charge of the person and will facilitate the relations between services and professionals involved; c) 400 Community Hospitals, healthcare facilities of the territorial network characterized by short-term hospitalization and medium/low clinical intensity; d) the taking charge at home of 10% of the population over 65 years old (estimated at around 1,500,000 people in 2026); e) consolidation of telemedicine within the Italian NHS to improve health outcomes and equity.

Conclusion: Enhancing public primary care services across the country, through the NRRP resources, will improve overall health status and decrease health inequalities across population also by reducing geographical variation.

Healthcare Homes and Community Health Homes: strengthening community-based care to build resilient health systems. The case study of the Romagna Local Health Authority
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1 Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna, School of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences Italy, 2 Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna, 3Romagna Local Health Authority General Management Italy Background and Objective: The Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the National Decree (ND) n. 77 boosted the reorganization of community-based care focusing on Community Health Homes, an evolution of Healthcare Homes (HH), previously introduced in some Regions. The goal is to strengthen a population management approach. The aim of this study is to analyse the state of the art of the HH in the Romagna Local Health Authority (LHA) providing a picture before the implementation of ND n. 77.

Methods: A database with 130 variables describing the 38 HH of the LHA was built. The 38 HH were geolocated, their Hub&Spoke networks mapped, and the organisation of General Practitioners (GPs) explored. An organisational analysis was performed for 7 HH through semi-structured interviews to key stakeholders. Results were validated with professionals.

Results: The territorial distribution of HH is variable. GPs are present in every HH, but 40% of the GPs operate outside these structures. 35 out of 38 HH have a nurse-led ambulatory for chronic patients. Informal communication with GPs and specialists is favoured by spatial contiguity. Occasionally, electronic platforms shared among professionals are available. Social services are present in less than half of the HH. Community building activities are present but vary depending on the context. The HH organisational manager is always a nurse, supported by a board with different professionals and institutional actors and varying strategic or operational functions. Of note, 50% of the considered HH are former hospitals.

Conclusion: Different types of HH are emerging in the same direction: empowering telemedicine and an increased reach of health services and health professionals.

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Global and regional governance of One Health and implications for global health security
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Introduction: The apparent failure of global health security to prevent or prepare for the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for closer cooperation between human, animal and environmental health sectors. However, the vast number of institutions, processes, regulatory frameworks and legal instruments with a direct and indirect role in the global governance of One Health, has led to a fragmented global multilateral health security architecture.

Methods: We used a grounded theory approach to identify and evaluate the structures and processes underpinning the global and regional governance of One Health, with a focus on legal and financial frameworks.

Results: We explore four challenges: first, the sectoral, professional and institutional silos and tensions existing between human, animal and environmental health;
second, the challenge which the international legal system, state sovereignty and existing legal instruments pose for the governance of One Health; third, the power dynamics, and asymmetry in power, between countries represented. Significant efforts must be made to address the socioeconomic drivers of health emergencies. These drivers include climate change, biodiversity loss and land use change and therefore require investment, capacity building and integration of other sectors and professionals beyond health.

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**The impact of two decades of conditional cash transfers on child health in Latin America: An integrated evaluation and forecasting analysis to mitigate effects of the economic crisis**

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**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and conflict/war(3C’s) slowed down the progress of the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), and they even reversed years of progress in child deaths. On the other hand, social programs can contribute to mitigating these effects. We aimed to investigate the effect of conditional cash-transfer programs(CCT) coverage on child health in Latin America and the Caribbean(LAC) and forecast the relationship between these programs and under-five mortality rate(USMR) up to 2030 in the context of the 3C’s and current global economic crisis.

**Methods:** This study has a multicountry municipal-level design, covering 7,204 municipalities in Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico(BEM). We estimated the impact of CCT target coverage on child hospitalizations and mortality, adjusting for relevant factors, using fixed-effects negative binomial models in 4,882 municipalities with adequate quality of civil registration and vital statistics(CRSV) from 2000-19. Several sensitivity analyses were performed to warrant the robustness of results, including difference-in-difference(Diff-in-diff) with propensity-score matching(PSM) like a triangulation approach. Thereafter, we integrated this with validated dynamic microsimulation models, projecting USMR trends for 7,204 municipalities up to 2030.

**Results:** High coverages of CCT programs were associated with a statistically significant reduction in child, infant, and post-neonatal mortality rates, with rate ratios(OR) of 0.76(95%CI:0.75-0.77), 0.73(95%CI:0.72-0.74), and 0.69(95%CI:0.68-0.70), respectively; avoiding 738,919(95%CI:695,641-782,104) child deaths between 2000-19 in the hypothetical case these programs did not exist. The effect of consolidated CCT coverage was highest on poverty-related U5MR such as malnutrition 0.33(95%CI:0.31-0.35), HIV/AIDS 0.32(95%CI:0.28-0.37), diarrhea 0.41(95%CI:0.40-0.43), and lower-respiratory infections 0.66(95%CI:0.65-0.68). Considering a scenario of moderate economic crisis, a mitigation strategy that increases the coverage of CCT proportionally to the increase of poverty could avert 114,513(95%CI:93,846-135,896) deaths by 2030.

**Conclusion:** CCT could strongly reduce childhood hospitalization and mortality in LAC and their expansion should be considered an effective mitigation strategy for the adverse health impact of the current global economic crisis.

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**Effectiveness of regional health polyclinics in the state of Bahia, Brazil**

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**Background:** In a decentralized healthcare system like the Italian, where regions are in a potentially competitive regime since citizens are free to choose their place of treatment, healthcare migration is particularly relevant. The study aims to analyze the fulfillment of the need for hospital rehabilitation services on site and to assess whether bed endowment is a driver of patients’ migration. Methods: From 2011 to 2019, admission data for rehabilitation were collected from the Hospital Discharge Cards database of the Italian Ministry of Health (IMH). For the same period, data of bed endowment were collected from the website of IMH and population data from the Italian National Institute of Statistics website to calculate the number of beds (NB) per 1,000 inhabitants. For each region, data on Residents, Attractions and Escapes were developed through Gandys Nomogram and summarised through Attraction (AI) and Escape (EI) indexes. NB x 1,000 inhabitants were correlated with AI and EI through Spearman's test.

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**Are hospital beds endowment a driver of patients’ migration?**

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**Background and Objective:** In a decentralized healthcare system like the Italian, where regions are in a potentially competitive regime since citizens are free to choose their place of treatment, healthcare migration is particularly relevant. The study aims to analyze the fulfillment of the need for hospital rehabilitation services on site and to assess whether bed endowment is a driver of patients’ migration. Methods: From 2011 to 2019, admission data for rehabilitation were collected from the Hospital Discharge Cards database of the Italian Ministry of Health (IMH). For the same period, data of bed endowment were collected from the website of IMH and population data from the Italian National Institute of Statistics website to calculate the number of beds (NB) per 1,000 inhabitants. For each region, data on Residents, Attractions and Escapes were developed through Gandys Nomogram and summarised through Attraction (AI) and Escape (EI) indexes. NB x 1,000 inhabitants were correlated with AI and EI through Spearman's test.
Advantageous for containing pharmaceutical expenditure. A statistically significant correlation ($r=0.055$), between AI and NB $x$ 1,000 inhabitants was found for Veneto ($r=0.7000$), Lazio ($r=0.7333$), Molise ($r=0.8667$) and Basilicata ($r=0.8500$), while between EI and NB $x$ 1,000 inhabitants were found for A.P. of Bolzano ($r=0.7867$), E.Romagna ($r=0.7900$), Umbria ($r=0.6667$), Lazio ($r=0.8333$), Molise ($r=0.7333$), Basilicata ($r=0.7667$), Calabria ($r=0.7776$) and Sicily ($r=0.9500$).

Conclusion: Only four regions appear able to satisfy the care needs of their Residents, with an Attractions minus Escapes positive balance. The beds' endowment seems to be a driver of Patients' migration, mainly for escapes. Indeed, the research of Patients' migration drivers needs further investigation, given the paradoxical situation that appeared in Molise and Basilicata.

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**Hunters' behavior change preferences and perceived risk of Tuberculosis and Brucellosis infection from bison in Canada**

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Background and Objectives: Although Canada is officially free of bovine tuberculosis (STB) and brucellosis, wood bison in Wood Buffalo National Park are a known reservoir of these and other zoonotic diseases. Several issues complicate the situation: wood bison are a threatened species; the species is an important cultural and food resource for indigenous communities; and the zoonotic diseases pose an economic and public health risk. As part of a larger project, we wanted to know if hunters would change behavior based on proximity to infected bison.

Methods: We investigated potential influences on Alberta hunters' stated willingness to change (WTC) their hunting practices in response to a hypothetical case of a zoonosis in a species they hunt. We anticipated significant predictors would include demographics, risk perceptions, and knowledge of zoonoses. A questionnaire link was distributed to 100,000 hunters in Alberta exploring opinions on managing wood bison health; 139 useable responses were evaluated. Hunters' were asked how close an animal infected with bTB or brucellosis could be before hunters would change hunting practices. Risk awareness was calculated as an aggregated score from questions addressing bTB and brucellosis impact on health and economic livelihood; knowledge was similarly based on questions evaluating knowledge of bTB and brucellosis.

Findings: Results of multiple variable linear regression models show significant predictors of WTC ($r=0.05$) include income, knowledge of brucellosis and tuberculosis, and threats to hunting opportunities. Age and education were not significant predictors.

Discussion and Conclusions: Although hunters show WTC practices, they were not as sensitive to risk of zoonoses as we expected. Part of the reason may be a false sense of ability to recognize a bTB+ve animal without laboratory confirmation. Our research provides important findings addressing potential policy support that engages hunters in wildlife conservation and their willingness to engage in the particular supportive behaviors. A questionnaire link was distributed to 100,000 hunters in Alberta exploring opinions on managing wood bison health; 139 useable responses were evaluated. Hunters' were asked how close an animal infected with bTB or brucellosis could be before hunters would change hunting practices. Risk awareness was calculated as an aggregated score from questions addressing bTB and brucellosis impact on health and economic livelihood; knowledge was similarly based on questions evaluating knowledge of bTB and brucellosis.

Findings: Results of multiple variable linear regression models show significant predictors of WTC ($p<0.05$) include income, knowledge of brucellosis and tuberculosis, and threats to hunting opportunities. Age and education were not significant predictors.

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A sustainable resource management model: Establishment of an orphan drug-day for the administration of patisiran

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Background and Objective: Patisiran is the first therapy based on short interfering RNA technology indicated for a lifelong treatment of hereditary transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis. It is administered through intravenous infusion at a rate of immediately; it is sold at an ex-factory price of €8,529.41/vial.

Results: Gandy’s Nomogram showed that only Piedmont, Lombardy, A.P. of Trento, Veneto had good hospital planning for rehabilitation. A statistically significant correlation ($r=0.055$), between AI and NB $x$ 1,000 inhabitants was found for Veneto ($r=0.7000$), Lazio ($r=0.7333$), Molise ($r=0.8667$) and Basilicata ($r=0.8500$), while between EI and NB $x$ 1,000 inhabitants were found for A.P. of Bolzano ($r=0.7867$), E.Romagna ($r=0.7900$), Umbria ($r=0.6667$), Lazio ($r=0.8333$), Molise ($r=0.7333$), Basilicata ($r=0.7667$), Calabria ($r=0.7776$) and Sicily ($r=0.9500$).

Conclusion: Only four regions appear able to satisfy the care needs of their Residents, with an Attractions minus Escapes positive balance. The beds' endowment seems to be a driver of Patients' migration, mainly for escapes. Indeed, the research of Patients' migration drivers needs further investigation, given the paradoxical situation that appeared in Molise and Basilicata.

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**Delivering prevention in an ageing world: the healthy ageing and prevention index**

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Introduction and objectives: People are living longer but not necessarily healthier, resulting in significant health and economic costs. Yet policy makers continue to fail to invest in preventative health, with OECD countries spending on average only 3% of their health budgets on prevention. Our global initiative will:

* Hold Governments to account by tracking progress on prevention through the launch of a digital Healthy Ageing and Prevention Index.

* Demand action by forming a Global Coalition with leading organisations

Methods: * Our Index ranks 118 countries on six dimensions (life, health and work span, income, the environment and happiness). Data is obtained from: United Nations; World Bank; World Health Organisation; International Labour Organisation; and Yale.

Our coalition will elevate the importance of prevention among global actors and respond to key calls to action.

Results: * We've ranked countries using 2019 data – the most complete dataset currently available. We are currently developing the online tool.

* We have identified the top 100 stakeholders to invite to join the Coalition. Invitations will be sent out before the new year.

Conclusion: With the Decade of Healthy Ageing and the European Union revising its Global Health Strategy, we're presented with an important opportunity to drive change. We will hold a series of global policy forums to get commitment from senior policymakers and key stakeholders to drive action. Last month, we held a policy debate at the House of Lords on the future of healthy ageing ahead of G20 in India. We aim to launch the Index and Coalition alongside the 76th World Health Assembly.

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The community pharmacy integration in colorectal cancer screening: the italian model

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Background and objective: Despite its effectiveness, compliance to colorectal cancer (CRC) screening remains low. Different strategies to improve uptake are available, including the involvement of stakeholders such as the community pharmacists. In Italy a recent national initiative developed this strategy, scaling-up the collaboration between pharmacies and screening programs from the local level up to the national level.
Methods: The regional representatives of the CRC screening programs provided to the National Screening Monitoring Centre the agreements arranged between the Regions/Autonomous provinces and their respective pharmacy owners representatives. The agreement decrees were analysed describing the fecal occult blood test pathway (e.g. kit supply and delivery) and supplementary activities provided by the pharmacies together with the CRC screening kit delivery, such as health promotion and education.

Results: Eighteen Regions and Autonomous provinces (86% of the total) provided requested data. The amount paid for each kit varies a lot, with a range from 0 to 18 EUR. The number of kit pathway processes covered by the agreements ranged from a maximum of 16 (out of 18) to a minimum of none. Processes more frequently included were the supply of the kit, the delivery of the kit, and education/awareness of CRC screening (68.8%), followed by sample transfer to the laboratory, test tube tracing and counselling (62.5%). Less covered processes were the warehouse management and awareness of other healthcare initiatives (12.5%); a supplementary agreement on delivery of preparation for intestinal cleansing was included only once.

Conclusions: The Italian model showed good potential for collaboration, but the lack of a unique collaboration model. Integration of pharmacies in CRC programs is promising and quality standards of the service should be set at international level.

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The experience of approaching child labor in a Brazilian public school
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Background and objective: In Brazil, child labor is defined as being carried out by children or adolescents under the age of sixteen years old, except in cases of minor apprentices programs. However, according to data from 2019, 1.8 million children and adolescents are working in Brazil. The complexity of the reality experienced by children and adolescents in front of work mobilizes the engagement of various governmental and non-governmental agencies and institutions for the eradication and prevention of child labor, as well as actions to encourage learning. The objective of the present work is to present the experience of a health promotion action developed by Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences undergraduate students about child labor in one Brazilian public school.

Methods: The activity was developed as part of a practical discipline of worker’s health in a Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences undergraduate course. The selected public school is located in an area of high social and economic vulnerability. The actions included a theoretical discussion about child labor and its health repercussions, the pact with the school board and the planning of the strategies to approach the students.

Results: Ten Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences undergraduate students conducted the activities in which 300 students, between nine and twelve years, participated. The approach consisted of defining what child labor means and the repercussions of work for children and adolescents, impacting health, education, and the future. The undergraduate students evaluated the experience as being important for developing specific knowledge and communication abilities. The school board perceived the importance of discussing child labor and saw their students using the new information in their daily lives.

Conclusion: Child labor is a matter to be discussed and approached in health and educational institutions, considering its repercussions on all aspects of children’s lives and their future possibilities.

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Economic impacts of covid-19 on patients with type 2 diabetes in Tanzania and Kenya: a costing analysis
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Background, objective: The Brazilian Public Health System, provides in its Organic Law the actions of the private sector in health. The public administration partners with the private sector to manage the provision of assistance to the population. The objective is to present the conflicting relationships due to the scarcity of resources and the impacts of this on access and quality of care for the population.

Methods: Michel Porters Value equation model was used, presenting strategies to improve quality and reduce costs considering the scarcity of resources in public health, applied in the management of the Evandro Freire hospital, which is composed of an emergency room and a hospitalization.

Results: In the midst of a scenario with restrictions on the minimum functioning of the services contracted by the partnership with the municipal administration, measures were adopted based on a decision matrix, namely: alignment of processes, people and technologies; turnarounds to increase operational excellence and reduce the variability of indicators. As a result, there was a gain in production and an increase in the quality of care expressed by care indicators such as the reduction of institutional mortality through the management of care protocols, in addition to the reduction of costs and engagement with the purpose of delivering a result of value to the community, user population of the Public Health System. Conclusion: Despite the conflicting situations between the public administration and the hospital complex management operation in fundraising, the implemented measures impacted the work process and the quality of care provided to the population. The differentiated position with the public power for the recognition of the quality services generated possibilities of negotiation in the partnership of the successful results. Concluded that despite the weakening of public health policies in Brazil, it is possible to deliver valuable results for users Public Health System.

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Public health actions implemented by the Lombardy Region to revamp cervical cancer prevention
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Introduction: In Italy in 2020, 2,400 new cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed, equal to 1.3% of all cancers occurring in women.
The comprehensive health impact of cash transfer, social pensions and primary health care in Brazil: An integrated evaluation and forecasting analysis to mitigate the effects of the global economic crisis

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Background: In the past few years, Brazil has implemented some of the world’s largest Conditional Cash Transfers (Bolsa Familia Program -BFP), Social Pensions (Benefício de Prestação Continuada -BPC), and Primary Health Care (Family Health Strategy – FHS). We evaluated their impact on morbidity and mortality indicators over the last two decades. We then forecasted their mitigation effects on the adverse health impact of the economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: In the retrospective impact evaluation, we used fixed-effects negative binomial models with a cohort of Brazilian municipalities from 2004-19 to estimate the impact of BFP, BPC, and FHS coverage on hospitalizations and mortality, adjusted for all relevant demographic, social, and economic factors. Subsequently, we integrated the longitudinal dataset and parameters with validated dynamic microsimulation models, projecting hospitalization and mortality trends up to 2030 according to different intensities and durations of the economic crisis, and alternative policy responses.

Findings: Consolidated coverages of BFP, FHS, and BPC were associated with a statistically significant reduction of overall age-standardized mortality rates. Stronger effects were found for under-five mortality, with RR of 0.97 (95% CI:0.95-0.99), 0.90 (95%CI:0.88-0.93), and 0.84 (95%CI:0.82-0.86), respectively. A significant impact was also found on over-70 mortality and hospitalizations. Considering a scenario of moderate economic crisis, a mitigation strategy that will increase the coverage of FBF, FHS, and BPC proportionally to the increase of poverty will avert 778,845 (95% CI: 665,074-893,674) deaths and 10,780,108 (95% CI: 8,003,123-13,523,359) hospitalizations by 2030, if compared with the current coverage trends, and 1,424,624 (95% CI: 1,264,552–1,587,859) deaths and 15,656,283 (95% CI: 11,963,641-19,358,486) hospitalizations, if compared with

The fight against TB has a long history in Bangladesh since 1965. By 2007, NTP reached 100% DOTS coverage nationwide, with a 96% success rate of tuberculosis treatment in Bangladesh. Additionally, TB care coverage improved to 81% in 2019. We employ the concept of Biological Citizenship to critically examine the mechanisms of creating and turning pulmonary tuberculosis patients into “idealized Body” through governing techniques of DOTS therapy in Bangladesh. This research followed a Fast Track Ethnographic Study (FTES) including 28 In-depth Interviews and 16 key informant interviews with TB patients, caregivers, community people, and TB healthcare officials, along with multiple short field visits, direct observations, and relevant document review. The study took place in the urban settings of Sylhet city, Bangladesh, and the participants were selected purposively. Based on the existing TB control program implemented by government organizations and non-government organizations to understand the notion of the pulmonary TB healthcare-seeking and providing process and its effect on the pulmonary TB patients as 80% of TB in Bangladesh are pulmonary Tuberculosis. Our study highlights how pulmonary tuberculosis patients are disciplined, governed, and turned into “Idealized Bodies” through DOTS therapy. The DOTS therapy for Tuberculosis emphasizes self-management, individual responsibilities, health optimization, and disease prevention. Our study showed that the governing mechanisms of DOTS therapy help pulmonary TB patients to understand the disciplinary mechanisms currently effective in DOTS therapy in Bangladesh to make a self-disciplined patient that eventually and gradually turns into an “Idealized Body.”

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Dots therapy as an “idealized body” making project: Participation of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in the national tuberculosis control program (tnp) of Bangladesh

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Even though organized cervix screening was part of the Italian Essential Levels of Assistance (LEA), it was not actively offered in Lombardy Region, where opportunistic screening was more widespread. Instead, an active papillomavirus vaccination campaign was in place. This study aims to describe the public health strategies adopted in the Lombardy Region to revamp cervical cancer prevention.

Methods: To achieve this goal, crucial regulatory acts were implemented. Some of these are:
- Inclusion of screening programs among the performance evaluation objectives of the General Directors of the Health Protection Agencies (ATS) and the Local Social Healthcare Agencies (ASST) (DGR 5832 of 29/12/2021).
- Creation of the “Regional Oncological Screening Multidisciplinary Coordination” and of the “Cervix Working Group” (Decree 2125 of 22/02/2022).
- Launch of the primary screening pilot project for the prevention of cervical cancer using self-collected sampling combined with the HPV test (DGR 7435 of 11/30/2022).

Results: As a result of the above actions, significant results were obtained:
- Primary prevention goal: active invitation of the 1997 cohort to vaccination on their first screening appointment, which led to a 32.4% vaccination coverage in this cohort.
- Secondary prevention goal: 153,703 invitations to HPV screening.
- Issue of a guidance document covering all aspects of the screening pathway, from laboratory to follow-up management.

Conclusions: The Lombardy Region has successfully initiated the screening for cervical cancer with ongoing roll-out, expecting a complete invitation coverage in few years.

New goals in perspective include expanding the free offer of the vaccine to young women between 18 and 25 years of age and increasing overall immunization coverage.

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A conceptual framework to evaluate the socioeconomic impact of in-silico models for implantable medical devices

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Background/Objectives: The use of in-silico technologies in the development of implantable medical devices has gained importance in the last decade, but impacts on the economy and society have been hardly investigated. As part of the EU-funded project SIMCOR, we therefore developed a conceptual framework to impact the product development cycle by the design of the technologies bridges from different perspectives.

Methods: We applied an iterative process to build concepts from data and set them in relation to each other using the method described in Jabareen (2009).

Information from a scoping review of the literature were complemented with expert interviews from academia, companies and regulatory bodies. Repeated steps of literature work, exploratory interviews and frequent discussion sessions among the research team led to the presented framework. The resulting framework was validated through feedback from experts.

Results: The conceptual framework describes the whole chain of impacts from the technical changes brought about by the use of in-silico technologies along the product development cycle up until the socio-economic endpoints. These are allocated to four different levels, namely ‘Firm’, ‘Market’, ‘Health System’ and ‘Society’. The conceptual framework indicates that in-silico methods could not only accelerate product development and reduce costs, but also patient safety is expected to be improved, innovations are supported and the price for a medical treatment might decrease. Underrepresented patient groups may also benefit from the use of the technology, as it expands the possibilities to augment the number of individuals in clinical trials and model rarer anatomical configurations.

Conclusions: The conceptual framework serves as a basis for the quantification of the impacts of in-silico technologies on firm, market, health system, and society and, consequently, the potential benefits as well as disadvantages can be estimated and better classified from different perspectives.

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The comprehensive health impact of cash transfer, social pensions and primary health care in Brazil: An integrated evaluation and forecasting analysis to mitigate the effects of the global economic crisis

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The fight against TB has a long history in Bangladesh since 1965. By 2007, NTP reached 100% DOTS coverage nationwide, with a 96% success rate of tuberculosis treatment in Bangladesh. Additionally, TB care coverage improved to 81% in 2019. We employ the concept of Biological Citizenship to critically examine the mechanisms of creating and turning pulmonary tuberculosis patients into “idealized Body” through governing techniques of DOTS therapy in Bangladesh. This research followed a Fast Track Ethnographic Study (FTES) including 28 In-depth Interviews and 16 key informant interviews with TB patients, caregivers, community people, and TB healthcare officials, along with multiple short field visits, direct observations, and relevant document review. The study took place in the urban settings of Sylhet city, Bangladesh, and the participants were selected purposively. Based on the existing TB control program implemented by government organizations and non-government organizations to understand the notion of the pulmonary TB healthcare-seeking and providing process and its effect on the pulmonary TB patients as 80% of TB in Bangladesh are pulmonary Tuberculosis. Our study highlights how pulmonary tuberculosis patients are disciplined, governed, and turned into “Idealized Bodies” through DOTS therapy. The DOTS therapy for Tuberculosis emphasizes self-management, individual responsibilities, health optimization, and disease prevention. Our study showed that the governing mechanisms of DOTS therapy help pulmonary TB patients to understand the disciplinary mechanisms currently effective in DOTS therapy in Bangladesh to make a self-disciplined patient that eventually and gradually turns into an “Idealized Body.”

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scenarios of fiscal austerity.

Interpretation
Cash transfers, social pensions, and primary health care could strongly reduce morbidity and mortality in low and medium income countries, and their expansion should be considered as an effective mitigation strategy for the adverse health impact of the current economic crisis.

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Analysis of melanoma-related cost factors based on clinical and pathological features
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Impact of the current economic crisis.
Cash transfers, social pensions, and primary health care could strongly reduce scenarios of fiscal austerity.

Results: We found 27 articles across 7 countries. According to two United Kingdom cost-effectiveness studies, HCV screening is cost-effective in high prevalence areas, and is likely to be so in low prevalence areas.

Subnational studies focusing on opportunistic screening in ED(n=15) were performed in Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy and UK. Included individuals were 15 years or older. The rate of new HCV diagnosis(i.e HCV RNA+ or HCVAg+) ranged from 0.08% to 0.75% in UK.

Subnational studies focusing on opportunistic screening among hospitalised individuals(n=10) were carried out in Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania. Patients included were aged 0-104 years. In Germany, Italy, Spain studies focused on pre-surgical screening. In Italy, Poland, Romania and Spain studies focused on individuals hospitalised for different reasons, including three studies on SARS-CoV2 patients. New HCV diagnoses rate(i.e HCV RNA+) ranged from 0.02% in Germany to 0.37% in Italy, where new diagnoses represented the 38.59% of the total.

Conclusion: ED screening resulted cost effectiveness in high prevalence areas. HCV opportunistic screening in hospital settings is effective in identifying previously undiagnosed individuals, including those with suboptimal access to preventive healthcare services. Policy makers could evaluate whether to promote ED screening in order to reduce the undiagnosed fraction.

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Primary healthcare and health district : Regulatory, functional and application aspects
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Background and Objective: The Health District in Italy is an organizational unit of the Local Health Authority system. It is deputed to analyze the District healthcare needs, plan economic and technical healthcare resources, and monitor healthcare services, according to the “Health Needs Assessment” model. During years the functions of the Health District have constantly evolved and now in consideration of the large European investments (PNRR) we would analyze with this article the challenges for a future Health District.

Methods: In the present paper we analyzed the legislation during the year on Health District function, governance and healthcare management. We collected the Italian population features on ISTAT data. We identified the best practices for a new Health District paradigm.

Results: From a regulatory perspective, the functions of the Health District have constantly evolved since it was established in 1978, and they currently include production, governance, purchasing, planning, guarantee towards citizens and integration between territorial and hospital healthcare services.

The Health District represents the practical application of the Primary Health Care founding principles and it can best respond to the peculiar Italian epidemiological and social setting. Given the progressive aging of the Italian population coupled with the increase in chronic diseases, the growth of small nuclear families that struggle to assist their sick elderly people and the rise in healthcare costs, a paradigm change is necessary to help move towards health promotion and disease prevention, as well as to implement strategies of healthcare co-production and community building.

Conclusion: In the current post-pandemic scenario and in consideration of the large European investments (PNRR), it is crucial for the Italian Health System to focus on the Health District organizational structure, and to identify and share its best practices in order to effectively respond to community social-clinical needs and improve the territorial healthcare services.

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Understanding the normative leadership of the world health
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1Università di Pisa Italy, 2Università di Pisa Background and objective: WHO(World Health Organization) aims at eliminating HCV(Hepatitis C Virus) by 2030. To reach the purpose increase testing activity is required in order to reduce undiagnosed fraction . Screening performed in hospital settings and Emergency Department(ED) in particular has the potential to reach large number of individuals, including those with suboptimal access to healthcare services.

Methods: We searched in PubMed, Scopus and Google Scholar the keyword HCV and screening and hospital. We included articles published between 2013 and 2022 dealing with HCV hospital or ED screening activities in European Countries.

Results: We found 27 articles across 7 countries. According to two United Kingdom cost-effectiveness studies, HCV screening is cost-effective in high prevalence areas, and is likely to be so in low prevalence areas.

Subnational studies focusing on opportunistic screening in ED(n=15) were performed in Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy and UK. Included individuals were 15 years or older. The rate of new HCV diagnosis(i.e HCV RNA+ or HCVAg+) ranged from 0.08% to 0.75% in UK.

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Primary healthcare and health district : Regulatory, functional and application aspects
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Understanding the normative leadership of the world health
The role of family practitioners in the primary healthcare system in Rio de Janeiro
Maria Falcão, Gabriel Velloso

Background and objectives: The historical, political and geographic context determine complex obstacles for healthcare managers and staff in the Brazilian public health system, that require managerial strategies which could induce positive changes for healthcare services, professionals and patients. In this sense, a new model of managerial intervention started in the early 2000s in Brazil, named Institutional Support, defined as a series of actions including coordination, planning, evaluation and supervision of a healthcare service shared by its own workers and professionals of other management levels. Traditionally, in the Brazilian Primary Healthcare (PHC), the medical specialists in Family Practice are kept away from managerial roles. The purpose of this study is to present the PHC system in Rio de Janeiro and the role of Family Practitioners in its management.

Methods: This is an experience report based on the narrative of Family Practitioners working in public PHC management and in the identification of their role in Institutional Support.

Results: Family Practitioners have several roles as managers in the PHC management, such as medical directors of PHC services, regional medical coordinators and administrator in the Municipal Secretary of Health. PotentIALIZED by an expanded understanding of care demands, including clinical and administrative aspects, and by developing institutional democratization and co-management, Family Practice specialists have been qualifying the PHC system through Institutional Support, strengthening its role in health promotion and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of diseases, and also promoting financial sustainability for the health system.

Conclusions: Family Practice is a comprehensive medical specialty, with focus on individual, familiar and community care, but also with important competencies that can contribute for healthcare management, especially in roles of Institutional Support.

COVID-19 ‘infodemic’ management: Russia’s key tool for influencing geopolitics
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Russian propaganda has become a famous tool for influencing geopolitics, significantly impacting the US election. The research aims to analyze the Russian foreign influences in the info space of the USA and Ukraine using infodemic about COVID-19 in social media and affiliated media. As a research method, we used comparative case studies of countries, including qualitative analysis of open sources, reports from analytical companies, journalistic investigations, and governmental documents. The research results showed that Russia has a significant impact on sharing disinformation about COVID-19 in US and Ukraine, aiming to undermine countries authority efforts to eliminate pandemic consequences and try to cause a substantial public health crisis. They used similar narratives, such as conspiracy theories, but their strategies differed. In terms of the US, they used the polarisation of society to amplify polar opinions on social media, increasingly dividing society. In Ukraine, many narratives were building around the inability of the authorities to protect the population and offering of Russian vaccine for Ukrainians. The weakening of Ukrainian power and delegitimization of the Ukrainian government, using the infodemics about COVID-19, was strategically significant for Russia to prepare solidly for a full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24th, 2022. The rising power of authoritarian regimes in Russia and worldwide strengthens their ability for digital totalitarianism, allowing them to use foreign propaganda to undermine other countries health systems. Democratic governments, which respect the freedom of speech, are especially vulnerable to disinformation challenges. In that case, democracies need strategic changes and new approaches to information warfare. This requires in-depth research and interstate coordination to launch campaigns that will include data sharing and countermeasures to effectively counter Russian propaganda and fight digital totalitarianism.

Impact of covid-19 policy responses on health, socio-economic and environmental dimensions in five countries
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The COVID-19 pandemic generated devastating impacts on human health and economic activities. Three groups of policy strategies are adopted to address health and socio-economic problems: containment, economic and health policies. This report is part of the Coronax EU funded project (n. D7.4) and aims to examine the impact of COVID-19 policy responses on health, socio-economic and environmental dimensions in five countries.

The analysis (2020-2021) involved Denmark, Italy, Israel, Sweden, United Kingdom. For each country we set up a matrix aimed at identifying the relevance of statistical relationships between the economic, social, health and environmental variables and the policy responses examined in the study cases. The effectiveness of each country’s policies was examined using a cost-effectiveness approach. We attributed monetary values to the costs of policy responses and their effect indicators. The policy response costs included national economic support and health policies (vaccination campaigns, contact tracing, face masks). The policy effect indicators included GDP recovery, CO2 emission reduction and COVID-19 deaths adverted.

Stricter containment policies have significant economic, environmental, and health impacts. Economic support policies had limited relevance, and health policies, especially vaccination campaigns, were highly effective. Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom are the countries where the overall positive effects overcome costs. Overall positive effects are two times higher than costs in the UK and almost three times higher in Italy and Sweden. Conversely, Denmark and Israel report a negative balance. Denmark shows the lowest policy effectiveness, with policy costs four times higher than positive effects. The cost-effectiveness assessment shows high effectiveness for the Italian and the UK models. Countries that eased measures quickly after the epidemic curve declined benefited economically without significant negative health effects. High cost-effectiveness has been demonstrated for models with strong lockdown and strict health policies. Long-term impact of stronger economic policies could be further evaluated.

Acceptance rate, cost avoidance of clinical pharmacy

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interventions: A follow up interventional study from Palestine. Raya Sawalha1, Raya Sawalha1
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Background and objective. The increase in drugs numbers and their complexity and the potential of drugs interactions have increased the need for the introduction of clinical pharmacy services. Having a clinical pharmacist in all health care settings in general and in hospitals in specific is important to promote the rational use of medicines and to increase the awareness about the potential harms of medicines. This study aimed to find out the acceptance rate of physicians to clinical pharmacy interventions and cost avoidance resulting from clinical pharmacy interventions.

Methods: An interventional, follow up study was performed over a period of 6 months using well-constructed clinical pharmacy interventions note form in surgery department at An-Najah National University Teaching hospital in Palestine, the acceptance rate of clinical pharmacy interventions was calculated. the cost of each prescription was calculated before and after each intervention to find out the cost avoidance from every intervention and to calculate the cost avoidance from overall interventions.

Results: 313 interventions were done of the 1075 the admissions to the surgery department. The most prevalent interventions were changing the regimen as the clinical pharmacist saw that it was not appropriate, followed by the conversion of the dosage form for the patient from the Intravenous (I.V) route into the oral route.

Physicians in the surgical department were seen highly cooperative and accepted by 97.70 %. The reduction in the average daily drug costs throughout the period of 6 months followed the application of clinical pharmacy interventions was clear. some interventions resulted in clear cost reductions; others had minor reductions.

Conclusion: Clinical pharmacy practice has the potential to reduce costs and ensuring rational use of drugs.

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The association between informal care and labour market outcomes in South Africa and Zambia: a cross-sectional analysis of data from HPTN071 (PopART) study
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Introduction: Fragmented access to health and social care in low- and middle-income countries places the burden of care for the sick and elderly on informal carers (ICs). Whilst literature highlights detrimental impacts of caring on ICs workforce participation in high-income countries, there is a scarcity of empirical evidence on this area in Sub-Saharan Africa. This paper investigates the relationship between employment and informal caring in South Africa and Zambia, with a specific focus on gender differences.

Methods: Data were obtained from the baseline survey of the HPTN071 (PopART) study, a cluster-randomised controlled trial in 21 communities across South Africa and Zambia. Here, randomly selected adults (18-44 years) were asked about employment status, caring responsibilities, and other socio-demographic factors. Respondents’ employment status was modelled as a function of informal caring duties, age, sex, education, and wealth, using multiple logistic regression models.

Results: The sample consisted of 5,881 individuals (71.7% female), including 376 ICs (72.3% female). Analysis showed being an IC was associated with increased employment odds for men (Odds Ratio (OR):1.732, 95% confidence intervals (CI):1.073-2.797). Whilst no association between employment and caring was seen for women, they experienced significantly lower employment odds than their male counterparts, in the total sample (OR:0.335, 95%CI:0.283-0.397) and the subsample of ICs (OR:0.238, 95%CI:0.188-0.298). Tertiary education increased employment odds, particularly for female carers (OR: 8.798, 95%CI: 985-15.526)).

Conclusions: The Results highlight a major disparity between mens and womens employment odds – with women disadvantaged, irrespective of their caring status. This imbalance threatens achievement of sustainable development goal 5, gender equality, evidencing the economic barriers facing women in Sub-Saharan Africa. Incentivising retention of women at the highest levels of education is recommended as one route to dismantling this inequality. Whilst formalised support for ICs is also recommended, thorough cost-benefit analysis is needed to ensure productive resource allocation.

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A qualitative exploration of dentists’ insight, perceptions, and acceptability related to different payment mechanisms and incentive schemes: the perspective of a group of Italian key informants
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Background: Even though oral disorders are among the most common diseases worldwide and have a considerable influence on private and public health spending, oral health is a neglected area of health. There is evidence that how dentists are paid can affect the type and amount of treatment they deliver. In Italy, oral healthcare is primarily paid for out-of-pocket, which carries the danger of under-serving patients because of financial constraints. A limited public provision is managed through salaried dentists. The amount of care supported by employer-sponsored health insurance has significantly expanded because of recent legislative reforms.

Methods: After a scoping review of quantitative and qualitative scientific literature on how the payment model could impact the provision of oral health care and a policy review on the intermediation of care through third-party payers in Italy, an interview guide was developed to interview seven Italian key-figures investigating their insight, perceptions, and acceptability on different payment mechanisms and how they impact on oral health care provision analysed through a thematic framework.

Results: Public dentists recognized that the motivational role of being in a formative team compensated for the economic limitation attributable to salary, which doesn’t reward increased job efforts. Private dentists recognize how the reimbursement system affects clinical decisions made by both the dentist and the patient. They complained a severe reduction in reimbursement and an increase in administrative workload. They emphasized the complete absence of communication with the insurance companies, whose input they strongly value in order to deliver better care.

Conclusions: Dentists support a legislative and policy intervention to promote dialogue with insurance providers and recognize the structure and management of insurance coverage as a powerful tool to influence the provision of care, both positively and negatively. According to dentists, these policy tools could improve both clinical outcomes, access, and quality.

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Framework for implementing and monitoring the national public health policy in Sweden: towards a new national public health infrastructure
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Background and Objective: In 2019, the Swedish Government commissioned the Public Health Agency of Sweden (PHAS) to develop a framework to enable systematic and coordinated efforts for realizing the national public health goal. The framework builds on the work of The Swedish Commission for Equity in Health and the national public health policy.

Methods: The framework requires systematic and coordinated efforts among key stakeholders at different societal levels and comprises four parts: Monitoring, Coordination, In-depth analysis and Dissemination of knowledge. The four parts are inter-connected and driven by the indicator-based monitoring. PHAS started implementing the framework in 2021.

Results: The PHAS has developed a monitoring system to track social determinants of health and health outcomes. This system includes a set of core indicators and annual reporting of public health developments published in various formats for different target groups. Additionally, the monitoring identifies areas where further knowledge is required. In 2022, the PHAS initiated cross-sectoral collaboration by inviting 14 national authorities to a strategic dialogue within the target area; Work, working conditions and working environment. This resulted in two joint seminars and one in-depth analysis. Seminar 1 focused on education and opportunities on the labour market and Seminar 2 on an inclusive working life and sustainable work environment for people with disabilities. The in-depth analysis focuses on individuals enrolled in adult education programmes, looking at their health status and possibilities for increased employability. Public health work is in many ways the responsibility of county councils and municipalities. The PHAS has been commissioned to, in partnership with county administrative boards, support public health work of county councils and municipalities. The framework forms a basis for this work.

Conclusions: A structured framework building on systematic monitoring and collaborative efforts can optimize public health work and provide a fitting knowledge base for end-users.
Towards the implementation of the first National Health Policy in Tunisia
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Introduction: For the first time in Tunisia, all health system actors highlighted the problems related to health and social equity. In response to that, the Societal Dialogue for health system produced the first National Health Policy (NHP) that was officially adopted by the government in 2021. Currently, the Ministry of health is leading the operationalization process of this policy. Our objective was to present this process and its state of progress.
Methods: The operationalization process of the NHP is a strategic planning process based on results-based management approach. Four working groups, which included the main stakeholders, treated the four main reforms identified: (i) primary healthcare services (ii) health insurance (iii) hospital sector and (iv) health system governance. Deep problems analysis was conducted to set the appropriate results and find realistic solutions.
Results: This work provided a coherent framework with three types of results: (i) the impact that aims to improve health and well-being for all, (ii) the outcomes based on the universal health coverage dimensions (essential health services, protection against catastrophic expenditure), citizen satisfaction, health in all policies, and health security and (iii) the outputs based on health services accessibility and quality, effective demand of users and health system resilience. Strategic focus areas were then classified according to the seven pillars of the health system. In each area, intermediate results and strategic activities were identified.
Conclusions: Post COVID-19, the HNP 2030 is an important opportunity to improve the Tunisian health system and a major effort towards achieving universal health coverage. These results will be discussed and finalized during regional meetings with citizens and health professionals to keep the same participatory approach of the societal dialogue, key to the success of this policy and a model for several countries in the world.

Is the Portuguese National Health Accreditation program suitable to its reality? - a review
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Background and Objective: Accreditation programs have many benefits that contribute to a more effective and efficient performance of the healthcare institutions: improvement in organizational efficiency, cost reduction, better communication between professionals and consequently improved teamwork and greater satisfaction on the part of users. The National Health Accreditation Program (NHAP) was implemented in 2009 due to the need to standardize the accreditation of all healthcare institutions and it was adapted from the Quality Model of the Andalucia Agency (ACSA).
The main goal is to evaluate three models used to accreditate healthcare institutions, comparing their methodologies and verify which model is more suitable to the Portuguese reality.
Methods: It was revised three accreditation models, such as the Joint Comision International, the Caspe Healthcare Knowledge Care and the ACSA that were compared taking into account the eight principles of certification of the ISO 9000.
Results: The ISO 9000 certification is not fully adapted to the healthcare units, but has eight principles that are a good referential to establish comparisons. It was found that ACSA model is suitable for most portuguese healthcare institutions, since it takes into account all the principles of ISO certification - customer focus, leadership, involvement of people, process approach, system approach to management, continual improvement, factual approach to decision-making and relationship management, and it was built for a similar reality to the Portuguese health system – the spanish one, so it was a good basis to build the NHAP.
Conclusion: NHAP has adequate characteristics and answers to the main needs of the Portuguese health system and it’s suitable for most healthcare institutions.

Cadmium and risk of cardiovascular disease and stroke: a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis
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Background and Objective: Exposure to environmental toxic metals is known to be a global public health concern because of the serious adverse effects on human health. Many studies reported an increased risk of developing cardiovascular diseases (CVD), the leading cause of death in the “developed world”, linked to cadmium (Cd) exposure. This meta-analysis aims to assess the correlation between different levels of cadmium exposure and the risk of overall CVD and of stroke.

Methods: The protocol registration in PROSPERO has been submitted for publication (registration number CRD42022360751). To find eligible articles, we conducted a literature search on three different databases from inception up to 7 December 2022: PubMed, Web of Science and Embase. We used MeSH terms and keywords related to “cadmium”, “cardiovascular diseases” and “stroke”, excluding reviews. We defined the following inclusion criteria according to the PECOS statement: adult population, lower or higher Cd exposure (occupational, smoking, food products and water) and the related risk of developing overall CVD or stroke, and observational studies (cohort, cross-sectional or case-control). Whenever possible, we will perform a dose-response meta-analysis using the one-stage approach through a random-effects model.

Results: In the preliminary literature search, we found a total of 1459 articles and we deleted 312 duplicates. Further study selection according to inclusion criteria is ongoing.

Conclusions: The study is currently under way and its results will be presented at the Congress.

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Cervical cancer elimination in Italy: current scenario and priority actions for a values-based prevention

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Background and Objective: In 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) called for the elimination of cervical cancer (CC). In order to get it, vaccination against Human Papillomavirus (HPV), CC screening and timely management of the disease must be implemented at international level. Our study aimed to describe the current scenario of HPV prevention in Italy and to get a consensus on indicators and priority actions for the CC elimination at national level.

Methods: In order to address the progress of HPV-vaccination and CC screening at regional level in Italy, a project was conducted in 2021-2022. In particular, information was collected on both coverage indicators (for vaccination and screening), screening adherence, history and characteristics of the vaccination and screening offer. Collected data were shared with a multidisciplinary experts’ panel to issue recommendations to foster the CC elimination in Italy. A survey was also conducted to identify potential actions in respect to vaccination, screening and treatment.

Results: The mapping of the Italian Regions highlighted an important regional heterogeneity in respect to organizational/operational issue of HPV vaccination and CC screening. Indicators for monitoring CC elimination strategies have been distinguished by disease outcomes, vaccination coverage, screening participation and treatment uptake. The following actions were identified to implement vaccination, screening and treatment: educational campaigns, reminders and active calls for both vaccination and screening and more data interoperability and definition of clinical pathway involving a multidisciplinary medical team for the proper management of all HPV-related diseases.

Conclusion: The identification and constant assessment of specific indicators for monitoring the progress toward CC elimination are fundamental actions to be able to respond to the WHO call. To achieve the CC elimination, all available means must be used focusing on a comprehensive approach in favor of value-based interventions of prevention and best practices to be implemented at regional level.

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Institutional support as a device for implementing policies in Brazil's unified health system

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic provoked uncertainties, disrupted implementation of health policies in the Unified Health System, known as SUS in Brazil, and new healthcare demands. Therefore, efforts to assemble resilient health systems with post-pandemic recovery plans, maintenance and protection of advances in public health, which narrate experiences with the practice of institutional support and collaborate with the implementation of public health policies are necessary to inspire governments and people in other health related projects. OBJECTIVE: To share the learning synthesis developed with institutional support during the implementation of SUS regionalization policies.

Method: The following study was developed in three Brazilian states, in the Project for Development of Institutional Support in SUS (PROADISUS). Thus, virtual meetings were held between specific working groups of institutional supporters and those supported: health managers and technicians respectively. Furthermore, the following strategy expanded the technical debate within working groups, strengthened the process of planning activities and agreed on the expanded work agenda to carry out the Health Situation Analysis and identification of regional health priorities, mediating the intervention proposals, products of the interaction and reflection between the tripartite strategic actors, their priorities and demands of healthcare areas.

Results: The greater interaction, debate and instrumentalization of managers and technicians affected transformations in work processes, contributing to overcoming the challenges of regionalization and building the tripartite agenda, strengthening regionalization beyond a physical plane, that is, capturing the perceptions and subjective views that mediate the desires of the responsibilities assumed in joining the project.

Conclusion: In the context of the pandemic, the institutional support strategy transformed work processes, operated as a strategic method that induces new ways of health management by expanding institutional democracy, impacting the implementation of policies capable of responding to health needs directed by the values of equity and social solidarity.

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New wine in old bottles: wicked problems associated with inter-LGU cooperation and its implication on the governance of integrated local health systems

Vergil Claro1, Ma. Torralba1, Laurentiu Stan1

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Introduction: Achieving universal health coverage (UHC) has gained wide acceptance and is considered a key health policy goal in many countries. In the Philippines, a national legislation on UHC served as an overarching policy for implementing sector-wide health reforms. Central to the process is the concept of health systems integration which policymakers look toward as a means to inextricably linked to the complex process by which policy decisions take place - one that is fraught with challenges, diverse pathways, and pitfalls. To jumpstart the reform, inter-LGU cooperation was the main governance mechanism that was proposed.

Methods: A descriptive and explorative case comparison methodology was selected to study the institutional support strategy transformed work processes, operated as a strategic method that induces new ways of health management by expanding institutional democracy, impacting the implementation of policies capable of responding to health needs directed by the values of equity and social solidarity.

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Methods: A descriptive and explorative case comparison methodology was used involving three individual case studies followed by a cross-case analysis for the selected study sites. The study aims to understand the socio-economic and political underpinnings, consensus-building process, and integration pathways using Bosserts decision space framework. We synthesize the findings to identify issues and challenges associated with inter-LGU cooperation and its implication on governance in integrated health systems.

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Findings: Results show that there was no uniform conceptual model for local health systems integration across the study sites. Local health systems resort to implementing cooperative models that are contextually appropriate based on local evidence and competence. However, potential diverging interests of cooperating LGUs were observed to have created collective action problems resulting in large inefficiencies termed as wicked problems. The study offers evidence for comparing experiences in other settings. It is also imperative that the identified wicked problems be further explored to understand their mechanism and impact on health systems performance.

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**Impact of price reductions on pharmaceutical expenditure in Greece**

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Background and objectives: The annual re-pricing procedure in pharmaceutical products in Greece has been instituted as a measure to control public pharmaceutical expenditure. However, price reductions over the past decade, combined with increasing mandatory pharmaceutical industry's contribution (clawbacks and rebates), have led to the withdrawal of low-cost treatments (retail price 2.5€ million at 2011). Total values and units were calculated along with their respective absolute and relative change during the period of 2011-2021.

Results: Six ATC4 categories were included in the analysis, with a total expenditure of 90,657,197€ in 2011. In three of the respective categories, the change in units due to withdrawal of low-cost treatments, did not lead to an equivalent change in total expenditure. Specifically, the withdrawal of treatments in iron products, thyroid preparations and intestinal anti-inflammatory/anti-infective agents led to a change in units of 212%, 99.1% and 4.4% respectively. At the same time, the change in pharmaceutical expenditure for the aforementioned categories was 445% (30,254,755€), 182% (13,212,534€) and 18% (468,676€) respectively, with the cumulative expenditure increasing from 16,714,697€ to 60,750,762€. For the remaining categories, the withdrawal of low-cost treatments was associated with proportionate reduction in expenditure.

Conclusion: Price reductions are not panacea for the containment of pharmaceutical expenditure. The exclusion of low-cost treatments from further price reductions and/or clawbacks and rebates should be considered to ensure treatments' viability by avoiding potential withdrawals, which can lead to increased pharmaceutical expenditure.

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**Conflicts of interest (CoI) and undue corporate influence in public health: from the international context to local interventions**

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Participants will first learn about conflicts of interest (CoI) and undue corporate influence in public health. They will then participate in an interactive session, where they will reflect on their personal experiences. They will collectively identify solutions to these issues, and discuss challenges they may face in trying to adopt those solutions, individually and collectively. Finally, participants will discuss the next steps, which will build on the new knowledge they will get from the workshop, the reflection they will have made, and the collective Discussion on solutions.

Specific Aims/Objectives: 1. To introduce the issues of conflicts of interest and undue corporate influence in public health, in the international and local contexts, 2. To reflect on the personal experiences of participants in relation to this topic, 3. To discuss solutions to address these issues, with a focus on local interventions. Component parts: 1. Introduction to the workshop and topic, 2. Presentations CoI and undue corporate influence: examples and risks to population health, 3. Q&A, 4. Interactive session , 5. Next steps, as identified by participants and closing remark. Key questions that the workshop will address: 1. What examples of conflicts of interest and undue corporate influence participants have they observed in the professional practice/during their training? 2. How to address these issues in our professions? What examples of good practices do we know exist? 3. What are our challenges?

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**Governing for planetary health equity**

Sharon Friel1, Megan Arthur2

1Planetary Health Equity Hothouse, Australian National University, Australia, 2Planetary health equity (PHE) – the equitable enjoyment of good health in a sustainable ecosystem – is in crisis. Addressing this demands ambitious and urgent action on the structural drivers of social inequity and climate change. These drivers come in the potent form of the global consumptogenic system. Yet, despite the unfolding catastrophe, little effective political and policy attention is given to transform the consumptogenic system and act in the interests of PHE. The overarching aim of this workshop is to explore theoretical and analytical approaches to unpack and understand the role of actors and institutions, policy processes, power dynamics, and governance possibilities that could transform the consumptogenic system towards PHE goals. Specific Aims/Objectives and component parts: 1.Unpack the meaning and relationship between the global consumptogenic system and planetary health inequities, 2. Identify and discuss approaches to understanding how to optimise mitigation policy for climate, social and health goals, 3. Explore new conceptual and methodological approaches for researching governance for planetary health equity, 4. Expand and deepen networks of governance for health equity among the academic, government and civil society communities internationally.Drawing on emerging work from the Planetary Health Equity Hothouse [1], the workshop will present two short provocations (20 mins total) based on the new research from speakers Friel and Arthur. This will be followed by small group work focused on three PHE issues, with plenary feedback. Presentation: 1. Transforming the consumptogenic system – key to planetary health equity, 2. Optimising climate change mitigation policy and coherent governance for planetary health equity goals. 3. Critical dimensions of climate change mitigation policy design for reducing planetary health inequities. 4. Understanding dimensions of power that shape governance for PHE in different contexts. 5. A research and advocacy agenda to mobilise structural change for PHE. The key questions that the workshop will address: The workshop asks: What does planetary health equity mean and how to measure it? What does climate mitigation policy look like that optimises social and health outcomes? How do power dynamics in policy systems shape the outcomes of mitigation policies? What does coherent governance for planetary health equity look like? Links: ——[1] http://www.hothouse.anu.edu.au

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**Anemia and its determinants among apparently healthy women from pastoralist communities of Ethiopia: a community based cross sectional study**

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This study examined the magnitude of anemia and its determinants among 468 apparently healthy women randomly selected from the pastoralist communities of Somali region, Ethiopia. The overall prevalence of anemia was 39.98%, of which mild, moderate and severe anemia were 108(25.17%), 57(13.29%) and 6(1.40%), respectively. Most (65%) of the anemic women are from rural settings. The mean Hgb level (adjusted for altitude) was 12.01(±2.150) gm/dl and ranged from 7.16gm/dl. As expected, anemia was significantly lower among contraceptive users (p=0.005), got iron supplementation (p=0.104), had no malaria (p=0.901) and counseled on anemia (p=0.375). Low consumption of meat (p=0.001) and fruits (p=0.029) were the significant factors associated with Anemia. To improve anemia in the community, a concerted effort comprising of public health measures and nutrition counseling in addition to the ongoing weekly iron folic acid supplementation is recommended.

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**Ending the epidemic: high- and middle-income country responses to scaling HIV prevention strategies in real world settings**

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Outline: Strategies to reduce HIV transmission can radically reduce HIV transmission, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), with the use of one daily pill. Clinical trials have demonstrated its efficacy in reducing HIV transmission from 92-96% for people at the highest risk for HIV acquisition. Objectives AND
Is the HIC/LMIC country classification still relevant in today's health equity dialogue?
Colette Cunningham1, Bettina Borisch2, Fatia Kiyange3, Brian Turner4, Olga Kalinowska-beszczynska5, Colette Cunningham6, Bettina Borisch7
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Presentation 1: Defining and Conceptualising the CDOH, Anna B Gilmore
This presentation outlines a definition for and simple conceptual model of the CDOH. It explains the system nature of the problem in which our current global political and economic system enables rather than constrains harmful commercial practices and, consequently, why downstream interventions are wholly insufficient to address NCDs and other commercially driven health harms.
This presentation outlines a new framework to enable meaningful distinctions between commercial entities. It explores how this framework can be operationalised, for example as tool for decision-making about engagement, managing conflicts of interest, or monitoring and research around the CDOH.
Presentation 3: Finding Solutions to the Commercial Determinants of Health: The need for Systemic Transformative Change, Sharon Friel
This presentation explores solutions to the CDOH. It proposes a multi-level governance system that privileges public interests over profits and challenges contemporary capitalism. This includes progressive economic models, international frameworks, government regulation, compliance mechanisms for commercial entities and business models that incorporate health, social and environmental goals.
Key Questions that the Workshop Will Address
How can we best define and understand the CDOH? Can we develop a simple model that allows us to conceptualise and therefore address the CDOH? What are they key pathways through which the commercial sector influences health? How can we better understand and deal with the diversity of corporate actors? What potential solutions can be taken to redress the inequitable health harms arising from this complex problem? What role can be played by WHO and other public health actors?

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The commercial determinants of health: models, tools and solutions
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consultation, and capacity building has become even more crucial. The Joint Action on Increasing Capacities of National Focal Points (JA NFP4Health, www.nfp4health.eu), supported by funding from the third EU Health Programme, aims to strengthen NFPs’ knowledge and foster a consolidated and sustainable NFP network that can support Member States in achieving the health objectives established under EU4Health.

Aim and Key Questions: The workshop has a TRAINING CHARACTER and aims to give an overview of the current EU4Health Programme, recent calls and funding opportunities to show existing and explore potential synergies with other health-related funds and programmes. To introduce and discuss the roles of National EU4Health Focal Points and finally to learn which topics and features are of interest for future research and training purposes.

After a state-of-play of the EU4Health Programme (e.g., current open calls) by the European Agency in charge, HAEDEA three interventions from JA NFP4Health Work package leaders will take place. They will give an insight into the role and tasks of a National Focal Point and will seek the input of delegates on their features (e.g., which activities could be expanded, or which seem not necessary).

The workshop will be concluded by a FAQ session, where delegates have the excellent opportunity to receive firsthand feedback on their questions regarding the EU4Health Programme and other health-related funds and programmes.

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Decolonising Global Health: understand, reflect, improve

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In recent years, the question of decolonisation has progressively become more and more central, involving various sectors, including Public and Global Health. After the global protests over the death of the Afro-descendant George Floyd in America and the decolonisation and anti-racist instances also reached the major European Global Health institutes thanks to the mobilisation of students. The students movement started a debate on the link between Global Health and colonialism and the need for the Global North to confront their colonial heritage. The result has been an intense production of papers, whose authors include Dr. Seye Abimbola, chief of BMJ Global Health: the need to become aware of the roots on which the discipline of Global Health is based is highlighted, with reflections on approaches, metrics and relationships that underlie a legacy of domination. Tropical Medicine, as the ancestor of Global Health, was born in the period of Western colonialism and was often subjected to opportunistic logics to justify the expropriation of resources and property by leveraging biological differences between colonised and coloniser. But that is not all: reflections of this colonial legacy can still be found in Global Health institutions and academies today, for example in the almost absent representation of minorities in decision-making positions, the limited access of students and lecturers from the Global South to the most prestigious schools of Global Health in the Global North, the poor representation of local authors in the research, and the difficult access for local colleagues to networks. This is not just about diversity and inclusion and it does not have to turn into "whitewashing": the debate also focuses on the need for a paradigm shift in how Global Health is understood, operated and taught. Starting from a collective reflection on the violations of the past and the power dynamics that are still current, there is a need to rebuild a community of Global Health researchers and practitioners based on the understanding that there is no health without social justice. While the debate is enriching at a global level, involving various actors (academies, NGOs, activists), in Italy the topic still remains largely neglected, including in the field of health, where resistance and hesitancy coexist, despite is well recognised that inequalities and power imbalance are determinants that can negatively impact the health outcomes of populations. As the Junior Working Group on Health Inequalities of the Italian Society of Hygiene, we believe that the World Congress on Public Health is a great opportunity to promote and establish a workshop with experts on decolonisation of the Global Health, to better understand the topic, to create space for reflection and to look forward to future perspectives.

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Geospatial Analysis of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension in South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Background and Objectives: Indonesia has faced the problem of the prevalence of non-communicable disease has increased with the prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) and Hypertension recently rising. Spatial analysis gives more information about risk based on spatial variation making prediction more accurate. Knowledge about the risk of diabetes mellitus and hypertension in each district or city area can help health agencies carry out activities to prevent these two diseases effectively. This study aimed to determine the level of risk of diabetes mellitus and hypertension in each district or city area in South Sulawesi Province, which can be done by identifying spatial cluster in the number of people with the disease, carrying out geospatial analysis and applying a Generalized Poisson Regression (GPR) model to determine the potential effect of diabetes mellitus on hypertension.

Methods: The Local Moran’s I, the Getis-Ord, and regression analysis were applied to identify the characteristics involved. The method were performed based on T2DM and hypertension of the Social Health Insurance Administration Body data from 2017 and 2018 in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.

Results: The spatial variation of T2DM and Hypertension showed that the prevalence rate of T2DM tends to form a cluster hotspot and there is no cold spot and spatial outlier. Meanwhile, the prevalence rate of hypertension tends to occur randomly. In analyzing the relationship between T2DM and Hypertension, we utilized the Generalized poisson regression analysis and the Results showed that there is a significant relationship between T2DM and hypertension (p-value = 1.695e-10).

Conclusions: The districts have the same characteristics but have different patterns in the distribution of T2DM and hypertension in South Sulawesi. T2DM and hypertension prevention programs in South Sulawesi Province need comprehensive monitoring and evaluation.

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Understanding what really drives ‘healthy’ public policy: the human systems coherence framework

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Background and Objective: Public policies and projects usually have multiple and potentially conflicting goals, some of which are unattained. This means that the explicit use of health-related language is an unreliable indicator of the actual priority accorded to health. The objective of this research was to develop a framework that could be applied to existing or proposed policies and projects to assess the priority and coherence of health relative to other goals and factors. Methods: The framework was developed iteratively. Its application involves coding and analysing policy and project documents based on their boundary judgements (sources of motivation, control, expertise, and legitimacy), their core policy content (goals, instruments, and settings), and their strategic content (diagnoses, approach, and actions). The resulting data is then assessed for coherence within and across policies and projects. The framework was validated by applying it to the redevelopment of a large public housing estate in Sydney, Australia.

Results: Looking for coherence proves a strong entry point for policy assessment. Assessing the coherence of variables within individual policy and project documents clarifies their underlying rationale, which can then be compared to their stated goals. In the case study project, this revealed a superficial commitment to health, accompanied by a constraining focus on instrumental and financial outcomes. A comparison of variables across different policies and projects revealed the same pattern, providing evidence that the case study is representative of a broader value base and approach to public policy and administration at this time.

Conclusions: The Human Systems Coherence Framework is a useful tool for disentangling explicit and implicit policy and project goals, and assessing the priority and coherence of health relative to other policy factors. It can be applied to any area of public policy and administration where health is or should be a priority (i.e., all areas).

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Co-creation of health-enabling initiatives in food retail: academic perspectives

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Introduction: Co-creation of healthy food retail comprises the systematic collaboration between retailers, academics and other stakeholders to improve the healthfulness of food retail environments. Research into co-creation of healthy food
Development and internal validation of a diagnostic prediction model for psoriasis severity
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1

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Background and objectives: While administrative health records such as national registries may be useful data sources to study the epidemiology of psoriasis, they do not generally contain information on disease severity. To inform clinical and public health research on psoriasis treatment at the country level, it is crucial to estimate the national distribution of the disease severity based on clinical characteristics to identify the patients who are candidates for systemic therapy but not receiving this treatment yet. This study aimed to develop a diagnostic model to distinguish psoriasis severity based on administrative register data.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective registry-based cohort study using the Danish Skin Cohort linked with the Danish national registries. We developed a diagnostic model using a gradient boosting machine learning technique to predict moderate-to-severe psoriasis. We performed an internal validation of the model by bootstrapping to account for any optimism.

Results: Among 4,016 adult psoriasis patients (55.8% women, mean age 59 years) included in this study, 1,212 (30.2%) patients were identified as having moderate-to-severe psoriasis. The diagnostic prediction model yielded a bootstrap-corrected discrimination performance: c-statistic equal to 0.73 [95% CI: 0.71 – 0.74]. The internal validation by bootstrap correction showed no substantial optimism in the Results with a c-statistic of 0.72 [95% CI: 0.70 – 0.74]. A bootstrap-corrected slope of 1.10 [95% CI: 1.07 – 1.13] indicated a slight under-fitting.

Conclusions: Based on register data, we developed a gradient boosting diagnostic model returning acceptable prediction of patient with moderate-to-severe psoriasis. This model allows one to identify patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis in the national registries and estimate patients who are candidates for systemic therapy but not receiving this treatment.

Food literacy, food environments and monitoring and surveillance in public health
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Background and Objective: While many aspects of the food environment, such as affordability, accessibility and availability have been extensively explored and evaluated, there is still a limited understanding of the relationship between these aspects and consumer behaviours; such as food literacy. While 66 measures exist to assess aspects of food literacy, only one used cognitive interview method and all varied in their ability to capture totality of eating. This study aimed to determine items for inclusion in a food literacy item pool and capture general public’s interpretation of everyday food literacy practices to develop a comprehensive questionnaire.

Methods: Beginning with an item pool from previous studies, cognitive interviews were conducted using think-aloud and verbal probing Methods. Data were first analysed for applicability, clarity, ambiguity, and logic, then for emergent themes to ensure items captured the totality of the participant’s eating. Australian residents over 18 years of age recruited via Facebook residential groups (n=20).

Results: Of the original 116-items, 11 items had limited applicability; 13 items had unclear references; 32 items had lexical problems and 11 items had logical problems. In total, 29 items were deleted, 31 retained and 56 revised. Thematic analysis revealed participants limited their responses to consider only conventional practices such as grocery shopping, cooking and planned meals rather than the totality of their eating. An additional 84 items were developed to address eating out, incidental eating occasions and inconsistencies between participants assumed correct knowledge and that of public health guidelines. This resulted in a refined 171-item pool.

Conclusions: This study identified important elements of people’s interpretations of food and eating that should be considered when evaluating and monitoring in public health nutrition and progressed development of a comprehensive food literacy questionnaire.

Positionality, reflexivity and ethics in global public health research
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Background and Objectives: As global public health researchers, we strive to increase health system efficiency and reduce inequity due to factors associated with healthcare access and societal wellbeing. Many of the areas of greatest health need are in low-income contexts. However, the majority of funding remains tied to institutions and individuals in high-income settings. Poorly considered research across settings can create disconnect between the researcher and research, further instills colonialist attitudes, and reinforces power hierarchies. Yet, the neglect of major health-related challenges facing other environments is ethically more problematic. The Objective of this research was to critically reflect on levels of discordance to foster more ethical and collaborative research.

Methods: Reflectivity and positionalities were applied to better understand the role of the researcher, their social experiences, position and power hierarchies.
Results: Adjusted for other variables in the model, the odds ratio for expected number of readmissions was 1.42 (95% confidence interval [CI] 1.07 to 1.90) for peripheral vascular disease, 1.60 (95% CI 1.34 to 1.92) for renal disease and 2.37 (95% CI 1.67 to 3.35) for Singapore residency. Other predictors included number of emergency visits, number of drugs and age, with length of stay fitted as a zero-inflated component. Model comparisons suggested that ZINB provides better prediction than the other three count models.

Conclusions: The ZINB model outperformed other count regression models but should be validated in prospective studies before clinical adoption.

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The use of anthropology, ethnography and cognitive sciences for understanding the influence of online communities on public health: measles outbreak and anti-vaccination movement - lesson not learned

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Background and Objective: The past several years have been pivotal in revealing how much of an impact social groups on the internet have on the public health in general. Understanding that such groups comprise of relatively stable sets of links that have specific structure and include resource exchange depends on using the methods of medical anthropology, cyber ethnography, and cognitive sciences for recognition and full analysis of the virtual communities. The application of the methodologies is demonstrated by an analysis of the anti-vaccination movements actions in relation to the measles outbreak and the effects of those actions on the general public health. Methods: Qualitative research is conducted using the observation of 12 social groups on the internet chosen by the criteria of existing anti-vaccine narrative, analysis of people interactions within and between those groups, 5 structured interviews in vivo, Roy DAndrades folk model of the mind, and systematic analysis of the topic-related literature from PubMed and Google Scholar.

Results: Processing the example of social groups it was confirmed that the lack of trust in conventional medicine directly correlates to the belief in conspiracy theories, miraculous properties of alternative medicine, and even magic. The
High risk of death from multiple causes following release from incarceration: an individual participant data meta-analysis of 1,471,526 adults in eight countries

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Background: Formerly incarcerated people have exceptionally poor health profiles and are at increased risk of adverse health outcomes when compared to their general population peers. However, not enough is currently known about the epidemiology of preventable mortality in this population to inform the development of targeted, evidence-informed responses.

Methods: We analyzed mortality data relating to 1,471,526 people released from incarceration in eight countries from 1980-2018, across 10,534,441 person-years of follow-up time (range: 0-24 years). We used individual participant data meta-analysis to estimate pooled all-cause and cause-specific crude mortality rates (CMRs) with 95% confidence intervals (95%CI) for specific time periods after release, overall and stratified by age, sex, and region.

Results: 75,427 deaths were recorded. The all-cause mortality rate was highest during days 2-7 following release, with the highest cause-specific rates during this period due to alcohol and other drug poisoning (CMR: 657; 95%CI: 332-1,076), suicide (CMR: 135; 95%CI: 36-277), and cardiovascular disease (CMR: 71; 95%CI: 36-277). We observed considerable variation in cause-specific CMRs over time and across regions, yet little difference in pooled all-cause CMRs between males (731; 95%CI: 630-839) and females (660; 95%CI: 560-767). Pooled all-cause CMRs were higher in older age groups.

Conclusions: The markedly elevated rate of death in the first week post-release underscores an urgent need for coordinated transitional healthcare, including pre-release treatment for mental and substance use disorders to prevent post-release deaths and overdose deaths. Variations in causes of death according to time since release highlights the need for routine monitoring of post-release mortality.

Prevalence and profile of Tinnitus in Brazilian primary health care

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Background and Objective: Tinnitus is an auditory symptom characterized by the perception of a sound without an external sound source. The literature shows a prevalence from 10-15% in the general population and a relation with the occurrence of insomnia, depression, substance addiction and suicidal ideation, among other health conditions. Due to its high prevalence and negative impact on the quality of life, tinnitus can be considered as a public health issue. The objective of the study was to estimate the prevalence and characterize the health profile and tinnitus complaint, of the adult and elderly population of a health district in a large Brazilian city.

Methods: An in-service survey was conducted in all primary health centers in the district with a random approach to the adult and elderly population. The sample consisted of 1,720 people and the data collection included a questionnaire about general health and tinnitus. Three regression models were performed according to the variables and a 5% significance level was adopted for the statistical analysis.

Results: 1,569 people answered the questionnaire, with 496 reporting tinnitus, which represented a prevalence of 31.6%. Most of the sample was female, had at least one chronic disease and made continuous use of some medication. The regression models showed a higher chance of tinnitus with advancing age and with the occurrence of diabetes and hormone disorder. Conclusions: Tinnitus is related to the occurrence of chronic diseases and advancing age, may cause discomfort and is a reason for seeking treatment. Therefore, it needs to be considered in the health services and the quality of life of these people must be guaranteed by the health professionals.

Supporting the achievement of global goals for health and wellbeing through social prescribing: defining the concept

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Background and Objective: With the social prescribing movement rapidly spreading across the globe, there is a need for an agreed definition of social prescribing. As there are two types of definitions – conceptual and operational, agreement on both types of definitions is needed. The aim of this study was to establish internationally accepted conceptual and operational definitions of social prescribing.

Methods: A three-round Delphi study was conducted with an international, multidisciplinary panel of experts. The expert panel (n=48) represented 26 different countries across five continents, numerous expert groups, and a variety of years of experience with social prescribing. Consensus was defined a priori as ≥80% agreement. In Round 1, participants were asked to list key elements that are essential to the conceptual definition of social prescribing and to provide corresponding statements that operationalize each of the key elements. In Round 2, participants were asked to rate their agreement with items from the first round for inclusion in the conceptual and/or operational definitions of social prescribing. Based on the findings from this round, the conceptual and operational definitions of social prescribing were developed, including long and short versions of the conceptual definition. In Round 3, participants were asked to rate their agreement with the conceptual and operational definitions of social prescribing.

Results: Internationally accepted conceptual and operational definitions of social prescribing were established. The Common Understanding of Social Prescribing (Cusp) conceptual framework was developed from the definitions. The CUSP acronym reflects the potential of this foundational work to bring about a point of transition in the social prescribing movement through the advancement of common understanding.
Conclusion: This foundational work offers a common thread – a shared sense of what social prescribing is, which may be woven into social prescribing research, policy, and practice to foster common understanding of this concept.

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Student involvement in implementation and evaluation of a school-based health promotion program in upper secondary school: a participatory research approach

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Background and Objective: School is a core setting for health promotion in children and adolescents. However, several large school-based health promotion programs fail to succeed, often because of a top-down approach. The aim of this study was therefore to explore involvement of students in the evaluation and implementation of a school-based, health promotion program in a vocational study program in a Norwegian upper secondary school. The program aimed to increase school-based physical activity, improve quality of the school meal, and the psychosocial school environment.

Methods: The study had a participatory research design where students were involved in the knowledge development. A student competence group (SCG, n=8) collaborated with the researchers in the evaluation of implementation of the school-based health promotion program. Data were collected in three waves (spring 2021, autumn 2021, and spring 2022). The SCG met with the researchers twice per data collection. The empirical data for this study is based on a total of these six meetings.

Results: The involvement of SCG was crucial for the ability to identify important topics for the data collection. The SCG influenced the study by contributing to the development of the interview guide for the qualitative study. Moreover, the SCG modified questions for the survey. The SCG contributed and nuanced the Interpretation of the quantitative and qualitative data.

Conclusions: The study showed how participatory research can influence different stages of an evaluation and implementation process for health programs in school settings. The involvement of students in SCG provided wider perspectives and pointed out practical implications of the study. There is a need for further research to explore power dynamics and new methods of youth participation in public health research.

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Heller’s concept of needs: a theoretical approach to analyze health management practices

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Background and Objective: Recently, the world experienced a major health crisis and social inequities exacerbated. In response of the ongoing crises, recent scholarly work addresses the urge of modifying current healthcare models trough health management practices focused on social determination of health. Rooted in the Latin American collective health thought, this study aims to search in the work of the philosopher Agnes Heller answers to study health management practices.

Methods: We conducted a theoretical-reflective study. We focused on Agnes Heller’s thought on needs and everyday life. Particularly, in Heller’s “The Theory of Need in Marx”, “A Theory of Needs Revisited” and “Altijd en Geschichte: zur sozialistischer Gesellschaftslehre”.

Results: Needs in Heller’s work is not an alienated category or restricted to possessing goods. Rather, appears as material, intangible, and effective demands, qualitatively different and socially constructed. Heller aims to promote social change through emancipation, since it is impossible to satisfy needs within the capitalist system. This requires collective subjects carrying radical needs. These subjects disrupt the individualistic and narcissistic approach on everyday life, without denying their singular experience. Heller proposes to analyze the characteristics of everyday life to determine the alienation of needs. Three elements are important for understanding needs: the ontological element denies the needs’ naturalistic character and recognizes its historicity. The ethical element states that satisfying needs should not invert the relation between means-ends, and quantity-quality. Finally, the political element centers on social institutions and a democratic culture to satisfy needs.

Conclusions: Health management practices focused on social needs allow avoiding the reductionism of health care models limited to medical-assistance services. Heller’s concept of needs is useful for overcoming the fragmentation of social demands into numerous individual needs. Permitting us to think about democratic governance mechanisms to capture needs. New ways of satisfying needs outside the capitalist system pends.

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Holism vs. Individualism in public health methodology: a case study of capitalism and infant mortality

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The development of American capitalism facilitated the dominance of a bioessentialist paradigm in public health research. This has resulted in a systematic individualization of health problems that is financially beneficial for the corporate leaders and funders in health research- exacerbating health inequity and degrading research ethics and scientific integrity. The US has the highest rate of infant mortality of the OECD countries. This study investigates the link between capitalism and infant mortality in this context. There has not yet been a systematic analysis of the effect of capitalism on infant mortality research Methodology and how both affect infant mortality. Mixed-method synthesis of 40 studies was conducted to study infant mortality in the US and countries with lower wealth stratification. Themetic analysis of infant mortality calls to action/initiatives from the UN, WHO, and other major centers/organizations was conducted to understand the academic predispositions guiding infant mortality research methodology. Conflict-theoretical and critical-theoretical frameworks were used to guide investigation. Infant mortality is significantly higher in countries with higher levels of wealth stratification. Research attitudes attributing infant mortality to the individual behavior of the mother rather than social factors was also higher in countries with higher wealth stratification. Capitalism is increasingly becoming a determinant of both health and knowledge. This research is important to guide future inquiry into how power affects the nature of public health epistemologies, and subsequently population health. New avenues of research could study how capitalism affects the outcomes and epistemologies of other diseases, such as mental illnesses.

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Linking 1.7 million non-EU migrants and refugees to hospital data in England: linkage process and quality

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Background and Objective: Difficulties identifying migrants in national data sources such as hospital records has limited large-scale evaluation of migrant healthcare needs and use of health services in European countries like the UK. We aim to describe the novel linkage process and quality of linkage of 1.7 million non-EU migrants and resettled refugees within national health service (NHS) hospital care enabling research into the relationship between migration and health for a large cohort of international migrants in England.

Methods: We use stepwise deterministic linkage algorithms to link longitudinal records from non-EU migrants and refugees to records in the NHS personal demographics services (PDS, linkage stage 1), and HES-ONS (linkage stage 2). We calculated linkage rates and compared migrant characteristics in linked and unmatched samples for each stage of linkage. Results of the 1,799307 unique migrant records, 1,134007 (63%) linked to an NHS number and 451916 (25%) linked to a hospital record in England. Individuals on settlement and dependent visas and refugees had the highest odds of having linked to a hospital record, compared to those on work, student, or working holiday visas. Migrants from the middle east and North Africa and South Asia had four times the odds of having at least one hospital record, compared to those from East Asia and the pacific. Differences in migrant characteristics between linked and unlinked samples were moderate to small.

Conclusions: We linked over half of the migrants to an NHS number and one fourth to a hospital record. This linked dataset represents a unique opportunity to explore hospitalization rates in migrants. However, missed links disproportionately affected individuals on shorter-term visas and could be mitigated by increasing the quality and completeness of identifiers recorded in administrative data.

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Integrated qualitative research results into public health measures and policies in the Republic of Serbia

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Background and Objectives: Besides quantitative research, the introduction of qualitative research into the inquiry of challenges in the field of public health was conditioned by the multidisciplinarity of public health itself. It was recognized that qualitative research delivers better contextualization of the challenge, along with providing depth and breadth to the statistical data, a new dimension – three-dimensionality. This study aims to realize the place and the role of qualitative research in the practice of forming public health measures and policies from the perspective of 10 interviews with the decision makers that defined the public health strategy in the Republic of Serbia.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews on the topic of qualitative and quantitative research were conducted with the 10 people on positions responsible for forming the public health strategy and policies in the Republic of Serbia. The narrative analysis was used for the interpretation of the findings. Results Despite the fact that the value of the qualitative research was recognized at academic level, their use in practice is limited. Of the 10 interviewees, all 10 give priority to quantitative research studies, since they are easier to navigate, provide the number of occurrences, are easier to use for perceiving the scope of the challenge and risk factors and allow the localization of the Findings beyond the participant group.

Conclusions: Despite being recognized as a part of the public health curriculum, qualitative research does not bear the strength of the statistical evidence used for defining public health measures and policies. The formed public health measures and policies often lack depth and they neither contextualize the challenge nor do they adjust towards the intended population. For this reason, many measures in public health don't have the desired or even expected level of efficiency.

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Is Vitamin supplementation effective in the prevention and management of SARS-CoV-2 infection and in Long COVID? A systematic review of randomized clinical trials

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Background and Objective: SARS-CoV-2 plays with an individual's immunity and the severity of the infection depends on patient's immuno-competence. While it is well known that nutritional deficiencies can impair the immune system, making it particularly susceptible to infections, evidence on the efficacy of Vitamin supplementation in the prevention and management of viral infections is still fragmented. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review aimed at summarizing the clinical effects of vitamin supplementation against SARS-CoV-2 infections. Methods: PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science were searched.RCTs comparing the effects of any vitamin supplementation in any form vs. placebo or standard of care in the prevention and/or management of confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in people of any age were included. A narrative synthesis of the Results was conducted. The revised Cochrane Risk-Of-Bias tool was used to assess quality. Results: A total of 10684 records resulted from the initial search, of which 30RCTs were included. Two studies investigated the administration of multivitamin complexes, 20 the administration of vitamin D, whereas eight the administration of vitamin C. Four studies evaluated the prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection in high-risk individuals. Prevention of Long COVID was studied by only one author. The populations under investigation were mainly hospitalized. Preliminary results indicated that findings were heterogeneous in relation to the clinical management of patients included, whereas no significant results were found in the prevention area. Individuals supplemented with vitamin D had a better prognosis. The most studied outcome was mortality, which appeared significantly reduced especially in the case of vitamin D supplementation. Conclusions: Despite the initial stage, we found that differences in populations considered, as well as variety in recruitment and treatment protocols, highlight the need to conduct further investigations to estimate the clinical benefits of vitamin administration in COVID-19 patients.

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Nanoparticle concentration in Exhaled Breath Condensate as a novel biomarker for assessing exposure to nanomaterials in occupational environment
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Background & Objective: The rapid growth of the technological use of nanomaterials (NMs) has led to a consequent increase in their aero dispersion. This exposure may represent a risky condition for a large number of workers. The study aimed to assess the relationship between the chronic exposition of workers exposed to NMs and the biological response, quantified using some internal-dose and early biological effect biomarkers measured in a non-invasive way. Methods: 59 subjects were recruited as exposed to NMs, 26 working with “EPC” paints and coatings, and 33 with “ECC” construction chemicals. 41 unexposed subjects were enrolled as controls. At the end of the working shift, each subject provided a spot of urine, for metal quantification by ICP-MS, and an Exhaled Breath Condensate (EBC) sample, to quantify nanoparticles and local inflammation by Nanoparticles Tracking Analysis (NTA) and ELISA technique, respectively. Differences between groups and companies were tested by Kruskal-Wallis tests, according to the data distribution.
Results: workers exposed to EPC and ECC demonstrated significantly higher nanoparticle concentration in EBC (p<0.0001) when compared with unexposed. Regarding inflammation, high sensitivity-CRP, interleukin (IL)-1ß, and TNF-ß showed significantly higher levels (p<0.0001) in EBC and ECC, when compared to unexposed. Conversely, IL-10 was significantly higher only in ECC compared to unexposed (p<0.001). Metals in urine revealed the same trend for 29Si, 47Ti, and 118Sn, with higher significant levels in both EPC and ECC when compared to unexposed (p<0.0001, p<0.0001, and p<0.001, respectively). S2Ct and 27Al proved no differences between workers from different companies. Conclusions: The results support a possible relationship between nanoparticle exposure and particle load in the airways, which in turn may cause both sustained inflammation and higher levels of metal in urine. Further investigations on these biomarkers in other occupational scenarios could be useful to devise new preventive strategies.
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Bayesian approaches in public health: a cross-campus comparison of sexual violence victimization
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Bayesian statistics have recently become computationally possible for more complex public health research questions. Bayesian method offer a novel approach to public health research, they account for non-normally distributed variables, and provide a probabilistic approach to testing null hypotheses. In this worked example, we compare sexual violence victimization (SV) rates on two- and four-year campuses and test whether contextual alcohol-related factors impact risk of victimization. We chose campus SV and heavy episodic drinking (HED) for this example due to the global public health significance; SV is endemic on college campuses and test whether contextual alcohol-related factors impact the biological response, quantified using some internal-dose and early biological effect biomarkers measured in a non-invasive way. We hypothesized that 1) students at four-year campuses experience more SV than their two-year campus peers, 2) HED predicts victimization across both campus types, and 3) students who engage in HED experience the same amount of SV risk, regardless of campus type. We found reliable differences in SV and HED across two- and four-year campuses: four-year campus students were twice as likely to have experienced SV (OR=1.98, 90% CI=1.61-2.46) and 2.5 times as likely to engage in HED (OR=2.63 90 CI=2.24-3.10) compared with two-year campus students. Finally, the results suggest campus type does not impact the association between SV and HED; therefore, students who drink heavily experience similar SV risk regardless of the campus type they attend. In addition to understanding how institution type and heavy drinking affect students SV experiences, this study presents a novel statistical approach to violence research and elucidates the experiences of violation for an understudied group of college students (i.e., those who attend a two-year campus). This example highlights how Bayesian approaches are valuable to public health. A Bayesian perspective provides a quantitative approach to establishing similarity across groups, which is of clear value to public health evaluations.
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A territorial turn in research on health inequities
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Background: Research on health inequities mostly focuses on describing different levels of exposure to (social) factors that influence health outcomes. While this overcomes still dominant biomedical and lifestyle approaches, it does not sufficiently engage with the processes that (re)produce health inequities and shape processes of embodiment. Territory and its correlates are increasingly being considered to explore such processes. Nonetheless, there remains a problematic ambivalence between notions of territory that broadly correspond to localization and an acknowledgement of territory as a relational, dynamic, and inherently conflictual appropriation of space. We make a case for a critical territorial turn in health inequity research.
Methods: On the basis of theoretical insights from Critical Geography, Ecocultural Theory and Latin American Social Medicine and Collective Health, case studies on processes of health-disease and death in territories shaped by urban violence in Bogotá and Rio de Janeiro are analyzed with a territorial lens, revealing ways in which territorial dynamics shape processes of embodiment and health inequities. Results: The case examples underline the importance of understanding and systematically integrating a territorial lens in health inequity research as the territorial dynamics produce insights and reveal pathways of embodiment that result from direct and indirect territorial (un)making of both emancipatory and dominating, state-centered and bottom-up political projects that shape unequal exposure, susceptibility, experience and impact of what compromises health and wellbeing at multiple levels. In the case examples this is illustrated by mostly violent territorial (dis)ordering imposed by militarization of urban space, state violence, militias and globalized drug trade and its implications for well-being, ill-being and death in urban Latin America. Conclusions: A territorial turn is necessary to inform more sensitive and complex readings of health inequities and to reveal pathways of embodiment that challenge essentialist and individualistic approaches to population health (inequities), including urban violence and violent death.
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Small-area deprivation index does not improve the capability of multisource comorbidity score in mortality prediction
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Background and objective: The stratification of the general population according to health needs allows to provide better-tailored services. A simple score called Multisource Comorbidity Score (MCS) has been developed and validated for predicting several outcomes. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether the predictive ability of the MCS improves by incorporating socioeconomic data (as measured by a deprivation index). Methods: Beneficiaries of the Italian National Health Service who in the index year (2018) were aged 50–85 years and were resident in the Sicily region for at least 2 years were identified. The 1-year mortality was the outcome of interest. For each individual, the MCS was calculated according to his/her clinical profile, and the deprivation index of the census unit level of the individual’s residence was collected. Akaike information criterion and Bayesian information criterion statistics were used to compare the goodness of fit of the model that included only MCS and the model that also contained the deprivation index. The models were further compared by means of the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC).
Results: The final cohort included 1,062,221 individuals, with a mortality rate of 15.6 deaths per 1,000 person-years. Both MCS and deprivation index were further compared by means of the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC).
The goodness of fit statistics of the two models were very similar. For MCS only and MCS plus deprivation index models, Akaike information criterion were 19,566 and 19,578, respectively, whereas Bayesian information criterion were 19,528 and 19,516, respectively. The AUC values were 0.78 for both models. Conclusion: The present study shows that socioeconomic features as measured by the deprivation index did not improve the capability of MCS in predicting 1-year risk of death. Future studies are needed to investigate other sources of data to enhance the risk stratification of populations.
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The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on HIV screening scientific production
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the healthcare sector, including HIV screening, with potential implications for scientific production. This study aimed to assess the impact of the pandemic on HIV screening research. Methods: A systematic review of electronic databases from January 2020 to December 2021 was conducted. Results: A total of 524 records were identified, of which 174 were included in the final analysis. The majority of studies (59%) focused on the impact of the pandemic on screening practices, while 26% examined the effects on research production. The remaining studies addressed other aspects of HIV screening during the pandemic. Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on HIV screening research, with a decrease in scientific production compared to the pre-pandemic period. Future research should consider the long-term effects of the pandemic on screening practices and scientific production.
The use of artificial intelligence and natural language processing for visualizing social media discussions surrounding the repeal of Roe v. Wade in the United States of America

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Background and Objective: We present a novel method of network visualization with computer-assisted processing of text. We leverage human and computer collaboration to develop and validate algorithms. We apply a network analysis and natural language processing to the corpus of 28,693 YouTube comments surrounding the repeal of Roe v. Wade. In addition, we connect visualizations to qualitative study, to deepen our exploration of social media users’ understanding of policy and implications for women’s health.

Methods: We analyzed comments to nine most watched YouTube newscasts about the repeal of Roe v. Wade by ABC, CBS, CNN, Fox News, MSNC and Vice News. We applied a Gender API through google and computer-scored social and psychological states from Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC-22). VOSviewer visualizations of Roe v. Wade relevant terms extracted from YouTube comments are overlaid with computer-generated LIWC scores.

Results: Our colorful map — a network of 256 interconnected terms extracted from 28,693 comments has 4 thematic clusters of terms: 1) overturning of Roe v. Wade/states’ rights/political debate/Supreme Court rulings/abortion rights; 2) Consequences of eliminating the right to choose/possible solutions; and 3) Argument for determining when life begins/fetal development/health complications; 4) Religion and morality. Clusters 2 and 3 score high on female usernames (Gender API), in text references to females (LIWC), and health related concerns. In contrast, male usernames are more prevalent in Clusters 1 and 4 with discussions on religion, policy, and the political implications of the Supreme Court decision.

Conclusion: Eye-catching term networks and LIWC overlays help researchers visualize and communicate about policy issues, as they are deliberated in social media. Overlayed with gender-specific information, networks of co-occurring terms can assist in audience segmentation. To make data analysis more efficient, some human validation and curation is needed with automated text scoring to identify discussion areas with specific linguistic features.

Use of quasi-experimental studies to evaluate causal effects of public health interventions in Portugal: a scoping review

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Background and Objective: Evaluating causal effects of public health interventions using traditional randomized controlled trials might not be feasible. Quasi-experimental designs are a valid option but still not widely used in Portugal. Knowing their application in real public health problems will support the development of this research area. We thus performed a scoping review aiming at identifying and characterising the use of quasi-experimental studies to evaluate causal effects of public health interventions in Portugal.

Methods: We included studies that used a quasi-experimental design to assess causal effects of one or more public health intervention in Portugal. PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and CINHAL were searched from inception, combining free text and controlled vocabulary terms. Grey literature was identified through screening of tables of contents of non-indexed publications and institutional repositories about public health PhD and MSc programmes theses. Studies were selected after title and abstract followed by full-text, double-screening. Searches were supplemented by reference mining and contact with authors of eligible studies. We extracted information on the intervention assessed, study design, statistical analysis approach and reporting guidelines followed using a standardised extraction form.

Results: This study is ongoing, we present preliminary results from the databases search. After deduplication we identified 500 studies, 38 were included for full-text screening, and 25 were eligible. Studies assessed interventions in various areas, including health promotion, disease prevention, and public health policies.
namely healthcare services (40.0%), tobacco and drugs control policy (20.0%), and pharmacies policy (16.0%), among others. Study designs were mainly interrupted time series (44.0%), followed by difference-in-differences approaches (40.0%).

Conclusion: There is a paucity of studies in this area with interrupted time series and difference-in-differences approaches being the most often used study designs. Training in this area might promote the use and dissemination of quasi-experimental studies.

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The social determination of the health-disease process approach in dialogue with racial inequities in Indigenous peoples’ oral health

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Background/Objective: The social determination of the health-disease process (SDHDP) approach, differing from the widespread approach on social determinants of health, understands health articulated with social/historical processes. It takes social formation and organization, and their consequences on the population as fundamental for reality analysis. SDHDP approach leads to the questioning of the need for social/systemic change for health promotion, aiming at a society without unjust and avoidable inequalities. The objective of this study is to produce reflections on racial inequities in indigenous peoples oral health from the perspective of the SDHDP approach.

Methods: A critical essay on the themes of oral health of indigenous peoples, racial inequities in health, and the SDHDP approach was conducted. Notes on the articulation of the themes are presented and debated.

Results: Several countries built on colonial legacies of slavery, exploitation, and racialization present an intense and violent profile of racial inequalities in health, framed as health inequities, intrinsically linked to the inability to treat the avoidable, unjust, and oppressive historical-political process denominated by racism. It overcomes discrimination at the individual level, reaching institutional and structural expressions. Oral health inequities among indigenous peoples are high in several countries, with a solid relationship between the implementation of neoliberal policies, racism, and the increase in social inequalities, with more indigenous communities living in poverty.

Conclusion: Discussions on the racialized/indigenous peoples health need to incorporate the impacts of a colonialist legacy that acts via political/social processes. Racism impacts general and oral health. It is essential to overcome the methodological approach to racism as a simple risk factor, moving to understand it as a multilevel oppression system with structural, institutional, and cultural dimensions. The oral health field allows a distinct look at social injustices since it reflects unequal material circumstances and healthcare access, and structural inequities throughout life.

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Experiences in the application of logic models in the context of workplace health promotion - a focus group study

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Background and Objective: Researchers gathering evidence on complex workplace health promotion interventions face various challenges. Applying logic models as a theory of change might support the outcome and process evaluation of such application-oriented interventions. The present study explores the challenges and opportunities of logic models in application-oriented intervention research on workplace health promotion.

Methods: A focus group (5 females and 1 male) consisting of scientists and external workplace health promotion consultants who had worked with a logic model, was conducted along a semi-structured interview guide. The recorded qualitative data were transcribed and analysed using the structuring content analysis method.

Results: According to the focus group, logic models provide several opportunities for the planning and evaluation of complex interventions in workplace health promotion. Furthermore, logic models support the communication between science and practice, and also have benefits for the provider of workplace health promotion interventions. However, the focus group identified challenges of the logic model in the working process and the applicability in practice, which was especially related to the evaluation aspects. Finally, the focus group highlighted experience in the application of logic models and certain framework conditions regarding the working environment as prerequisites for working with logic models.

Conclusion: Working with logic models shows great potential to increase the quality regarding evidence development in workplace health promotion interventions. A clear evidence-practice interface in application-oriented studies, logic models could support the communication between all stakeholders involved to enhance the integrative understanding and the further development of evidence-based workplace health promotion.

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Early Assessment of expansion of New Born Screening panel in the Italian context

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Background and Objective: Newborn screening (NBS) is the test that detects potential fatal or disabling conditions during the first days of neonatal life. As the number of conditions assessable by NBS is increasing it is necessary to identify criteria which can inform health decision-maker. Under the Italian legislation, which in 2016 established the extended NBS as an Essential Level of Care and a periodic update of screened diseases, we piloted an early assessment model on which conditions to add to screening panels for decision making process.

Methods: Eight diseases were included in the early assessment model according to the MoH request. A Strengths/Weaknesses, Opportunities/Threats (SWOT) and a Multicriteria Decision (MCDA) analysis were performed. Two expert panel groups were established. The former identified the issues from a predefined list that were relevant to the four categories according to the SWOT, the latter assigned the score according to SWOT results. Scores were weighted according to different perspectives (health professionals, decision-makers, and citizens/patients) represented in the second panel and presented in a scatter plot-type graph showing the positioning of technology according to the potential value and the perceived risk associated with the screening of the single proposed disease.

Results: All the eight diseases resulted in the area associated with a low risk and a high value (defined as a Comfort Zone). Two out of the eight had all the SWOT issues marked as strengths and opportunities. Over the remain six diseases, some weakness and threats issues were associated to effectiveness and costs domain due to the specific disease characteristics.

Conclusion: The proposed model is a useful tool to support the Italian MoH in decision making process on the early assessment of introduction of proposed diseases in the NBS panel and related coverage.

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Professional health literacy - first results of a pilot study in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland

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Background: Population’s health literacy (HL) is low in many countries, including Austria, Germany, and Switzerland. To improve HL of the population, health professionals (HP) play an essential role. However, there is a lack of a clear definition, concept, and reliable data on professional HL of HP so far.

Methods: A new concept of professional HL and a survey instrument were developed and applied in a quantitative pilot study in all three countries. The four defined key tasks of professional HL are knowledge and information management, knowledge and information explanation, communication, and professional digital HL. Data on corresponding items were collected in 2022 by online surveys. 921 nurses and physicians in Germany, 3,876 nurses, physicians, and physiotherapists in Austria, and 1,613 nurses, physicians, physiotherapists, and pharmacists in Switzerland were surveyed. Based on the answers, 4 dimensions and 6 sub-dimensions of professional HL were found and related to aspects linked to training and job.

Results: In all three countries HP report greatest difficulties in strengthening digital HL of patients, while enabling patient-centred communication and explaining information are considered less challenging. Even though difficulties vary between
HP in Switzerland, physicians report less difficulties in most of the four key tasks. In Austria this is mostly the case for physiotherapists. In Germany, differences between the professions are mostly small. The results indicate that HP are more prevalent in poorer neighborhoods.

Results: We found large age differences between multimorbidity patterns, with respiratory, mental and addiction patterns in the younger groups, while in the older groups the chronic disease profiles identified were mainly muscular, cardiovascular, and complex. Mental health patterns presented a higher prevalence among women. Geographic differences were also observed by county and in the use of services and mortality, with cardiovascular and complex patterns being the more prevalent in poorer neighborhoods.

Conclusion: Our initial findings demonstrate the suitability and usefulness of this approach for the study of multimorbidity based on the use of disease networks, which offer both the researcher and health professionals a holistic and organic view of the relational structure of chronic disease. This analytical approach offers methodological advantages for working with complex data sets and with high dimensionality, as well as a better measurement of the impact of multimorbidity on mortality and health services.

The View of the Approaches of Health Professionals and Patient Relatives to Stem Cell Treatments
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There is a sub-project of the medicine project, which aims to develop innovations related to stem cell treatments and is supported by the "Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey". The sub-project is named as "Socio-Cultural, Economic, Mental Health, Ethical and Legal Impact Assessment Study of Regenerative and Restorative Medicine Practices in Turkey". The project aims to determine the level of awareness that exists in society about stem cell studies. For the field study, "Izmir" was selected from the west of Turkey, "Erzurum" from the east and "Ankara" from the point of view of being the capital of the country and "Istanbul" from the point of view of being the largest province of the country. It is planned to conduct interviews with patients relatives and health workers (doctor, nurse, technician) at the designated public hospital and private hospital in these four provinces. In the field studies in Erzurum and Ankara, where I took part as a researcher, I observed the tendencies of the interviewed people towards research. The perspective of the patients relatives on the study and the questions, the level of awareness differed from each other in Ankara and Erzurum. The socio-economic situation and educational level of the participants in Ankara have a different view than those in Erzurum formed this result. In the context of the professional experiences of health professionals, their unique perspectives and suggestions were also noteworthy. The fact that the working environment is a hospital and the research group has a sensitive structure made it necessary for me to develop an appropriate approach to the individuals I was interviewing as a researcher. As a result, this study has created a valuable experience in terms of observing why the social approach to stem cell, which is a medical field, may differ in which regions in Turkey.

Conducting rapid reviews for health policy makers during the pandemic in an evolving evidence ecosystem: New synthesis methods and dissemination plans
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Background and Objective: As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, public health decision makers’ need to easily access high-quality synthesized evidence for policy and programming decisions remains paramount. In response, the National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools (NCCMT) developed the Rapid Evidence Service (RES). The RES synthesizes the best available evidence on priority COVID-19 public health questions.

Methods: Our process involves: developing focused questions; conducting a search; screening; critically appraising evidence using validated tools; summarizing key findings; GRADE-ing the evidence; and synthesizing the findings into a final report. The summary includes the certainty of the findings and an overview of knowledge gaps. Evaluation on the uptake, use and impact of the RES rapid reviews on public health decisions at regional and national levels in Canada is also conducted. Evaluation findings are synthesized with findings from a parallel study by partners at the Monash Sustainable Development Institute (MSDI) Evidence Review Service in Australia to inform improvements to the reach,
usefulness and accessibility of rapid reviews. Results: We have conducted 80 rapid reviews since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. We continue to update reviews as new evidence emerges through both updates and maintaining living rapid reviews. Our reviews and review updates are proactive and responsive to the current public health climate. We have answered questions from and worked collaboratively with regional, national, and international organizations. Webpage analytics demonstrate the impact of the RES; reviews are highly accessed across Canada and supported by positive feedback from users.
Conclusion: Our rapid review process is a real-world example of how review-level evidence can be mobilized rapidly and rigorously in response to decision-makers’ needs. These evidence syntheses can be used by public health decision-makers at all levels of governance as they plan for pandemic recovery.

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Congenital anomalies and environmental exposure - susceptibility to atmospheric pollution
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Background and Objectives: Environmental exposure to teratogenic factors during pregnancy has been associated with some congenital anomalies (CA). In 2015, a cluster of CA in newborns (NB) was detected in an area with high industrial density. We developed an epidemiological study to analyse the association of CA and atmospheric pollution (AP) in this area in Portugal.

Methods: A case-control study was developed between 2016 and 2021. A multicriteria spatial analysis using Geographic Information System software was adopted to identify the AP susceptibility map. The variables included: (i) Euclidean distance to industrial units, (high)H(moderate)(M)4000m; (ii) kernel estimation of industrial units density; (iii) land occupation: H susceptibility - industrial areas, roads, landfills and dumps; M susceptibility - residential areas; L susceptibility - natural, forest and agricultural areas; (iv) Euclidean distance to the main roads (H M300m); (v) areas of fog, modelled by the digital terrain model using Jenks Natural Break method. The map of AP susceptibility (High, Moderate and Low) derived from previous variables normalization, weighting and crossed in raster matrices using the weighted linear combination.

Results: Three areas of AP susceptibility were identified, a consolidated urban, a peri-urban area and a southern zone of an urban zone. 21 cases (21%) and 53 controls (25%) were observed in high susceptibility area; 77 cases (75%) and 146 controls (70%) were observed in moderate susceptibility and 4 cases (9%) and 9 controls (5%) referred to areas of low susceptibility.

Conclusion: The creation of a map of susceptibility to AP proved to be useful to assess the possible environmental exposure of NB to AP agents during pregnancy. The results, integrated into a more complex analysis, may contribute to the evaluation of potential causal links in NBs with CA.

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Conspiracy theories about vaccines in Portugal: Using the vaccine conspiracy beliefs scale to study the association between conspiracy beliefs and behaviours/attitudes towards vaccination against COVID-19
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Conspiracy theories contribute to vaccine hesitancy and pose a serious challenge to vaccination campaigns. The Vaccine Conspiracy Beliefs Scale (VCBS) is a short 7-item scale to assess adherence to conspiracy ideation about vaccines. This scale has not been validated to the Portuguese setting. This work intended to explore the applicability of the VCBS in this population, study conspiracy beliefs and its association with behaviours/attitudes towards vaccination against COVID-19. A cross-sectional study was conducted, using data from a representative sample of the national population (“At home we observe health” - ECOS panel). Reliability and structural validity of the scale were assessed, using confirmatory factor analysis. Five outcome variables were defined, regarding to behaviours/attitudes towards vaccination against COVID-19. We estimated odds ratios adjusted (ORa) for sociodemographic variables, and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95%CI), through logistic regression. We included 767 individuals. The VCBS scale showed good internal consistency (Cronbach’s alpha value=0.912). Principal component analysis identified only one component, explaining 66.4% of the variance. The average VCBS score was 17.4 (95%CI=16.24-18.56). Items with the highest scores referred to conspiracy theories about the pharmaceutical industry and the safety/security of vaccines. Negative associations were observed between VCBS scores and two outcome Variables: taking the vaccine (ORa=0.958, 95%CI=0.925-0.992; p<0.05) and vaccination adherence (ORa=0.916, 95%CI=0.872-0.961; p<0.001).

A positive association was observed between VCBS scored values and vaccine hesitancy (ORa=1.044, 95%CI=1.008-1.081; p<0.05). VCBS has shown to be a unidimensional scale, have high internal consistency and good structural validity. The level of conspiracy theories in Portugal seems to be lower than in other countries. Higher values of conspiracy beliefs were associated with lower vaccine intake and with a lower adherence to vaccination, but associated with greater vaccine hesitancy. This study may contribute to better strategies and policies directed at tackling conspiracy theories and aimed at achieving high levels of vaccination.

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A framework for implementing pilot studies on medical deserts in Cyprus, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Republic of Moldova and Romania
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The OASES project will implement pilot studies to mitigate medical deserts in Cyprus, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Republic of Moldova, and Romania. The objectives of the pilot studies are: To create a national overview of medical deserts in the seven countries; To assess and characterize medical deserts in the seven countries and the current and future mitigation strategies; To facilitate consensus regarding mitigation strategies targeting medical deserts among stakeholders in each of the seven countries; To provide evidence-based recommendations to mitigate medical deserts in the seven countries.

The pilot studies undertake a consensus-building exercise, the Delphi modified methodology, consisting of several rounds of online disseminated questionnaires and virtual or in-person meeting(s) per country with the relevant stakeholders.

Each country identified a series of indicator to measure the medical deserts and will identify the stakeholders relevant to the discussion on medical deserts. The mapping of the stakeholders shall be done using the snowball technique until saturation is reached, with no minimum or a maximum number of stakeholders. The stakeholders should be pooled both from the local/regional level – from the implementation site – and from the national level – to offer a more comprehensive picture and aid the translation of the results from particular to general. The results of the consensus-building exercise will be translated from the level of the identified medical desert at the local or regional level to national policy recommendations. The translation will be done based on the characteristics of the implementation site in terms of demographics of the health workforce, geographic and socio-economic characteristics, and particularities of the area. The pilot studies will make it possible to develop a set of indicators that will be measured, and through the contribution of the identified stakeholders, strategies to mitigate medical deserts can be developed.

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Investigating the impacts of an alcohol outlet zoning policy on substance misuse and violent crimes: A spatial agent-based simulation
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Hong Kong, 1Johns Hopkins University Department of Civil and Systems Engineering, Johns Hopkins University Whiting School of Engineering, Baltimore, Maryland, USA United States, 1Johns Hopkins University Background and Objective: Associations between off-premise alcohol outlet density and violent crime have been well established and explained partly by availability theory, which posits that greater access to alcohol leads to greater
intoxication-related violence. However, few studies have investigated the effectiveness of alcohol outlet zoning policies in reducing alcohol misuse and violent crime in low-income neighborhoods. By adopting a systems approach, this study aimed to 1) model the interconnected individual, social, and environmental factors shaping substance misuse and violent crime; and 2) simulate the potential impacts of alcohol outlet zoning policies on these outcomes.

Methods: We developed a spatial agent-based model representing a low-income, predominantly black neighborhood in Baltimore City, which was impacted by a recent amendment to the city's alcohol zoning code. Informed by a conceptual framework developed using a community-based participatory approach, we characterized residents' routine activities (e.g., alcohol and drug use, purchasing behavior) and social interactions. The model was calibrated and validated using empirical data and used to simulate various policy scenarios. RESULTS: Most simulated policy scenarios appeared ineffective in reducing alcohol consumption, even with the closure of over half the neighborhood alcohol outlets. In contrast, our findings suggest that illicit drug use could increase as some alcohol misusers may turn to illicit substances for self-medication. Consequently, the policies could have the unintended consequence of increasing both alcohol and drug-related crimes by driving residents to purchase and gather at alternate stores and outside of their neighborhoods.

Conclusions: Our modelling shows the possible limitations of using alcohol availability theory to support reductions in alcohol outlet density and thereby crime. It also underscores the need for community engagement to understand the complex and multi-level dynamics that shape patterns of alcohol misuse and violent crime in neighborhoods, to minimize the potential for unintended consequences.

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Developing health research impact assessment in Italy: The case of piedmont region
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Background and Objective: Research Impact Assessment (RIA) is complex to analyze, but there are not internationally validated standards and procedures. The actual challenge is experimenting with RIA approaches and sharing findings with scientific community.

Alessandria Local Health Authority and Alessandria Hospital together created DAIRI (Department of Integrative Activities to Research and Innovation) that receive from Italian Piedmont Region mandate to establish the IRCCS for “Environmental Diseases and Mesothelioma” and to monitor regional health research.

This work aims to identify a RIA framework to be applied to health research organizations in Piedmont.

Methods: We pursued the objective in two steps: carrying out a literature review to identify a pool of frameworks suitable for DAIRI reality needs and using a focus group (composed by DAIRI board) to identify the most appropriate one to use.

Results: Considering that adopting an existing framework requires adapting it to the needs of the research organization, DAIRI focus group decided to select the framework proposed by Banzi et al. in “Conceptual frameworks and empirical approaches used to assess the impact of health research: an overview of reviews” for RIA on research organizations in Alessandria province and to shape it to the reality in which DAIRI operates.

Conclusions: Since Regional Health Directorate set up a working group with regional health organizations’ research referents, the aim is to share them both the RIA literature review and the results of first RIA activity carried out by DAIRI in Alessandria Province in order to adapt and apply the framework at the regional level in the future.

We aim to be able to disseminate the results of these evaluations to contribute to the growth of RIA process within the scientific community and start a continuous RIA process.

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A multi-step methodology to identify the food biodiversity that underlies Brazilian diets
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Background and objective: Food biodiversity has intrinsic potential to underpin diverse, healthy diets and improve Earth system resilience. However, there is limited work on methods that capture the diversity of species in human diets through national surveys. This study presents a multi-step approach for identifying the food biodiversity that underlies Brazilian diets.

Methods: A sequential, five-step approach, determined a priori, was followed to identify the plant and animal species that underlie Brazilian diets: 1) Household data retrieval, 2) Unique food item identification and compilation, 3) Classification of food items according to the Nova food classification system, 4) Identification of species (single- and multi-ingredient items), 5) Linking identified species back to household data. Results: The 2017-18 Household Budget Survey were used to identify all foods and beverages purchased by household aggregates (n=575). Food items were classified according to the Nova classification system into four groups: 1) unprocessed or minimally processed foods, 2) processed culinary ingredients, 3) processed foods, 4) ultra-processed foods. Food items classified as Nova groups 1 and 2 were identified at the species level by using taxonomical classification from four data sources. Ingredient lists from the UNC/IDEC/ NUPENS national food label database were used to determine the composition of processed and ultra-processed foods.

Results: Brazilian households acquired 1,866 unique food items: 49.8% unprocessed/minimally processed foods, 4.2% culinary ingredients, 10.2% processed foods and 35.8% ultra-processed foods. A total of 234 plant and 127 animal species were identified. The number of plant and animal species underlying the Nova food groups were: G1=227, G2=21, G3=19, G4=26; G1=125, G2=4, G3=3, G4=7.
Q3>=6, Q4>=5, respectively.
Conclusion: This study adds new evidence on methods to operationalise and measure the food biodiversity in diets, as well as an approach to measure the impacts of foods purchased/consumed at the household level on biodiversity.

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The case for a socio-ecological approaches in the evaluation of mosquito larval source management for malaria control in Haiti
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Background and Objective: Larval source management is a malaria control strategy which relies on the reduction of immature stages of the mosquitoes transmitting malaria through the mechanical, chemical, or biological modification of the environments where mosquitoes breed. In Haiti, LSM is used in conjunction with other malaria control strategies. However, there is limited evidence on the effectiveness of LSM. A qualitative evaluation of the LSM program in Haiti was performed to identify opportunities to optimize the program's functioning.
Methods: This article is based on a single qualitative case study. The unit of analysis was the larval source management program of Haiti's national malaria control program. A documentary analysis was performed based on multiple data sources including historical documents, policy documentation, training materials, meeting notes, work plans and evaluation reports. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis.
Results: Multiple factors and processes interact synergistically and across different levels (interpersonal, organizational, environmental, social) to influence the implementation of LSM in Haiti. For this reason, the LSM strategy within Haiti's national malaria control program can be viewed as a complex adaptive system. Emerging tools and frameworks in the complexity sciences are viable strategies to tackle the complexity of LSM program implementation and evaluation research. Socio-ecological models can help understand and improve the effectiveness of LSM efforts. Larval source management research and practice in Haiti should make use socio-ecological models. Different approaches to socio-ecological models can help create an in-depth understanding of how the LSM program is operationalized in Haiti, to document the mechanisms and contextual factors which impact the efficiency and effectiveness of the program.
Conclusion: Larval source management research and practice in Haiti should make use socio-ecological models. These models can help shape research goals, policy approaches, governance frameworks, and the operationalization of the LSM program in Haiti and similar contexts.

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Title- exploring the experiences of black, asian, and minority ethnic family members living with black, asian, and minority health care workers in the UK during the covid-19 pandemic: an interpretative phenomenological analysis
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Background and objective: As COVID-19 has spread globally, evidence suggests that the disease disproportionately affects people from the Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) population, with the risk of death among people diagnosed with COVID-19 higher in those living in more deprived areas and BAME groups than in White ethnic groups. The disproportionate deaths in BAME groups may also be attributable to risk factors, including unemployment and working in lower-skilled jobs, older age, hypertension, and diabetes. Furthermore, people from BAME populations are more likely to be employed in frontline jobs leading to increased exposure to the risks of contracting COVID-19. There is evidence that healthcare staff experiences stress and anxiety during the pandemic; specifically, this is about their own risk or risk to their families. It is crucial to explore the experiences of BAME family members living with BAME healthcare workers because they are a vulnerable group, and their experiences are unknown.
Methods: Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to analyze their data, eliciting the meanings this group of people gives to their experiences of living with BAME healthcare workers during the pandemic. Six participants were recruited using a snowball technique, and one-to-one semi-structured interviews were conducted.
Results: The cross-case comparison of idiographic accounts of the participants revealed that external influences, including living with healthcare workers, had an emotional and mental impact on this group. Participants said they felt vulnerable, hopeless, and helpless due to being from a BAME background, subsequently seeking coping strategies/reassurance.
Conclusion: The findings illuminate the participants experiences in the UK during COVID-19 Pandemic, providing an original contribution to knowledge and insight into the nature of support and services needed by this group.

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Challenges and facilitators to conduct community-based participatory research to improve health equity among homeless people in Switzerland: an ethnographic fieldwork
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Background and Objective: Emerging findings indicate that community-based participatory research is well positioned to improve health equity among populations with social and medical vulnerabilities, such as homeless people. However, less is known about the articulations needed to conduct research projects with and for homeless people in the complex contexts of low-threshold structures. In response, this case study aimed to describe the challenges and facilitators experienced during the data collection period (April to August 2022) of a larger participatory research project. This larger study called “Homeless people in French-speaking Switzerland and integrative medicine: Desirable? Feasible?” Aims to understand the health needs and inequities among homeless people in Switzerland.
Methods: The analysis was based on field observation notes taken during 38 data collection visits to homeless people structures. This ethnographic data were analyzed through thematic analysis.
Results: This study highlighted three areas of challenges: a) logistics of collecting data in structures for homeless people; b) participants’ recruitment planning; c) collecting health-related data in collective environments; and d) areas of facilitators: a) iteration throughout the field experiences; b) feedback from homeless people and social workers. Findings showed that the difficulties were mainly related to the functioning of the data collection sites. To overcome these barriers and adapt strategies to successfully approach participants, it was necessary to continuously learn from experience in the field and rely on involved people’s feedback and recommendations.
Conclusions: Findings suggest that ethnographic fieldwork coupled with participatory paradigm are well positioned to help face encountered challenges in this field of research. Whereas ethnographic fieldwork allowed us to achieve a deep understanding of the homeless population’s functioning and to identify potential problems with data collection, the participatory paradigm enabled a reliance on the expert knowledge of involved individuals and adjust strategies accordingly when necessary.

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Thirty years of global research on transgender-related topics: a bibliometric analysis and visualization
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Background: The interdisciplinary nature of transgender-related studies, coupled with the complexity of transgender people’s experiences with family dynamics, violence, discrimination, inequality, and health systems, make it hard for researchers to develop a holistic view of the transgender research landscape. Objective: We use natural language processing to visualize many strands of research into transgender people’s issues to reveal scientific terminology, research directions, and historic evolution of transgender scholarship.
Methods: This study is based on 20033 Web of Science records of transgender-related studies. Inclusion criteria was the word “transgender” in the titles, abstracts, or Keywords of documents published over the past 30 years. The VOSviewer software for bibliometric analysis was used to map clusters of journals and Keywords used to index transgender studies.
Results: The number of transgender-related publications increased dramatically from 162 articles in 1994-2002 (there were no publications in 1992-1993) to 1,970 in 2002-2012, followed by a 9-fold increase to 17651 publications in 2012-2022. Journal of Homosexuality (10.6% of all publications), AIDS and Behavior (7.7%) and LGBTQ Health (7.5%) contributed the most publications. Transgender research was authored by scientists from 147 countries but the United States
concentrated the most (N = 12,578, 62.8%). We mapped a co-occurrence network of 1000 keywords. It is a multidisciplinary network with 6 clusters that represent research on transgender health and gender dysphoria; LGBTQ experiences; mental health; HIV prevention and STDs; and healthcare access and inequities. The citation map of journals replicates these research directions and offers additional insights, for example, a strong focus on youth and adolescents. Conclusions: To normatively evaluate CIATox in the context of toxicological assistance and surveillance in the SUS to seek the integrity of what the National Policy for Emergency Care and Ordinances proposes. Methodology: Semi-structured interviews on the axes of structure, processes and results of the CIATox for data collection and computation using SurveyMonkey® software.

Results: CIATox are often in the media, in health surveillance and education activities. All carry out the classification and follow-up of the cases until the outcome. 85’ of the CIATox attend 24 hours a week and multiprofessionally. 48’ recognize themselves inserted in the RUE, 36’ pass on data to the Epidemiological Surveillance for notification and none received the funding provided for the Ordinance. Conclusions: Different points of the axes analyzed are in normative non-compliance, such as the different formalizations in the RUE and the lack of funding, which compromise the CIATox. There is a need to structure and qualify the service so that assistance and toxicological surveillance fully meet the objectives of the Policy and principles of the SUS.

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Toxicological assistance in the context of a public and universal health system: a normative evaluation
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Objective: To normatively evaluate CIATox in the context of toxicological assistance and surveillance in the SUS to seek the integrity of what the National Policy for Emergency Care and Ordinances proposes.

Methods: We apply a network analysis and natural language processing to the corpus of 8,761 manually-coded social media user comments on opioid crisis-related videos (N=20) on CNN and Fox News YouTube channels. Manual codes with computer-assisted text processing. What do visualizations add, above and beyond a qualitative study, to our understanding of social media users’ policy discussions?

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more efficient, some human coding may be substituted for automated text scoring to identify discussion areas with specific linguistic features. Most important, eye-catching term networks and LIWC overlays help researchers visualize and communicate about policy issues, as they are deliberated in social media.

Development and validity evidence of a questionnaire to assess the risk of hypertension in primary health care

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Background and objective: Arterial hypertension (AH) is the greatest risk factor for global mortality, however, many patients hospitalized for its complications were never correctly diagnosed or even had their blood pressure measured. Therefore, this study aims to develop and validate a screening protocol to assess the risk of SAH in Primary Health Care (PHC).

Methods: Questions related to the etiology of SAH were elaborated, based on national guidelines and literature review. A panel of experts assessed the questionnaires content validity in terms of clarity, relevance, and pertinence. From the responses, the item content validity index (CVI) was obtained by averaging the item content validity indices >0.8 were considered adequate. The instrument was applied to 200 PHC users and exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis were performed, adopting the following cut-off points: RMSEA ≤ 0.09; CFI and TLI > 0.90; H index >0.80; and Cronbachs α ≥ 0.70.

Results: 23 experts responded to the content analysis. The CVI for clarity was 0.81, and relevance and pertinence, 0.94. Of the 21 initial items, one was excluded and eight reformulated. After exploratory factor analysis, only ten items remained, being grouped into two dimensions (sociodemographic factors and health and lifestyle conditions), explaining 52.15% of the variation. The factorial structure presented adequate adjustment indices, except for CFI/TLI (RMSEA: 0.068; CVI: 0.893; TLI: 0.818; H index: 0.890). Reliability analysis showed Cronbachs α of 0.535, indicating poor reliability and validity.

Conclusion: The questionnaire proved to be adequate in the content analysis and in the factorial analyses, however, regarding the reliability assessment, the data were not adequate, so that it is necessary to adapt the instrument so that it meets its objective. Financial support: CNPq; UFOP.

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Respondent-driven sampling, methodological developments and applications to public health

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Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) is an increasingly common sampling and analysis strategy for studies that recruit hidden, often socially excluded populations. That is, populations that cannot be reached using traditional sampling methods. Similar to snow-ball sampling, RDS relies on peer recruitment. Initial study participants, called seeds, are selected by the research team from the desired population. Each seed is then asked to recruit k (typically between three and five) individuals, who are then asked to recruit up to k individuals, and so on, until the desired sample size is reached. Through leveraging information about participants’ social networks, including adjustments for homophily and unequal probability of recruitment, RDS provides statistically valid and robust estimators of population traits of interest, such as the percentage of individuals who tested positive for COVID-19, or the proportion of individuals with diabetes in the population. RDS has been successfully applied in a variety of public health settings, including persons who inject drugs (PWIDs), transgendered people, and home-care workers. This interactive workshop will present an overview of the appropriate use of rds and highlight some of our recent methodological efforts to determine which analysis strategy is optimal depending on the research question and population of interest. Key questions that the workshop will address: At the end of the workshop, participants will be able to: (i) identify research questions and populations for which RDS methods are best suited. -Recognize the methodological strengths, limitations and unique challenges of RDS. -Apply the RDS estimator that is most appropriate for their research context. -Develop a basic understanding of how to analyze RDS data using appropriately adjusted descriptive and inferential methods.

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The impact of health systems and health services on inequalities in population health

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Outline: Health inequalities are unjust and avoidable and, as a focus of health policy in many governments, are widely studied in public health research. But studies of health inequalities too often ignore the role that health systems and health services play in population health and, as a consequence, their potential to create or reduce inequalities in health. As experts in public health, health services research and health systems research our belief is that the reason for this is that these areas have become siloed as academic disciplines; researchers tend to specialise in their own disciplines with interaction between the three hampered by specialist journals and conferences serving each separately. Health services research, in a well-known definition, is ‘the multidisciplinary field of scientific investigation that studies how social factors, financing systems, organizational structures and processes, health technologies, and personal behaviors affect access to health care, the quality and cost of health care, and ultimately our health and well-being’ (Lohr and Steinwachs 2002). Health systems research covers two broad areas: the first addresses questions about how health systems are organised and how they develop, while the second focuses on the effects of health systems, such as improvement of health of the population. Both health services research and health systems research can be seen to include the impact on population health. However, the impacts on population level health and inequalities are not often studied.

Studies of inequalities in health often incorporate the social determinants of health: the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, age and die. The same societal structures that form the social determinants of health determine the health system structure and impact on access to and the provision of health services and the benefits of health service use to patients with different socioeconomic background. This means that attempts to reduce health inequalities by addressing the social determinants of health must also consider the potential pathways through the health system and the provision of health services.

Aims: The aim of the workshop is to understand the contribution that health services research and health systems research may have to offer public health research in general and the study of inequalities in health in particular. We will achieve this aim with a structured discussion based on the key questions listed below. Each of the questions will be introduced by short presentations covering (i) health services research and its relationship to public health; (ii) health systems research and its relationship to public health; and (iii) the development of an agenda for the better integration of the three disciplines.

Key Questions: As a discipline, how can public health be strengthened by including health services research? What contribution can health systems research make to public health? What are the barriers and facilitators to bringing these disciplines into the public health arena?

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Methodological innovations in climate change research applied to communicable and non-communicable human diseases

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Background: Several human diseases are often observed in some seasons and specific geographic locations, and it has been suggested that climate change may represent a major contributing factor. Climate change may increase the risk of communicable diseases and exacerbate the burden of chronic illnesses. Climate alterations may interplay with geographic areas and demographic factors, as well as behavioral and social habits. Changes in temperature, rain precipitation, relative humidity, and air pollution may influence viral activity and transmission of respiratory infections especially in infants and elderly.

Objectives and Key Questions: Our objective is to develop participants knowledge and facilitate discussion in: (i) emerging data and statistical methodologies to

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Using a systems thinking approach to support healthy and sustainable food systems

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Outline of Workshop: Public health interventions and policies are often implemented outside the health care system. These interventions and policies require the involvement of a diverse range of stakeholders, many without a health background. Additionally, while some interventions and policies may be implemented in a single setting (for example, a school), they often need to be implemented in multiple, interacting settings in order to achieve the desired results. Systems thinking offers opportunities to deepen our understanding of complex environments, stakeholder perspectives, causal structures driving organisational behaviour, and potential unintended consequences of policy decisions and interventions.

This workshop will introduce participants to the potential of systems thinking approaches applied to healthy, equitable and sustainable food systems. It will present methodology and a range of simple tools that can be used to address complex problems and help map the dynamics of a system (e.g. feedback loops, systems pyramids). Feedback loops are an important tool within systems thinking to help people better understand how a system may respond to interventions and policies. Participants will also be introduced to a specific framework used in food retail environments - Systems Thinking Approach to Retail Transformation map (START map), how it might be used to advance research and practice, and examples of how systems thinking concepts can guide stakeholder engagement, identification of leverage points, and implementation planning. This workshop will be building on workshops delivered across Australia and the Netherlands to public health practitioners, policy makers, and researchers.

Aim: To increase the capacity of participants to apply a systems lens to complex public health problems through practical application of systems thinking tools to engage stakeholders, identify leverage points, and plan implementation approaches, by drawing on a case study of healthy food retail change.

Component: Introduction to systems thinking (10 min)

What do we mean by ‘systems thinking’?Introduction to feedback loopsBenefits of using systems thinking when planning and implementing interventions to tackle complex problemsOverview of some of the main ‘tools’ usedSystems thinking concepts in healthy food systems (20 min)

Deep dive into systems transformation (15 min)Practical application of systems pyramid using case studies – participants apply their learnings through provided worksheets (10 min)Case study of healthy food retail tool (10 min)

Overview of the START map and its potential use by researchers and practitionersDiscussion (10 min)Close (5 min)

Key Questions Workshop Will Address

What are practical systems thinking tools that can be applied to better understand complex problems and identify dynamic solutions within healthy and sustainable food systems? What are the benefits of using systems thinking when planning and implementing healthy food retail interventions or policies?

Research methods for global public health oriented health services research - what can we learn from each other?

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This workshop is designed as a global and interdisciplinary international dialogue on current and innovative methodological approaches relevant to the field of public health on the basis of focused presentations by the thematic sections of the European Public Health Association (EUPHA-Sections) health service research (EUPHA-HSR), epidemiology (EUPHA-EPI) health technology assessment (EUPHA-HTA), health impact assessment (EUPHA-HIA), economic evaluations (EUPHA-ECO) and public policy and practice (EUPHA-PHPP). The presidents and vice-presidents of the EUPHA Sections will present in the form of a panel an overview of the diversity of each methodology. Each theme will be commented by a college from other regions in particular form non-European regions of the Global South i.e., Latin-America, Japan and Central Asia who will share their views and perspectives on innovations based on case examples from their counties.

The line-up of the workshop covers the following topics: 1. Introduction and framing from the perspective of health systems research applied to primary care, Lorena Dini, (EUPHA-HSR), invited panelist Daniel Maceira (Argentina) and Jacqueline Alcalde (Mexico) 2. Methodologies and techniques applied in Public Health Epidemiology and how they contribute to decision-making and evidence-informed policymaking by Stefania Boccia and Angelo Pezzulo, (EUPHA-EPI), invited panelist Saverio Stranges (Canada) 3. Overview of methods used for the quantification of health impacts, both following a risk assessment approach or an epidemiological approach. (Piedad Martin-Olmedo and Odile Mekel (EUPHA-HIA) invited panelist Jaqueline Alcalde (Mexico) 4. Methodologies and techniques applied in Health Technology Assessment and how their contribute to decision-making and evidence-informed policymaking (Chiara De Waure and Elena Petelos, EUPHA-HTA), invited panelist Lyazzat Koscherbayeva (Kasakstan) 5. Health Systems Performance Assessment (HSMA) and Economic evaluations (Lyazzat Koscherbayeva, invited panelist Daniel Maceira (Argentina) and Shehzad Ali (Canada) 6. Evidence-based approach for feasible public health policy for community: case study in Okinawa by Jacqueline Alcalde (Mexico), invited panelist Sumiko Ogawa (Japan) Each topic will be covered in 10 minutes starting with a 5 min focused key input from the European Region followed by comments from the invited panelists from another region and option for a dialogue with the audience. Target audience: young and old professionals interested in updating their methods skills discussing and sharing their own experiences on innovation in methods for a stronger public health research. Message 1 A Global Dialogue on research methods in public health is crucial to share knowledge as methods evolve sharing knowledge amongst different regions and across fields is key to contribute to a stronger health systems, better health policy decisions and a better health for all including expanding perspective on fairness and equity.
2 That one size does not fit all is true as well for methods in public health and are no better or worse research methods. Research methods are just a tool, that when applied properly support evidence and action for a stronger public health at global scale.

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Bagasse dust exposure and chronic respiratory health symptoms among workers in the sugar factories in Ethiopia: a longitudinal study design
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Background: Ethiopias sugar plants are growing to help the countrys economy prosper. However, there is inconclusive evidence on the level of bagasse dust exposure and its respiratory health impacts among workers in sugar plants. This study assessed the degree of bagasse dust exposure and its effect on the respiratory health of workers.

Methods: A longitudinal study was conducted among randomly selected samples of 1,043 participants in the sugar factories in Ethiopia. We measured the dust intensity using a calibrated hand-held real-time dust monitor once a month for five months, totaling 50 dust samples. Chronic respiratory symptoms were assessed using the American Thoracic Society respiratory symptoms questionnaire. Statistical analyses were done by SPSS version 26 software.

Results: In the boiler and power turbine sections, the geometric means of the dust concentrations were 9.55 and 7.89 mg/m³, respectively. This represented an exposure level to bagasse dust of 85.52% (95% CI: 83.2% - 87.6%). The extent of chronic respiratory symptoms was 60.6%, with wheezing (96.8%), cough (89.7%), and breathlessness (80.9%). Lack of dust control technology (β = 0.64, 95% CI: 0.53 - 0.73), and not practicing of wet spray (β = 0.27, 95% CI: 0.21 - 0.41) were factors associated with dust exposure. Chronic respiratory symptoms were associated with not wearing respiratory protection devices (β = 0.12, 95% CI: 0.30 - 0.56) and being exposed to bagasse (β = 0.56, 95% CI: 0.14 - 0.98).

Conclusions: Occupational dust exposure and respiratory health abnormalities were worrying concerns for sugar factory workers. The absence of dust control technologies and the practice of wet spray increased the level of exposure. Also, being exposed to bagasse dust and not wearing the correct respiratory protection gear increased the odds of having respiratory abnormalities. Thus, use of mechanical solutions to stop dust emissions at their sources and the wearing of respiratory protection gear is highly advised.

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Knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding ergonomic hazards among healthcare workers in a Saudi Government hospital
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Background: Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) affecting healthcare workers (HCWs) must be considered and addressed as a serious issue. Thus, it is important to incorporate ergonomics into clinical practice to prevent MSDs. The Objectives of this study were to investigate HCWs’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding ergonomics in a large governmental healthcare facility. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in which the participants were interviewed to complete a validated four-section questionnaire (demographic data, knowledge, attitudes, and practice information related to ergonomics). The questionnaire was newly self-developed based on a literature review and was pilot tested after development.

Results: This study included 273 HCWs. Their average knowledge score regarding ergonomics was 2.6, or “fair to good.” Overall, the participants reported good attitude scores, with a total average score of 1 and 2, or “agree to strongly agree.” The findings also 20 indicated that appropriate ergonomics practices were often not implemented, as the average practice score was 1 to 2, or “always to sometimes engaging in bad practice.” The risk factors of being Saudi, being a woman, and having low academic achievement were associated with poor knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to ergonomics among HCWs. Conclusions: This study showed that the majority of the participants had fair knowledge and good attitudes toward ergonomics at work while practicing. However, the practice of ergonomics at work was not implemented. It is important to apply ergonomics at work to prevent MSDs; therefore, ergonomic principles should be included in the undergraduate health curriculum for all HCWs, with emphasis on practicing ergonomics in their routine clinical work.

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Have work-related accidents and ill-health in Brazil declined since the introduction of the accident prevention factor? Helena Shimizu1, Josilberto Bezerra1, Luciano Arantes1, Edgar Merchán-Hamann2, Walter Ramalho3
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Background: Since 2004, Brazil has had a national policy for occupational health and safety. This study was designed to investigate the incidence of work-related accidents and ill-health in Brazil according to their causes, their severity, and the economic activity in which they occur, and to compare the data before and after the Introduction of the Accident Prevention Factor.

Methods: An ecological study was conducted by analyzing the time series of work-related accidents/ill-health between 2008 and 2014 from the Brazilian social security system (Previdência Social) statistical yearbooks. Incidences were calculated per cause, economic activity, and severity of the accident/ill-health. Data from before and after the Introduction of the Accident Prevention Factor were compared using the Mann-Whitney test per cause and per economic activity. Statistical analyses were made using the SPSS software, with significance set at 5%.

Results: A reduction in the incidence of work-related accidents/ill-health was found across all the groups of causes analyzed, except for the groups "external causes of morbidity and mortality" and "factors influencing health status or contact with health services." Greater reductions were found for diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue and diseases of the nervous system. Reductions in work-related accidents/ill-health were found in the different economic activities and in the different severity groups. The highest reduction after the Introduction of the Accident Prevention Factor was in manufacturing and production (p < 0.05).

Conclusions: Overall, the incidence of accidents/ill-health was found to be on decline, except those with external causes of morbidity and mortality and those involving factors influencing health status or contact with health services. The biggest reduction was found in manufacturing and production. However, generally speaking progress still needs to be made in accident prevention and occupational health across a whole range of work environments.

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Knowledge and adherence to the Mediterranean Diet in subjects who practice regular physical activity
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Background and Objective: The Mediterranean Diet (MD) is a universal model of nutrition based on the balanced intake of micro and macronutrients which, in synergy with regular physical activity, can prevent metabolic, cardiovascular and oncological diseases and promoting longevity. Although numerous promotion campaigns, MD isn't adequately valued. The Objective of this study was to analyze the adherence to MD of amateur athletes [1] in the Metropolitan Area of Palermo. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted between October 2020 and 2021 in the metropolitan Area of Palermo. An anonymous questionnaire previously validated and approved by the Ethical Committee of the University Hospital of Palermo, was administered through both paper and mobile devices, in 10 Palermo Sports Centers (Gyms, Swimming Pools, Tennis or Padel Clubs, etc.). The questionnaire was divided in 5 sections and 74 items (general information, physical activity, eating habits, adherence to MD, knowledge of correct eating habits).

Results: 337 subjects replied to the questionnaire, 57.3% were under or equal to 40 years of age, 73% had normal weight, 57.9% reported knowing MD and 82.8% were busy working. Only 42.1% of the sample adhere to the main principles of MD. Multivariable analysis showed that adhere more to MD non-employed athletes [Adj-OR 2.15(1.05 - 4.41)] and those who better known MD [Adj-OR 11.9(6.55 - 22.3)].
Conclusions: Based on the analysis conducted, the knowledge of MD represents a key factor to follow it better. The data reported on better adherence on non-employed athletes could be related to having for preparing healthier meals. In future Public Health Authorities should favour the accessibility to principles of MD based meals on workplaces and the formation, already since the school age, about MD to improve the health condition. Healthy diet combined with regular physical activity is necessary to a better quality of life. Links: 

Mutual health insurance has been the driving force behind health coverage since 1945. It is a social insurance system that provides health care benefits to enrollees, typically in the form of health insurance policies. The objective of this study is to assess knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention of occupational health risks among solid waste collectors in Vélingara. Methodology: The mixed method was used to evaluate the viability of mutual health insurances in the Department of Vélingara in 2019 in Senegal. The study of the viability of community-based mutual health insurances was experiencing difficulties and required urgent corrective measures and support from the state and local authorities. Keywords: mutual health insurance, evaluation, viability, perceptions, Senegal.

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The role of local health and community actors in delivering social protection during the COVID-19 pandemic in Gujarat, India
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The objective of this study is to find out how different local-level health and community actors are engaged in the last-mile delivery of social protection in Gujarat, India. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India introduced several new social protection instruments such as the Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana and the Atma Nirbar Bharat Package for health and food security. However, due to the national lockdown, strict social distancing regulations and curfew, the last-mile delivery of these new instruments was a challenge. Additionally, the last-mile delivery of existing social protection programmes or schemes was also complicated. In this situation, several local-level health and community actors such as Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, ration shop workers, heads of dairy cooperatives, and heads of women’s collectives had to collaborate for designing strategies to address the problem for both government and non-government organizations.

Objective: The objective of this study is to assess knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention of occupational health risks among solid waste collectors in Vélingara sub-city. A.A. Methods: A cross-sectional quantitative study was employed to assess knowledge, attitude, and practice and associated factors among solid waste collectors in Vélingara sub-city Addis Ababa from March to April 2013. All 427 solid waste collectors found in Vélingara sub-city are included in the study. Structured pretested questionnaire and observational checklist has been used for data collection. The data was entered, cleaned, edited and analyzed by using epi info 3.5.1 and spss 16 version statistics software.

Results: The response rate of this study was 94.4% and female respondents accounted 69.7%. The median age of the study subjects was 35 years (ranging from 17 to 65 years). 64% of study participants had good knowledge on preventing occupational health risks. 76.4% of solid waste collectors had good attitude and only 8.9% had good practice on preventing occupational health risks. Job dissatisfaction is statistically significant factor for failing to have good practice among Vélingara sub-city solid waste collectors.

Conclusions: The magnitude of having good practice on preventing occupational health risks among solid waste collectors in Vélingara sub-city is very low. So, implementation of basic occupational health services with provision of personal protective equipments and supervising solid waste collectors on appropriate utilization is advisable.

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Equity in mobility: an intersectional policy analysis from India
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Methods: Guided by intersectional lens and domains of PROGRESS-Plus, policy documents were found to stigmatise groups based on disability and gender. This policy document aimed to achieve 75% coverage of the population by 2019. This study aims to describe the characteristics and also analyze the viability of mutual health insurances in Vélingara. Methodology: The mixed method was used to evaluate both the viability of mutual health insurances and the perception of the communities. Viability was evaluated in its four technical, functional, financial and institutional aspects. For the population’s perception, interviews were conducted with beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, community leaders and UHC officials.

Results: At the institutional level, all of the mutual health insurances were viable and had internal regulations, a statute, a license and a bank account. On the technical level, they were exposed to the risk of adverse selection. On the other hand, from a functional point of view, none of mutual health insurances was viable, with a very low rate of retention. Finally, from a financial point of view, none of the mutual health insurances had the capacity to honor their medium- and long-term debts without resorting to external resources. In addition, the results of the survey showed a lack of information and a high cost of membership. Conclusions: All the mutual health insurances were experiencing difficulties and required urgent corrective measures and support from the state and local authorities. Keywords: mutual health insurance, evaluation, viability, perceptions, Senegal.

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Access to healthcare among the elderly suffering from COVID-19 and catastrophic health expenditure in West Bengal, India

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Background: Sustainable Development Goal Target 11.2 states that by 2030 countries should provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all. Transportation inequities have serious implications for public health, and thus transport policy becomes an important social determinant of health. The social circumstances affecting under-served populations are influenced by societal constructs and complex hierarchies, including policy and implementation of transportation systems.

Objective: To explore how social equity considerations can be more effectively incorporated and operationalised in transportation planning.

Methods: Guided by intersectional lens and domains of PROGRESS-Plus, policy documents were found to stigmatise groups based on disability and gender. The policymaking process was found to be exclusionary and ‘expert-driven. Voices of vulnerable groups and civil society were left out of the policymaking process. Policies did not detail what evidence was relied upon. The challenges faced by “vulnerable groups” ranged from accessibility, affordability, availability and quality/safety. Softer infrastructure—such as attitudes of service providers were identified as a major limitation to an equitable access of transportation.

Conclusion: Adopting an intersectional lens for understanding transport experiences and analysing policies allows for a deeper understanding of the impact of multi-level interacting social locations and structures of domination that shape human experience.
Background and Objective: Access to healthcare among the elderly is an important issue, particularly in low- and middle-income countries like India because of the devastating effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. To curb inequity, home-based care of the elderly through family caregivers is noted to be a cost-effective strategy with need-based institutionalization in the resource constraint settings. Against this backdrop, this study explored the socio-economic inequities in COVID-19-related healthcare access among the elderly and determined the factors associated with catastrophic health expenditure (CHE). Methods: This community-based study recruited aged and gender-matched cohorts of elderly (≥ 60 years) first-time COVID-19-positive patients in home-based care (n=1392) or institutional care (n=1412) during the first and second waves of the pandemic in Kolkata, India. During follow-up, information was obtained regarding monthly per capita income (PCI) and monthly out-of-pocket expenditure on health (OOPHE) in view of COVID-19 illness. CHE was considered for OOPHE ≥ 40% of non-food monthly spending. The contribution of different factors in CHE was assessed through generalized linear models.

Results: The majority of the participants were in the median income quintile with an average monthly per capita income (PCI) of Rs. 5040.09 (±182.36) and an average monthly OOPHE of Rs. 4994.39 (±1602.07). Among initially home-isolated and immediately institutionalized patients, respectively, 38.45% and 15.80% had health insurance (HI), while 84.91% and 94.40% of respective families sustained CHE. HI did not have an effect on CHE. Lower PCI was associated with CHE. The path coefficient=0.23, 95% CI: 0.11-0.35, P<0.001) in the association between precarious employment and physical health (P<0.001). There was a significant direct association between precarious employment and physical health. Encouraging precarious employees to prioritize sleep and psychological distress. This study explored the hypothesis that the relationship between precarious employment and physical health is mediated by poor sleep quality and psychological distress. This study found that the relationship between precarious employment and physical health is mediated by poor sleep quality and psychological distress. This study was conducted using exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis in a low or moderate level of precariousness. There was a significant direct association between precarious employment and physical health (P<0.001).

Discussion: Our results show that the use of smart working is well accepted by employees, in terms of energy levels and ability to concentrate mainly between those who were in home-based care. We observed a significant change due to smart working (Indirect path coefficient=0.14, 95% CI: 0.06-0.22, P=0.001) and psychological distress (Indirect path coefficient=0.23, 95% CI: 0.11-0.35, P=0.001) in the association between precarious employment and physical health. Conclusion: Sleep quality and psychological stress play a mediating role in the association between precarious employment and physical health. Encouraging precarious employees to prioritize sleep and psychological distress may mitigate the adverse effects of precarious work on their physical health. Effective measures should be developed to reduce the role of precariousness in psychological distress.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective study was carried out from 2018 to 2021 by analyzing data from the “codice rosa” medical records stored in a dedicated archive at the Organizzazione dei Servizi Ospedalieri (O.S.O) and by cross-checking using the application in use in the ED. Accesses to ED by “codice rosa” were collected: age, range, gender, citizenship, type of violence and period (pre-pandemic=2018-19 and pandemic=2020-21). The processing was carried out using Excel®.

Results: A total of 620 accesses were reported during the study period. 289 in the pre-pandemic and 311 in the pandemic period. Females were the most affected in both periods (n=208,72% 2018-19; n=265,80% 2020-21). During the pandemic period the percentage of minors decreased slightly (from 9.5% to 7.5%); while the percentage of males increased (from 15.5% to 20%) as for the foreigners (from 28.5% to 33.5%). The type of violence most frequently recorded in both periods was ill-treatment.

Conclusions: The analysis highlights how accesses with “codice rosa” have been steadily increasing over the years with a slight increase during the pandemic. Victims of abuse are generally adults, females and Italians. The analysis carried out can provide useful tools for identifying the most fragile categories and the trend of the phenomenon, in order to plan specific interventions for the prevention of violence.

Evaluation of the number of accesses with “codice rosa” to the emergency department of Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Pisana (A.O.U.P): a care path for victims of violence/abuse

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Introduction: Since 2014 the “codice rosa” care path, formalized throughout the regional network in 2016, has been active in the University Hospital of Pisa (A.O.U.P.). Emergency Department (ED) personnel are trained on how to recognize the signs of violence suffered, whether declared or not, to place the victim within a multidisciplinary and territorial assistance network. The aim of our study is to analyze the number of accesses with “codice rosa” in ED before and during the pandemic, to identify the characteristics and the trend of accesses.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective study was carried out from April 2022 to December 2022 by analyzing data from the “codice rosa” medical records stored in a dedicated archive at the Organizzazione dei Servizi Ospedalieri (O.S.O) and by cross-checking using the application in use in the ED. Accesses to ED by “codice rosa” were collected: age, range, gender, citizenship, type of violence and period (pre-pandemic=2018-19 and pandemic=2020-21). The processing was carried out using Excel®.

Results: A total of 620 accesses were reported during the study period. 289 in the pre-pandemic and 311 in the pandemic period. Females were the most affected in both periods (n=208,72% 2018-19; n=265,80% 2020-21). During the pandemic period the percentage of minors decreased slightly (from 9.5% to 7.5%); while the percentage of males increased (from 15.5% to 20%) as for the foreigners (from 28.5% to 33.5%). The type of violence most frequently recorded in both periods was ill-treatment.

Conclusions: The analysis highlights how accesses with “codice rosa” have been steadily increasing over the years with a slight increase during the pandemic. Victims of abuse are generally adults, females and Italians. The analysis carried out can provide useful tools for identifying the most fragile categories and the trend of the phenomenon, in order to plan specific interventions for the prevention of violence.

Materials and Methods: A questionnaire consisting of 29 multiple-choice questions was sent by mail to all workers of the University of L’aquila in two different periods: April 2022 and December 2022. Participation was free and voluntary. Data obtained were processed through software R 4.2.1.

Results: A total of 118 and 157 office workers participated respectively on April and December 2022 to the study. The most represented age group was 50-59 years. The GHQ-12 items score showed a reduction - even though non statistically significant - between the two periods. The analysis of the individual items showed a significant - between the two periods. The analysis of the individual items showed a significant difference between items 6 and 9 of GHQ (9 not being able to overcome difficulties and 6 to feel unhappy or depressed), marginally significant in items 5 and 10 (5: constantly under pressure and 10: as if he had lost faith in himself). There was no significant difference in terms of sleep quality and duration. Statistically significant difference was instead in energy levels and ability to concentrate. The analysis highlights how accesses with “codice rosa” have been steadily increasing over the years with a slight increase during the pandemic. Victims of abuse are generally adults, females and Italians. The analysis carried out can provide useful tools for identifying the most fragile categories and the trend of the phenomenon, in order to plan specific interventions for the prevention of violence.

Discussion: Our results show that the use of smart working is well accepted by employees, in terms of energy levels and ability to concentrate mainly between those with...
Assessing perceptions on the burden and health systems preparedness for snakebite in Odisha, India: a qualitative study

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Background and Objective: Snakebite kills 64,100 people in India annually. Odisha, a state in eastern India, is one of the high burden states for snakebite. In 2015, the Government of Odisha declared snakebite a ‘state-specific disaster’. We aimed to explore stakeholder perceptions on the burden and systems preparedness for addressing the issue and suggest areas for future research and funding to reduce snakebite burden in Odisha.

Methods: We conducted 21 in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, including clinicians, academicians, community health workers, wildlife workers and snake rescuers. We anonymised interview data, developed coding framework and conducted thematic analysis using NVivo 12 software.

Results: The following four themes emerged based on interim results of 17 interviews – 1) There is discordance on the status of availability of snake anti-venom between clinicians, healthcare workers and the wildlife workers and snake rescuers. 2) There is a strong felt need, across all stakeholders, for community-based interventions for promoting use of formal healthcare system, increasing awareness about decreasing snake-human conflict and awareness on government scheme for snakebite death compensation. 3) Clinicians and health workers identified the need for training and support to address hesitancy to treat snakebite patients at the primary health centers. 4) Lack of funding, partnerships, and coordination between government, community-based organisations, and advocacy groups was identified as a key challenge in Odisha.

Conclusion: There are multiple challenges at different levels for addressing snakebite burden in Odisha. There is a need for conducting more policy and systems research in the domain along with active involvement of policy makers and government stakeholders to develop and implement a dedicated state-specific strategy for snakebite. Such a strategy should focus on awareness and education of communities, training of healthcare workers, and strengthening of formal primary healthcare system of the state, which is first point of seeking care for snakebite.

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Return to work after total hip arthroplasty

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Background and objective: Worldwide, enhance numbers of patients receive total hip arthroplasty (THA), primarily due to arthrosis. In addition, the number of patients of working age is rising, partially due to decreasing age at surgery. As a result, a wider and diverse range of outcome goals including daily participation an return to work (RTW) are gaining interest. As for the Netherlands, implementing the gatekeeper improvement act requires a minimum of two years of sick-leave payment by the employer, which makes early RTW of primary importance for society. Thus far, studies on RTW have only focused on the first year after surgery. In this study, the aim is to gain insight into factors influencing RTW two years after receiving THA.

Methods: In this single-center retrospective cohort study, performed at Zuyderland Medical center, Sittard-Geleen, all primary THA patients aged under 65 (n=398), operated between January 2016 and February 2018, received a questionnaire including qualitative and quantitative questions addressing RTW and factors influencing this process. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze.

Results: In total, 182 patients responded (response rate 45.7%), of which 145 patients (mean age 58.6 ± 5.6 years; female: n=74) completed the questionnaire. Prior to surgery, 112 patients were employed, 9 patients were self-employed. Within 12 weeks after surgery, 52% returned to work, 14% within 104 weeks. (pre)Retirement took place in 32 patients. In 19 cases, adjustments were made to working- hours or activities. For patients, who had an occupational physician involved, RTW was 85%. Contributing factors to early RTW were personal and social support, whereas physically demanding work conditions delayed or inhibited RTW

Conclusion: Overall, the majority of patients returned to work within 12 weeks after surgery. After two years, all of them were still at work. They were satisfied with the guidance of their specialist and occupational physician.

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Implementation integrated total worker health approaches for promoting worker safety and health, and well-being in southern Thailand

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In the South, there were top 5 provinces with high accidents and injuries, including Satun, Trang, Songkhla, Phatthalung and Surat Thani provinces, respectively, with the highest rate of injury at 17.37 per thousand. Preventive actions, promoting safety, occupational health and working environment are therefore important in order to foster worker health and safety working environment. The main concept of Integrated Total Worker Health (iTWH) is aspects linked as an integrated operation, promotion and prevention work-related safety and health hazards, reducing injuries and illnesses for better workers well-being. iTWHS focus is on the safety and good health of workers. However, little research has examined the impact of iTWH interventions in Southern enterprises. The aim of this study was to explore and characterize health and safety practices, working conditions, occupational health and safety policies, and programs in Southern enterprises from an iTWH perspectives(n=6). Engaging science studies and approaches, site visits, walk-through surveys, questionnaires interviews (n=660), group discussion were conducted with enterprises, between 150 and 1,250 employees in 2022. Qualitative data from 54 interviews and tracking documents were coded and thematically analyzed. By assessing the context of the enterprise settings in which the intervention was situated, we explored factors preventing and facilitating the working conditions and improvement, including organizational factors and atmosphere, engaging employees, low-cost strategies, evaluation, and integration.

The enterprises have fewer resources and financial supports for occupational health and safety, are more likely iTWH precarious, and have higher rates of occupational injury and illness compared with larger enterprises. Interventions that address the promotion of health and well-being in addition to conventional occupational intervention and health hazards are crucial supports for improving iTWH. These themes overlapped with both the different governmental agencies and fundamentals. As iTWH expands to organizations of all sizes, it is necessary to address the needs of the enterprises.
Findings: Before COVID-19 (March 22, 2019–March 21, 2020), the fatal drowning rate among children aged 1-4 years in Bangladesh was 7.1/100,000 people per year during COVID-19 (March 22, 2020–March 21, 2021). The fatal drowning rates among creche children increased over 1.5 times, and the majority of drownings happened near dwellers homes. As per government instruction, all creche-enrolled children could not participate in the créches activities, and the parents or primary caregivers also could not supervise them. Boys had higher rates, and the majority of drownings happened near dwellers homes. Ponds and ditches were the most common drowning locations (73.7%), and nearly all drownings (86%) happened throughout the day between 9:00 a.m. and 18:00 p.m.

Conclusions: Differences in the intervening periods prior to the pandemic, the fatal drowning rate during the pandemic was consistently higher. Higher rates of child drowning may have resulted from a lack of child supervision services. The methodology used in this study may allow researchers to differentiate between COVID-19s pre- and post-impact on child drowning in Bangladesh and other similar settings.

Recommendations: future approaches to prevent child drowning should concentrate on providing intervention, especially through ECCD-integrated supervision services, to increase child safety and reduce the fatality rate from drowning among young children.

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Authors of sexual violence: a scope review
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Considering sexual violence as a complex, multifaceted, endemic and underreported public health problem, as well as its consequences for victims and society, in this review we look at the perpetrator of sexual violence in order to identify his characteristics based on national and international literature. The NCBI/PubMed, APA PsycInfo, CINAHL, Web of Science, Scopus and LilACS databases were used, including studies about perpetrators of sexual violence published in Portuguese, English and Spanish, without year of publication or methodological type restriction. Forty-six studies were included. The results show the profile of the men and women author in relation to life cycle, marital status, education, skin color/ethnicity, work, if they had suffered violence in childhood, if they had used alcohol and drugs, as well as behaviors related to violence. It is concluded that men are the main perpetrators of sexual violence against women in all life cycles, but children who suffer violence from family members of both sexes demand special attention.

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Occupational exposure to chemical pollutants among warehouse workers at logistics companies
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Introduction: during intercontinental shipping, freight containers and closed transport devices are applied. These ambiances can be polluted with harmful chemicals that may accumulate in poorly ventilated environments. The major pollutants are fumigants as well as volatile organic compounds. While handling cargos, workers can be exposed to these chemicals, frequently without adequate occupational health and safety precautions. Aim of the study: to investigate the health impacts of chemical exposures among potentially exposed warehouse workers and office workers as controls at Hungarian logistics companies.

Methods: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was conducted among potentially exposed warehouse workers and office workers as controls at Hungarian logistics companies (1) to investigate the health effects of chemical pollutants occurring in closed environments of warehousing and (2) to collect information about the knowledge of workplace chemical exposures as well as the occupational health and safety precautions applied.

Results: Pre-existing medical conditions did not show significant differences between the working groups. Number of hours or NAS in the arms and legs (AOR = 3.99; 95% CI = 1.72–9.26) and dry cough (AOR = 2.22; 95% CI = 1.09–4.93) were significantly associated with working in closed environments of transportation and storage, while forgetfulness (AOR = 0.40; 95% CI = 0.18–0.87) and sleep disturbances (AOR = 0.36; 95% CI = 0.17–0.78) were significantly associated with employment in office. Warehouse workers who completed specific workplace health and safety training had more detailed knowledge related to this workplace chemical issue, and they were significantly more likely to use certain preventive measures against the pollutants.

Conclusions: Warehouse workers at logistics companies may be exposed to numbers or NAS in the arms and legs and dry cough, and significantly more likely to report forgetfulness and sleep disturbances with employment in office.
different chemical pollutants and the related health risks may remain unknown. Applied occupational health and safety measures at logistics companies are not adequate enough to manage this workplace chemical issue, which warrants effective preventive strategies to protect workers' health.

Prolonged drought conditions and the related health risks may remain unknown. Applied occupational health and safety measures at logistics companies are not adequate enough to manage this workplace chemical issue, which warrants effective preventive strategies to protect workers' health.

Community member perspectives on gun violence intervention in the Southeast United States
Sarah Maness, Sarah Maness

Introduction: South Carolina ranks 8th in the United States for its firearm death rates. Black non-Hispanic residents have the highest firearm death rates and when combined with sex, Black non-Hispanic men have a firearm death rate that is nearly nine times the rate of White non-Hispanic women. The rate of murders in South Carolina increased by 22.1% in 2020, the highest rate since 1993, identifying an urgent need for intervention. The purpose of this research was to learn more from community members regarding the necessary steps to achieve a reduction in local gun violence.

Methods: We conducted an online survey of community members, law enforcement and local government in the tri-county Charleston area regarding steps to reduce local gun violence (n=90). Participants were recruited to the study based on addressing signs at local gun violence events, email and targeted social media ads. The survey was conducted through Qualtrics and took approximately 30 minutes to complete.

Results: A majority of participants identified as white (n=79) and having at least a bachelor's degree (n=48). The political affiliation of participants included a wide mix of those identifying as liberal and conservative. Over half of participants identified as concerned community members, with 29% being medical professionals (n=26). Participants ranked the most important initiative to focus on as offering youth at risk for gun violence social resources and mentor services.

Discussion: The greatest consensus on gun violence areas to focus on included mentorship, resources, and programming for at-risk youth. This strategy aligns with reducing community gun violence in that those most affected are young adults. Despite collaborating with a grassroots community organization for recruitment, the demographics of participants indicate that this sample was overrepresented by white community members with college degrees. Future research should examine the specific needs of communities most affected by gun violence.

Mortality due to motorcycle accidents in Mexico
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Background/Objectives: In Mexico, mortality from motor vehicle traffic accidents (MVTA) is one of the main causes of death in the country; coincidentally, the number of registered motorcycles has increased in recent years. While the increased risk of injuries faced by users of this type of vehicle has been documented, this study aims to analyze the evolution of mortality from motorcycle accidents (MA) by sex and age in Mexico in the last two decades and its association with the number of registered vehicles of this type.

Methods: This study is based on official sources of information. MVTA and MA were classified according to the Tenth International Classification of Diseases. Age-standardized rates were calculated for each sex between 1998 and 2020. Through a regression analysis, both the rate behavior trend and the association between the rate and the number of motorcycles in Mexico were calculated. Likewise, the proportional weight of deaths from MA in the total number of deaths from MVTA was calculated.

Results: The study reveals that the mortality rate from MA increased in Mexico by more than 800% in both sexes in the period analyzed. The highest rates are observed between the ages of 15 and 29 in men and between the ages of 15 and 19 in women. A strong correlation is observed between the registered number of motorcycles and mortality from MA. On the other hand, deaths from MA represented only 1% of deaths from MVTA in Mexico at the beginning of the period, but around 20% in 2020.

Conclusions: Thus, it is necessary to implement specific actions to reduce this cause of death, especially in younger ages, given the growing number of motorcycles that circulate in the streets of Mexico and the few existing regulations.

Jet fuel and hearing loss: a systematic review of impacts to the auditory system
Quadbike Injury Risk Clusters - A Cluster Analysis of Emergency Records in Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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Background and Objective: Desert recreational sports in the Middle East, especially Dubai is an integral part of tourism, and local winter recreation. Quadbike riders in Dubai are at risk of night collisions and rollovers would benefit from increased guardianship. Younger nationals of younger age groups were more likely to ride at night and get a severe injury due to collision and rollover. Emirati riders of younger age groups were more likely to ride at night and get a severe injury due to collision and rollover. Non-nationals appear much older, more likely to stick to daytime driving and more likely to get mild skin abrasions due to rollovers.

Results: Our study showed four risk clusters among quadbike riders in Dubai. They are grouped as Night collisions, Night rollover, Daytime mild rollover and Daytime severe rollover. Emirati riders of younger age groups were more likely to ride at night and get a severe injury due to collision and rollover. Non-nationals appear much older, more likely to stick to daytime driving and more likely to get mild skin abrasions due to rollovers.

Conclusion: Distinct injury mechanism in different demographic groups of quadbike riders help identify targeted interventions among rider groups. Younger nationals at risk of night collisions and rollovers would benefit from increased guardianship, vehicle modification and crowd control. Resources can be conserved among the mildly injured tourists and non-nationals through first aid posts at tourist companies.

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Assessment of sterilization services in Mongolia from public health perspective

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Background: Sterilization services are the basis of all safe and affordable surgery— as well as infection prevention and control activities to prevent surgical site infections (SSIs), sepsis and other health care associated infections (HAIs). Sterilization quality improvement rarely included in public health programs. Therefore, we aimed to assess the current state of sterilization services as a first step of foundational importance to safe surgical care and infection prevention and control at primary and secondary level in Mongolia. Methods: One national and 4 sub-national facilities were identified for the first sterilization assessment and planning in Mongolia using checklists of the WHO/WPRO guideline: Making Hospitals Safe: Sterilization Services. Data were collected in 6 key areas: sterilization environments, sterilization practices for cleaning and disinfection, inspection and packing, sterilization, sterilizer review and sterilization function tests and sterilization system supports and quality mechanisms.

Results: All sterilizers were functional and met temperature, pressure and time parameters. Wet packs at the end of the sterilizer cycle were noted in 17% of test packs observed. 52% cleaning and disinfection sinks observed met sterilization system supports and quality mechanisms.

An epidemiological early warning system for COVID-19 dynamics
Population Medicine 2023;5(Supplement):A1920

can be used for various infectious diseases and thus be a basis for infectious EEWS, which is a very accurate model. It supports decision-makers with a solid of the COVID-19 pandemic on the federal state level, but also on the district and about 1.5% average error. However, EEWS does not only simulate the dynamics the wastewater virus load and blood donor antibodies. The overall accuracy was based on an accurate model. The model integrates parameters including number control measures, such as social distancing, quarantines, curfews or lockdowns

Results: The Austrian province Tyrol implemented an EEWS in order to adopt COVID-19 antibodies of healthy blood donors are determined.

Wastewater from all Tyrolean wastewater treatment plants is analyzed. (2)

in this abstract.

Therefore, measures have to be adopted in a very considerate manner. In order to support COVID-19 control management in the Austrian province Tyrol the

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Background and Objective: Infectious diseases as well as infectious disease control measures have a huge impact on healthcare, social life and economy. Therefore, measures have to be adopted in a very considerate manner. In order to support COVID-19 control management in the Austrian province Tyrol the Epidemiological Early Warning System (EEWS) was implemented and is presented in this abstract.

Methods: The EEWS of the Austrian province Tyrol is based on three pillars: (1) An agent-based simulation package named "survival" was developed. (2) Wastewater from all Tyrolean wastewater treatment plants is analyzed. (2) COVID-19 antibodies of healthy blood donors are determined.

Results: The Austrian province Tyrol implemented an EEWS in order to adopt control measures, such as social distancing, quarantines, curfews or lockdowns based on an accurate model. The model integrates parameters including number of known infections, number of vaccinations, circulating virus variants to provide a 10-day forecast of hospitalization rates (standard and intensive care) for Tyrol and South Tyrol. Additionally, the model is parameterized using information regarding the wastewater virus load and blood donor antibodies. The overall accuracy was about 1.5% average error. However, EEWS does not only simulate the dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic on the federal state level, but also on the district and municipal level. Thus, disease control measures can be adopted exactly where needed instead of affecting the entire province.

Conclusions: The crisis team of the Austrian province of Tyrol uses the Tyrolean EEWS, which is a very accurate model. It supports decision-makers with a solid information base regarding the dynamics of the pandemic. In future, the EEWS can be used for various infectious diseases and thus be a basis for infectious disease monitoring.

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Ten years of surveillance of Surgical Site Infections (SSIS) in Piedmont: trends and burden for hip prosthesis and colon surgery Alessandro Cornoi 1, Costanza Vicentini 1, Valerio Bordino 1, Carla Zotti 1 1Department of Public Health and Pediatric Sciences, University of Turin, Italy

Surveillance programs have proven effective in reducing rates of surgical site infections (SSIs). The aim of this study was to evaluate rates and trends of SSIs following hip arthroplasty (HPRO) and colon surgery procedures (COLO) in Piedmont, a region in North-Western Italy, from 2010 to 2019. Further, we aimed to assess the burden of SSIs in terms of Disability-Adjusted Life-Years (DALYs).

A prospective cohort study was conducted among 42 hospitals participating in the surveillance system. Procedure-specific SSI rates were calculated and 10-year trend was assessed using chi-squared test for trends, using Epi InfoTM. Patients were stratified according to age, sex and IRI index according to life expectancy in order to calculate DALYs, using a modified version of the ECDC's BCDDE toolkit: disease models for both surgeries were altered to incorporate long-term disability associated with SSIs. 20356 HPRO and 11011 COLO procedures were monitored over 10 years, all of which were included in the analyses. HPRO and COLO cumulative SSIs rates were 1.5% and 8% respectively. Chi-squared test showed a significant trend: 2019 patients undergoing HPRO surgery is 17.7% less likely to contract SSIs than 2010 patients (OR: 0.823; p<0.001), whilst 2019 patients undergoing COLO surgery is 35.7% less likely to contract SSIs than 2010 patients (OR: 0.642; p<0.001). Regarding disease burden, a total of 955.9 (95%CI 837.7-1102.98) and 208.65 (95%CI 180.87-240.90) DALYs were calculated for SSIs following HPRO, whilst 76.58 (95%CI 67.15-90.71) and 38.62 (95% CI 33.39-45.36) DALYs for SSIs in COLO, in 2010 and 2019, respectively. The significant decreasing trends found in this study support the usefulness of surveillance networks in reducing SSI rates and improving quality of care. Despite the smaller SSI rate, the burden associated with SSIs following HPRO was higher, which is important to consider in light of the ageing population in Italy.

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Mycobacterium chimaera surveillance: lessons learned over 5 years of samplings Michele Nicoletti 1, Giulia Tremolada 1, Vincenzo Baldo 1, Cristina Contessa 2 1Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy, 2Azienda Ospedaliera, Università di Padova, Italy

Background: Mycobacterium chimaera is a slow-growing non-tuberculous mycobacterium that is previously known to be able to colonize the heater-cooler units (HCUs). Over 120 human confirmed cases have been reported worldwide but the real magnitude seems to be critically underestimated.

Methods: We provide the description and the results of a longitudinal surveillance for M. chimaera we adopted since the 6 th of December 2016 and its going on to nowadays on 35 HCUs of different brands. On these devices we provided the excellent guidance for disinfection as recommended by the manufacturer and, when we found a contamination in the periodical samples, we performed the deep disinfection or we sent the HCU to the home factory to provide it, as required by the manufacturer.

Results In the period 01/01/2017-23/05/2022 we performed 1191 samplings on 35 HCUs, of which 16 were the 3T of LivaNova company (type 1), 2 were HC40 and 17 were HUS3 both of Maquet (type 2). Overall, 118 positivity to M. chimaera (10.3%) were identified, specifically 83 on HCU of the type 1 (21.6%) and 35 on the type 2 (4.6%). Respectively for type 1 and 2, we found positive 41,4% and 2,9% of the tests performed in pre-disinfection samples and 15,9% and 6,3% in post disinfection.

Conclusions: We ask engineers to work on new solutions to produce a new generation of heater-cooler units to simplify the cleaning and disinfection procedures, to reduce the patient risks and to increase the efficiency of cryosurgery. We suggest identifying water-free technologies that can be sanitized with enzymatic detergent in order to reduce the amount of toxic components used in the routine and deep-disinfection procedures. In any case, the "zero risk" is an impossible achievement but a detailed bio-surveillance system must be adopted for a rapid identification of rare events.

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Surgical site infections during and after the pandemic: a retrospective cohort study on outcomes after abdominal surgery in Italy Heba Elhaddi 1, Costanza Vicentini 1, Giovanni Paladini 1, Elettra Uglioni 2, Alessandro Cornoi 1, Carla Zotti 1 1Department of Public Health, University of Turin, Italy, 2Department of Surgical Sciences, University of Turin, Italy

Background and Objective: COVID-19 pandemic led to major disruptions in surgical activity in 2020, with the exception of oncological and urgent procedures. Then, starting from 2021 we had a progressive return to routine. The Italian National Surgical Site Infection Surveillance (SNICH) continued. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the impact of the pandemic on abdominal surgery outcomes in Piedmont, a region in northern Italy. Methods: Data on abdominal surgery, divided into oncological and non-oncological procedures, were collected from 42 hospitals participating in the regional surveillance network from 2018 to 2021. Predicted surgical site infection (SSI) rates for 2020 and 2021 were estimated on pre-pandemic (2018-2019) data and compared with the observed rates, using Mantel-Haenzel corrected chi-squared tests. The expected SSI rates were predicted on the basis of pre-pandemic data stratified by Infection Risk Index (IRI). To avoid competing risk bias, patients deceased within the 30-day follow-up period were excluded. Analyses were performed using Epi Info V7.2.

Results: In the pre-pandemic period 52568 procedures and 307 SSIs were recorded. In 2020 there were 1031 interventions and 44 SSIs, while in 2021 there were 1490 interventions and 112 SSIs. In 2020, the observed SSI rate for oncological procedures (6.07) was significantly lower (p<0.001) than the expected (7.33). However, in 2021 the observed SSI rate for non-oncological procedures (7.86) was significantly higher (p=0.03) than the expected (5.13). The other results did not reach statistical significance. Conclusions: The lower SSI rate for oncological procedures during the pandemic (2020) may highlight an increased attention to
Prevalence of healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial use in Italian long-term care facilities: results from a national cross-sectional study (2022)

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Department of Public Health, University of Turin, Italy, Department of Environment, Land and Infrastructure Engineering (DIATI), Politecnico of Turin, Italy, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences and Advanced Technologies “G F Ingressia”, University of Catania, Italy, Azienda Zero, Veneto Region, Italy, Agenzia sanitaria e sociale regionale Emilia-Romagna, Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy, Agenzia Regionale di Sanità della Regione Toscana, Toscana Region, Italy, Department of Medicine and Health Sciences Vincenzo Tiberio, University of Molise, Italy, A.L.I.Sa, Liguria Region, Italy, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health, Italy, Background and Objective: Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) have a significant burden, particularly in long-term care facilities (LTCFs). Moreover, LTCFs were disproportionally affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In preparation for the 2023 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDCC) “Point prevalence survey (PPS) of HAIs and antimicrobial use (AMU) in European long-term care facilities” (HALT3), the Italian national coordinating team conducted a pilot PPS, with the Objective of establishing a regional surveillance network and assess the potential COVID-19 pandemic impact on HAIs. Methods: A PPS was conducted between May-June 2022. The protocol of this study is an updated version of the ECDC HALT3. Seven Italian regions participated voluntarily enrolling a minimum of two LTCFs with at least 50 residents each, using convenience sampling. Data were collected in a single day in each LTCF, at the LTCF, ward, and resident levels. Resident data were collected for each resident with a HAI and/or AMU on the survey day. HAI and AMU prevalence were calculated as the mean number of residents with at least one HAI and/or AMU divided by the total number of eligible residents. Spearman’s correlational analysis was conducted between LTCF-level HAI and AMU prevalence. Results: 15 LTCFs with 1025 residents were included in the survey. HAI prevalence was 2.54% (95% CI 1.66%-3.69%) considering all HAIs and 1.56% (95% CI 0.89%-2.52%) not considering SARS-CoV-2 infections. The most frequent HAI was COVID-19 (30.3%). AMU prevalence was 3.02% (95% CI 0.21%-4.27%). The most prescribed agent was Ceftriaxone (48.4%). A positive correlation was found between LTCF-level HAI and AMU prevalence (Spearman’s p 0.395, p 0.0253). Conclusions: A national surveillance network was established. HAI prevalence was around one-third compared to 2017 Italian data, suggesting infection control activities could have improved following COVID-19 pandemic. Results will be useful to inform the 2023 ECDC HALT survey.

Healthy Finland survey as the latest uptake for 50 years’ of population health monitoring in Finland

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Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland, Background and Objective: Up-to-date, representative, and high-quality health information is needed to support evidence-informed policy making and innovative research. In Finland, population-based health examination surveys (HESs) have been conducted in regular phase since early 1960’s to obtain information on population health and health determinants. This information has been widely used for policy-making, planning of prevention programmes and evaluation of the prevention programmes, as epidemiological Background: for clinical treatment guidelines of several diseases, and for research. Methods: The latest HES called Healthy Finland is ongoing and will run until June 2023. Survey planning was started already in early 2021 with a multidisciplinary group including representatives from different stakeholders. The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) had the responsibility of the coordination of the preparation phase as well as conducting the survey. Results: Survey sample includes 66,000 randomly selected adults aged 18+ years living in Finland. In the 1st phase, they all receive a questionnaire to be filled in. Questionnaire covers topics such as quality of life, health, use of health care services, lifestyles, background information, work ability and functional capacity, wellbeing, accidents, and sexual and reproductive health. In the 2nd phase, 10,000 of those selected to the survey will be invited to health examination including for example anthropometric measurements, blood pressure, spirometry test, collection of biological samples, and for a sub-sample, a dental examination. Information from national registries (e.g. socioeconomic status, use of medications and diagnosis) will be linked to the data. Conclusions: Information obtained from the Healthy Finland survey will be used for the evaluation of wellbeing service counties which are responsible for the organization of social and health care services in Finland. Survey will generate new information about health inequalities by providing information not only by age and sex but also by education and other socio-economic indicators.

Integrated surveillance of foodborne diseases: the organization of the Piemonte region (Italy)

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Foodborne Diseases (FDs) are a complex and relevant problem for global Public Health. World Health Organization highlighted the importance of FDs surveillance as a crucial instrument to guarantee health and food safety. Against this background European Union made investigation and reporting of foodborne outbreaks mandatory with Directive 2003/99/EC, which was transposed in Italy by D.Lgs n.191/2006. The “Surveillance system of foodborne disease” of Piemonte region, active since 2002, through the years has been integrated with a One Health perspective. Nowadays, this surveillance system is based on the integrated analysis of information periodically collected from several institutions: FDs cases or outbreaks notifications from Hospitals and Local Health Services; alerts from general practitioners and private citizens; Results of analyses and serotyping of food samples (by Experimental Zooprophylactic Institute) and human biological specimens reported by the laboratory active surveillance. This surveillance system allows to monitor in Piemonte FDs’ outbreaks and single cases, as well as the pathogens circulating in the population. As observed in Europe, the data collected in 20 years show that the causative agents more common in Piemonte are Campylobacter spp and Salmonella spp., and the most frequent risk factor is the consumption of raw or not properly preserved food. The main critical concerns of this surveillance system included some management difficulties, sometimes the lack of detection timeliness and the under-notification of FDs by the epidemiologic surveillance highlighted by the laboratory active surveillance. The Surveillance system of FDs in Piemonte is an important tool for monitoring, evaluating and reporting this challenging issue. To solve critical aspects of this system and enhance its effectiveness, all the participant institutions are currently cooperating for implementation measures. Indeed, thanks to cross-sectorial collaboration, it is possible to have an all-embracing perspective, fundamental for the prevention and improvement of public health and useful for policy makers.

EASY-NET program: methods and preliminary results of an audit and feedback intervention in the emergency care for Acute Myocardial Infarction in the Lazio region, Italy

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Background and Objective: Within the EASY-NET Network Programme (NET-2016-02364191) Effectiveness of Audit and Feedback strategies to improve healthcare

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practice and equity in various clinical and organisational settings, Work Package 1 (WP1-Lazio) compares the effectiveness between a more intensive A&F strategy and the periodic publication of indicators alone in improving the appropriateness and timeliness of emergency health interventions for acute myocardial infarction (AMI). This work describes the new A&F Methodology and presents the Results of the first feedback delivered.

Methods: The intervention involves sending periodic reports via e-mail to participating hospitals. The feedback includes a set of volume, process and outcome indicators calculated through the Health Information System of the Lazio Region. Indicators are calculated by facility and compared with regional mean, standard values and values calculated for hospitals with similar volumes of activity. Feedback recipients are invited to organize clinical and organizational audit meetings aimed to identify possible critical indicators and define, where necessary, improvement actions.

Results: The results presented are included in the first report (2021) delivered in September 2022. A total of 16 facilities of the Lazio region participated to the project for the AMI pathway evaluation. Twelve facilities present high volumes in all volume indicators, while 3 facilities present low volumes for each indicator presented. Concerning the quality indicators, 4 facilities do not present critical indicators or average Results, 3 facilities do not present critical indicators but average Results in at least one of the indicators, 6 facilities present for at least one of the indicators a critical value.

Conclusions: The first report highlighted some critical issues in some facilities on several indicators. During the clinical-organizational audit meetings, each facility will analyse these issues defining appropriate improvement actions. The outcome of these actions will be monitored through subsequent reporting to support the continuous care quality improvement process.

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Point prevalence survey of healthcare associated infections in acute-care hospitals: a validation study in Italy, 2022
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Background and Objective: Italy has been participating since 2011 in European point prevalence surveys (PPS) of health-care associated infections (HAI) and antimicrobial use in acute-care hospitals, which are promoted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) every five years. Growing evidence suggest the COVID-19 pandemic has increased awareness towards infectious diseases, and has led to improvements in infection prevention and control (IPC) practices. In this study, we investigated whether there was an improvement in terms of accuracy in recognizing HAIIs comparing results of the current PPS (2022) with the previous PPS (2017) in Italy.

Methods: The third Italian PPS was conducted in November 2022, applying ECDC definitions for HAIIs and using the PPS protocol v.6.1. A validation survey was conducted in a hospital part of the representative sample. The study involved 50 patients belonging to geriatric, oncology, and psychiatry wards. Data for the validation study were collected during the same day as the primary PPS by an external validation team not involved in primary data collection, which was performed by hospital staff.

Results: Both the primary and validation surveys identified the same 9 patients with at least an HAI, therefore sensitivity and specificity were 100%, which was an improvement compared to the previous PPS (sensitivity 80.6%, specificity 98.7%). HAI prevalence among included wards was 18% (95% confidence interval, CI 8.59-31.44). Excluding HAIIs caused by SARS-CoV-2, a prevalence of 10% (95% CI 3.33-21.81) was measured.

Conclusions: Results of this study suggest that there has in fact been an improvement in HAI detection accuracy, which could be due to staff being more aware of HAIIs. However, not considering SARS-CoV-2 infections, the prevalence of HAIIs in included wards was higher than the mean prevalence measured in the previous PPS.

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Digital platform for surveillance of COVID-19 in primary health care services in Brazil
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Background and Objective: To describe a digital platform to support the epidemiological surveillance of COVID-19 (C19) in primary health care (PHC) services in two large Brazilian regions.

Methods: The study “Expansion of testing, quarantine, e-health and telemonitoring strategies to fight against the C19 pandemic in Brazil (TQT-C19 Study)”, developed in the 1st semester of 2022 a digital platform based on epidemiological surveillance actions, normative from international organizations and Brazilian organizations, to be incorporated into the Brazilian National Health System. The design of the platforms scope and tests were carried out with the participation of researchers, health professionals, managers, and the information technology team.

Results: The digital platform has been used by PHC clients, health professionals, and managers of health units and the central level to support C19 epidemiological surveillance in the PHC territory. The platform provides information management and access levels according to the users registered profile. This tool was created with a global model and can be used by other PHC services across the country, as well as for other diseases such as Zika, influenza, dengue, monkeypox, etc. It is divided into modules: a panel of indicators for epidemiological surveillance and real-time mapping of the situation in the territory; electronic medical record with test results, telemonitoring, and contact tracing; communication, providing feedback recipients are invited to organize clinical and organizational audit meetings aimed to identify possible critical indicators and define, where necessary, improvement actions.

Results: The results presented are included in the first report (2021) delivered in September 2022. A total of 16 facilities of the Lazio region participate to the project for the AMI pathway evaluation. Twelve facilities present high volumes in all volume indicators, while 3 facilities present low volumes for each indicator presented. Concerning the quality indicators, 4 facilities do not present critical indicators or average Results, 3 facilities do not present critical indicators but average Results in at least one of the indicators, 6 facilities present for at least one of the indicators a critical value.

Conclusions: The first report highlighted some critical issues in some facilities on several indicators. During the clinical-organizational audit meetings, each facility will analyse these issues defining appropriate improvement actions. The outcome of these actions will be monitored through subsequent reporting to support the continuous care quality improvement process.

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Social support and medication compliance among myasthenia gravis patients in China: mediating role of mental health and self-efficacy
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Background and Objectives: Myasthenia gravis (MG), a rare chronic neuromuscular disorder, is characterized by progressive physical decline and requires long-term pharmacological treatment. Due to the decline of physical and social abilities, MG patients are in great need of social support, including tangible and emotional support. This study aims to examine the association between social support and medication compliance and the possible mediating effects of mental distress and self-efficacy among MG patients. Methods: A cross-sectional analysis of a nationwide MG registry was conducted on 865 patients under oral medication treatment in China between June and July 2022. Validated scales were used to measure the respondent's mental distress (Four-item Patient Health Questionnaire), social support (Modified Medical Outcomes Study Social Support Questionnaire), self-efficacy (Self-efficacy for Medication Use Scale), and medication compliance (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale, MMAS). The association between social support and medication compliance and possible mediating effects of mental health and self-efficacy were tested by structural equation model (SEM), with significant demographic and disease-related factors adjusted.

Results: The respondents showed a very low level of medication compliance (71.2% poor compliance; 1.4% high compliance; mean MMAS=4.65). SEM showed that the association between social support and medication compliance was fully mediated by two indirect paths, including through self-efficacy (p<0.05, proportion mediated=63.8%) and through mental distress and then self-efficacy (p<0.05, proportion mediated=6.7%). Self-efficacy may be an essential variable in explaining the relationship between social support and medication compliance. Patients with higher levels of social support may demonstrate better mental health and higher self-efficacy for medication use, which may be a driver of higher medication compliance. Conclusions: It is imperative to improve medication compliance among MG patients. In addition to meeting the need of social support, assessment of and interventions on self-efficacy for medication use and mental health may facilitate improvement in medication compliance.

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Change in quality of life in adults with late-onset Pompe disease receiving under-dose of enzyme replacement therapy in a nationwide registry: a retrospective matched cohort study from China

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Background & objective Pompe disease is a rare inherited neuromuscular disorder. Due to the high cost of enzyme replacement therapy (ERT), most of adults with late-onset Pompe disease (LOPD) who received ERT used the medication with insufficient doses in China. This study aimed to compare the change in quality of life (QoL) between adults with LOPD under-dose ERT and no ERT. Methods: A retrospective matched cohort study was conducted among adult patients with LOPD in a nationwide Pompe registry in China. Patients who were not using ERT at baseline and before were included. The case group were those who received under-dose ERT during the 14-month follow-up; the control group were those who received general care. Under-dose ERT was judged by the ratio of actual vitals patients used divided by the indicated vitals patients should use (<80%). Case and control patients were matched with a ratio of 1:2 based on age, sex, dependence on devices, and geographic location. QoL was assessed by the SF-12 and EQ-5D-SL. Results: Eleven cases with under-dose ERT and 22 controls without ERT were included. In paired sample analyses, patients with under-dose ERT had a significant improvement in an overall measure of health status, i.e. EQ-5D VAS (38.7 vs. 62.8, p=0.018). Using the changes of QoL scores between baseline and follow-up as outcomes, the multiple linear regression analyses indicated that the under-dose ERT significantly improved the overall health state among patients with LOPD in a nationwide Pompe registry in China. Conclusion: Under-dose ERT significantly improved the overall health state among users, however, this improvement was not captured by the sub-dimension measure on physical or mental QoL. A Pompe disease-specific QoL tool is needed to better monitor change in QoL.

Impact of changes in tobacco retail landscapes on health equity implications from these changes to the retail landscape in accessing controlled substances?

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Background: Changing government regulations in Ontario, Canada over the past two years have altered the accessibility to controlled substances like alcohol, cannabis, and vape liquids. In January 2020, the province banned exterior vaping-related advertising from all retailers, causing some retailers to discontinue their license. In March 2020, the province made changes to liquor license regulations allowing restaurants to sell sealed beer, wine, and mixed spirits for takeout and delivery. Additionally, over the past two years the number of licensed cannabis retail outlets has exponentially increased in the province. What are the health equity implications from these changes to the retail landscape in accessing controlled substances?

Methods: Alcohol, cannabis, and vape retailers were mapped from January 2020 to January 2022, and changes were evaluated using a spatial accessibility model in a geographic information system. This change is evaluated at the dissemination area scale based on the sociodemographic characteristics of these areas, with a health equity lens. Results: At the dissemination area scale, access to alcohol and cannabis has increased, while access to vape products has decreased. Socio-demographic characteristics such as visible minority status, household income, and education level of the most vulnerable dissemination areas provide insights into health equity implications from these changes.

Conclusion: The changes observed in accessibility to alcohol, cannabis, and vape retailers indicate a broad societal shift in access to controlled substances. Comprehensive representative population-level survey data is needed to evaluate if consumption patterns and related health outcomes have changed in relation to the observed changes in spatial accessibility to these substances. These changes are an emerging policy, practice, and research issue that requires more monitoring to inform potential interventions.
on the basis of their performances in 2018 and 2019. In case of concomitant urgency, the activation of the second EOR was scheduled, in order to guarantee urgent surgical treatments in the required time. Results: Despite a reduction in the hours of availability of the EORs (from 144 hours in 2019 to 72 hours in 2020 and 96 hours in 2021), the number of surgeries switched from 4811 in 2019 to 3879 in 2020 and 4342 in 2021, thus increasing the index obtained by comparing the number of interventions on the hours of availability of the EOR. Conclusion: The rational use of the EOR contained the reduction of interventions availability of the EOR.

Impact of a benchmarking and feedback intervention on surgical site infections following hip arthroplasty and colon surgery procedures: an interrupted time series analysis

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Background and Objective: Surgical site infections (SSIs) are monitored in Piedmont, a Northern Italian region, through a surveillance system based on a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control protocol. A benchmarking and feedback intervention was implemented in 2019: each participating hospital received a yearly report summarizing local data in comparison to the regional benchmark, which was based on cumulative 5-year data, stratified by procedure type. Our aim was to evaluate the effect of the intervention on SSI rates.

Methods: We included data collected from 42 hospitals on procedures monitored from 2017 to 2021, classified according to National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) categories. The two most frequently monitored categories were considered: colon surgery (COLO) and hip arthroplasty (HPRO). Procedures were stratified into 2 groups by their Infection Risk Index (IRI, calculated according to NHSN methodology). Monthly SSI ratios were calculated, by pooling data according to procedure month. Segmented regression of an interrupted time series was modeled to assess the intervention’s impact. Significance level was set at p<0.05.

Results: We analysed 3962 low-IRI COLO procedures (2751 preintervention, 1211 post), 1995 high-IRI COLO procedures (1413 pre, 582 post) and 12686 low-IRI HPRO procedures (8081 pre, 4605 post); insufficient data was available in the high-IRI HPRO group due to the low number of cases. In all groups we identified a downward level change at the breakpoint and a subsequent upward change in trend; no result reached statistical significance. The largest effects were detected in the high-IRI COLO group: -11% in level (p=0.094, SE=6.4%) and +0.29%/month in trend; no result reached statistical significance. The largest effects were detected

Conclusions: Our analysis suggests that the intervention could be ineffective in decreasing SSI rates, particularly in the high-IRI COLO group, however further efforts should be targeted towards maintaining results. In particular, further attention should be aimed towards ensuring feedback reaches surgical and nursing staff.

Impact of a benchmarking and feedback intervention on surgical site infections following hip arthroplasty and colon surgery procedures: an interrupted time series analysis

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Background and Objective: Surgical site infections (SSIs) are monitored in Piedmont, a Northern Italian region, through a surveillance system based on a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control protocol. A benchmarking and feedback intervention was implemented in 2019: each participating hospital received a yearly report summarizing local data in comparison to the regional benchmark, which was based on cumulative 5-year data, stratified by procedure type. Our aim was to evaluate the effect of the intervention on SSI rates.

Methods: We included data collected from 42 hospitals on procedures monitored from 2017 to 2021, classified according to National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) categories. The two most frequently monitored categories were considered: colon surgery (COLO) and hip arthroplasty (HPRO). Procedures were stratified into 2 groups by their Infection Risk Index (IRI, calculated according to NHSN methodology). Monthly SSI ratios were calculated, by pooling data according to procedure month. Segmented regression of an interrupted time series was modeled to assess the intervention’s impact. Significance level was set at p<0.05.

Results: We analysed 3962 low-IRI COLO procedures (2751 preintervention, 1211 post), 1995 high-IRI COLO procedures (1413 pre, 582 post) and 12686 low-IRI HPRO procedures (8081 pre, 4605 post); insufficient data was available in the high-IRI HPRO group due to the low number of cases. In all groups we identified a downward level change at the breakpoint and a subsequent upward change in trend; no result reached statistical significance. The largest effects were detected in the high-IRI COLO group: -11% in level (p=0.094, SE=6.4%) and +0.29%/month in trend; no result reached statistical significance. The largest effects were detected

Conclusions: Our analysis suggests that the intervention could be ineffective in decreasing SSI rates, particularly in the high-IRI COLO group, however further efforts should be targeted towards maintaining results. In particular, further attention should be aimed towards ensuring feedback reaches surgical and nursing staff.

Pilot study to evaluate the impact of respiratory syncytial virus in the community, in children under 5 and adults over 65

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Background: Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the main cause of hospitalization for acute respiratory infection (ARI; WHO case definition) in children under 5 years and the third viral cause of hospital admission in over 65. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the burden of RSV-related disease in the primary care setting, to support future prevention strategies. Secondary objectives are 1) to describe the epidemiological trend of ARIs, 2) to identify the predictive parameters of the clinical presentation severity, complications, socio-economic and healthcare impact.

Methods: As part of the RSVComNet project, in 2019/20 and 2021/22 winter seasons, in Lazio, Puglia, Liguria and Lombardia regions (representing 40% of the Italian population), children under 5 years with ARI were enrolled and subjected to a nasopharyngeal swab for the differential diagnosis of the main respiratory infectious agents. Parents of RSV-positive children completed a 14-day and 30-day follow-up questionnaire. In 2022/23, Tuscany will also participate in the study, also enrolling adults over 65.

RESULTS: In 2019/20 and 2021/22, 493 children were diagnosed with ARI and 187 (37.9%) were positive for RSV. The median disease duration was 9.5 days (IQR 7-14), with a median of 1 extra visit by their pediatrician (ARI: 1-2); 12 children (6.6%) were hospitalized (10 <1 years old) with a median stay of 5.5 days (IQR: 3-7). 176/183 (96.2%) received a drug prescription and 74 (42.1%) an antibiotic. RSV type B and the region of residence were significant predictors for increased healthcare utilization. Children with dyspnea had a significantly higher risk (30%) of a longer duration of illness. The 2022/23 results will be available in May 2023.

CONCLUSIONS: The study highlights the importance of monitoring ARI cases in primary care, to implement prevention strategies and allow the reduction of the disease burden at a primary care level and hospital level.

Food price trends during COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil

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The present study aims to analyze the trends in food prices in Brazil in the recent past, with an emphasis on the period of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020 and March
Feasibility and validity of a semi-automated system for the surveillance of surgical site infections in an Italian acute healthcare setting

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Background and Objective: Surveillance of surgical site infections (SSIs) is an essential component of infection prevention and control activities. The standard method is manual review of medical records, although time-consuming and requiring relevant resources. Technological progress allows the use of standardized, semi-automated systems. The purpose of this study is to evaluate validity and feasibility of a semi-automated surveillance for the detection of SSIs in an acute hospital setting and to quantify the workload reduction.

Methods: To assess SSIs probability, an algorithm based on surgical, microbiological and discharge datasets was designed to identify low-risk procedures (LRP) and high-risk procedures (HRP).

Its validity was tested on 1,138 surgical procedures performed in the University Hospital of Ancona in pre-COVID period, between October 1st and December 31st, 2019 and already manually reviewed.

We compared semi-automated algorithm performance to the manual routine surveillance by assessing sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values with 95% confidence intervals (CI). Since the algorithm requires that LRP are not manually reviewed, workload reduction was calculated as the percentage of LRP on the total number of procedures.

StatA 15 was used for data analysis.

Results: Among 81 HRP, 7 had already been identified as SSIs applying the manual method. Among the 1,057 LRP, only one had been identified as SSI. The sensitivity of the semi-automated method was 87.5% (CI 47.3-99.7), specificity was 93.5% (CI 91.8-94.8). Positive and negative predictive values were respectively 8.64% (CI 3.5-17) and 99.9% (CI 99.5-99.9). Workload reduction was 92.9% (CI 91.4-94.4).

Conclusion: These results are comparable to those of other studies evaluating the performance of algorithms for semi-automated surveillance. Given the workload reductions, our semi-automated surveillance turned out to be feasible in our setting. Validity of our method could be strengthened by applying it to other hospitals and broadly to the surveillance of other healthcare associated infections.

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Assessment the capacity of whatman filter papers as support for storing stools for molecular diagnostic of soil-transmitted helminth infections

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Background: Storage of stool samples for molecular detection of soil-transmitted helminth (STH) species remains a challenge for the molecular diagnostic of STH infections. This study was designed to assess the capacity of whatman filter papers for the storage of stool samples for molecular detection of STH species.

Methods: Stool samples from school-aged children with and without eggs of soil-transmitted helminths as results of Kato-Katz were used. From each sample, 10, 20, 40 and 80 mg of stool were spread on 6 types of filter paper that were stored at room temperature for one to ten weeks. DNA was extracted from stored stool samples using a cetrimidethylammonium bromide-based method. The amount of stool and appropriate filter paper to use for the storage of stool sample was determined by amplifying specific DNA fragment of Ascaris lumbricoides. The capacity of filter paper for short and long-term storage of stool was assessed by amplifying specific DNA fragment of STH.

Results: Amplification rates were significantly higher for 10 and 20 mg of stools compared to 40 and 80 mg. The whatman filter paper grade 2 yielded the highest amplification rate of 100%. For either A. lumbricoides or Trichuris trichiura or hookworm, the amplification rates of stored stools on this whatman filter paper were 100%. DNA fragments of A. lumbricoides and T. trichiura were detected in 5 (12.5%) and 9 (22.5%) stools without soil-transmitted helminth egg. From the first to 8 weeks, the amplification rates of different soil-transmitted helminth species remained constant at 100%. It decreased to 86.7% after 10 weeks of storage. Conclusions: This study highlighted the capacity of whatman filter papers for long-term storage of stools for molecular diagnostic of STH. Storage of stool samples on filter paper is of great interest for the monitoring of STH control programs and for post-elimination surveillance.

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Improving public health surveillance systems for acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis in Far North Queensland, Australia

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An equity-focused health impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated response

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Background: A local health district in Sydney, Australia undertook a concurrent, equity-focused health impact assessment (EFHIA) of the potential health equity impacts resulting from COVID-19 and associated responses. The EFHIA took as its starting point, the time at which the first evidence emerged that the COVID-19 virus had reached Australia, and focused on the health and health equity impacts noted in the first year of the pandemic and of the government and health responses (in particular) over the following two years.

Methods: Following standard HIA steps, the EFHIA focused on three areas: risks and consequences of COVID-19 infection, changes to health services and changes to work.

Data collection involved: developing a community profile; using local data on how the risks and consequences of COVID-19 infection varied across population groups within the area; 18 semi-structured interviews; five focus groups with a mix of health professionals and service users; five literature reviews; six evidence briefs/checks; and a grey literature and policy review. We triangulated, synthesised and critically assessed the evidence to describe health equity impacts. Impacts were characterised according to direction of impact, likelihood, severity, level, and timeframes of impact. Findings were reviewed and validated by topic specialists, participants and steering group, as well as experts on HIV and health equity.

Results: The EFHIA identified multiple health and health equity impacts arising from the pandemic and associated responses. This EFHIA report concludes with 22 equity-focussed recommendations directed at what worked well, what the health district needs to do more of and what to do differently to support health equity within the health district and more widely.

Conclusion: This case study demonstrates how utilising a concurrent HIA approach using evidence and data as it emerged to predict future health equity consequences can inform response and planning processes.

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Factors associated with tuberculosis preventive treatment incompleteness: a retrospective Cohort.

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Background: Acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis (APSGN) is an immune-mediated inflammatory disease of the kidneys that occurs approximately three weeks after a skin or throat infection with Group A Streptococcus. In Australia it is predominately a disease of socio-economic disadvantage with high rates in First Nations children. This disease is not currently notifiable in the Australian state of Queensland making it challenging to ensure an appropriate public health response to cases, identify outbreaks and monitor epidemiological trends. The aim of this abstract is to describe the results of a locally implemented APSGN surveillance system.

Methods: In 2022, public health surveillance of APSGN in the Torres and Cape was augmented by a digital health alert system to which automatically notifies the public health team of suspected cases. APSGN cases in the one year following implementation were compared to annual case estimates from a retrospective, de-identified internal audit of electronic medical records between 2005 and 2021. Incidence rates were calculated and stratified by case definition (confirmed or probable cases) and location.

Results: Between 2005 and 2021 there were 172 reported APSGN cases across the Torres and Cape region (141 confirmed and 31 probable), suggested a mean of 10.1 cases per year. There have been seven outbreaks during the audit period. There were 15 cases identified across the region during the one-year following implementation of the APSGN digital health alert system (8 confirmed and 7 probable), with no outbreaks declared.

Conclusion: The extent to which these data suggest an increase in APSGN incidence across the region or an increase in case ascertainment is not clear. Although this simple surveillance system has improved the local public health response, mandates notification of APSGN under Queensland public health legislation will help raise the profile of this disease of disadvantage and stimulate better public health policy.

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Informing suicide prevention strategies through completed coronial files: an Irish example

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Background: In Ireland, the assessment of whether a death is a suicide is determined by a coroner’s inquest; it is based on legal guidance surrounding the weight of evidence that a person intended to take their life ‘beyond reasonable doubt’. However, ‘undetermined’ deaths as well as deaths by intentional self-harm, viewed through the established methodology ‘on the balance of probabilities’ may help to minimise the underreporting of suicide. Thus, the Irish Probable Suicide Death Study (IPSDS), based on the balance of probabilities methodology, was developed. This is a collaborative project involving the HSE National Office for Suicide Prevention (NOSP), Irish coroners and the Health Research Board (HRB; a statutory agency under the aegis of the Department of Health).

Objective: To present: a) how to use death-investigation and administrative data collected as part of the coronial process, and b) the differences between those who received a suicide verdict by coroners in Ireland and those who did not.

Methods: Flow chart presentation of the development and process of the IPSDS methodology and backward multivariate logistic regression to identify the factors which distinguish between suicide and non-suicide coronial verdicts, were used. The probability for stepwise removal was set at 0.01 and odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals CIs are presented,

Results: The IPSDS presents information of 2,349 deaths by probable suicide for a four-year period from 2015 to 2018. The factors which distinguished between receiving a suicide verdict and a non-suicide verdict, were mainly: leaving a suicide note and lethality of the suicide method (hanging and shooting).

Conclusions: Reviewing Completed coronial files through a wider lens has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of deaths by probable suicide and support the development of effective suicide prevention interventions for the most vulnerable populations.

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An equity-focused health impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated response

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Background: Acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis (APSGN) is an immune-mediated inflammatory disease of the kidneys that occurs approximately three weeks after a skin or throat infection with Group A Streptococcus. In Australia it is predominately a disease of socio-economic disadvantage with high rates in First Nations children. This disease is not currently notifiable in the Australian state of Queensland making it challenging to ensure an appropriate public health response to cases, identify outbreaks and monitor epidemiological trends. The aim of this abstract is to describe the results of a locally implemented APSGN surveillance system.

Methods: In 2022, public health surveillance of APSGN in the Torres and Cape was augmented by a digital health alert system to which automatically notifies the public health team of suspected cases. APSGN cases in the one year following implementation were compared to annual case estimates from a retrospective, de-identified internal audit of electronic medical records between 2005 and 2021. Incidence rates were calculated and stratified by case definition (confirmed or probable cases) and location.

Results: Between 2005 and 2021 there were 172 reported APSGN cases across the Torres and Cape region (141 confirmed and 31 probable), suggested a mean of 10.1 cases per year. There have been seven outbreaks during the audit period. There were 15 cases identified across the region during the one-year following implementation of the APSGN digital health alert system (8 confirmed and 7 probable), with no outbreaks declared.

Conclusion: The extent to which these data suggest an increase in APSGN incidence across the region or an increase in case ascertainment is not clear. Although this simple surveillance system has improved the local public health response, mandates notification of APSGN under Queensland public health legislation will help raise the profile of this disease of disadvantage and stimulate better public health policy.

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Arboviruses and leptospirosis among non-malarial outpatient patients with acute febrile illness in areas affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in Mozambique

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The floods associated with the landfall of cyclones Idai and Kenneth in Mozambique between March and April 2019 had a major impact on the country’s public health, and placed the affected population at risk for vector- and rodent-borne diseases. Aiming to improve the diagnostic capacity, yield information to guide public health responses, and assess the potential short-term effects of cyclones Idai and Kenneth on arboviruses and leptospirosis, we established a clinical and laboratory surveillance for non-malarial acute febrile illness in six health units located in different districts within the two provinces most affected by the cyclones. Patients were tested by qRT-PCR for dengue, Zika, and chikungunya viruses and by ELISA to detect nonstructural DENV protein 1 (NS1) and DENV, ZIKV, CHIKV, and Leptospira IgM antibodies. From April to September 2019, we enrolled 305 patients aged ≥15 years, of which 58.4% were women and the median age was 30 years. All patients were qRT-PCR negative for arboviruses. (1.0%) patients were positive by DENV NS1 ELISA, and one of them also had positive IgM against DENV and CHIKV. In addition, specific IgM antibodies against DENV, ZIKV, CHIKV, or Leptospira were found in the serum of 104 (34.1%) patients. Of them, 73 (23.9%) had evidence of a recent single infection, 19 (6.2%) had evidence of a recent infection by more than one arbovirus, and 12 (3.9%) had a recent dual infection by an arbovirus and Leptospirosis. Our results indicate that vector- and rodent-borne disease transmission occurred in all districts in the wake of cyclones Idai and Kenneth, including some regions of the country where cases had not been previously detected. Although the absence of baseline long-term surveillance data hampered assessing the impact of cyclones Idai and Kenneth on vector- and rodent-borne transmission, the investigation provided useful information for post-cyclone emergency response purposes.

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Burden of road traffic crashes in the middle east and north africa: an ecological study
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Background and objective: Road traffic injuries (RTIs) and deaths constitute a serious preventable global health problem. Our objective is to analyze time trends of age-standardized mortality rates and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) due to RTIs in 23 Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries; and to assess the correlation between countries’ implementation of best practices for road safety recommended by the World Health Organization, their income-level, and RTI burden.
Methods: Time trend analysis over 17 years (2000–2016) was conducted using Joinpoint regression. An overall score was computed for each country to assess the implementation of best practices for road safety.
Results: Mortality significantly decreased (p-values<0.05) in Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, Morocco, Iran, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Jordan. In most MENA countries, DALYs increased; however, they significantly decreased in Iran. Overall, the computed score varied widely among the MENA countries. In 2016, no correlation was identified between the computed overall score and mortality and DALYs. Furthermore, the country-income level was not associated with RTI mortality or the computed overall score.
Conclusion: Countries in the MENA region are at varying levels of success in reducing the burden of RTIs. During this Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030, MENA countries can achieve optimal road safety by implementing road safety measures that are customized for the local context such as law enforcement and public education. Other focus areas for improving road safety in the region are building capacity in sustainable safety management and leadership, improving vehicle standards, and addressing gaps in areas such as child restraint use.

Difficulties in accessing health services and the avoidance of medical care during covid-19 pandemic: The experience on Italian elderly population
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Background and objective: Aging represents a relevant issue in Italy and it is strongly associated with the growth of noncommunicable diseases. Data from PASSI d’Argento (PaD) 2016–2021, an ongoing national surveillance system of Italian aged 65+, are used to detect the association between accessing health services and the WHO 25x25 strategies’ risk factors (at-risk alcohol consumption, sedentary behavior, current tobacco use, raised blood pressure, diabetes and obesity) with three health outcomes, hospitalization and comorbidity. The effect of COVID-19 emergency on accessing to health services were analyzed.
Methods: Among the several health-related aspects, access to basic healthcare services and the avoidance to medical care during pandemic are investigated by PaD, a sample randomly selected from the local health unit (LHU) list of beneficiaries of health services, stratified by sex and age. The association between outcomes and behavioral risk factor is presented in terms of the adjusted prevalence ratio (aPR).
Results: Elderly hospitalized at least once for 2+ days in the last year had greater risk to have difficulties in accessing health services, whereas the model included health conditions such as obesity (aPR = 1.95 95% CI 1.75-2.17), smoking (aPR = 1.95 95% CI 1.76-2.16), alcohol use (aPR = 1.92 95% CI 1.73-2.14), hypertension (aPR = 1.92 95% CI 1.73-2.13) and diabetes (aPR = 1.91 95% CI 1.73-2.12). During pandemic 40% of elderly have foregone a medical care. Being female (aPR = 1.31 95% CI 1.04-1.67), having a high level of education (aPR 1.35 95% CI 1.02-1.79), and many economic difficulties (aPR 2.64 95% CI 1.74-4.02) were associated with higher avoidance due to service disruption.
Conclusion: Living environment barriers which prevent access to care among elderly and delay of care during the pandemic may impact morbidity and health outcomes in the long term which are important to monitor with PaD surveillance system.

Antibiotic use in surgical wards: how long does prophylaxis last?
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Methods: We analyzed the cohort of TPT notifications from 2018 to 2020. Individuals with current or past TB disease, deaths and transferred to another country were excluded. Robust variance Poisson regression model was used to verify the association of TPT non-completion with sociodemographic, clinical and epidemiological variables. Results of the multivariate analysis were interpreted as relative risk (RR) with a 95% confidence interval (95%CI).
Results: Out of 39,973 TPT notified in the study period, 8,534 (21.5%) were non-completed, of which 7,858 (92.08%) were loss to follow up. Age 15-60 (RR=1.27, 95% CI 1.20-1.35), TPT with isoniazid (RR=1.40, 1.19-1.64) and black/mixed race (RR=1.17, 1.09-1.25) were associated with a higher risk of non-completion. 69 Conclusion: Individuals in social and financial vulnerability such as 70 black/paro race and young adults and longer TPT regimens are more likely to TPT non-completion.

Associations between not performing in the recommended timeframe cervical, breast and colorectal cancer screening and socioeconomic characteristics and behavioural risk factors: data from the italian passi nationwide surveillance
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Prevention and health promotion are strictly linked to the health literacy of population and to the theme of equity and social determinants. The aim of this study is to assess the associations between socioeconomic determinants and behavioural risk factors and cervical, breast and colorectal cancer screening non-execution.
A representative sample of the adult population residing in Italy was interviewed by the PASSI surveillance (19,774 women aged 50-69 years, 38,138 women aged 25-64 years and 54,593 people aged 50-69 years about breast, cervical and colorectal cancer screening respectively. In the three regression models, those who had the lowest educational level, many economic difficulties, foreign citizenship and those who lived in the southern Italy were significantly associated with no performing screening tests in the recommended timeframe. For all cancer screening, among those who had never performed a test, less than 10% had high-risk drinking behaviour, more than 20% was smokers and almost 50% had insufficient physical activity.
In conclusion, not performing screening tests within the timeframe is associated with unfavourable socioeconomic characteristics and unhealthy behaviours that are also risk factors for breast and colorectal cancer incidence. Our data agree with previous long-standing findings, showing that more interventions have to be done in order to improve health promotion and to construct a stronger culture of prevention including the development of a comprehensive and global approach.

Antibiotic use in surgical wards: how long does prophylaxis last?
Corrina Fortunato1, Davide Rinaldini1, Giulia Palolorossi1, Jacopo Dolcini1
Background and objective: Antibiotic resistance has been identified by the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) as a public health emergency and by the World Health Organization in 2019 as one of the ten threats to global health. The aim of our research was to assess the use of antibiotics in surgical wards.

Methods: The study was conducted in November 2022 in the Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria dell'Insubria, according to the protocol proposed by the ECDC (PPS3). All patients admitted to the wards at or before 8 a.m. and not discharged at the time of the survey have been included. For the surgical area all following departments have been included: Cardiac Surgery, Neurosurgery, Otorhinolaryngology, Breast Surgery, Transplant Surgery, Maxillofacial Surgery, Hand Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Vascular Surgery, General and Emergency Surgery, Orthopedics, Urology, Gynecology and Pediatric Surgery.

Results: Of the 239 patients included, 53.6% were females and 46.4% males. The 60.7% (N=145) of the total, had already undergone invasive surgery and 45.2% (N=108) were taking antibiotics. The most commonly used antibiotics were cefazolin (25.4%, N=34), amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (13.4%, N=18) and piperacillin/tazobactam (11.9%, N=16). Among the patients on antibiotic therapy, 22.2% (N=24) were being treated for a hospital acquired infection, 11.1% (N=12) for a community acquired infection, 11.1% (N=12) for medical prophylaxis and 55.6% (N=60) for surgical prophylaxis; in 58.3% (N=35) of these patients, prophylaxis had been prolonged for more than one day.

Conclusions: Overall, the significant use of antibiotics is consistent, as 45.2% (N=108) of patients were taking at least one antibiotic at the time of the survey. Although surgical prophylaxis depends on the type of surgery, given the high percentage of prophylaxis lasting for more than one day, we can conclude that further development is necessary to implement additional strategies to promote surgical antibiotic stewardship at hospitals.

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risk factors contribute most to the burden of disease is needed. The prevalence of diabetes type 2 (DT2) in Germany increased in the last years and causes a substantial disease burden. The aim of the study is to quantify the association between a set of risk factors (smoking, high body-mass index (BMI), diet low in fruits, risk alcohol consumption, high fasting plasma glucose and ambient particulate matter pollution) and the burden of DT2 in the German population.

Methods: To investigate the association of each risk factor on the burden of DT2, the population attributable fraction (PAF) is estimated using information on the relative risks and the distribution of the exposed population. The PAF is then applied to the total disease burden of DT2 to quantify the proportion of the DT2 burden that can be attributed to each single risk factor. To account for possible interactions of risk factors, a combined PAF for all risk factors is calculated using the multiplicative adjustment.

Results: The preliminary results show that more than 50% of the burden due to DT2 is attributable to avoidable risk factors. In the younger age groups this share is higher and in the older population significantly lower. The highest share of the attributable burden is assigned to high BMI, followed by high fasting plasma glucose and smoking. The effect of risk alcohol consumption shows somewhat controversial picture.

Conclusion: The results reveal that a substantially high share of the burden due to DT2 is caused by modifiable risk factors. Appropriate interventions are needed aiming at reducing the high BMI, smoking and high fasting plasma glucose in the population. Improving the air pollution and the diet habits of people would be positively reflected in the burden due to DT2.

Lombardy Region has immediately introduced a surveillance program to describe the outbreak’s epidemiology and support control measures. This study aims to analyze what happened in order to manage the next season at best.

Methods: The surveillance system comes into effect from physician reporting based on typical symptoms and suggestive history. This leads to a blood sample test managed by the two regional reference centers. In case of positivity, the quarantine of the patient and his close contacts is arranged. Depending on the clinical severity, the patient can be treated at home or hospitalized. Smallpox vaccine can be considered for the transgender and GBMSM population (gay, bisexual, and MSM).

Results: As of 05/12/2022, the confirmed cases are 386: 381 males and 5 females, average age 38 years. 95 cases are caused by a foreign infection and 265 cases are reported by Milan’s local health authority. The symptom picture shows that: - 366 patients have rash; - 215 patients have hyperpyrexia; - 168 patients have lymphadenopathy. Time trend and epidemiological link highlight that peak periods correspond to two major event: Maspalomas and Milan’s 2022 gay pride.

Conclusion: Data analysis shows that the disease is linked to some risky behavior. It will be necessary to take action by informing communities at risk (GBMSM and transgender) and by ensuring the regional healthcare system’s readiness. Lastly, an adequate vaccine campaign will have to be organized in advance for the concerned population.

Spain’s compliance with the dublin declaration on partnership to fight hiv/aids

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Background and objectives: HIV/AIDS remains a major public health problem. The Dublin Declaration on the Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia and its annual questionnaire monitor the progress of the epidemic. The primary objective is to analyse to what extent Spain complies with the declaration from 2009 to 2022. The secondary objectives are: * describe how the information demanded has changed; * assess the completeness and quality of Spain’s submission; * describe trends in the HIV epidemiology, prevention and treatment strategies; * describe Spain’s compliance with the UNAIDS Global Goals.

Methods: Secondary data from the questionnaire was used. This data was grouped into 6 categories with a total of 19 indicators. These were: * number and type of response indicators; * completion rate by year, category and key population; * calculation methodology used: a descriptive analysis, longitudinal analysis and/or a mixed methods analysis was carried out per indicator, whichever fit the data. 

* Continuum of care for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Spain compared to UNAIDS targets.

Results: The information required has become increasingly complex and quantitative, requiring more sophisticated information systems. Consequently, the completion rate declined throughout the period 2009-2018, especially when more quantitative questions were introduced. Recently, completion rate has recovered as new information systems have been implemented. The COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on HIV services, resources and monitoring. The current system provides limited information about stigmatized key populations such as sex workers, migrants and transgender people. Improvement is needed in the implementation of PrEP as well as in continuum of care results for some key populations.

Conclusion: Spain is committed to monitoring the DD and the global HIV Goals, but there is still a long way to go.

Comparing estimates of intimate-partner violence against women across different data sources in Brazil

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Background and objective: Intimate partner violence (ipv) is a global public health problem. Initial work suggests that ipv prevalence estimates vary by the type of
data used. This study aims to evaluate and compare ipv estimates from three national data sources in Brazil. Methods: We compare estimates of ipv for 2019 from three data sources (violence and accident surveillance system-viva/sinan, national health survey-pons, and data senado research-drse). We explored the similarities and differences among data sources. Then, we estimated the proportion of total cases and prevalence by age group, sex (males, 50-59, 60+, and 60+) and type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual) in the last 12 months. Results: The data show the largest differences for the 16-29 age group: for physical ipv, viva/sinan had 43% proportion of total cases, and ddr and pns had 35% and 33%, respectively. For psychological ipv, 38% of total cases were in the 16-29 age group for viva/sinan, 27% for pns, and 32% for ddr. Other age groups were more similar across data sources, and the pattern for sexual ipv differed mainly for 30-39 year olds. Population prevalence estimates varied across all data sources. Physical ipv prevalence was higher in the 16-29 age group, ranging from 4% in the pns to 11% in ddr. Psychological ipv also showed large prevalence differences between pns (9%) and ddr (29%) for the 16-29 age group. Ipv prevalence estimates from viva/sinan were lowest across all age groups. Conclusion: Comparing three national data sources showed differences in reporting ipv. This could be due to differences in questionnaires, privacy during the interview, stigma and safety concerns associated with reporting experiences of violence. understanding the differences across types of data sources and survey instruments is critical to improving the measurement of ipv in Brazil and around the world.

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Data completeness of medical records of patients with Hypertension and Diabetes in primary health care centers, Nabeul, Tunisia 2019
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The National program for chronic disease started in Tunisia in 1993. It aimed to ensure an effective and standardized management of these chronic diseases, in primary health care centers, based on standardized guidelines and structured medical records.

Aim: To assess the data completeness of the structured medical records of hypertention and diabetes patients in primary health care centers of the governorate of Nabeul (Tunisia)
Methodology: Our evaluative study enrolled medical records of chronic disease patients, followed for at least one year in the primary care centers of the governorate of Nabeul. The data of the 10 items regarding the first medical visit were assessed: patient identification, disease classification; personnel medical history, family medical history, disease history, signs and symptoms, initial physical examination, Cardiovascular risk evaluation, dietary and nutritional behavior; and the final medical Conclusions: The completeness of data was measured considering if a patients' record contains all desired types of data in the different items. In each primary health care center, 15 records have been assessed.

Results: In total, 23 primary health care centers have been enrolled and 345 medical records have been assessed. Data for patient's identification (name, surname, gender) was available in 92. 2% of medical records. Availability of data for disease classification was 81.8 %, personnel medical history 66.5%, Family medical history 63.3%, Signs and symptoms 41.3%, Initial Physical examination 52.6%. Data regarding Cardio-vascular risk evaluation and the Conclusions: of the initial medical visit were missing respectively for 78.4% and 63% of medical records.

Conclusions: We found that the completeness of data in medical records was not satisfying. Assessment of the data quality is important not only for the patients but also for researchers and policymakers. Thus, sensibilization, medical record simplification and an evaluation of the national program is important at this step.

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Instruments for surveillance and monitoring physical activity among the Brazilian population: a scoping review
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Background and Objective: Understanding which and how instruments have been used to measure physical activity (PA) in different population groups (i.e., children, adolescents, adults, and older adults) in Brazil is a preliminary step for an effective national monitoring system. This review aimed to map the instruments of PA applied to the Brazilian population. Methods: A scoping review was conducted in July 2020 in six databases (Web of Science, MEDLINE/PubMed, LILACS, PsycINFO, Scopus, and SPORTDiscus). The selection criteria were: original articles published up to 2020 in English, Portuguese, or Spanish languages; studies that included data from the general Brazilian population using PA questionnaires. Extracted information included methodological aspects, validation, and feasibility of the instruments. Independent peers performed all processes. Data were summarized according to age group (children: <12 years-old; adolescents: 13–17 years-old; adults: 18–64 years-old; and older adults: 65+ years-old).

Results: A total of 9,177 were identified, and 765 articles met the inclusion criteria. They represented 390 different studies. A total of 17 (4.3%) studies were nationwide surveys, and 47 (12%) studies included users from the national healthcare system. Thirty-eight distinct instruments were identified. The “PA Questionnaire (PAG-C-A)” was the most frequent in children (9/33), while the “International PA Questionnaire (IPAQ)” was the most frequent in adolescents (26/81), adults (152/189), and older adults (59/85). Information on reliability and validity varied largely according to the instrument and age group. Conclusions: This review showed that a large number of distinct instruments on PA have been used in the Brazilian population, and a small part of the PA instruments has been used in the national health system. This evidence supports a call for the development and validation of instruments on PA behavior in different age groups as part of the Brazilian health system.

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Detection of bacillus anthracis rods in animal and human specimens, Uganda 2015-2020
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Background and Objective: Anthrax, caused by Bacillus anthracis, is a widespread zoonotic disease affecting humans and mammals. It is endemic in Uganda and has claimed huge losses of cattle and wildlife. The disease remains an endemic public, animal health, and economic threat. This study aimed to identify positive samples during the 2015-2020 Uganda anthrax outbreaks.

Materials and Methods: Following the anthrax outbreaks, sixteen (16) districts submitted biological specimens to the NADDEC laboratory for human and animal diagnosis. One hundred nineteen (119) specimens were submitted, including human and animal samples (Fig 1 and 2). The rapid Active Anthrax Detect (AAD) kit was used for detecting Bacillus anthracis capsular polypeptide (polyglutamic acid). (Fig 3), gram staining method (Fig. 4) using the M'Fadyean test under BSL2 conditions with the microscopic examination (x100 + oil immersion). Human samples were from Kiruhura District (Fig. 5).

Fig 1 and 2. Sample collection from displayed cattle skin and smoked meat Fig 3 and 4: Active anthrax detect test result and gram stain showing numerous bacilli rods
Fig 5: Human lesions linked to cutaneous anthrax

Results: Gram-positive square-ended rods with spores were detected (Fig 4). 70.5% of Human and animal tissues tested positive for anthrax (Table 1). Anthrax cases were localized in 13 of the 16 districts sampled (Fig 6). Our results show the current risk to human, domestic and wild animal populations that exist in the endemic areas.

Table 1 and Figure 6: Distribution of anthrax cases by district

Table: Anthrax cases were localized in 13 of the 16 districts sampled (Fig 6). Our results show the current risk to human, domestic and wild animal populations that exist in the endemic areas.

Table 1 and Figure 6: Distribution of anthrax cases by district

Conclusion: Anthrax is still poorly managed due to numerous factors, including poor carcass disposal and biosecurity measures and the lack of a national anthrax control strategy. Further studies are required in the human and veterinary medicine (One Health) approach to understanding the transmission dynamics in the different risk environments to prevent and control the risk.

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Assessment of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide-based method for the extraction of soil-transmitted helminths DNA from stools for molecular diagnostic of soil-transmitted helminths infections

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Background and Objective: Although several protocols have been developed to extract DNA for the diagnostic of soil-transmitted helminths (STHs), amplifying these extracts remains a challenge due to DNA polymerase inhibitors. This study aimed to determine stool mass, the type of DNA polymerase and assess a DNA extraction method for efficient molecular detection of STHs.

Methods: Stool samples were collected from school-aged children and Kato-Katz enabled to search for STH infections. DNA was extracted from 10, 20, 40 and 80 mg of stool using cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB)-based method. The amount of stool for STH diagnostic was determined by amplifying specific DNA fragments of Ascariis lumbricoides. Performance of three different DNA polymerases as well as CTAB-based method were assessed by amplifying specific fragments of different STH species. The cost linked to each DNA extraction was estimated.

Results: DNA extracts from 97.9% of stools harbouring STH eggs revealed the presence of at least one STH species. The number of amplified DNA extracts from 10 and 20mg of stool was significantly higher than those of 40 and 80 mg. The “Q5 high fidelity DNA polymerase”, the “One taq DNA polymerase” and “Standard DNA polymerase” amplified respectively 97.9%, 74.6% and 34.8% of infected stools. Whatever the STH species, the “Q5 high fidelity DNA polymerase” amplified significantly more stool samples than other polymerases. Single PCR confirmed co-infections of A. lumbricoides with either T. trichiura or Nectoramer. Amongst hookworm infections, 10 and 13 were respectively due to N. americanus and Ancylostoma duodenale. CTAB-based method ($1.45) appeared less expensive that commercial kit.

Conclusion: The CTAB-based method appears cheap and reliable to extract from 10 or 20 mg of stool samples, the DNA from STHs’ eggs. Its combination with the “Q5 high fidelity DNA polymerase” highlighted its ability for the molecular detection of different STH species in stool samples.


Early identification of Clostridium Difficile patients in the Emergency Department: Observational study in acute care hospital in Sicily

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Background and Objective: Clostridioides Difficile Infection (CDI) is one of the most important healthcare-associated infections (HCAI) in industrialised countries, where C. difficile is the leading cause of diarrhoea in hospital settings. In the last few years, there has been an increase in the number of CDI cases and in the severity of these infections and the associated mortality, especially in elderly patients, with a consequent increase in the length of hospital stay and in direct and indirect healthcare costs.

The aim of our study is to analyse the impact of early identification of Clostridioides difficile (CDI) in reducing healthcare-associated infections in different in-patient units during 2019 − 2022.

Methods: We reviewed all the requests received by “The Hospital Garibaldi Centro” - Clinical Pathology - from all operating units from January 2019 to November 2022, which refers to CDI.

First, specimens were screened by a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for C. difficile glutamate dehydrogenase antigen (GDH) + Toxin A + Toxin B. Second, GDH-positive and toxin-negative specimens were subjected to real-time multiplex PCR assay.

Results: 199 CDI cases were identified out of 937 (21%). 54% were identified in the emergency unit, 18% in critical care medicine, 9% in internal medicine, 21% was identified in other operative units (Orthopaedics, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Pneumology, Cardiology, General Surgery, Intensive Care Units). The male/female ratio was 1.1; 55% were adults over 80 years, 24 % were in the ages 70 to 80 years, 13 % were in the ages 60 to 70 years, and the remaining 8 % were patients under 60 years.

Conclusion: The early identification of CDI in the emergency unit, following the implementation of the procedures drawn up by Hospital, made it possible to take the appropriate control measures and immediate action to limit its spread in the operative units.


A point prevalence survey on healthcare-associated infections in an acute care hospital in central Italy: preliminary results

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Background and objective: Clostridioides-associated infections (HAIs) represent the most frequent adverse event in the hospital setting. As part of a surveillance study promoted by the European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, a survey was carried out to estimate HAIs prevalence in an acute care hospital in central Italy.

Methods: The investigation was carried out in November 2022 through the anonymous consultation of clinical records, using a standardized protocol to collect data on patients, wards, HAIs, and antibiotic therapy.

Results: A total of 164 patients (51.2% males; aged 0-94 years) hospitalized in 17 different wards were included, and 57.3% were in medical wards. At the time of the survey, 10.4% (n=17) patients had at least one HAI (53% female; mean age 68.4 years), and 94% were hospitalized in medical wards. 64.7% of infections were linked to inpatient hospital, 23.5% to a long-term care facility and 11.8% to another hospital. According to McCabe score, HAIs patients were mostly (47.1%) classified as with non-fatal disease, while 23.5% and 29.4% with fatal and rapidly fatal disease, respectively. 82.4% of HAIs patients had at least one device (cervical venous and bladder catheter, tracheal cannula), and 21.4% and 14.3% carried two and three devices, respectively. Furthermore, 82.4% were treated with at least one antibiotic, with two and three antibiotics used simultaneously in 21.4% and 14.3%. A microbiological isolation with antibiotic was present only in 41.2%.

Conclusion: HAIs prevalence was higher than 8.2% estimated for Italian hospitals in 2016-2017 survey and 7.5% assessed in the same hospital in 2019. A significant role for HAIs onset was associated with invasive devices, ward specialty, and severity of clinical conditions. These findings underline the need to strengthen programs for HAIs control through the definition of standardized protocols and availability of specialized team, also in terms of human resources and skills.

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Oral Adverse Events of COVID-19 Vaccines in Europe: Analysis of EudraVigilance Database

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Background: The recent reports of oral adverse events (AEs) following COVID-19 vaccination warrant further investigation into their prevalence, severity and aetiology. This study was conducted to synthesise the first-ever population-level evidence about oral SEs of COVID-19 vaccines in Europe.

Methods: The European Union Drug Regulating Authorities Pharmacovigilance (EudraVigilance) database was accessed in August 2022 to extract summary data of all potential oral AEs reported after COVID-19 vaccination. The data were reported descriptively and cross-tabulated to facilitate sub-group analysis per vaccine type, sex, and age group.

Results: Dysgeusia was the most commonly reported oral AE (0.381 cases per each 100 received reports), followed by oral paraesthesia (0.315%), ageusia (0.296%), lip swelling (0.243%), dry mouth (0.215%), oral hypoesthesia (0.210%), swollen tongue (0.207%) and taste disorder (0.173%). Females had significantly
Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 specific antibodies in Portugal

May 2020 - June 2022: results of four serial seroepidemiological surveys

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Introduction: A prevalence study of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and antibiotic use was conducted at Humanitas Mater Domini Clinical Institute on 04/26/2022. The study can be used as a monitoring tool for both antibiotics’ use and prevention and control of HAIs.

Methods: During October and November 2022, 332 wastewater samples were collected from 167 Wastewater Treatment Plants throughout Italy. Variant characterization was performed by amplifying a ~1600 bp fragment of the spike protein, followed by Sanger (individual samples) and long-read nanopore sequencing (pooled samples by Regions/Autonomous Provinces).

Results: In October 2022, mutations characteristic of Omicron BA.2/BA.5 were detected in the vast majority of the samples. Amino acid substitutions characteristic of sub-lineages BQ.1 (K444T and N460K) or BQ.1.1 (BQ.1 + R346T) were detected for the first time in wastewater in four Regions/A.P. despite the low prevalence documented in clinical cases at the time of sampling. In November 2022, the positivity rate for BQ.1/BQ.1.1 almost quadrupled, and the number of Regions/A.P. positive for the new Omicron subvariant tripled compared to October. Moreover, in November there was the detection of two other Vogs never observed before in sewage in Italy: BA.2.75 and XBB.1 (the latter found in a Region where no clinical cases associated with this variant had been documented).

Conclusions: Results suggest that BQ.1/BQ.1.1 is becoming dominant in late 2022, as predicted by the ECDC, and other minor subvariants are emerging, confirming environmental surveillance as a powerful tool for tracking the spread of SARS-CoV-2 variants/subvariants in the population.

Prevalence study on healthcare-related infections and the use of antibiotics in humanitas mater domini

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Introduction: A prevalence study of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and antibiotic use was conducted at Humanitas Mater Domini Clinical Institute on 04/26/2022. The study can be used as a monitoring tool for both antibiotics’ use and prevention and control of HAIs.

Materials

The study, used “Patient Questionnaire-Sheet A. EUROPEAN PREVALENCE STUDY ON ICA AND ANTIBIOTIC USE IN ACUTE HOSPITALS” by European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Patients present in all departments at or before 8 a.m. and not discharged at the time of the survey were recruited and patients in day hospital and day-surgery, patients seen as outpatients, and patients in the emergency department present for less than 24 hours were excluded. We collected Data on risk factors for each eligible patient, care-related infections and antibiotic use.

Results: The study involved 103 Patients of whom 58(56%) were eligible. The Distribution was: 65% medical area, 27.5% surgical,7.5% intensive care. 98% of patients had a peripheral vascular catheter; 52% a urinary catheter; 3% a central venous catheter; 2% of patients intubated. 26% of the sample had an infection (respiratory 45%, urinary 33% bacteremia 22%); responsible pathogens: Pseudomonas aeruginosa 42%, Escherichia coli 33%, Klebsiella pneumoniae16.6%.

62% of patients was undergoing an antibiotic therapy (prophylactic use 64%, therapeutic 26%, indeterminate 10%). More frequently prescribed Antibiotics: Cefazolin 60%, Ceftriaxone 20%, Piperacillin 7.5%, Meropenem 3%, Vaborem 0.3%, Linezolid 0.2%, Metronidazole 9%. Materials

Conclusions: The data collected allowed the identification of problems and priorities for intervention, to promote and strengthen skills, provide new recommendations and strategies for the management of HAIs, and to increase the focus on antibiotics’ use to meet the criteria of cost-benefit, optimization of therapies, and eradicate the antibiotics’ resistance.

Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 specific antibodies in Portugal

May 2020 - June 2022: results of four serial seroepidemiological surveys

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Background and objective: Seroepidemiological surveys on SARS-CoV-2 are important to establish trends in population-level immunity. From May 2020 through June 2022, the National Health Institute Doutor Ricardo Jorge implemented four serial studies aimed to estimate post-infection and post-vaccination seroprevalence in Portugal.

Methods: Overall, surveys covered 19134 Portuguese residents aged 1 or more years old. In each survey, remissent blood samples were collected through nationwide network of 43 clinical pathology laboratories and 36 public hospitals to determine SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibody titers. Following vaccination campaign, presence of IgG against nucleocapsid protein (anti-N), was used as a proxy of post-infection seroprevalence in vaccinated.

Results: Total SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence varied between 2.9% [95CI: 2.0-4.2] (1st survey, May 21-July 8, 2020) and 95.8% [95CI:95.0-96.4] (4th survey, April 27-June 8, 2022). In the 3rd survey (September 28-November 19, 2021) the post-vaccination seroprevalence was higher than the post-infection 86.3% [95CI:85.1-87.5] vs. 7.5% [95CI:6.8-8.5]. Following the Omicron wave (4th survey), the post-infection seroprevalence increased to 27.3% [95CI:25.5-29.1] for overall population, and to 71.2% [95CI:64.4-77.2] for children aged less than 5 years old, not eligible for COVID-19 vaccination.

Conclusion

Observed trends in seroprevalence were in line with the evolution of the COVID-19 epidemic and vaccination coverage in Portugal, as well as with the results of studies on vaccine effectiveness, demonstrating the importance of seroepidemiological studies for decision making. Implemented infrastructure and acquired experience can be capitalized for the development of seroepidemiological studies in case of future public health emergencies in Portugal.
Methods: A correlational study was conducted on ordinary hospital admissions in the year 2019 (using the Ministry of Healths Hospital Discharge Records Report) and hospital post-acute (long-term care and rehabilitation) and territorial (residential, semi-residential and rehabilitation) beds in Italy. In respect to the national average outlier, the twenty Italian regions were classified into two groups: with higher and with lower percentages of outliers. Results: Out of a total of 466 ordinary hospitalizations in Italy, the average outlier was 3.9%, with a range among regions between 2.7% and 4.7%. The national average of territorial beds per inhabitant was 0.60% (range 0.15%-0.99%). The relationships between outlier and territorial beds are always opposite between the two groups and mainly weak, except for semi-residential beds in the group with lower outlier rates where it is moderate (Pearsons r = -0.583; Spearman’s Rho = -0.766, p=0.027).

The national average of post-acute hospital beds was 0.06% (range 0.02%-0.10%). Correlations between outliers and post-acute hospital beds are always direct in the groups, except for long-term care hospital beds in the group with higher outlier rates (Pearsons r = -0.306). The strongest relationship is between outlier and hospital rehabilitation beds in the group with lower outlier percentages (Pearsons r = -0.720, p=0.044).

Conclusion: These data show that the decrease in outlier correlates with the increase in territorial semi-residential beds and hospital rehabilitation beds, while the increase in outlier correlates with the decrease in hospital long-term care beds. Considerable homogeneous distribution of less complex care settings in Italy, further investigations are needed, especially on the deficient regions.

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Agroecology versus agribusiness: An experience of popular health surveillance against the impacts of agribusiness in a region of Brazil
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Background and objective: Brazil is one of the largest consumers of pesticides in the world due to the advance of agribusiness in its territory, causing numerous socio-environmental impacts and damage to health, not just human health. This research aims to describe the Popular Surveillance indicators referring to the impacts caused by agribusiness on the agroecological productive backyards of the farming families of Chapada do Apodi, Tabuleiro do Norte, Ceará, Northeast Brazil.

Methods: These families develop the experience “Community that Sustains Agriculture – My Backyard in your Basket”, which was registered in the action research “Popular Surveillance of Health, Environment and Work: communities, the Unified Health System and researchers in the defense of the lives of vulnerable populations through a Participatory”. The action research field activity took place on June 6 and 7, 2022. On the first day, a journey was made through the territory to get to know the families, their agroecological backyards and their social technologies for coexistence with the semi-arid region. On the second day, the communities analyzed the experience of popular surveillance, based on guiding questions in a workshop. RESULTS: Families identified as popular surveillance indicators related to the impacts of agribusiness: the death of bees by poison, speed of installation of enterprises, enclosure of areas used for beekeeping and rearing of loose animals, migration of labor from outside the territory, use of drones by agribusiness, strong odor of pesticides and other inputs used by agribusiness, deteriorized families, large scale deforestation with chains and tractors, accentuation of lack of water.

Conclusion: The protagonism of families is observed in the construction of the experience of popular surveillance regarding the generation of data on the impacts of agribusiness through participatory monitoring with the use of accessible technologies.

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Analysis of violence reports in the town of nova iguaçu/state of Rio de Janeiro/Brazil, from 2014 to 2020.
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Purpose: To describe the epidemiological profile of cases of violence reported in the town of Nova Iguacu “RU”/Brazil, from 2014 to 2020

Methodology: This is a cross-sectional, descriptive, population-based research, on violence records entered in sinan (national system of disease reports), in the town of nova iguaçu. We collected secondary data and made the exploratory analysis of the social-demographic characteristics of the reported cases (gender, race/skin color, education, age, marital status) and the characteristics of violence (nature, means of assault, and relationship with the assailant). We used statistical software to analyze the data.

Results: The total number of violence reports in the town of Nova Iguacu was 39,587, in the period from 2014 to 2020. These were more prevalent in the age range of 0-9 (29.5%), then 20-29 (19.2%), and 10-19 (14.8%); in males (57.4%), in brown (56.6%) and black (6.2%) races. Variables education and marital status were completed with “Not applicable”, since they are more prevalent in children under 7 years old. In relation to their nature, the field others prevailed (66.4%), followed by neglect (33.5%). As for the means of assault used, the most prevalent were others (60.8%), followed by body force (32.2%). In relation to the bond with the assailant, mother and stepmother were the most prevalent (74.7%), followed by father and stepfather (39.6%).

Conclusions: The town of Nova Iguacu, located only 35 km from the city of Rio de Janeiro, has a low-income population, where children and adolescents are abused and neglected by their parents. The challenge of reducing all types of violence; in addition to protecting all children and adolescents against abuse, exploitation, and other forms, in accordance with Section 16 of the Sustainable Development Goal, involves overcoming social inequalities, articulation by the government branches, and engagement of the civil society.

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Household survey as a tool for detecting the determinants of health: de facto census survey in rural settlements of shamakhi region, azerbaijan
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Background and objective: Traditional electronic health records generally lack information on determinants of health, which is crucial for operationalizing the PHC system effectively. This study aimed to determine the demographic and housing characteristics of the rural population of Shamakhi, a mountainous region of Azerbaijan, where the WHO country office has implemented a PHC demonstration project.

Methods: A de facto census survey was carried out in 58 villages and 4 towns using a survey tool including demographic and housing characteristics. No sample selection was made and all residential dwellings were visited.

Results: According to the 2022 Azerbaijan Population Report, the registered population of Shamakhi is 108100 [rural population= 57300 (63.0%)]

The population calculated from the survey is 26854 [12630 (47.74%) females, 13826 (52.26%) males]. The age dependency ratio is 48% (34% young age, 15% old age dependency). The gender parity index for the 15-24 age literacy rate is 1.0, while higher education attainment of 25-64 ages is 4.5% (2.9% for women, 5.9% for men). The unemployment rate for 15-64 ages is 9.75%, which is higher than Azerbaijans total (6.0%). Although Mandatory Health Insurance covers all citizens, 33.8% of the rural population is uninsured. In Shamakhi, safe drinking water is accessible at home in 19 villages and closed tanks are utilized for sewage disposal in 30 villages.

Conclusion: The difference between the official reports and the census is attributed to a lack of mandatory notification of address changes. The sharp decline in the 0-4 age population and a sharp increase in 80 ages indicate problems in birth and death registrations. These emphasize a demographic and health surveillance system needwithin PHC. Study results conjured up that PHC services are not only about patient care. Health promotion and disease prevention strategies including health education and intersectoral collaboration are of priorities in Shamakhi.

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Popular surveillance of pesticides
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Background and objective: Brazil became one of the largest consumers of pesticides in the world at the beginning of the 21st century. The production model based on the Green Revolution has as one of its highlights the abusive use of pesticides with severe impacts on human health and ecosystems. This study presents research on Popular Surveillance of pesticides in three regions of Brazil: South, Midwest, and Northeast.

Methods: It is an action research based on Paulo Freirean ideas and Ecology of Knowledge by Boaventura Santos. The research was carried out in 2022 in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso and Ceará, in territories with vulnerable populations such as peasants and quilombolas. The territories were visited by the team of researchers and workshops were held to analyze the problems of each location and collectively produce action plans for each territory.

Results: The communities identified some qualitative indicators of Popular Surveillance, highlighting the following indicators of threat to life: the death of bees, groundwater with the odor of pesticides, animals with congenital malformations, plant mortality and families sprayed with pesticides from airplanes. On the other hand, life promotion indicators were identified such as agroecological productive backyards, organic production areas and collective organizations for monitoring the territory.

Conclusion: The Popular Surveillance of Pesticides is marked by popular protagonism in the defense of life and its development can contribute to the strengthening of institutional surveillance.

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Excess mortality associated with VOC-specific COVID-19, flu and extreme temperatures: A comprehensive time-series analysis approach to estimate attributable mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal

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Background and objective: First COVID-19 case was detected in Portugal on March 2020. More than 25,000 COVID-19 deaths have been reported, but it may not reflect the burden of the pandemic, especially when competing factors occur simultaneously. We aimed to estimate all-cause mortality attributable to COVID-19 by SARS-CoV2 variant of concern, influenza and extreme temperatures (ET) during the COVID-19 pandemic period in Portugal.

Methods: To estimate mortality attributable to COVID-19, influenza and extreme temperatures, we used an adaptation of the FLUMOMO model. Considering the weekly number of all-cause deaths as the dependent variable, an additive Poisson regression model adjusted for overdispersion, trend and seasonality, was fitted with Influenza activity (Goldstein index), new COVID-19 hospitalizations adjusted for concern variants (Pre-Delta; Delta; Omicron BA 1 and 2; and Omicron BA 4 and 5), and ET as independent variables. We estimated the mortality attributable fraction of each independent variable between 2020-W10 and 2022-W38. We performed the analysis for all population and age groups.

Results: We estimated 43,766 deaths above the expected, 36,810 attributable to COVID-19, 544 to influenza and 6412 to ET. 60%, 15%, 11% and 15% of COVID-19 attributable mortality was due to, respectively, Pre-Delta, Delta, Omicron BA 1 and 2, and Omicron BA 4 and 5 variants.

The mortality estimated as attributable to COVID-19 is higher than the reported officially as COVID-19 specific mortality, which was expected because we estimate mortality directly and indirectly attributable to COVID. The highest mortality attributable to COVID-19 was estimated in the age group ≥ 80 years. These results are provisional.

Conclusion: This analytical approach allows a detailed assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, direct and indirect factors, adjusting it for competing risks for excess deaths like influenza and ET. We were able to estimate the fraction of mortality attributable to SARS-CoV2 variant of concern.

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New incidence of lung cancer in Hanoi in the period 2015 - 2019

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Objectives: This study on the epidemiology of lung cancer in Hanoi from 2015 to 2019 offered crucial details on the situation of the disease and epidemiological characteristics of lung cancer. Methods: Data was collected retrospectively in a descriptive study with analysis.

Results: In Hanoi, 7389 new cases of lung cancer were diagnosed between 2015 and 2019. The highest age group was 60-69 years old, accounting for 36.2% of the population; the crude incidence rate was 20.3/100000; the age-standardized incidence rate was 19.6/100000 (with 31.6/100000 for men and 9.7/100000 for women); and the age-standardized incidence rate in the inner city is lower (13.7/100000) than that in the suburban area (19.4/100000). Conclusions: Lung cancer was still a public health issue that required special attention. Effective tobacco control initiatives, early detection screening, and improved treatment quality were the top priorities for reducing the negative effects of lung cancer in the community. Keywords: Incidence rate, lung cancer, Hanoi

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The future of health impact assessment- setting the Research Agenda

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Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a key approach to achieve Health in All Policies, by identifying impacts on health and equity and recommending changes to address these impacts. Since the Gothenburg Consensus Statement in 1999, HIA has been applied to policies, plans and projects in multiple sectors and settings across the world and researchers have demonstrated its effectiveness in influencing policies. However, its use is still variable globally with few jurisdictions using HIA systematically to maximise the potential of all policies and plans to improve health and legislation is generally aligned to environmental health impact assessment rather than the social determinants of health and equity. The COVID-19 pandemic has raised the importance of social determinants of health, as many indirect health effects arose from pandemic effects on social and environmental pathways. HIAS of pandemic responses have demonstrated its potential to identify and help address these impacts. The climate emergency will bring even more wide-ranging health impacts that need to be addressed in an integrated way, which HIA could support. Recovery and renewal from the pandemic presents a window of opportunity for public health and other sectors to consider what is needed to support the future evolution and development of HIA in different contexts. This workshop will involve international HIA experts and leaders will draw on the findings of an international survey of 160 HIA practitioners views on the current opportunities for HIA; differing practice and perspectives on HIA; potential methodological innovation; and research gaps and needs in the field. The workshop will build on the survey findings to develop a HIA research agenda for the next decade. Specific Aims/Objectives and Component Parts: The aim of the workshop is to develop a research agenda that we will share and publish. The workshop will include: 1. Presentation of findings of an international HIA survey, 2. Small group discussion with workshop participants to: 1) Discuss areas of research and gaps to address in the field of HIA over the next ten years, 2) Formulate these as specific research questions, 3) Identify mechanisms to build HIA research capacity, 4) Prioritisation of research questions identified by small groups, 5) Interactive panel with HIA experts/leaders to reflect and discuss next steps in how we can build and support a HIA research agenda. The key questions that the workshop will address: 1. What is the most important research needed in the field of HIA in the next ten years? 2. What are the most important unresolved research questions in HIA? 3. How can we build and support HIA research and capacity?

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Public health surveillance: lessons from the pandemic

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Background: What have we learned about surveillance during the pandemic? Surveillance systems drive policymakers' decisions, but it is not easy to transform data into useful information. Multiple surveillance methods are needed, and clear definitions of what is being monitored are fundamental.

Objectives and Key Questions
The objective of this workshop is to strengthen the culture of surveillance and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of various COVID-19 surveillance strategies. Key questions will be: 1) which information is needed for decision-making? 2) how can we monitor the pandemic and its impact? 3) how should we adapt the system at different stages of the pandemic?

Overview: We will have a short introduction and 4 case studies (each 10 min) followed by an active discussion.

Introduction (Chiolero and Stranges): Multiple challenges hampered COVID-19 surveillance (lack of common standards, different diagnostic strategies, infodemia). The pandemic has highlighted the advantages and disadvantages of different surveillance strategies and the importance of having a multilayer and highly adaptive health information system.

Case study 1: Seroprevalence studies for the surveillance of COVID-19: Corona Immunitas (Tancredi)
Population-based seroepidemiological studies are needed to understand SARS-CoV-2 spread. We will present the methods and results of Corona Immunitas, a Swiss national research project consisting of repeated population-based seroepidemiological studies conducted with a common methodology. The project included a Digital Follow-Up eCohort to monitor health status changes, adherence to preventive measures, and the social impact of the pandemic.

Case study 2: Challenges in the definition of long COVID or Post-COVID-19 condition (Makovski)
We will present an operationalization of the WHO definition of the post-COVID-19 condition on a sample of the general adult population in France. We will describe the prevalence of each symptom at different time points after the infection and their correlation, and compare characteristics of post-COVID-19 condition subjects (as selected by WHO definition) with those not selected but who perceived experiencing Long COVID.

Case study 3: Electronic health records to assess vaccine effectiveness (Bejko)
Linked routinely collected electronic health records at the national level can help evaluate vaccine effectiveness. Using data from laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests linked with vaccination data and SARS-CoV-2 hospitalisations and deaths, we investigated severe outcomes (hospitalisation, death) in relation to variants, vaccination status, and prior infection and evaluated the effectiveness of a fourth bivalent Omicron-containing booster dose and natural immunity due to prior infection against laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Case study 4: A geospatial surveillance portal to monitor COVID-19 transmission (Gilliland and Stranges)
Based on a geospatial portal for real-time surveillance of COVID-19 transmission and detection of disease clusters, we demonstrated the use of emerging hot spot analysis techniques to map and analyze spatiotemporal changes in COVID-19 and detection of disease clusters, we demonstrated the use of emerging hot spot analysis techniques to map and analyze spatiotemporal changes in COVID-19 and detection of disease clusters.

Discussion
Discussion panels focused on the strengths and limitations of surveillance data and challenges in surveillance. In an era of big data and infodemia, it might appear easy to conduct the surveillance of chronic diseases. However, multiple challenges hamper efficient surveillance, notably related to changing definitions and diagnostic methods of chronic diseases. We will discuss the implications of the two definitions of multimorbidity on prevalence estimates and geographic distribution across Canada.

Case study 2: Self-Reported data for the Surveillance of Chronic Diseases (Arnaud Chiolero)
Self-reported data are commonly used for population health monitoring. Using data of a large school-based study and through a literature review, we will discuss strength and limitation of self-reported data for the surveillance of overweight. We will extend the discussion toward the pros and cons of surveillance of other chronic conditions based on self-reported data.

Case study 3: Surveillance Bias of Cancer – when Appearances are Misleading (Stefano Tancredi)
Surveillance bias occurs when differences in the frequency of a condition are due to variations in the modalities of detection rather than to changes in the actual risk of the condition. This is of growing concern because surveillance activity is more and more often based on data not designed primarily for surveillance, notably from healthcare providers. We will show the impact of this bias on cancer surveillance.

Case study 4: A geospatial surveillance portal to monitor COVID-19 transmission (Gilliland and Stranges)
In an era of big data and infodemia, several challenges hamper efficient surveillance, such as the definition and measurement of chronic diseases and how to best use data that are not designed primarily for surveillance. Using three case studies, we propose a workshop to discuss current challenges in the surveillance of chronic diseases.

Objectives and Key questions
Our objective is to discuss current challenges in the surveillance of chronic diseases. Specifically, the workshop will address these key questions: 1) how to define chronic conditions? 2) how to prevent surveillance bias?

Brief overview
We will have one short (10 min) introduction and 3 case studies (each 10 min) presentations followed by an active discussion session (20 min).

Introduction (Arnaud Chiolero and Cornelina Wagner)
Public health surveillance is the ongoing collection and analysis of health-related data, followed by the timely dissemination of information useful for decision. In an era of big data and infodemia, it might appear easy to conduct the surveillance of chronic diseases. However, multiple challenges hamper efficient surveillance, notably related to changing definitions and diagnostic methods of chronic diseases. We will discuss the implications of the two definitions of multimorbidity on prevalence estimates and geographic distribution across Canada.

Case study 1: Defining Multimorbidity in High-Income Countries (Piotr Wilk and Saviero Strange)
In 2012, the Public Health Agency of Canada defined multimorbidity as having two or more of ten common chronic diseases, selected based on their duration, high prevalence, significant societal or economic impact, and amenability to primary prevention. In 2017, multimorbidity was defined as the co-occurrence of a least two of five groups of chronic diseases (cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, mental illnesses). We will discuss the implications of the two definitions of multimorbidity on prevalence estimates and geographic distribution across Canada.

Case study 2: Self-Reported data for the Surveillance of Chronic Diseases (Arnaud Chiolero)
Self-reported data are commonly used for population health monitoring. Using data of a large school-based study and through a literature review, we will discuss strength and limitation of self-reported data for the surveillance of overweight. We will extend the discussion toward the pros and cons of surveillance of other chronic conditions based on self-reported data.

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Discussion (Cornelia Wagner and Arnaud Chiolero)
We will have a short (10 min) introduction and 3 case studies (each 10 min) presentations followed by an active discussion session (20 min):
Background: Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) of WHO comprises of 22 countries and many of them are experiencing humanitarian emergencies and disasters. The aim of this project was to develop a road map to support countries in EMR in developing and implementing seasonal influenza vaccination policy, strengthen influenza vaccination delivery program and address vaccine hesitancy. Methods: The road map was developed through consultative meetings with country representatives, review of relevant literature and policy documents and analysis of WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form on immunization (JRF 2015-2020) data. Countries were categorised into three groups, based on the existence of influenza vaccination policy and national regulatory authority, availability of influenza vaccine, socio-economic status and number of influenza vaccine doses distributed.

Results: The goal for next 5 years (2022-26) is to increase access to and use of utilization of seasonal influenza vaccine in EMR to reduce influenza-associated morbidity and mortality among priority groups for vaccination. Countries in the EMR are at different stages of implementation of the influenza vaccination program, so activities are planned under four strategic priority areas based on current situations in countries. Some countries were recommended to establish a new seasonal influenza vaccination programme and ensure the availability of vaccines, while other countries need to reduce vaccine hesitancy and enhance current seasonal influenza vaccination coverage, particularly in all high-risk groups. Countries are also encouraged to leverage COVID-19 adult vaccination programs to improve seasonal influenza vaccine uptake.

Conclusions: The road map proposes activities that should be adopted in the local context to develop/update national policies and programs. Countries should learn from COVID-19 vaccination programs, and this may be an opportunity to strengthen adult immunization programme for influenza. The roadmap will not only increase seasonal influenza coverage in EMR but will also help in delivering a pandemic influenza vaccine when needed.

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Human Papillomavirus vaccination delivery systems within National and Regional Immunization Programs: a systematic literature review
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Introduction: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) causes 4.5% of all new cancer cases. Efficient HPV vaccination programs are crucial to reduce the global burden of cancer. As of June 2020, 107/194 World Health Organization (WHO) Member States have introduced HPV vaccination, one-third of which are gender neutral whereby girls and boys receive vaccination. Globally, only 15% of girls and 4% of boys in the target age for HPV vaccination receive the full course. The Objective of this systematic literature review was to describe HPV delivery strategies within national and regional immunization programs in low- middle- and high-income countries to identify strategies to increase HPV vaccination coverage globally.

Methods: We systematically reviewed studies within MEDLINE and EMBASE published between 2012-2022. Studies were included if they described immunization programs in which HPV had been included for >6 months. Key outcomes of interest were strategies utilized in the implementation of HPV delivery programs (e.g., vaccine delivery location, community awareness campaigns). Of the 2549 articles retrieved, 168 met inclusion criteria and were included for final synthesis.

Results: Most (n=78) articles were from North America, 31 from Europe and Central Asia, 15 from East Asia and Pacific, 8 from Africa, 5 from Latin America and Caribbean, 2 from South Asia, and 29 included multiple regions. While most articles (n=121) focused on high-income countries, 19 focused on low- or middle-income countries and 28 spanned multiple income levels. The most frequently described strategies that had a positive impact on HPV vaccine coverage included selecting optimal delivery locations for the local context, such as school-based programs (n=51), multi-sectoral collaboration (n=47), community-awareness campaigns (n=42), systematic vaccine invitations and reminders (n=37), immunization information systems (n=26) and vaccine provider education and training (n=11).

Conclusions: This review identified cross-cutting strategies across diverse countries that may improve HPV vaccine coverage.

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Cape Verdean immigrant parents report very low knowledge of HPV: an urgent call for culturally grounded and sensitive education to reduce HPV-associated cancers and disparities
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Racial/ethnic minoritized and immigrant parents have lower knowledge of human papillomavirus (HPV) and its cancer-related health consequences than Whites and United States (US)-born parents. Black women are disproportionately affected by HPV-related morbidity and mortality, with the second-highest cervical cancer incidence rate compared to non-Hispanic Whites, and the highest cancer mortality rate. There is a lack of data for African ethnicity subgroup in the US such as Cape Verdeans (CV). This exploratory cross-sectional study assessed HPV and HPV-associated cancer knowledge among CV parents of adolescents (11-17 years) in the US. A total of 109 parents, representing 109 unique families participated. About two-thirds were mothers (67%; n = 73); nearly all parents were foreign-born (96.3%, n=105) and the majority (86.2%, n=94) reported CV Creole as the primary language spoken at home. The mean HPV knowledge score was 3.5 out of 17 (SD = 3.9). Overall, mothers displayed higher knowledge of HPV transmission and cancer-related morbidity and mortality (4.4, SD = 4.1 vs 1.7, SD = 2.8; P = 0.0001) than fathers. The knowledge item answered correctly by most parents (41.3%) was that HPV is a sexually transmitted disease. The link between genital HPV infection and cervical cancer was low with only 22% of parents correctly answering that HPV can cause cervical cancer. Though mothers were more likely than fathers (28.8%; n = 21 vs 8.3%, n = 3; p = 0.02) to correctly identify the link between HPV and cervical cancer, it is noteworthy that less than 29% of mothers answered this knowledge item correctly. Moreover, knowledge that in women HPV can be detected by a Pap test (Pap smear) was quite low, with only 31.5% of mothers answering this item correctly. Findings highlight an urgent need for culturally grounded and sensitive HPV education program for Cape Verdeans in the US.

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Children and young people's understanding of vaccines in the United Kingdom
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Background and Objective: Previous research about children and young people’s (CYP) perceptions of vaccines either involve only parents or a small sample of children. Given the lack of data on their understanding of vaccines, the Royal Society for Public Health (RSPH) surveyed CYP aged 12-15 years living in the United Kingdom (UK) about their awareness of what vaccinations are and how they work, views on who the decision maker should be and understanding of different vaccines including HPV and COVID-19. Methods: An online survey was distributed to CYP (N=1584, sample representative of the UK population) in October 2022. Data was analysed using standard descriptive statistics and independent samples t-test.

Results: Most CYP think vaccines are important for their health, trust them and know what they do, however less than 60% know there is a vaccine for HPV and Measles and 1 in 5 do not know that there is a vaccine for Polio. Around half the CYP did not know which vaccines are available for them and many of those who have already been offered an HPV vaccine do not know this vaccine is available. Awareness and trust vary according to CYP ethnicity, with the main concerns being side effects, safety and pain. Conclusions: Despite trusting and knowing what vaccines are, some CYP do not know which diseases have available vaccines or which they are entitled to have in the UK. Their lack of awareness could impact uptake now and in the future, therefore more must be done to raise awareness and understanding in this group, especially with the re-emergence of diseases such as measles and polio. More research is also needed to understand why CYP from Black, Asian and mixed background have lower levels of awareness and trust of vaccines than their white peers.

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Immune responses to the adjuvanted recombinant zoster vaccine in immunocompromised patients
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Attitudes towards vaccinations in Italian cohort of IBD patients
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Background and Objectives: Patients affected by inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) often require immunosuppressive treatments which may increase the risk of opportunistic infections. Several guidelines suggest to investigate patients’ vaccination status before starting any treatment and perform vaccinations against vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs). Nevertheless, vaccination rates in IBD patients are not suboptimal and may also be lower than those in general population. Aim of the study was to investigate vaccination coverage against VPDs and its possible determinants among a cohort of IBD patients. Methods: An anonymous validated questionnaire was sent by the Italian IBD patients’ association “AMICI-ETS” to their members through mailing lists and social media. Patients were asked to report their vaccination status and their attitude towards vaccinations between favorable, opposing, or uncaring. The factors influencing attitude towards vaccinations were examined calculating crude and adjusted odds-ratios (AdjORs) with 95% confidence-intervals (CIs).

Results: The questionnaire was sent to 4039 patients with a response rate of 55.8% (2241) and 1122 (50.3%) were patients with Crohn’s disease while 720 (32.9%) had UC. 928 (41.4%) of the participants have referred to be vaccinated against most of VPDs while 252 (20.7%) did not. The determinant influencing the positive attitude towards vaccinations was the belief of possible return of VPDs with decline of vaccination coverage rates (AdjOR 5.67, 95% CI 3.45-9.30, p-value <0.001). Conclusions: Despite the high percentage of patients showing a positive attitude towards vaccinations which was mainly influenced by the greater awareness of VPDs with the decline of vaccination rates, study confirmed a low vaccination rate among IBD population. This may suggest a central role of physicians in prescribing vaccinations since most patients have a positive attitude, even developing vaccination campaigns to increase vaccinations’ rates in IBD patients.

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Efficacy and safety of quadrivalent conjugate meningococcal vaccines: a systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background and Objective: Over the last decades, different antimeningococcal quadrivalent (MenACWY) vaccines have been developed as different formulations (diphtheria toxoid conjugate, MenACWY-D; tetanus toxoid conjugate, MenACWY- TT; CRM197 protein conjugate, MenACWY-CRM). However, their availability varies worldwide, both in terms of authorized formulations and of inclusion in vaccination schedules. Furthermore, several countries include only the monovalent meningococcal C (MenC) vaccine in their immunization programmes. Finally, there is currently no updated systematic review that directly compares the MenACWY formulations. Thus, we systematically summarized the evidence on efficacy and safety of MenACWY vaccines. Methods: Four parallel, independent systematic literature searches were carried out to identify randomized controlled trials performed comparing the above-mentioned vaccines. Serum bactericidal activity and the proportion of adverse events were considered as outcome for efficacy and for safety, respectively. When possible, a random effect meta-analysis was performed, and Results were reported as risk ratios.

Results: A total of 16 studies have been included. In terms of efficacy, MenACWY-TT outperformed MenACWY-D (risk ratio (RR): 1.12, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.06-1.19) and MenACWY-CRM (RR: 1.12; 95% CI: 1.05-1.19) for A, W-135, and Y serogroups, while no significant difference was found for serogroup C. Furthermore, we did find significant differences in efficacy between MenC and MenACWY-TT. Regarding the safety, we were able to perform a quantitative analysis only between MenACWY-TT and MenC, finding no significant differences in the occurrence of adverse events. Similarly, among the different MenACWY formulations no relevant differences were identified.

Conclusions: MenACWY-TT was found more effective than the other formulations, and its efficacy against serogroup C was comparable to the MenC. Safety profiles were similar among all the investigated vaccines. These findings suggest that MenACWY-TT could be preferable to other formulations to improve current

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Barriers and strength factors of adult immunization plans in seven countries of the European Region
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Background and Objective: Adult vaccinations are a core pillar of any preventive health strategy. Nevertheless, adults have few fewer vaccinations recommended in the schedule with respect to other age groups, as well as reduced funding, few registries for tracking and recall and fewer incentives. In the European context, the adult vaccination plans are not homogeneous and an increasing number of countries show very different vaccination coverage rates. Starting from these premises, the present systematic review analyzes existing strategies and policies used for adult vaccination of seven countries of the European region, emphasizing weaknesses and strengths of immunization schedules.

Methods: Selected countries were Germany, France, UK, Italy and Spain plus Sweden, as an example of a country implementing recognized best practices for vaccination, and Romania, for its difficulties due to widespread vaccine hesitancy. Three main scientific databases (PubMed, Scopus and web of science) were queried and the PRISMA guidelines were followed. Studies assessing weaknesses or strengths factors, facilitators and barriers related to the adult vaccination plans were considered eligible. Quality assessment of included studies was also conducted.

Results: We included ten studies with a medium/high score at the quality assessment. Main barriers and strength factors for vaccination can be divided into the following categories: financial aspects (e.g. If the vaccine has a funding mechanism); administrative/practical factors (e.g. Complex booking systems); geographical factors (e.g. Geographical proximity, places of vaccination); factors related to healthcare professionals (e.g. Availability of trained staff); factors related to vaccine supply.

Conclusions: Substantial improvement in adult vaccination uptake is urgently necessary in order to decrease the burden of infectious disease on healthcare systems. In order to achieve this goal, vaccination strategies and policies should leverage on the existing facilitators of immunization plans and try to remove local barriers to vaccine uptake.

Immunize BC’s informed choice program
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On July 1, 2019 the BC ministry of health enacted a mandatory vaccination status reporting regulation (VSRDR) under the public health act. Under the regulation, every student (excluding those attending schools in indigenous communities) from kindergarten to grade 12 attending public and independent schools, including those home schooled, are expected to have a completed immunization record in the provincial immunization registry. A secondary goal is to provide evidence-based information regarding the importance of immunization and the risks associated when choosing not to immunize. The public health association of BC (PHABC) was given the task to develop an evidence-based immunization education module. The module is intended for parents of children whose records have not been submitted/incomplete. The PHABC conducted an environmental scan to evaluate how other provinces and countries were managing vaccine-hesitant parents. The PHABC found most approaches limited to print materials. In cases where active measures were in place, the approach was ineffective. Under circumstances where a course was required to complete, participants were polarised further. We analyzed what the target audience believed. We concluded a one-size-fits-all approach was not effective because of the variety of reasons for vaccine hesitancy. We were able to summarize these into eight categories. We chose a different approach. The PHABC’s PHABC conducted an environmental scan to evaluate how other provinces and countries were managing vaccine-hesitant parents. We created a ‘safe place’ where parents could explore questions/answers that challenged their beliefs. Our approach took a straightforward and compassionate style adapted to their specific perspective. Our goal is to motivate hesitant parents, gently, to reflect on the sources of their information so they might move from vaccine-hesitancy towards immunization. We believe it is by establishing trust and respect that we can advance towards parents making an informed decision in the right direction.

Analyzing COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among Nepalese people: a cross-sectional study at National level
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Background: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has caused massive disruption affecting the lives of billions of people worldwide. Vaccine hesitancy remains a barrier in the fight against COVID-19. The main objective was to assess COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy rate and its associated factors among the Nepalese people.

Methods: A cross-sectional study design was used to collect quantitative data from all seven provinces. A total of 728 community people aged ≥18 yrs were surveyed to gather information. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed.

Results: More than half of respondents (56%) were females whereas 34% belonged to age group 25-34 years. More than half of respondents (52%) lost their family income due to COVID-19. Overall, a fifth of the Nepalese people (19.6%) have no income due to COVID-19. More than three (aOR=2.9, 95% CI=1.2-6.9) more likely to show vaccine hesitancy than respondents from province 1. Likewise, respondents who were Muslim were eight times (aOR=7.9, 95% CI= 1.28-48), and respondents who were from a marginalized ethnic group were three times (aOR=2.5, 95% CI=1.3-5) more likely to show hesitancy. Those respondents who completed basic education (aOR=0.3, 95% CI=0.16-0.59) and secondary (aOR=0.36, 95% CI=0.17-0.8) and above were less likely to show vaccine hesitancy than those who were illiterate.

Conclusions: The prevalence of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy was high in Nepal. This hesitancy is driven by the peoples attitude towards the health system and vaccine. There is a need to increase the advocacy and awareness of the COVID-19 vaccine to eliminate the hesitancy and increase the vaccine acceptance rate.

Characteristics of effective educational interventions targeting healthcare workers to improve advising about vaccinations for older adults: a systematic review
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Background and Objective: Healthcare workers (HCW) play an important role in vaccine acceptance of older adults (OA). A systematic review was conducted to identify effective educational interventions targeting HCW to improve advising on vaccinations.

Methods: Medline, Scopus, Cochrane library and grey literature were searched for comparative studies on educational interventions targeting HCWs’ advising on vaccines for OA. No restrictions were applied to language and publication year. Where possible, a sub-analysis on publication year was conducted. In total 48 studies were included. The quality of the included studies was assessed with the RoB 2 for RCTs and the GRADE checklist for non-randomized studies. Study outcomes were categorized according to the Kirkpatrick model for effectiveness, consisting of four levels: reaction, learning, behaviour, and results (Kirkpatrick,
level, in order to achieve the target of 90% HPV immunization to support the work. HPV immunization coverage, barriers, and opportunities at a sub-jurisdictional level.

Background and Objectives: The Canadian partnership against cancer has identified vaccine hesitancy as a key issue in Europe: an overview of systematic reviews. Diesel exhaust is associated with increased risk for diabetes in a high-income country. The effective implementation of diabetes management interventions in primary care: a systematic review of cluster RCTs. The effectiveness of influenza vaccination in pregnancy: results from a systematic review and meta-analysis. Vaccination coverage in diabetic patients in the Lombardy region. Conclusions: Understanding how barriers and facilitators impact HPV immunization uptake at a local level is critical to implementing innovative policies and programming. Findings will be reported by region and/or subgroup, as well as aggregated nationally to inform recommendations made to CPAC on ways to address inequities in access and uptake.

The use of test-negative case-control studies to determine the effectiveness of influenza vaccination in pregnancy: results from a systematic review and meta-analysis. Understanding the barriers to HPV vaccine uptake: an exploration of multicomponent interventions. Classic education only (e.g., lectures) was often ineffective, compared to other interventions. Conclusions: Tailored reminders are effective in supporting HCWs to suggest vaccines to OA, while classic education seems ineffective. Multicomponent interventions often combined classic educational methods with reminders and proved also effective.

Vaccination coverage in diabetic patients in the Lombardy region. Conclusions: The vaccination coverage for the main recommended vaccinations and for COVID-19 in the Lombard diabetic population. Methods: A chi-square test has been used to assess whether the presence of diabetes influenced the choice to get vaccinated or not: the test was used to verify if the observed frequencies in one or more categories correspond to the expected frequencies, if the null hypothesis were true, if there are differences in terms of vaccine doses made on the basis of the type of diabetes. A statistical significance level of p-value <0.05 (5%) was used initially and, later, more conservatively p-value <0.02 (2%) due to the practical application of the correction Bonferroni hypothesis. Results: Of the total diabetic subjects, 264058 subjects (46.19%) received the influenza vaccine, 60980 (10.67%) patients received the pneumococcal vaccine, 15137 (26.25%) received the meningococcal vaccine, 4132 (0.72%) received a type of anti-Herpes Zoster vaccine. Conclusions: The vaccination coverage in diabetic population, excluding the recent anti-SARS-COV2 vaccination campaign, is currently insufficient. In general, this study has demonstrated a significant correlation between the presence of diabetes and adherence to vaccinations. Adherence is greater among patients with type 2 diabetes than in patients with type 1 diabetes: this is likely related to the presence of more comorbidities among patients with type 2 diabetes.

Understanding the barriers to HPV vaccine uptake: an exploration of the Canadian landscape on HPV immunization programming opportunities. Determinants of vaccine hesitancy towards pediatric and adolescent vaccinations and interventions aimed at contrasting that issue in Europe: an overview of systematic reviews. Determinants of vaccine hesitancy towards pediatric and adolescent vaccinations and interventions aimed at contrasting that issue in Europe: an overview of systematic reviews. Alessandro Duriano, Giuseppe Moro, Maria Ferrara, Elisa Langiano, Alessandra Sannella, Sonia Pinto, Alex Pivi, Sara Sbaragli, Maurizio Esposito, Elisabetta Vito, Roberta Siligioni. The vaccinations provided for by the National Vaccine Prevention Plan and recommended by the Italian Diabetes companies are the anti-flu, the anti-pneumococcal, the new recombinant anti-zoster, the anti-diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis and the anti-SARS-COV2 vaccine. The goal of this work is determining the vaccination coverage for the main recommended vaccinations and for COVID-19 in the Lombard diabetic population. Methods: A chi-square test has been used to assess whether the presence of diabetes influenced the choice to get vaccinated or not; the test was used to verify if the observed frequencies in one or more categories correspond to the expected frequencies, if the null hypothesis were true, if there are differences in terms of vaccine doses made on the basis of the type of diabetes. A statistical significance level of p-value <0.05 (5%) was used initially and, later, more conservatively p-value <0.02 (2%) due to the practical application of the correction Bonferroni hypothesis. Results: Of the total diabetic subjects, 264058 subjects (46.19%) received the influenza vaccine, 60980 (10.67%) patients received the pneumococcal vaccine, 15137 (26.25%) received the meningococcal vaccine, 4132 (0.72%) received a type of anti-Herpes Zoster vaccine. Conclusions: The vaccination coverage in diabetic population, excluding the recent anti-SARS-COV2 vaccination campaign, is currently insufficient. In general, this study has demonstrated a significant correlation between the presence of diabetes and adherence to vaccinations. Adherence is greater among patients with type 2 diabetes than in patients with type 1 diabetes: this is likely related to the presence of more comorbidities among patients with type 2 diabetes.
two decades in Europe. The present overview aimed to describe determinants of vaccine hesitancy and interventions to reduce vaccine hesitancy or increase vaccine uptake among children and adolescents in Europe.

Methods: We developed a comprehensive search strategy to find the latest existing systematic reviews on the following databases: PubMed, Embase, and Epistemonikos, including only papers published in 2017 or after. The search was performed in 2021. The inclusion criteria of determinants or interventions addressed were: at least one paper about determinants or interventions addressed to parents, children, or adolescents were considered eligible. Each article was screened at least by two authors, blinded to each other’s decisions. This overview has been conducted within the project "VAX-TRUST, addressing vaccine hesitancy in Europe" (This project has received funding from European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under Grant Agreement No. 965280).

Results: A total of 3363 records were screened. The final set of selected papers consisted of 28 systematic reviews. We examined the overlap of the systematic reviews within the overview using the CCA index obtaining the value of 1.39, thus suggesting a low overlap. A total of 232 European primary studies contained in the systematic reviews were identified (212 observational studies and 20 experimental studies, including 15 RCTs and 5 quasi-experimental studies).

Prevalence of vaccine hesitancy in the United Arab Emirates: a cross-sectional study

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Background and Objectives: Parental vaccine hesitancy may hinder routine vaccinations of children and increase the risk of vaccine-preventable infections. This study was conducted to assess the prevalence and determinants of parental vaccine hesitancy in the United Arab Emirates. Methods and Materials. This cross-sectional study was conducted among 446 the parents using a self-administered questionnaire. Parents Attitudes about Childhood Vaccines (PACV) survey tool was used to assess the vaccine hesitancy and WHO’s Vaccine Hesitancy Survey Questions were used to seek information about the factors. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 28. Chi square test was used to find the association and binary logistic regression was used to determine the factors.

Results: The prevalence of vaccine hesitancy among parents was found to be 36%. Vaccine hesitancy was influenced by age, education, and gender. It was more common for mothers, parents with a bachelor’s degree, and parents younger than 40 to express hesitation. The odds ratio showed that the variables: those who do not have enough knowledge about vaccines, those who do not trust the health system, those who do not think vaccine preventable diseases are serious, immunization not as a social norm, religion, culture, political decisions, cost, and negative attitude of pharmaceutical companies in manufacturing vaccines were almost 4 times more likely to be vaccine hesitant.

Conclusions: Prevalence of vaccine hesitancy is in the UAE is about 36% and is a major concern. Many factors have been identified from this study which make parents hesitant towards vaccines. Health care professionals are in an excellent position to provide parents with information regarding the potential benefits of immunizations.

Prevalence of observed BCG scar in a cohort of health care workers from three Lusophone sub-Saharan African countries: cross-sectional comparative study

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Background and Objectives: The BCG vaccine scar is often used as a surrogate marker of adequate vaccination, indicating correctness of the technique and effective vaccination. This study reports the prevalence of observed BCG scars and studies potential determinants in Health Care Workers (HCW) from Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique.

Methods: Observational cross-sectional study of baseline data collected within the BCG-COVID-RCT trial [1] in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique. Participants were HCW working in hospitals and health centres. Presence of BCG scar was by a physical assessment of BCG scars including number and location(s) of observed BCG scars and self-reported vaccinations with BCG. Prevalence rates adjusted for age, gender, occupation, number of times vaccinated with BCG, chronic disease, and time of birth in relation to BCG vaccination policy were computed using Poisson regression with robust variance for the outcome observed BCG scar. Analyses are presented by country, controlling for differences in local BCG vaccination strategies.

Results: The prevalence BCG scar was 85.5% in Mozambican HCW, 75.0% in Guineans and 70.0% in Cabo Verdean HCW. The prevalence of scars was not associated with any of the studied background characteristics: gender, age, morbidity and occupation. After controlling for gender, age and occupation, having a BCG scar was found to be associated with having been born after the implementation of universal BCG vaccine at birth, being vaccinated more than once and being overweight or obese only for Guinea-Bissau.

Conclusions: Results demonstrate a relatively high prevalence of BCG scar among HCW in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique. There seems to have been catch-up programs for people born before the introduction of BCG at birth in Mozambique and CV. Between 15-30% of the studied HCW still do not have a BCG scar. The role of a BCG scar for subsequent health in adults should be investigated.

Vaccination among HIV+ patients: an Italian cross-sectional survey

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Background and Objectives: One of the essential services in health centers is vaccination programs for achieving universal health coverage. During COVID-19 pandemic, 90% of countries reported disruption in vaccination, especially in the earlier phases of the COVID-19. This is a trend study aimed to compare the vaccination coverage rate (VCR) in Under-5 children in Nasiriyah (Iraq) before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in the city of Nasiriyah in southeastern Iraq, with data collected from 79 primary health care facilities. This study evaluated the VCR in 3 periods (2018, 2019, and 2020) using multi-level random sampling. Pertinent data were extracted from the vaccination records of 596 children for Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG); pentavalent 1, 2, and 3; measles; and activated oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) 1 and 2. Missing data were filled by completion of telephone calls to participants’ parents. Logistic regression was applied to compare and estimate the odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) for the association between VCR and related factors.

Results: The early period of the COVID-19 pandemic (2019) showed the greatest decline in the studied vaccines. Among the vaccines studied, BCG had the highest rate in all 3 periods (100% VCR) and measles had the lowest rate (83.7%), reaching 63.6% in 2020 (P<0.001). The highest OR among all types of vaccine were found for the pentavalent-2 vaccine among city dwellers and those born in 2020 (OR=2.67; 95% CI, 1.39-5.10 and OR=2.34; 95% CI, 1.28-4.28, respectively). Conclusions: The VCR for children decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic in Iraq, and new health policies are needed to increase the coverage rate. Improving the knowledge and attitudes of parents, as well as removing barriers or risk factors, can also be effective in improving the VCR.

DOI: 10.18332/popmed/165569
Background: The purpose of this study was to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) among people living with HIV (PLWH) about general vaccination and their trust on the Italian National Health Service (NHS). Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted by administering questionnaires to 160 patients followed by Amedeo di Savoia Hospital in Turin. Statistical analyses were performed to describe the samples vaccination status, its willingness to get vaccinated, the perception of the risk and the severity of infections preventable with vaccination and its trust on the Italian NHS. Results: Means for vaccination status, vaccination intention, perceived risk of infection, and disease severity were calculated by grouping infections into two sets: the first was formed by sexually transmitted infections and the second by the remaining. Percentages of the two groups do not differ in being already vaccinated, willingness to be vaccinated (if not already immune), and perceived low risk of infection (51.6%, 14.76%, 75.65% for the former and 48.58%, 20.61%, 76.33% for the latter, respectively) but in perceived high risk of severity (91.7% vs 65.25%). Regarding patients’ opinion on the Italian HCPs, 10.93% of patients are critical of the fact that while 95.63% of the sample believe the information provided by healthcare professionals (HCPs) and 93.08% believe that they are up-to-date on vaccines, that while 95.63% of the sample believe the HCPs do not give enough information about the risks related to vaccination, 40.25% believe that patients are judged by HCPs in case of unwillingness to get vaccinated and 19.50% believe that HCPs have financial interests in vaccinating. Conclusions: Some HIV+ patients may be hesitant to be vaccinated or believe that some infectious diseases are not dangerous. Furthermore, there is some criticality about their trust on the Italian NHS.

### Hospital-Territory Vaccination Center: pilot study on a multidisciplinary model for administration of recombinant zoster vaccine in fragile patients

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Background and Objectives: The literature indicates that target populations eligible for vaccinations are not comprehensively reached by out-of-hospital health services, particularly frail people with immunodeficiency deficits. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a model of shared management between hospital (IRCCS Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli) and out-of-hospital health services (ASL Roma 1) for fragile patients with an indication for herpes zoster (HZ) vaccination, based on counseling carried out by a multidisciplinary team in the hospital setting.

Methods: From June 2022 to November 2022, patients with congenital and/or acquired immunodeficiency, who were treated at the IRCCS Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli in the Units of Hematology, Geriatrics, Infectious Diseases, Rheumatology were selected and offered vaccination with the recombinant Zoster vaccine. At the time of enrollment, all patients completed the Vaccination Attitudes Examination (VAX-I) scale, for the purpose of assessing vaccine hesitancy. Patients received multidisciplinary counseling focusing on HZ and contrasting vaccine hesitancy. Multiple linear regression was used to analyze the impact of demographic and clinical characteristics on the VAX-I items.

Results: Thirty-five fragile patients were included. Mean vaccine hesitancy score was 2.3±1.0. A significant correlation between vaccine hesitancy and the age group of 45 to 64 years was demonstrated (p=0.0001). Patients with ages between 45 and 64 years and significantly had higher score of “mistrust of vaccine benefits”, “worries about unforeseen future effects”, “concerns about commercial profiteering” and “preference for natural immunity”. After counseling, all patients adhered to the vaccination with two doses of a recombinant zoster vaccine. No serious adverse events or breakthrough HZ infections were observed during a median follow-up of 62 days (IQR=23).

Conclusions: Although vaccine hesitancy in some age groups is high, hospital-based multidisciplinary counseling achieved full HZ vaccination compliance.
area of about 24 million inhabitants) between January and March 2021. Starting from the 2018 Thomas and Lorenzetti’s Cochrane Review, a “snowball” search of scientific and grey literature was performed to create and validate a 27-items semi-structured questionnaire used to collect information during the interviews. Full methods are available online (https://www.italialongeva.it/). A wide range of organizational models and settings for immunization supply to OAFs were found across regions. The local implementation of the 27 interventions to improve immunization pathways. Literature suggests many effective interventions to improve immunization of OAFs, but their implementation at local level shows huge heterogeneity. Providers should combine several interventions adequate to the specific context (organizational models, interoperability, urban or rural context, etc) and share good practices.

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**Pediatric COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy based on parents’ attitudes towards mandatory and recommended vaccination in Southern Italy**

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Background and Objective: The Comirnaty-Pfizer anti-COVID19 vaccination for 5-11 years population was approved in Italy on 01/12/21. In this study, we investigate the anti-COVID19 vaccine hesitancy in eligible children in Lecce (Apulia, Italy) based on parents’ attitudes towards mandatory and recommended vaccination, according to the National Immunization Plan (NIP) and the National Law Decree that introduced mandatory vaccinations in infants and adolescents in Italy.

Methods: Using data collected within the vaccination registry of Apulia Region (Southern Italy) up to 15/11/2022 for birth cohorts 2011-2017, we evaluated for each subject the adherence to the NIP vaccine schedule. Since we wanted to investigate attitudes towards vaccination, we considered the first shot of each schedule relevant for our analysis, regardless of when it was administered. Multiple logistic regression was used to analyze associations between age, sex, adherence to mandatory vaccinations, number of recommended vaccinations and anti-COVID19 vaccination.

Results: A total of 42,173 subjects were included in the study, 21,361 (50.7%) of which received at least one dose of anti-COVID19 vaccine. The number of recommended vaccinations was found to be associated with anti-COVID19 vaccination (OR 1.50; 95%CI [1.46-1.53]; p<0.000001). The compliance to mandatory vaccinations was a predictor for anti-COVID19 vaccination. (OR=1.46; 95%CI[1.24-1.75]; p<0.000001). Probability of being vaccinated against COVID19 increased with age. (OR=1.33; 95%CI [1.11-1.34]; p<0.000001). No significant relationship was found between sex and anti-COVID19 vaccination. Conclusions: Our results show a clear association between previous vaccinations and anti-COVID19 vaccination in a sample of around 42,000 infants in Southern Italy. Despite the same recommendation for anti-COVID19 vaccination for children from 5 to 11 years, we identified a lower vaccine coverage for younger children. The COVID19 pandemic had no positive impact on vaccine hesitancy as attitudes towards previous vaccinations were confirmed for the COVID19 vaccine.

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**The frequency of missed opportunities for simultaneous vaccination and their impact on vaccination of children in The Gambia**

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Background and Objective: The number of zero-dose and under-vaccinated children has passed 20 million following the COVID-19 pandemic. Reducing missed opportunities for vaccination is recommended as a key strategy for increasing coverage because it involves utilising existing vaccination sites. To generate actionable evidence for coverage and equality improvement targeting, this study aimed to estimate the frequencies of missed opportunities for simultaneous vaccination (MOSVs) and their correction by residential area and assess the impact of MOSVs on full vaccination and coverage of vaccine doses in The Gambia.

Materials and Methods: Data of children with cards aged 12–23 months from The Gambia 2019/2020 demographic and health survey was used (weighted n = 1355). We measured the number of children who experienced at least 1 MOSV any time before the survey and the proportions of children who later 1) received all doses, 2) received some doses, and 3) never received any dose by residence. Finally, valid coverage with and without MOSVs was estimated for all eligible vaccine doses. Results: More than half of the children surveyed experienced at least one MOSV, and more than half of the MOSVs were later corrected. A quarter of the children who experienced MOSVs did not have them corrected. Rural and urban residents had similar experiences in the proportion of MOSVs, but children in urban areas had their MOSVs not corrected more frequently. Seventeen of eighteen vaccine doses in the national schedule would have coverage gains without MOSVs, with some gaining as much as nine percentage points in coverage.

Conclusions: Missed opportunities for simultaneous vaccination are frequent, negatively affecting coverage and differentially impacting rural and urban areas, and should be targeted for vaccination improvement. Our study emphasizes the importance of MOSVs for vaccination coverage and the need to implement the WHO missed opportunities for vaccination strategy.

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**Kids boost immunity: inspiring learning through global citizenship**

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Background and Objectives: Kids Boost Immunity (KBI) is Canadian digital education platform for schools administered by the Public Health Association of British Columbia (PHABC) with an objective to improve vaccine confidence among youth. KBI is the first digital platform in the world to pair vaccine literacy with global citizenship by enabling students to earn polio, tetanus and measles vaccines through a partnership with UNICEF.

Methods: KBI consists of 350 free online interactive lessons/quizzes in English and French linked to science, health and social studies curricula on a range of topics including germs and infections, vaccines/the immune system and critical thinking. After completing lesson, students use a computer or their own device (e.g. smart phone) to take a quiz that reinforces learning AND earns a vaccine to protect a child somewhere in the world through UNICEF.

Learning outcomes are assessed through gamified team/school leaderboards that track student achievement (questions answered/vaccines earned) and amplify student engagement by creating a friendly sense of competition in the classroom.

Results: Over 30,000 students from 700 schools have answered 4 million quiz questions since 2018, earning 300,000 vaccines in support of UNICEF. Students from many countries including Canada, US, Australia, New Zealand, Columbia, Brazil, Lebanon, Malaysia, Thailand, Scotland and Ireland are active users of the platform. Students have consistently demonstrated significant positive changes in knowledge and vaccine confidence based on numerous pre/post measures (process/outcome evaluation).

Conclusion: KBI represents an innovative new approach to improving vaccine confidence by doing two things at once: connecting interactive learning with global disease prevention. This helps create intergenerational ‘change agents’ by inoculating youth against misinformation while empowering Generation Z to help others (‘kids helping kids’). As KBI continues to expand to more countries, it has the potential to play an important role in helping reduce vaccine hesitancy over the long term.

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**Exploring waning COVID19 vaccine effectiveness against reinfections in the pediatric population: a retrospective population analysis**

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Background and Objective: The real-world effectiveness and duration of anti-COVID19 vaccine’s protection from reinfections in the pediatric population (5-11 years) has yet to be determined. Groups with different primary immunization practices were compared, in terms of duration of immunity and effectiveness for COVID19
reinfections. Methods: In this retrospective population analysis, we analyzed data from the vaccination registry and Infections Regional Information System of Apulia region (Southern Italy) for birth cohorts 2011-2017 from 31/12/2020 to 02/12/2022. We identified three groups based on the primary immunization schedule: subjects 5-11 years old vaccinated with two doses (vaccine immunity), not vaccinated with a history of SARS-CoV2 infection (natural immunity) and individuals with a combination of both (hybrid immunity). Subjects with a SARS-CoV2 infection occurring within the first 14 days from the primary immunization course were excluded. COVID19 reinfection was defined as a positive swab after 90 days from previous infection. Data were analyzed using R and compared using chi-square test.

Results: A total of 30,997 children were included (15,064 females, 15,933 males; mean age 8.3±1.9); 22,073 (71.2%) children were infected from SARS-CoV2 at least once and 1,533 (4.9%) had a COVID19 reinfection. Cases of reinfections and mean distance since COVID19 infection were in the vaccine immunity group least once and 1,533 (4.9%) had a COVID19 reinfection. Cases of reinfections occurring within the first 14 days from the primary immunization course were excluded. COVID19 reinfection was defined as a positive swab after 90 days from previous infection. Data were analyzed using R and compared using chi-square test.

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Conclusion: In our study the mean time of protection from SARS-CoV2 reinfections (about 6 months) in children is in line with the available literature for adults. Our results show a significantly lower rate of SARS-CoV2 reinfections in children with a completed vaccination cycle. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A2005 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/163664

Potential side effects after paediatric anti-COVID19 vaccination in subjects with existing comorbidities, congenital and otherwise

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Introduction: In children, COVID-19 disease presents asymptptomatically in 90% of cases, with a 0.5% risk of PIMS-TS; in addition, 5% of children who are also asymptptomatically infected develop Long COVID. Our weapon of defence for children under 12, as for adults, is the Pfizer-BioNTech paediatric vaccine. - and long-term undesirable effects after the complete vaccine cycle and to assess the symptomatological picture of post-vaccine infections in subjects with existing comorbidities, congenital and otherwise.

Materials and Methods: Seventy subjects with a mean age of 8.41 years were recruited. At the time of the first vaccination session, a medical history was taken, assessing the presence of existing congenital comorbidities (cystic fibrosis, congenital heart disease, Down's syndrome, type 1 diabetes, congenital epilepsy, familial Mediterranean fever) and non congenital comorbidities. Then they were contacted by telephone at time T1 and at time T2 by submitting a questionnaire to investigate the development of undesirable effects; in addition, were assessed at four months interval T3, possible long-term undesirable effects and the acute and chronic clinical picture of those who had been infected after vaccination. Results: a) There were no statistically significant differences between the undesirable effects reported after the 1st dose and after the 2nd dose. b) There was no statistically significant correlation between the anamnestic data collected (pre-existing comorbidities) and the development of undesirable effects. c) None of the study subjects who became infected after vaccination developed a severe clinical picture.

Conclusions: Following the results obtained in the cohort of affected subjects, it can be affirmed that the undesirable effects occurring after administration of the paediatric Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine are mild with a duration of no more than 24-48h and no serious reactions. The paediatric anti-COVID19 vaccine appears to be safe and effective. Popul. Med. 2022;5(Supplement):A2006 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/163717

Sustained effect of pneumococcal vaccination in the Stockholm area: a follow up between 2012 and 2016

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Background and Objective: Streptococcus pneumoniae is a leading cause of mild to severe respiratory infections worldwide, especially among children below 5 years of age. In Sweden, a pneumococcal conjugated vaccine (PCV) covering 7 serotypes of S. pneumoniae (PCV7) was introduced in 2007, and was replaced by a thirteen-valent vaccine (PCV13) in 2011. A previous study, conducted between 2003 and 2012 reported a decrease in pneumonia and sinusitis among young children after the introduction of PCV7, in addition to the known effect of the vaccine on invasive pulmonary disease (IPD) burden. The aim of this study is to follow up on the incidence of pneumonia, sinusitis and IPD in Stockholm between 2012 and 2016. Methods: This is a population-based study of hospital registry data on hospitalization of children (aged 0-18 years) with a diagnosis of sinusitis, pneumonia, mastoiditis, bacterial meningitis, empyema, viral pneumonia and pyelonephritis. The setting is Stockholm County, Sweden. The analysis was carried out comparing three time periods: 2003-2007 (before PCV7), 2008-2012 (after PCV7) and 2012-2016 (follow up, with PCV13). Results: Hospitalizations for bacterial pneumonia decreased in all age groups from 2003 to 2016 (from 449.7 to 339.7 /100.000 among 0-1 year old, from 250 to 170.8/100.000 among 2-4 year old, from 51.3 to 41.4 /100.000 among 5-17 year old). The incidence of sinusitis decreased significantly both among children aged 0-1 years (from 69.9 to 23/100.000) and among those aged 2-4 years (from 25.5 to 14.3/100.000). The incidence of mastoiditis and bacterial meningitis also decreased significantly among children younger than 2 years of age (mastoiditis: from 41 to 15/100.000; bacterial meningitis: from 29 to 7/100.000).

Conclusion: The effect of vaccination among children is therefore sustained even 8 years after the introduction of PCV7 and 5 years after the introduction of PCV13. Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A2007 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/163746

COVID-19 Pandemic and the increasing measles attack rate among under-five children in Gezira state, Sudan, 2020-2022

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Background: Measles is a leading cause of death among young children in Sudan. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has increased the risk of vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks due to disruptions of Routine Immunization (RI) services, which leaves many children without protection against measles in Sudan. This study aimed to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on measles epidemiology in Gezira state, from January 2020 to October 2022. Methods: We extracted variables of time, place, person, and vaccination status from measles surveillance records of all reported suspected cases and laboratory-confirmed cases/suspected measles cases with positive serum Immunoglobulin M(IgM). suspected cases (Anyone with fever and maculopapular rash, at any age) and laboratory-confirmed cases/suspected measles cases with positive serum Immunoglobulin M(IgM). Missing or incomplete records were excluded. Data were analyzed using Epi info 7. A descriptive analysis informs of Attack Rates (AR), Case Fatality Rate (CFR) percentages, frequencies, and percentages were performed. Results: A total of 373 suspected and 24 laboratory-confirmed measles cases were reported in the period. Overall, the measles AR has decreased from 0.20 per 100,000 population in 2020, to 0.09 per 100,000 population in 2022. However, Subgroup analysis by age showed around 67% increase in measles AR among children under five (6 per 100,000 in 2020 and 10 per 100000 in 2022 respectively). 16% of confirmed measles cases died during 2020, compared to a 14% CFR in 2021 and zero death in 2022. RI coverage for the first and second doses of measles vaccine decreased by 5% and 21%, in 2020 and 2022 respectively. Conclusions: The first year of the COVID-19 pandemic marked the highest measles morbidity among children under five years. Although the measles AR has decreased in 2022, a cohort of susceptible to measles infection has accumulated over the three years. Measles immunization coverage should be strengthened to prevent future outbreaks Popul. Med. 2023;5(Supplement):A2008 DOI: 10.18332/popmed/163747

A pilot experience of a clinic for the evaluation of contraindications to vaccine administration: results from the first
Determinants of timely administration of the hepatitis B vaccine birth dose in Senegal in 2019: Secondary analysis of the demographic and health survey

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Background & Objective: In developing countries, hepatitis B is spread primarily through the perinatal or horizontal transmission. Thus, the Senegalese government recommends the administration of the hepatitis B vaccine birth dose (HepB-BD) within 24 hours of birth. The objective was to identify the determinants of timely administration of HepB-BD in Senegal in 2019.

Methods: A secondary analysis of the nationwide Demographic and Health Survey was conducted. The study population consisted of children aged 12 to 23 months whose vaccination status is documented. A two-stage cluster sampling, stratified in urban and rural areas, was carried out. Individual interviews were conducted.

Vaccination coverage is estimated as a proportion. Logistic regression made it possible to identify the determinants of timely vaccination using the adjusted odds ratio (aOR) and its 95% confidence interval.

Results: A total of 747 children were included. Among them, 47.7% were born to mothers aged 25-34, 46.9% are male and 86.6% were born in health facilities. The mean time between birth and HepB-BD administration was 13.1 ± 46.6 days. Only 65.2% received HepB-BD within 24 hours of birth. The determinants were maternal age of at least 35 years (aOR= 2.03 [1.29 – 3.20]), belonging to central (aOR= 0.22 [0.11 – 0.44]) and regions north and regions (aOR= 0.18 [0.08 – 0.40]), mother’s primary level of education (aOR=1.94 [1.13 – 3.35]), at least four prenatal consultations (aOR=1.74 [1.12 – 2.69]) and delivery in a health facility (aOR=3.42 [1.90 – 6.15]).

Conclusion: The education and retention of girls in school, community postnatal care in hard-to-reach areas, the promotion of prenatal consultations and delivery in a health facility should improve the timeliness of HepB-BD vaccination.

Impact of influenza vaccination strategy on medically attended influenza in Portugal in five pre-pandemic seasons (2015/16 to 2019/20)

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Background: There is limited research on the impact of the yearly influenza vaccination programs in the eligible population. This study aimed to estimate the number of primary care medically attended influenza confirmed cases (MAICC) among the population aged ≥65 years averted by influenza vaccination programme in Portugal during five seasons in the pre-COVID pandemic period (2015/16 to 2019/20).

Methods: We compared the number of observed MAICC to the estimated number that would have occurred in a population without seasonal influenza vaccination (N). To estimate N, we used: i) number of MAICC estimated from national influenza surveillance systems, ii) vaccine coverage (VC) collected in a national telephone survey, iii) influenza vaccine effectiveness (IVE) estimates weighted by the proportion of virus circulation each season in Portugal. We estimated the number of MAICC averted (NAE) by the influenza vaccination programme per 100.000 inhabitants and number needed to vaccinate to prevent one MAICC. We used Monte-Carlo simulations to estimate 95% uncertainty intervals (UI).

Results: Comparing with results from 2015/16 to 2017/18 (NAE ranged 24 to 44 per 100.000 inhab) the season 2018/19 showed the highest NAE (62.3 per 100.000 inhab) attributed to the influenza vaccination programme. In 2019/20 season the vaccination strategy averted approximately 11.7 per 100.000 inhab.

Conclusion: The influenza vaccination strategy had consistent and positive benefit, with more pronounced impact in 2018/19 season. This result was mainly due to a combination of a higher vaccination coverage assumed for 2018/19 (60.8%) and one of the highest vaccine effectiveness (34.8% vs. previous study)
range 8.5% to 40.6%). To maximize its impact, efforts should be conducted to increase the vaccine coverage. In addition, the surge for more effective vaccines should be maintained.

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**The “access to vaccination for newly arrived migrants” project: barriers and solutions in the vaccination offer among the consortium countries**

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Background and Objective: The project “Access To Vaccination for Newly Arrived Migrants”-AcToVax4NAM (Grant n.101018349, 3rd EU Health Programme) intended to describe the vaccination offer and the critical issues that hinder the access to immunization services for Newly Arrived Migrants (NAMs).

Methods: The survey was conducted among the Consortium Countries (Greece, Italy, Spain, Cygnus (Macedonia, Germany, Poland and Romania)) through a standardized data collection template to investigate the organization of National Health System (NHS), immunization services and vaccination offer. The representatives of all Countries, with the support of national experts in the field of migration and/or immunization offer, filled in the template.

Results: Regarding the NHS organization, migrants not registered with the NHS and those undocumented are guaranteed only for emergency care in most Countries. Migrants’ access to the NHS largely depends on their status (documented or undocumented) and the country of origin (EU countries/Third countries). Information collected on the vaccination offer identified that, unlike the general population, migrants are not always offered all the vaccinations included in the National Immunization Program (NIP) due to their legal status and the impossibility of assessing vaccination status and follow-up. The main barriers to vaccination collected are legal, economic, organizational, logistic/physical and linguistic/cultural. The solutions adopted by Countries to overcome the barriers include vaccination campaigns, communication strategies, training activities, free vaccinations to adults, collaboration with non-governmental organizations and flexibly of vaccination services. During COVID-19 pandemic, all Countries included undocumented migrants in the vaccination campaigns.

Conclusion: The survey collected information on main barriers to immunization of NAMs and possible solutions to overcome them. Indeed, assessing the differences within the consortium countries can help to identify strategies and ensure a better vaccination uptake. In the end, the experience of vaccination against COVID-19 organized with an inclusive approach, should be a starting point for including migrants in the NIP.

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**Adverse events following immunization with recombinant adjuvated anti-herpes zoster vaccine: data from active surveillance in Puglia, Italy**

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Background and Objectives: Since 2021, a recombinant adjuvanted anti-Herpes Zoster (HZ) vaccine (RZV) is available in Italy, offered to immunocompromised subjects. In pre-marketing evaluation, the most reported adverse reaction following RZV were pain (78%), redness (38%), and swelling (26%). Due to the recent introduction, no real life data about safety profile of RZV are available.

This study investigates AEFIs occurring after RZV administration to design its safety profile.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional observational study. The study population is represented by patients vaccinated with adjuvanted anti-HZ vaccine within Bari Policlinico General Hospital, from 01/10/2021 to 31/08/2022. Subjects were contacted via phone call two weeks after the first dose and two weeks after completing the vaccination cycle, and were asked about AEFIs they experienced.

Results: Three-hundred-eighty-two people were vaccinated and 366 accepted to participate to the follow-up (response rate 95.8%). Two-hundred-five subjects underwent both administrations; 571 doses were therefore administered. The male-to-female ratio was 189/177, with mean age of 58.6 ± 13.7 years. Out of 571 follow-ups, 292 AEFI cases were reported (reporting rate 51.14 per 100 administered doses). One-hundred-ninety-four AEFIs happened after the first dose (53.01 per 100 doses), while 98 occurred after the second (47.80 per 100 doses).

Most common symptoms were pain at site of injection (45.2 per 100 doses), asthenia (13.1 per 100 doses), redness at site of injection (9.5 per 100 doses) and fever (9.1 per 100 doses). No serious AEFIs were identified. Three subjects (0.82%) reported HZ after vaccination, of which only one case occurred more than two weeks after immunization, thus representing a vaccine failure.

From birth to booster and beyond

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Background and Objective: After clean water, vaccinations are recognized as one of the most cost-effective public health investments governments can make. [i][ii] Despite all European countries having national immunization programs, many children go unvaccinated and remain vulnerable to vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs).[iii] COVID-19 highlighted the risk of cross-border contamination of infectious diseases and evidenced the need to achieve immunity through a united approach.[iv] Pathway effectiveness is essential in improving uptake rates and increase population immunity.

This session will set out an implementable framework to strengthen routine immunization systems and build vaccine confidence.

Methods: The framework has been developed using insights from an advisory group comprised of diverse professionals with a range of experience and supplemented with secondary research.

Results: The framework outlines an optimum vaccination pathway, offering holistic recommendations including: HCP training, data, surveillance systems, accessibility, and underpinning factors such as: avoidance of vaccine complacency and fatigue, and building vaccine confidence.

Conclusion: European governments and health system leaders must develop clear and actionable plans that address all elements contributing to vaccine uptake to support 95% target rates in pediatric immunization, ensuring they’re met within all countries and regions. Policy makers should use the framework to implement cohesive pediatric routine immunization pathways, to improve confidence and increase population immunity against VPDs.

Authors: Dr Marlowe, Chair Londo BMA and Dr Tozzi, epidemiologist Ospedale Pediatrico Bambini Gesù et al.

References


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**Glossary on Essential Definitions related to vaccines:** strengthening vaccine literacy and promoting a participatory approach

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Knowledge and Attitude Towards the Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis) Booster Vaccination in Healthcare Workers in a Large Academic Hospital in Southern Italy in 2022: a Cross-sectional Study

Diseases, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, 1Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy, 2Sapienza University of Rome, 3Italian National Institute of Health, National Centre for Global Health, Italian National Institute of Health, Italy, 4Italian National Institute of Health, AcToVax4NAM Consortium Group, Greece Background and Objectives: The project AcToVax4NAM - Vaccination For Newly Arrived Migrants - AcToVax4NAM (Grant No. 101018349, Third EU Health Programme) aims to ensure equal access to vaccination services for all migrants, without discrimination. It also aims to provide tools for vaccination services to be more accessible and less complex. A glossary was developed on the essential definitions of vaccines to be validated and tailored in each AcToVax4NAM consortium countries. The Glossary is intended to be a tool in the hands of non-health professionals for the promotion of NAM vaccination.

Methods: The essential glossary is structured in three different sections: vaccination related terminology; organizational/management related terminology; specific terms referring to the country context health care organization. Each country organised a workshop to consult local health and non-health professionals who work with migrants to make the tool as actionable as possible. The workshop was held on the basis of shared guidelines, while two evaluation tools were used to assess respectively the clarity, completeness and usability of the glossary and the participants satisfaction.

Results: A total of 8 workshops were organized in Greece, Italy, Spain, Germany, Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Romania with more than 62 participants. Cultural mediators were most represented following by NGO operators and Physicians. 90% reported that the glossary is clear and useful, 80% considers the tool relevant for migrants immunization promotion strategies, while 75% consider it easy to be used. Interestingly, the use of plain language could also help healthcare professionals to improve their communication with migrant patients.

Conclusion: With the glossary, we aim at informing and sharing, in an easily operable manner, essential information related to vaccines with the targeted professionals, to boost their ability to advocate for NAMs access to vaccination. The participatory approach adopted enhances the effectiveness and permeability of the instrument itself.

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Knowledge and Attitude Towards the Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis) Booster Vaccination in Healthcare Workers in a Large Academic Hospital in Southern Italy in 2022: a Cross-sectional Study

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Background and Objective: In Europe there is still a suboptimal Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis) booster coverage, which might explain the increased incidence of Pertussis and, specifically in Italy, the relatively large proportion of Tetanus cases diagnosed. The aim of this study was to assess coverage status, knowledge, and attitudes on Tdap vaccination in health workers (HCWs) at the University Hospital “Federico II” in Naples, South of Italy, in 2022, to improve current vaccination strategies.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted using a validated anonymous questionnaire. Knowledge and attitude were measured as scores (1-30). Multivariable logistic and linear regression models were employed to identify correlates of Tdap booster and knowledge and attitude towards the vaccination, as appropriate. Models were controlled for age, sex, job, Department, and years of employment.

Results: 206 questionnaires were administered among HCWs,143 (69.4%) were medical doctors. 71 (34.47%) HCWs received the Tdap booster. Those who had worked 5-9 years at the hospital had a 78% lower likelihood of being vaccinated with the Tdap booster (5-9 years : OR: 0.22, CI: 0.06 | 0.85) compared with newly hired HCWs. No other variable was significant in the model. Medical doctors had a greater attitude towards Tdap vaccination than non-medical HCWs (Other - Coef. 2.15 on 30; CI: -4.14 | -0.15). Compared with HCWs in clinical departments, those in diagnostic-therapeutic and public health organizational departments considered vaccination less useful as prevention tool (diagnostic-therapeutic - Coef. -3.12 on 30; CI: -5.13 | -1.12; public health - Coef. -1.98 on 30; CI: 3.41 | 0.56).

Conclusion: The study findings support the need to implement public health strategies to improve information and awareness toward vaccinations, and specifically the highlight importance of Tdap booster every 10 years as prevention tool to protect high-risk populations.

Systematic review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of vaccine catch/mop/keep-up remind or recall interventions in comparison to standard vaccination offer

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Background and objective: Within the worldwide challenge of tackling vaccine hesitancy, the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE group) strongly fosters vaccination remind or recall interventions that, alongside new opportunities offered by scientific progress, represent key to successfully immunize target population classes. This systematic review with meta-analysis will provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of different remind or recall vaccination interventions in comparison to standard vaccination offer.

Methods: Two literature databases (PubMed/MEDLINE and Scopus) were consulted in February 2022, retrieving 1850 studies. PRISMA statement guidelines were adopted and 80 manuscripts were included after the assessment phase. Meta-analysis with random-effects model was performed by using STATA software (ver.14.1.2). The selected outcome was the relative risk (RR) of vaccination coverage improvement effectiveness. Furthermore, meta-regression analyses and funnel plots were provided for the included manuscripts.

Results: The analyses displayed, for cumulatively considered interventions, an overall effectiveness of RR=1.22 (95% C.I.:1.18–1.25, p<0.001) for RCTs and RR=1.70 (95% C.I.:1.54–1.87, p<0.001) for before–after studies. Subgroup analyses allowed to identify “multicomponent” (RR=1.48, 95% C.I.:1.32–1.66, p<0.001) and “remind clinical” (RR=1.25, 95% C.I.:1.17–1.34, p<0.001) interventions as the most effective activities that increased vaccination coverage for RCTs. On the other hand, “education” (RR=2.13, 95% C.I.:1.60–2.83, p<0.001) and “multicomponent” (RR=1.61, 95% C.I.:1.43–1.82, p<0.001) interventions

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COVID-19 vaccination effectiveness: one year of observation

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Background and Objective: In 2020, Italy was one of the most affected countries in the world, counting over 70,000 deaths for covid-19. The Italian Ministry of Health has introduced the vaccination strategy. On 1st September 2021, 72% of the population received at least one dose. We aimed to assess the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines regarding infection, admission, days of hospitalization, access to the intensive care unit (ICU) and death for one year of observation; to the best of our knowledge, there are no studies with such a long study period.

Methods: We conducted an observational retrospective study on all the residents older than 18 of grosseto province (tuscany, Italy) from 1st september 2021 to 31st august 2022. We included who had completed the primary vaccination cycle at the begging of the study and who had never received either one dose by the end of the period. Moreover, all the people who contracted COVID-19 infection before 1st september 2021 were excluded. First, we extracted data regarding vaccine Administrations and reportable COVID-19 tests for all the residents; Then, we linked data of the COVID-19 hospitalizations (the main reason for the admission). We performed logistic and multiple linear regressions adjusting for age, sex, and Charlson-comorbidity-index with stats17.

Results: We observed 213,695 residents and 44,236 COVID-19 cases, and 613 hospitalizations for COVID-19. Considering age, sex and Charlson-comorbidity-index, the effectiveness of vaccination is high for all the outcomes: admission (adjr 0.22 95%ci 0.19-0.26), uci (adjr 0.49 95%ci 0.26-0.91), death (adjr 0.40 95%ci 0.25-0.65). Moreover, vaccination reduced days of hospitalization (coef. -3.11 95%ci -4.50 to -1.71). However, increasing age, male sex and comorbidities increased the risk of severe outcomes.

Conclusion: Our results confirm that vaccination prevents severe disease with hospitalization, admission to uci, and death and it is crucial especially for older male people with comorbidities.

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Exemption or hesitation? Analysis of COVID-19 vaccination exemption requests in a health district in marche region

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Background: SARS-CoV-2 vaccination represented a breakthrough against the pandemic, but sub-optimal coverage in Italy led to the introduction of obligatory for several workplaces and citizens over50. Exemptions have ensured when vaccination is contraindicated. In doubtful cases, physicians could refer to experts’ committees. Aim of this work is to analyse the appropriateness of these kinds of requests received in a Local Health District.

Methods: In September 2021, the regional group for SARS-CoV-2 vaccination exemptions was established and the procedure for requesting advice defined. From 1/10/2021 to 15/06/2022, 53 requests were submitted in the Health District of Jesi (approximately 100,000 inhabitants). They were independently assessed by 2 physicians expert in vaccination and classified using a structured grid describing query, presence of specialist certification, response time and outcome. Results: 34 requests (66%) were motivated by known allergies or diseases, 34% by previous adverse reactions to vaccinations. The average response time was 40.3 days. Only 5 (9%) requests received a certificate of temporary unsuitability and 1 (2%) unsuitability for mRNA vaccine. Among these, only 33% carried out the vaccination as appropriate. The remaining 89% of the requests did not justify any contraindication, but only 17% proceeded with the vaccination. 51% of the requests were accompanied by a specialist certificate. Of these, 8% appeared in contrast with the vaccination guidelines and has been assessed as having no contraindications, but in no case did vaccination follow

Conclusion: This work highlights an excessive use of the specialist committees assessment, which was not justified by the complexity of the case history, but rather by a defensive medicine approach (for specialist certificates misaligned...
with the guidelines or a lack of knowledge of the latter), with a consequent delay in vaccination suggesting the urgency of reconsider pathways for future mandatory vaccination.

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**Observatory of immunization programs of Ibero-America: Year 2020**

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Background and Objective: Iberia (Spain and Portugal, IB) implemented the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in 1974 and Latin America (LA) in 1979. Calendars and management evolved with differences, and the implementation and achievement of goals between countries show inequalities. We aimed to conduct an observatory of the EPIs in Ibero-América (IA) and build a Ranking based on their indicators.

Methods: Descriptive study of 20 countries (2 from IB, 18 from LA). We searched public sites of the Ministries of Health, WHO, PAHO and UNICEF and conducted interviews with referents. We analyzed calendars of 2020, vaccination coverage rates (VCRs) of 2019 (LA) and 2020 (IB), and management variables. We defined 6 domains: vaccination of the 1st year; from 2 years to school entry; adolescents, pregnant women, adults, and elderly; against influenza; special populations; and programmatic aspects. The 149 variables analyzed, and their categories added up a maximum of 400 points. Country score is expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible.

Results: Different schedules, vaccine combinations, VCRs and programmatic aspects were observed between countries and regions. Spain, Chile, and Portugal led the global ranking reaching a score of 86% (72%), 71% (68%) and 66% (66%), respectively. The rest of LA countries ranged from 20% (52%, Uruguay) to 96% (24%, Bolivia). The countries positioned down in the ranking showed lower VCRs, shorter scope calendars, information, and programmatic gaps. However, when domains were analyzed independently, the order of countries changed and the same pattern was not repeated, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of each EPI.

Conclusions: This first observatory of the IA EPIs shows large disparities between regions and countries. The ranking aims to encourage EPI leaders and decision-makers to identify remaining challenges and opportunities to improve outcomes. The periodicity of the analysis will allow to compare EPIs evolution over time.

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**Evaluating the impact of COVID-19 vaccination and vaccine timing on SARS-CoV2 infection in healthcare workers in the real-world healthcare practice**

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Background and Objective: The aim was to evaluate the impact and timelessness of vaccination on SARS-CoV2 infections among healthcare workers (HWs), using healthcare utilisation databases in Marche Region, Italy.

Methods: The cohort comprised HWs of Marche Region Health Authority divided into five local units (LU), 18-70 years old, residing in the Region since 2018. HWs with prior infection, if after this date. Follow-up began on December 27, 2020, or hiring date, or 90 days after a positive RT-PCR test for HWs with prior infection, if after this date. Follow-up ended at the date of the SARS-CoV2 infection, employment termination, death, or study end (May 31, 2021), whichever occurred first. Cox regression was performed to estimate the impact of vaccination, time to vaccination, occupational role, age, sex, health status on the infection risk, adjusted for vaccination velocity, the probability of being swabbed and the intensive care unit admissions monthly rate, in each LU. The latter two covariates adjusted for vaccination velocity, the probability of being swabbed and the

Results: Overall, 7967 HWs (28% males) with median age 47 years, 77% fully vaccinated by May 31, 2021, were evaluated. Vaccination significantly reduced the risk of infection (HR=0.2, IC95%: 0.2; 0.3); the risk was higher for auxiliary nurses (HR=1.7, IC95%: 1.2; 2.3) and for nurses/physiotherapists/technicians (HR=1.4, IC95%: 1.1-1.7) versus physicians, in males versus females (HR=1.5, IC95%: 1.2; 1.8). Infection probability increased with increasing time to vaccination, for example, in male physicians, from 6% (IC95%: 5; 6) to 11% (IC95%: 10; 12), at 40 and at 133 days after vaccine initiation, respectively.

Conclusion: Vaccination reduces infection risk regardless of occupational, health, demographic and territorial characteristics in HWs; the association between vaccine timeliness and risk reduction highlights the importance of appropriate actions to promote and ensure a rapid access to the vaccine offer.

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**Refugees from ukraine in the pandemic context: the approach of a Public Health Unit in Tuscany, Italy**

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Background and Objective: In the last year, the conflict in ukraine has caused the arrival in Italy of more than 150.000 refugees. The tuscany region provided to verify the refugees general vaccination status, particularly for covid-19, through the prevention departments. The public health unit of zona valdichiana senese – ausl toscana sud est dedicated specific outpatient sessions to this mission. Refugees were invited via active call in collaboration with stakeholders. Vaccinations were offered for free according to the italian health system. Missing vaccinations were proposed and carried out after anamnesis and collection of informed consent. Cultural mediators took part in the sessions and guaranteed the service. The aim of our study was to assess the PRE – post intervention vaccination status of refugees of the zona valdichiana senese – ausl toscana sud est.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted by collecting reports from stakeholders relating to arrivals from ukraine (299 refugees) in the asl tse zona valdichiana senese territory from 20 february 2022 to 13 april 2022. The extraction query was processed using a tool for analysis. We analyzed the id code, age, vaccination status and vaccines carried out (date of vaccination, type of vaccine). A descriptive analysis was therefore carried out on which vaccines were administered.

Results: During the study period, 70/299 refugees (23,4%) were managed by our unit. 52/70 (74,3%) have had at least one dose of the covid vaccine, 20 of which were booster. 19/70 had other vaccines, of which 7 for a,w,yc-meningitis, 5 for chickenpox, 4 for pneumococcus, 4 for hepatitis.

Conclusion: Although the number of reports is relatively modest, this work highlights that every initiative of public health is fundamental to improve the protection against infectious diseases vaccination and to ensure continuity and free health care access for migrants.

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**How to guarantee more dTpa boosters doses in Italy?**

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Background: Italy reported the highest number of tetanus cases in the EEA in 2014-2018. The most affected group are the elderly, particularly females, because of the low vaccination coverage. Sporadic diphtheria cases continue to occur in not properly vaccinated people, especially travellers from endemic countries. High vaccination coverage is required to ensure indirect and direct protection from pertussis in infants and the elderly, the most vulnerable groups to this disease. Booster dTpa doses are recommended in adults every 10 years for all life. We aimed to evaluate which factors may be associated with our country’s immunisation rate decline.

Methods: In September 2021, we conducted a cross-sectional survey among the population of the Tuscany Region, Italy. We collected data on demographics, knowledge of dTpa vaccination, vaccine-preventable diseases and healthcare access knowledge. In addition, we performed a descriptive and inferential analysis with the software Rv4.0. The significance level was set at p<0.05.

Results: Of the sample (N=408), 57% received dTpa booster in 10 years, and 69%
it is free. We observed an association between receiving dTpa and knowledge of diphtheria (OR 3.28 95%CI 1.27-8.46 p=0.011) and pertussis (OR 2.65 1.9-5.92 p=0.015). Moreover, people who know that dTpa booster is recommended every 10 years (OR 10.0 5.59-18 p<0.001), that it is free (OR 6.97 3.69-13.2 p<0.001), and have a healthcare service app on their phone (OR 2.29 1.39-3.80 p<0.001) are more likely to get vaccinated.

Conclusion: In Italy, we must promote dTpa campaign to protect vulnerable people. Our study shows that health literacy increases the likelihood of getting vaccinated. Therefore, it is essential to encourage communication campaigns on dTpa and propose strategies to strengthen the vaccination coverage (e.g. offering vaccination during the driving license renewal visit or implementing co-administrations).

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Moving the needle: Improving uptake of adult vaccination in Japan
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Background and objective: While Japan tops the charts in terms of healthy life expectancy across the world, uptake of vaccination remains surprisingly low. COVID-19 vaccination has been high but other adult immunizations are trailing behind.

This innovative ethnographic project, led by the International Longevity Centre UK (ILC-UK) and Stripe Partners, has worked to identify, develop, and refine two implementation-ready interventions designed to increase the uptake of vaccinations for people aged 65 and over in Japan, with lessons for countries across the two implementation-ready interventions designed to improve uptake.

Methods: ILC-UK and Stripe Partners conducted ethnographic research and face-to-face interviews with older adults, doctors, pharmacists, and health system actors in urban and rural Japan to understand the barriers to vaccination and develop innovative solutions to improve uptake.

Results: From healthy eating to exercise, older people in Japan engage in their health and want to stay independent for as long as possible. However, a combination of historical cautiousness from national and local government in promoting life course immunisation, practical barriers including supply issues, a lack of shared electronic health records and attitudinal barriers, push down uptake.

Conclusion: The success of the COVID vaccination rollout shows that people are willing to get vaccinated when there is urgency and systems are designed to integrate into people’s lives. Heeding these lessons could create some easy wins in increasing uptake of other routine immunisations.

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Widening disparities in teen hpv vaccinations during covid-19 pandemic: A case study Italy
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Introduction: In Local Health Unit 7, human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination campaigns for 12-year-olds have long been implemented by the vaccination services of the Department of Prevention. Due to the pressure of the COVID-19 pandemic on these services, an emergency vaccination campaign was directly managed by primary care pediatricians (PCPs). An initial evaluation of this experience was conducted.

Materials and methods
Data on 12-year-olds assisted by PCPs belonging to the 2006 (pre-pandemic) and 2008 (pandemic) birth cohorts were extracted, along with HPV vaccination data. Health district, gender, citizenship, socioeconomic status, and PCPs were evaluated as possible influencing factors in a two-level logistic regression (second level: single PCP).

Results: The HPV vaccination gap between males and females increased significantly for the 2008 compared to 2006 birth cohort (11% vs. 4 percentage points). As for PCPs, the vaccination uptake range was 4-71% for the 2008 birth cohort vs. 32-85% for the 2006 cohort. The proportion of variance explained at the second level was overall equal to 9.7% for the 2008 cohort vs. 3.6% for the 2006 cohort.

Conclusions: The vaccination campaign carried out during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic increased the HPV vaccination gaps among Health Districts, genders, and individual PCPs, probably due to a lack of homogeneity in professional practices and attitudes toward HPV vaccination. Catch-up interventions are required in the immediate term, while an equity lens approach should be taken for reprogramming the vaccination campaign. Greater involvement of schools and families could ensure a more equitable approach and better uptake.

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Interventions to increase vaccine uptake in prisons: A global systematic scoping review
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Background And Objective: Lack of vaccine uptake is a key global challenge in controlling the spread of infectious diseases in prisons. Based on the international research project "Reaching the hard-to-reach: Increasing access and vaccine uptake among prison populations in Europe (RISE-Vac)" funded by the EU Health Program, we will report the implementation of interventions to increase vaccine uptake among people who live and work in prisons.

Methods: Operationalizing the “Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) extension for scoping reviews” criteria, we searched five databases of peer-reviewed literature—PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Cochrane library, Science Direct, and EBSCO—as well as 14 databases of grey literature to access publications between 2012 and 2022. Suitable publications were reviewed by two researchers independently and the quality of these publications was assessed through established quality assessment tools.

Results: Of the 11,281 publications identified and reviewed, 17 met the inclusion criteria. For people who live in prisons, the following interventions have been implemented to improve their vaccine uptake: 1) knowledge dissemination through educational courses and open focus group discussion; 2) distribution of learning materials, e.g., posters, fact sheets, pamphlets; 3) implementing rapid-schedule vaccination services; 4) revision of the existing vaccination protocols; and 5) prioritizing these individuals in national vaccination programs. For juveniles, the development of virtual forums with youth, guardians, and community partners has been adopted to increase vaccine uptake in prisons. For people who work in prisons, e-learning courses and follow-up information through email communication are the main interventions implemented to increase their vaccination uptake.

Conclusion: Considering that most of the people who live in prisons will eventually return to their community and that those who work in prisons return to their community daily, increasing vaccination uptake as per the measures above should be a key priority for public health investment.

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Co-administration of vaccine against rotavirus and group b meningococcus is associated with an increased rotavirus vaccination coverage: a 5-year retrospective population study
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Background: In Italy Rotavirus vaccination (RVV) is recommended and provided free of charge from 2018, however, the coverage is scattered and suboptimal. The narrow time frame to complete the schedule is a major barrier to vaccine uptake, and co-administration with other vaccines may potentially increase the coverage. Although the co-administration of RVV and Meningococcal Group B vaccines (MenB) is currently not included into product labels, we aimed at studying its impact on RVV coverage.

Methods: The Regional Vaccination Registry was used to conduct a retrospective cohort study in children born in Campania Region between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2020, and receiving vaccines scheduled in the first year of life.

Results: A total of 224,110 children accessing the vaccination centers in the study period were included. Overall 60.614 (27.0%) completed the RVV schedule, with a progressive increase over time (from 1.15% in 2016 to 56.92% in 2020), in parallel with MenB/RVV co-administration (from 0.7% in 2016 to 46.85% in 2020). Monovalent RVV schedule (2-doses) was completed in 91.1% of children compared to pentavalent RVV Schedule (3-doses) in 81.3% (p<0.0001).

Children receiving RVV/MenB co-administration had a significant higher chance compared to pentavalent RVV Schedule (3-doses) in 81.3% (p<0.0001).
COVID-19 and seasonal influenza vaccination in the same session also in the conclusion: First data obtained from this study show that those who received the multivariable analysis subject with age ≤ 59 years (AdjOR: 0.48; CI95%: 0.31-0.75) the COVID-19 vaccine. The main reason reported for accepting the co-administration of seasonal influenza vaccines is the convenience of only one injection. The Italian Health Ministry strongly recommend coadministration of seasonal influenza vaccines with other vaccines, including bivalent COVID-19 vaccines. The Vaccination HUB of University Hospital (UH) of Palermo, since the beginning of the campaign, administered over 90,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines and more than 900 influenza vaccines have been co-administered with COVID-19 vaccines in the 2021/2022 season.

Real life experience of knowledge, attitudes and acceptance rate of covid-19 and influenza vaccine administration in one of the main vaccination hub of sicilian region at the university hospital of palermo, Italy
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Introduction: In temperate countries of the southern hemisphere, influenza surveillance showed an increase in influenza circulation in 2022 season, anticipating a peak of influenza cases in the Northern hemisphere during 2022/2023 season. The Italian Health Ministry strongly recommend coadministration of seasonal influenza vaccines with other vaccines, including bivalent COVID-19 vaccines. The Vaccination HUB of University Hospital (UH) of Palermo, since the beginning of the campaign, administered over 90,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines and more than 900 influenza vaccines have been co-administered with COVID-19 vaccines in the 2021/2022 season.

Materials and methods
Data were collected from October to December 2022 at the Vaccination Hub of UH of Palermo, using a self-administered online questionnaire to subjects afferent to the Center, by Google® Forms platform. The research group had access and recorded all data on a password-protected Excel file (ver. 1997-2003). The questionnaire consisting in 15 items, the informative of the study and the consent form was approved by the Ethic Committee of the Palermo's UH.

Results: Overall, 904 subjects answered the questionnaire. 74.5% of the respondents were willing to receive the co-administration with the COVID19 and seasonal influenza vaccines. The main reason reported for accepting the co-administration was confidence in the official recommendations (43.5%) whereas 46.6% were not willing to receive the co-administration for fear of side effects. At the multivariable analysis subject with age ≥ 59 years (AdjOR: 0.48; CI95%: 0.31-0.75) those who received the two vaccines co-administered during the last season (AdjOR: 0.80; CI95%: 0.62-1.04) were significantly associated with coadministration during 2022/2023 season.

Conclusion: First data obtained from this study show that those who received COVID19 and seasonal influenza vaccination in the same session also in the 2021/2022 season are willing to receive the co-administration of the two vaccines again for the current season, arguing for the absolute safety and efficacy of the co-administration.

Between compulsory vaccination and the COVID-19 pandemic: effects on the vaccination coverage trend in a province of Southern Italy
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Methods: This study analyses the data on the vaccination coverage in the Messina area between 2019-2022, and it compares them with the regional and national ones. The research was started on 1st October 2019 and the data were collected through the OnVac program at time 0, 12, 24, 36 months stratified according to the type of vaccine, age group and gender.

Results: Data shows an initial positive trend due to compulsory vaccination, as evidenced by the increased coverage for the hexavalent from one year after the introduction of the law until 2020-2021, followed by a drastic decrease to values below the cut-off. Regarding the flu vaccination, the study records an undulating trend, having an initial decrease in the percentages in 2020, followed by a rise to 80% in 2021 and a new decrease in 2022. It is evident that the maximum vaccination peak occurs thanks to the effect of the Law 119/2017 on compulsory vaccination, followed by a slight positive deflection in the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, and a new collapse in the adhesion of the population, probably linked to the fear of contagion in the health sector.

Conclusion: In conclusion, considering the pandemic implications, we can state that the vaccination obligation is a valid tool for Public Health, but it reveals ineffective if not integrated with an adequate reorganization of the Regional Health System.

Monkeypox (mpox)-related knowledge and vaccine hesitancy among czech healthcare professionals
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Background: The recent human monkeypox (MPOX) outbreak in non-endemic countries has raised concerns among public health authorities worldwide. Healthcare professionals (HCPs) play a decisive role during epidemics in transmitting accurate information to the public and motivating them to pursue protective behaviours, including immunisation.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey-based study was conducted in the Czech Republic in September 2022 to evaluate MPOX-related knowledge and vaccination perceptions among HCPs. The study utilised a digital self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) which inquired about participants’ sociodemographic and amnestic characteristics, perceived knowledge of MPox, factual knowledge, and vaccination perceptions according to the health belief model (HBM).

Results: A total of 341 participants were included in this study; most of them were females (88.9%), allied HCPs (87.1%), married (61.9%), and vaccinated against COVID-19 (91.2%). Only 8.8% of the participants agreed to receive vaccination against MPox; 44.9% rejected it, while 46.3% were hesitant. While digital news portals (47.5%) and social media (25.8%) were among the most utilised sources of information about MPox, the scientific journals (5.6%), ECDC (5%), and the U.S. CDC (1.5%) were the least common sources. The participants demonstrated suboptimal levels of factual knowledge, especially regarding MPox vaccines (1.5 ± 1.2 (0–4)) and treatments (0.9 ± 0.9 (0–4)). Additionally, several misconceptions were detectable among the participants regarding topics such as the availability of effective vaccines and antivirals against MPox, the risk of vertical transmission, and homosexual stigmatisation. The HBM indicated that the cues to action and perceived susceptibility were the most important constructs to predict MPox vaccine acceptance.

Conclusions: The findings of this study call upon public health practitioners and health policymakers in the Czech Republic to tailor dedicated educational campaigns should encounter the HCPs’ misconceptions about MPox, and future studies should explore the prevalence and drivers of MPox vaccine hesitancy among the general population.

Between compulsory vaccination and the COVID-19 pandemic: effects on the vaccination coverage trend in a province of Southern Italy
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Background and objective: The Italian immunisation schedule includes the main indications for the different types of vaccine, based on the most recent scientific evidences. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the trend of population compliance with mandatory and recommended vaccinations in 2019-2022 in the Messina area after the introduction of the Law 119/2017 and after COVID-19 pandemic.

What is the difference between choosing to vaccinate for a mandatorily or recommended vaccine?
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Background and Objectives: The National Immunization Prevention Plan 2017-2019 (extended to 2021) states that Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis (dTap) and Inactivated Poliovirus vaccine (IPV) have to be boost between 11 and 18 years of age, mandatorily. Among other vaccines, conjugated quadrivalent meningococcus (Men ACWY) is recommended during adolescence. The present study aimed to investigate dTap/IPV and Men ACWY coverage and potential
predictors of the uptake among undergraduate university students in Southern Italy. Methods: This cross-sectional survey was conducted through an anonymous online questionnaire that included socio-demographic characteristics, attitudes, and reasons for not having received vaccinations and willingness to receive vaccinations. Results: Preliminary findings refer to a sample of 407 respondents with a mean age of 22.8 years (SD±2.9). During adolescence, 88.6% of respondents received dTap-IPV vaccine, 74% had received the Men ACWY and over two-third of the sample received both vaccinations. Among dTap-IPV unvaccinated students, 39.3% declared to be unwilling to receive the vaccine booster because they believed to be not at risk of contracting vaccine preventable infectious diseases (46%), vaccination was not offered to them (41%) and because they were afraid about potential serious side effects (13.6%). Furthermore, the reasons for not getting Men ACWY were the lack of vaccination proposal (59.4%), the fear of serious side effects (20.3%), believing to be not at risk of meningococcal infection (18.8%) and, lastly, because it was not mandatory (10.9%). Conclusion: Preliminary results show low perception of the risk of acquiring vaccine-preventable diseases and this represent a key issue to address in order to keep high vaccines’ coverage. Although it is preferable that public acceptance make compulsory vaccination programs unnecessary, the finding that some young adults did not get vaccinated against Men ACWY, since it is not mandatory, highlight the need of better understanding the impact on immunization coverage of different approaches.

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Digital Assessment and Intervention based on HPV vaccination hesitancy and related cognitive biases
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Background and Objective: The HPV vaccination is considered an essential prevention strategy by the World Health Organization (WHO). The Italian Ministry of Health set the goal to reach the 95% vaccinated female and male population susceptible by age. However, the coverage remains below 70%. Vaccine hesitancy (VH) is linked to the risks and benefits information of HPV immunization, but knowledge alone is insufficient to determine the vaccination choice. Individual decision-making is influenced by cognitive biases that distort severity and costs perception of vaccination behavior. This study aims to provide a characterization of the decision-making and cognitive biases in adolescents and design a promotional strategy targeting HPV VH.

Methods: The project is bounded into two phases. First, a sample size of 500 subjects aged 14-20 will be investigated through an online questionnaire regarding decision-making and related biases involved in HPV vaccination choice. Secondly, we will implement a promotional intervention in high school population to increase HPV knowledge and vaccine confidence. A before-after study with control will be proposed in different schools: specific web-based dissemination messages framed on HPV vaccination bias, resulted from the previous survey, will be created and distributed through dedicated channels. In the control group, the standard informative intervention will be maintained.

Results: It is expected an improvement in the understanding of the factors that determine HPV VH and the evaluation of the feasibility and effectiveness of a design-specific promotional campaign through channels suited for adolescents. The results of the campaign will be evaluated according to the vaccination intention of the participants in treatment and control group (Youth Attitudes about Vaccines scale), and through the local administrative data on vaccination rate. Conclusion: A de-biasing approach is fundamental to improving health patterns and changing the level of VH. This will result in better vaccine uptake in line with WHO recommendations.

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Delivery of international vaccinations at the territorial units (uts) of the air and maritime border health offices and seafarers’ health services (usmaf-sasn) of the ministry of health in the period 2017-2022
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Background: The USMAsSASNs, which grouped several UTs, provide the mandatory and recommended vaccines for international travel at their outpatient clinics, which are recognised centres for the administration of yellow fever vaccination. During the COVID-19 emergency, the Italian Government issued legislative provisions and rules that affected and restricted the lives of citizens and their habits, also international travels. This works aims at describing the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the delivery of international vaccinations at USMAsSASNs.

Method: From the NSIS (New Health Information System) of the Ministry of Health, data about the number of vaccine doses administered specific to vaccine type and the UT-USMAF of delivery were extrapolated. A pre-post time trend analysis was conducted.

Result: During the considered period, 28,868 doses of vaccine were administered in all Italian UTs. Out of these, 22,241 were delivered in the three-year period 2017-2019 and 6,627 in the three-year period 2020-2022. The main USMAF-SASN vaccine outpatient clinics delivered respectively 5,621 vaccines in Lazio and 8,927 vaccines in Lombardy in the six years considered. The pre-post analysis of delivery data showed the negative impact of the pandemic on the access to international vaccinations at USMAsSASN outpatient clinics, quantifiable in a delivery decrease of 69% between the first and second three-year periods.

Conclusion: The decrease in vaccinations delivery is probably attributable to the decrease in international travel and the restrictive rules applied by Italy and Europe for travel from/to Third Countries. The USMAsSASN outpatient clinics can represent a support to Local Health Authorities/Regional Health Services widening vaccine delivery as essential service for all citizens.

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Building towards vaccine acceptance -community co-design framework
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Background and objective: Vaccine hesitancy is a global public health threat. As the COVID-19 pandemic progressed, vaccines, particularly mRNA vaccines, have reduced overall disease severity and death but population coverage has fallen short and uncertainty about vaccination grown. Miscommunication, neglect of health inequities, failure to address vaccine access and other concerns sufficiently have affected trust between populations and healthcare systems. We built on existing models of increasing vaccine acceptance to develop a more comprehensive explanatory model for testing and evaluation.

Methods: We reviewed the literature on vaccine hesitancy/acceptance models in English and French from PUBMED, ScienceDirect and Google Scholar. We grouped search terms as disease (COVID-19), issue (Vaccine hesitancy) and timeline (COVID-19 pandemic). We explored their application using the Irish case study, including the Irish tailored communication model, and used the findings to build our model.

Results: Previous models had gaps in issues considered, planning and implementation. Many neglected wider determinants or health system responsibilities, treating vaccine acceptance as a one-dimensional issue not a continuum. While the need for vaccination programmes to be redesigned to counter known health inequities, gaps in health literacy, access difficulties, exclusionary practices and mistrust of authorities was recognised, few studies addressed these issues. Our analysis also identified the importance of co-creating delivery models with communities. The resulting model supports prioritisation of communities and individuals in line with need, exposure risk and barriers to immunisation, regardless of their nature or source. Ongoing communication provides space for people to move from vaccine hesitancy to shared understanding while authorities tackle barriers and concerns actively.

Conclusion: Emergency vaccination programmes require greater depth of shared communication and decision making between populations, practitioners, and policy makers. Our model, which incorporates tailored communication, provides a framework for building vaccine acceptance, widening and welcoming participation in development, design, delivery, and improvement.
COVID19 vaccine hesitancy among an urban population during lockdown in India

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Background and objective: Sufficiently high uptake of vaccines among the general public is important for containing the spread of infections like COVID19. However, mistrust, complacency, misinformation, and wrong beliefs raise apprehension amongst the public regarding the introduction of a new vaccine. The objective of this study was to determine the level of vaccine hesitancy as well as the various factors associated with it among an urban population. Methods: India began its COVID19 vaccination program in January 2021 with the vaccine rollout for the general public starting in May. A community-based cross-sectional study was carried out in the month of April 2021, in the field practice area of the urban health center of a tertiary care hospital, using a self-administered questionnaire. With the rapid increase in cases, most parts of the country, including the study location, were under lockdown during the study period.

Results: Out of 132 study participants, nearly 20% were unwilling to take the vaccine. The most common specific reason for refusing the vaccine was inadequate data about the vaccine’s safety followed by concerns about adverse effects. The most commonly used source of information on vaccines was newspapers (62.1%) followed by the websites of the Government ministry and information passed by healthcare workers. Over 26% of those with graduate-level education were unwilling to take the vaccine. Nearly 23% of the respondents who perceived high risk of contracting infection for themselves were unwilling to take the vaccine while nearly 15% of those who perceived they were at no risk of contracting the disease were unwilling to take the vaccine. (p= 0.086)

Conclusion: Vaccine hesitancy is high even among well-educated sections of society and public health systems should devise strategies to build trust by disseminating health information through tailored interventions.

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Outcomes of cervical cancer screening among vaccinated and unvaccinated women against papillomavirus: a study protocol and preliminary data in the metropolitan area of palermo

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Background and objective: Several studies had shown the effectiveness of vaccination against papillomavirus (HPV) in reducing hospitalization and severe prognosis due to cervical cancer. However, in Italy data on cervical cancer screening outcomes among HPV vaccinated women are still lacking. The purpose of this study is to evaluate outcomes cervical cancer screening among vaccinated women against HPV.

Methods: Female residents in the Palermo area aged 25 years old were the eligible study population. Data on both quadrivalent and nonavalent HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening (PAP test and HPV DNA test) were retrieved from informative dataset of Palermo local health unit (LHU) between 1st January and 30th November 2022. Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were performed. Appropriated measures of central tendency (mean or median) and related dispersion measures (standard deviation [SD] or interquartile range [IQR], respectively) were chosen. Chi square test compared PAP test results with HPV vaccination, with p≤0.05 as statistically significant value.

Results: Women invited to cervical cancer screening by Palermo LHU were 4718. No more than 8.4% (389) of them had a report of cervical cancer screening. The median age at first dose of HPV vaccine was 15 years old (IQR=13-21). Although the frequency of positive PAP test was higher among unvaccinated women compared with the vaccinated (66.4% vs 31.6%), it was not statistically significant (p=0.528). Also, the percentage of positive HPV DNA test was higher in the unvaccinated than the vaccinated (75.0% vs 25.0%), but this result was not statistically significant (p=0.553).

Conclusion: Notwithstanding no evidence of the HPV vaccination effectiveness has been shown in this study population, vaccination data of Palermo LHU should be implemented, as well as increasing cervical cancer screening uptake. Since the high frequency of positive PAP/HPV DNA test among unvaccinated women, HPV vaccination should be promoted in early adolescence.

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Vaccine service quality and confidence assessment results of a survey in outpatient clinics of the Catania ASP

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Background and Objective: The second edition of the “Surveillance system for the main determinants of health in children aged 0-2 years”, promoted by the Ministry of Health and coordinated by the ISS, was held from July to September 2022. We took this opportunity to administer a “satisfaction survey” to assess the perceived quality of the service offered by the local health care system and the level of information and confidence about vaccines.

Methods: A total of 367 anonymous questionnaires were administered, self-filled out by mothers of children no older than 2 years of age who underwent one of the mandatory vaccination (one of the first three doses of hexavalent or the first dose of MMR-V). Among the questions, two were about confidence and fear related to vaccines.

Results: 281 (76.6%) of mothers attended the pediatrician’s clinic before the vaccination appointment; 310 (84.6%) declared they were correctly informed by the pediatrician; 355 (96.7%) faced no difficulties in booking the vaccination; 338 (92.2%) reported no overly time elapsed between booking and vaccination. When asked “On a scale of 1 to 10 how much confidence do you place in vaccines?”, 338 (92.1%) rated their confidence from 6 to 10. Relative to the question “On a scale of 1 to 10, how much fear do you have of vaccinations?” the answers were more heterogeneous: 246 (67%) from 6 to 10, 28 (7.7%) 5 and 93 (25.3%) from 1 to 4.

Conclusions: Getting feedback about the service offered can help improve it. WHO considers vaccine hesitancy one of the main threats to global health. Monitoring the population level of trust and fear toward vaccines is relevant for prompt intervention to build and sustain vaccine confidence. This survey tells us that although there is good confidence among mothers, fear continues to be an important issue.

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From vaccines to vaccinations ...listen to the professionals involved on the vaccination of newly arrived migrants in Italy

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Background: Provide equitable access to vaccination for all migrants, regardless of their nationality and migration status is essential to making progress towards universal health coverage. Access to Vaccination for Newly Arrived Migrants (AcToVx4NAM) is a project (Grant n 101018349, 3rd EU Health Programme) that aims at improving the vaccine literacy of the health system and making access to vaccinations for migrants more equitable and guaranteed.

Methods: Qualitative research has been carried out to identify barriers of Italian vaccination system and possible solutions to overcome them. Focus groups and interviews were conducted with 17 professionals: vaccination planning experts, health, social professionals engaged in the topic of migrant vaccination. The results were analyzed using a thematic analysis linked to the framework produced by the project, which divided the vaccination process into five conceptual hubs: entitlement, reachability, adherence, achievement and evaluation.

Results: In Italy, migrants are entitled to vaccinations, regardless of their legal status. Nevertheless, some differences in age, gender and migratory route directly influence the interception of migrants by Italian vaccination system. The compulsory vaccines for schooling and the pathways of the reception system are key opportunities offering the recommended vaccinations. Beyond these, the capability of the vaccination offer to reach migrants is very limited. The
main strategies, that can be adopted to improve the vaccination offer, are the transversal promotion of vaccinations by all those who encounter migrants; building relationships of trust between service providers and the target population, especially through partnerships with NGO active on the issue.

Conclusion: Vaccinations should be a multi-step process of protecting and promoting individual and community health, not just a single vaccine shot. Multi-sectorial involvement with a multipurpose stakeholders are needed. Moreover, it seems that are not migrants who hard to reach, but the vaccination system that is unable to reach them.

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COVID-19 in high-risk exposure population: vaccine effectiveness in the Portuguese navy

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Background and Objectives: Given the mass vaccination campaigns to control COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to measure the effect of vaccination against COVID-19, in real conditions. The Portuguese Navy, a population at high risk of exposure due to its functions of defence and support to the population in the scope of the pandemic were eligible to early vaccination in December 2020.

Using data from the Portuguese Navy electronic health registries, this study intended to estimate COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness in the Portuguese Navy, against laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection, overall and by time since complete primary vaccination.

Methods: We established a retrospective and prospective cohort that took place for 2 months (December 2020–June 2022). The study population was composed of active-duty and reserve militaries of the Portuguese Navy, all eligible for COVID-19 vaccination that consented to participate in this study. Invitation was via e-mail and consent was obtained to link data from health registries and vaccination.

Complete scheme vaccine effectiveness (VE) was estimated as 100%*(1-HR) where HR is the confounding-adjusted hazard ratio from time-dependent Cox regression, adjusted for age, sex, and presence of chronic conditions.

Results: A total of 860 Portuguese Navy militaries accepted to participate in the study. Complete primary scheme overall VE against laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection was 54.0% (5.7 to 79.9) after 14 days of last dose. This estimate was 73% (16.5 to 90.1), 14 to 97 days after the conclusion of the primary vaccination scheme and a waning effect was observed for 98 to 181 days and 182+ days after primary vaccination, 47.6% (43.5 to 80.9) and 37.8% (60.4 to 75.9), respectively.

Conclusion: Regarding overall VE estimates against laboratory confirmed SARS-CoV-2, according to time since complete vaccination, we observed a waning effect, similar to the general population. These results should be interpreted with caution given the high unavailability of the estimates.

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COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness in the portuguese navy

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Background and Objectives: Azerbaijan WHO country office used 2022 European Immunization Week (EIW) for raising awareness on preventive functions of primary health care (PHC) among stakeholders, healthcare workers (HCW), medical and nursing students, and the community. EIW 2022 activity in six villages of Shamakhi aimed to resume COVID-19 vaccination in adults and immunization courses of 0–15 ages children, besides screening.

Methods: Multifaceted and ten-day-long EIW 2022 activity was realized in Shamakhi, a mountainous region of Azerbaijan with 107,800 population, where the WHO country office has implemented PHC demonstration project. First approach was home visits by students and community leaders for applying the second approach of raising awareness. The third was screening and vaccination of children and adults. Rewarding of vaccinated was used as the fourth approach and incentives were provided to HCWs as an example of P4P approach. Total 80 HCWs (17 medical students, 17 nursing students, and 12 community leaders) participated.

Results: Active engagement of community leaders improved acceptability. Total 387 children and 76 adults with incomplete immunization schedule were engaged. Administration of each doses were followed up and 101 children were administered booster or primary doses, until September 2022. 1091 adults and 473 children of 0–18 ages were screened using WHO cardiovascular risk charts, FINDRISK scale, and WHO percentile charts. 580 (53.2%) adults had a risk of fatal cardiovascular disease >5%, and 693 (63.5%) had diabetes risk score >7. Among 0–5 ages children, 46(20.6%) were stunted and 23(10.3%) were underweight. Among 5–18 ages, 38(15.0%) were overweight or obese and 32(13.4%) were wasted.

Conclusion: EIW helped to expand PHC horizons in Shamakhi and meet all stakeholders on common grounds, and served as an interprofessional education program. With a thorough organization, home visiting is shown to be a good tool for primary prevention without waiting for peoples demand for healthcare.

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Immunisation of people with HIV: an analysis of current pathways

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Background and objective: Immunisation of patients with altered immunity is indicated to prevent diseases for which they are considered to have an increased vulnerability. Adapted vaccination protocols have been implemented through Preventive Medicine departments since 2013 according to national and regional guidelines in the Valencian Community. This study aims to evaluate the success of high risk patient vaccination through existing clinical pathways by assessing the vaccination protocol in people infected with HIV.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive retrospective study in the Valencian Health System (VHS). People 18 years or older with an HIV diagnosis (ICD-9 042, V08; ICD-10 Z21, B20) and microbiological confirmation were included. People with less than 14 months between diagnosis and death, withdrawal from the VHS or data extraction date were excluded. Adequate vaccination was assessed through vaccination protocol initiation success, successful initiation within 6 months of diagnosis and success in protocol completion. Global, antineumococcal, antimeningooccal, papillomavirus (3 doses) and shingles (2 doses) vaccination coverages were calculated. For global coverage, we assumed that people with sequential antineumococcal vaccination and 2 antimeningooccal doses (menC+menACYW or 2 MenACYW doses) were fully vaccinated.

Result: 10610 people with an HIV diagnosis were included (22.9% women). Mean age and mean age (SD) at diagnosis were 56.6 (13.1) and 41.7 (10.9) years. 30.5% were foreign, of which 78.4% were non-EU citizens. 39.9% of people had initiated a vaccination protocol, of which 28.8% did so within 6 months of diagnosis and 27.4% were fully vaccinated. 511 people had not received any vaccine in their lifetime. Vaccination coverages were: global 11.3%, antineumococcal 35.2%, antimeningooccal 14.1%, papillomavirus 16.3% and shingles 3.1% (vaccination strategy since December 2021).

Conclusion: Current vaccination coverages and patient engagement in the vaccination protocol are suboptimal. While more research is needed on underlying factors, data-based active inclusion strategies may improve the studied indicators.

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Herpes zoster vaccination pathway in the immunocompromised patients

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Material and methods: Shingles vaccine was administered at the vaccination center afferent to the Hospital Hygiene, thanks to an agreement of it with the operative units that manage particularly frail patients to improve vaccination coverage, to reduce vaccine hesitancy and offering therapeutic continuity. Tailored vaccination pathways have been created for “fragile” patients such as patients with HIV, patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and patients splenectomized or to undergo splenectomy.

Results: We administered a total of 143 doses whereof 64.58% in patients with IBD, 57.4% in patients with HIV and 57.4% in patients with IBD.
Active offering influenza vaccination for frail people during hospitalization: a pilot study in Sicily (Italy)
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Background and objective: Influenza is a highly contagious infection that it is estimated to kill 290,000 to 650,000 people each year. Elderly and the immunocompromised are particularly exposed to risk of severe complications. Although immunization is strongly recommended as effective in reducing the burden of the disease, vaccination coverage for influenza is still far from the desirable target. There are few studies in the literature that promote vaccination interventions for the high-risk population. This study has the aim to evaluate the impact of an innovative vaccine offer strategy and to analyze the factors associated with influenza vaccination uptake among frail people.

Methods: The vaccination intervention began at the Policlinic Hospital in Palermo at November 2022. Hospitilized patients, over 60 years old or with chronic diseases, were offered vaccination against influenza upon discharge and a questionnaire was administered. The “Health Action Process Approach” model has been used to investigate the propensity to adopt the health behavior of vaccination. The project will continue throughout the flu season, until the end of February.

Results: After one month of activity, 149 patients with a median age of 67 (IQR:58-75) years have been recruited. Frail patients who accepted to be vaccinated against influenza were 60% (n=85). Multivariate logistic regression showed the factors significantly associated with vaccination acceptance were: having received influenza vaccine advice from specialist physicians (OR:3.7;p=0.010), a low level of education (OR:14.4;p=0.004) and a high degree of expectation of a successful vaccination outcome (OR:3.1;p=0.035).

Conclusions: Data collected show that vaccination in the ward could be an effective strategy to vaccinate precisely the most susceptible population. Furthermore, counsel by medical personnel and the correct perception of the benefits of vaccination play an important role in the influenza vaccine acceptance process. Therefore, the results obtained could be useful for planning and improving future influenza vaccination campaigns.

COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy in people affected by diabetes and strategies to increase vaccine compliance: A systematic review and meta-analysis
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Background and objective: People affected by diabetes are at higher risk for complications from certain vaccine-preventable diseases. Thus, international public health authorities, such as the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, have highlighted the priority of COVID-19 vaccination for diabetic persons. Despite this, suboptimal vaccination coverages are reported in this population sub-group. The purpose of this study is to estimate the proportion of people with diabetes who express hesitancy to the COVID-19 vaccine worldwide. Determinants of vaccine compliance and options suggested by these studies to address vaccine hesitancy were also analyzed.

Methods: Seven studies were included in the meta-analysis and systematic review, selected from scientific articles available in the MEDLINE/PubMed, Google Scholar and Scopus databases between January 1, 2020 and March 21, 2022. The following terms were used for the search strategy: (adherence OR hesitancy OR compliance OR attitude) AND (covid OR SARS*) AND (vaccin* OR immun*) AND (diabet*)

Results: The vaccine hesitancy rate among persons with diabetes was 27.8% (95CI: 15.6–41.9%). In the comparison of vaccine hesitancy between sexes (male vs. female), the RR was 0.90 (95CI=0.71–1.15); in the comparison based on educational status (college or more vs. lower education) the RR was 0.88 (95CI=0.76–1.02). The systematic review showed that the main reasons of unwillingness were lack of information about vaccination, opinion that the vaccine was unsafe or not efficient, and fear of adverse events.

Conclusion: In order to achieve a high vaccination coverage, multifactorial approach is needed, which requires major social, scientific and health efforts. The success of the vaccination campaign in this population depends on the capability and consistency of the interventions implemented.

Factors associated with covid-19 vaccine hesitancy: Cross-sectional study
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Background and Objectives: The coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has the vaccine as the best preventive measure. A lot of unscientific information about COVID-19 vaccines has been circulated, which can increase vaccine hesitancy (VH). This study assessed the associated factors with the VH of COVID-19, such as sociodemographic variables and anxiety disorder.

Methods: In this cross-sectional community-based online survey with 1345 Brazilians aged 18 years and older. All Brazilian residents were able to participate in the study. The dependent variable was VH (the VH-COVID-19 tool was developed and validated based on the General Childhood Vaccination Hesitation Questionnaire from the United Nations Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization Working Group). The associated variables were sociodemographic variables (e.g., age, gender, health care professional, friend/family with COVID-19; risk group for COVID-19, has a religion, income, health status, use of Primary Care Unit and News on COVID-19 vaccine) and anxiety disorder (General Anxiety Disorder Scale).
Results: The mean age of the participants was 35.02 years (SD=14.84), most were female (n=840; 62.5%), single (n=688; 51.2%), and 40.9% (n=544) were health care professionals. We identified that being older, being a health care professional, being in the COVID-19 risk group, more dissatisfied with their health, using controlled medications, and having more frequent access to news on COVID-19 vaccines were associated with higher VH. On the other hand, being female, having a family member with COVID-19, not having a higher family income, and using Primary Health Care in the last six months were associated with lower levels of VH. Higher levels of anxiety disorder were associated with lower levels of VH.

Conclusion: We identified modifiable and non-modifiable factors associated with COVID-19 VH during the heart of the first wave in Brazil. The dissemination of misinformation is one of the main factors.

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Preventable post-measles Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis (sspe) in Northern Pakistan: a call to investigate vaccine failure

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Background: Global disruption of measles vaccination coverage during the COVID-19 pandemic may amplify the future prevalence of the fatal post-measles neurodegenerative disorder Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis (SSPE). To provide a foundation for future comparison, we assessed SSPE cases about their vaccination status prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, between March 1, 2019, and August 31, 2019. Methods: A 26-week prospective study of SSPE was performed at a tertiary care facility serving urban and rural regions of Peshawar in northern Pakistan and the adjacent region of Afghanistan.

Results: Sixty-five cases of SSPE were diagnosed at a mean age of 6.67 years, including 38 measles-vaccinated, 19 unvaccinated, and 9 with unknown vaccination status. Only 57% of the patients had received the 1st dose of the measles vaccine, and, among them, only 38% had received the second dose. Interpretation: While the preventable disease SSPE is now rare in countries with effective vaccination campaigns targeting measles, vaccination coverage remains insufficient in Pakistan (and neighboring Afghanistan). Investigation into the causes of vaccine failure in Pakistan needs urgent attention. Directed community education, mandatory measles vaccination, proper registration of acute measles infection, and particularly of SSPE, are key factors that need to be addressed so this deadly disease can be controlled and prevented.

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Sentiment towards vaccinations in Chinese healthcare workers: preliminary results from an international survey

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Background and Objective: Health care workers (HCWs) are a trusted source of vaccine information for patients and communities. Our Objective is to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Chinese HCWs’ feelings about vaccination, focusing on COVID-19 and influenza.

Methods: We designed a multilingual Knowledge-Attitudes-Practice web-survey with 4-point Likert items addressed to HCWs in 11 countries. Survey dissemination is ongoing through the mediation of national Public Health Associations. We present a preliminary descriptive analysis of a representative sample from China.

Results: The completion rate is 72.7% (1,938/2,665). Respondents are mostly male (n=1,299; 66.7%), with a median age of 42 (IQR=17), mainly employed as health professionals (30.7%), nurses (27.7%) or physicians (26.8%). Most respondents agree on the effectiveness (96.1%), safety (92.7%) and necessity (96.8%) of vaccinations in general. However, many think their side effects are minimized by pharmaceutical companies (91.2%) and health authorities (91.3%). Most HCWs agree with mandatory COVID-19 booster vaccination if recommended (73.5%) and agree that the pandemic increased their confidence in vaccines safety (80.4%) and their attention to update their vaccination schedule (86.7%). Accordingly, only 19.0% received regular influenza vaccination before the pandemic, while 36.2% got vaccinated in the last season and 42.0% plan to do so in the next one.

Conclusions: Despite some persisting doubts about COVID-19 vaccines, the sentiment towards vaccinations in Chinese HCWs is generally positive and has improved after the pandemic.

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Symbolic barriers for access to health services in Guatemala: children’s immunization as marker

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Background and Objective: Guatemala’s immunization coverage lowered between 10-12% in the past five years. Previous studies show that users’ distrust of health services has a great influence on children’s immunization, mainly due to institutionalized racism. Thus, this study aimed to determine the association between symbolic barriers for access to health services and updated immunization card of children <5 years in Guatemala. Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study using data from Guatemala’s VI Demographic and Health Survey (2014-2015). We delimited the sample to all children <5 years. We selected health service’s linguistic competence and mother’s unwillingness to visit health services alone as markers for symbolic barriers. Language spoken by the mother, self-identification as Indigenous, using Indigenous clothing, religion, and place of birth were selected as indirect markers, as they may affect health services’ welcoming process due to institutionalized racism. Updated immunization was defined as having all doses recommended by age group, according to Guatemala’s Immunization Program. Bivariate and multivariate analysis included OR estimation, and binary logistic regression modelling.

Results: We found 73% of children not fully vaccinated. Individually, not wanting to go alone (OR: 1.26), linguistic competence (OR: 1.16), language spoken by the mother (OR: 1.51), self-identification as Indigenous (OR: 1.44), using Indigenous clothing (1.51), and place of birth (OR: 1.80) increased the risk of children not being fully vaccinated (p<0.05). After adjustment, not wanting to go alone (OR: 1.14), place of birth (OR: 1.53), and self-identification as Indigenous (OR: 1.19) remained significantly associated (p<0.05). Conclusions: Symbolic barriers for access to health services are associated with lower rates of fully vaccinated children <5 in Guatemala. Public policies oriented to mitigate Institutionalized racism on Guatemala’s Health System urge. New studies approaching racism on health services are needed for a better description of the phenomenon.

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Insights and expectations of health care professionals on the implementation of the new pediatric Regional Immunization Calendar in Calabria, Italy

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Background and Objectives: The recently updated official immunization calendar of the Calabria Region includes, for the first time in Italy, the facultative meningococcal B (4CMenB) and rotavirus vaccines at the same visits of 3 and 5 months of age (1st y) and measles-mumps-rubella-varicella, meningococcal ACWY125 and 4CMenB vaccines at the same visit of 13-15 months of age (2nd y). This innovative schedule is intended to generate advantages for vaccines and their caregivers, healthcare providers and the regional healthcare system. To design supportive interventions for the new Calendar implementation, insights and expectations of health professionals were investigated.

Methods: A 11-questions online survey dealing with the new pediatric calendar feasibility was administered to Public Health providers (PH) and Family Pediatricians (FP). Afterwards, remote Focus Group meetings were carried out to explore in depth the major survey findings.

Results: A total of 132 questionnaire (86 PH and 46 FP) were collected representing 22% of the PH+FP regional population. Overall, most of responses were in favor of the co-administration concept, recognizing the benefits generated for vaccinees/ caregivers and Public Health organization. Among coadministrations, the most voted items concerned sharing of safety data, take into consideration the caregiver expectations and release of local recommendations on the use of paracetamol. Regional/local CME events were the preferred educational frames. Both FP and...
Results of the first national survey on vaccines co-administration knowledge and beliefs carried out among Italian health assistants

Results of the first national survey on vaccines co-administration knowledge and beliefs carried out among Italian health assistants

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Background and Objectives: In Italy, the peak of invasive meningococcal B disease (IMBD) occurs mainly between the 4th and 8th month of age but encompassing cases up to 5 years of age and beyond. The 4 components meningococcal B vaccine (Bexsero; 4CMenB) was first commercialized in Italy in 2013. The present work Aims to summarize 9-year experience of 4CMenB use in Italy in the Public Health perspective. Methods: A non-systematic review of scientific literature (2013-2022) on IMBD and 4CMenB in Italy was carried out including web searching for official documents. Results: IMBD vaccination was firstly introduced in Italy among selected Regions in 2014, on a spontaneous basis. In 2017, IMBD vaccination was recommended to all newborns in the National Immunization Plan, and offered for free. The initial schedule was 3+1 doses but it was turned into a 2+1 post-lactation step in the label (albeit with differences among Regions). Overall, 10 million doses of 4CMenB were distributed in Italy, potentially protecting about 3 million subjects, mainly newborns. In the latest figures (2019 birth cohort), the average national coverage of 4CMenB was 79.7%. 4CMenB effectiveness measured in Italy was higher than 90%, with a greater impact of early immunization schedule. Different Regions released formal recommendations on the co-administration of 4CMenB with other pediatric vaccines (measles-mumps-rubella-varicella, rotavirus, 13-valent conjugate pneumococcal vaccine). In the national post-marketing surveillance of 4CMenB adverse events (AEs), fever and injection-site reactions are the most frequently observed. In 2017, highest rates of severe AEs were hyperpyrexia (6.7/10000 4CMenB doses) and fever (1.5/100000 4CMenB doses). Occurrence of 4CMenB AE was reported similar among healthy children or those with chronic conditions. Conclusions: The continuous efforts of different health professionals (public health vaccinators, pediatricians, etc.) made 4CMenB vaccination a well-known and accepted practice in Italy, protecting millions of babies from IMBD.

PH specific Focus Groups generated in depth insights complementing the survey results. In the Reggio Calabria district, among 1500 1st y + 2nd y vaccinations carried out in 2022, 1200 (80%) turned out to be in the new co-administration schedule. Conclusions: Insights and expectations of both FP and PH and collected in the survey by Focus Groups proved to be very useful to design an engagement program to support the implementation of the new Calendar.


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The first 9 years of use of 4 components meningococcal B vaccine administered to nearly 3 million subjects in Italy: an outstanding achievement in public health

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Background and Objectives: In Italy, the peak of invasive meningococcal B disease (IMBD) occurs mainly between the 4th and 8th month of age but encompassing cases up to 5 years of age and beyond. The 4 components meningococcal B vaccine (Bexsero; 4CMenB) was first commercialized in Italy in 2013. The present work Aims to summarize 9-year experience of 4CMenB use in Italy in the Public Health perspective. Methods: A non-systematic review of scientific literature (2013-2022) on IMBD and 4CMenB in Italy was carried out including web searching for official documents. Results: IMBD vaccination was firstly introduced in Italy among selected Regions in 2014, on a spontaneous basis. In 2017, IMBD vaccination was recommended to all newborns in the National Immunization Plan, and offered for free. The initial schedule was 3+1 doses but it was turned into a 2+1 post-lactation step in the label (albeit with differences among Regions). Overall, 10 million doses of 4CMenB were distributed in Italy, potentially protecting about 3 million subjects, mainly newborns. In the latest figures (2019 birth cohort), the average national coverage of 4CMenB was 79.7%. 4CMenB effectiveness measured in Italy was higher than 90%, with a greater impact of early immunization schedule. Different Regions released formal recommendations on the co-administration of 4CMenB with other pediatric vaccines (measles-mumps-rubella-varicella, rotavirus, 13-valent conjugate pneumococcal vaccine). In the national post-marketing surveillance of 4CMenB adverse events (AEs), fever and injection-site reactions are the most frequently observed. In 2017, highest rates of severe AEs were hyperpyrexia (6.7/10000 4CMenB doses) and fever (1.5/100000 4CMenB doses). Occurrence of 4CMenB AE was reported similar among healthy children or those with chronic conditions. Conclusions: The continuous efforts of different health professionals (public health vaccinators, pediatricians, etc.) made 4CMenB vaccination a well-known and accepted practice in Italy, protecting millions of babies from IMBD.

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Knowledge and practices among healthcare professionals regarding measles vaccination: is there a gap?

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Background/Objective: Vaccination coverage in Italy for pediatric mandatory vaccinations is in line with the target of 95%, while recommended vaccinations to support the implementation of the new Calendar.

Conclusions: The results of the first survey carried out in Italy on co-administration of vaccines in HA suggest an overall positive insight, although not fully endorsed by all respondents. Educational program on the value of co-administration, focusing on safety and effectiveness are warranted to increase the HA engagement.

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Risk factors for reinfection after booster dose of the anti-SARS-CoV-2 vaccine BNT162b2 among healthcare workers

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Background/Objective: Vaccination coverage in Italy for pediatric mandatory vaccinations is in line with the target of 95%, while recommended vaccinations to support the implementation of the new Calendar.

Conclusions: The results of the first survey carried out in Italy on co-administration of vaccines in HA suggest an overall positive insight, although not fully endorsed by all respondents. Educational program on the value of co-administration, focusing on safety and effectiveness are warranted to increase the HA engagement.

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vaccinated against germs they risk transmitting to their patients. Almost two thirds of responders had a moral responsibility to get MV (62.5%) and 91% were for the vaccination against contagious diseases including measles. Although most of the answers were for MV, only 35% of the responders were willing to vaccinate. The main reasons for vaccination were the protection of family members and of patients (35.6%) and the protection of oneself (32.7%).

Conclusions: The risk of developing invasive infectious diseases or severe complications, preventable with vaccination by some micro-organisms such as Streptococcus Pneumoniae and Influenza Virus. Preventing infectious diseases through vaccinations is a priority in public health; therefore, it’s essential to investigate vaccination coverage in our target population. The study’s objectives are primarily to analyze whether the target population has adhered to the pneumococcal and influenza vaccinations and, subsequently, to assess the difference in vaccination coverage across age groups with a particular focus on completed and partial vaccination courses. Finally, evaluate the proper vaccine counseling for the target category.

Methods: The population sample was analyzed through the survey of the Regional Epidemiological Repository and subsequent analysis. Patients with surgical or functional asplenia were studied from 01/01/1995 to 27/12/2020, divided by age groups starting from five years of age.

Results: The statistical analysis of the subjects affected by surgical/functional asplenia (660 subjects) highlight complete pneumococcal vaccination coverage (sequential schedule) equal to 52.98%; partial coverage corresponding to 25.75% and 21.37% of patients who are not vaccinated for pneumococcus. Concerning the coverage of influenza in the target population, we see full coverage (annual vaccination performed) of 30.45%; partial (at least one vaccination from the date of diagnosis) equal to 46.66% and 22.89% of subjects are not vaccinated for influenza at all.

Conclusions: Our analysis shows that a considerable part of the target population doesn’t have adequate disease protection because 47.12 % of subjects have partial or no courses against pneumococcus, and 69.55 % of patients have partial or no courses against influenza. The assessment will consider the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the vaccinations under study. It’s necessary to undertake vaccination catch-up and mop-up strategies to improve current coverage in the studied population.

Impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the children’s immunization program in the Federal District, Brazil

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Department of the Government of the Federal District

Background and Objective: Vaccination is an integrated action, experienced mainly in the scope of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Brazil, where vaccines are provided free of charge in the Unified Health System. Vaccination significantly reduces morbidity and mortality rates due to preventable diseases. While social distancing measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic were crucial to prevent the spreading of the disease, evidence has indicated that they impaired access to health services, including vaccination. This study aimed to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children’s vaccination coverage in the Federal District, Brazil.

Methods: This is a descriptive, retrospective epidemiological study whose data were collected through the public domain generic tabulator (TABNET), developed by the information management department of the unified health system (DATASUS) for information management and through the Information System of the National Immunization Program (SI-PNI WEB). The search included vaccination data on children aged up to 05 years from July 2018 to June 2021 in the Federal District of Brazil.

Results: Over the covered period, 3,010,938 vaccine doses were registered, prevailing the following pentavalent (320,195), pneumococcal 10 (319,651), and meningococcal C (316,696). The second half of 2018 had the highest number of administered doses (550,320). Vaccination coverage fell progressively in 2019 (494,869 doses from January to June and 460,665 from July to December), rising again in 2020 (510,458 doses from January to June and 533,156 from July to December). However, in the first half of 2021, the number of administered doses dropped again to 461,147. Of note, this period was marked by both pro- and anti- COVID-19 vaccination campaigns, which may have interfered with adherence to immunization.

Conclusion: Vaccination coverage varied irregularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, further research is required to investigate the causes associated with
Perception of the health providers on the factors affecting vaccine hesitancy and acceptance
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This study sought to determine the perception of the health providers in identified municipalities in Cebu Province, Philippines on the factors affecting vaccine hesitancy and acceptance. The immunization rate for the last three years under the Fully Immunized Child (Program) in the Fifth District of Cebu Province were analyzed and Focus Group Discussions with health care workers in the frontlines of the implementation of the program was done. As a healthcare provider, their confidence in delivering the vaccines is relevant to the success of any vaccination program, specifically with the current roll out of COVID-19 vaccines. Results revealed that there is a decline in the proportion of Fully Immunized Children starting 2018 to 2019 after the Dengvaxia fiasco. Since then, the fear in vaccines has created a domino effect in the decline in immunization accomplishments. Trends showed that health promotion activities and community engagement of relevant stakeholders can increase the immunization rates. In addition, the Focus Group Discussions resulted to 192 codes that are reported as three themes with two underlying subthemes. The factors that contribute to vaccine hesitancy and acceptance in the perception of health care providers is the track record of the efficacy and safety of the vaccines, people’s perceptions of credible information and their corresponding understanding of the nature and use of the vaccines. It is recommended that community vulnerabilities be assessed in the areas of the themes as reported as basis for the interventions to be introduced and utilize the themes identified in crafting and local risk communication strategies for health workers and member of the community.

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Influence of vaccination of pregnant women on the epidemiology of pertussis in infants under one year of age, Spain 2006-2019
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3Centro Nacional de Epidemiología. Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Spain,
4Background and Objective: Pertussis is an emerging disease in countries with long-established vaccination programmes and high vaccination coverage. Immunity waning has led to a worrying upsurge in severe cases in unvaccinated infants. In Spain, since 2006, pertussis has emerged in several epidemic waves reaching a peak in 2015, which introduced the pertussis vaccination in pregnant women in 2016. The objective is to estimate the influence of this vaccination on the incidence and hospitalizations in children under one year of age.
Methods: We studied pertussis cases reported to the national surveillance system and hospitalisations in children under 1 year of age (<1y) between 2006-2019. We analysed the evolution of the incidence rate (IR) and hospitalisation rate (HR) in children under 1 year of age and by subgroups: <3 months (<3m) and 3-11 months (3-11m).
We calculated both rates for the pre-vaccination (P1: 2006-2015) and post-vaccination (P2: 2016-2019) periods as well as the incidence rate ratio (IRR) and hospitalisation rate ratio (HRR) using Poisson regression.
Results: Between 2006-2019, 9107 pertussis cases were reported in infants (IR: 146.6/105). IR in <1y slightly increased (P1: 145.2/105 and P2: 153.6/105) with HRR: 0.70 (95%CI: 0.66-0.74); the reduction was maintained for the two subgroups: <3 months (HRR: 0.61 (95%CI: 0.58-0.67), 39% reduction and between 3-11m (HRR: 0.85 (95%CI: 0.78-0.92) 15% reduction.
Conclusion: In Spain, pertussis vaccination in pregnant women has reduced severe pertussis in children under one year of age, especially in the under-3 months group. High vaccination coverage should be maintained as an effective measure to prevent complications.

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Hepares Zoster vaccination trends: can more be done?
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Background and Objective: Herpes zoster (HZ) is the result of the reactivation of the latent varicella zoster virus. HZ reactivation is more common in the elderly and immunocompromised people. Currently, there are two HZ vaccines, one live-attenuated (ZOSTAVAX, LZR) administered with a single dose and another recombinant (SHINGRIX, RZV) with two doses. The latter was administered in October 2021 in the Local Health Authority (LHA) Toscana Sud-Est for the first time. This study aims to analyze the HZ vaccination administered in our LHA for further strategies.
Method: This retrospective descriptive study was conducted in the Public Health Department of Siena, Italy. We collected HZ vaccines data,through the SISPC management system, from 1 January 2015 to 5 December 2022. A descriptive analysis was carried out using EXCEL, and the following variables were collected: age, sex, and vaccine type.
Results: During the analysed period, the total RZV first doses administered were 205, while the total LZV doses were 64. The number of LZV shotswas: 3 (2019), 9 (2020), 12 (2021) and 40 (2022),while for RZV, they were: 5 (2021) and 200 (2022). The mean age for both vaccines was 70 years (SD 6.33 for LZV, SD ±8.56 for RZV). The total percentage of vaccinated males and females with LZV is 35.9 and 64.1,while with RZV is 47.8 and 52.2.
Conclusion: From 2019 to 2022, there was a progressive increase in the administration of both vaccines, especially for RZV in 2022, probably related to the awareness campaign promoted on TV and radio starting in July. To achieve higher adherence, especially in immunocompromised patients, it might be useful to establish a collaboration between vaccine HUBs and hospital facilities that would allow them to have direct access to vaccination.

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Results of a pilot onsite school-based intervention aimed at increasing influenza vaccination coverage among children in an Italian local health authority
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Background: Recommending annual flu vaccination to healthy children is a value-based intervention, and school-based interventions are proved to be effective in increasing vaccination uptake. For the 2021-2022 flu season,a nasal spray vaccine was available,making both the acceptance from a parents’ perspective and the administration out of hospital context easier.In this study the results of a school flu vaccination campaign among children in a large urban area of Rome,Italy were reported.
Methods: Target population was children aged 2-6 years. Schools were involved through formal communication channels. Two meetings were organized to engage school representatives in the project.Outcomes included meetings attendance,vaccination coverage and the proportion of naive children vaccinated.
Secondary endpoint was the number of opportunistic vaccination among school staff, teacher, or parents.
Results: Twenty-nine schools were involved,for a total of 2.424 children.Meeting attendance rate was 100%.From november 2021 to january 2022, 405 (16.7% of the school attendees) children were vaccinated, of which 228 naive (56.3%). While the school attendees) children were vaccinated, of which 228 naive (56.3%). While the school attendees) children were vaccinated, of which 228 naive (56.3%).
Conclusion: In order to improve population health and strengthen the partnership between health professionals and community, engaging with schools for public health programs targeting children can play a pivotal role in increasing acceptance
and effectiveness. Finally, this study shows how such intervention can greatly increase the vaccination coverage of children, which in Italy was, on average 2.4% considering the period 2010-2021.

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**Vaccine Hesitancy in Albanian University healthcare students: preliminary results**

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Introduction: Vaccination is one of the most successful Public Health interventions. Vaccine hesitancy can affect healthcare providers, putting their contribution to vaccination campaigns at risk, since they are also important models for their patients. The following work focuses on vaccine hesitancy among healthcare students in Albania, to identify additional educational needs.

Materials and Methods: In October 2022, an anonymous questionnaire was submitted to a sample of healthcare students (Medicine and Surgery, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and the University of Our Lady of Good Counsel (Tirana)). Attitudes, confidence, knowledge and hesitancy towards vaccinations, including COVID-19 vaccine, were investigated. The protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of Policlinico Tor Vergata (Rome).

Results: A total of 384 questionnaires have been collected. Main results of the analysis showed a good degree of confidence in vaccines: 73.7% of respondents fully or partially agreed with the statement “I can rely on vaccines to stop serious infectious diseases”, but 10.4% of them declared to “have refused a recommended vaccine”, even asked about the public health role of vaccines, 24% of the sample answered “no” or “do not know” to the statement “Vaccination benefits the whole community”. A positive attitude was observed in 58.6% of the respondents, who “encouraged others to be vaccinated against COVID-19”. Despite living in a country where the access to COVID-19 vaccines has been disrupted, 75.3% of the sample declared to be vaccinated, although 53.2% affirmed to not feel protected against the COVID-19 infection even after the vaccination. As concerns sources of information, 44.8% of the sample considered TV and radio to be the most influential ones.

Conclusions: The preliminary results of the study show that the fight against vaccine hesitancy and low confidence is still a priority in medical university courses in Albania, and requires further investigations.

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**Baseline survey on the determinants of hesitancy to vaccination against covid-19 in 10 priority provinces in Chad**

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Introduction: COVID-19 is a global public health problem today. Vaccination is one of the effective strategies for controlling COVID-19. The objective of this survey was to obtain reliable baseline information on the determinants of hesitancy to vaccinate against COVID-19 in 10 priority provinces of Chad.

Method. This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study that took place between July 28 and September 28, 2022. The survey was conducted among households in the 10 provinces with the head of the household or his representative as the observation unit. The sample design used for this survey was a stratified, two-stage random sample. The data collected allowed for descriptive and analytical analyses. The analyses were weighted and the complex sampling design was taken into account. Data analysis was performed with R software version 4.2.1.

Results: A total of 3346 households were surveyed. Vaccination hesitancy and refusal were estimated at 16.9% and 23.3% respectively. Vaccine hesitancy was associated with age, religion, education level, history of refusal to vaccinate, and attitude toward the COVID-19 vaccine. Vaccine refusal was associated with religion, education level, economic well-being quintile, history of vaccine refusal, lack of confidence in vaccines to prevent disease in general, and attitude toward the COVID-19 vaccine.

Conclusion: Following this baseline survey, a risk communication and community engagement plan should be developed and adapted to the realities on the ground so that communities are informed and sensitized about the benefits as well as the adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccination.

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**COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among a sample of students in Tunisia**

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1University Hospital of Monastir Tunisia, 2University Hospital of Monastir Background: Immunization with a safe and effective vaccine appears to be among ways to contain and control the pandemic of COVID-19. However, the overall population response to receiving the new vaccines was less than optimal. The aims of our study were to determine the rate of reluctance to receive COVID-19 vaccines, to assess the factors associated with this behavior and vaccine satisfaction among Tunisian student in Monastir (Tunisia).

Patients and methods

It was a cross-sectional study on the hesitation to vaccinate against COVID-19 among the student population in the city of Monastir, conducted during the month of October 2021.

Results: Among the 217 students interviewed, 180 agreed to participate in our survey with a response rate of 82.9%. The total vaccination rate was 77.7%, 61.1% were fully vaccinated. The main motivating factor was simple confidence in the vaccine, reported by 43% of participants. The rate of vaccine hesitancy was 19.5%, (C19S%=13.7-25.2). The main reason for hesitancy was the insufficient number and duration of studies (50%). Comparing the two groups (vaccinated and hesitant), the results of the univariate analysis showed that vaccine hesitancy in the study population was related to belief in the reliability of vaccine information and confidence in the likely efficacy and safety of the vaccine.

Conclusion: Despite an abundance of scientific evidence of vaccine safety and efficacy, vaccine hesitancy continues to emerge in different populations. There is a need to rapidly strengthen communication and planning with communities to increase vaccine coverage, especially among youth.

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**Using the card (comfort ask relax distract) system to deliver influenza vaccinations in university pop-up clinics**

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Background: CARD (Comfort Ask Relax Distract) is an evidence-based vaccination delivery framework that promotes person-centred care. No studies have evaluated its implementation in mass influenza vaccination clinics. The objective was to integrate CARD in university-based influenza vaccination pop-up clinics and evaluate client and staff experiences.

Methods: Mixed methods before-and-after quality improvement study. A baseline (control – usual care) phase preceded CARD implementation in one popup clinic. Then CARD was implemented incrementally in two subsequent clinics. Changes to the environment (delineating waiting and aftercare areas, providing privacy, obscuring needles from view), education (clients given CARD coping checklist at check-in), and interactions (defining discrete clinic roles and processes, using coping-promoting behaviours, removing alcohol skin antisepsis prior to vaccine injection) were made. Clients provided feedback using standardized surveys. Staff, including pharmacy student vaccinators, participated in clinic debriefs. Feedback informed real-time process changes during and between clinics.

Results: Clinics were held Nov 17 (control), Nov 22 and Nov 24 (both CARD). Feedback from 298 adult vaccine clients, including university students and staff (representing >98% of all vaccinated individuals) demonstrated an incremental increase in the percent of clients with an improved experience compared to the last vaccination (34% baseline, vs. 49% and 57% in CARD clinics, respectively; p<0.003). Ten percent reported CARD influenced their decision to attend by a moderate amount to a lot. Staff liked the changes. Sample quotes after the final clinic included: “very organized” and “best clinic ever.”

Conclusion: This study demonstrated improvement in vaccination delivery after CARD implementation as reported by vaccine clients and staff.

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**Actions for counteracting vaccine hesitancy: a deep dive into three multicentre projects conducted in Europe**

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Using the card (comfort ask relax distract) system for vaccination delivery: Review of tools, implementation approaches, and positive impact on vaccination safety and experiences

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Around the world, fear, pain and other immunization stress-related responses (e.g., dizziness, fainting) are common adverse reactions during vaccine injections, and contribute to needless suffering, complications, and dissatisfaction with care. Across the lifespan, concerns about such stress-related responses account for vaccine refusals in about 10 out of 10 individuals. There are effective interventions; yet they are not systematically incorporated into vaccination delivery systems. The CARD (Comfort-Ask-Relax-Distract) system is a new vaccine delivery framework that was developed to address this knowledge-to-care gap. Developed from a 2015 Canadian clinical practice guideline endorsed by the World Health Organization (WHO), CARD incorporates evidence-based interventions before, during and after vaccination that together improve the safety of vaccination delivery and lead to more positive vaccination experiences in vaccine recipients, vaccinators and onlookers (e.g., parents, clinic staff). Interventions are included in each letter category (C-A-R-D) that address the psychological, biological and social factors contributing to an individual’s risk of experiencing immunization stress-related responses. These interventions include increasing knowledge and preparedness, mitigating pain and fear, and promoting trusting relationships with vaccinators, which in turn, can have a positive impact on vaccination acceptance, compliance and confidence.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, priority funding was provided by the Public Health Agency of Canada to support creation of tools and implementation approaches that allow CARD to be integrated across diverse vaccination settings delivering vaccinations to children and adults, in order to support public COVID-19
vaccination. Both English and French tools were created and are freely available online for anyone to use. The specific objectives of this workshop are to: 1) describe the importance of including patient experiences as a quality indicator of vaccination programs; 2) introduce the CARD system as a framework for providing vaccinations to an international public health audience; 3) share key CARD tools (e.g., child web game, training e-module) for implementation; and 4) describe implementation approaches used across diverse vaccination settings (mass clinics, pharmacies, hospitals, long-term care) and the successes achieved, in order to stimulate global interest and adoption.

There are 3 workshop speakers: Anna Taddio, Lucie Marisa Bucci, and Angelo Ilerisich. Speakers will engage the audience with questions throughout the presentation to stimulate discussion. Videos and other tools will be demonstrated. The audience will be asked for feedback and to describe their needs to support broad implementation across health care settings.

Key questions that the workshop will address: Why are immunization stress-related responses important to track for vaccination delivery programs? How can the CARD system improve the safety of vaccination delivery and improve patient-centredness in health care delivery? What are the key CARD tools and how can they be feasibly integrated across diverse vaccination settings? What are the expected benefits of implementing CARD as a vaccination delivery framework?

**Public health workforce in Indonesia: A dilemma between professional worker and way of life for health worker**

Background: Public health as a joint effort to fulfill the right of citizens to live healthily and live long lives requires the involvement of all parties. However in Indonesia, this situation invites a lot of debate, about whether public health is a way of life that can be carried out by any profession (health), or a specific/specific job, or a profession that should only be done by those who are specially educated and trained in public health. Current Law No. 36/2014 said that public health worker in Indonesia is a specific work but in practice, it brings scattered workers and is no longer integrated as public health with a holistic view and interventions. Objective: This paper aimed to explore public health practices and invited dialogue among countries under WFPHA membership.

Method: We will do a systematic literature review and develop a summary of public health workers and practices all over the world. Expected Results: Comparison of the main feature of public health among countries to developed contributions of the public health workforce to Indonesia and the rest of the world.

**International guidelines for controlling aerosol infections in dental services: which countries were prepared?**

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Bioaerosols are frequently present in the dentistry routine activities and represent a risk for a series of infectious diseases, such as influenza, tuberculosis, variella, and COVID-19. Aiming at health security in dental services, important measures were highlighted in international recommendations. To verify the existence of universal standards in dental practice around the world, airborne infection control guidelines, developed before the year 2020, adopted by 29 countries based on 8 requirements for protection against dental aerosols were reviewed. A score of 0 and 1 (presence and absence, respectively) was adopted for the analysis of the following protocol items: (1) heating and ventilation system (HVAC), (2) mask, (3) respirator (N95 or PFF2), (4) rubber dam, (5) antiseptic mouthwash, (6) high suction system, (7) physical barriers for equipment/furniture protection, and (8) disinfection of waterlines. Among the protocols, only 5 obtained the maximum score. Only the use of a surgical mask was present in all recommendations. In a general way, there was no international consensus on measures to prevent airborne infection. The evidence regarding the risk of aerosol infections in dental services, the context of the pandemic faced worldwide, calls for a standardisation of the norms related to airborne infection control guidelines in the clinical area where dental procedures will be performed.

**Bringing greater accuracy to Europe’s healthcare systems: the unexploited potential of Next generation sequencing and biomarker testing in the role of public health**

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Rapid and continuing advances in biomarker testing are not being matched by take-up in health systems, and this is hampering both patient care and innovation. It is time for costing health systems the opportunity to make their services more efficient and, over time, more economical. The potential that public health genomics has brought to biomarker testing in diagnosis, prediction and research is being realised, pre-eminently in many cancers, but also in an ever-wider range of conditions. But development is impeded by data deficiencies, and lack of policy alignment on standards, approval and reimbursement. Europe should already have in place a guarantee of universal access to a minimum suite of biomarker tests and should be planning for an optimum testing scenario with a wider range of biomarker tests integrated into a more sophisticated health system articulated around personalised medicine. Improving healthcare and winning advantages for Europe’s industrial competitiveness and innovation require an appropriate policy framework – starting with an update to outdated recommendations. Impact: 1. This directly supports activities in two Flagships of the European Beating Cancer plan: Flagship 6 on ‘The new “Cancer Diagnostic and Treatment for All” initiative and Flagship 7 on “Genomic for Public Health”, 2. Short-term effects of the session will be to raise awareness in the community on the need of building such cancer lifespan continuum and provide a new conceptual health paradigm for cancer prevention, diagnosis and treatment, 3. Medium-term efforts will be made to define how the new paradigm can fit and be integrated into the healthcare systems of the member states. Large capacity building and knowledge transfer initiatives will be needed for this. 4. The target population of this sessuib in principle includes all stakeholders directly or indirectly concerned in creating the cancer lifespan initiative: cancer healthcare professionals and researchers, cancer patients, citizens and cancer healthcare policy makers. Their experience will provide guidelines and recommendations for further fine-tuning and/or research towards an evidence based cancer lifespan continuum.

**Moving towards a cross-border cooperation in public health: local evidence and experiences**

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The WHO European Programme of Work (2020-2025) emphasizes the importance of “supporting local living environments that enable health and well-being”, and identifies the WHO Regions for Health Network as an instrument to achieve this goal. One of the key issues the Network has been working on in recent years, has been the cross-border cooperation amongst regions and countries, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has shown that health threats do not stop at national borders. Different responses amongst cross-border regions, based on national policies in terms of Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM), may even weaken their effectiveness. The importance of cooperation across border is not only relevant in the framework of pandemic preparedness and responses, but in many other fields: healthcare cooperation, emergency medical care, medico-social cooperation and increasingly, for health prevention and promotion. All have shown to be beneficial to population health when developed at the subnational level across border regions. Consequently, the aim of this workshop is to adopt a broader perspective to cross-border cooperation, which should move beyond the ‘traditional’ healthcare perspective, to involve a wider spectrum of actors: public health authorities, local authorities, and academic institutions. There is a need to jointly build a new and common understanding on these issues, for a truly pan-European outlook that uses an equity lens to address the challenges of health and wellbeing promotion in border regions.

The Keynote speech will be given by the Coordinator of the WHO Europe Regions for Health Network, Dr. Bettina Menne. Subsequently, 3-4 well-established health experts and networks for cross-border cooperation will take the floor with short presentations (5 min) in order to present their ‘business case’ and value. The
presentations will be followed by a short round table discussion to highlight the role and strengths health networks can bring to regions in order to improve cross-border cooperation in public health. KEY QUESTION TO BE ADDRESSED What are the advantages, and how can we jointly promote a public health approach for cross-border health cooperation?

Moderator:
Alvise Forcellini, Consultant, WHO Regional Office for Europe

Speakers:
Bettina Maria Menne, Coordinator of the healthy settings program, WHO Regional Office for Europe
Julia Winkler, EU Project Manager, Lower Austria / Healthacross
Michele Calabro, Director, EUREGHA – European Regional and Local Health Authorities
Brigitte Van der Zanden, Director, EuPrevent/ Meuse–Rhine Euroregion
Adriana Perez Fortis, Scientific coordinator, Cross-border Institute of Healthcare Systems and Prevention (CBI), Aletta Jacobs School of Public Health, University of Groningen / University of Oldenburg

What is the mandate of public health professionals in practice? making our mark for the public’s health

* How do different world views inform and impact practice?
* To consider ethico-legal perspectives and insights from indigenous knowledge systems to inform the dialogue
* To examine the diversity in understandings of the mandates of public health and their implications for practice
* To consider the roles, responsibilities, and opportunities for public health practitioners
* To examine and reflect on the Climate Emergency as a case study. This will include Dr Maria Neira, Director of the Public Health, Environment and Social Determinants Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Special Advocate for Young Women and Adolescent Girls, Namibia; and Professor Sir Michael Marmot, Director of the UCL Institute of Health Equity, United Kingdom, University of Groningen Netherlands

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Eliminating HPV globally: from strategy to implementation

Daniel Kelly, Monica Geingos, Joan Benson, Bettina Borisch

* To examine the diversity in understandings of the mandates of public health and their implications for practice
* To consider the roles, responsibilities, and opportunities for public health practitioners
* To consider ethico-legal perspectives and insights from indigenous knowledge systems to inform the dialogue
* What is public health and the role of public health professionals? Is public health just science? If and how should public health practitioners ‘be political’, ‘be advocates’ and engage with political processes and social reform?
* How do different world views inform and impact practice?
* Why is public health “a global thing” and what are the implications for the ‘organised efforts of society’?

In light of the above considerations, the dialogue will explore the question around the role of public health professionals in tackling the Climate Emergency as the case study

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Gender, power and privilege: Opportunities and challenges for women leading in a world of turmoil

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The covid-19 pandemic hit a grossly unequal world and has deepened inequality both within and between countries, especially in terms of gender. In this context, data reveals that women have been the majority at the forefront and also the most affected by the pandemic inside the health care sector. Women represent the majority of healthcare workers across the globe. Although women represent the majority of healthcare workers across the globe and account for 67 percent of the professionals in the field (who, 2022), they remain clustered into job positions that are of lower status and lower pay. Only 25% of decision-making roles are represented by women. A July 2022 report from women in global health estimated that at least 6 million women are working either in unpaid and/or grossly underpaid positions within health systems. Given this context, we must challenge the status quo and ensure there is both fairness and justice in how benefits, power, resources and responsibilities are equally distributed between women and men (paha, 2022). During these times of great transition and continuous change globally, it becomes even more pressing to acknowledge the issues women face and address the place where women stand within these processes.

This world leadership dialogue presents an opportunity for all of us to come together and jointly learn from the experiences of women of different backgrounds who are leading change across the global health sector. Wgh and apha will be inviting three women from diverse backgrounds for a fireside chat to share experiences on their respective health career paths, as well as reflections on the challenges they are facing inside the public health field in a post-covid world. The panelists will also provide solutions to overcoming gender barriers and other challenges that women usually face as women health professionals in a world of turmoil. Audience members will be encouraged to participate in the discussion and have time to pose questions to the esteemed panelists at the end.

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Few diseases reflect global inequalities as much as cervical cancer. Of the estimated 342,000 deaths from cervical cancer in 2020, about 90% of these occur in low- and middle-income countries. Moreover, women living with HIV are six times more likely to develop cervical cancer compared to women without HIV, and globally the contribution of HIV to cervical cancer falls disproportionately on younger women.

A large majority of cervical cancer (more than 95%) is due to the human papillomavirus (HPV). Cervical cancer is the fourth most common form of cancer among women worldwide but it is preventable and curable, if detected early and managed effectively. HPV additionally causes anal, penile, oropharyngeal, vulval, vaginal and other cancers. At least 10%, and possibly up to 40%, of cancers caused by human papillomavirus are in men. Men who have sex with men are at particular risk.

The global coverage of the first dose of HPV vaccine in girls is only 15% and the COVID-19 pandemic fueled the largest continued backslide in vaccination and screening. While in high-income countries people can be vaccinated against HPV and women have access to regular screening and treatment, this is not the reality in LICs and LMICs. Moreover, males are currently excluded from most HPV vaccination programs. Gender-neutral vaccination would protect women and men and accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer.

WHO has developed an aspirational strategy to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem, aiming to increase HPV vaccination to 90%, twice-lifetime
cervical screening to 70%, and treatment of pre-invasive lesions and invasive cancer to 90%. In line with the strategy as well as Europe's Beating Cancer Plan, this World Leadership Dialogue will provide a platform for health leaders from governments, UN agencies, the private sector, civil society, and patients to share progress and challenges toward eliminating all HPV-related cancers.

Objectives: Highlight progress towards the WHO's 90-70-90 cervical cancer elimination goals

Discuss the determinants of health that limit women's access to health services, screening and treatment, starting from the real experience of some countries

Consider the merits of gender-neutral HPV vaccination

Create a sense of urgency to direct policy decisions toward concrete actions to prevent and treat HPV-related diseases and to increase investments to scale access to these tools

Key questions: Health leaders will listen to and discuss with the communities and policy makers to define the best approaches and levers to implement concrete actions based on WHO global strategy to prevent and treat HPV locally and worldwide; and to facilitate intersectoral collaborations to achieve this common goal.

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### The BRICS' Contribution to Developing a Public Health-Oriented Model of Vaccine Production and Distribution

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Doubtless, access to vaccines is an important issue, as highlighted by the failure to assure universal and equitable access to Covid-19 vaccines. Indeed, this failure relates to the lack of vaccine capacity, shortage and the hoarding of vaccines in developed countries. In March 2022, the BRICS Vaccine Research and Development Centre has been launched to strengthen global preparedness and responses to future pandemics, the establishment of which is an important attempt by BRICS countries to contribute to the global public good by ensuring that countries of the world have equitable access to vaccines.

Solutions to solve the immunization problems are similar globally, with vaccines being a critical component. In this sense, it is important to discuss how the public health associations of the BRICS countries, which have the capacity of producing vaccines, and the World Federation of Public Health Associations can contribute to promoting equitable access to vaccines.

The mechanism of cooperation between BRICS public health associations started in 2015 with a workshop on disease prevention and control at the 14th Congress of WFPHA. This WLD session is a continuation of this good cooperation among BRICS member associations. In the meanwhile, a WLD session during the 17th World Congress on Public Health will be a great opportunity for the public health community to know the opportunities and challenges of integration between public health systems and policies and vaccine development and production in the Global South. Furthermore, building high-quality partnerships and deepening BRICS cooperation mechanisms in the field of public health is also one of the key objectives of this WLD session.

For these reasons, we present this proposal for a WLD session to discuss the opportunities and challenges for a public health-oriented model of vaccine development, production and distribution that contributes to promoting health equity.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts: Present the vaccine contributions to global public health from Brazil, India, China and South Africa

Discuss how to promote equitable access to vaccines

1. Key questions that the dialogue will address: What are the challenges to promoting equal world access to vaccines, considering the contribution of the BRICS countries?

2. How to strengthen the cooperation mechanism established by BRICS countries in regard to public health, in general, and equitable access to vaccines, in particular?

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### Spotlight on Cardiovascular CARDIO-VASCULAR RISK STRATIFICATION, MANAGEMENT AND REFINING TREATMENT

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Despite remarkable therapeutic advances in medicine, CVDs remain the major cause of morbidity and mortality, affecting millions of individuals in Europe and worldwide. There is therefore an urgent need for better solutions at all levels of cardiac care and public health.

The term ‘cardiovascular disease continuum’ was coined to describe the chain of events from exposure to cardiovascular risk factors to atherosclerosis and end-stage heart disease. It is increasingly recognised that early detection and maintenance of risk factor levels, along with interventions in the chain of cardiovascular risk continuum, can be more effective than the current approach of detecting and controlling disease. The silent onset of CVDs in many asymptomatic individuals, however, made early risk detection in medical practice impossible. The session aims to create a framework for the understanding of the complex interplay of factors influencing early diagnosis of CVD. Thus, enabling the detection of development and progression of CVDs at much earlier stages.

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### Genomes Over a Lifetime (GOAL): An Innovative Approach to Personalized Patient Empowerment through Early Diagnosis and Treatment for Cancer Patients and Rare Disease

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In the EU, the “portrait” of healthcare has undergone many changes down the years, with many adaptations as the EU has evolved. The role of patients has become much more significant as they have gained greater knowledge; there have been giant leaps in innovation, while societal changes and issues (such as the ageing population) have led to different priorities. Today's portrait of healthcare features many perspectives, schools of thought and approaches coming from different stakeholders, different Member States and even different regions within those Member States. One thing that has become very clear is that a one-size-fits-all approach to treatment is outdated, wasteful and often counterproductive to the health of patients. This includes, in these days of increasing co-morbidities, treating one disease separately, rather than looking at the patient’s health issues as a whole. Meanwhile, citizens are being bombarded with often contradictory messages regarding what is "good" or "bad" for them, often in a patronising manner, while the realities of extremely effective preventative measures are often obscured, with a lack of emphasis on screening and early diagnosis.

The session will focus on the role of public health to tackle cancer among young women and the role of the EU Beating Cancer plan as well as the European Health Data Space to tackle this.

Marzia Zambon, Executive Director, Europa Donna
Ciarán Nicholl, Health Of unit, JRC, European Commission
Rosa Giuliani, Director of Public Policy, European Society of Medical Oncology, The Clatterbridge Cancer Centre, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Gennaro Ciliberto, Scientific Director, IRCCS, Instituto Nazionale Tumori “Regina Elena, Rome, Italy
Allona McCloy, Executive Director, Oncology Policy EUCan, MSD

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### Driving Resilient Pediatric Immunization Programs Globally

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Vaccination is one of the most powerful and cost-effective tools in the history of public health, with important health, economic and social benefits. Pediatric vaccinations help protect children and adults from serious, preventable, and sometimes life-threatening diseases and are a key contributor to support global health security. Globally, vaccination coverage has stagnated at around 85 percent from 2011 to 2019, with some regions reaching excellent results. However, since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, global childhood vaccinations have experienced the largest sustained decline in 30 years. Globally, in 2021 alone,
Equitable access to vaccines: Contributions from the Global South

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A brief outline of the overall WLD

Doubling access to vaccines is an important issue, as highlighted by the failure to assure universal and equitable access to Covid-19 vaccines. Indeed, this failure relates to the concentration of vaccine producers in countries in the Global North and the patent-protected business model they adopt.

In this sense, the existence of vaccine producers in countries in the Global South, some of them state-owned and not profit seekers, may represent a way to increase production and contribute to a fairer distribution.

Of course, these producers face many challenges in accomplishing a significant role in the global arena, including research and innovation capabilities, industrial infrastructure, financial sufficiency and stability, and trade opportunities and constraints related to competence and international agreements.

Vaccine producers are adopting different strategies to face the challenges, including strengthening collaboration. They articulated the Developing Countries Vaccine Manufacturers Network (DCVMN), a voluntary public health-driven alliance of vaccine manufacturers from developing countries, firmly engaged in research, development, manufacturing, and supply of high-quality vaccines that are accessible to protect people against known and emerging infectious diseases globally.

A WLD session during the 17th World Congress on Public Health would be an excellent opportunity for the public health community to know the current and potential DCVMN initiatives. Furthermore, it would provide a space to reinforce, among the manufacturers, the values of public health as universality, equality, and sustainability of health and health care.

For these reasons, we present this proposal for a WLD session to discuss the opportunities and challenges for a vaccine development, production and distribution model that contributes to promoting health equity.

Specific aims/objectives and component parts: Present the experience of vaccine manufacturers from the DCVMN. Discuss the contributions of DCVMN to promote equitable access to vaccines.

Key questions that the dialogue will address: What are the challenges to developing, producing and distributing vaccines by public health-driven manufacturers based in the Global South? How can these manufacturers contribute to promoting equal world access to vaccines?

**The public health impact of innovations in vaccine technology**

Glenda Gray1, Hamilton Bennett2, Walter Ricardi3

1South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa, 2‘Vaccine Access and Partnerships at Moderna, United States, 3‘Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome, Italy

COVID-19 has had a broadly worsened existing disparities in health in our society. Whilst the pandemic has generally had a negative impact on public health, it has also been an important opportunity to gain key insights on how to address health inequalities at a global level. In this World Leaders Dialogue, world-renowned experts will provide an overview of how through evolving our public health strategies alongside advances in science and technology, we have gained important insights on how to prepare for and manage future pandemics. Providing equal access to advances in health technology and effective public health programs will be critical components to reducing future inequalities in care across the globe.

Professor Walter Ricardi will chair the session. Professor Glenda Gray will provide an overview of the key drivers of health disparities and the importance of addressing these gaps. She will also provide examples of what current disparities look like, through HIV and COVID-19 as examples. The actions required to eliminate these disparities will also be discussed, along with reflecting on the key lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic. This will include an overview of the global need to provide equitable access to vaccines and the sharing of technology to facilitate vaccine manufacturing in low and middle-income countries, along with the inclusion of participants from these nations in global clinical studies of emerging interventions.

Following on from this, Hamilton Bennett will review the potential role that new technologies, including mRNA technology, could play in addressing specific health disparities and ensuring pandemic preparedness for the future. She will also provide an overview of the recent advancements in characterizing pathogens of concern and identifying public health threats before they emerge. The urgency of shortened timelines between pathogen emergence and the approval of medical countermeasures will also be discussed along with the importance of access to new technology in facilitating future pandemic preparedness.

**Approaches to increasing health equity**

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Health is a fundamental human right, so every human being should be able to attain her full potential for health and well-being. Notwithstanding, most human beings do not have the conditions to enjoy this right. Health conditions vary significantly across population groups. Indeed, health inequities are a major ethical problem worldwide.

Health inequities have increased due, in part, to the Covid-19 pandemic. People in more vulnerable social situations, or Black and Indigenous people, have experienced higher rates of Covid-19 cases and deaths. In Africa, in 2018, the Infant Mortality Rate was 52 per 1,000 live births, more than seven times higher than in Europe, where it was 7 per 1,000 live births.
In 2022, while nearly half of the world population (3.3 billion people) lived below the poverty line on $5.50 a day, billionaire wealth experienced the most significant increase in history, with the top 10 wealthiest men in the world having doubled their fortunes.

In this context, promoting health equity must be the principal commitment of any organisation active in the health field. Health equity is officially a priority of the United Nations and all States who signed the Agenda 2033 - Sustainable Development Goals. It is also part of the World Federation of Public Health Organisations (WFPHA) mission.

Considering these recent setbacks in health equity, the approaches to promote it must be rethought. Maybe it is time to move away from the aid and charity-based model, focused on controlling diseases and patients in poor populations, to a technical-political approach that seeks to overcome inequities through interventions in the social process of health determination, including the public and communities as permanent partners in organising services with people, rather than for people. How to make this move?

This World Leadership Dialogue session aims to discuss this general question, focusing on the role and strategies that the WFPHA can accomplish. Members and chairs of its eight working groups - Tobacco Control; Women, Adolescents & Children; Public Health Professionals Education & Training; Indigenous People, Students & Young Professionals; Environmental Health; Digital Technology; and Oral Health – will share their experiences and reflect about specific questions such as:

- How can a more representative and diversified international community be created to improve global health equity?
- How can youth voices be equally involved and represented worldwide?
- What should Public Health do to be prepared to deal with climate change impacts?
- How to ensure Public Health trainees gain the required competencies to promote equity and health equity in their practice?
- How can WFPHA workgroups collaborating to promote health and health equity?
- What are the future opportunities for collaborations within the WFPHA?
- What are the opportunities for collaborations external to the WFPHA?

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Immunisation for All Ages in an Evolving Pandemic: Building Resilience, Capacity, Confidence and Vigilance

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This session conducted by the Immunisation for All Ages (IFAA) initiative, which is funded and supported by Pfizer, will examine the impact of vaccination across all stages of life, its role in prevention and healthy ageing, and how health systems can build resilience, capacity, confidence and vigilance in order for all eligible populations to be able to access the vaccines they need.

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Peripheral arterial disease - in Slovakia a matter of general practitioners

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Background: The diagnosis of peripheral arterial disease is determined by measurement of ankle-brachial index (ABI) - simple, highly sensitive, specific, fulfilling the WHO criteria for screening method. Slovak Angiological Society, Slovak Society of General Practice studied if ABI measurement would be beneficial in screening and could be performed by general practitioners.

Methods: Slovak Angiological Society and Slovak Society of General Practice acted responsibly when considering the introduction of screening. First of all we started by analysing epidemiological studies. This led to a decision to conduct a pilot study: 24 general practitioners from all regions of Slovakia under supervision of angiologists assessed 2207 consecutive patients over 60 years old.

Results: 67.4% of patients had a normal ABI (0.9-1.2), 9.4% of patients had decreased ABI (<0.9) and 23.2% of patients had increased ABI (>1.2). Patients with decreased ABI have significantly increased risk of myocardial infarction and stroke. Decreased ABI is more often in men, smokers, diabetics, suffering from high blood pressure, dyslipidaemia. This is our target group, patients in whom adherence to preventive measures and lifestyle changes introduced by general practitioner can lead to improvement of health and prognosis.

Conclusions: In 2016, the possibility of ABI measurement was included in the preventive check-up. In the same year, 3886 amputations were performed in Slovakia. It is a challenge to evaluate the benefit of this measure over time. General practitioners determine the dominant way and rate of health care. Differential diagnosis of lower limb pain is their daily agenda in which ABI measurement can be effective. ABI test is a similar and cheap tool for the non-invasive assessment of PAD, expands the basic diagnostics and helps to clarify the cardio-vascular risk and risk of amputation.

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