



Public Health

1- National identity predicts public health support during a global pandemic

By:

[Van Bavel, JJ](#) (Van Bavel, Jay J.) [[1](#)]; [Cichocka, A](#) (Cichocka, Aleksandra) [[2](#)]; [Capraro, V](#) (Capraro, Valerio) [[3](#)]; [Sjastad, H](#) (Sjastad, Hallgeir) [[4](#)]; [Nezlek, JB](#) (Nezlek, John B.) [[5](#)], [[6](#)]; [Pavlovic, T](#) (Pavlovic, Tomislav) [[7](#)]; [Alfano, M](#) (Alfano, Mark) [[8](#)]; [Gelfand, MJ](#) (Gelfand, Michele J.) [[9](#)]; [Azevedo, F](#) (Azevedo, Flavio) [[10](#)]; [Birtel, MD](#) (Birtel, Michele D.) [[11](#)];

(provided by Clarivate)

Volume

13

Issue

1

Article Number

517

DOI

10.1038/s41467-021-27668-9

Published

JAN 26 2022

Indexed

2022-02-03

Document Type

Article

Abstract

Understanding collective behaviour is an important aspect of managing the pandemic response. Here the authors show in a large global study that participants that reported identifying more strongly with their nation reported greater engagement in public health behaviours and support for public health policies in the context of the pandemic.

Changing collective behaviour and supporting non-pharmaceutical interventions is an important component in mitigating virus transmission during a pandemic. In a large international collaboration (Study 1, N = 49,968 across 67 countries), we investigated self-reported factors associated with public health behaviours (e.g., spatial distancing and stricter hygiene) and endorsed public policy interventions (e.g., closing bars and restaurants) during the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic (April-May 2020). Respondents who reported identifying more strongly with their nation consistently reported greater engagement in public health behaviours and support for public health policies. Results were similar for representative and non-representative national samples. Study 2 (N = 42 countries) conceptually replicated the central finding using aggregate indices of national identity (obtained using the World Values Survey) and a measure of actual behaviour change during the pandemic (obtained from Google mobility reports). Higher levels of national identification prior to the pandemic predicted lower mobility during the



Public Health

early stage of the pandemic ($r = -0.40$). We discuss the potential implications of links between national identity, leadership, and public health for managing COVID-19 and future pandemics.

Keywords

Keywords Plus

[COLLECTIVE NARCISSISM](#) [SOCIAL IDENTITY](#) [IDENTIFICATION](#) [MODEL](#) [IMAGE](#)



Public Health

2- Trust and compliance to public health policies in times of COVID-19

By:

[Bargain, O](#) (Bargain, Olivier) [1]; [Aminjonov, U](#) (Aminjonov, Ulugbek) [1], [2], [3]

Volume

192

Article Number

104316

DOI

10.1016/j.jpubeco.2020.104316

Published

DEC 2020

Indexed

2020-12-16

Document Type

Article

Abstract

While degraded trust and cohesion within a country are often shown to have large socio-economic impacts, they can also have dramatic consequences when compliance is required for collective survival. We illustrate this point in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. Policy responses all over the world aim to reduce social interaction and limit contagion. Using data on human mobility and political trust at regional level in Europe, we examine whether the compliance to these containment policies depends on the level of trust in policy makers prior to the crisis. Using a double difference approach around the time of lock down announcements, we find that high-trust regions decrease their mobility related to non-necessary activities significantly more than low-trust regions. We also exploit country and time variation in treatment using the daily strictness of national policies. The efficiency of policy stringency in terms of mobility reduction significantly increases with trust. The trust effect is nonlinear and increases with the degree of stringency. We assess how the impact of trust on mobility potentially translates in terms of mortality growth rate. (c) 2020 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[COVID-19](#)[Political trust](#)[Policy stringency](#)



Public Health

3- Tick and Tickborne Pathogen Surveillance as a Public Health Tool in the United States

By:

[Eisen, RJ](#) (Eisen, Rebecca J.) [1]; [Paddock, CD](#) (Paddock, Christopher D.) [2]

Volume

58

Issue

4

Page

1490-1502

DOI

10.1093/jme/tjaa087

Published

JUL 2021

Indexed

2021-08-20

Document Type

Article

Abstract

In recent decades, tickborne disease (TBD) cases and established populations of medically important ticks have been reported over expanding geographic areas, and an increasing number of tickborne bacteria, viruses, and protozoans have been recognized as human pathogens, collectively contributing to an increasing burden of TBDs in the United States. The prevention and diagnosis of TBDs depend greatly on an accurate understanding by the public and healthcare providers of when and where persons are at risk for exposure to human-biting ticks and to the pathogens these ticks transmit. However, national maps showing the distributions of medically important ticks and the presence or prevalence of tickborne pathogens are often incomplete, outdated, or lacking entirely. Similar deficiencies exist regarding geographic variability in host-seeking tick abundance. Efforts to accurately depict acarological risk are hampered by lack of systematic and routine surveillance for medically important ticks and their associated human pathogens. In this review, we: 1) outline the public health importance of tick surveillance; 2) identify gaps in knowledge regarding the distributions and abundance of medically important ticks in the United States and the presence and prevalence of their associated pathogens; 3) describe key objectives for tick surveillance and review methods appropriate for addressing those goals; and 4) assess current capacity and barriers to implementation and sustainability of tick surveillance programs.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[ticksurveillanceUnited StatesIxodesAmblyomma](#)

Keywords Plus



Public Health

AMBLYOMMA-AMERICANUM ACARILONE STAR TICKIXODES-PACIFICUS ACARIWHITE-TAILED
DEERMOUNTAIN-SPOTTED-FEVERRICKETTSII RICKETTSIALES RICKETTSIACEAEBURGDORFERI SENSU-
LATOHUMAN LYME-DISEASEGULF-COAST TICKBORRELIA-BURGDORFERI



Public Health

4- Prioritizing the Mental Health and Well-Being of Healthcare Workers: An Urgent Global Public Health Priority

By:

[Sovold, LE](#) (Sovold, Lene E.) ; [Naslund, JA](#) (Naslund, John A.) [[1](#) , [2](#)] ; [Kousoulis, AA](#) (Kousoulis, Antonis A.) [[3](#)] ; [Saxena, S](#) (Saxena, Shekhar) [[4](#)] ; [Qoronfleh, MW](#) (Qoronfleh, M. Walid) [[5](#)] ; [Grobler, C](#) (Grobler, Christoffel) [[6](#)] ; [Munter, L](#) (Munter, Lars) [[7](#)]

(provided by Clarivate)

Volume

9

Article Number

679397

DOI

10.3389/fpubh.2021.679397

Published

MAY 7 2021

Indexed

2021-06-01

Document Type

Article

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on health systems in most countries, and in particular, on the mental health and well-being of health workers on the frontlines of pandemic response efforts. The purpose of this article is to provide an evidence-based overview of the adverse mental health impacts on healthcare workers during times of crisis and other challenging working conditions and to highlight the importance of prioritizing and protecting the mental health and well-being of the healthcare workforce, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. First, we provide a broad overview of the elevated risk of stress, burnout, moral injury, depression, trauma, and other mental health challenges among healthcare workers. Second, we consider how public health emergencies exacerbate these concerns, as reflected in emerging research on the negative mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare workers. Further, we consider potential approaches for overcoming these threats to mental health by exploring the value of practicing self-care strategies, and implementing evidence based interventions and organizational measures to help protect and support the mental health and well-being of the healthcare workforce. Lastly, we highlight systemic changes to empower healthcare workers and protect their mental health and well-being in the long run, and propose policy recommendations to guide healthcare leaders and health systems in this endeavor. This paper acknowledges the stressors, burdens, and psychological needs of the healthcare workforce across health systems and disciplines, and



Public Health

calls for renewed efforts to mitigate these challenges among those working on the frontlines during public health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[mental health](#)[healthcare workers](#)[COVID-19](#)[public health emergencies](#)[burnout](#)[self-care](#)[psychological interventions](#)[healthcare policies](#)

Keywords Plus

[PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT](#)[COMMITMENT THERAPY](#)[PATIENT-CARE](#)[SELF-CARE](#)[BURNOUT](#)[COVID-19](#)[SYMPTOMS](#)[STRESS](#)[CORONAVIRUS](#)[PREVALENCE](#)



Public Health

5- Health-protective behaviour, social media usage and conspiracy belief during the COVID-19 public health emergency

By:

[Allington, D](#) (Allington, Daniel) [1]; [Duffy, B](#) (Duffy, Bobby) [2]; [Wessely, S](#) (Wessely, Simon) [3]; [Dhavan, N](#) (Dhavan, Nayana) [1]; [Rubin, J](#) (Rubin, James) [3]

(provided by Clarivate)

Volume

51

Issue

10

Page

1763-1769

Article Number

PII S003329172000224X

DOI

10.1017/S003329172000224X

Published

JUL 2021

Indexed

2021-08-11

Document Type

Article

Abstract

Background Social media platforms have long been recognised as major disseminators of health misinformation. Many previous studies have found a negative association between health-protective behaviours and belief in the specific form of misinformation popularly known as 'conspiracy theory'. Concerns have arisen regarding the spread of COVID-19 conspiracy theories on social media. Methods Three questionnaire surveys of social media use, conspiracy beliefs and health-protective behaviours with regard to COVID-19 among UK residents were carried out online, one using a self-selecting sample (N = 949) and two using stratified random samples from a recruited panel (N = 2250, N = 2254). Results All three studies found a negative relationship between COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs and COVID-19 health-protective behaviours, and a positive relationship between COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs and use of social media as a source of information about COVID-19. Studies 2 and 3 also found a negative relationship between COVID-19 health-protective behaviours and use of social media as a source of information, and Study 3 found a positive relationship between health-protective behaviours and use of broadcast media as a source of information. Conclusions When used as an information source, unregulated social media



Public Health

may present a health risk that is partly but not wholly reducible to their role as disseminators of health-related conspiracy beliefs.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[Conspiracy beliefs](#)[COVID-19](#)[health-protective behaviours](#)[public health](#)[social media](#)

Keywords Plus

[INFORMATION](#)



Public Health

6- An exploration of how fake news is taking over social media and putting public health at risk

By:

[Bin Naeem, S](#) (Bin Naeem, Salman) [1]; [Bhatti, R](#) (Bhatti, Rubina) [1]; [Khan, A](#) (Khan, Aqsa) [1]

Volume

38

Issue

2

Page

143-149

DOI

10.1111/hir.12320

Published

JUN 2021

Indexed

2021-07-14

Document Type

Article

Abstract

Recent statistics show that almost 1/4 of a million people have died and four million people are affected either with mild or serious health problems caused by coronavirus (COVID-19). These numbers are rapidly increasing (World Health Organization, May 3, 2020c). There is much concern during this pandemic about the spread of misleading or inaccurate information. This article reports on a small study which attempted to identify the types and sources of COVID-19 misinformation. The authors identified and analysed 1225 pieces of COVID-19 fake news stories taken from fact-checkers, myth-busters and COVID-19 dashboards. The study is significant given the concern raised by the WHO Director-General that 'we are not just fighting the pandemic, we are also fighting infodemic'. The study concludes that the COVID-19 infodemic is full of false claims, half backed conspiracy theories and pseudoscientific therapies, regarding the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, origin and spread of the virus. Fake news is pervasive in social media, putting public health at risk. The scale of the crisis and ubiquity of the misleading information require that scientists, health information professionals and journalists exercise their professional responsibility to help the general public identify fake news stories. They should ensure that accurate information is published and disseminated.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[global health](#)[information sources](#)[public health](#)[social media](#)



Public Health

7- The Impact of Infectious Disease-Related Public Health Emergencies on Suicide, Suicidal Behavior, and Suicidal Thoughts A Systematic Review

By:

[Zortea, TC](#) (Zortea, Tiago C.) [1]; [Brenna, CTA](#) (Brenna, Connor T. A.) [2]; [Joyce, M](#) (Joyce, Mary) [3]; [McClelland, H](#) (McClelland, Heather) [1]; [Tippett, M](#) (Tippett, Marisa) [5]; [Tran, MM](#) (Tran, Maxwell M.) [2]; [Arensman, E](#) (Arensman, Ella) [4], [6]; [Corcoran, P](#) (Corcoran, Paul) [3], [6]; [Hatcher, S](#) (Hatcher, Simon) [7]; [Heise, MJ](#) (Heise, Marnin J.) [8], [9], [10];
(provided by Clarivate)

Volume

42

Issue

6

Page

474-487

DOI

10.1027/0227-5910/a000753

Published

NOV 2021

Indexed

2021-11-24

Document Type

Review

Abstract

Background: Infectious disease-related public health emergencies (epidemics) may increase suicide risk, and high-quality evidence is needed to guide an international response. Aims: We investigated the potential impacts of epidemics on suicide-related outcomes. Method: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycInfo, CINAHL, Scopus, Web of Science, PsyArXiv, medRxiv, and bioRxiv from inception to May 13-16, 2020. Inclusion criteria: primary studies, reviews, and meta-analyses; reporting the impact of epidemics; with a primary outcome of suicide, suicidal behavior, suicidal ideation, and/or self-harm. Exclusion criteria: not concerned with suicide-related outcomes; not suitable for data extraction. PROSPERO registration: #CRD42020187013. Results: Eight primary papers were included, examining the effects of five epidemics on suicide-related outcomes. There was evidence of increased suicide rates among older adults during SARS and in the year following the epidemic (possibly motivated by social disconnectedness, fears of virus infection, and concern about burdening others) and associations between SARS/Ebola exposure and increased suicide attempts. A preprint study reported associations between COVID-19 distress and past-month suicidal ideation. Limitations: Few studies have investigated the topic; these are of relatively low methodological quality. Conclusion: Findings support an association between previous



Public Health

epidemics and increased risk of suicide-related outcomes. Research is needed to investigate the impact of COVID-19 on suicide outcomes.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[pandemic](#)[epidemics](#)[COVID-19](#)[suicide](#)[self-harm](#)

Keywords Plus

[RESPIRATORY SYNDROME SARS](#)[OLDER-ADULTS](#)[EPIDEMIC](#)[DISORDERS](#)[INFLUENZA](#)



Public Health

8- Non-compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures among young adults in Switzerland: Insights from a longitudinal cohort study

By:

[Nivette, A](#) (Nivette, Amy) [1]; [Ribeaud, D](#) (Ribeaud, Denis) [2]; [Murray, A](#) (Murray, Aja) [3]; [Steinhoff, A](#) (Steinhoff, Annekatriin) [2]; [Bechtiger, L](#) (Bechtiger, Laura) [2]; [Hepp, U](#) (Hepp, Urs) [4]; [Shanahan, L](#) (Shanahan, Lilly) [2], [5]; [Eisner, M](#) (Eisner, Manuel) [2], [6]

(provided by Clarivate)

Volume

268

Article Number

113370

DOI

10.1016/j.socscimed.2020.113370

Published

JAN 2021

Indexed

2021-01-20

Document Type

Article

Abstract

Rationale: Adolescents and young adults were identified internationally as a group with potentially low compliance rates with public health measures aimed at curbing the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Although non-compliance research during pandemics has typically focused on concurrent correlates, less is known about how prior social and psychological risk factors are associated with non-compliance during pandemics.

Objective: This paper leverages a prospective-longitudinal cohort study with data before and during the pandemic to describe patterns of non-compliance with COVID-19 related public health measures in young adults and to identify which characteristics increase the risk of non-compliance.

Methods: Data came from an ongoing cohort study in Zurich, Switzerland (n=737). Non-compliance with public health measures and concurrent correlates were measured at age 22. Antecedent sociodemographic, social, and psychological factors were measured at ages 15-20. Young adults generally complied with COVID-19 public health measures, although non-compliance with some measures (e.g., cleaning/disinfecting mobile phones, standing 1.5-2 meters apart) was relatively higher.

Results: Non-compliance, especially with hygiene-related measures, was more prevalent in males, and in individuals with higher education, higher SES, and a nonmigrant background. Non-compliance was higher in young adults who had previously scored high on indicators of "antisocial potential," including low acceptance of moral rules, pre-pandemic legal cynicism, low shame/guilt, low self-control, engagement



Public Health

in delinquent behaviors, and association with delinquent peers. Young adults with low trust, including in the government's measures for fighting the virus, also complied less.

Conclusions: In order to increase voluntary compliance with COVID-19 measures, public health campaigns should implement strategies that foster moral obligation and trust in authorities, or leverage trustworthy individuals in the community to disseminate information. For young adults with low self-control, self-monitoring, environmental restructuring, or nudging may increase compliance. Long-term investments into integrating youth with antisocial potential into society may decrease rule-breaking behaviors, including during pandemics when compliance saves lives.

Keywords

Keywords Plus

[RISK PERCEPTION](#)[BEHAVIORS](#)[DEVIANCE](#)



Public Health

9- Analysis of the Impact of Livestock Structure on Carbon Emissions of Animal Husbandry: A Sustainable Way to Improving Public Health and Green Environment

By:

[Shi, RB](#) (Shi, Rubiao) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Irfan, M](#) (Irfan, Muhammad) [\[3\]](#), [\[4\]](#), [\[5\]](#); [Liu, GL](#) (Liu, Guangliang) [\[6\]](#), [\[7\]](#); [Yang, XD](#) (Yang, Xiaodong) [\[6\]](#), [\[7\]](#); [Su, XF](#) (Su, Xufeng) [\[6\]](#), [\[7\]](#), [\[8\]](#)

(provided by Clarivate)

Volume

10

Article Number

835210

DOI

10.3389/fpubh.2022.835210

Published

FEB 11 2022

Indexed

2022-03-16

Document Type

Article

Abstract

Carbon emissions of animal husbandry have been gaining increasing attention due to their high share in global carbon emissions. In this regard, it is essential to assess the regional differences, dynamic evolution patterns, convergence characteristics, and the impact of livestock structure on carbon emissions of animal husbandry. Using data from 30 provincial administrative regions from 2000 to 2018 in China, this study employs the Thiel index method, kernel density analysis, and convergence analysis to quantify the impact of livestock structure on carbon emissions of animal husbandry. The statistical results reveal that carbon emissions of animal husbandry exhibit a rising and declining trend. Specifically, the carbon emissions of animal husbandry are highest in agricultural areas (with a declining trend), followed by agro-pastoral areas (with a declining trend), and the pastoral areas (with a rising trend). It is further revealed that there are no delta convergence and beta convergence of carbon emissions of animal husbandry. Finally, essential and useful policy recommendations are put forward to inhibit carbon emissions of animal husbandry.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[livestock structure](#)[animal husbandry](#)[livestock breeding](#)[carbon emission](#)[geographical heterogeneity](#)

Keywords Plus

[MEAT CONSUMPTION](#)[GAS EMISSION](#)[EMPIRICAL-EVIDENCE](#)[METHANE EMISSION](#)[NITROUS-OXIDE](#)[CHINA](#)[EFFICIENCY](#)[ENERGY](#)[GROWTH](#)[FOODS](#)