

Government and Society Collaboration
Responding to Pandemics

8-9 September 2022

Twelfth International Conference on Health, Wellness, & Society
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

The Twelfth International Conference on Health, Wellness, & Society

<https://healthandsociety.com/about/history/2022-conference>

<https://saludsociedad.com/acerca-de/historia/congreso-2022>

Edited by Louise Dalingwater and Angélica Avendaño Veloso

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Welcome Letters

The University of the Witwatersrand looks forward to welcoming all the delegates to the annual Twelfth International Conference on Health, Wellness, & Society, to be held from the 8th to the 9th of September 2022. We hope to use this opportunity to showcase the beauty of South Africa and join in the festivities as the University of the Witwatersrand turns 100 years this year. We would also assure you that we prioritize your safety during the conference.

The past two years were spent adapting to the challenges thrown at us by COVID-19. We were being challenged to do more, and together we worked towards a common goal with the civil society and the government to be successful. This year's conference has been designed to reflect on the gains and losses made during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic and the emerging challenges that have been identified. There will be opportunities for us to get to know each other. We all have a lot to contribute, and we can learn from each other to make an impact on society and further the visions of our institutions and society. We are delighted to collaborate with key role-players and stakeholders in government, non-government, academia, locally, regionally, and internationally, to bring to you this blended conference.

I am delighted to work with seasoned colleagues at my institution on the local organizing committee and collaboratively with colleagues from the Common Ground Research Network. We are indebted to our key-note speakers, namely the CEO and President of the South African Medical Research Council, Prof Glenda Gray, Executive Manager, Academic Affairs, Research, and Quality Assurance, at the National Health Laboratory Services, South Africa, Prof Koleka Mlisana, Barcelona Health Hub Ambassador Andrea Barbiero, and the Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand Dr. Judy Dlamini.

We look forward to meeting you at Wits and working with you to strengthen the advancement of knowledge in promoting health and wellness.

Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini

Local Organising Committee

Head of the Department of the Social Work Discipline

University of the Witwatersrand

Dear Conference Attendees and Research Network Members,

I am delighted to welcome you to a blended edition of the twelfth international conference on Health, Wellness, and Society which will be hosted by our colleagues at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa. We are happy to welcome both virtual and in-person members and are looking forward to very fruitful exchanges over the next few days.

This year, our special focus, "Government and Society Collaboration: Responding to Pandemics," will consider the challenges and transformations that the Covid-19 pandemic has brought to our societies. To what extent have scientists and governmental and non-governmental actors collaborated in order to overcome one of the biggest challenges of modern times? What has the impact been on the most vulnerable in our society, and how have government and societal actors addressed these challenges? What shifts and transformations have taken place as a result of social and economic disruption, lockdowns, and significant mental and physical health pressures? What lessons have been learned? What health and wellness approaches could we consider moving forward? Beyond the special focus, presentations will also analyze more general health and wellness issues offering innovative analysis of pro-active health policies and practices.

Many thanks to our hosts at the University of Witwatersrand. Please enjoy the stimulating discussions.

Best regards,

Louise Dalingwater

Professor, Sorbonne Université
Network Chair

Dear Conference Delegates,

From wherever you've come, in which way your participating, welcome to the Twelfth International Conference on Health, Wellness, & Society. I am grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference.

For over 30 years, Common Ground has invested in developing technologies that seek to break down barriers of access in scholarly communication. In each phase, we've built spaces to support interdisciplinary dialogue, before such approaches were in vogue; connected international voices when disciplines were too often isolated in national silos; and supported an agenda of access and equality, by offering pathways and opportunities for diverse voices. We now propose another kind of intervention -- to build a scholarly communication infrastructure for a blended future. Our blended model seeks to transcend physical boundaries by offering a space to extend in-person conference content online while ensuring online-only delegates are afforded equal participatory and experiential spaces within the platform. At the same time, the model offers participants a legacy resource to which they can return, with access to a social space where fellow participants can keep connected long after the conference ends.

But for us "blended" is more than an approach to technology. We're using this conceptual filter to consider our mission:

- Blended disciplines as an approach to interdisciplinary research practices
- Blended affinities as a way to approach a shared politics for paradigms of recognition and redistribution
- Blended voices as a way to consider where research happens in and outside of academia
- Blended ideas as the common ground for a new sense of civics

We're also committed to being industry leaders. In 2021 we became a signatory to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Publishers Compact. Launched in collaboration with the International Publishers Association, the compact "features 10 action points that publishers, publishing associations, and others can commit to undertaking in order to accelerate progress to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Signatories aspire to develop sustainable practices and act as champions of the SDGs, publishing books and journals that will help inform, develop and inspire action in that direction.

Alongside becoming a signatory to the UN Sustainability Publishers Compact. I had the honor of leading Common Ground Research Networks delegation to COP26 in Glasgow late last year. We are measuring current emissions in all aspects of what we do to identify areas where emissions can be reduced. And we're committing to long-term science-based Net-Zero targets for our operations. We'll be sharing a report of our activities and progress annually, so watch this space.

I thank our partners and colleagues who have helped organize and produce this meeting with great dedication and expertise.

Warm Regards,



Dr. Phillip Kalantzis Cope

Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks



Health, Wellness, & Society
Research Network

Founded in 2011, the **Health, Wellness, & Society Research Network** is brought together by a common concern in the fields of human health and wellness, and in particular their social interconnections and implications. We seek to build an epistemic community where we can make linkages across disciplinary, geographic, and cultural boundaries. As a Research Network, we are defined by our scope and concerns and motivated to build strategies for action framed by our shared themes and tensions.

The Physiological and the Psychological

Health and wellness is about each individual's responsibility to themselves to make good choices and proactive and preventative approaches to health that support optimum levels of physical, emotional, and social functioning – living a non-destructive lifestyle, focusing on purposefully positive health, and fostering a sense of general well-being. The foundation of health and wellness should be a socially accessible, culturally sensitive public and professional understanding of the most pressing health issues today – including awareness of risks and preventative measures to address cancer, cardiovascular health, STIs, obesity, nutrition, diabetes, chemical exposure, accidents, and violence, to name just a few of the range of actual and potential health threats.

Wellness is a process of becoming aware of and learning to make healthy choices that lead toward a longer and more fulfilling life. It is the recognition of the deep interconnections between physiological health and the psychological, physical, spiritual and social needs that are necessary for us to enjoy higher levels of human functioning.

The Social and the Medical

While health and wellness is a booming global industry, we are still falling short in educating world citizens on nutrition and lifestyle, how to avoid stress on the job, and how to be healthy and avoid disease. A clean and healthy environment, a safe workplace, access to nutritious unprocessed foods, housing, and healthcare are the foundations of a healthy life and well-being that is adequate in any and all economic socio-economic circumstances.

Interdisciplinary Health Sciences

None of the large and important questions about the relations between health and society can be tackled from single-disciplinary perspectives. For instance, how can health communications, particularly using the new social media, create a global health education classroom? How will the worldwide population finally acquire access to vaccines for common diseases? Will occupational health and safety follow economic and industrial development globally? Will research on aging give us longer, more productive lives or rather a longer non-productive life expectancy with no joy? Can cultural and ancestry-based personal medicine help eradicate disease?

Public Health

Societies as a whole, governments, and those involved in interdisciplinary medical research, public safety and community environmental health and literacy have an obligation to join together to solve the problems of today while at the same time planning for the problems arising from those successes.

The Physiology, Kinesiology, and Psychology of Wellness in its Social Context

On the dimensions of wellness in body and mind.

Living Tensions:

- Fundamental concepts of wellness: "goods," "bads," "shoulds"
- The psychology of wellness
- Health promoting behaviors
- Health risk appraisals, screenings, and interventions
- The measurement of wellness
- Evaluations of long-term impacts of health and wellness programs
- Health and wellness with disabilities
- Disability support services and independent living
- Physical fitness, aging, and the effects on health and wellness
- Health related fitness programs
- Physical fitness and its role in mental health
- Physical activity, self esteem, and wellness
- Health, fitness and media-driven concepts of beauty
- Media influences on health risk behaviors

Interdisciplinary Health Sciences

On the systematic study of human health.

Living Tensions:

- Cross-disciplinary and professional perspectives: medicine, nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, psychology, physical therapies, dietetics, social work, counseling, sports science
- Health technologies
- Home healthcare workers role in wellness
- Integration of complementary and alternative medicine into a health system
- Nutraceuticals and supplements for health
- Genome sciences, chronic disease prevention
- Personalized medicine
- The increasing role of psychological drugs
- The business of unwellness and the negative health industries
- Biomedical aging research
- Immunobiological research
- Epigenetics research
- Ancestry and health, traits, and diseases
- Regenerative medicine
- Biomedical occupational health and safety

Public Health Policies and Practices

On community responsibilities to foster wellness and proactive health policies and practices.

Living Tensions:

- Public health and communications technologies
- Sustainable innovation strategies in public health
- Global public health development and sustainability
- Public health provider development
- Public health and disease prevention
- Healthcare reform impacts
- New and emerging public health and safety risks
- Biosafety and biosecurity
- Acquired infections and health workers
- Environmental threats to health and wellness
- Community environmental health planning
- Occupational health and safeties role in health and wellness
- The food industry and government (FDA) food policy
- Immunization programs and serum banking
- Global availability of vaccines, the supply chain and supply economics
- Racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and rural disparities in healthcare
- Life balance, health and wellness within community cultures
- The economics of health and wellness in society
- Poverty, health and wellness
- Infant and child health
- Social determinations of health and wellness
- Health, wellness and the effects of social exclusion
- The environment, quality of life and wellness.
- Urbanization in developing countries: environmental health impacts

Health Promotion and Education

On informal and formal health education.

Living Tensions:

- Promotion of health and well being
- Health literacy
- School physical education curriculum and its effects on health
- Wellness coaching and fitness for improved health
- Health education for non-literate populations
- Web-based health education
- Information technologies in healthcare
- Health and wellness in the workplace
- Health, life expectancy and the cost of living longer
- New and emerging health and safety risks
- Occupational health and safety education and training
- Institutional influences on health and wellness
- Quality of life, spirituality and wellness
- Nutrition for health and wellness
- The food linkage to unwellness

Louise Dalingwater

Professor, Sorbonne Université, Paris (EN)



Louise Dalingwater is Associate Professor of British Studies at Université Sorbonne Nouvelle in Paris. Her current research focuses on trade in services, health and wellbeing in the United Kingdom. Recent publications include two books on the UK service economy (*Les Services britanniques au 21e siècle: une étude interdisciplinaire*, Presses universitaires de Nancy, 2015) a forthcoming monograph on health services, and several book chapters including “Transatlantic Services Trade and Investment: Dynamics of and Challenges to the Special Relationship” (Palgrave Macmillan) and “Shifting governance: TTIP and the public services debate” in a co-authored volume *Understanding Mega Trade Deals: The Political and Economic Governance of New Cross-Regionalism* (Routledge, 2017) edited with J.B. Velut, V. Boulet & V. Peyronel. She has also authored articles in academic journals including in *Outre Terre* and *The International Journal of Health, Wellness and Society*.

Angélica Avendaño Veloso

Profesora Titular, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Concepción, Chile; Vicepresidenta, Red Iberoamericana de Salud Digital; Presidenta, Red Iberoamericana de Salud Digital RISAD (ES)



Dra. Avendaño ha trabajado 28 años como docente de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Concepción. Ha liderado la Unidad de Telemedicina desde hace 15 años. Ha implementado variados proyectos de Telemedicina y Telesalud para ofrecer acceso, oportunidad y calidad en las prestaciones de salud con uso de tecnologías de información y comunicación (TIC) a los ciudadanos y sus familias. Ha incorporado la Telemedicina en las mallas curriculares de las carreras de la salud. Participa en el Comité docente de las Cátedras Internacionales de Telemedicina de la RISAD. Dra. Avendaño ha sido la impulsora del Programa de Diplomado en Telemedicina y Tecnologías de Información en Salud el cual ha dirigido desde hace 5 años. Tiene participación activa en dos Proyectos Nacionales adjudicados por La Corporación de Fomento de la Producción de Chile (CORFO): Centro Nacional de Sistemas de Información en Salud, CENS, que reúne a 5 universidades chilenas, siendo la representante de la Facultad de Medicina; Subdirectora del Proyecto de “Lineamientos para el desarrollo de la Telemedicina y Telesalud en Chile”, ambos proyectos en pleno desarrollo. Con motivo de la Pandemia lidera el Proyecto TeleCOVID19 UdeC, que tiene como objetivo disponibilizar una plataforma de detección de riesgo y teleconsultas para pacientes sospechosos de COVID-19.

The **Health, Wellness, & Society Research Network** is grateful for the foundational contributions, ongoing support, and continued service of our Advisory Board.

- **Andrea Brace**, Towson University, Towson, USA
- **Louise Dalingwater**, Sorbonne University, France
- **Alan Ewert**, Indiana University, United States of America
- **Peter Harvey**, Flinders University, South Australia
- **Ann Lee Burch**, University of New Hampshire, United States of America
- **James Marcum**, Baylor University, United States of America
- **Karen Mueller**, Northern Arizona University, United States of America
- **Christine Lynn Norton**, Texas State University, United States of America
- **David Peters**, University of Westminster, United Kingdom
- **Rona Margaret Relova**, Stanford University, United States of America
- **Soma Sen**, San Jose State University, United States of America
- **Andreas Vossler**, The Open University, United Kingdom

Louise Dalingwater

Professor, Sorbonne Université, Paris



Louise Dalingwater is a Professor of British Politics at Sorbonne Université. She was recruited in September 2019 to further interdisciplinary research between the Humanities and Medical Sciences. Her current research focuses on health policy and healthcare delivery in the United Kingdom, with some comparative research on European health systems (notably France) and global health policy research. Recent publications include a book on the UK service economy (*Les services britanniques au 21e siècle: une étude interdisciplinaire*, Presses universitaires de Nancy) and *The NHS and Contemporary Health Challenges From a Multilevel Perspective* (IG Global) and several chapters and papers on public health services. She is part of the Precision Health Network (an international research project led by the Universities of Lund and Malmo in Sweden).

Articles published in **The International Journal of Health, Wellness, and Society** are two-way blind peer-reviewed by scholars who are active members of **Health, Wellness, & Society Research Network**. The publisher, editors, reviewers, and authors all agree upon the standards of expected ethical behavior as based on the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Core Practices.

- Andrea Brace, Towson University, United States of America
- Alan Ewert, Indiana University, United States of America
- Paul Gibbs, East European University, Tbilisi
- Theo Gilbert, University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom
- Mishra Kumar, Indian Institute of Management Indore, India
- Ann Lee Burch, University of New Hampshire, United States of America
- Manuel Lillo-Crespo, University of Alicante, Spain
- Joonwoo Moon, Morgan State University, United States of America
- Karen Mueller, Northern Arizona University, United States of America
- Christine Lynn Norton, Texas State University, United States of America
- Jacek Pyzalski, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland
- Patricia Saleeby, Bradley University, United States of America
- Soma Sen, San Jose State University, United States of America



The Twelfth International Conference
on Health, Wellness, & Society

For over 30 years, Common Ground has been invested in crafting forums that seek to break down barriers of access in scholarly communication. In each phase, we've built spaces for interdisciplinary dialogue, before such approaches were in vogue; connected international voices when disciplines were too often isolated in national silos; and supported an agenda of access and equality, by offering pathways and opportunities for diverse voices.

We now propose another kind of intervention -- a scholarly communication infrastructure for a blended future.

Our blended model seeks to transcend physical boundaries by offering a space to extend in-person conference content online while ensuring online-only delegates are afforded equal participatory and experiential spaces. At the same time, the model offers participants a legacy resource to which they can return, with access to a social space where fellow participants can keep connected long after the conference ends.

In this future we also commit to bilingual pathways.

We support the presentation, publication, and social networking for English and Spanish speaking delegates. In doing so we seek to offer spaces where we can "speak our language" and at the same time interact together.

And blended is more than technology.

And blended is more than an approach to technology. We're using this conceptual filter to consider some of our original mission positions: blended disciplines as an approach to interdisciplinary research practices; blended affinities as a way to approach a shared politics for recognition and redistribution; blended voices as a way to consider where research happens in outside of academia; blended ideas as the common ground for a new sense of civics.



Founded in 2011, the **International Conference on Health, Wellness, & Society** is brought together by a common concern in the fields of human health and wellness, and in particular, their social interconnections and implications. We seek to build an epistemic community where we can make linkages across disciplinary, geographic, and cultural boundaries.

Past Events

- 2011 - University of California, Berkeley, USA
- 2012 - University Center, Chicago, USA
- 2013 - Escola Paulista de Medicina - Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- 2014 - UBC Robson Square, Vancouver, Canada
- 2015 - Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid, Spain
- 2016 - Catholic University of America, USA
- 2017 - University of Denver, Denver, USA
- 2018 - Imperial College London, London, UK
- 2019 - University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, USA
- 2020 - Universite de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3, Paris, France (Virtual)
- 2021 - Sorbonne Universite, Paris, France

Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini

University of the Witwatersrand,
Johannesburg, South Africa



Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini holds a PhD in Development Studies, University of the Witwatersrand; Masters of Health Science in Bioethics, University of Toronto; Bachelor of Arts in Social Work, University of the Witwatersrand. Recipient of Fogarty International Scholarship, NRF Sabbatical Grant, Faculty of Humanities' Research Promotion Grant and Female Academic Leaders Fellowship Grant. She is a Senior Lecturer and the head of the Social Work Department at Wits, and Chair of the Transformation Committee in the School of Human and Community Development. Currently involved in international collaborative interdisciplinary research projects investigating teenage boys' exposure and involvement in gender-based violence. Passionate about research and program development on teenage and adolescence (boys and girls) sexual and reproductive health services, socio-behavioural research, and historical and socio-cultural factors' contribution to teenager sexual and reproductive health, services and families.

Local Organizing Committee

- **Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini (Dr)**, Senior Lecturer Researcher, School of Human and Community Development/Humanities, University of the Witwatersrand
- **Hlologelo Malatji**, SARCHI PhD Fellow,
- **Centre for Health Policy**, University of the Witwatersrand
- **Kelebogile Tadi**, Events and Conference Coordinator, University of the Witwatersrand
- **Laetitia Petersen**, Lecturer PhD Candidate, Social Work Department, School of Human and Community Development, University of the Witwatersrand
- **Lerato Moroeng**, Financial Officer, School of Human and Community Development, University of the Witwatersrand
- **Makgotso Maja**, Employee Assistance Programme Clinician, Momentum Holdings
- **Mamakiri Mulaudzi**, Senior Research and PhD Candidate, Perinatal HIV Research Unit
- **Nkosiyazi Dube (Dr)**, Lecturer and Researcher, Social Work Department Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA), University of the Witwatersrand
- **Thembi Dlamini** - Head: Functions and Events | Advancement , University of the Witwatersrand,
- **Sello Tshabalala**, Senior IT Technician, School of Human and Community Development, University of the Witwatersrand
- **Sinazo Pato**, Senior Outreach Specialist, International Partnership for Microbicides
- **Thobeka Nkomo (Dr)**, Senior Lecturer and Researcher, Department of Social Work, University of the Witwatersrand

Host Institution

UNIVERSITY OF THE
WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG





Government and Society Collaborations: Responding to Pandemics

The conference invites researchers, policymakers, and community members to share the results of collaborative efforts between the governments and society in times of pandemic. We are interested in knowing the specific challenges that emerged in response to this social crisis from the local level. What effort went into dealing with the challenges, and what lessons can be learned that extend beyond the local to regional and global scales? Are the roles of different stakeholders clear during an emergency such as this? Are the roles of various players awarded the same recognition? By asking these questions, we can share lessons on best practices; engage in conversations with a focus on methods that need changing; and we can share action pathways based on considerations for how communication, policy, engagement, service provision, and advisory roles can be impacted during times of crisis.

Koleka Mlisana

Executive Manager: Academic Affairs, Research & Quality Assurance, NHLS, South Africa



“COVID-19 response mirrored through the lessons learned from HIV and AIDS”

Professor **Koleka Mlisana** is the Executive Manager: Academic Affairs, Research & Quality Assurance at the NHLS, since July 2018. Prior to this she was the HOD Medical Microbiology at UKZN/IALCH; and also served a term as a member of the NHLS Board. Her previous contributions include being a co-investigator and Project Director of the CAPRISA 004 tenofovir gel trial at the eThekweni site and Head of HIV Pathogenesis and Vaccine Research Programme at the Centre for the AIDS Program of Research in South Africa (CAPRISA). She has undertaken seminal research which has revealed how the body responds during acute HIV infection. She was the Protocol co-Chair and Project Director of the CAPRISA 002 study, a >10 year follow-up study of patients with acute HIV infection. Her current research interests include TB diagnostics, drug resistance as well as Sexually Transmitted Infections and has co-authored more than 130 peer reviewed journal articles. She has been a member of the Board of the South African Medical Research Council and currently serves on the Ministerial Advisory Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance and is a member of the Board of Trustees for the South African National AIDS Council.

9 September 9:10AM (GMT +02:00)

Glenda Gray

President, CEO, South African Medical Research Council, South Africa



“The Role of Science in dealing with the Pandemics”

Professor **Glenda Gray** is the first female President and CEO of the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). She is the Chair of the Research Committee on COVID-19, bringing together scientific evidence and experience to the Minister of Health and the National Coronavirus Command Council. Gray spearheads the SAMRC funding broadly and for COVID-19. In her first five-year tenure at the helm of the SAMRC, the organization experienced five consecutive clean audits, transformed grant funding initiatives that significantly improved funding for young scientists, black African scientists, and women; and established key collaborations and partnerships that will significantly progress scientific research. Gray studied medicine and pediatrics at Wits University where she remains a Full Professor: Research in the School of Clinical Medicine. A National Research Foundation A1-rated scientist, Gray is world-renowned for her research in HIV vaccines and interventions to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV. She co-founded and led, with James McIntyre, the globally eminent Perinatal HIV Research Unit at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto. For this work, she and McIntyre received the Nelson Mandela Health and Human Rights Award in 2002. She is co-Principal Investigator of the National Institutes of Health-funded HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN) and directs the program in Africa. Amongst many others, Gray’s accolades include the Hero of Medicine Award from the International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care, and the Outstanding Africa Scientist Award from the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership.

8 September 9:30AM (GMT +02:00)

Maneesh Paul. S

Campus Director, Acharya Institutes, India



"Role of Gut Microbiome in Health & Wellness"

Maneesh Paul, the co-inventor of Enmetazobactam, is a clinical microbiologist who pursued basic and applied research discovering novel anti-infectives and characterizing several microbial genes and proteins. He has translated scientific accomplishments and leadership through patents and publications. As a postdoctoral fellow, he further trained in infectious diseases, specifically in molecular mechanisms of the pathogenesis of neonatal microbial meningitis at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, USA, as well as in the role of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis at Umeå University, Sweden. He was the ORISE Fellow at the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), USFDA working on reverse vaccinology of *N. Meningitidis* and as an industrial fellow in the anti-infectives new drug discovery program at Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd, India.

9 September 10:10AM (GMT +02:00)

Andrea Barbiero

OBS Business School / Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, España



"La Colaboración como motor de innovación"

Es Licenciada en Administración de Servicios de Salud y Máster en Gestión Sanitaria. Su actividad consiste principalmente en la consultoría estratégica, tecnológica y de innovación para diferentes clientes del entorno de la salud tanto en España como Latinoamérica. Fundadora Co-Salud plataforma de consultoría boutique enfocada particularmente a promover la innovación abierta y colaborativa dentro del sector salud. Profesora colaboradora en varios Masters de Salud Digital de diferentes instituciones académicas españolas (UOC, OBS) Conectora de OuiShare, una comunidad global y un think tank especializados en la innovación abierta, economía colaborativa y de plataformas. Líder de la comunidad Salud Digital, comunidad que promueve la integración de los actores del ecosistema de salud digital en Argentina. Cofundadora y Secretaria de Salus.Coop, cooperativa ciudadana de datos de salud para la ciencia. Embajadora del Barcelona Health Hub para America Latina.

8 September 10:50AM (GMT +02:00)

Each year a small number of Emerging Scholar Awards are given to outstanding early-career scholars or graduate students. Here are our 2022 Emerging Scholar Award Winners.

**Janelle Christine
Simmons, Ed. D.**

William Paterson University,
USA



Zintle Ntshongwana
University of Witwatersrand,
South Africa



Elena González Burgos
Associate Professor at The
Complutense University of
Madrid, Spain



Zulfiqar Aslam
United Arab Emirates
University Al Ain, UAE



Ananya Arora
University of Cambridge, UK



Sandy MacQuarrie
Griffith University, School of
Medicine and Dentistry,
Australia



Barbara Hugonin-Rao
University La Sapienza -
Unitelma, Italy



Sarah Geegan
University of Kentucky, USA





Presentations and Participants

Public Health Policies and Practices

The Covid-19 Pandemic in Brazil: Brazilian Social Worker Perspectives

[Maria Isabel Barros Bellini, Professor, School of Humanities, Pontifical Catholic University, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil](#)

Social Work began formal activities in Brazil in 1936 when the feeling of dissatisfaction among the working class was growing potently. The profession created its space serving the interests of the ruling class. The professionals focused on the control and the return of the misfits to normal life, they acted on the individual behavior and personalities of the individuals. A blaming, punitive and disciplinary practice. From the 1960s, the profession begins a movement of rupture with the elite and the current power and assumes the uncompromising defense of the working class based on Critical Social Theory. This study presents data on a bibliographic review of the production of Social Work in the period 2020-2021 on the Covid-19 pandemic and its reflexes in Brazil. The results show that professionals increasingly defend public policies, denounce the neoliberal agenda of the Brazilian government and the broad setback of the rights of the Brazilian population, denounce the systematic attacks of the federal government on science, nature, workers and the needs of society. population. The challenge pointed out is the deep crisis that Brazil is experiencing and that transcends the pandemic due to the neoliberal policy that increases the economic crisis and brutalizes the working and living conditions of the majority of the Brazilian people, expanding social inequality. It is highlighted in the production the possibilities of confrontation and resistance as socio-educational actions aimed at the population's access to services and social rights and encouraging collective practices of social control.

Taxation of Sugar-sweetened Beverages as Health Policy Instrument to Reduce Unhealthy Dietary Behaviour and Its Acceptance among Public Health Stakeholders: A Study from Poland

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There is a growing trend worldwide to use a variety of tools to address the growing problem of overweight and obesity in population. One of them are the taxation mechanisms applied to sugar-sweetened beverages, which are expected to influence the common eating behaviours, but also have impact on the market and public finances. This makes this solution to be highly entangled in the complex of social and intersectoral interests and its feasibility may depend on effective identification of opportunities and threats arising of the social and economic environment. Identification of barriers and facilitators that may affect the adoption of SBB taxation. We used semi-structured interviews with 20 individuals representing key public health stakeholders in Poland, including patient and health-related non-governmental organizations, food producers and retailers, political parties, medical professionals, and public institutions responsible for shaping nutrition policy to identify most important standpoints and acceptance of the SSB tax. We used MAXQDA v2020 to analyse the collected data. Initial results show that stakeholders tend to expressed conflicting views on the effectiveness, relevance and socio-economic impact of the SSB tax. The allocation of additional tax revenues was raising doubts. On the other hand, the political debate was highly superficial with strong populism arising of the presented positions. Initial conclusions indicate the necessity to conduct a thorough public debate and improvements in terms of public communication to increase social awareness, sealing and refining the implemented solutions. Close cooperation with market players and non-governmental organizations is highly recommended.

Teenagers' Perceptions, Utilization and Expectations of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Ekurhuleni Township, South Africa: Making Services Responsive

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Programmes such as Friendly Clinic Initiative (NAFCI) accredited youth-friendly services (YFS) in South Africa have addressed issues such as HIV prevalence, sexual activity and condom use, but appear to have failed to significantly reduce the incidence of pregnancy among learners who are still at school. This research sought to explore perceptions and experiences on the responsiveness of YFS in preventing unintended teenage pregnancy, from the viewpoints of teenage girls and boys in the township of Ekurhuleni (South Africa). This mixed-methods study included narratives with 15 pregnant or teenage mothers, six focus groups, and a survey of 233 teenage boys and girls. Qualitative and quantitative data were assessed separately with thematic and descriptive analyses, respectively, and the outcomes were compared, combined and discussed, where applicable. All interviews were audio-recorded and field notes compiled. This study's results extend beyond access to health services and highlights that teenagers encountered a number of struggles in their everyday lives, including peer pressure, concerns regarding parental care, and anxiety around health. The results suggest several possible non-conventional approaches that could be implemented to improve the provision of sexual and reproductive health, such as community involvement in supporting young people, heightened parental involvement and roles and bringing services to young people, e.g. at schools and shops. Learners and teenagers in the study believe it is essential to have trained social workers, psychologists and health workers to deliver sexual and reproductive health services in the school context.

Adult Safeguarding Practices in National Health Service Mental Health Trusts: Challenges for Leadership and Service Provision

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The abuse and neglect of adults at risk is increasingly recognised as a social problem in the U.K. Policy development for the protection of at risk adults has seen substantial growth since the publication of the No Secrets (2000) guidance. Despite cumulative evidence that National Health Service (NHS) mental health services have been slow to engage with the national adult safeguarding agenda, there is a paucity of research in this area. This poster describes a Grounded Theory study designed to explore the use and implementation of adult safeguarding practices and procedures in three NHS mental health trusts. It specifically presents the findings of sixteen interviews with strategic leaders for adult safeguarding and operational personnel. It will discuss the conceptual components that are central to the implementation of effective adult safeguarding procedures in mental health. It further highlights barriers to practice and demonstrate the need for multi-dimensional approaches within service contexts to ensure that factors inevitably affecting mental health service users are anticipated. Such factors include: the perpetuation of social inequalities and power differentials within healthcare settings, the calamitous relationship between the symptoms of abuse and mental illness, and the internalised collusive culture historical to mental health settings.

Management of the Health Care System in the Metropolitan Area - Example of the First Polish Metropolis

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Rational regional policy requires verification of potential development areas. One of them is healthcare, understood not only as the provision of medical services to the population, but primarily as a development area of the economy, on which a regional strategy building can be based, taking into account the characteristics of innovation and competitive advantage. The relationship between the level of health and economic growth constitutes a bilateral relationship. On the one hand, health is an important factor of economic development, on the other, economic growth has a significant, positive impact on the health of society. Metropolitan areas are a different form of organization and healthcare management can be implemented in contrast to the other parts of the country. This is due to the materialization of the idea of a flexible healthcare, regionally implemented using modern techniques of communication, knowledge transfer and high specialization, and based on the existing communications network infrastructure and the density of human capital, including medical professionals. The study includes the first Polish metropolis - GZM brings together 41 cities and communes with a total area of 2,500 sq km, where 2.3 million residents live, with 240,000 companies and enterprises, generating about 8 percent of country's GDP. The survey was conducted using the Computer-Assisted Web Interview method in January - February 2022. It was addressed to entities influencing the organization and management of health care in the region.

Trust, Motivation, and Barriers in a “Hurry up and Vaccinate” Environment: Vaccine Uptake among Black Americans

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Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, research is needed to translate knowledge of vaccine attitudes into strategic interventions aiming to increase vaccine uptake. The current study gleaned formative data on vaccination attitudes among underserved Black populations, which can then be used to strategically design messages grounded in theories of persuasion. The goal is to promote vaccination among hesitant Black populations. Specifically, researchers facilitated community-engaged focus groups and individual interviews to better understand Black individuals' attitudes about COVID-19 vaccine uptake. In partnership with predominantly Black churches and a local university, investigators recruited community members to share their perspectives on the COVID-19 pandemic and vaccines. This audience insight is useful as individuals who remain hesitant to receive COVID-19 vaccines may require targeted, sophisticated interventions.

The Impact of Spatial Characteristics of Underground Metro Stations on Humans' Experience: A Case Study of Warsaw, Poland

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Underground space, which has the potential to relieve the city by reducing noise, improving air quality or providing higher efficiency of the land use, significantly contributes to the urban development of many contemporary metropolises. The subsurface location of the facilities characterized by high human activity brings, however, many concerns predominantly related to its users' personal experience. Being underground may evoke fears and anxieties, disturb cognitive and physiological reactions, and affect personal safety. This paper examines to what extent spatial characteristics, specific to underground metro stations, influence users' experience measured by the subjective indicators of comfort and safety. The research combines survey data collected among 1400 users with spatial data obtained from space syntax analyses and field investigation of 28 underground metro stations located in Warsaw, Poland. Based on the results of multiple regression analysis it identifies a set of spatial features affecting users' comfort and safety. The results indicate that humans' experience is shaped by the number of architectural characteristics of metro stations as well as their accessibility, position in the city and in the neighborhood. The most influencing architectural features include configuration of public zone, followed by geometry of platform hall and use of art elements. Based on the results presented in the study, potential design strategies that could improve peoples' experience are proposed and discussed. Recommended approaches provide important information for designers to enable improvement of existing and better design of new underground metro stations.

It's All about the Context: A Meta Review of Context Determinants of Implementing Policies on Healthy Diet and Physical Activity

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Contextual factors are commonly accepted as determinants of successful implementation of public policies. The aim of the study is to identify which context-related implementation determinants are reported to be frequently present and impacting the process of implementation of obesity prevention policies, targeting healthy diet and physically active lifestyle. The study is based on a systematic review and analysis of data from 9 databases as well as documentation from 9 major stakeholders involved in the implementation of relevant policies. The review was preregistered (PROSPERO #CRD42019133341). The context-related determinants were considered strongly supported if they were indicated in $\geq 60\%$ of the reviews/stakeholder documents. To assure the quality of the review the research team used both the ROBIS tool and the Methodological Quality Checklist-SP. Results: Out of 57209 documents identified by research team, a total of 42 documents were included in this meta-review. The Context and Implementation of Complex Interventions (CICI) framework was used as the basis for categorizing the determinants. Across documents, 6 determinants from 3 CICI domains received strong support. These were: economic resources at the macro-level (66.7% of analyzed documents) and the meso/micro-level (71.4%); socio-cultural context determinants at the meso/micro-level, referring to knowledge/beliefs/abilities of target groups (69.0%) and implementers (73.8%); political context determinants (interrelated policies supported in 71.4% of analyzed reviews/documents; policies within organizations - 69.0%). The results of meta-review point out to the socio-cultural, economic, and political contexts as potentially affecting the implementation process of healthy diet and physical activity/sedentary behaviors policies.

Disability Stigma and COVID-19 Response: Impact of Early Resource Allocation Policies and Recommendations for Countering Stigma in Public Health Crisis

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This study examines the intersection between disability stigma and early responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. The paper analyzes a key text, the Department of Human Services Office of Civil Right's Bulletin, the document which provided initial guidance on an inclusive response to crisis. Further, it discusses several early stigma-based resource allocation policies, and notes ways that disability stigma negatively affected disabled people at the onset of the pandemic. Finally, it suggests three interventions to reduce disability stigma on individual, organizational, and system levels.

Access to mental health services: Narratives of black students from rural South Africa

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Mental health problems among students entering tertiary institution are rife, and are driven, in part, by the immense pressure on academic, changes that student's face, besides adjusting to university life, is leaving their families behind. In addition, the shift from rural areas or townships to university simultaneously brings excitement and anxiety for black students who leave their homes with a hope to obtain a degree at a university such as the University of the Witwatersrand. The HerMind Woman's study is concerned with understanding the perceptions of black female students from rural areas on the effectiveness of mental health facilities on campus. Experienced Centered Narrative framework was used to understand how the student perceived these services. Seminar/study provided a platform for story telling from individuals who have experienced and dealt with mental illness. Semi-structured interviews were also collected with ten final year students using an interview schedule to allow female students to share mental health stories and to give meaning to their lived experiences. The results demonstrate intersections such as socio-economic background, culture, gender, geographic location, race, and age impact black female students' mental health and their interpretation of mental health treatment experiences. The existing unit are do not offer effective mental health treatment that addresses challenges students from rural areas face thus, mental health treatment service need to factor in discourses of race, geographic location and language in treatment programs.

Knowledge and Practices Regarding Antimicrobial Use and Resistance among Health Seekers in Two Tertiary Hospitals: An Observational Study

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The objective is to evaluate antimicrobial resistance (AMR) knowledge and find out how health value judgment (HVJ) and economic value judgment (EVJ) behaviors affect antibiotic use; and understand if access to information on AMR implications may influence perceived AMR mitigation strategies. We conducted an observational study comprising 1,600 adult health seekers in two of Ghana's top-tier public teaching hospitals. Outcome measures include 1) the levels of knowledge of the health and economic implications of AMR; 2) HVJ and EVJ behaviors influencing antibiotic use; and 3) differences in perceived AMR mitigation strategy between participants with and without exposure to the intervention. Results: Participants had a general knowledge of the health and economic implications of antibiotic use and resistance. However, more than half of them disagree that AMR could lead to reduced productivity/indirect cost 71% [95%CI: 66% – 76%], increased provider cost 87% [95%CI: 84% – 91%], and cost borne by carers of AMR patients/societal costs 59% [95%CI: 53% – 64%]. Both HVJ and EVJ behaviors influence participants to use antibiotics, but the latter was a better predictor (reliability co-efficient >0.87). Participants exposed to the intervention were more likely to recommend restrictive access to antibiotics ($p<0.01$) and pay slightly more for a health treatment strategy that reduces their risk of AMR in the medium to long term ($p<0.01$) than those not given the information. Access to AMR information at the point of care could be a powerful intervention to mitigate the prevalence of AMR and its associated health and economic implications.

STI Stigma and Screening: Challenges to Clinical Change

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Stigmas associated with STIs often produce screening obstacles that interfere with proper care. This was especially true during the COVID pandemic. Howard University recently participated in a three-year SPNS (Special Projects of National Significance) study (2018-2021) that sought to implement needs-based training, clinical, and non-clinical interventions. The hope was that the interventions would improve screening, testing, and treatment of common bacterial STIs among people with HIV or at risk for HIV who are served by HRSA's Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) and/or Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC) funded clinics or health centers. Howard University was one of nine clinical demonstration sites in three United States (U.S.) jurisdictions, Florida, Louisiana, and Washington, D.C., selected to participate in this pilot demonstration project because of higher than national average incidences of GC, CT, syphilis, and HIV. Ethnic, gender and racial stigmas, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, generated significant issues related to the deployment of the interventions. This paper employs qualitative and quantitative data and assessments to highlight the challenges facing the DC convener site, Howard University, and details the solutions that the administrators and clinicians created to address and overcome these concerns.

Social Determinants of Health in Social Work in Health Care Practice

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Minimal associations have been established between social work in health care and the social determinants of health (SDH). The purpose of the exploration focused on the understanding and addressing the SDH by social workers employed in the Gauteng Department of Health. This mixed-method study incorporated survey research and interpretative phenomenological designs utilising saturation and purposive sampling respectively. The questionnaire was completed by 45 respondents. Ten participants and two key informants participated in semi-structured interviews, and two focus group discussions were facilitated. The findings were that social workers are proactively involved in addressing the SDH to promote the health and wellbeing of clients, but also to encourage compliance with treatment strategies. This active involvement with the SDH was evident, despite the social workers' lack of identifying or labelling their actions as addressing the SDH. Biopsychosocial assessment, problem-solving or referral to community resources were used instead of addressing the SDH. Social workers indicated strong associations between their competence and knowledge base, linked with the social development approach (SDA) and SDH. A further link was indicated with the sustainable development goals (SDG). Social work in health care, therefore, plays an instrumental and invaluable role in addressing the SDH and enhancing compliance. In addition, addressing the SDH, the SDA is implemented, and the SDG is addressed. Further research is envisaged in confirming social work in health care as a key role player in addressing the SDH.

A Systematic Literature Review of Randomized Controlled Trials for Behavioral Interventions on Alcohol and Cannabis Use

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Young people are considered at risk for heavy cannabis and alcohol use. There is a wide range of behavioral interventions that have shown some level of effectiveness on cannabis and alcohol use rates, but their spread is not often supported by empirical evidence. This study aims to systematically gather and analyze narratively published RCTs assessing behavioral interventions for reduction of cannabis and alcohol consumption in young adults. We searched in MEDLINE, Embase, APA PSYCNET, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials for RCTs published in English that examined the effectiveness of behavioral interventions on cannabis and alcohol consumption. The reporting quality of included studies was assessed through the revised Cochrane risk-of-bias tool for randomized trials (RoB 2) tool. We screened 207 abstracts and identified 11 randomized controlled trials that meet our inclusion criteria. Nine studies included motivational interview as primary theoretical approach and four brief motivational interview combined with behavioral economics. Eight focused on cannabis use reduction. Short length and not in person delivery formats were frequently reported. In conclusion, interventions that reported higher retention rates and statistically significant results were delivered online and focused mostly on cannabis use reduction. Regarding effectiveness, only the combination of motivational interview and behavioral economics for cannabis and alcohol use reduction reported significant results after follow-up with a high retention rate, though evidence of high risk of bias reduces confidence. Besides, behavioral interventions embedded into public policies at institutional, local, or national levels could result in positive outcomes as well as long-term effectiveness.

Public Health in Community College Settings : Addressing Health Equity And Building The Public Health Workforce

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Our nation’s vulnerability and unpreparedness to address public health priorities became glaringly apparent in 2020 with the onset of the novel coronavirus. Despite decades-long warnings of a looming pandemic, predictions of public health workforce shortages, and ongoing recognition of health inequities, the U.S. was blindsided by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, over one million Americans, including a disproportionate number of Black, Indigenous, and Alaska Native people, have died. Graduate school used to be the gold-standard for public health education, however, to meet the health needs of an increasingly at-risk and culturally diverse population, more students must be trained in public health and training must begin earlier in their academic careers. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), no time has been better to recruit a diverse pool of potential public health students and to provide them with the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to be effective practitioners. The Borough of Manhattan Community College’s Public Health Academy provides first and second-year college students an opportunity to gain first-hand experience in the field by working with public health professionals to address long-standing and stark health disparities in a real-world context, focusing on social determinants of health, health equity, and community-engaged research, and practice.

Healthy Food Environment in Poland: Current State and Priority Actions Identified with the Use of Food Policy Index Tool

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The global population faces rising burden of lifestyle and diet-related non-communicable diseases. In context of the current and future epidemiological trends, a coherent, evidence-based and consequent food policy appears to be a crucial area of public policy, integrating different areas of other public policies and focusing them on reducing the risks associated with diet-related diseases. The aims of our study are to depict the state of healthy food environment policies in Poland; and to identify and prioritize healthy food environment policies in Poland, based on their importance, achievability and equity. We applied the Healthy Food Policy Index (Food-EPI). Selected panel of experts was asked to rate the extent of implementation of the Polish policies and policy infrastructure compared to previously identified best practice. Based on the ratings the experts developed and prioritised a list of recommended actions. We applied the Krippendorff's Alpha test to verify inter-rater reliability. For 12 out of 44 indicators we found no evidence for government actions that would meet the criteria set out in the Food-EPI definition. The lack or limited government's involvement has been particularly observed in the domains related to food promotion, food provision, food in retail and health in all policies. Of all the identified actions, the highest priority was given to implementation of food labelling system and training for persons involved in nutrition in schools. The healthy food environment in Poland is poorly developed and requires intensified government activities especially in the area of policies development.

Health Promotion and Education

Exploring Pre-Service Teachers' Knowledge, Perceptions, and Practices of COVID-19 : Insights into the Knowledge, Perceptions, and Practices of COVID-19 Held by Pre-Service Teachers from Southeast Texas

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This study describes pre-service teachers' knowledge, perceptions, and practices during the COVID-19 pandemic. The participants of interest are EC-6 credential-seeking teacher candidates enrolled at a four-year public university in southeast Texas. One hundred and two students completed a questionnaire. A constant-comparative method was applied to identify and classify critical elements in participant responses. The findings suggest that the participants had a fundamental knowledge about COVID-19 symptoms and transmission. Also, most participants understood and followed the CDC's best practices. However, the participants were less knowledgeable about other aspects of COVID-19, like herd immunity and the cause of the high number of COVID-19 positive tests. Moreover, the COVID-19 lockdown changed their lifestyle habits. Understanding the teacher candidates' knowledge, perceptions, and practices during the lockdown is crucial to understanding pre-service teachers' health literacy and potential impact on their students' well-being.

Prioritizing Wholeness: Opportunities in Wellness Programming

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What does wellness look like for a student of color in medical education? When an institution provides formal wellness programming, yet the support still relies heavily on mainstream wellness trends, what does that imply about the values of wellness? Some institutions are beginning to incorporate wellness resources into their curricula and employ interdisciplinary experts and consultants. Would there be a benefit for students to engage with sundry wellness practices? For students of color in America specifically, how might racial affinity groups, as an example, be useful as a source of support? They can reveal viewpoints on mezzo- and macro-level reconstruction that come directly from those most affected. As new ideas of equity come to the fore, there are finally acknowledgements of the extreme 'othering' that takes place in medical education. However, like many areas of our broader culture, systemic change tends to fall behind or only marginally addresses the issues. Having a (future) workforce that has been trained to integrate wellness into their practice can have several positive benefits. The suicide rate remains high amongst medical professionals and the ongoing global pandemic exacerbates the strain. The medical field has a continued need for diversity, equity, and inclusion that extends past recruitment and works on retention. Sustaining and championing wellness for students entering the medical field can have wide-reaching effects. Undeniably, nothing would support the holistic wellness of students of color more than a system that is reshaped and reorganized.

Comparison of the Body Image Attitudes of African-American and Afro-Caribbean Immigrant Women: A Social Cognitive Perspective

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The purpose of this study (part of a larger study) was to identify similarities and differences in the body image attitudes of African-American and Afro-Caribbean immigrant women, thereby exploring whether differentiated obesity-related message designs are indicated. This qualitative study was guided by social cognitive theory and an interpretive phenomenological approach. Textual analysis identified themes and conceptual relationships in the in-depth interview data, collected from a combination (convenience and snowball) sample of 25 participants. Despite many obesity messages and interventions, the prevalence of obesity and associated chronic diseases in African-American women remains the highest among all population groups in the US. We also now know that obesity worsened during COVID-19. Despite calls for culturally sensitive message designs, most obesity-related interventions and messaging target the African-American female population as a homogeneous group. This undifferentiated approach ignores cultural and other differences among members of the subgroups that comprise this population. This study was therefore designed to identify cultural differences between African-American women born and raised in the US and Afro-Caribbean immigrant women to determine (1) whether there is value in differentiating the obesity messages targeting these subgroups (2) some salient issues, which, if incorporated at the design stage, may result in more effective messages for each group.

The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on Eating Pattern of an HBCU Undergraduate Students

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Since early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a serious global human threat. It has increased stress levels, forced people to stay home and practice social distancing, which has changed individuals' lifestyle and diet. There are limited number of studies available related to the effect of the pandemic on American college students' diet. Specifically, there is no study available about the effect of the pandemic on the diet of Historically Black College and Universities (HBCU) students. In this study a validated survey containing 20 questions (10 pairs) was used. All questions are about an individual's eating pattern before and during the pandemic. This survey was taken randomly from 102 Morgan State University undergraduate students from different majors. Paired Sample Wilcoxon test was used for assessing the students' eating patterns before and during the pandemic. The statistical package SPSS version 25.0 was used for statistical analyses. The results of this research revealed that students significantly were eating out fewer times during the pandemic compared to the time before it (P-value=0.004). Moreover, it was found that during the pandemic the frequency of preparing food at home were significantly higher than before the pandemic (P-value=0.001). In addition, this study elucidates that during the pandemic students significantly paid more attention to the nutrition fact of the food labels (P-value=0.001) compared to the time before it. Revealing the positive effect of pandemic on eating habits of students may be helpful for picking strategies to help students keep these healthy habits to improve their diet in future.

Gender Differences and Mental Health: A Theory of Planned Behavior Approach to Understand Help-Seeking Among Gen Z College Students

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Generation Z, born between 1995-2012, exhibits troubling trends in mental health outcomes, such that scholars have declared a “mental health crisis” in America, noting a broad swath of studies pre-dating and persisting through the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, the rates at which current Gen Z college students pursue treatment remains stubbornly low. In response, experts are calling for data-informed interventions that would encourage help-seeking for mental health issues. Communication and persuasion literature demonstrate that messaging campaigns are most effective when rooted in nuanced audience insight. Moreover, the health communication literature broadly and mental health literature specifically indicate that males and females approach health decisions in distinct ways. As such, nuanced audience insight specific to the two genders should guide interventions. The current investigation employed a series of focus groups to understand gender differences in college students’ perceptions and experiences related to mental health and help-seeking. Framed through the theory of planned behavior, results reveal key gender differences in attitudes impacted by faculty interactions, such that males formed negative attitudes via interactions with faculty, and females viewed faculty interactions as either positive or neutral. The study also highlights subjective norms associated with either avoiding (males) or fully embracing (females) discussions of anxiety and depression with peers. Finally, results demonstrate distinct perceptions of behavioral control by gender, such that males believed recommending help-seeking would end a relationship, and females only expressed mild discomfort. These findings offer promise for future interventions encouraging help-seeking behavior.

Accessing College Students' COVID-19 Knowledge, Attitudes, and Self-efficacy for Preventive Behavior

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Accurate information, knowledge, and risk perceptions can contribute to behavioral changes such as wearing masks, social distancing, and getting vaccinated, which are currently the ways to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. While many colleges and universities provide students with information related to COVID-19 from reliable sources, there is a high potential for misinformation and disinformation to spread through online sources and social media. Young adults more often use these forms of information gathering. The health belief model has been shown to have relevance to vaccine behavior. Some of the constructs in the Health Belief Model: perceived effectiveness of the vaccine, perceived risk of acquiring a disease, perceived barriers to vaccinations, and cues to actions, were found to be essential predictors of influenza vaccination acceptance rate. Understanding the level of COVID-19 knowledge and self-efficacy for preventive behavior among college students is crucial in stopping the spread of the disease. Students at an urban community college (males and females aged 18 to 65) were invited to participate in an online survey that utilized three constructs of the Health Belief Model: perceived susceptibility, COVID-19 knowledge, and self-efficacy to determine whether there is a link between these constructs and COVID-19 vaccine acceptability. Though COVID-19 knowledge and self-efficacy for preventive behavior were high, only one-third of the respondents thought the vaccines and boosters were safe and felt comfortable getting vaccinated, lowering the population's vaccine acceptability rate. Of the vaccinated students, seventy-five percent were influenced to get vaccinated by their friends and family members.

Health Prophylaxis Programs Implemented by Local Governments in Poland

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Health promotion relates to three principles: health policy, disease prevention, and health education. The definition of the health system indicates that it is not only medical care, but also disease prevention and health promotion with cross-sectoral cooperation for public health. The public health system is facing problems and challenges such as: demographic changes in the population, inappropriate lifestyles of citizens and increasing inequalities in health. Health policy programs are one of the most important instruments of supporting the local community by local government units. Development, implementation, and evaluation of the effects of health policy programs is the own task of local government units, which guarantees equal access to health care services for all citizens. The aim of the study is to evaluate the implementation of health programs by Polish local governments and to identify difficulties in their implementation. The research was conducted on a sample of 405 Local Government Units. The survey questionnaire was conducted throughout the country. According to own research, only less than 27.5% of offices currently implement any health policy program. On the other hand, problems with the implementation of programs are related primarily to the lack of funds in the budget (78.6%), shortages of qualified staff (49.3%) and difficulties in finding an external contractor (33.2%). The key conclusion is that the practical implementation of health promotion services in Poland has difficulties resulting from the unsatisfactory organization and coordination of these activities.

Exploring the Dietary Experiences of Tongan-Americans: Barriers and Facilitators to Healthy Dietary Behaviors

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Over the past two decades, the quality of the Tongan-American diet has become of increasing concern to researchers, health professionals, and within the Tongan American communities. Obesity and non-communicable diseases have increased among this population in the last 20 years with obesity now being considered to be an epidemic among Tongan-Americans. Likewise, Tongans have the fifth highest percentage of obese people in the world. In addition, the prevalence of diabetes among Tongan-American adults is also twice as high (21%) as compared to the U.S. population (10%). These health disparities could be addressed by exploring the experiences with dietary behaviors among this population given the link between dietary behaviors and obesity and other chronic diseases such as diabetes. Thus, the purpose of this qualitative study is to better understand the dietary experiences and attitudes of Tongan Americans that contribute to the disproportionate rates of obesity and other chronic diseases in an effort to inform culturally tailored health strategies to address the high incidences. The findings indicate that there are complex behaviors involved with dietary behaviors. Thus, there were various nuances between the Tongan American dietary behaviors and the facilitators and barriers to adopting healthy dietary behaviors among Tongan American adults, including variables at the individual, environmental, sectoral, and socio-cultural levels, as the framework. Therefore, research efforts and intervention initiatives aimed at preventing chronic diseases among Tongan Americans should be adaptable, innovative, multi-component, and multi-faceted, and should be culturally tailored to promote a reconnection to their traditional Tongan dietary practices.

From Burnout to Balance : How Burnout Affects Our High Performing High Achievers

[Caitlin Long, PhD Fellow Innovation, Health and Research , O'Pake Institute for Economic Development and Entrepreneurship, Alvernia University, Pennsylvania, United States](#)

The phenomenon of burnout has been studied since the 1970s, but has recently come to light in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has shifted workforce capacity in unimaginable ways. Burnout, now deemed a global mental health crisis of epidemic proportions, is alarming and costly, and has devastating effects for employees, employers, and their organizations as a whole. The following mixed-methods study will look at how burnout affects the mind, body and spirit of some of our most high achieving, high performing elite students and staff members at the University level. The study looks at one intervention of a comprehensive wellness pilot workshop, used to help build resilience, and potentially, both prevent and ameliorate burnout in this cohort. It assesses pre- and post- survey data regarding validated stress, overwhelm, and burnout indicators, as well as diving deeper into the lived experiences of this group related to burnout. This study can provide value in bridging the gap between academia and industry regarding burnout, and to demonstrate viable, strategic ways to curtail the burden of burnout on our system as a whole. Less burnout, coupled with improved well-being, job satisfaction, and productivity should warrant improved and sustainable performance of these institutions.

Happy Endings: An Analysis of “Kicker Quotes” in Cancer Patient Narratives Used to Promote Cancer Care Centers

[Maria McLeod, Associate Professor, Journalism, Western Washington University, United States](#)

This study examines the endings of 100 cancer patient survivor narratives featured on the websites of three leading U.S. teaching hospitals as the “final words,” signifying closure and shaping readers’ lasting impression of the experiences described. These narratives, posted between 2019-2021, appear as blogposts included as part of the corresponding hospitals’ websites promotional material. The 100 cancer survivor story endings, positioned at the point of resolution within the story arc, are examined for their function within the narrative structure. In addition, endings are analyzed as rhetorical devices, intended to shape the readers’ perception of events by suggesting the conflict (cancer) is no longer a significant threat to the story’s subject (cancer patient). Thus, the central research question is: How do cancer survivor story endings serve to frame the patient’s experience with cancer as the narrative’s complicating event that, within the traditional story-telling formula employed, requires resolution? This analysis also includes implications for ethical practices in creating promotional content by teaching hospitals that advocate a scientific, evidentiary based approach to cancer treatment. Initial findings reveal that of the 100 cancer survivor narrative endings, 93 are quotes — know, in journalistic terms as “kicker quotes” — while the remaining are non-quote summations. Therefore, attention is given to the significance of ending narrative testimonials with quotes, the majority of which are in the featured patient’s voice. Endings were examined using qualitative textual analysis, documenting common themes and tropes, in addition to using grounded theory as the basis for conducting emergent qualitative research.

Effects of Negative Emotional-affective States in Health-related Quality of Life in Chronic Health Diseases: Anxiety and Depression in Hematological Cancer, Chronic Renal Failure, and Fibromyalgia

Gustavo A Reyes Del Paso, Professor, Psychology, University of Jaén, Spain

Affective and emotional states can affect functioning and Health-related Quality of Life (HRQoL). This negative influence may be greater in chronic diseases and may determine prognosis. We present here the associations between anxiety-depression and HRQoL in patients with hematological cancer, chronic renal failure and chronic pain (fibromyalgia). Measures of anxiety and depression (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory) and HRQoL (Short-Form Health Survey, SF-36) were taken in 69 patients with hematological cancer (Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma and acute myeloid Leukemia), 52 chronic kidney disease patients on hemodialysis and 143 patients with fibromyalgia. Two general functioning indexes were collected from the SF-36, the general physical and mental components, computed using equations weighted for the Spanish population from the eight functional domains of this instrument (physical function, physical role, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social function, emotional role, and mental health) besides the global score. Results showed negative correlations between anxiety-depression and HRQoL in hematological cancer (anxiety: $r=-.14$, ns, $-.35$ and $-.39$; depression: $r=-.39$, $-.35$ and $-.57$; for the physical, mental and overall HRQoL scores, respectively) chronic kidney disease (anxiety: $r=-.48$, $-.73$ and $-.73$; depression: $r=-.61$, $-.63$ and $-.73$; for the physical, mental and overall HRQoL scores, respectively) and fibromyalgia (anxiety: $r=-.52$, $-.34$ and $-.62$; depression: $r=-.57$, $-.37$ and $-.63$; for the physical, mental and overall HRQoL scores, respectively). These results suggest the need to evaluate and treat negative affective states in chronic health diseases in order to improve HRQoL and general wellbeing.

Government Funds Nutrition Education and Supports Curricular Adaptations and Virtual Delivery to Effectively Reach Limited-Resource/Culturally Diverse Audiences During Pandemic

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[Habiba Nur, Student, NDFS, Utah State University, Utah, United States](#)

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[Casey Coombs, Assistant Professor, Nutrition, Dietetics and Food Sciences, Utah State University, Utah, United States](#)

Early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the United States, Utah experienced high rates of infection and death forcing rapid modification to government-funded nutrition education program delivery across the state. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded government program that provides financial assistance for supplemental food purchases to limited income participants. It also provides nutrition education (SNAP-Ed) through Utah State University (USU) Extension, a partner institution. USU Extension coordinates with community organizations to deliver nutrition education using a SNAP-Ed evidence-based curriculum, Create Better Health (CBH). Adhering to state health directives to reduce disease transmission, government funders endorsed Create Better Health curricular adaptations needed to offer classes virtually to low-income and diverse audiences with limited English skills. The nutrition education classes were taught in English, Spanish, and Somali. Lessons in the curriculum were culturally and linguistically adapted for Spanish-speaking Latino immigrants and Somali refugees. We discuss the cultural adaptations of the CBH curriculum and the successes of virtual delivery using Facebook Live and Zoom. We also share best practices for government and community collaboration, virtual delivery of nutrition education including recruitment strategies, culturally appropriate content, participant engagement, and use of tools for program evaluation. Lastly, we review data collection and findings regarding curriculum learning outcomes comparing across the three language groups.

The Physiology, Kinesiology and Psychology of Wellness in its Social Context

The Contribution of Couples' Psychological Resources to Marital Well-being

Hasida Ben-Zur, Associate Professor Emeritus, School of Social Work, University of Haifa, Israel

Keren Michael, Senior Lecturer, Human Services, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley Academic College, Israel

This study assesses the extent to which couples' psychological resources contributed to marital support, which, in turn, contributed to marital satisfaction. One hundred and fifty-one heterosexual couples (wives' mean age=38.21 [SD=9.63, range=22–63]; husbands' mean age=41.26 [SD=10.14, range=27–65]) completed questionnaires assessing psychological resources (dispositional optimism and sense of mastery), marital support, marital satisfaction, social desirability, and demographic variables. Structural Equation Modelling was used to test the data. The psychological resources of both wives and husbands contributed positively to their own perceptions of marital support, and marital support mediated the effects of these resources on their own and on their spouse's marital satisfaction. The results highlight the important contribution of the individual's psychological resources to marital well-being.

Family vulnerability and health profiles based on WHODAS 12, Katz and IVF-D scales

Julia Córdoba, Student, Psychology PhD, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay

María José Bagnato, Professor, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay

The main objective of this study is twofold; on the one hand, to study the interaction between three indicators of disability, dependence and family vulnerability. On the other hand, to determine socio-demographic and health profiles through this relationship. The indicators will be obtained from three standardised scales: i) the shortened version of the WHODAS 2.0 to measure disability (WHO, 2010), ii) the Katz Index (Katz et al., 1963) and iii) Índice de Vulnerabilidad Familiar por Discapacidad y Dependencia (IVF-DD, Améndola et al., 2014). This research is relevant in at least three dimensions: i) it measures disability, dependence and vulnerability in the same population group using standardised instruments, ii) it makes it possible to study the relationship between these three indicators, and iii) it makes it possible to describe specific needs according to the heterogeneity of the profiles obtained. It is based on the ICF approach (WHO, 2001) to disability, which establishes that the severity of a person's disability is analysed by considering their health condition, personal characteristics and the context in which they live. The first will generate certain functional limitations, while the other two may compensate or make it more difficult to carry out activities of daily living and social inclusion. The severity of disability, then, is related to indicators of social vulnerability (associated with social exclusion) and with indicators of participation and existence of social networks (associated with social inclusion).

Physical Activity, Sense of Humor and Health: Physiological and Subjective Indices

Elisabeth Ruiz Padial, Professor, Psychology, University of Jaén, Jaén, Spain

Gustavo Reyes, University of Jaén, Spain

The literature on the association of physical activity with mental health (especially depression and anxiety) is extensive. However, its relationship with sense of humor as a protective factor for mental health has not received much attention. The sixty-two adult participants of the current study were split into two groups according to their habitual physical activity over the previous month as reported in the University of Houston Non-Exercise Questionnaire. Both groups completed the Multidimensional Sense of Humor Scale (MSHS) and were presented with ten humorous, ten incongruent, ten erotica and ten neutral pictures for 6 seconds/each in a passive viewing task while their heart rate responses were recorded. Moreover, resting heart rate variability (HRV), as a reliable index of physical and mental health was also obtained. The results showed that participants in the high physical activity group had better humor sense according to the scores in the MSHS and higher HRV than participants in the low physical activity. Additionally, only the high physical activity group manifested higher heart rate to humorous pictures compared to other emotional pictures. The accelerative component of the cardiac response is linked to positive emotions. These findings provide subjective and physiological indices that suggest a relationship between physical activity, health and sense of humor.

Emotional Health Promotion by the Government and the Church

[Janelle Christine Simmons, AmeriCorps Vista, Non-Profit, AARP Foundation, District of Columbia, United States](#)

This study focuses on the responses of COVID-19 from the government (i.e., a general entity representation by various nations) and faith-based organizations (i.e., primarily the church and associated entities). This research is interpretative by nature, but is founded in sources such as; Books, Book Chapters, Journal Articles, Newspaper Articles, and Website Searches. We are challenged to see how the church and the government interface when it comes to difficult situations such as the pandemic. Additionally, freedom is considered and viewed through the lens of the findings of this interpretative study and how it intersects with well-being.

Pets, Wellness, and COVID-19: An Autoethnography on the Subsistence of a Human with Cats and Dogs

[Daniel J.N. Weishut, Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Hadassah Academic College, Israel](#)

This autoethnography, crossing the boundaries between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, describes how the furry friends of one single person affected his wellness and mental health. Empirical studies during COVID-19 showed that pets enhanced their humans' wellness and psychological health. However, human-animal interaction is highly complex because of significant variability in humans and animals and their interaction. Therefore, the literature suggests using qualitative methods to grasp subtle nuances in the human-animal interaction, and the present study is in line with this recommendation. I aimed to discover why the subsistence with cats and dogs makes me feel so good, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. For about two weeks, I browsed in my memory through an almost endless list of animal-related events that occurred between early 2020 and early 2022. Some were merely recollections, others I had written down in chat messages or emails to friends and family. Then, I looked for both recurring and exceptional events affecting my wellness and mental health. The findings show that the animals, though sometimes draining energy and causing pain, were crucial in stress relief and the prevention of depression through four beneficial aspects: a) Nurturing pets gave significance and meaning; b) Pets enhanced social contact; c) Pets were a source for collaborative physical activity, play, and fun; d) Pets provided an opportunity for intimacy and touch. The paper elaborates on these aspects in the context of COVID-19 and their implications.

2022 Special Focus—Government and Society Collaborations: Responding to Pandemics

Helium Oxide Smart/Intelligent Oral Inhalers: A Short-term Substitute for Ventilators to Combat COVID-19

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Deaths due to shortage of ventilators and lack of the hospitals' capacity to deal with rapidly increasing number of Covid19 patients had increased in the initial stages of the pandemic, therefore the research focuses on how to support the paramedics combat Covid19 pandemic, The solution is to develop a method which could provide substitute to the ventilators and relief in hospitals' capacity to deal with huge number of patients. Heliox is a mixture of helium and oxygen (HeO₂), and is an extremely safe and rapid acting therapeutic agent that provides relief in breathing, tightness in the chest, blocked nose, cough, wheezing, fever, and chills. Heliox has proved extremely beneficial in patients with asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), bronchiolitis, upper and lower airways obstruction and also diffusion of gases such as CO₂ in the critical care. Smart Oral Inhalers with a mixture of Heliox (HeO₂), Helium Oxide can be prescribed to the patients with severe breathing problems caused by Covid19, until the availability of the ventilators in the critical care units. These Inhalers can be refilled with the Heliox mixture as required. Furthermore smart inhalers can be remotely connected to an IoT (Internet of Things) cloud medical emergency platforms with M2M (Machine-to-Machine) integration and provide real time data about the patient's respiratory conditions to the medical centers in order solve the hospital's capacity issues and arrange ventilators.

Teletherapy: Perspectives from the Therapists

Karen Becker, Doctoral Candidate, Leadership, Alvernia University, Pennsylvania, United States

During the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing made in-person therapy sessions impractical, yet the need for therapeutic services continued. Teletherapy encourages ongoing therapy for behavioral health clients and increased care at a time when having in person therapy is not possible. There have been studies conducted and literature written regarding the benefits of teletherapy and increased use meeting the best needs of the client. The experiences of the clients demonstrate increased hope, access to services and support. The primary focus of the literature is on the value of teletherapy for the client and the experiences of the client with little focus on the therapist's perspective. The use of teletherapy has expanded significantly with increased exploration of the experiences of providing and receiving services remotely. This paper focuses on the literature regarding the perspectives of therapists providing teletherapy remotely from their homes. The experiences of the behavioral health therapists are not as well-known as from that of the client. The objective of this paper is to identify the experiences of the behavioral health therapist providing teletherapy remotely from their homes. This study provides behavioral health organizations with an understanding of the therapist's perspective of providing teletherapy. A literature review and critical analysis are the foundation of the paper. Conclusions are drawn that the perspective of behavioral health therapists providing therapy remotely from home may differ from that of the client's perspective, in terms of effectiveness and methodologies of care.

Evaluation of the Psychoactive Substance Intake Pattern amongst Spanish University Students: Psychoactive Substance Use in Spanish University Students

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The aim of this work is to know which is the pattern of consumption of psychoactive substances, that include psychopharmaceuticals and drugs of abuse, among university students from the University Complutense of Madrid (UCM) in Spain. An anonymous self-completed Google forms survey with demographic information and data on the use of psychoactive drugs and drugs of abuse was sent by institutional mail. The survey was answered by a total of 6,802 students, mainly women, aged between 18 and 75 years. The students belonged mainly to Bachelor's degree (79%) followed by a Master's degree (13.6%) and, finally, a Doctorate (7.4%) of a total of 26 faculties of the UCM. The study reveals that among the psychoactive drugs most frequently used by the respondents were valerian (33.4%), melatonin (20.2%), lorazepam (14%), diazepam (15.4%) and bromazepam (9.1%), being the use of these psychoactive drugs mainly sporadic in the last six months. The percentage of students who consumed psychotropic drugs such as diazepam, bromazepam, alprazolam and lorazepam without a prescription stands out worryingly. Regarding drug use, cannabis (43.6%) was the most preferable intake drug followed by ecstasy/MDMA (10.8%), cocaine (6.5%), amphetamines/speed (6.5%) and magic mushrooms (6.5%) and volatile inhalants (5.9%), with mainly sporadic use in the last 6 months. From the results gathered in this study, university policies should be implemented highlighting the rational use of medicines, based on the exacerbated consumption of benzodiazepines without a prescription. The authors are thankful for the financial support from the Student Observatory – UCM (project 25).

Young Carers during the Pandemic in the US: Experiences with Alzheimer's Disease and Communities of Color

Melinda Kavanaugh, Professor, Helen Bader School of Social Welfare, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States

The abrupt onset and extended timeline of the Covid-19 pandemic presents unique challenges for informal caregivers exacerbated in communities of color, who even before the pandemic struggled with accessing adequate care and high levels of in-home care. Care in communities of color is largely provided by family members, including children and youth, under the age of 18. Yet how this care was impacted by the pandemic is just being understood. Twenty qualitative phone interviews with African American and Latino youth between the ages of 12-19 were conducted to assess how the Covid pandemic affected their care and well-being of themselves and the care recipient. Participants (n=20), self-described as females n=15 and males n=5. Equally African American, n = 10, Latino n = 9. All participants provided daily care with bathing, dressing, and transferring for a grandparent with ADRD prior to pandemic. Several themes emerged reflecting their changed care experience during Covid: 1) increased worry, 2) decline of care recipient, 3) lack of outside assistance, 4) impacting school performance and attendance and 5) influenced own well-being. All youth described less access to assistance, and overall, a lack of support during the pandemic. Potential for increased disadvantage exists for young carers during the pandemic, particularly in communities of color who have fewer access and supports access and supports. Thus, minority youth who are providing care during a global health crisis may experience uniquely powerful stressors that requires additional support.

Public Health Crises Exacerbated by the Mixed Messages of U.S. Pandemic Policy in 2020 and 2021: The Effect of a Weak US Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Mental Health of Low-Wage and Gig Workers

[Chauncey McGlathery, Sexual Justice Coordinator, Criminal Justice Reform, SERO Project, Alabama, United States](#)

The unprecedented health and economic crisis has demonstrated the dire vulnerability of all low-wage and gig workers in the United States. The experience of Black workers in the American South is not the exception to this rule. Many of these workers often cannot easily access public assistance and often are not likely to find social services without experiencing months without a livable wage. When they receive few health benefits with their labor and little consideration for their humanity, these gig workers have few places to turn for help, leaving them in a far worse predicament in 2021 than any other time in recent memory. Using the teachings of Carl Jung and Joseph Campbell, as opposed to the traditional Freudian approach to thinking about our life's journey, public health advocates can employ inner work strategies to help these workers repair their brokenness and avoid the predicted mental health crisis developing on the margins of this global pandemic. "Disruption" happens when a life event throws one into chaos, as described by Jordan Peterson in *Reality and the Sacred*. In this paper I demonstrate how the lessons of "The Hero's Journey" can be applied as a supporting system by public health service providers to prevent further crisis of physical, mental, and psychological health.

The Role of Social Workers in the Outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic in South Africa

[Zintle Ntshongwana, Lecturer, Social Work, University of the Witwatersrand, Gauteng, South Africa](#)

The world is facing a global health, human, economic and social crisis (COVID-19), one that is killing people, spreading human suffering, and upending people's lives. This has brought far-reaching changes in all aspects of our lives. Social work as a practice-based profession promotes social change, development, cohesion and the empowerment of people and communities. In crisis situations, social workers use different theories and models to help people cope. This paper therefore explores the role that social workers play in easing the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on people in South Africa. A review of the COVID-19 pandemic, social work practice and COVID-19, the role of social work practice during pandemic are included.

How Do Integrative Health Practices Impact Healthcare Workers in Community Health Centers? : An Experiential Workshop

[Ruthann Russo, MPA Director/Assistant Professor, Healthcare Management, Kean University, New Jersey, United States](#)

The pandemic has resulted in significant healthcare worker shortages and severe stress response for many staff who continued in their roles. Through a series of participatory action research interviews, students and faculty at Kean University identified first a need for, and then an interest in, training in evidence-based integrative health practices at government-sponsored community health centers. We conducted training for healthcare staff in practices such as guided imagery, acupressure, yoga and qigong with positive outcomes in the areas of resilience, self-efficacy, and mindfulness. In this workshop we share the results of our research by demonstrating the process with attendees. First, we share the pre- and post-training validated assessments and then we train attendees in four of the integrative health practices used in our research. Attendees leave with resources to reproduce both the training sessions and the research process if they so choose.

The COVID-19 Impact Survey: A Comparison of Louisiana Head Start Teachers to a Louisiana Sample

[Michelle Yetman, Associate Professor Clinical, School of Allied Health Professions, Louisiana State University, Louisiana, United States](#)

[Adam Blancher, Associate Professor, Clinical, SAHP, Louisiana State University Health Shreveport , United Kingdom](#)

Existing research has demonstrated that the COVID-19 virus impacted minority communities at a disproportionate rate. This project is part of an on-going research project following Head Start teachers in the south. This group of minority women had previously been identified as having high stress levels and poor health outcomes. The purpose of the current study was to exam how the pandemic impacted this vulnerable group of women in comparison to both the national sample and their fellow citizens in Louisiana. Results show HS teachers reported high rates of COVID-19 infection, having fair to poor self-reported health status, experiencing higher rates of anxiety and were less likely to participate in digital forms of tracking. HS teachers also reported higher rates of economic stress and sought out unemployment insurance for a period of time.

Psychological Distress during the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Integrative Perspective

Ester Zychlinski, Senior Lecturer, School of Social Work, Ariel University, Israel

Michal Mahat Shamir, Senior lecturer, Social-Work, Ariel University, Israel

Maya Kagan, Senior Lecturer, Social Work, Ariel University, HaMerkaz, Israel

Steaming from socio-ecological psychology and from the Conservation of Resources (COR) theory, the present study proposed a holistic configural perspective on the association between psychological distress with a constellation of factors, during COVID-19 outbreak in Israel. Using an online survey, 991 adult participants were recruited, and filled out Psychological distress scale, as well as Locus of Control, Resilience, Self-reported loneliness, Perceived Social Support and Citizen trust in government organizations questionnaires. In addition, respondents' demographic characteristics were examined. Women, non-religious people, and unemployed reported higher levels of psychological distress. No association was detected between respondents age and their psychological distress. Internal locus of control, resilience, social support, and trust in government organizations were negatively associated with psychological distress. Self-reported loneliness positively predicted the level of respondents' psychological distress. An overall view of the research findings indicates that individuals with greater (fewer) resources are less (more) likely to suffer from psychological distress during COVID-19 outbreak. It is not a single resource or a specific stress which causes psychological distress, rather it is the interplay between the wider social habitats and the human mind, behavior and resources which causes psychological distress.

Direct and Indirect Determinants of Body Mass Index in Both Major Ethnic Groups Experiencing the Nutritional Transition in Cameroon

Emmanuel Cohen, Researcher, UMR 7206, CNRS, France

In the context of rapid nutritional transitions in Africa, few studies have analyzed the etiology of obesity by considering the driver pathways that predict body mass index (BMI). The aim of this interdisciplinary study is to innovatively identify these driver pathways, including the main sociodemographic and socioecological drivers of BMI. We conducted a rural–urban quantitative study in Cameroon (n = 1106; balanced sex ratio) to explore this issue. We recruited participants and reported several sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., marital status, socioeconomic status (SES), and ethnicity). We then assessed three main socioecological drivers of BMI (body weight perception, dietary intake, and physical activity) and conducted bioanthropometric measurements. We identified several driver pathways predicting BMI. In Cameroon, Bamiléké ethnicity, higher SES, being married, and older age had positive effects on BMI through overweight valorization and/or dietary intake. Accordingly, we found that being Bamiléké, married, and middle-aged, as well as having a higher SES, were factors that constituted at-risk subgroups overexposed to drivers of obesity. As such, this interdisciplinary study highlights the necessity of investigating the complex driver pathways that lead to obesity. Therefore, better identification of the subgroups at risk for obesity will help in developing more targeted population health policies in countries where this burden is a major public health issue.

Public Perception of Social Workers as a Source for Providing Help during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Seeking Professional Help

[Maya Kagan, Senior Lecturer, Social Work, Ariel University, HaMerkaz, Israel](#)

Research conducted during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic has reported that the many challenges stemming from the disrupted routine, economic decline, and social isolation, are a significant threat to people's physical and mental health and their personal and social functioning. For a considerable part of these challenges it is possible to receive assistance from social workers (SWs). The current study examines the contribution of select demographic and psychosocial variables, as well as prior experience with SWs, to explaining the likelihood of seeking their help by the general public in Israel during the COVID-19 pandemic. An online questionnaire was administered to a sample of 582 respondents older than 20. The findings show that the respondents reported a fairly low likelihood of seeking help from SWs. Women, those not in a significant relationship, people who had prior experience with SWs, and those reporting higher levels of loneliness, had a higher likelihood of seeking help from SWs. At the same time, no association was found between age, employment status, depression, and anxiety, and the likelihood of seeking help from SWs. When dealing with the mental, health, and social consequences of the COVID-19 crisis, it is important to identify groups with a lower likelihood of seeking help from SWs and to actively offer them help. Furthermore, it is important to develop a policy aimed at promoting knowledge of SW roles and reducing barriers to seeking SW help, while attending to the unique needs of diverse population groups.

Framework Design for Interprofessional Competence and Implementation in Health Professions Curricula

Serela Ramklass, Senior Lecturer, School of Clinical Medicine, University of Kwazulu-Natal, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Collaborative interprofessional practice (IPP) is a desired competence to enhance health outcomes within models of person-centred and community-based care. The South African healthcare policy and graduate competency profile identified team-based care and collaboration as key elements for implementation of primary healthcare. Despite its advantages for healthcare provision, IPP is underdeveloped within health professional curricula in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa. Individual interviews and focus group discussions were conducted among leadership, faculty, and students from the College of Health Sciences at the University of Kwazulu-Natal to explore conceptions of IPP from different vantage points. All constituencies agree that IPP should be included in health professional curricula. Students highlight the need for theoretical notions of team-based care to be translated into actual practice. An IPP competency framework that was contextually relevant for effective collaboration, was identified. An implementation framework for IPP among students identified methods of teaching and learning for the introduction, immersion and mastery stages of interprofessional education. Discipline champions were recognised as critical for disrupting silos and promoting interprofessional education. Faculty development on interprofessional education was necessary to promote the shift towards collaborative practice in healthcare environments.

Analysis of Human Lactoferrin Purified from Breast Milk

Karina Jeanette Parra Saavedra, Josue Raymundo Solís Pacheco, Adriana Macaria Macias Lamas, Blanca Rosa Aguilar Uscanga

Paper Presentation in a Themed Session

Human lactoferrin (hLf) is an approximately 80 kDa iron-binding glycoprotein of the transferrin family. hLf is found in breast milk as one of the most important bioactive components with multiple functions, most notably antimicrobial and immunomodulatory activities. The objective of this work was to have an effective HPLC method applied for the quantitative analysis of hLf, besides of purification procedure to obtain lyophilized hLf from breast milk samples and its characterization, as an alternative for getting and monitoring a multifunctional protein. Lyophilized hLf was obtained by purification through a heparin affinity column followed by ultrafiltration with a 30 kDa membrane. The final solution was lyophilized and the product was analyzed by HPLC, FTIR spectroscopy, and SDS-PAGE electrophoresis. The product was stored at 4-8 °C and analyzed by HPLC after 1, 3, and 6 months to determine analytical stability. Lactoferrin purification was performed satisfactorily, obtaining an average recovery percentage of 90% of the protein after the column and 70% recovery of the molecule after ultrafiltration and lyophilization, demonstrating the presence of the protein by chromatographic, infrared, and electrophoretic analysis. After analytical stability analysis, the maximum protein loss was 11% after 6 months of storage. These results suggest that a lactoferrin product from breast milk with potential therapeutic functions is possible.

Attendance List

Jon Aoki, University of Houston-Downtown, United States
Ananya Arora, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
Zulfiqar Aslam, United Arab Emirates University Al Ain, United Arab Emirates
Abiodun Atoloye, Utah State University, United States
Angélica Avendaño Veloso, Universidad de Concepción, Chile, Chile
Maria Isabel Barros Bellini, Pontifical Catholic University, Brazil
Karen Becker, Alvernia University, United States
Hasida Ben-Zur, University of Haifa, Israel
Autumn Bowman, University of Wisconsin-River Falls, United States
Katarzyna Brukało, Medical University of Silesia, Poland
Patrick Burden, Mount Sinai Health System, United States
Melany Chambers, Oglethorpe University, United States
Emmanuel Cohen, CNRS, France
Julia Córdoba, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Sara Crosby, Borough of Manhattan Community College , United States
Louise Dalingwater, Sorbonne Université, France
Muriel Dlamini, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Renate Donovan, University of Waterloo, Canada
Nkosiyazi Dube, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
James Fortein, Dr JF Inc, South Africa
Maryam Ganjavi, Morgan State University, United States
Sarah Geegan, University of Kentucky, United States
Elena González Burgos, University Complutense of Madrid, Spain
Tamara Gorozhankina, Common Ground Research Networks, Spain
Kayurri Govender, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Julia Grannum, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Glenda Gray, South African Medical Research Council, South Africa
Tina Hamilton, De Montfort University, United Kingdom
Tomasz Holecki, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland
Barbara Hugonin, Azienda Toscana Centro, Italy
Bobi Ivanov, University of Kentucky, United States
Sindisiwe Jack, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Katarzyna Jasińska, Warsaw University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland
Krzysztof Kaczmarek, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland
Maya Kagan, Ariel University, Israel
Victor Kaufusi, Brigham Young University, United States
Andjela Kaur, Penn State University , United States
Melinda Kavanaugh, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, United States
Precious Khumalo, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Mary Lemmer, Improve Studios, LLC, United States
Caitlin Long, Alvernia University, United States
Alex Mac Quarrie, Griffith University, Australia
Makgotso Maja, Momentum Holdings, South Africa
Hlogologo Malatji, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
James A. Marcum, Baylor University Philosphy Department, United States

Sphiwe Mashiane, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Nyameka Mbonambi, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Chauncey McGlathery, SERO Project, United States
Maria McLeod, Western Washington University, United States
Koleka Mlisana, Academic Affairs, Research & Quality Assurance, NHLS, South Africa
Bradley Monyai, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Lerato Moroeng, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Jane Mtshayelo, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Mamakiri Mulaudzi, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Anthony Munroe, Borough of Manhattan Community College, United States
Fezile Ndebele, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Katlego Nkala, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Busisiwe Nkala Dlamini, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Thobeka Nkomo, Witwatersrand, South Africa
Zintle Ntshongwana, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Habiba Nur, Utah State University, United States
Evans Otieku, Aarhus University, Denmark
Kimberly A. Parker, University of Kentucky, United States
Karina Jeanette Parra Saavedra, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico
Alex Pate, Common Ground Research Networks, United States
Sinazo Pato, International Partnership for Microbicides, South Africa
Dr. Maneesh Paul Satyaseela, Microvioma (P) Ltd, India
Michael Perini, Howard University, United States
Laetitia Petersen, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Bindu Pillai, City University of New York-LaGuardia Community College, United States
Serela Ramklass, University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa
Maria Redondo, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia
Lesley Rennis, CUNY-Borough of Manhattan Community College, United States
Gustavo A Reyes Del Paso, University of Jaén, Spain
Piotr Romaniuk, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland
Elisabeth Ruiz Padial, University of Jaén, Spain
Ruthann Russo, Kean University, United States
Kaila Ryan, Common Ground Research Networks, United States
Jillian Salomon, Common Ground Research Networks, United States
Janelle Christine Simmons, AARP Foundation, United States
Kelebogile Tadi, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Sello Tshabalala, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Sanele Twala, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Charlotte Utschig, NYU Langone Health, United States
Daniel J.N. Weishut, Hadassah Academic College, Israel
Celina Wille, Utah State University, United States
Joanna Woźniak Holecka, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland
Michelle Yetman, Louisiana State University, United States
Ester Zychlinski, Ariel University, Israel



Common
Ground
Research
Networks

COMMON GROUND

Founded in 1984, Common Ground is committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities, innovative in their media, and forward-thinking in their messages. Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations--of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks that cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge--these are deeply important questions of our time that require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations.

Common Ground Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect--differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

MEMBERS OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS



Common Ground Research Networks is not-for-profit corporation registered in the State of Illinois, USA, organized and operated pursuant to the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986, 805 ILCS 105/101.01, et seq., (the "Act") or the corresponding section of any future Act.

www.cgnetworks.org



@



The Common Ground Media Lab is the research and technology arm of Common Ground Research Networks. Common Ground Research Networks has been researching knowledge ecologies and building scholarly communication technologies since 1984.

Since 2009, we have had the fortune of being based in the University of Illinois Research Park while building our latest platform – CGScholar. This is a suite of apps based on the theoretical work of world-renowned scholars from the College of Education and Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. CGScholar has been built with the support of funding from the US Department of Education, Illinois Ventures, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The CGScholar platform is being used today by knowledge workers as diverse as: faculty in universities to deliver e-learning experiences; innovative schools wishing to challenge the ways learning and assessment have traditionally worked; and government and non-government organizations connecting local knowledge and experience to wider policy objectives and measurable outcomes. Each of these use cases illustrates the differing of knowledge that CGScholar serves while also opening spaces for new and emerging voices in the world of scholarly communication.

We aim to synthesize these use cases to build a platform that can become a trusted marketplace for knowledge work, one that rigorously democratizes the process of knowledge-making, rewards participants, and offers a secure basis for the sustainable creation and distribution of digital knowledge artifacts.

Our premise has been that media platforms—pre-digital and now also digital—have often not been designed to structure and facilitate a rigorous, democratic, and a sustainable knowledge economy. The Common Ground Media Lab seeks to leverage our own platform – CGScholar – to explore alternatives based on extended dialogue, reflexive feedback, and formal knowledge ontologies. We are developing AI-informed measures of knowledge artifacts, knowledge actors, and digital knowledge communities. We aim to build a trusted marketplace for knowledge work, that rewards participants and sustains knowledge production.

With 27,000 published works and 200,000 users, we have come a long way since our first web app twenty years ago. But we still only see this as the beginning.

As a not-for-profit, we are fundamentally guided by mission: to support the building of better societies and informed citizenries through rigorous and inclusive social knowledge practices, offering in-person and online scholarly communication spaces

Supporters & Partners

As they say, “it takes a village.” We are thankful for the generous support of:



And to our Research Network members!

www.cgnetworks.org/medialab



Climate change is one of the most pressing problems facing our world today. It is in the interests of everyone that we engage in systemic change that averts climate catastrophe. At Common Ground Research Networks, we are committed to playing our part as an agent of transformation, promoting awareness, and making every attempt to lead by example. Our Climate Change: Impacts and Responses Research Network has been a forum for sharing critical findings and engaging scientific, theoretical, and practical issues that are raised by the realities of climate change. We've been a part of global policy debates as official observers at COP26 in Glasgow. And we are signatories of the United Nations Sustainability Publishers Compact and the United Nations Climate Neutral Now Initiative.

Measuring

In 2022 we start the process of tracking and measuring emissions for all aspects of what we do. The aim is to build a comprehensive picture of our baselines to identify areas where emissions can be reduced and construct a long-term plan of action based on the GHG Emissions Calculation Tool and standard established by the United Nations Climate Neutral Now Initiative.

Reducing

At the same time, we are not waiting to act. Here are some of the "low hanging fruit" initiatives we are moving on immediately: all conference programs from print to electronic-only; removing single-use cups and offering reusable bottles at all our conferences; working closely with all vendors, suppliers, and distributors on how we can work together to reduce waste; offering robust online options as a pathway to minimize travel. And this is only a small sample of what we'll be doing in the short term.

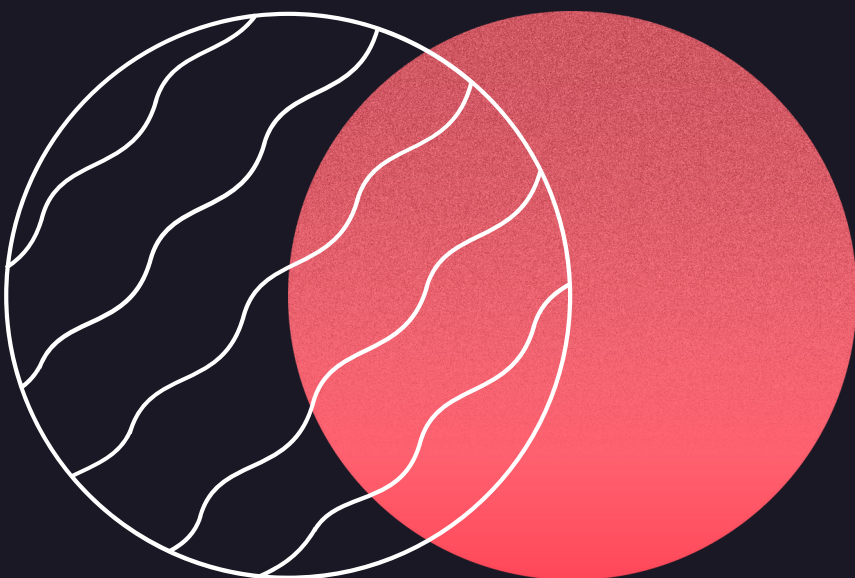
Contributing

As we work towards establishing and setting net-zero targets by 2050, as enshrined in the Paris Agreement and United Nations Climate Neutral Now Initiative, and to make further inroads in mitigating our impacts today, we are participating in the United Nations Carbon Offset program. As we see climate change as having broad social, economic, and political consequences, we are investing in the following projects.

- Fiji Nadarivatu Hydropower Project
- DelAgua Public Health Program in Eastern Africa
- Jangi Wind Farm in Gujarat

Long Term Goals

We're committing to long-term science-based net-zero targets for our operations – and we believe we can do this much sooner than 2050. We'll be reporting annually via The Climate Neutral Now reporting mechanism to transparently communicate how we are meeting our commitments to climate action.



**Colaboración entre gobierno y sociedad:
*Respuestas a la pandemia***

8-9 de septiembre de 2022

XII Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad
Universidad del Witwatersrand, Johannesburgo, Sudáfrica



Cartas de bienvenida

The University of the Witwatersrand looks forward to welcoming all the delegates in the annual Twelfth International Conference on Health, Wellness, & Society, to be held from the 8th to the 9th of September 2022. We hope to use this opportunity to showcase the beauty of South Africa and join in the festivities as the University of the Witwatersrand turns 100 years this year. We would also assure you that we prioritize your safety during the conference. Come be part of a wonderful historic moment of the Wits Centenary.

The past two years were spent adapting to the challenges thrown at us by COVID-19. We were being challenged to do more, and together we worked towards a common goal with the civil society and the government to be successful. This year's conference has been designed to reflect on the gains and losses made during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as emerging challenges that have been identified. There will be opportunities for us to get to know each other. We all have a lot to contribute and we can learn from each other to make an impact on society and further the visions of our institutions and society. We are delighted to collaborate with key role-players and stakeholders in government, non-government, academia, locally, regionally and internationally, to bring to you this blended conference.

I am delighted to be working with seasoned colleagues at my institution on the local organizing committee and working collaboratively with colleagues from the Common Ground Research Network. We are indebted to our key-note speakers, namely the CEO and President of the South African Medical Research Council Prof Glenda Gray, Executive Manager, Academic Affairs, Research and Quality Assurance, at the National Health Laboratory Services, South Africa Prof Koleka Mlisana, Barcelona Health Hub Ambassador Andrea Barbiero, and the Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand Dr Judy Dlamini.

We look forward to meeting you at Wits and working with you to strengthen the advancement of knowledge in promoting health and wellness.

Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini

Local Organising Committee

Head of the Department of the Social Work Discipline

University of the Witwatersrand

Estimadas y estimados participantes, presenciales y virtuales, del XII Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad, que hoy se inaugura en la ciudad de Johannesburgo, Sudáfrica.

A nombre de la organización del Congreso y en el mío propio, me complace darles la más cordial bienvenida a cada uno de ustedes, tanto a quienes han tenido la oportunidad de viajar a este bello lugar, como a quienes a través de la tecnología se conecten en forma remota.

Este año tendremos, una vez más, la oportunidad de compartir nuestras investigaciones, buenas prácticas, casos de éxitos y lecciones aprendidas, en torno a las temáticas que nuestra Red gestiona como conocimiento compartido. Desde este contexto de permanente colaboración, surgen las motivaciones que nos convocan a reflexionar y discutir acerca de las políticas y prácticas en salud pública, de cómo la colaboración entre redes, gobierno y sociedad potencian las soluciones que permiten dar respuestas oportunas a las crisis sanitarias y como logramos concretar la interdisciplina en salud, tanto en la promoción, prevención y tratamiento de las necesidades de salud y enfermedad de las personas y sus comunidades como, también, las necesidades de salud que emergen desde la pandemia del COVID 19.

Quisiera manifestar mis agradecimientos y brindar mis felicitaciones a las personas de la organización, quienes trabajaron arduamente, y lo continúan haciendo, para que este Congreso sea una realidad, emprendimiento sostenido en el tiempo que nos permite continuar fortaleciendo las redes de colaboración y de amistad en este mundo híbrido y globalizado.

Un abrazo afectuoso desde Chile.



Angélica Avendaño V.

Presidenta Red de Investigación Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad.
Johannesburgo, Septiembre 2022

Dear Conference Delegates,

From wherever you've come, in which way your participating, welcome to the Twelfth International Conference on Health, Wellness, & Society. I am grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference.

For over 30 years, Common Ground has invested in developing technologies that seek to break down barriers of access in scholarly communication. In each phase, we've built spaces to support interdisciplinary dialogue, before such approaches were in vogue; connected international voices when disciplines were too often isolated in national silos; and supported an agenda of access and equality, by offering pathways and opportunities for diverse voices. We now propose another kind of intervention -- to build a scholarly communication infrastructure for a blended future. Our blended model seeks to transcend physical boundaries by offering a space to extend in-person conference content online while ensuring online-only delegates are afforded equal participatory and experiential spaces within the platform. At the same time, the model offers participants a legacy resource to which they can return, with access to a social space where fellow participants can keep connected long after the conference ends.

But for us "blended" is more than an approach to technology. We're using this conceptual filter to consider our mission:

- Blended disciplines as an approach to interdisciplinary research practices
- Blended affinities as a way to approach a shared politics for paradigms of recognition and redistribution
- Blended voices as a way to consider where research happens in and outside of academia
- Blended ideas as the common ground for a new sense of civics

We're also committed to being industry leaders. In 2021 we became a signatory to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Publishers Compact. Launched in collaboration with the International Publishers Association, the compact "features 10 action points that publishers, publishing associations, and others can commit to undertaking in order to accelerate progress to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Signatories aspire to develop sustainable practices and act as champions of the SDGs, publishing books and journals that will help inform, develop and inspire action in that direction.

Alongside becoming a signatory to the UN Sustainability Publishers Compact. I had the honor of leading Common Ground Research Networks delegation to COP26 in Glasgow late last year. We are measuring current emissions in all aspects of what we do to identify areas where emissions can be reduced. And we're committing to long-term science-based Net-Zero targets for our operations. We'll be sharing a report of our activities and progress annually, so watch this space.

I thank our partners and colleagues who have helped organize and produce this meeting with great dedication and expertise.

Warm Regards,



Dr. Phillip Kalantzis Cope

Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks



**Red de
Investigación de
Salud, Bienestar y
Sociedad**

Fundada en 2011, la **Red de Investigación de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad** conjuga el interés por las áreas de la salud y bienestar humanos en general, con sus interconexiones e implicaciones sociales en particular. Buscamos construir una comunidad epistémica donde se puedan establecer relaciones transdisciplinarias, geográficas y culturas. Como Red de Investigación, nos definimos por nuestro enfoque temático y la motivación para construir estrategias de acción determinadas por los temas comunes.

Lo fisiológico y lo psicológico

La salud y el bienestar se centran en la responsabilidad de cada individuo de tomar las decisiones más convenientes para sí mismos, así como los enfoques proactivos y preventivos para la salud que sostienen los niveles óptimos de funcionamiento físico, emocional y social, viviendo un estilo de vida no destructivo, centrándose en un propósito saludable y positivo, y fomentando el bienestar general. La base de la salud y el bienestar debe ser una empresa socialmente accesible, culturalmente sensible y con una comprensión profesional de los problemas de salud más acuciantes, incluyendo el conocimiento de los riesgos y las medidas preventivas para hacer frente al cáncer, los problemas cardiovasculares, las enfermedades de transmisión sexual, la obesidad, la nutrición, la diabetes, la exposición a sustancias químicas, los accidentes y la violencia, por nombrar solo algunas de las amenazas reales y potenciales a la salud. El bienestar es un proceso para llegar a ser conscientes y aprender a tomar decisiones saludables que conduzcan hacia una vida más larga y satisfactoria. Es el reconocimiento de las profundas interconexiones entre la fisiología de la salud y la psicología —física, espiritual y social— que son necesarias para que poder disfrutar de los niveles más elevados del funcionamiento humano

Lo social y médico

Aunque la salud y el bienestar constituyen una industria global en auge, todavía no hay avances suficientes de la educación de los ciudadanos del mundo en materia de nutrición y estilo de vida, sobre cómo evitar el estrés en el trabajo, cómo ser saludable y evitar enfermedades. Un medio ambiente limpio, un lugar de trabajo seguro, el acceso a los alimentos nutritivos no procesados, la vivienda y la asistencia sanitaria son las bases de una vida sana y el bienestar adecuado en cada una de las circunstancias socio-económicas.

Ciencias de la Salud Interdisciplinarias

Ninguna de las grandes preguntas acerca de las relaciones entre la salud y la sociedad pueden ser abordadas desde la perspectiva de una sola disciplina. Por ejemplo, ¿cómo pueden las comunicaciones de salud, en particular utilizando los nuevos medios, crear un aula de educación para la salud global? ¿Cómo conseguirá acceso la población mundial a las vacunas para las enfermedades comunes? ¿Tendrán la salud y seguridad un desarrollo económico e industrial a nivel mundial? ¿La investigación sobre el envejecimiento nos proporcionará vidas más largas y más productivas o una mayor esperanza de vida no productiva? ¿Puede la medicina personal, cultural y genealógica ayudar a erradicar enfermedades?

Salud Pública

Las sociedades en su conjunto, los gobiernos y las personas involucradas en la investigación médica interdisciplinar, la seguridad pública, la salud ambiental de la comunidad y la alfabetización tienen la obligación de unirse para resolver los problemas de hoy y, al mismo tiempo, para estudiar los problemas que vayan surgiendo a partir de aquellos que se han resuelto. El Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad y la Revista Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad reúne a figuras relevantes de la investigación para reflexionar sobre los temas más importantes y significativos de Sanidad, Bienestar y la Sociedad actual. A partir de estos temas de debate, surge una misión global para el mañana.

La fisiología, kinesiología y psicología de la salud en su contexto social

Sobre las dimensiones del bienestar en cuerpo y mente.

Cuestiones actuales:

- Conceptos fundamentales de la salud
- Psicología de la salud
- Promoción de comportamientos saludables
- Medición de los riesgos de salud, pruebas de detección y las intervenciones
- Medición del bienestar
- Evaluación de los impactos a largo plazo de los programas de salud y bienestar
- Salud y bienestar con discapacidad
- Servicios de apoyo a la discapacidad y a la vida independiente
- Aptitud física, el envejecimiento y los efectos sobre la salud y el bienestar
- Programas de ejercicios relacionados con la salud
- Aptitud física y su papel en la salud mental
- Actividad física, la autoestima y el bienestar
- Salud, ejercicio y conceptos impulsados por los medios de comunicación en relación a la belleza
- Influencias de los medios sobre los comportamientos de riesgo de la salud

Las ciencias de la salud interdisciplinarias

Sobre el estudio sistemático de la salud humana.

Cuestiones actuales:

- Perspectivas transversales y profesionales : medicina, enfermería, farmacia, odontología, psicología, fisioterapia, dietética, trabajo social, consejería, ciencias del deporte
- Tecnologías sanitarias
- Papel de los trabajadores sociales a domicilio
- Integración de la medicina complementaria y alternativa en el sistema de salud
- Suplementos para la salud
- Ciencias del genoma y de la prevención de enfermedades crónicas
- Medicina personalizada
- Creciente papel de las drogas psicológicas
- Negocio de malestar y de las industrias de salud novivas
- Investigación biomédica del envejecimiento
- Investigación inmunobiológica
- Investigación epigenética
- Ascendencia y salud, rasgos y enfermedades
- Medicina regenerativa
- Salud ocupacional y seguridad biomédica

Políticas y prácticas de salud pública

Sobre las responsabilidades de la comunidad para fomentar políticas y prácticas proactivas de salud y bienestar.

Cuestiones actuales:

- Tecnologías de la salud pública y las comunicaciones
- Estrategias de innovación sostenibles en la salud pública
- Desarrollo de la salud pública global y la sostenibilidad
- El desarrollo profesional de la salud pública
- Prevención de la salud pública y las enfermedades
- Impactos de la reforma sanitaria
- Nuevos y emergentes riesgos de salud y seguridad pública
- Seguridad de la biotecnología y bioseguridad
- Infecciones adquiridas y los trabajadores de la salud
- Las amenazas ambientales para la salud y el bienestar
- Planificación de la salud ambiental en comunidad
- Papel de la salud y la seguridad en los centros de trabajo
- Industria de la alimentación, gobierno y política alimentaria
- Programas de inmunización
- Disponibilidad global de vacunas, cadena y economía del suministro
- Disparidades raciales, étnicas, de género, socio- económicas y rurales en la asistencia sanitaria
- Conciliación de la vida, la salud y el bienestar dentro de las culturas de la comunidad
- Economía de la salud y el bienestar en la sociedad
- Pobreza, salud y bienestar
- Infancia y salud infantil
- Determinaciones sociales en la salud y el bienestar
- Salud, bienestar y los efectos de la exclusión social
- Medio ambiente, calidad de vida y bienestar
- Urbanización en países en desarrollo: Impactos ambientales para la salud
- Políticas de la OMS sobre la nutrición mundial
- Inseguridad alimentaria infantil

Salud y educación

Sobre a educación sanitaria formal e informal.

Cuestiones actuales:

- Promoción del bienestar y la salud
- Educación en salud
- Educación física en los colegios y sus efectos sobre la salud
- Entrenamiento y ejercicio para mejorar la salud y el bienestar
- Educación en salud en poblaciones no alfabetizadas
- Educación en salud basada en la Web
- Tecnologías de la información en la asistencia sanitaria
- Salud y bienestar en el lugar de trabajo
- Salud, la esperanza y el coste de vida
- Nuevos y emergentes riesgos en salud y seguridad
- Educación en salud, seguridad y formación ocupacional
- Influencias institucionales sobre la salud y bienestar

- Calidad de vida, espiritualidad y bienestar
- Nutrición y salud
- Vinculación de alimentos a determinadas dolencias
- Obesidad en las sociedades opulentas
- Patrones de comidas en familia, prácticas de alimentación infantil y sus efectos sobre la salud

Louise Dalingwater

Professor, Sorbonne Université, Paris (EN)



Louise Dalingwater is Associate Professor of British Studies at Université Sorbonne Nouvelle in Paris. Her current research focuses on trade in services, health and wellbeing in the United Kingdom. Recent publications include two books on the UK service economy (*Les Services britanniques au 21e siècle: une étude interdisciplinaire*, Presses universitaires de Nancy, 2015) a forthcoming monograph on health services, and several book chapters including "Transatlantic Services Trade and Investment: Dynamics of and Challenges to the Special Relationship" (Palgrave Macmillan) and "Shifting governance: TTIP and the public services debate" in a co-authored volume *Understanding Mega Trade Deals: The Political and Economic Governance of New Cross-Regionalism* (Routledge, 2017) edited with J.B. Velut, V. Boulet & V. Peyronel. She has also authored articles in academic journals including in *Outre Terre* and *The International Journal of Health, Wellness and Society*.

Angélica Avendaño Veloso

Profesora Titular, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Concepción, Chile;
Vicepresidenta, Red Iberoamericana de Salud Digital; Presidenta, Red Iberoamericana de Salud Digital RISAD (ES)



Dra. Avendaño ha trabajado 28 años como docente de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Concepción. Ha liderado la Unidad de Telemedicina desde hace 15 años. Ha implementado variados proyectos de Telemedicina y Telesalud para ofrecer acceso, oportunidad y calidad en las prestaciones de salud con uso de tecnologías de información y comunicación (TIC) a los ciudadanos y sus familias. Ha incorporado la Telemedicina en las mallas curriculares de las carreras de la salud. Participa en el Comité docente de las Cátedras Internacionales de Telemedicina de la RISAD. Dra. Avendaño ha sido la impulsora del Programa de Diplomado en Telemedicina y Tecnologías de Información en Salud el cual ha dirigido desde hace 5 años. Tiene participación activa en dos Proyectos Nacionales adjudicados por La Corporación de Fomento de la Producción de Chile (CORFO): Centro Nacional de Sistemas de Información en Salud, CENS, que reúne a 5 universidades chilenas, siendo la representante de la Facultad de Medicina; Subdirectora del Proyecto de "Lineamientos para el desarrollo de la Telemedicina y Telesalud en Chile", ambos proyectos en pleno desarrollo. Con motivo de la Pandemia lidera el Proyecto TeleCOVID19 UdeC, que tiene como objetivo disponibilizar una plataforma de detección de riesgo y teleconsultas para pacientes sospechosos de COVID-19.

La **Red de Investigación de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad** agradece las contribuciones para su fundación, el apoyo constante y la asistencia continua de los siguientes expertos y académicos de renombre mundial.

- **Angelica Avendaño Veloso**, Universidad de Concepción, Chile
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- **Tatiana Andrea Sanhueza Morales**, Universidad de Concepción, Chile
- **Flor B. Fortuna Terrero**, Universidad de Valencia, España
- **Carmen Emilia Durán**, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela
- **Nelson Simatovich**, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
- **Mario Alberto Vestfrid**, Fundación Argentina de Neurociencias y Ciencias Cognitivas, La Plata, Argentina
- **Holguer Romero Urréa**, Universidad Estatal de Milagro, Ecuador
- **David Cobos Sanchiz**, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, España
- **Blanca Aguilar**, Universidad de Guadalajara, México
- **Pedro Daniel Martínez Sierra**, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México
- **Josué Raymundo Solís Pacheco**, Universidad de Guadalajara, México

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Vicepresidenta, Red Iberoamericana de Salud Digital; Presidenta, Red
Iberoamericana de Salud Digital RISAD



Dra. Avendaño ha trabajado 28 años como docente de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Concepción. Ha liderado la Unidad de Telemedicina desde hace 15 años. Ha implementado variados proyectos de Telemedicina y Telesalud para ofrecer acceso, oportunidad y calidad en las prestaciones de salud con uso de tecnologías de información y comunicación (TIC) a los ciudadanos y sus familias. Ha incorporado la Telemedicina en las mallas curriculares de las carreras de la salud. Participa en el Comité docente de las Cátedras Internacionales de Telemedicina de la RISAD. Dra. Avendaño ha sido la impulsora del Programa de Diplomado en Telemedicina y Tecnologías de Información en Salud el cual ha dirigido desde hace 5 años. Tiene participación activa en dos Proyectos Nacionales adjudicados por La Corporación de Fomento de la Producción de Chile (CORFO): Centro Nacional de Sistemas de Información en Salud, CENS, que reúne a 5 universidades chilenas, siendo la representante de la Facultad de Medicina; Subdirectora del Proyecto de "Lineamientos para el desarrollo de la Telemedicina y Telesalud en Chile", ambos proyectos en pleno desarrollo. Con motivo de la Pandemia lidera el Proyecto TeleCOVID19 UdeC, que tiene como objetivo disponibilizar una plataforma de detección de riesgo y teleconsultas para pacientes sospechosos de COVID-19.

Los artículos publicados en la **Revista Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad** están revisados por pares, que son miembros activos de la **Red de Investigación de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad** expertos en el área. Los revisores siguen el procedimiento establecido por el comité editorial de Common Ground. Los revisores de la Revista Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad se asignan a artículos basados en sus intereses y experiencia académica. Los revisores pueden solicitar un certificado como reconocimiento del feedback y las recomendaciones para la publicación que aportan.

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XII Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad

Durante más de 30 años, Common Ground se ha dedicado a desarrollar tecnologías que buscan romper con las barreras de acceso a la comunicación académica. En cada fase, hemos construido plataformas mediáticas que apoyan espacios de diálogo interdisciplinar, antes incluso de que estas estrategias de aproximación estuvieran en boga; conectando voces internacionales, pese a la frecuencia con la que las diferentes disciplinas se han aislado en espacios nacionales; y apoyando una agenda de acceso e igualdad al ofrecer vías y oportunidades para una diversidad de voces.

Ahora proponemos un nuevo tipo de intervención – construir una infraestructura de comunicación académica para un futuro mixto.

Nuestro modelo combinado busca trascender los límites físicos ofreciendo una plataforma que extiende el contenido de los congresos presenciales al formato en línea, al mismo tiempo que se asegura de que los delegados cuya asistencia es únicamente online disfruten de una participación igualitaria y de espacios experienciales dentro de la plataforma. Al mismo tiempo, este modelo ofrece a los participantes recursos a los que pueden acceder con la aplicación "Event", así como un espacio social en la aplicación de nuestra comunidad académica donde los miembros que han participado pueden permanecer en contacto después de que el congreso haya finalizado.

En este futuro, apostamos por un itinerario bilingüe.

Apoyamos la presentación, publicación, y creación de redes sociales de los delegados de habla inglesa y española. De esta manera buscamos ofrecer espacios donde podamos "hablar nuestro idioma" al mismo tiempo que interactuar juntos.

Nuestro modelo mixto va más allá de la tecnología

El modelo mixto es más que un acercamiento tecnológico. Utilizamos este filtro conceptual para reflexionar sobre nuestros objetivos iniciales: disciplinas mixtas con las que aproximarnos a las prácticas de investigación interdisciplinaria; afinidades mixtas para abordar una política compartida de reconocimiento y redistribución; voces mixtas como la manera de considerar dónde transcurre la investigación fuera de la academia; ideas mixtas como el terreno común para un nuevo sentido de civismo.



Fundado en 2011, el **Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad** proporciona un foro donde se exploran tanto las áreas de la salud y bienestar humanos, en general, como sus interconexiones e implicaciones sociales, en particular.

Congresos anteriores

- 2011 - University of California, Berkeley, EEUU
- 2012 - University Center, Chicago, EEUU
- 2013 - Escola Paulista de Medicina - Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brasil
- 2014 - UBC Robson Square, Vancouver, Canadá
- 2015 - Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid, España
- 2016 - Catholic University of America, EEUU
- 2017 - University of Denver, Denver, EEUU
- 2018 - Imperial College London, Londres, Reino Unido
- 2019 - University of California, Berkeley, EEUU
- 2020 - Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3, París, Francia (congreso virtual)
- 2021 - Sorbonne Université, París, Francia

Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini

University of the Witwatersrand,
Johannesburg, South Africa



Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini holds a PhD in Development Studies, University of the Witwatersrand; Masters of Health Science in Bioethics, University of Toronto; Bachelor of Arts in Social Work, University of the Witwatersrand. Recipient of Fogarty International Scholarship, NRF Sabbatical Grant, Faculty of Humanities' Research Promotion Grant and Female Academic Leaders Fellowship Grant. She is a Senior Lecturer and the head of the Social Work Department at Wits, and Chair of the Transformation Committee in the School of Human and Community Development. Currently involved in international collaborative interdisciplinary research projects investigating teenage boys' exposure and involvement in gender-based violence. Passionate about research and program development on teenage and adolescence (boys and girls) sexual and reproductive health services, socio-behavioural research, and historical and socio-cultural factors' contribution to teenager sexual and reproductive health, services and families.

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- **Busisiwe Nkala-Dlamini (Dr)**, Senior Lecturer Researcher, School of Human and Community Development/Humanities, University of the Witwatersrand
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- **Centre for Health Policy**, University of the Witwatersrand
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Sede del Congreso





Colaboración entre gobierno y sociedad
Respuestas a la pandemia

8-9 de septiembre de 2022

XII Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad
Universidad del Witwatersrand, Johannesburgo, Sudáfrica

Colaboración entre gobierno y sociedad: Respuestas a la pandemia

El congreso invita a investigadores, responsables públicos y miembros de la comunidad a que compartan los resultados de sus esfuerzos colaborativos entre el gobierno y la sociedad durante la pandemia. Nos interesa saber qué desafíos específicos han emergido en respuesta a esta crisis social a nivel local. ¿Qué esfuerzos hicieron falta para lidiar con estos desafíos, y qué lecciones podemos aprender de ellos que se extiendan más allá del nivel local, a escalas regionales y globales? ¿Se han diferenciado claramente los roles de los distintos agentes durante una emergencia como esta? ¿Los roles de los diversos participantes han recibido el mismo reconocimiento? Al hacernos estas preguntas, podemos compartir lecciones sobre mejores prácticas; participar en conversaciones enfocadas en métodos que requieren ser cambiados; y podemos compartir caminos de acción que tengan como base las consideraciones sobre cómo la comunicación, las políticas, la participación, la prestación de servicios, y la labor de asesoramiento pueden influir durante tiempos de crisis.

Koleka Mlisana

Executive Manager: Academic Affairs, Research & Quality Assurance, NHLS, South Africa



“COVID-19 response mirrored through the lessons learned from HIV and AIDS”

Professor **Koleka Mlisana** is the Executive Manager: Academic Affairs, Research & Quality Assurance at the NHLS, since July 2018. Prior to this she was the HOD Medical Microbiology at UKZN/IALCH; and also served a term as a member of the NHLS Board. Her previous contributions include being a co-investigator and Project Director of the CAPRISA 004 tenofovir gel trial at the eThekweni site and Head of HIV Pathogenesis and Vaccine Research Programme at the Centre for the AIDS Program of Research in South Africa (CAPRISA). She has undertaken seminal research which has revealed how the body responds during acute HIV infection. She was the Protocol co-Chair and Project Director of the CAPRISA 002 study, a >10 year follow-up study of patients with acute HIV infection. Her current research interests include TB diagnostics, drug resistance as well as Sexually Transmitted Infections and has co-authored more than 130 peer reviewed journal articles. She has been a member of the Board of the South African Medical Research Council and currently serves on the Ministerial Advisory Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance and is a member of the Board of Trustees for the South African National AIDS Council.

9 de septiembre a las 9:10 (GMT +02:00)

Glenda Gray

President, CEO, South African Medical Research Council, South Africa



“The Role of Science in dealing with the Pandemics”

Professor **Glenda Gray** is the first female President and CEO of the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). She is the Chair of the Research Committee on COVID-19, bringing together scientific evidence and experience to the Minister of Health and the National Coronavirus Command Council. Gray spearheads the SAMRC funding broadly and for COVID-19. In her first five-year tenure at the helm of the SAMRC, the organization experienced five consecutive clean audits, transformed grant funding initiatives that significantly improved funding for young scientists, black African scientists, and women; and established key collaborations and partnerships that will significantly progress scientific research. Gray studied medicine and pediatrics at Wits University where she remains a Full Professor: Research in the School of Clinical Medicine. A National Research Foundation A1-rated scientist, Gray is world-renowned for her research in HIV vaccines and interventions to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV. She co-founded and led, with James McIntyre, the globally eminent Perinatal HIV Research Unit at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto. For this work, she and McIntyre received the Nelson Mandela Health and Human Rights Award in 2002. She is co-Principal Investigator of the National Institutes of Health-funded HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN) and directs the program in Africa. Amongst many others, Gray’s accolades include the Hero of Medicine Award from the International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care, and the Outstanding Africa Scientist Award from the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership.

8 de septiembre a las 9:30 (GMT +02:00)

Maneesh Paul. S

Campus Director, Acharya Institutes, India



"Role of Gut Microbiome in Health & Wellness"

Maneesh Paul, the co-inventor of Enmetazobactam, is a clinical microbiologist who pursued basic and applied research discovering novel anti-infectives and characterizing several microbial genes and proteins. He has translated scientific accomplishments and leadership through patents and publications. As a postdoctoral fellow, he further trained in infectious diseases, specifically in molecular mechanisms of the pathogenesis of neonatal microbial meningitis at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, USA, as well as in the role of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis at Umeå University, Sweden. He was the ORISE Fellow at the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), USFDA working on reverse vaccinology of *N. Meningitidis* and as an industrial fellow in the anti-infectives new drug discovery program at Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd, India.

9 September 10:10AM (GMT +02:00)

Andrea Barbiero

OBS Business School / Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, España



"La Colaboración como motor de innovación"

Es Licenciada en Administración de Servicios de Salud y Máster en Gestión Sanitaria. Su actividad consiste principalmente en la consultoría estratégica, tecnológica y de innovación para diferentes clientes del entorno de la salud tanto en España como Latinoamérica. Fundadora Co-Salud plataforma de consultoría boutique enfocada particularmente a promover la innovación abierta y colaborativa dentro del sector salud. Profesora colaboradora en varios Masters de Salud Digital de diferentes instituciones académicas españolas (UOC, OBS) Conectora de OuiShare, una comunidad global y un think tank especializados en la innovación abierta, economía colaborativa y de plataformas. Líder de la comunidad Salud Digital, comunidad que promueve la integración de los actores del ecosistema de salud digital en Argentina. Cofundadora y Secretaria de Salus.Coop, cooperativa ciudadana de datos de salud para la ciencia. Embajadora del Barcelona Health Hub para America Latina.

8 septiembre a las 10:50 (GMT +02:00)

Cada año se otorga un mínimo de Becas para Investigadores Emergentes a estudiantes de posgrado e investigadores que tienen interés en los temas del congreso. Aquí les presentamos a los ganadores de beca de 2022.

Julia Córdoba

Universidad de la República
de Uruguay, Uruguay



Oneys del Carmen De Arco-Canoles

Universidad Nacional de
Colombia, Colombia



Lina Paola Escobar Rincón

Universidad Nacional en
Bogotá Colombia, Colombia



Josefina Avelin

Universidad de Córdoba,
Argentina



Jesús Adrián Pérez Reales

Universidad de La Coruña,
España



Guillermo Gómez Delgado

Universidad de Guadalajara,
México



Nancy Patricia García Pacheco

Gerencia en Salud, Marketing e
Innovación y Gerencia del Talento
Humano, Colombia



Alejandro Roa

Psicólogo, Colombia





Resúmenes de 2022

La relación terapéutica en las consultas presenciales de psicología durante la pandemia de COVID-19: La perspectiva de los profesionales

Elisabet Hermida García, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, A Coruña, España

La relación psicoterapéutica es primordial en el logro de resultados en la psicoterapia. Con la COVID-19, el contexto y los aspectos interpersonales del proceso psicoterapéutico han cambiado abruptamente con la implementación en las consultas de psicología de las medidas de prevención destinadas a contener el virus. Se desconoce el impacto que esas medidas de prevención tienen en la relación psicoterapéutica. El objetivo de este estudio fue conocer el impacto que las medidas de prevención de la COVID-19 más implementadas en psicología han tenido en variables clave de la relación terapéutica como la concentración, la cercanía y el compromiso. Se evaluó en una muestra de 248 profesionales de la psicología que realizaban consultas presenciales durante la pandemia de COVID-19 el impacto que el uso de mascarilla, distancia social, mampara de protección y pantalla facial, tienen en variables clave de la relación psicoterapéutica como la concentración, la cercanía y el compromiso. Los resultados de este estudio muestran que, desde la perspectiva de los profesionales de la psicología, la cercanía es la variable más afectada por todas las medidas de prevención analizadas (mascarilla, distancia social, mampara de protección y pantalla facial). La concentración se ve afectada por trabajar con mascarilla para un porcentaje elevado de profesionales, mientras que el compromiso es la variable menos afectada por la implementación de las medidas preventivas. A la luz de los datos, puede requerirse un despliegue reelaborado de algunas de las habilidades terapéuticas realizando adaptaciones que palien o reduzcan estos efectos en la relación psicoterapéutica.

Análisis de Geosalud para producción de oro, intoxicaciones con mercurio y malaria en Colombia (2012-2020)

Camilo González-Martínez, Profesor - Investigador, Instituto de Investigación, Unidad de Genética y Resistencia Antimicrobiana, Universidad El Bosque, Bogotá, Colombia
Alexandra Porras-Ramírez

Alexandra Parada, Research teacher, UGRA, Universidad el Bosque , Colombia

Ricardo Antonio Tobón Rojas, Profesor Investigador, Ingeniería, Universidad El Bosque, Universidad Minuto de Dios-UniMinuto, Distrito Capital de Bogotá, Colombia

Colombia es el país 17 en el ranking de los primeros productores de oro en el mundo según Oroinformación, representado en un punto importante en el Producto Interno Bruto-PIB nacional. Existen en desarrollo diversos tipos de minería aurífera, así como uso de dos técnicas de procesamiento del material geológico: amalgama con mercurio y cianuración. El proceso de amalgama es un proceso que involucra el vertimiento de mercurio a los principales ríos de Colombia. Asimismo, el efecto de la obtención mecánica de oro permite la generación e incremento de hábitat para el mosquito anopheles Sp., vector de la malaria como transmisor del parásito del género plasmidium. El enfoque de Geografía de la salud (Geosalud) permite el desarrollo de cartografía especializada mediante técnicas de Sistemas de información geográfica (SIG) aplicados en salud pública para precisar la relación entre desenlaces en salud y su respectiva territorialización de la epidemiología. El desarrollo de la presente investigación presenta como resultado la cartografía de correlación espacial y la información geográfica de la producción de oro y los datos epidemiológicos asociados a las intoxicaciones con mercurio y casos de malaria en los doce principales departamentos auríferos de Colombia en los años 2012 al 2020. Los principales departamentos auríferos de Colombia, Antioquia, Bolívar, Caldas, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Guainía, Huila, Nariño, Risaralda, Tolima y Valle del Cauca, son los departamentos que presentan mayor incidencia de Intoxicaciones con mercurio y casos de malaria, así como algunos de estos presentan la mayor prevalencia de malaria en zonas endémicas colombianas.

Peso de la Enfermedad Cardiovascular en México (1990-2020)

María Magaly Vargas Ruiz, Estudiante de doctorado, Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, México
Alfonso Reyes López, Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, México.

La transición demográfica modifica el perfil epidemiológico de la población mexicana. A través de este proceso, las enfermedades cardiovasculares han adquirido un mayor peso ubicándose como un importante problema de salud pública, debido a su contribución a la mortalidad general. Objetivo: Analizar la tendencia de mortalidad por enfermedad cardiovascular para determinar su peso en la transición epidemiológica de México. Material y métodos: Se realizó un estudio cuantitativo de tendencias para el análisis de la mortalidad por enfermedad cardiovascular (ECV) en México durante el periodo de 1990 a 2020, de la población mayor de 65 años, por sexo y entidad federativa. Para el procesamiento de datos recodificaron algunas variables, para generar dos grupos de observación. Resultados: El consistente efecto de edad encontrado en todas las regiones sugiere el claro desplazamiento hacia las edades mayores de 65 años, fenómeno que impactará en el aumento de defunciones por ECV, sobre todo en presencia de comorbilidades como el Covid-19. Asimismo, prevalecen las desigualdades por sexo y geográficas, lo que evidencia la presencia de inequidades tanto en la exposición a factores de riesgo, como en la disposición y utilización de los servicios de salud. Conclusiones: Se concluye que no se observa una reducción de las defunciones por enfermedades cardiovasculares, específicamente las del grupo 1, al contrario, presentan una tendencia en aumento, lo cual incrementa su prioridad como problema de salud pública.

Inclusión sociocomunitaria y ocupaciones colectivas: Diálogos entre el mundo institucional y el de las organizaciones de personas con discapacidad psicosocial

Rodrigo Vera, Profesor Asistente, Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile
Cristóbal Rodrigo Sepulveda Carrasco, Académico Investigador, Universidad de las Américas Chile, Bío-Bío, Chile

Se analizan prácticas de inclusión sociocomunitaria de agrupaciones de personas con discapacidad psicosocial, generadas en el hacer y sentir en sus ocupaciones colectivas, a partir de los diálogos que se producen con las instituciones sociales. Se empleó una metodología cualitativa, con enfoque crítico. La información fue recolectada mediante grupos de discusión, lo que permitió recoger discursos de los participantes de dos agrupaciones de personas con discapacidad psicosocial, correspondientes a las comunas de Penco y Concepción, de la Región del Biobío (Chile). Estos discursos fueron codificados, analizados, categorizados e interpretados. Entre los resultados más relevantes obtenidos, se evidencian diferencias y tensiones en las formas de comprender y proceder hacia la inclusión, pues las instituciones tienden a mantener relaciones jerárquicas, mientras que las agrupaciones propenden a prácticas más democráticas y participativas. Con respecto a las conclusiones, es posible visualizar que los derechos humanos de las personas con discapacidad psicosocial se materializan en un campo de ocupaciones colectivas, de acciones diarias en contextos cotidianos y de conflicto social.

Hacia una sostenibilidad económica y ambiental de los sistemas de salud de los países desarrollados: ¿Están los sistemas de salud preparados para los acontecimientos relacionados con el cambio climático?

Andrés J. Ursa Herguedas. Director de la Clínica Naturista e Instituto de Medicina Integrativa. Funcionario docente (área Sanidad), Valladolid (España). Miembro de la Ilustre Academia de Ciencias de la Salud Ramón y Cajal (Madrid)
Sandra Ursa Bartolomé. Trabajadora social. Atención Primaria (Madrid)

Los países desarrollados gozan de diferentes tipos de sistemas de salud con determinadas coberturas, de forma que les es posible, en su mayor parte, abordar los problemas de salud de la población y tomar medidas preventivas para evitar o retardar el desarrollo de las enfermedades. No ocurre lo mismo en países con subdesarrollo que han de emplear una medicina con escasos recursos o con remedios tradicionales, con amplia morbilidad y mortalidad. Ante los acontecimientos que se vienen presentando y que presumiblemente irán en aumento, como consecuencia del cambio climático, urge tomar medidas para poder hacer frente a desastres climáticos (sequías, inundaciones, refugiados por subida del nivel del mar), terremotos, alteración del campo magnético de la Tierra, deterioro de la capa de ozono, etc. Como medidas se propone concienciar a la clase política y a la médica para que adopte medidas como la introducción en los currículos de ciencias de la salud los posibles escenarios que se pueden presentar, emplear aquellos recursos/terapias que, aunque no estén introducidas en todos los países, gocen de evidencia científica y se apliquen dentro del contexto de una medicina integrativa.

Concepciones de salud y uso de terapias holísticas en Córdoba (Argentina)

Josefina Avelin, Doctoranda, CIECS (UNC- Conicet), CONICET, Argentina

Vanina Papalini, Investigadora, CONICET, Argentina

¿Cuáles son los factores que la población identifica como necesarios para su salud y bienestar? ¿En qué medida el bienestar es entendido como una categoría integral por el conjunto de la población? ¿Se ha modificado esta percepción después de la pandemia del COVID-19? Esta comunicación presenta el resultado comparado de dos encuestas realizadas en la ciudad de Córdoba (Argentina) una localidad de aproximadamente 1'4 millones de habitantes. La primera muestra fue tomada en 2019 y la segunda, en 2022. Los datos recogidos permiten interpretar los factores asociados a la salud y el bienestar tal como es percibido por el conjunto de la población y sopesar el impacto que puede haber producido la pandemia. Estos resultados son interpretados a la luz de otras respuestas, tales como la confianza en la medicina y la dimensión espiritual expresada en el uso de terapias holísticas.

Bienestar subjetivo y consumo de drogas en adolescentes mexicanos bajo el contexto de pandemia por COVID-19

Erika Cortés Flores, Académica, Instituto de Investigaciones Psicológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, México

Jorge Luis Arellanez Hernández, Investigador, Instituto de Investigaciones Psicológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, México

León Felipe Beltrán Guerra, Investigador, Instituto de Investigaciones Psicológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, México

La pandemia por COVID-19 ha traído diversos cambios en la dinámica de vida de los adolescentes tanto a nivel social como individual. El bienestar subjetivo y las condiciones de vida que perciben, sin duda ha cambiado en los últimos dos años. De allí que se planteó el objetivo de comparar la percepción del bienestar subjetivo y las condiciones de vida en dos grupos de estudiantes mexicanos: usuarios y no usuarios de drogas. Con un diseño no experimental, transversal, ex post facto, se aplicó un cuestionario online a 394 estudiantes de bachillerato, 58.1% mujeres, 39.1% hombres y 2.8% se definieron con un género distinto. El 17.8% reconoció haber usado al menos una droga alguna vez en su vida, mientras que el 82.2% dijo nunca haber consumido. No se encontraron diferencias importantes en las condiciones de vida de los jóvenes. Quienes no reportaron haber usado alguna droga, registraron mayor felicidad y satisfacción ante la vida, más bienestar económico y emocional, así como mayor satisfacción con los dominios de vida, en comparación con los adolescentes que si consumieron. No se observaron diferencias en el bienestar personal educativo y en la satisfacción con los bienes y servicios públicos. Los hallazgos obtenidos muestran que las personas que han llegado a usar drogas presentan menor bienestar subjetivo en comparación con los jóvenes que no han usado este tipo de sustancias, lo que permite evidenciar la necesidad desarrollar estrategias de atención para este grupo que puede estar en mayores condiciones de vulnerabilidad.

Publicidad alimentaria emitida en tres canales de televisión dirigidos al público infantil

Cristina Gil González, Investigadora predoctoral, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, España
Ángel Luis Cortés Gracia, Catedrático, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, España

Los medios de comunicación, y especialmente la televisión, ejercen una gran presión para que se consuman cada vez más alimentos industriales, lo que está contribuyendo a agravar la epidemia de obesidad infantil existente hoy en día en nuestra sociedad. El objetivo principal de este estudio es determinar qué anuncios con publicidad alimentaria aparecen en tres canales de televisión dirigidos específicamente al público infantil y, posteriormente, analizar su contenido. El estudio se centra en tres franjas horarias durante tres periodos distintos de quince días consecutivos. El análisis de contenido aborda cuatro aspectos relevantes desde una perspectiva educativa: 1) tipo de alimento, 2) mensaje general del anuncio, 3) contenido científico asociado y 4) contexto o contenido educativo vinculado. Los resultados muestran hasta 20 marcas de productos alimentarios manifestadas en un total de 36 anuncios distintos, emitidos principalmente en horario de 17 a 19h y de 20:30 a 22h. Destaca el uso de personajes famosos en la tercera parte de los anuncios (12 de 36), mensajes con contenido científico en 19 de ellos y referencias explícitas al contexto escolar en tan solo 3 anuncios. Muchos de estos contenidos no cumplen con el Código PAOS y podrían condicionar una correcta educación alimentaria.

Relación entre resiliencia y rendimiento académico en estudiantes universitarios de enfermería

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Una de las capacidades que se deben promover en tiempos post covid es la resiliencia, entendida como la capacidad de sobreponerse ante las adversidades. Esto es necesario en estudiantes universitarios de enfermería. Se analiza la relación entre resiliencia y rendimiento académico en estudiantes universitarios de enfermería. Se trata de un estudio no experimental, descriptivo y correlacional con muestreo no probabilístico, a conveniencia. Muestra 44 estudiantes universitarios de la carrera de enfermería que se encuentran cursando una práctica quirúrgica en el momento de la recolección. Se utilizó el instrumento CD-RISC con validez de contenido por expertos y confiabilidad por Alpha de Cronbach de 0.900. Los estudiantes reportaron una media de edad de 21 años, con un promedio escolar de 8.8 de calificación. En cuanto a la resiliencia, los resultados tuvieron un mínimo de 22 puntos hasta un máximo de 96 puntos. Se comprobó la correlación entre el promedio y la resiliencia de los estudiantes (T de student $p < 0.05$). La resiliencia en general se mantuvo de media a alta. Hay una relación entre resiliencia y el promedio general de calificaciones de los alumnos universitarios de enfermería. Es importante conocer y dar seguimiento al alumno que obtuvo bajas puntuaciones en resiliencia y trabajar en general en la resiliencia de los alumnos restantes, para que puedan obtener mejores calificaciones y mejores resultados en los procesos de enseñanza y de aprendizaje en los que participan en la universidad y la mejor formación como seres humanos.

Salud, interculturalidad y sociedad: Una experiencia andino-caribeña

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Abordar la salud de los pueblos originarios, en el caso de Suramérica como región continental, por la Organización Panamericana de Salud (OPS) entre otros organismos, pretende favorecer un enfoque intercultural de salud, orientado por principios de atención integral, autodeterminación de los pueblos, derecho a la participación, respeto y revitalización cultural, así como la reciprocidad de las relaciones decolonizadas y antihegemónicas. A partir de la evidencia empírica en Chile y Colombia, la salud de aquellos pretende ser definida por la institucionalidad como una de las prioridades de la política sanitaria en América Latina. Es todo un desafío ofrecer, respetar y mejorar las condiciones vitales de los pueblos indígenas (referenciando algunas experiencias chilenas y colombianas), marcados por desigualdades en áreas como los derechos humanos, el desarrollo socioeconómico, las cosmovisiones y prácticas en salud y la valoración de sus expresiones culturales, entre otros aspectos. Los años noventa son significativos para la eclosión y el reconocimiento de la concepción y acción en torno a la salud intercultural y a la relación entre las medicinas indígenas y la biomedicina, se espera, cimentadas en el respeto y la cooperación en esta interrelación. Sin embargo, esta definición se refiere a un connotación idealista (¿idealizada?) que no da cuenta de la hegemonía biomédica y de las relaciones coloniales de la salud intercultural en la práctica. Este trabajo pretende abordar dialógica y dialécticamente el aspecto declarado para el caso en la nación austral Mapuche y los Wayuú, Aruhacos y herederos Zenúes en el Caribe colombiano.

Influencia de las herramientas digitales en el fomento de la inteligencia emocional y estrategias de afrontamiento en estudiantes de enfermería ante la nueva normalidad

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Se plantean intervenciones oportunas en formación de recursos humanos en el área de la salud, que permita desarrollar habilidades y competencias que les den tranquilidad en la nueva normalidad. **Objetivo:** Establecer la Influencia de las herramientas digitales en el fomento de la inteligencia emocional y estrategias de afrontamiento en estudiantes de enfermería ante la nueva normalidad. **Metodología:** Investigación cualitativa, método fenomenológico. Espera rescatar vivencias de informantes desde sus experiencias y escenarios. Los participantes serán estudiantes de la carrera de enfermería y pasantes incorporadas a “Atención al consumo de tabaco, alcohol”. El escenario será universidad pública, temporalidad de Febrero a junio del 2022, presencial. Se llevará a cabo el diagnóstico del estado emocional de los participantes y situaciones estresantes en la nueva normalidad y se implementará un taller de inteligencia emocional y herramientas de afrontamiento, con herramientas digitales de inmersión previamente elaboradas por el equipo de trabajo y evaluados por expertos; y dinámicas de relaciones interpersonales, con apoyo de 5 pasantes de la carrera de enfermería y 3 de comunicación para otorgar atención personalizada a los participantes y vigilar la calidad de los materiales digitales, la recolección de la información por entrevista semiestructurada, testimonios y observación participante, el análisis de datos mediante la propuesta de De Souza Minayo. **Resultados esperados:** Se espera que conforme los alumnos de la carrera capaciten en el desarrollo de la inteligencia emocional y las estrategias de afrontamiento a situaciones de estrés en la nueva normalidad, su desempeño en los diferentes escenarios será satisfactorio.

El reciclador de oficio bogotano: Una aproximación a sus condiciones de salud

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Se describen las condiciones de salud de un grupo de recicladores pertenecientes a tres organizaciones de la ciudad de Bogotá. Este estudio transversal mixto aplicó la versión adaptada cultural y lingüísticamente del “Water, environment and health: impact on the living conditions of waste pickers. Health questionnaire” y técnicas de mapeo establecidas en el Manual Barefoot Research de la OIT. La información proporcionada por la literatura científica recopilada previamente en un proceso de revisión de alcance apoyó el proceso. 42 recicladores participaron en la investigación. 20 eran mujeres (47 %), 21 hombres (50%), 1 persona no se identificó con ninguno de los dos sexos (2%). Se asociaron problemas de tensión arterial (26%), COVID-19 (26%), problemas pulmonares (16%), colesterol (9%), depresión (9 %), problemas renales (7%), artritis y reumatismo (7%), entre otros. Algunos de los diagnósticos que han generado incapacidad estuvieron asociados con crisis asmáticas, gripes y trombosis venosas (21%). Los olores, el estrés y la temperatura del ambiente fueron algunas de las condiciones intralaborales mencionadas y que afectaron el estado de salud del reciclador de oficio (26%). El 45% de la población recicladora refirió consumo de tabaco y el 19% de bebidas alcohólicas. El 45% de la población se encontraban con sobrepeso y obesidad mientras que el 4% de ellos se encontraba por debajo del peso normal. Las creencias, pensamientos y concepciones de los recicladores frente a situaciones diarias, logran una fuerte influencia en las condiciones de salud especialmente en procesos de recuperación de la enfermedad.

La fisiología, kinesiología y psicología de la salud en su contexto social

Estudio de la relación entre la severidad de la discapacidad y la vulnerabilidad familiar

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Esta investigación busca determinar cuál es la relación entre la severidad de la discapacidad y la vulnerabilidad familiar. Su relevancia radica en la posibilidad de generar avances en la construcción conceptual y técnica de la discapacidad, así como en protocolos de intervención para el diseño de abordajes específicos. La severidad de la discapacidad de una persona se analiza considerando su condición de salud, las características personales y el contexto en el que vive. La primera generará determinadas limitaciones funcionales, mientras que las otras dos pueden compensar o dificultar aún más la realización de las actividades de la vida diaria y su inclusión social en función de su ciclo vital. La severidad, entonces, se relaciona con indicadores de vulnerabilidad social (asociados a la exclusión social) y con indicadores de participación y existencia de redes sociales (asociada a la inclusión social). La población objetivo de este estudio son personas entre 18 y 64 años que tengan al menos una limitación funcional. La proporción del total de participantes se definió en base a la Encuesta Longitudinal de Protección Social (BPS, 2015-2016), que tiene representatividad nacional, a partir de la cual se construirán grupos de perfiles de acuerdo a características sociodemográficas. Los resultados surgen del análisis de la correlación de un cuestionario sociodemográfico y dos instrumentos estandarizados: i) la versión abreviada del WHODAS 2.0 para valorar la discapacidad (Organización Mundial de la Salud, 2010) y ii) el Índice de Vulnerabilidad Familiar por Discapacidad y Dependencia (IVF-DD).

Calidad de vida en salud y sintomatología depresiva en estudiantes del Sistema de Educación Media Superior durante el periodo de cuarentena por el SARS-CoV-2

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El objetivo es evaluar el perfil de calidad de vida en salud y las manifestaciones de sintomatología depresiva en estudiantes adscritos al Sistema de Educación Media Superior (SEMS) en condiciones de aislamiento social durante la pandemia por el virus SARS-CoV-2 mediante un estudio exploratorio descriptivo transversal realizado en Tepatitlán de Morelos, Jalisco (México) 2020. (Atención escolar). Se seleccionaron mediante muestreo no probabilístico de sujetos disponibles a 1446 estudiantes de la Escuela Preparatoria Regional de Tepatitlán de la Universidad de Guadalajara. Se midió el perfil de calidad de vida en salud (KIDSCREEN-52) y sintomatología depresiva (Inventario de Depresión Infantil de Kovacs). La puntuación media \pm desviación estándar del perfil de calidad de vida en salud fue de 44.9 ± 11.05 y 13.1 ± 7.6 para el inventario de depresión infantil, 22 % ($n=319$) de los escolares manifestaron sintomatología clínica depresiva (24.4 ± 5.0), los varones manifestaron menores puntuaciones en el perfil de calidad de vida en salud y sintomatología depresiva (44.9 ± 11.9 , $p=0.005$) (12 ± 7.7 , $p < 0.001$) en comparación con sus pares femeninos (45.2 ± 10.6 , $p=0.005$) (13.7 ± 7.5 , $p < 0.001$). Se identificó un coeficiente de alfa de Cronbach de 0.8 para ambos instrumentos. Durante el confinamiento por el virus SARS-CoV-2, el 51.4 % de los escolares manifestó sintomatología depresiva de leve a severa y una baja percepción de la calidad de vida en salud en las dimensiones, estado de ánimo y emociones y amigos y apoyo social.

Análisis ergonómico de las consecuencias en el cuerpo humano por el uso del chaleco antibalas: Aplicación del método segmentario y RULA para evaluación de la ergonomía

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La kinesiología aplicada en análisis ergonómicos puede ser utilizada para determinar si existen limitaciones y consecuencias por el uso de accesorios u equipo en entornos laborales dedicados a la seguridad. Al realizar un análisis ergonómico aplicando la kinesiología a actividades repetitivas realizadas por cuerpos de seguridad mientras hacen uso del chaleco antibalas se pretende determinar si existen afectaciones fisiológicas por el uso excesivo de este accesorio de gran peso. Cuando se conocen las afectaciones que se producen en el cuerpo humano y la razón de éstas, se pueden diseñar técnicas para mitigar o eliminar estas afectaciones. La ergonomía se relaciona con el área fisiológica, ya que ésta puede emplearse para optimizar la interacción del chaleco antibalas con el cuerpo humano. Se aplicó y adaptó el método segmentario para el centro de gravedad, al igual que el método RULA en trabajadores que utilizan el chaleco antibalas. La metodología consiste en la selección del sujeto de prueba, elección de posturas a analizar, un marcaje corporal y toma de muestras por la técnica de fotograma para finalmente analizar los datos e interpretar los resultados. Al aplicarse un peso extra en la parte superior e inferior del cuerpo, particularmente en la zona del tronco y piernas, cambia la distribución de las fuerzas ejercidas en los segmentos corporales del cuerpo. Por lo que se modifica la fisiología natural y se exige un trabajo muscular constante del cuerpo para compensar la carga extra del chaleco antibalas, lo que podría desencadenar en futuros problemas musculoesqueléticos.

Trayectorias laborales en el cuidado de la salud de adultos mayores: Relatos, afectos y expectativas

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Esta presentación ofrece los resultados de un estudio cualitativo fenomenológico de las carreras profesionales de personas que han dedicado buena parte de su vida laboral a la atención de adultos mayores. Partiendo de un enfoque centrado en la experiencia que utiliza como método las historias de vida, se realizó una serie de entrevistas semiestructuradas a diez profesionales de la salud radicados en una ciudad del centro de México que han dedicado los últimos diez años de su vida laboral a la vejez, en tareas que impliquen contacto directo con personas mayores. A partir de un análisis de contenido fenomenológico, se construyó un sistema de categorías temáticas que dan cuenta de: a) las formas en que los participantes narran su propia trayectoria profesional, b) los afectos que están presentes en las narraciones ofrecidas, c) las expectativas que ponen en juego al referirse a su futuro laboral. Una categoría temática que es transversal a casi todos los relatos es la de las contradicciones aparentes y recurrentes entre la satisfacción y la insatisfacción con diferentes aspectos de la vida laboral de los participantes.

Beneficios de la exposición a la naturaleza en el bienestar psicológico de adolescentes con déficit de atención: Ciudades verdes para mejorar el TDAH

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La exposición a la naturaleza genera beneficios en el bienestar psicológico de los adolescentes con TDAH. La literatura menciona que la exposición a la naturaleza aumenta la regulación del comportamiento, disminuye el nivel de estrés y mejora el nivel de satisfacción con la vida. En esta presentación proponemos que la exposición a la naturaleza mejora la sintomatología del TDAH y los niveles de satisfacción con la vida en adolescentes con TDAH. En esta presentación pretendemos mostrar la incidencia que hay en la exposición a la naturaleza sobre la satisfacción de necesidades psicológicas, y en la mejora del bienestar en los adolescentes con TDAH. Para ello, presentamos los resultados de una revisión sistemática acerca del tema y una propuesta de investigación con una metodología mixta. En este sentido, siguiendo los criterios de la declaración PRISMA para un total de 25 artículos seleccionados, el contacto con la naturaleza se relaciona positivamente con estilos de vida más saludables, elección de dietas basadas en alimentos orgánicos y no procesados, aumenta el autocontrol y posibilita relaciones sociales más sanas y profundas en la medida que las actividades en contextos de naturaleza se hagan en grupos de iguales. Asimismo, el impacto de espacios menos verdes y en contactos con ambientes menos verdes posibilita el aumento de los síntomas característicos del trastorno y disminución del sentimiento de autorrealización.

Tema destacado 2022 - Colaboración entre gobierno y sociedad: Respuestas a la pandemia

La respuesta al COVID-19: El gran desafío del mundo jurídico en tiempos de pandemia

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En 2019, el nuevo virus SARS-CoV-2 apareció en Asia, luego se propagó a nivel mundial y tomó la forma de pandemia. Cada país ha elegido su propia estrategia para combatir la nueva enfermedad. Ante el rápido avance del COVID-19, el mundo jurídico ha tenido que enfrentar varios problemas sin precedentes. La primera cuestión consiste en trazar nuevos puntos de equilibrio entre los derechos e intereses en juego para prever las medidas necesarias para limitar la propagación del virus. La importancia de garantizar el derecho a la salud de todas las personas ha tenido consecuencias sobre la libertad de circulación, el derecho de reunión, la libertad religiosa, el derecho al trabajo, la libre iniciativa económica privada y el derecho a la educación. La segunda cuestión se refiere al desafío contra el tiempo. Para que sean eficaces, las soluciones y estrategias deben ser rápidas. En este sentido, era y es necesario utilizar herramientas más rápidas que el proceso legislativo clásico. También en materia de contratación pública se han producido una serie de excepciones para encontrar rápidamente medios y herramientas. En esta ponencia, se analiza desde el punto de vista jurídico la respuesta italiana a la pandemia y algunas decisiones tomadas en otros países.

Cirugía y COVID-19: Hacia la reanudación de la actividad quirúrgica

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La pandemia de COVID-19 ha afectado profundamente a todas las disciplinas médicas, incluida la cirugía. La aparición de una nueva enfermedad, que se propagó rápidamente a nivel mundial, llevó a una importante reorganización del sistema de salud. En cuanto al campo quirúrgico, se ha producido una clara reducción de la actividad quirúrgica a causa de la pandemia. La menor disponibilidad de anestesiólogos y camas en las unidades de cuidados intensivos, así como la orientación de recursos y personal al manejo y tratamiento de la nueva enfermedad, han jugado un papel decisivo. Se ha producido una reducción significativa de la actividad quirúrgica y se han retrasado muchas de las intervenciones y visitas no urgentes. El advenimiento de la vacuna ha ayudado a aliviar la carga de la nueva enfermedad en el sistema de salud. La reprogramación y recuperación de actividades postergadas por la pandemia es ahora de fundamental importancia.

Estrés por confinamiento de Covid-19 en estudiantes de psicología evaluado mediante la prueba PBLL

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Durante el año 2020 surgió la primera pandemia del nuevo milenio y de la era global. Producida por el virus SARSCOV2 y conocida como COVID-19, ha expuesto, como indica la OMS, que la salud no es únicamente el equilibrio sistémico-biológico del cuerpo humano sino un completo bienestar biológico, psicológico y social. La psicología es una disciplina esencial en el combate de sus consecuencias. Las medidas que optaron muchos países fue la cuarentena y distanciamiento social. Analizando los procesos psicológicos básicos (cognición, emoción y conducta), estas medidas ocasionaron un cambio de conducta que impactó en la vida de las personas. El objetivo de la investigación es identificar el nivel de estrés generado por la pandemia en 25 estudiantes de psicología en línea de sexto semestre a través de la prueba proyectiva PBLL. El evaluado espeja en el dibujo su percepción y esquema corporal, dando paso así a su vida interior. El grupo representativo recibió el impacto del cambio de clases presenciales a en línea, incluyendo aislamiento social, cierre de escuelas, comercios, etc. Los estudiantes tuvieron que trasladar sus actividades a una nueva realidad digital, que significó muchas reacciones relacionadas con el estrés, siendo una población vulnerable saliendo de la adolescencia y entrando a la adultez. Es un diseño descriptivo del tipo estudio de caso. Se observaron indicadores de estrés en los 25 casos evaluados. Los resultados obtenidos se contrastaron con nuevas teorías adyacentes al estrés por la pandemia estudiados en otras partes del mundo.

Las ciencias de la salud interdisciplinarias

Evaluación y detección de las consecuencias psicológicas en las adicciones conductuales

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El propósito de la investigación fue describir las consecuencias psicológicas derivadas de las adicciones conductuales. Se evaluó una muestra piloto de 21 estudiantes universitarios por medio del instrumento DAAS-21, CUPY y un test de dependencia de videojuegos. Los resultados fueron recolectados mediante un formulario en línea. Se encontraron niveles graves de depresión, ansiedad y estrés. Estos factores se relacionan con el uso excesivo del internet; específicamente en aspectos como sustitución, pérdida de control, anticipación, reconocimiento de la falta de control y evasión. Asimismo, se encontraron relaciones con el uso excesivo de videojuegos en cuanto al abuso y tolerancia. En conclusión, la detección, prevención y atención de las consecuencias psicológicas asociadas a las adicciones conductuales influyen de manera directa en los tratamientos de intervención para preservar la salud mental de las personas.

Importancia de la Psiconeuroinmunología (PNI) en la prevención y tratamiento de enfermedades crónicas

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La psiconeuroinmunología (PNI) es un paradigma que se enmarca como un campo de estudio de las ciencias de la salud. La relación mente-cuerpo goza de suficiente evidencia científica; sin embargo, avanzar en estudios enfocados en PNI es significativo en la prevención y tratamiento de un espectro de enfermedades que comparten lazos comunes. Las intervenciones desde la PNI y psicología de la salud buscan principalmente enseñar a las personas métodos más adaptativos que les permitan empoderarse de su salud convirtiéndose en gestores de su propio bienestar. La pandemia COVID-19 dejó muchas enseñanzas para el mundo, una de ellas se relaciona con la necesidad de educar en hábitos de salud y prevención de enfermedades. El presente estudio tiene como objetivo conocer cuál es la importancia de la psiconeuroinmunología en la prevención y tratamiento de enfermedades crónicas. La metodología será de tipo documental descriptiva, sustentada en fuentes bibliográficas y evidencias científicas de los últimos 5 años. El pronóstico de enfermedades crónicas puede mejorar en la medida que se puedan comprender mejor las interacciones entre aspectos biológicos, psicológicos y sociales, teniendo en cuenta las principales contribuciones de la PNI como disciplina que involucra las neurociencias, la inmunología, la genética, la biología molecular, la microbiología, la anatomía, la bioquímica, la microscopía electrónica, la endocrinología, la psicología, la psiquiatría, entre otras especialidades médicas, que han planteado el desafío de tratar la mente y el cuerpo como una unidad y así mejorar la calidad de vida de las personas en el mundo.

Manejo del riesgo en salud para una inversión inteligente del recurso

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La gestión integral del riesgo en salud tiene un componente colectivo a cargo de la entidad territorial y uno individual que es función primordial de las EPS, entrelazado con la gestión clínica que ejecutan los prestadores conformados y organizados en redes integrales de prestadores de servicios de salud y el cuidado por parte del individuo (MSPS, 2016). En los prestadores de servicios de salud, la GIRS se concreta en la orientación de su modelo de prestación hacia la gestión de los riesgos en salud de la población de su territorio y de la población contratada por las entidades territoriales y los aseguradores, contribuyendo a la identificación, evaluación, medición, tratamiento, seguimiento y monitoreo de los riesgos en salud. El papel de los datos en este modelo de gestión de riesgo es importante dado que se debe contar con una visión detallada del riesgo poblacional para generar intervenciones costo efectivas que disminuyan el recurso destinado a la inversión en salud.

Utilidad del cannabis sativa en el tratamiento de enfermedades crónicas

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El cannabis sativa ha sido utilizado desde hace mucho tiempo como analgésico gracias al efecto de su principio activo, el tetrahidrocannabinol (THC). Los cannabinoides más investigados y aprobados por la FDA son el delta 9 tetrahidrocannabinol (dronabinol), principal compuesto psicoactivo, y la nabilona (análogo sintético del THC). Como analgésico se han utilizado en trastornos neurodegenerativos, metabólicos, autoinmunes, glaucoma e incluso cáncer. Como antiemético en náusea y vomito causados por quimioterapia y como anticonvulsivante y analgésico en el dolor neuropático, espasticidad y rigidez de la esclerosis múltiple. Objetivo: Dar a conocer a la comunidad internacional los diferentes usos del cannabis en tratamientos médicos y la aceptación por parte de la farmacopea moderna. Metodología: Investigación documental, bibliográfica y analítica. El análisis se enfocó en la metodología, tipo de muestra, patologías, efectos adversos, resultados obtenidos, así como el sector donde se realiza. Resultados: En Chicago se utilizó con éxito en la apnea obstructiva del sueño a dosis de 2.5 a 10 mg /día. En Lúdenscheid (Alemania) se trató el dolor neuropático con una dosis diaria dronabinol de 12.7 ± 2.9 mg. En Dusseldorf (Alemania) se utilizó dronabinol en niños en espasticidad a dosis de 0.08 a 1.0 mg/kg/día. En NY se comparó el efecto del dronabinol y la marihuana en el tratamiento de la gastroparesia, demostrando que es más eficaz la marihuana inhalada. Los cannabinoides (marihuana, dronabinol y nabilona) son muy útiles en el tratamiento de diferentes patologías; siendo el riesgo de crear adicción el que limita su uso.

Efecto del sustituyente en híbridos cumarin-chalconas sobre la actividad antiparasitaria

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Las enfermedades parasitarias son de difícil tratamiento. Se sintetizaron 13 híbridos de cumarin-chalconas con varias sustituciones en C-3' o C-4', y se evaluó in vitro la citotoxicidad y las actividades anti-leishmanial, anti-trypanosomal y anti-plasmodial. Todos los compuestos fueron citotóxicos a células U-937 ($LC_{50} < 100.0 \mu M$), excepto los compuestos A7, A8 y A10. Los compuestos más tóxicos (A2, A3 y A5) contienen grupos donantes de electrones tales como $-OCH_3$, $-OH$, o $-CH_3$. En contraste, los compuestos (A7, A8 y A10) con grupos atrayentes de electrones ($-Br$ o $-NO_2$) presentaron la menor citotoxicidad. La actividad anti-leishmanial (EC_{50}) varió entre 18.7 ± 2.4 y $196.9 \pm 176.9 \mu M$. Los compuestos más activos contra amastigotes intracelulares de *L. panamensis* fueron A5 (EC_{50} : $2.1 \pm 0.2 \mu M$) y A2 (EC_{50} : $2.5 \pm 0.2 \mu M$), los cuales tienen un grupo donante de electrones en la posición C-3'. Los compuestos exhibieron una actividad anti-trypanosomal (EC_{50}) entre 18.7 ± 2.4 y $326.8 \pm 62.4 \mu M$. Los mayores efectos contra *T. cruzi* se presentaron con A5 (EC_{50} : $18.7 \pm 2.4 \mu M$) y A2 ($28.4 \pm 5.7 \mu M$), ambos con grupo donador de electrones en C-3. Finalmente, la actividad anti-plasmodial de las coumarina-chalcona varió entre 15.0 ± 0.5 y $38.7 \pm 5.6 \mu M$. Los compuestos A12, A13 y A6 fueron los más activos, con valores EC_{50} de 15.0 ± 0.5 , 15.2 ± 1.1 y $16.6 \pm 0.9 \mu M$, respectivamente. Estos compuestos presentan grupos oxigenados en la posición C-4'. En conclusión, los resultados sugieren que los híbridos coumarino-chalcona con sustituyentes oxigenados en C3' y C4' son activos contra *L. panamensis*, *T. cruzi* y *P. falciparum*.

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COMMON GROUND

Fundada en 1984, Common Ground Research Networks está comprometida con la construcción de nuevos tipos de Redes de Investigación, es innovadora en sus medios de comunicación y con una visión a futuro en sus mensajes. Los sistemas de patrimonio del conocimiento se caracterizan por sus separaciones verticales:

de disciplina, asociación profesional, institución y país. Common Ground Research Networks toma algunos de los retos fundamentales de nuestro tiempo y construye comunidades de conocimiento que cortan de manera transversal las estructuras de conocimiento existentes. La sostenibilidad, la diversidad, el aprendizaje, el futuro de las humanidades, la naturaleza de la interdisciplinariedad, el lugar de las artes en la sociedad, las conexiones de la tecnología con el conocimiento, el papel cambiante de la universidad, todas estas son preguntas profundamente importantes de nuestro tiempo, que requieren un pensamiento interdisciplinario, conversaciones globales y colaboraciones intelectuales interinstitucionales.

Common Ground es un lugar de encuentro para las personas, las ideas y el diálogo. Sin embargo, la fuerza de estas ideas no consiste en encontrar denominadores comunes. Al contrario, el poder y la resistencia de estas ideas es que se presentan y se examinan en un ámbito compartido donde la diferencias tiene lugar –diferencia de perspectiva, de experiencia, de conocimientos, de metodología, de orígenes geográficos o culturales o de afiliación institucional. Estos son los tipos de entornos académicos, vigorosos y solidarios, en los que se llevarán a cabo las deliberaciones más productivas sobre el futuro. Nos esforzamos en crear los lugares de imaginación e interacción intelectual que nuestro futuro merece.

MEMBERS OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS



Common Ground Research Networks es una organización sin ánimo de lucro registrada en el estado de Illinois, EEUU, organizada y regida de conformidad con el General Not For Profit Corporation Act de 1986, 805 ILCS 105/101.01, et seq.

www.cgnetworks.org



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El equipo de desarrollo de Common Ground Media Lab ha estado trabajando incansablemente para crear una plataforma web de última generación adecuada para un congreso mixto. El componente online es un pilar de comunicación, dado que permite a los ponentes y oyentes asistir de modo presencial u online.

La plataforma de CGScholar está desarrollada por Common Ground Media Lab, la rama de investigación y tecnología Common Ground Research Networks.

Common Ground Research Networks ha desarrollado ecologías de conocimiento y tecnologías de comunicación sobre la investigación académica desde 1984.

Nuestra premisa ha sido que las plataformas mediáticas –pre digitales y ahora también digitales– a menudo no han sido diseñadas para estructurar y facilitar una economía de conocimiento rigurosa, democrática y sostenible.

CGScholar es una plataforma que busca convertirse en un espacio de mercado confiable para el trabajo relativo al conocimiento, uno en el que los procesos de democratización rigurosos en la generación de conocimiento, recompense a los participantes y ofrezca una base segura para la creación y distribución sostenible de artefactos de conocimiento digital.

La plataforma de CGScholar es hoy en día usada por trabajadores del conocimiento tales como facultades universitarias para transmitir experiencias de e-learning; escuelas innovadoras que desean desafiar los métodos de aprendizaje y evaluación usados tradicionalmente; organizaciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales que conectan el conocimiento local y la experiencia con objetivos de políticas más amplias y resultados mensurables. Cada uno de estos casos ilustra las diferentes comunidades del conocimiento que CGScholar sirve, al mismo tiempo que abre espacios para voces nuevas y emergentes en el mundo de la comunicación académica.

Con más de 27.000 trabajos publicados y 200.000 usuarios, hemos recorrido un largo camino desde nuestra primera aplicación web veinte años atrás. Pero todavía consideramos que esto es únicamente el principio.

Como una organización sin ánimo de lucro, la misión que guía a Common Ground Research Networks es la de apoyar la creación de una sociedad mejor e informar a los ciudadanos a través del rigor y del desarrollo de prácticas del conocimiento caracterizadas por la inclusión social, ofreciendo para ello espacios académicos de comunicación presenciales y online.

Colaboradores

Agradecemos el generoso apoyo de:



¡Así como a los miembros de la Red de Investigación!

<https://cgespanol.org/medialab>



El cambio climático es uno de los problemas más apremiantes a los que nos enfrentamos hoy día. Es de interés común que todos participemos en un cambio sistémico con el que evitar la catástrofe climática. En Common Ground Research Networks, nos comprometemos a desempeñar nuestro papel como agente de transformación, promoviendo la concienciación y haciendo todo lo posible para liderar con nuestro ejemplo. Nuestra Red de Investigación "Climate Change: Impacts and Responses" ha sido un foro en el que compartir hallazgos críticos y donde involucrarse en cuestiones científicas, teóricas y prácticas que surgen de las realidades del cambio climático. Hemos sido parte del debate político global como observadores oficiales de la COP26 en Glasgow. Y somos signatarios de los "Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de la ONU – Convenio de editores" y de la iniciativa de las Naciones Unidas "Neutralidad Climática Ahora".

Medición

En 2022 comenzamos un seguimiento y medición de las emisiones que producimos en todas las fases de nuestra actividad. El objetivo es conseguir hacernos una imagen completa de nuestras bases para identificar las áreas donde las emisiones pueden ser reducidas y construir un plan de acción a largo plazo basado en la herramienta de cálculo de emisiones GEI y en el estándar establecido por la iniciativa "Neutralidad Climática Ahora" de las Naciones Unidas.

Reducción

Mientras tanto, no nos limitamos a esperar. Estamos avanzando rápidamente con algunas de las iniciativas que se encuentran a nuestro alcance: hemos modificado los programas de nuestros congresos, pasando de imprimirlos a usar el formato electrónico; hemos dejado de usar vasos desechables y comenzado a ofrecer botellas reutilizables en todos los congresos; colaboramos estrechamente con todos los vendedores, proveedores y distribuidores para encontrar formas de reducir residuos; ofrecemos una opción online completa como una manera de disminuir el número de viajes. Todo esto es solo una pequeña muestra de lo que hacemos a corto plazo.

Contribución

Al mismo tiempo que trabajamos en establecer y fijar objetivos de cero emisiones netas para 2050, tal como se consagra en el Acuerdo de París y la iniciativa "Neutralidad Climática Ahora" de las Naciones Unidas, así como en disminuir nuestro impacto actual, participamos en el programa de compensación de carbono de las Naciones Unidas. Como consideramos que el cambio climático tiene amplias consecuencias sociales, económicas y políticas, estamos invirtiendo en los siguientes proyectos:

- Proyecto hidroeléctrico en Nadarivatu, Fiji
- Programa de Salud Pública DelAgua en África Oriental
- Parque eólico Jangi en Gujarat

Objetivos a largo plazo

Nos comprometemos con el objetivo a largo plazo de alcanzar cero emisiones netas de base científica en nuestras operaciones –y creemos que podemos lograrlo mucho antes de 2050. Informaremos anualmente a través del mecanismo de informes de "Neutralidad Climática Ahora" para comunicar de manera transparente cómo estamos cumpliendo con nuestros compromisos relativos a la acción climática.

Proceedings of the Twelfth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, 8-9 September 2022. The conference featured research addressing the following special focus: "Government and Society Collaborations: Responding to Pandemics" and annual themes:

- Theme 1: The Physiology, Kinesiology, and Psychology of Wellness in its Social Context
- Theme 2: Interdisciplinary Health Sciences
- Theme 3: Public Health Policies and Practices
- Theme 4: Health Promotion and Education

