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Applicability of risk compensation to the relationship between health behaviors and COVID-19 vaccination among inpatients in Taizhou, China

Chen, Liguang; Tung, Tao-Hsin; Zhang, Xinxin; Wang, Gang.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

Based on the risk compensation theory, this study was designed to investigate the relationship between health behaviors of inpatients and COVID-19 vaccination during the epidemic with regard to the Omicron variant of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in Taizhou, China.

Subject and methods

We conducted an online self-administered survey with a group of inpatients in a grade III, class A hospital in Taizhou, China, from February 27, 2022, to March 8, 2022. A total of 562 complete questionnaires were collected, and 18 questionnaires completed in under 180 seconds were rejected, leaving a total of 544 (96.8%) valid questionnaires collected. The participants who had received a COVID-19 vaccine were asked to describe the differences in their health behaviors before and after the vaccination, and the data were analyzed using SPSS Statistics version 22.0 software.

Results

There were significant differences in the percentage of individuals wearing masks (97.2% and 78.9%, $P < 0.001$) and the percentage of hand washing after taking off the mask (89.1% and 63.2%, $P < 0.001$) between the inoculated group and the uninoculated group; however, there were no significant differences in other health behaviors. The participants showed better health behaviors (handwashing and wearing a mask) after the vaccination than prior to it.

Conclusions

Our findings suggest that the Peltzman effect did not increase risk behaviors during the Omicron epidemic. There was no reduction in health behaviors among inpatients after the COVID-19 vaccine, which may have even improved their health behaviors.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Epidemics; COVID-19 vaccines; Vaccines; Questionnaires; Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; Viral diseases; Immunization; Risk; Coronaviruses; Health behavior; Compensation; COVID-19; Risk taking; Vaccination; Hygiene
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Investigation of personal variables, technology usage, vaccine-related variables, social media-specific epistemological beliefs, media literacy, social impact strategies variables affecting vaccine hesitancy beliefs in the Covid-19 pandemic

Yildiz Durak, Hatice; Şimşir Gökalp, Zeynep; Saritepeci, Mustafa; Dilmaç, Bülent; Durak, Aykut.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

In this study, personal variables, technology use cases, vaccine-related variables, social media-specific epistemological beliefs, media literacy, and social influence strategies were examined as predictors of Covid-19 vaccination hesitancy (VH) beliefs.

Subject and methods

The prediction design research model is used to detect the predictors of the dependent variable. The study group consists of 378 participants. Five different scales were used together with the self-description form as a data collection tool.

Results

According to the results of the research, individuals who have positive perceptions about the safety of Covid-19 vaccines and who have received the Covid-19 vaccine have lower anti-vaccine beliefs. It is another situation that prevents the opposition to vaccination of those who research the source of information on social media. As a result, age, education and income level, social media usage experience, media literacy, and social influence strategies were not effective on the participants' anti-vaccine beliefs.

Conclusion

According to the findings of the study, positive perceptions about the safety of Covid-19 vaccines, being vaccinated against Covid-19, and researching a source of information on social media variables seem to be effective in laying the foundations for constructive interventions such as using anti-vaccine beliefs to guide, reduce or eliminate negative beliefs about vaccines.

DETAIL

Subjek: Pandemics; COVID-19 vaccines; Media literacy; Vaccines; Social impact; Social networks; Data collection; Literacy; Social media; Social factors; Immunization; Dependent variables; COVID-19; Safety; Variables; Vaccination; Epistemology; Information sources; Digital media

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The quality of gender and sex integration in scientific articles resulting from health research funded by the Brazilian Ministry of Health 2004–2016

Batista, Rayane Cavalcante Pereira; Solans-Domènech, Maite; Angulo-Tuesta, Antonia.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

Integrating sex and gender into health research is critical to contributing to an ethical and more responsible science to address significant knowledge gaps, resulting in higher-quality evidence for all.

Subject and methods

Using the *Essential Metrics for Assessing Sex and Gender Integration in Health Research Proposals Involving Human Participants*, we evaluate the quality of the integration of sex and gender in the 350 scientific articles produced by 144 health studies funded by the Department of Science and Technology of the Brazilian Ministry of Health between 2004 and 2016.

Results

The results show that clinical research articles are the type of studies that most frequently report on sex differences, while population and public health research articles most frequently report on gender differences. Analysis of the quality of sex and gender integration reveals low levels of qualification in the items of the *literature review and research objectives* (section 1) and *participant recruitment and retention* (section 2). However, the *data collection tools, data analysis, and knowledge translation* (section 3) items were rated as excellent and good.

Conclusion

Funding agencies and public institutions should recognize the importance of the integration of sex and gender at all

stages of the research process, for instance, through awareness and training for researchers and reviewers, clear requirements, and the possibility to use metrics in the evaluations process.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Gender aspects; Sex differences; Data analysis; Data collection; Public health; Literature reviews; Gender; Sex; Medical research; Research proposals; Integration; Human subjects
Lokasi:	Brazil
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Correction to: Childhood vaccine hesitancy in two regions with different socioeconomic backgrounds in Turkey

Sarıkahya, Selma Durmuş; Güden, Emel; Yorulmaz, Deniz Sümeyye.

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DETAIL

Judul: Correction to: Childhood vaccine hesitancy in two regions with different socioeconomic backgrounds in Turkey

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Social deprivation, the Area Deprivation Index, and emergency department utilization within a community-based primary and preventive care program at a Florida medical school

Mayhew, Mackenzie; Denton, Alexa; Kenney, Anna; Fairclough, Jamie; Ojha, Anuj; dkk.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Introduction

Higher Area Deprivation Index (ADI) scores, indicating higher social deprivation, have been associated with more frequent emergency department (ED) utilization. Access to clinical and social services can help prevent inappropriate ED use. A community-based medical school administering a primary and preventive care program focused on the social determinants of health (SDOH) tracks annual ED utilization by its households. This retrospective study determined household ADI scores and evaluated for associations with ED use.

Methods

The ADI uses 17 publicly available variables to assign composite scores of social deprivation at the block group level. The Green Family Foundation Neighborhood Health Education Learning Program at Florida International University provides outreach, clinical, and educational services to > 850 disadvantaged households. We conducted Poisson regression to evaluate the association between households' ADI scores and self-reported ED utilization over 2 calendar years.

Results

For both the 2018 and 2019 cohorts, independent Poisson regression results indicate that ED visit count is significantly and inversely associated with ADI raw scores and deciles ($p < 0.001$).

Discussion

Based on findings from earlier studies, we had hypothesized a positive, yet reduced association between annual ED utilization and ADI level but surprisingly, we found an inverse association. The combination of providing primary care and connecting with social and behavioral health services as needed appeared to reverse the expected higher ED use at higher ADI scores.

Conclusion

Tracking of ED utilization in association with composite, area-based indices such as the ADI may prove useful for other clinical and community health endeavors focused on SDOH.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Health services; Emergency medical care; Emergency medical services; Households; Learning programs; Deprivation; Social services; Neighborhoods; Connecting; Preventive medicine; Utilization; Emergencies; Primary care; Poisson density functions; Colleges & universities
Lokasi:	United States--US; Florida
Judul:	Social deprivation, the Area Deprivation Index, and emergency department utilization within a community-based primary and preventive care program at a Florida medical school
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Insomnia and quality of life of adults living with HIV: a moderated mediation analysis

Pujasari, Hening; Umar, Eric.

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ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Background

Prior research has widely recognized that the most essential negative predictors in people with chronic diseases' quality of life are insomnia, fatigue, and pain. To date, there are little to no studies that have identified how these physical symptoms perform together and influence the quality of life, especially among people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). This study aimed to examine the relationships between insomnia, fatigue, pain, and quality of life in people with HIV.

Methods



People living with HIV (*N* = 200) who met the antiretroviral therapy criteria were recruited. Standardized scales for fatigue, pain, insomnia, antiretroviral therapy adherence, substance use, and quality of life were used to measure key study variables.

Results

Results showed with 95% confidence intervals that the increasing levels of fatigue (*B* = 1.026, *p* <0.001) and insomnia (*B* = -0.589, *p* = 0.003) were negatively associated with quality of life in people living with HIV. The effect of fatigue on quality of life was significantly mediated via insomnia (Sobel test of mediation effect = 0.225, *z* = 2.883, *p* = 0.004). The increasing levels of pain (*B* = -1.682, *p* <0.001) and insomnia (*B* = -1.171, *p* <0.001) were negatively associated with quality of life.

Conclusions

The findings of moderated mediation analysis clarified the complex mechanism of how fatigue, insomnia, and opioid use influenced the quality of life and how pain, insomnia, and antiretroviral therapy adherence influence quality of life. It emphasizes the need for further interventions to target this complex interplay among physical symptoms and substance use to enhance the quality of life with antiretroviral therapy in people living with HIV.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Insomnia; Quality of life; Human immunodeficiency virus--HIV; Substance use; Sleep disorders; Signs and symptoms; Fatigue; Antiretroviral agents; Drug use; Pain; Fatigue tests; Therapy; Drug therapy; Antiretroviral therapy
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A vaccine literacy scale for childhood vaccines: Turkish validity and reliability vaccine literacy scale

Yorulmaz, Deniz S; Kocoglu-Tanyer, Deniz.

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ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Objective

This methodological study aimed to establish the Turkish validity and reliability of the Vaccine Literacy Scale (VLS) for childhood vaccines.

Materials and methods

The sample consisted of 285 Turkish parents with children 0–4 years of age. Data were collected using a sociodemographic characteristics questionnaire, the VLS, and the Health Literacy Scale (HLS-14). A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to analyze the validity of the psychometric properties. Item total score correlation, Cronbach’s coefficient (α), and parallel form reliability tests were used to analyze the reliability. The data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, IBM, v. 25) and Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS, v. 21.0) at a significance level of 0.05.

Results

According to the CFA, the model fit indices were $\chi^2 = 121.218$, $\chi^2/df = 1.987$, $RMSA = 0.059$, $CFI = 0.974$, $GFI = 0.943$, and $AGFI = 0.914$. The item-total score correlation values ranged from 0.406 to 0.682. The “functional health literacy,” “communicative health literacy,” and “critical health literacy” subscales had Cronbach’s alpha values of 0.87, 0.88, and 0.88, respectively. There was a negative correlation between the VLS and HLS-14 ($r = -0.618$ – -0.569) ($p < 0.000$).

Conclusion

The analyses and evaluations show that the Vaccine Literacy Scale is valid and reliable for the Turkish population. It is a valid and reliable instrument that can be used to determine Turkish parents’ health literacy regarding childhood vaccines.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Social sciences; Reliability analysis; Vaccines; Parents; Factor analysis; Validity; Health education; Children; Literacy; Correlation; Statistical tests; Reliability; Chi-square test; Health literacy
Judul:	A vaccine literacy scale for childhood vaccines: Turkish validity and reliability vaccine literacy scale
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Natural disasters and perinatal mental health: what are the impacts on perinatal women and the service system?

Hine, Rochelle Helena; Mitchell, Eleanor; Whitehead-Annett, Lara; Duncan, Zoe; McArdle, Adelle.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

The perinatal period is characterised by radical change across multiple domains. When it coincides with natural disasters, women and families need targeted support to mitigate the impacts on their birthing and early parenting experiences. Disaster planning in Australia has paid scant attention to the needs of this group. This study aimed to explore rural maternal and child health nurses' perceptions of how women receiving postnatal care during times of disaster manage mental health and wellbeing issues.

Subject and methods

Eight female maternal and child health nurses (MCHNs) were recruited through purposive sampling across two rural regions of Victoria, Australia. A qualitative design using an online survey followed by in-depth interviews, was underpinned by intersectional feminist theory. Thematic analysis was applied to qualitative data.

Results

Three overarching themes: context of practice, impact of disasters on mothers, and impact of disasters on services were identified. Isolation for mothers was highlighted, necessitating increased provision of emotional support, at a time when service providers themselves were under strain.

Conclusion

Natural disasters exacerbate stressors on perinatal rural women and can impede their access to formal and informal supports, jeopardizing mental health outcomes. Targeted investment in rural perinatal services to enable proactive planning and implementation of disaster strategies is urgently needed to reduce the impact of natural disasters on rural perinatal women and their families.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Qualitative analysis; Childrens health; Mental health; Natural disasters; Emergency preparedness; Maternal &child health; Rural areas; Disasters; Nurses; Disaster management; Women; Mental disorders
Judul:	Natural disasters and perinatal mental health: what are the impacts on perinatal women and the service system?
Pengarang:	Hine, Rochelle Helena1 ; Mitchell, Eleanor2; Whitehead-Annett, Lara1; Duncan, Zoe1; McArdle, Adelle31 Monash Rural Health, Warragul, Australia2 Monash Rural Health, Bairnsdale, Australia3 Monash Rural Health, Churchill, Australia
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Basis data:	Public Health Database

Investigation of the effect of COVID-19 on attitudes of university students towards family violence

Karakoç, Sibel; Doğan, Reyhan Aydin.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

The aim of the study is to determine the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the attitudes of university students towards domestic violence.

Subject and methods

This cross-sectional study was carried out between 15 June and 15 July 2021 in Turkey. The study sample consists of 426 students studying in the health departments of two universities (faculty of medicine, dentistry, midwifery, nursing) in the 2020–2021 academic year. Data were collected from university students using a university student descriptive form and the Attitudes Towards Violence Scale in university students.

Results

The mean age of the participants was 21.20 ± 2.29 years; 86.4% were women and 40.4% were educated in the midwifery department. It was observed that 39.2% of the students had financial difficulties during the pandemic and 15.3% wanted to leave their school in order not to be a financial burden on their families. It was shown that 4.9% of the students were working for economic reasons during the pandemic period. Psychological and verbal violence was found to increase after the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a significant difference between the students' maternal employment status and the sub-dimension of violence against women ($p < 0.05$). A significant relationship was found between the educational status of the father and the sub-dimensions of normalizing violence and different dimensions of violence ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

An important finding of our study is that domestic violence, which is a serious problem in our country, has increased even more during the pandemic period. It is recommended that training on domestic violence be given to university students, as training given in schools on this subject can help to increase awareness regarding the prevention of domestic violence.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Pandemics; COVID-19; Dentistry; Students; Domestic violence; Training; Violence; Attitudes; University students; Midwifery; Schools; Aggression; Colleges & universities
Judul:	Investigation of the effect of COVID-19 on attitudes of university students towards family violence
Pengarang:	Karakoç, Sibel ¹ ; Doğan, Reyhan Aydın ² 1 Nigde Omer Halis Demir University, Niğde Zübeyde Hanım School of Health, Niğde, Turkey (GRID:grid.412173.2) (ISNI:0000 0001 0700 8038)2 Karabuk University, Departments of Midwifery, Faculty of Health Sciences, Karabuk, Turkey (GRID:grid.440448.8) (ISNI:0000 0004 0384 3505)
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Basis data:	Public Health Database

The correlation between individuals' attitudes toward cancer screening, cancer information overload, and healthy life awareness: a cross-sectional study

Demir Doğan, Melike; Kurt, Seda; Ertin, Berkay.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aims

This study was conducted to determine the correlation between individuals' attitudes toward cancer screenings, cancer information overload, and healthy life awareness.

Methods

In this cross-sectional study, data were collected from 343 people through face-to-face interviews using the socio-demographic characteristics form, attitude scale for cancer screenings, cancer information overload scale, and healthy life awareness scale.

Results

The mean age of the participants was 47.79 ± 11.65 and 61.8% of them were women. Older participants had lower positive attitudes toward cancer screenings and healthy life awareness. Higher education level participants displayed more positive attitudes toward cancer screenings. The higher the level of education and income, the higher the cancer information overload. When their cancer information overload increased, their positive attitudes toward cancer screenings and their healthy life awareness, in turn, decreased. As their healthy life awareness increased, they displayed more positive attitudes toward cancer screening, as well. As the participants' awareness in change, socialization, responsibility, and nutrition subscales of healthy life awareness scale increased, they had more positive attitudes toward cancer screenings.

Conclusion

Consequently, it was determined that the participants had a high level of positive attitudes toward cancer screenings, a moderate level of cancer information overload, and a high level of healthy life awareness.

DETAIL

Subjek: Cancer; Cross-sectional studies; Education; Attitudes; Nutrition; Information overload; Overloading; Medical screening; Cancer screening

Judul: The correlation between individuals' attitudes toward cancer screening, cancer information overload, and healthy life awareness: a cross-sectional study

Pengarang: Demir Doğan, Melike¹ ; Kurt, Seda² ; Ertin, Berkay³ ¹ Nursing Department, Gümüşhane University Faculty of Health Sciences, Gümüşhane, Turkey (GRID:grid.448936.4) (ISNI:0000 0004 0369 6808)² Department of Medical Nursing, Trakya University Faculty of Health Sciences, Edirne, Turkey (GRID:grid.411693.8) (ISNI:0000 0001 2342 6459)³ Surgical Intensive Care Unit, Trakya University Hospital, Edirne, Turkey (GRID:grid.411693.8) (ISNI:0000 0001 2342 6459)

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Predictors of COVID-19 related death in elderly patients hospitalized due to COVID-19 infection: a cross-sectional study in the west of Iran

Sharifi, Shirin; Bashirian, Saeid; Soltanian, Alireza; Khazaei, Salman.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

Identifying risk factors associated with mortality in elderly patients hospitalized with COVID-19 can be helpful in managing the disease in this age group. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the risk factors of death in elderly patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in Hamadan in 2020.

Subject and methods

This cross-sectional study was performed on the medical records of 1694 patients aged 60 years and older who were diagnosed with COVID-19 disease between March and August 2020 and were admitted to Shahid Beheshti and Sina Hospitals. A researcher-made checklist included demographic information, clinical information, laboratory results, type of procedures performed for the patient in the hospital, and the number of hospitalization days.

Results

The results showed that 30% of the elderly patients died due to COVID-19 complications. The results of adapted logistic regression showed that the variables of gender, age, inpatient ward and laboratory indices of albumin, hemoglobin, ESR, and LDH were the main predictors of COVID-19 related death in elderly patients ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

The rate of COVID-19 related death in the hospitalized elderly patients is remarkable. The death rate increased among male patients, age older than 75 years, hospitalization in the ICU, increased ESR and HDR levels, and decreased albumin and hemoglobin.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Hemoglobin; Cross-sectional studies; Age; COVID-19; Viral diseases; Haemoglobin; Hospitalization; Age groups; Albumins; Older people; Albumin; Gender; Hospitals; Mortality; Risk factors; Medical records; Death; Patients
Judul:	Predictors of COVID-19 related death in elderly patients hospitalized due to COVID-19 infection: a cross-sectional study in the west of Iran

Pengarang:	Sharifi, Shirin ¹ ; Bashirian, Saeid ² ; Soltanian, Alireza ³ ; Khazaei, Salman ⁴ ¹ Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran (GRID:grid.411950.8) (ISNI:0000 0004 0611 9280) ² Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Hamadan, Iran (GRID:grid.411950.8) (ISNI:0000 0004 0611 9280) ³ Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Modeling of Noncommunicable Diseases Research Center, Hamadan, Iran (GRID:grid.411950.8) (ISNI:0000 0004 0611 9280) ⁴ Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Research Center for Health Sciences, Hamadan, Iran (GRID:grid.411950.8) (ISNI:0000 0004 0611 9280)
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Basis data:	Public Health Database

Childhood vaccine hesitancy in two regions with different socioeconomic backgrounds in Turkey

Durmuş Sarıkahya, Selma; Güden, Emel; Sümeyye Yorulmaz, Deniz.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

This study investigated childhood vaccine hesitancy in two regions with different socioeconomic backgrounds in Kayseri, Turkey.

Subject and methods

The study population consisted of all people over 18 years of age admitted to two family health centers (No 65 and 103) in a city center for any reason.

Results

Participants living in the high socioeconomic status (SES) region had a significantly lower mean rating on the CVHQ (Childhood Vaccine Hesitancy Questionnaire - see below) than those living in the low SES region.

Conclusion

Vaccine hesitancy is the main reason for vaccine refusal. Therefore, authorities should provide adequate and accurate information about the significance of vaccines to raise public awareness

DETAIL

Subjek:	Public awareness; Socioeconomics; City centres; Vaccines; Socioeconomic factors; Children; Population studies; Parents & parenting; Medical personnel; Families & family life; Smallpox; Health facilities; Working groups; Socioeconomic status; Tetanus; Sociodemographics; Measles; Public health; Whooping cough; Urban areas; Poliomyelitis; Education
---------	---

Judul: Childhood vaccine hesitancy in two regions with different socioeconomic backgrounds in Turkey

Pengarang: Durmuş Sarıkahya, Selma¹ ; Güden, Emel² ; Sümeyye Yorulmaz, Deniz¹ ¹ Artvin Coruh University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Artvin, Türkiye (GRID:grid.449164.a) (ISNI:0000 0004 0399 2818)² AR-GE Project Management and Consultancy Unit, Kayseri Provincial Health Directorate, Kayseri, Türkiye (GRID:grid.449164.a)

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Basis data:	Public Health Database

Values and tensions of a health education program based on evidence-based medicine: a qualitative study

Vergel, John; Casallas-Murillo, Ana-Lucía; Laverde-Robayo, Diana-Marcela; Cristancho-Casallas, Pablo.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim
 This study explored how patients, caregivers, clinicians, designers, and funders who worked collaboratively on a health education program experienced its design. The program was based on evidence-based medicine and knowledge transmission.

Subject and methods
 Through exploratory qualitative research, the authors conducted 21 semistructured interviews, collected six nonparticipatory observations, and conducted a documentary analysis. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis, producing rich descriptions about the participants' experiences. The researchers' interpretations were validated through peer review.

Results
 Three themes were revealed by the findings: background, values, and tensions. All participants had a range of assumptions about this experience regarding which evidence-based recommendations should be prioritized and disseminated to patients/caregivers in program implementation. These assumptions were based on participants' beliefs about how people make evidence-informed decisions, allowing them to take charge of their health. The authors found a gap between these assumptions and the purposes of the educational program.

Conclusion
 Although health education programs aim to foster patients' informed decision making and health empowerment, in our case we found some assumptions that were not in line with the objectives of the educational program. We hypothesize that some gaps in the program design, derived from different assumptions, such as (a) conflicts of particular interests, (b) knowledge gaps about health-disease processes, and (c) power asymmetries between doctors and patients/caregivers, could hinder the goals of health education (e.g., engagement) in the practice of evidence-based medicine.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Design; Empowerment; Health education; Qualitative research; Caregivers; Education; Decision making
Judul:	Values and tensions of a health education program based on evidence-based medicine: a qualitative study
Pengarang:	Vergel, John ¹ ; Casallas-Murillo, Ana-Lucía ² ; Laverde-Robayo, Diana-Marcela ¹ ; Cristancho-Casallas, Pablo ¹ ¹ Universidad del Rosario, Medical and Health Sciences Education Research Group, Bogota, Colombia (GRID:grid.412191.e) (ISNI:0000 0001 2205 5940) ² Universidad del Rosario, Public Health Research Group, Bogota, Colombia (GRID:grid.412191.e) (ISNI:0000 0001 2205 5940)
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Basis data: Public Health Database

Inequalities in access to integrative and complementary health practices in Brazil: National Health Survey, 2019

Machado, Karla Pereira; Radin, Vanessa; Paludo, Cristina Santos; Bierhals, Dienefer Venske; Soares, Mariane Pergher; dkk.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

Integrative and complementary practices (PICs) can be important health care strategies, mainly because they consider the integrality of the person. The objective of this article was to verify the inequality in the access to PICs of the Brazilian population based on data from the National Health Survey (PNS).

Subject and methods

This is a population-based cross-sectional study, with data from the 2019 PNS. The use of PICs in the past 12 months was investigated. Adjusted analysis was performed using Poisson regression and the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) and the Concentration Index (CIX) were used to assess absolute and relative inequality.

Results

The prevalence of PIC use in Brazil was 5.4% (95%CI 5.3; 5.5). Individuals from the richest quintile, with higher education and with health insurance were more likely to use PICs in general, except for medicinal plants/herbal medicine. When observing the magnitude of inequalities, this was more positively accentuated in those with higher education and who had a private health plan.

Conclusion

The results reveal social inequalities in the access to integrative practices, where the most elitist are more accessed

by people with better socioeconomic conditions.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Higher education; Herbal medicine; Health surveys; Education; Medicinal plants; Peripheral nervous system; Socioeconomics; Surveys; Inequality; Population studies
Lokasi:	Brazil
Judul:	Inequalities in access to integrative and complementary health practices in Brazil: National Health Survey, 2019
Pengarang:	Machado, Karla Pereira ¹ ; Radin, Vanessa ² ; Paludo, Cristina Santos ² ; Bierhals, Dienefer Venske ² ; Soares, Mariane Pergher ² ; Neves, Rosália Garcia ³ ; Saes, Mirelle Oliveira ² ¹ Federal University of Pelotas, Post-Graduation Program in Nursing, Pelotas, Brazil (GRID:grid.411221.5) (ISNI:0000 0001 2134 6519) ² Federal University of Rio Grande, Post-Graduation Program in Health Sciences, Rio Grande, Brazil (GRID:grid.411598.0) (ISNI:0000 0000 8540 6536) ³ Federal University of Pelotas, Post-Graduation Program in Epidemiology, Pelotas, Brazil (GRID:grid.411221.5) (ISNI:0000 0001 2134 6519)
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Basis data: Public Health Database

Interaction effect of nocturnal sleep duration and physical activity on bone strength: a cross-sectional study of Chinese preschoolers

Fu, Ye; He, Wanhong; He, Minghui; Liu, Yang; Li, Mingzhu; dkk.

[Link dokumen ProQuest](#)

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

Optimizing bone strength and bone density in childhood can greatly reduce the occurrence of osteoporosis in adulthood. We aimed to investigate the influence and interaction of sleep duration and physical activity (PA) with respect to bone strength among 1221 Chinese preschoolers.

Subject and methods

Information on sleep and PA was obtained from the guardians of preschoolers during the annual physical examinations at seven kindergartens in 2019. Bone strength was defined using the percentage of the ultrasonic speed for Asian children of the same age and sex. Generalized linear regression models were used to compare bone strength in participants with different sleep durations and types and different levels of PA.

Results

The results showed a significant correlation between sleep duration and bone strength, especially average nocturnal sleep duration ($\beta = 2.37$; 95% CI: 0.59, 4.15). A stable link between PA and bone strength was also observed, mainly reflected in the average PA time ($\beta = 1.29$; 95% CI: 0.35, 2.22) and walking time ($\beta = 0.20$; 95% CI: 0.00, 0.39), but no association was found in moderate to vigorous PA ($P > 0.05$). In addition, we found a very strong interaction between average nocturnal sleep duration and PA for bone strength ($\beta = 0.14$; 95% CI: 0.05, 0.23).

Conclusion

Adequate sleep duration combined with moderate PA is associated with greater bone strength. This association needs to be confirmed in further prospective studies.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Exercise; Osteoporosis; Sleep; Physical activity; Regression models; Duration; Children; Kindergarten; Regression analysis; Bone density; Preschool children; Bones; Strength; Bone strength; Physical examinations
Judul:	Interaction effect of nocturnal sleep duration and physical activity on bone strength: a cross-sectional study of Chinese preschoolers
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The association between food insecurity status and COVID-19 in an Iranian population: a case–control study

Badri-Fariman, Sepideh; Daneshi-Maskooni, Milad; Badri-Fariman, Mahtab; Gargari, Bahram Pourghassem.

ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

The 2019 novel coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) is a highly contagious viral disease with a high rate of morbidity and mortality. Food insecurity has frequently been linked to the emergence of infectious diseases. The present study was conducted to determine the association of food insecurity and socioeconomic status with COVID-19 in the Iranian population.

Subject and methods

The study was a case-control study including 248 participants (124 COVID-19-infected people with a positive PCR test and a history of clinical symptoms of COVID-19 and 124 non-infected people with a negative PCR test and no history of clinical symptoms of COVID-19 infection) aged 20 to 60 years. The participants in the two groups were matched based on age, sex, and BMI. Anthropometric and socioeconomic data were collected. Individuals' food insecurity status during the previous 12 months (before the disease for the case group) was assessed using a validated 18-item USDA questionnaire.

Results

About 44% of the controls and 76% of the case group were food-insecure ($P < 0.001$). After controlling for any possible confounders, only food insecurity and poor economic level increased the risk of COVID-19, by about three times ($OR = 3.10$; 95% CI = 1.44–6.68; $P = 0.004$) and 9.5 times ($OR = 9.53$; 95% CI = 3.73–24.30; $P < 0.001$), respectively.

Conclusion

Food insecurity and poor economic status are linked to an increased risk of COVID-19. Future prospective studies are needed to confirm these outcomes and identify the underlying mechanisms.

DETAIL

Subjek: Food security; Socioeconomic factors; Morbidity; Infectious diseases; Signs and symptoms; Viral diseases; COVID-19; History; Coronaviruses; Socioeconomic data; Case studies; Economics; Food insecurity; Socioeconomics; Public health; Nucleotide sequence; Food; Population studies; Viroses

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A qualitative study exploring attitudes and perceptions of the COVID-19 booster vaccine in minority ethnic individuals in North East England

Eberhardt, Judith; Kabuye, John; Ling, Jonathan.

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ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Objectives

COVID-19 booster vaccine uptake among minority ethnic individuals in the United Kingdom has been lower than in the general population. This is the case not only for the first and second dose of the vaccine, but particularly for the booster dose. However, little research has examined psychosocial factors contributing to vaccine hesitancy in minority ethnic individuals. This study conducted a qualitative exploration, informed by Protection Motivation Theory, of attitudes towards and perceptions of the COVID-19 booster vaccination among ethnic minority individuals in North East England.

Design

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 ethnic minority individuals (11 females, five males) aged between 27 and 57, residing in North East England.

Results

Inductive thematic analysis showed that perceived susceptibility to COVID-19 influenced vaccination decisions. Perceived response costs acted as barriers to COVID-19 booster vaccination among interviewees, in the form of time constraints and a perceived lack of practical support in the event of experiencing side effects from the vaccine. There was a lack of confidence in the vaccine, with individuals seeing it as lacking sufficient research. Participants also spoke of medical mistrust due to historical events involving medical experimentation on minority ethnic individuals. Interviewees suggested involving community leaders in addressing people's concerns, misassumptions, and lack of confidence in COVID-19 vaccination.

Conclusion

Campaigns to increase COVID-19 booster vaccine uptake need to be designed to address physical barriers towards vaccination, misconceptions, and a lack of confidence in the vaccine. Further research needs to determine the effectiveness of enlisting community leaders in these efforts.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Side effects; COVID-19 vaccines; Decision analysis; COVID-19; Minority & ethnic groups; Vaccines; Perceptions; Community involvement; Attitudes; Ethnic factors; Vaccination; Barriers; Qualitative research; Immunization
Lokasi:	United Kingdom--UK; England
Judul:	A qualitative study exploring attitudes and perceptions of the COVID-19 booster vaccine in minority ethnic individuals in North East England
Pengarang:	Eberhardt, Judith ¹ ; Kabuye, John ² ; Ling, Jonathan ³ ¹ Teesside University, School of Social Sciences, Humanities and Law, Department of Psychology, Middlesbrough, UK (GRID:grid.26597.3f) (ISNI:0000 0001 2325 1783) ² Ubuntu Multicultural Centre, Middlesbrough, UK (GRID:grid.26597.3f) ³ University of Sunderland, Faculty of Health Sciences and Wellbeing, Sunderland, UK (GRID:grid.7110.7) (ISNI:0000 0001 0555 9901)
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Barriers and facilitators to physical activity promotion in eyecare: a qualitative study of eyecare professionals' perceptions

Lindsay, Rosie K; Smith, Lee; Allen, Peter M.

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ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Aim

The aim of this study is to explore the barriers and facilitators to implementing physical activity promotion into eyecare services, from the perspective of eyecare professionals.

Subject and methods

Eleven eyecare professionals were recruited for qualitative interviews. Thematic analysis was used to identify key themes within the interview data.

Results

Five themes which represented barriers to physical activity promotion were identified in the interviews: lack of time available to discuss physical activity, health and safety concerns, fear of creating a negative experience for the patient, lack of knowledge, and resistance from patients. Facilitators to physical activity promotion identified in the interviews were categorised into two themes: easy access to information about physical activity, and organisational change.

Conclusion

To enable physical activity promotion in eyecare, individual and organisational change is required. Organisational change includes providing time and resources to enable physical activity promotion in eyecare. Individual change can be facilitated by providing training, which enables eyecare professionals to be confident providing physical activity advice.

DETAIL

Subjek:	Qualitative analysis; Access to information; Physical activity; Qualitative research; Patients; Exercise; Physical fitness; Organizational change; Public health; Data collection; Females; Interviews
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