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Vorträge

Lead as a serious long-term health hazard of children in a mining area in Zambia

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Abstract:

Background: For decades large-scale zinc and lead mining was performed in Kabwe, Zambia. The area is heavily polluted with toxic lead dust from the past, but still today uncovered tailing hills containing high amounts of lead contaminate the near-by housing areas. Due to poverty still today, scavengers are exploiting the tailings and contribute to continuing severe lead emissions. This exposure is a specific hazard for infants and young children, since lead dust is inhaled and ingested, the developing cognitive system burdened, and serious negative health effects are likely. The aim of this presentation will be to inform on lead related health hazards using Kabwe as an example.

Methods: A number of studies will be summarized and discussed [1][2].

Results: Several projects and studies in the area clearly demonstrate the high exposure of the children next to the mining area. WHO considers blood lead level 5 µg/dL as levels of concern and at levels above 65 µg/dL a medical treatment is indicated. Latest figures for Kabwe show that in four townships close to the mining area 95% of the screened 10,000 children exceed the level of concern and 15% of the children required treatment.

Conclusions: The results of the studies and projects have in common, that the lead exposure is a serious health hazard for children. The main problem remains - the lead emissions continue. The reasons for this failure are multiple and need to be discussed on the background of poverty, industry liabilities, good governance, and externalization of global pollution. Kabwe is not unique, there are many lead contaminated hotspots globally and lead as a toxic substance demands more political attention and willingness to act to protect the health of each child.

References:

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2. Moonga G, Chisola MN, Berger U, Nowak D, Yabe J, Nakata H, et al. Geospatial approach to investigate spatial clustering and hotspots of blood lead levels in children within Kabwe, Zambia. *Environ Res [Internet]. Elsevier Inc.;* 2022;207:112646. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.112646>

Planetary Health in der Lehre – wie initiieren wir Transformationsprozesse?

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Abstract:

Am Lehrstuhl für Public Health und Versorgungsforschung der Medizinischen Fakultät der LMU München wurde gemeinsam mit den Universitäten in Augsburg, Regensburg und Würzburg 2021/2022 ein Onlinekurs zu Planetary Health entwickelt, der über die virtuelle Hochschule Bayern angeboten wird. Bisher haben jedes Semester rund 250 bis 300 Studierende den Kurs belegt.

Der Kurs gibt eine Einführung in das komplexe Feld der planetaren Gesundheit und stellt die Rolle von veränderten globalen Verhältnissen und deren Bedeutung für Prävention, Krankheit, Therapie und Epidemiologie im Rahmen interdisziplinärer und ganzheitlicher Ansätze vor. Durch die hohe gesellschaftliche Relevanz ist der Kurs neben der Hauptzielgruppe der Studierenden in gesundheitsnahen Studiengängen auch für Studierende aus anderen Fachdisziplinen interessant, die sich dem Thema Nachhaltigkeit unter gesundheitlichen Aspekten annähern wollen.

Der Kurs schließt mit Beispielen zu Transformationsbedarfen in unterschiedlichen Kontexten (z.B. Gesundheitsversorgung, öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst, Kommune, Lebenswelten) ab und soll bei den Studierenden Transformationsprozesse initiieren. Als Prüfungsleistung verfassen die Studierenden einen Kurz-Essay zu einem selbstgewählten Thema aus dem Bereich Planetary Health, für das Transformationsbedarf besteht. In dem Essay werden von den Studierenden neben einer Ist-Analyse mögliche Schritte für einen transformativen Wandel erörtert.

Für den Vortrag auf dem Global Health Day wurden die Themen der Kurz-Essays zu Themenschwerpunkten gemappt (z.B. klimafreundliches Gesundheitswesen, Ernährung, Mobilität). Die Ergebnisse des Mapping werden dargestellt und zeigen das breite und transdisziplinäre Spektrum an Themen, mit denen sich die Studierenden in ihren Essays befasst haben.

Temporal coordination in the EU's Global Health Strategy: Act local, sync global?

Paula Dornbusch, Institut für Politikwissenschaften, LMU Munich

Abstract:

In the wake of the COVID19 pandemic, the European Union jumped into action with an ad hoc crisis response as well as with further reaching, longer term changes to its health policy. Functioning as the 'external dimension' of these changes is the revised Global Health Strategy. While this was widely welcomed as ambitious and timely, discourse is now shifting towards the challenges facing its implementation. The strategy recognizes that effective action will depend on reinforced coordination towards a "true 'health in all policies' governance" governance", but such coordination is at risk when different actors act towards different goals on different timelines. Especially in a field as fragmented and interdisciplinary as Global Health, coordinated action thus depends on the deliberate, time centered ordering of inputs into policy processes or: synchronisation. With a view on further discussion that precedes and guides implementation, this analysis applies synchronisation as an analytical frame to the coordination arrangements foreseen in the Global Health Strategy. Thereby, it comprehensively identifies dimensions in which the strategy already provides a solid foundation for synchronisation as well as gaps remaining to be addressed before synchronised Global Health action is possible.

15 Years of International Health Education at LMU Munich

Guenter Froeschl, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Abstract:

The Center for International Health LMU (CIHLMU) is located at the LMU Klinikum, the University Hospital of the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich. Together with academic and health care institutions worldwide, the CIHLMU has been promoting international cooperation in the field of medical education and research since 2009. The vision and overarching aim of the CIHLMU is to empower health professionals. With this vision, the CIHLMU aspires to meet health-related challenges through capacity building in training and research.

In order to meet these goals, several training programs have been established at the Teaching & Training Unit of the Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine, one of the founding members of CIHLMU. Since 2010 the PhD Program Medical Research – International Health has enrolled more than 110 doctoral students from more than 30 countries in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. Later, a Master of Science Program in International Health, along with numerous advanced modules, was added to the portfolio. The locally defined research projects are a means to empower local researchers in low-and middle-income countries, and foster local engagement of graduates in home environment as academics and researchers.

This talk will give insight into our 15 years experiences in International and Global Health education and capacity development, and will share shortcomings and opportunities for the future.

CDR*, BNE* und Co: Bildung für Global Health erfordert innovative Lernformate

Katrin Geneuss

Abstract:

In der Hochschulbildung sowie in der schulischen Bildung können und sollen Inhalte der Nachhaltigkeit (ökologisch, gesellschaftlich, wirtschaftlich) abgebildet und diskutiert werden. Dazu gehören auch Verfahren, die gerade erforscht, evaluiert und erprobt werden, wie beispielsweise verschiedene Methoden zur Kohlendioxidentnahme (CDR) aus der Atmosphäre. Aber – geht die Vermittlung dieses Wissens mit den Prinzipien der Methoden für eine Bildung für Nachhaltige Entwicklung (BNE) und der notwendigen Diskussion von Zielkonflikten einher? Welche Formate der modernen Lehre sind so partizipativ, kreativ und gestaltungsorientiert, wie es die hochaktuellen Themen erfordern? Dr. Katrin Geneuss, Nachhaltigkeitsdidaktikerin und Koordinatorin von el mundo (Nachhaltigkeit in Studium und Lehre) an der LMU München, präsentiert in diesem Vortrag konkrete Beispiele für innovative Formate und stellt weitere auf den Prüfstand - stets geleitet von der Frage, wie Hochwertige Bildung (SDG4) für Global Health zukunftsgewandt und auf Augenhöhe stattfinden kann.

Exploring Novel Data Sets and Marketing Tools in Community Pharmacy

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Abstract:

The portrayal of healthcare professionals in consumer-facing print media is critical in influencing consumer behavior and shaping perceptions of healthcare professionals. This study analyzes the representation of health professionals, with a focus on pharmacists, in health-related public-facing print media used as a core marketing tool in community pharmacies. Additionally, this study aims to advance the use of novel, consumer-centric data sources in healthcare research. Employing exploratory qualitative content analysis, this study examined a sample of issues from a prominent consumer-facing healthcare print magazine commonly distributed in community pharmacies for marketing purposes. 328 text passages were analyzed and coded based on professional

role description, content type, voice depth, and demographics. Print media texts predominantly cited physicians (42%) and researchers (19%), with community pharmacists contributing 14% of direct quotations. Nurses were identified in only 1% of texts. Female professionals were quoted at nearly half the rate of their male counterparts. Although accompanying images were gender-balanced, they did not mirror workforce demographics. The study highlights a notable deficit in the representation of community pharmacists in marketing print magazines, emphasizing the magazine's untapped potential for marketing and public education. Capitalizing on print media, especially those linked to healthcare settings, can enhance public awareness of healthcare professionals and their evolving roles.

Opportunities and Challenges in Inclusive Education for Children and Young People with Chronic Illness

Luiz André Dos Santos Gomes

Abstract:

The results of the Long Term Child Health Study (KiGGS), conducted by the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) in 2017, revealed that approximately 11% of girls and 16% of boys suffer from chronic health conditions lasting longer than a year (cf. Robert Koch Institute, 2017, pp. 1ff). With advancements in medical capabilities and modern therapies, the global population of chronically ill children and adolescents is on the rise. In Germany, where attendance at school is mandatory for children and adolescents, this trend prompts reflection on whether educators across all school types are adequately prepared and qualified to provide professional care and support for chronically ill students. For teachers, the challenge lies not only in acknowledging the presence of chronic illness but also in recognizing affected individuals as regular children and adolescents. These students, despite grappling with the complexities of their condition, aspire to experience a typical school day and resist being defined solely by their health status (Damm, 2022, p. 94). Chronically ill students can be found in various educational settings and age brackets. While they may often attend specialized schools or receive accommodations in special needs settings, the overarching aim is to integrate them into mainstream educational environments whenever possible. Consequently, it is imperative for all teachers, regardless of their teaching context, to undergo comprehensive training that equips them to effectively support these students amidst their unique challenges. However, a critical question arises: are educators adequately prepared to meet these demands?

Resilienz als Schlüssel zum Studienerfolg?! Aktuelle Forschungsergebnisse und Ansatzpunkte für die Praxis

Yvette Hofmann

Abstract:

Wie zahlreiche (internationale) Studien zeigen, nehmen die Belastungserfahrungen von Studierenden im Studium seit Jahren zu. Daher stellt sich die Frage, welche Rolle Resilienz - als Fähigkeit, fordernde Lebenssituationen ohne langfristige Beeinträchtigung zu überstehen - für den Studienerfolg spielt. Ausgangspunkt ist dabei die Überlegung, dass Studierende gerade in Zeiten von (persönlichen) Krisen eine ausreichende psychische Widerstandsfähigkeit, d.h. Resilienz, benötigen, um mit Belastungen im Studium umgehen zu können. Doch spielt Resilienz wirklich eine derart zentrale Rolle? Inwiefern betrifft dies das psychische Wohlbefinden der Studierenden und deren Studiumscommitment? Und was können Hochschulen tun, um ihre Studierenden dabei zu unterstützen, mit Belastungserfahrungen konstruktiv umzugehen und ihr Studium erfolgreich abzuschließen? Unter anderen diesen Fragen ging das BMBF-geförderte Forschungsprojekt „Resilienz und Studienerfolg in MINT-Fächern (ReSt@MINT)“ nach, in dem zwei Studierendenkohorten

mehrere Semester (vor- und während Corona) begleitet wurden. Aus der longitudinal-Studie werden zentrale Erkenntnisse vorgestellt und aufgezeigt, wo Hochschulen ansetzen können, um die akademische Resilienz ihrer Studierenden zu stärken.

Global Health and Humanitarian Action

Mariam Janssen-Yousaf, Ärzte der Welt

Abstract:

Ärzte der Welt e.V. / Médecins du Monde is a network of humanitarian NGOs working in domestic and international health programmes and advocating for access to health services as human right. The contribution will outline the approach that MdM is taking in implementing humanitarian health programmes, challenges and recent developments.

Immer neue Klimaextreme und Klimaresilienz – geht das zusammen?

Ralf Ludwig, Fakultät für Geowissenschaften, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Der Klimawandel ist komplex und eng mit anderen globalen Herausforderungen wie Gesundheit, Ernährungssicherheit, Wasserknappheit, Rückgang der biologischen Vielfalt und Umweltzerstörung verbunden. Von besonderer Relevanz ist eine bereits jetzt vielerorts spürbare Verschärfung von klimabedingten Extremereignissen, die in zunehmender Frequenz und Intensität hohe sozio-ökonomische und ökologische Schäden verursachen und auch die planetare Gesundheit vor stets größer werdende Herausforderungen stellt.

Es reicht nicht aus, traditionelle Innovationsansätze zu verwenden, die sich auf einen Aspekt des Problems konzentrieren. Vielmehr werden neue, integrierte Ansätze benötigt, die der Komplexität, den Interdependenzen und der Vernetzung heutiger Mensch-Umweltbeziehungen gerecht werden können und die Steigerung einer sektorübergreifenden Klimaresilienz zum Ziel haben. Entsprechende Zusammenhänge sollen an ausgewählten Fallbeispielen in Bayern, stellvertretend für komplexe Landschaftssysteme (Mittel-)Europas aufgezeigt werden.

Bayern unterliegt auf seiner dicht besiedelten und intensiv genutzten Fläche bereits heute erheblichen Herausforderungen und Konkurrenzen für seine Wasser-, Land- und Energieressourcen. Die Auswirkungen des Klimawandels lassen im 21. Jhd. durch erheblich höhere Temperaturen und eine starke Abnahme der Sommerniederschläge eine starke Häufung von sommerlicher Trockenheit und Hitze erwarten; gleichzeitig nimmt das Risiko winterlicher Hochwasserereignisse durch stärkere Niederschläge in dieser Jahreszeit deutlich zu. Die erheblichen Konsequenzen sind für nahezu alle Akteure in der Land-, Wald-, Wasser- und Energiewirtschaft sowie im Gesundheitswesen mit den derzeit verfügbaren Anpassungsmaßnahmen nicht hinreichend abgesichert; diese bedürfen einer vorausschauenden Überarbeitung um eine klimawandel-resiliente Entwicklung der Region zu gewährleisten.

Der Beitrag soll Handlungswege aufzeigen, wie auf der Grundlage einer hervorragender Datenbasis von Behörden und Unternehmen sowie bereits bestehender eigener Simulationen mit prozess-basierten, flächendifferenzierten Modellen ein angepasstes Ressourcenmanagement zur Gewährleistung von planetarer Gesundheit, Energie- und Wassersicherheit, bei gleichzeitiger Sicherung der Ökosystemfunktionen und -leistungen ermöglicht werden könnte. Ziel ist die Schaffung eines sektorenübergreifenden Verständnisses für die vielfältigen Konsequenzen der dynamischen Klimaentwicklung und die Bereitstellung neuer Services und anwenderorientierter Werkzeuge der Datenanalyse und Modellierung.

Zwischen politischer Teilhabe und Selbstzensur: Perspektiven von Frauen in der Kommunalpolitik auf Online Misogynie

Leah Nann, Fakultät für Kulturwissenschaften, LMU Munich

Abstract:

In vielfältigen politischen Umgebungen hat sich Online Frauenfeindlichkeit als wirksames Mittel etabliert, um weibliche Stimmen zum Schweigen zu bringen. Meine Forschung konzentriert sich darauf, die weniger untersuchten Auswirkungen von Online Frauenfeindlichkeit auf ehrenamtlich tätige Politikerinnen in der deutschen Kommunalpolitik zu untersuchen. Ziel ist es zu verstehen, wie Selbstzensur als Reaktion auf und Prävention von Belästigungserfahrungen in sozialen Medien praktiziert wird. Ich betrachte dieses Phänomen als Teil spezifischer Macht und Privilegienstrukturen, die Online Frauenfeindlichkeit, Selbstzensur und die daraus resultierenden konflikthaften Subjektivitäten der Politikerinnen begünstigen. Insbesondere untersuche ich, wie Selbstzensur, unter Berücksichtigung geschlechtsspezifischer Dynamiken und struktureller Benachteiligungen von Frauen in der Politik, die Chancen für politische Mitgestaltung, die öffentliche Vernetzung und die Karrieremöglichkeiten der betroffenen Frauen beeinträchtigt. Durch eine ethnographische Herangehensweise werden die individuellen Perspektiven und Strategien der Politikerinnen in den Vordergrund gerückt, um daraus Rückschlüsse auf größere gesellschaftliche Dynamiken zu ziehen.

Kriegstraumata und ihre Langzeitfolgen im Spiegel der Literatur

Juliane Prade-Weiss, Fakultät für Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaften, LMU München

Dominik Markl, Katholisch-Theologische Fakultät, Universität Innsbruck

Abstract:

Kriege töten Menschen, zerstören Städte, Landstriche oder ganze Länder. Neben materiellen Folgen hinterlassen Verluste, Flucht und häufig mit Kriegen einhergehende Praktiken der Massengewalt gegen Zivilisten wie Vertreibung, Bombardement und sexualisierte Gewalt auch psychische Wunden bei Überlebenden. Diese Traumata beeinträchtigen die psychische Gesundheit Einzelner sowie das Miteinander von Gemeinschaften. Und Traumata werden, wie die jüngere sozial- und geisteswissenschaftliche Forschung zeigt, über Generationen hinweg weitergegeben selbst an Enkel, die die Konflikte zwar nicht selbst erlebt haben, aber in der durch sie geschaffenen Realität leben. Die soziale und politische Aufarbeitung von Kriegstraumata wird durch mindestens zwei Umstände erschwert: Erstens dadurch, dass sich Traumatisierungen auf der Seite der Opfer finden, aber auch Täterschaft psychosoziale Gewaltfolgen zeitigt, die an Nachkommen überliefert werden. Auf diese Weise werden von Kriegen geschaffene Unterscheidungen auch nach ihrem offiziellen Ende weitergetragen. Zweitens sind psychische Langzeitfolgen von Kriegen der gesellschaftspolitischen Bearbeitung deshalb schwer zugänglich, weil ihre Weitergabe zu großen Teilen in der Familie erfolgt. Und die Trennung zwischen offizieller und privater Rede ist als zentrale Dynamik der Verdrängung von Gewaltfolgen aufgewiesen worden. Weil somit Institutionen nur bedingt Zugang zu den Dynamiken der Weitergabe von Kriegstraumata haben, kommt dem Medium der Literatur eine wichtige Rolle in ihrer öffentlichen Verhandlung zu. Denn literarische Imagination kann Dynamiken anschaulich und verständlich machen, die sich sonst dem Blick entziehen – weil sie privat bleiben, und auch, weil Gewalt gegen Zivilisten häufig darauf zielt, Zeugen und somit die Opferperspektive auszulöschen. Diese Rolle der Literatur ist bei der Verhandlung der traumatischen Folgen des Holocaust deutlich geworden, aber sie ist kein Phänomen allein der Gegenwart. Die biblischen Klagelieder, die zu den ältesten Texten des kulturellen Gedächtnisses gehören, schildern die traumatischen Folgen eines Belagerungskrieges aus der Opferperspektive und boten auch in der Moderne eine Folie, um ähnlich überwältigende Erfahrungen zur Sprache zu bringen, etwa in den 1990er Jahren die Belagerung von Sarajevo. Gegenwartsliteratur verschiedener europäischer Sprachen widmet sich der Grauzone zwischen Opfern und Tätern: der

Komplizenschaft und anderen Formen problematischer Teilhabe an Gewalttaten, die oft unausgesprochen bleiben, weil sie sich einer klaren moralischen Beurteilung entziehen – und deren psychosoziale Folgen umso gravierender anhalten. Die Vielzahl militärischer Konflikte der Gegenwart, die mit erheblicher Gewalt gegen Zivilisten einhergehen – unter anderem in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Syrien, der Ukraine und dem Nahen Osten – erfordert einen Blick auf Literatur als Medium, das sich der Schwierigkeit stellt, dass traumatische Kriegsfolgen die globale Zukunft weiter formen werden, selbst nach Beendigung der Kriege. Denn literarische Texte sind auch imstande, Strategien zu imaginieren, wie Einzelne und Gemeinschaften mit den Langzeitfolgen von Kriegen umgehen können.

A spatiotemporal analysis of urbanization densification and the state of urban green space in Hanoi, Vietnam

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Abstract:

Urbanization, population growth and migration present significant challenges for cities in the Global South, including Hanoi. The rapid urbanization of Hanoi has led to a plethora of issues, including the conversion of agricultural land into urban settlements and the consequential loss of green spaces. This phenomenon exacerbates existing challenges faced by decision-makers in managing land conversion. Not only does it strain technical and social infrastructure, but it also diminishes the availability of essential public services. Urban green spaces, crucial for providing ecosystem services, recreational opportunities, and promoting public health, are particularly vulnerable to the pressures of urbanization and densification processes.

This study assesses the urban development and the current status of urban green spaces for the case study of Hanoi, Vietnam. For this purpose, satellite-based time series products from JAXA (building densities) and Sentinel II (NDVI) are combined with statistical data and analyzed in terms of built-up density and NDVI.

Since Vietnam's economic transition in the 1990ies, Hanoi's development was characterized by an extreme in-migration of the rural population, fueling urban sprawl and the transformation of formerly agricultural land into settlement areas.

The urban core of Hanoi has been characterized by extremely high population densities of more than 30.000 people per km². In these areas mainly densification processes have taken place through residentialization. In the central quarters, the built-up area was increased by the construction of new (high-rise) houses on formerly industrial estates or the upgrading of social housing facilities. At the same time, the construction of new bridges crossing the Red River located North of Hanoi eased the expansion towards the North-East crossing the river.

These developments have influence on the availability of urban green space for the population. Quarters in higher distance to the city centers still show high ratios of urban green space, due to their recent formation in (formerly) agriculturally dominated regions and exceed the minimum value of 9m² per capita recommended by the World Health Organization, for example. This is different in the central districts and especially the ancient quarters of Hanoi with less than 1m² per capita. In these central areas, far-reaching spatial planning measures are mandatory to protect existing urban green spaces from the ongoing densification such as greening of roofs and walls or unsealing of pavements to increase urban green spaces.

With the presented approach we were able to identify the hotspots of urban development and the distributions of urban green space within a city, which could support more sustainable planning

strategies through spatially adapted measures. Utilizing of freely available remote sensing products and statistical population data, the applied methodologies are transferable to other cities in data-scarce regions and offer the potential for monitoring the temporal developments by urban planners.

The imperative of social value creation in business for global health

Jelena Spanjol, Munich School of Management, LMU Munich

Abstract:

For-profit firms increasingly express the strategic importance of creating social value in addition to financial and market value in their communications to investors and the broader public. An attention to social value creation includes efforts to enhance or safeguard human and planetary health. Yet, it is unclear what a strategic orientation towards social value creation entails and whether it differentiates firms in terms of their sustainability (including global health) performance. This presentation will: (1) describe a conceptual model and typology of different social value creation strategies that organizations adopt, providing a “social value radar” to guide decisions and actions; (2) introduce a strategic social value orientation (SSVO) linguistic content-analytic measure consisting of three behavioral components (leading the business with purpose, support of stakeholders, focus on consequences) and one shared belief (mutuality); and (3) discuss the results of an empirical study exploring the relationship between for-profit firms’ strategic social value orientation and sustainability performance (including global health outcomes) across 1580 firm-year observations. The presentation will offer a framework and empirical results to discuss how global health might be understood within the broader sustainability management domain.

Violence against women and girls - a global health issue

Heidi Stöckl, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Violence against women and girls - in its multiple forms - is an important human rights abuse, and public health problem. There is a growing body of population-based evidence on the prevalence of different forms of violence, with global estimates suggesting that at least one in three women has experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime, and that every third murdered woman is murdered by an intimate partner. Prevalence of intimate partner violence and non-partner violence varies widely across regions and population groups, highlighting important risk and protective factors that lead to an increase or decrease in intimate partner violence.

Violence against women and girls is not only a public health issue in itself, it is also associated with a number of adverse health outcomes such as depression and anxiety, alcohol use, miscarriage, and injuries as well as unhealthy behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour. Violence against women and girls is preventable, with strong evidence on effective programming including in the health sector.

Tackling violence against women and girls is a policy priority for many governments and international governmental and non-governmental organisations seeking to improve the lives and health of women, children, families and men. This talk will provide an overview of the conceptualisation prevalence and measurement of violence against women and girls, its health impacts, risk and protective factors and summarise evidence and guidance on effective prevention strategies and health sector responses.

One Mental Health: Die Mensch-Tier-Beziehung aus neuropsychoanalytischer Perspektive

Veerle Van Geehoven

Abstract:

Als die COVID19-Pandämie die Welt fest im Griff hatte, entstand die generelle Idee, die Gesundheitsforschung vermehrt interdisziplinär anzugehen, und zwar im Rahmen eines One-Health-Ansatzes. Dieser setzt sich zum Ziel, Zusammenhänge hinsichtlich einer speziesübergreifenden Infektionsgefahr bestimmter Krankheitserreger oder deren Antibiotikaresistenzpotentials zu erkennen und dadurch globale Gesundheitsrisiken vorzubeugen oder frühzeitig einzudämmen. Der One-Health-Ansatz wird gerne als die Schnittmenge von drei gleich großen Kreisen, die für die Gesundheit des Menschen, der Tiere und der Umwelt stehen, dargestellt. Ein kritischer Blick auf die One-Health-Idee zeigt jedoch, dass sie eine gewisse Einseitigkeit in sich trägt, denn am Ende rückt immer die Gesundheit des Menschen in den Vordergrund. Daraus ergibt sich die Gefahr, dass Forschungshypothesen nicht unvoreingenommen sind, eine zentrale Herausforderung für interdisziplinäre Forschung. In diesem Beitrag möchte ich (a) die mentale Gesundheit als einen weiteren Bereich, der einen One-Health-Ansatz braucht, präsentieren, und (b) zeigen, dass man in diesem Ansatz Voreingenommenheit verhindern kann, indem man die mentale Welt des Menschen und die des Tieres mit einer neuropsychoanalytischen Brille betrachtet [1]. Dabei ist es mein Ziel, die mentale Ebene, auf der sich Mensch und Tier affektiv (emotional) und zum Teil auch kognitiv begegnen, zu erfassen, und zwar so, dass das Tier nicht als Mensch und der Mensch auch als Lebewesen mit primär emotionalen Bedürfnissen verstanden wird – was Letzterem in unserer kognitions-gesteuerten Welt oft abhandenkommt. Die Neuropsychoanalyse bietet den Rahmen, dieses Ziel zu erreichen, indem sie auf Panksepp's neurobiologische Erkenntnis, dass Mensch und Tier über die gleichen primären Emotionen verfügen, aufbaut [2]. Jede dieser Emotionen hat ihre Wurzeln in einem subneokortikalen Gehirnsystem und kann somit als greifbarer Baustein der mentalen Entwicklung betrachtet werden, sowohl bei Menschen als auch beim Tier [3,4]. So vertritt Solms die Ansicht, dass Panksepp's primäre Emotionen als Freudsche Triebe zu verstehen sind [5]. Ich vertrete die Ansicht, dass mindestens zwei von ihnen – nämlich Panksepp's CARE und PLAY – als primäre Objektbeziehungen zu deuten sind [6,7]. Wozu braucht u. a. die Tiermedizin dieses Wissen? Ein zeitgemäßer Wissenstand bezüglich der Neurobiologie und -psychologie von Tieren führt zu einer artgerechteren Behandlung, die mehr als nur eine angemessene Fütterung und Unterbringung beinhalten sollte. Darüber hinaus ergibt dieses Wissen ein besseres Verständnis der Psychologie der Mensch-Tier-Beziehung. Das wiederum ermöglicht, dass Tiermediziner lernen, die Beziehung zwischen ihren Klienten und ihren Patienten auf eine Weise, die über die Intuition hinausgeht, zu deuten. Dies ist von entscheidender Bedeutung für erfolgreiche tiermedizinische Diagnostik, Therapie und Pflege. Darüber hinaus ist es für Tiermediziner von entscheidender Bedeutung, sich der emotionalen Komplexität ihrer beruflichen Beziehungen bewusst zu sein, ein Bewusstsein, das ihre psychosozialen Kompetenzen professionalisiert, was sich positiv auf die psychische Gesundheit auswirkt [8]. So kommt am Ende ein neuropsychoanalytisch basierter One-Mental-Health-Ansatz gleichermaßen dem Tier und dem Menschen zugute.

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Addressing the double burden of malnutrition in South Africa and beyond: The FoodSAMSA project

Peter von Philipsborn, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Summary: We propose to present the project FoodSAMSA, a large global health project coordinated by the Chair of Public Health and Health Services Research at LMU Munich, outlining the project's background and approach as well as preliminary results. Further information on the project can be found online at (<https://foodsamsa.samrc.ac.za/>).

Background: Malnutrition in all its forms is a key risk factor for premature death and disease worldwide. The various forms of malnutrition include undernourishment, specific micro- and macro-nutrient deficiencies, unhealthy diets and overnutrition, as well as related conditions such as stunting, wasting, and overweight and obesity. Approximately 20% of the burden of disease and of all premature deaths globally are attributed to nutritional risk factors, including malnutrition and unhealthy diets. In many low- and middle-income countries, the different forms of malnutrition coexist and interact, both within households and communities and over the life course of individuals. The term double burden of malnutrition has been coined to describe this phenomenon. The double burden of malnutrition is therefore an example of a syndemic, i.e. a set of epidemics that co-occur in time and place, interact in complex patterns, share common systemic drivers and require concerted and coordinated responses.

Project description: This project aims to address malnutrition in all its forms, including over- and undernutrition, by assessing its determinants and by exploring interventions at the macro (policy), meso (community) and micro (interpersonal) level. As part of the project, we (i) adapt existing approaches for assessing and improving food environments to circumstances that are typical of countries facing a double burden of over- und undernutrition, (ii) implement them in South Africa, and (iii) strengthen capacities and expand existing regional networks to support food environment and food system research and action across Sub-Saharan Africa. We also conduct participatory research to develop conceptual models of selected parts of the South-African food system and pilot and evaluate interventions to improve local food environments. Furthermore, we use integrated knowledge translation methods to liaise with a range of stakeholders, including policymakers, private sector and civil society actors, thus maximizing our research's practical and policy impact.

Workshops

Climate Change and One Health – A Role-playing Game

Katja Radon, Center for International Health, LMU Munich

Bernarda Espinoza, Center for International Health, LMU Munich

Lea John, Center for International Health, LMU Munich

Abstract:

As the "biggest health threat facing humanity," climate change is already changing people's lives, as well as animal habitats and environments. In different countries and regions of the planet, surging health problems pose challenges to health care providers, policy makers, and governance.

Such health challenges are inextricably linked to the decay of natural habitats and frequent occurrence of catastrophic weather events, the emergence of new pathogens and infectious diseases, and hardships caused by environmental problems, such as heat exposure, respiratory problems, malnutrition, and mental health issues. These problems are already affecting most global populations and will continue to do so in the future, calling for holistic forms of mitigation, control, and prevention on local, regional, and global levels. One Health is an approach that looks to humans, animals, and the environment as connected and interdependent entities. Within this holistic and interdisciplinary approach, climate change is of critical importance because it unfolds severe and ever-increasing impacts on the health of humans and more-than-humans alike. This workshop will bring a climate change problem through the One Health perspective, exemplifying its potential for the prevention and mitigation of impacts and the continuation of solutions. In a role-playing game, participants will personify and explore the standpoints of different actors and generate ideas to help a city suffering from climate change-related health issues.

Creating constructive global health communication

Bernhard Goodwin, Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, LMU Munich

Henri Wolferstetter, Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, LMU Munich

Anna Gaul, Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, LMU Munich

Abstract:

In this interactive workshop, we will address the basics of constructive communication and its effects, especially in the context of the climate crisis. Against the background of communication science and psychological theories, we will present the current state of research. Following this, we will actively work on and discuss examples of constructive climate communication. These workshop techniques seek to promote reflection as well as exchange and create a lively, collaborative atmosphere. The workshop aims for participants to learn, discuss, apply, and reflect on the background and techniques of constructive climate communication. Global health is being threatened in many ways in the context of climate change. Extreme weather events like heatwaves or flooding can lead to physical and mental health effects (Hayes et al., 2018; Parise, 2018). Furthermore, climate change is linked to an increase in vector-borne diseases, such as Malaria, Dengue, or Zika (Agache et al., 2022). Considering these health as well as further societal and economic effects, climate change is the most severe threat humanity is facing. Therefore, immediate climate action is crucial to ensure a sustainable and liveable future (IPCC, 2022). However, as this is a highly complex issue based on an interplay of numerous factors, laypeople rely on journalistic media as information intermediaries (Guenther et al., 2022; Robertson, 2022). Reflecting the normative importance of critical reporting and the inherent news factor of negativity, journalistic coverage is characterized by a negative bias (Hermans & Gyldensted, 2019; Lengauer et al., 2012). Media coverage on climate change that emphasizes the hopelessness of the situation can negatively affect people's efficacy beliefs and, as a result, their real actions (e.g., Hart & Feldman, 2016; Xue et al., 2016). In contrast, constructive journalism, an emerging journalistic approach extending traditional journalism, wants "to create more productive, engaging stories while holding true to journalism's core functions" (McIntyre, 2015, p. 9). Constructive journalistic work is characterized by a solution- and future-oriented focus on societal problems. It aims to encourage audiences to take action by highlighting resources, solutions, and opportunities for collaboration. Including context and extended information contributes to providing a more accurate and detailed media representation of reality. Moreover, constructive journalism takes various perspectives into account, to represent different social groups and counteract polarizing dynamics. By using co-creative elements (e.g., enabling participation in the creation of products), journalism can involve citizens actively (Hermans & Gyldensted, 2019). As part of constructive journalistic work, assumptions, and findings from positive psychology, which is interested in the conditions and processes that promote the well-being and optimal functioning of people, groups, and institutions (Gable & Haidt, 2005), are integrated into the news production process (McIntyre & Gyldensted, 2018). Moreover, constructive journalism acknowledges its responsibility not only for the journalistic

output but also for the effects media coverage can have (Hermans & Drok, 2018; cf. also Social Responsibility Theory of the Press; Siebert, 1956).

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Participatory Methods in Global Health

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Stephan Voss, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

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Abstract:

Participatory methods have gained increasing importance in today's qualitative research landscape, as they allow not only to gather the perspectives of a vast array of participants, but also to have them as co-creators of knowledge and at the forefront of advocating for their needs and priorities. Developed to conduct research among populations with low literacy rates, they allow participants to shape the research questions and goals, as well as to increase inclusivity, obtain local insights and see reality through the participants' eyes. Examples of participatory research methods include Photovoice, Transsectoral Walks, and seasonal calendars/timelines. In this workshop, we will provide an overview of the theoretical foundations behind these methods, and present tangible examples of these techniques being employed in research settings, both in Germany and abroad. In the second half of the workshop, participants will be able to partake in activities showcasing the principles of participatory methods.

Part 1 (40 minutes)

- What are participatory methods and why they matter – Prof Dr Heidi Stöckl (10 mins)
- Photovoice study conducted among adolescents in Freiam – Stephan Voss (15 mins)
- Photovoice study conducted among men in Tanzania – Rebecca Brambilla (10 mins)
- Q&A (5-10 mins)

Part 2 (50 minutes)

Two participatory methods activities with workshop participants

Global health seen from and with West Africa: A roundtable

Emmanuelle Roth, Fakultät für Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaften, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Global health is not only an attempt to re-scale diseases and address them as the world's problems. It is a powerful constellation of donors, think tanks, agencies, universities, research facilities, laboratories, and journals whose centers mostly operate from a few selected locales in Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic (WEIRD) countries. A majority of global health programs however do not target the countries where they were made, but places of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and South America. There, global health relies on a workforce and reaches "beneficiaries" who are, by and large, not represented by the institutions that fund and design policies. What does it mean to experience global health as an endeavor whose sources and goals come from elsewhere? The workshop will address this question through a roundtable with three doctoral candidates from West Africa with years of professional practice in global health: doctor and medical anthropologist Moussa Douno, microbiologist John Fayiah, and conservation practitioner Shadrach Kerwillain. Through sharing stories and opinions shaped by their experience, and together with the audience, they will initiate a conversation on the blind spots of global health.

Planetary Health Lehre: Ziele, Konzeption Und Umsetzung

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Abstract:

Die Menschheit befindet sich inmitten einer planetaren Krise. Klimawandel, Biodiversitätsverlust und zunehmende Umweltverschmutzung sind deutliche Zeichen der planetaren Krise und wirken sich sowohl direkt als auch indirekt auf die menschliche Gesundheit aus. Das umfassende Konzept

der planetaren Gesundheit (Planetary Health) widmet sich dem Gesundheitszustand der menschlichen Zivilisation und der sie umgebenden Umwelt, von der sie abhängt. Bildung im Hochschulbereich über und für planetare Gesundheit kann einer der zentralen Hebel für die dringend benötigte Transformation der Gesellschaft hin zu planetarer Gesundheit darstellen. Dabei geht Bildung über die reine Informationsvermittlung und Aneignung von Wissen hinaus und beinhaltet die Befähigung von Individuen, Kompetenzen und Fertigkeiten zu entwickeln und diese anzuwenden. Eng damit verknüpft sind die Konzepte von Gesundheits- und Nachhaltigkeitskompetenz. Die Stärkung und Ergänzung dieser Kompetenzen im Rahmen einer umfassenderen planetaren Gesundheitskompetenz mit entsprechenden Fertigkeiten ist von hoher Relevanz für planetare Gesundheit. Ziel des Workshops ist es, über die Ziele, Konzeption und Umsetzung von Lehrveranstaltungen zu planetarer Gesundheit im Hochschulbereich sowie das Konzept der planetaren Gesundheitskompetenz zu informieren und mit den Teilnehmenden Fragen zur Umsetzung zu diskutieren sowie diese zu befähigen, transformative Inhalte von planetarer Gesundheit in eigenen Wirkräumen der Aus-, Fort- und Weiterbildung zu erkennen und Impulse zur Umsetzung zu geben.

Methoden: Der Workshop soll über 2 kurze Impulsvorträge und interaktive Kleingruppenarbeit umgesetzt werden. I1 Was wissen Studierende über „Planetary Health“? Vorstellung einer Bedarfserhebung zu Planetary Health an Hochschulen in Bayern I2 Konzeption und Umsetzung eines universitäts-übergreifenden Kurses zu planetarer Gesundheit

How to tackle global health challenges with innovation and entrepreneurship

Julia Wimmer, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Threats to global health, such as air pollution, global pandemics, weak primary health care or antimicrobial resistance are complex challenges that require innovative solutions. In this workshop, you will learn basic innovation and entrepreneurship methods that will allow you to drive positive change based on your personal skills and interests. In particular, we will

- introduce the concept of impact entrepreneurship
- outline the power of academic startups as change makers
- present basic knowledge on innovation management
- give you an overview on classical entrepreneurship tools
- call you to action and ideate in groups on global health challenges

The goal of the workshop is to create awareness for entrepreneurship as a tool to tackle health challenges. The workshop will be a mix of input session and application of design thinking on global health challenges. You will further learn about support programs for founders at LMU and in the Munich Innovation & Entrepreneurship Ecosystem. The target group comprises students and early stage researchers.

Poster

Animal models in dietary phosphate toxicity research

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Abstract:

health threats and several of the most important lifestyle diseases, i.e., renal and cardio-vascular diseases, osteoporosis, and overweight. A major source of these phosphates are phosphate containing food and feed additives, which are extensively used in industrial processing. Rodents are often used as animal models for human diseases. The suitability of such models is limited, sparking the interest in other models. One example for a potential specific model is the cat: With up to

80 % prevalence, chronic kidney disease (CKD) is one of the most common chronic diseases in older cats, representing the leading cause of death in this species. One important peculiarity in cats in this context is the production of highly concentrated urine. In dogs, the prevalence of CKD is also noticeable high, but skeletal health is another critical area. The concentration of highly soluble and therefore available phosphate is extremely high in most processed pet food, exceeding the recommended daily allowances for these species many times over. Investigating the link between high Pi intake and several adverse health effects by conducting feeding trials in cats and dogs brought important insight in the health threats Pi holds for human and nonhuman animals. Another promising path is the use of pigs as large animal models for human health. Dietary supply with highly soluble Pi sources led to significant effects on phosphate homeostasis, serum marker of renal health, kidney histology as well as micro-computer tomography imaging of kidneys and bones in growing pigs. All three species are therefore potential translational models of phosphate toxicity as well as CKD, osteoporosis, and further related diseases, warranting further research in this area.

Center for International Health (CIHLMU)

Virtual One Health Modules

Bernarda Espinoza, Center for International Health, LMU Munich

Abstract:

The Center for International Health (CIHLMU), located at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Hospital in Munich, Germany, is known for its interdisciplinary and international contributions to health education and research. With a network that includes partners in Latin America, Africa and Asia and alumni from more than 25 countries, CIHLMU leads in developing innovative responses to global health challenges.

In 2020, CIHLMU initiated the OH-TARGET project (One Health Training And Research Global NETwork), taking a significant step in its mission to improve global health. OH-TARGET focuses on addressing health issues related to our living environment and aims to develop customized, holistic solutions with a participatory approach.

A key component of OH-TARGET are Virtual Modules centered on the One Health approach, aimed at bridging knowledge gaps across human, animal, and environmental health sectors. The modules include:

1. **One Health Core Competencies:** This course lays the groundwork for the One Health approach, focusing on interdisciplinary teamwork, systems thinking, and a foundational understanding of the approach. It aims to provide a deep understanding of the significance of One Health and its applications in solving global health issues by merging aspects of human, animal, and environmental health.
2. **Antibiotics Resistance & Marine Conservation - A One Health Approach:** This module addresses the global challenge of antibiotic resistance, its impacts on human and animal health, and the marine environment. It underscores the need for collaborative, sustainable practices and conservation efforts to combat antibiotic resistance within the One Health framework.
3. **One Health and Climate Change:** This course explores the intricate relationship between health and climate change, emphasizing the role of One Health in mitigating the adverse health impacts of global warming and environmental changes on both human and animal populations.

Warum öffentlich kommunizieren? Die Wissenschaftskommunikation von Tiermediziner*innen und die Unterschiede ihrer Wissenschaftskommunikations-Aktivität

Katharina Göbel, Tierärztliche Fakultät, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Im Forschungsbereich der Zoonosen, der in den letzten Jahren gesamtgesellschaftlich von großer Relevanz war, leisten Tiermediziner*innen einen wichtigen Beitrag und gelten als Expert*innen. Im Rahmen ihrer externen Wissenschaftskommunikation, auf Basis des One-Health-Konzepts, teilen Tiermediziner*innen der Öffentlichkeit ihre Forschungsergebnisse mit, erklären Zusammenhänge und informieren über Schutzmaßnahmen. Aus kommunikationswissenschaftlicher Perspektive wird sich bisher kaum mit Tiermediziner*innen befasst. Der Fokus dieser Studie liegt daher auf der Wahrnehmung tiermedizinischer Wissenschaftler*innen in Bezug auf ihre eigene Wissenschaftskommunikations-Aktivität. Stellvertretend für die Gesamtheit der Tiermediziner*innen werden 30 Forschenden aus den Bereichen der Infektionsmedizin und des Tierschutzes interviewt. Anhand qualitativer, teilstandardisierter Interviews wird die Motivation der Forschenden, sowie die Ziele und Zielgruppen ihrer Wissenschaftskommunikation untersucht. Auch ihr Aktivitätslevel, der Einfluss ihrer sozialen und Genderidentität, als auch die Institution, an der sie beschäftigt sind, können eine Rolle spielen. Anhand der Ergebnisse der geplanten Evaluation wird im Rahmen einer Diskursanalyse mit Hilfe von MAXQDA eine Typologie der unterschiedlichen Kommunikationsverhalten erarbeitet, in die die befragten Wissenschaftler*innen anschließend eingeordnet werden. Die übergreifende Fragestellung der Untersuchung befasst sich damit, wie Tiermediziner*innen Wissenschaftskommunikation betreiben und inwiefern sich die Unterschiede zwischen Forschenden hinsichtlich ihrer Wissenschaftskommunikations-Aktivität erklären lassen. Aus dieser Studie werden Kommunikationsempfehlungen für die Studierenden und Wissenschaftler*innen der Tiermedizin abgeleitet.

The Joint Initiative for Teaching and Learning on Global Health Challenges and One Health experience on implementing an online collaborative course

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Co-Autor*innen: Creuza Rachel Vicente, Denise Siqueira de Carvalho, Kajal Chhaganlal, Raquel Baroni de Carvalho, Sonia Mara Raboni, Fatime Arënliu Qosaj, Paula Hanna Dau, Mariana Abou Mourad Ferreira, Manuela Negrelli Brunetti, Luana Fiengo Tanaka

Abstract:

Central goal of JITOHealth is to promote collaboration and advancement of One Health at Medical faculties of all partner universities. JITOHealth encompasses graduate programs from six universities; in Brazil (UFES, UFPR), Germany (LMU, TUM), Mozambique (UCM), and Kosovo (KAAB), offering an international course on "Global Health Challenges and One Health". Collaborative online learning principles are applied to internationalize curricula and facilitate exchange.

As part of the initiative, JITOHealth aims to further develop and sustainably integrate the "Global Health Challenges and One Health" curriculum into partner institutions' regular curricula with accredited ECTS.

Key measures include the enhancement of online learning content on Global Health Challenges and One Health relevant to the local community through contacts with international experts, development and translation of online learning materials, and revision of an existing online Moodle platform for use in asynchronous and synchronous activities in 2022. Based on initial experiences, partner institutions will develop additional suitable assessment tools and accompanying measures and locally accredit the course.

Predictors and outcomes in primary depression care (POKAL) - a research training group develops an innovative approach to collaborative care.

Caroline Jung-Sievers, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Co-Autor*innen: Gensichen J, Lukaschek K, Jung-Sievers C, Falkai P, Schmitt A, Henningsen P, Dreischulte T, Pitschel-Walz G, Krcmar H, Böhm M, Prommegger B, Linde K, Drescher A, Schönweger P, Haas C, Brand C, Younesi P, Vukas J, Brisnik V, Schillok H, Raub J, Kaupe L, Biersack K, Gökce F, Eder J, Hattenkofer L, Reindl-Spanner P, von Schrottenberg V, Teusen C, Sterner P, Bühner M, Schneider A; POKAL group.

Abstract:

Background: The interdisciplinary research training group (POKAL) aims to improve care for patients with depression and multimorbidity in primary care. POKAL includes nine projects within the framework of the Chronic Care Model (CCM). In addition, POKAL will train young (mental) health professionals in research competences within primary care settings. POKAL will address specific challenges in diagnosis (reliability of diagnosis, ignoring suicidal risks), in treatment (insufficient patient involvement, highly fragmented care and inappropriate long-time anti-depressive medication) and in implementation of innovations (insufficient guideline adherence, use of irrelevant patient outcomes, ignoring relevant context factors) in primary depression care.

Methods: In 2021 POKAL started with a first group of 16 trainees in general practice (GPs), pharmacy, psychology, public health, informatics, etc. The program is scheduled for at least 6 years, so a second group of trainees starting in 2024 will also have three years of research-time. Experienced principal investigators (PIs) supervise all trainees in their specific projects. All projects refer to the CCM and focus on the diagnostic, therapeutic, and implementation challenges.

Results: The first cohort of the POKAL research training group will develop and test new depression-specific diagnostics (hermeneutical strategies, predicting models, screening for suicidal ideation), treatment (primary-care based psycho-education, modulating factors in depression monitoring, strategies of de-prescribing) and implementation in primary care (guideline implementation, use of patient-assessed data, identification of relevant context factors). Based on those results the second cohort of trainees and their PIs will run two major trials to proof innovations in primary care-based a) diagnostics and b) treatment for depression.

Conclusion: The research and training programme POKAL aims to provide appropriate approaches for depression diagnosis and treatment in primary care.

Geology and Health: Unveiling the Earth's Impact on Human Well-being

Simon Kuebler, Fakultät für Geowissenschaften LMU Munich

Co-Autor*innen: Doniá Aßbichler, Soraya Heuss-Abichler, Beth Kahle, Stefanie Rieger, Anke Friedrich

Abstract:

The intricate relationship between geology and health is an emerging field that highlights how Earth's processes and materials significantly influence public health outcomes. Here, we aim to unravel the diverse connections between geological processes and health, emphasizing the critical role of geology in understanding the distribution and impact of both beneficial and potentially harmful substances in our environment. The focus is twofold: firstly, on the mechanisms through which geological processes such as volcanism, tectonic faulting, hydrothermal systems, and the mobilization and precipitation of elements contribute to the presence of both vital nutrients and detrimental substances in water and soil; and secondly, on distinguishing between geological and anthropogenic impacts on sensitive ecosystems and their influences on human health.

The research presented originates from the work of the Geology Working Group at Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU) Munich, which delves into rock-soil-water interactions in geologically complex regions. These interactions are pivotal in the release of essential nutrients and harmful substances, with significant implications for human health. The group's research, conducted in diverse settings such as Bavaria, Iran, East Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean, provides invaluable insights into the geological underpinnings of health-related issues. This includes understanding how natural geological processes can enrich or contaminate water and soil with substances that may either benefit or harm human populations.

By exploring these themes, we aim to shed light on the indispensable role of geological research in public health. It advocates for a multidisciplinary approach that incorporates geological insights into public health strategies, thereby enhancing our ability to address health challenges with a clear understanding of their environmental and geological contexts. This endeavor not only contributes to the scientific community's knowledge but also paves the way for informed policy-making and public health interventions that consider the geological complexities of our planet.

Knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards the risk of zoonotic diseases, wildlife trade and wildlife consumption in Latin America

Caroline Kuhn, Center for International Health, LMU Munich

Co-Autor*innen: Katja Radon, Denise Carvalho, María Soledad Burrone, Maria Carolina Guzmán-Quilo, Carlos Roberto Vasquez Almazan, María Teresa Solis Soto

Abstract:

Around 60% of all emerging human infectious diseases are assigned to zoonotic origins, with the majority in wildlife (Jones et al. 2008), wherein wildlife trade and consumption represent major risk factors. Latin America is one of the most biodiverse regions in the world and faces significant challenges in terms of wildlife conservation. Worldwide previous efforts to control wildlife trade practices focus primarily on conservation and overlook the health component when developing behavioral change programs. Likewise, some initiatives did not consider local communities' needs or characteristics (Xiao et al. 2021). This study applies multi-centered and mixed methods: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey, interviews with key actors and focus group discussions and participatory community-based action. We hypothesize that cultural factors, knowledge, attitudes and practices influence wildlife conservation and interaction with wildlife. By identifying the main drivers in urban and rural populations, including indigenous communities across Latin America, we develop innovative approaches according to the local context - educate communities, co-construct behavioral change approaches, raise awareness and change behavior in the population. The study aims to not only enhance our understanding of zoonotic risk and wildlife conservation practices, but also provides a broader perspective on the implications for global health security. The poster underscores the imperative of interdisciplinary and participatory approaches for mitigating the impact of emerging infectious diseases on human, animal and environmental health worldwide.

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Mobile health in the self-management of chronic diseases: DISELMA

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 Rebecca Kammerer, Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, LMU Munich
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Abstract:

Chronic diseases are among the most common and economically significant health problems in industrialized countries. Considering the high number of people living with chronic diseases that cause long-term strains on both individuals and society, effective treatment measures are necessary to facilitate long-term coping with such diseases. Given their ubiquitous and interactive character, digital media technologies, such as mobile and online applications, are predestined to facilitate self-management. Indeed, evidence on the effects of using digital media for chronic disease self-management is promising overall. However, the results are inconsistent and have limited validity due to theoretical and methodological weaknesses. Furthermore, processes beyond the individual level, that is, the processes within and between the interpersonal, organizational, and societal (and the individual) levels, have been widely neglected thus far. These processes have to be considered to grasp the full picture of the role digital media play in the self-management of chronic diseases, especially since the use of digital technologies for self-management is not without criticism. Therefore, the research unit DISELMA (Digital Media in Chronic Disease Self-Management) coordinated by LMU Munich, examines the continued use and effects of digital chronic disease self-management in its interpersonal, organizational, and societal contexts as well as the pertaining phenomena on each level. It comprises six individual projects that bring together researchers from different subdisciplines of communication science and universities across Germany to investigate the multi-level and multi-perspective topics of interest. By integrating these individual projects and employing innovative methods and research designs, DISELMA aims to specify theoretical connections between the different levels and make them fruitful for related areas. Additionally, the integrated evidence on the significance of digital media in chronic disease self-management aims to contribute to healthier conditions and empower individuals to better cope with their conditions.

A Critical Inquiry into Planetary Health: The Perspective of Kichwa Healers

Markos Panayiotou, Fakultät für Kulturwissenschaften, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Drawing from my master's research, the poster will aim to offer a critical perspective on the concept of Planetary Health by appealing to the practices of healers in the Napo province of Amazonian Ecuador. Although the concept of Planetary Health offers a compelling framework for linking health with the natural environment, it fails to look beyond its Eurocentric, biomedical gaze and account for the diversity of health practices and concepts around the world. In my presentation I will mainly focus on three critical points relating to the report of the Rockefeller Foundation-Lancet Commission on Planetary Health, which ever since its publication in 2015 has shaped ongoing research projects and the global health agenda. These points can be summarized as follows;

1. The Planetary Health approach takes into account the interactions between people and the environment by emphasizing the influence of natural earth systems on people's health (Whitmee et al. 2015: 1975f, 1978). By being conceptualized as a complex nexus of self-regulating systems, the planet is given the status of an actor with agency. Nevertheless, Planetary Health tends to overly focus on the instrumental value of "nature" for humans and reduce the environment and non-human actors, such as microbes and other animals, to the status of pathogens and disease vectors.
2. Global health discourses have been criticized for ignoring socioeconomic and sociopolitical factors, leading to the exacerbation of global asymmetries, as well as the reproduction of racist narratives (cf. Brada 2011: 296). While the authors of the Lancet Commission on Planetary Health give particular

emphasis to the economic and political context of health, they fail to address the epistemic and colonial power structures that underlie their report, for instance, to reflect on the controversial influence of the Rockefeller foundation on health discourses and policies.

3. Critics have also argued that Planetary Health neglects people's affective, bodily connections with their surrounding environment (Prescott and Logan 2019:100). The concept pays little attention to how people simultaneously develop material/physical and immaterial/spiritual relations with the earth, for instance in the context of practical skill acquisition, use of resources or land struggles.

Perspective of Kichwa Healers in Napo: The local indigenous cosmology of the Kichwa-speaking communities of Napo offers an alternative perspective on the relationship between environment and health. As part of local practices, healers establish reciprocal relations and powerful alliances with other human and non-human entities (cf. Uzendoski 2005: 127). Before collecting and making use of medicinal plants local healers ask permission from the spirit masters, the *amus* and *dueños*, which often act as mentors of shamans and even as healers themselves. Other animals, plants and spirits are perceived as communicating actors who can produce and transmit information about health and illness. The birds *tapia pishku* and *huataraku*, for example, can signal the illness or death of members of the collective by singing in a characteristic manner (cf. Kohn 2002: 78). These local indigenous concepts can help overcome anthropocentric and biomedical approaches which define human-environment-interactions solely in negative terms or in relation to their instrumental value (cf. Baquero 2021: 8).

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Nutritional and environmental determinants of Iron Deficiency among children in rural Bangladesh: A cross sectional study based on FAARM study

Katharina Sasse

Abstract:

Background: Malnutrition is a diverse term and could lead to mortality and morbidity. Iron deficiency (is part of micronutrient related malnutrition and affects especially children in low income countries in south Asia including Bangladesh . Objective: The aim of the study is to identify the key dietary and environmental determinants and prevalence of ID in children under the age of three

Methods: The data based on the baseline survey from 2015 of the Food and Agriculture Approaches for Reducing Malnutrition (study The study was conducted in Sylhet division of Bangladesh and follows a cross sectional study design. 319 children were included, and blood markers such as serum ferritin were used for ID definition The descriptive data assessment and multiple logistic regressions to assess effect of subjectively reported groundwater iron, dietary intake and

sociodemographic characteristics on ID were performed. Additionally, a marginal effect model was calculated.

Results: The prevalence of ID in children under three years of age was 24.1%. The data showed that vitamin C rich food consumption (OR = 0.47, p = 0.05) especially vegetables (OR = 0.44, p = 0.03) had a significant influence on the occurrence of ID. The consumption of iron rich or fortified foods (OR = 2.55, p = 0.23) did not show a significant correlation with ID. The occurrence of iron in groundwater was almost significant with respect to ID (OR = 0.41, p = 0.1). The marginal effect model showed that a high iron intake via groundwater reduce the likelihood of ID even more when no dietary iron or vitamin C was consumed

Discussion: Vitamin C rich foods enhance iron absorption, and iron rich groundwater is a source to meet optimal physical iron and hemoglobin status. Nevertheless, the prevalence of nutritional deficiencies such as ID is still high and lead to public health difficulties. The long term effectiveness and sustainability of the FAARM intervention on ID in children should be investigated

Collaboration for Evidence-Based Healthcare and Public Health in Africa (CEBHA+) -Integrated Knowledge Translation

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Abstract:

Integrated knowledge translation (IKT) aims to enhance evidence-informed decision-making in public health and healthcare by establishing continuous relationships between researchers and knowledge users, in particular decision-makers. The Collaboration for Evidence-based Healthcare and Public Health in Africa (CEBHA+) was funded between 2017 and 2023 and undertook research on non-communicable diseases in Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, and Uganda. Alongside the research activities, we implemented an IKT approach. This entailed training and the development and implementation of site-specific IKT strategies. We evaluated these strategies according to a pre-specified programme theory, as outlined in our published protocol (<https://rdcu.be/dyfbp>). We interviewed and surveyed CEBHA+ researchers and their decision-making counterparts during two project stages (3/2020-2/2021; 9/2022-5/2023) and collected IKT-related documents. Preliminary evaluation insights are presented here.

Global Health Professions Education

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Abstract:

Achieving sufficient numbers of competent health professionals is a high global priority. In high income countries, populations are ageing and becoming multimorbid. That leads to a high demand for competent health professionals. In low income countries, there is already a huge gap between the number of health workers and the demand. Demand will continue to increase as populations grow. In low income countries, health workforce training often follows a knowledge based approach. The focus should be on competency based education (CBE). CBE produces health professionals that respond to current and future needs of the population. What is competency based medical education (CBME)? CBME is an outcomes based approach to the design, implementation, and evaluation of education programs using an organizing framework of competencies. If education is expensive, try ignorance. We believe that educational reform takes resources, and results

are sometimes invisible and long term. However, the cost of doing something is far cheaper than doing nothing. Investing in education reform, despite its costs, is more economical in the long run than neglecting education for the future of a country. Above all, experts in competency based education are needed. CBME implementation requires strong leadership and stakeholder engagement to revise longstanding policies in governance, accreditation, administrative structure and oversight of health professions and medical education. Yes, we do! We love evidence based medicine. Why not evidence based education? Most health professionals accept the way they were trained as the norm. The science of education and the science of health professions education are not well recognised. If nothing changes, nothing changes. Each of us can contribute to the necessary changes in our health systems and in our health professionals education. Learning is not the same as teaching. It is often assumed that students learn what teachers teach. This is a false assumption. As educators, we have to invent and apply innovative educational approaches to achieve the desired outcome: a competent health professional. You have more power than you think. Many people feel powerless. This is a form of learned helplessness.

Interprofessional Medical Education for Sustainable Health - Report of GAME Summer School 2023

Wencke Vonderhagen, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Martin Fischer, LMU Munich

Abstract:

Die Medical School der Korea University war Gastgeber der 5. GAME TEI Summer School zum Thema „Interprofessional Education (IPE) for Planetary Health“, die vom 10.-14. Juli 2023 in Seoul/ Südkorea in Präsenz stattfand.

Die Global Alliance of Medical Excellence (GAME) ist ein internationaler Zusammenschluss von insgesamt acht Partneruniversitäten bzw. deren Medizinischen Fakultäten aus acht verschiedenen Ländern. Ihr Ziel sind strategische, disziplinübergreifende, langfristige und wirkungsvolle Kooperationen in Forschung und Lehre. Die zugehörige Transnational Educational Initiative (TEI) zielt auf den Bildungsaustausch und die interprofessionelle Ausbildungsforschung im Gesundheitswesen ab, einschließlich der medizinischen Grund- und postgradualen Ausbildung. Ihre Summer Schools sind ein studentisches, transdisziplinäres Bildungsaustauschprogramm und finden regelmäßig an unterschiedlichen Standorten zur besseren Vernetzung der Teilnehmer aus Medizin, Pharmazie und Krankenpflege statt. Akademischer Ansprechpartner für das TEI Projekt an der LMU ist Studiendekan Prof. Dr. Martin Fischer. Dieser war Gastgeber der interprofessionellen TEI Summer School 2022 und nahm gemeinsam mit Frau Dr. Karin Geffert, Expertin für Planetary Health am IBE Lehrstuhl für Public Health, an der Veranstaltung 2023 in Seoul teil.

Ziel der Summer School war es, die Studierenden mit Planetary Health vertraut zu machen und von den Bereichen „One Health“ und „Global Health“ zu differenzieren: Unter „One Health“ versteht man ein Konzept, das darauf abzielt, die Gesundheit von Menschen, Tieren, Pflanzen und Ökosystemen nachhaltig zu optimieren. Diese Herangehensweise erkennt an, dass die Gesundheit von Menschen, sowohl von domestizierten als auch von wilden Tieren und Pflanzen und der Umwelt, einschließlich der Ökosysteme, eng miteinander verknüpft und voneinander abhängig sind.

„Global Health“ ist der Bereich, der höchste Priorität darauflegt, dass alle Menschen Zugang zu der Gesundheitsversorgung haben. Es werden Experten aus verschiedensten Bereichen herangezogen um die Krankheitsprävention in der Bevölkerung mit individueller medizinischer Versorgung zu fördern.

„Planetary Health“ strebt danach, die höchsten Standards für Gesundheit, Wohlbefinden und Gerechtigkeit weltweit zu erzielen. Erreicht wird das durch eine umsichtige Betrachtung politischer, wirtschaftlicher und sozialer Systeme, die zukunftsentscheidend für die Menschheit sind.

Entsprechend thematisierte die Summer School die Zusammenhänge zwischen der Gesundheit der Menschen, der Tierwelt und der Ökosysteme. Hierbei ging es vor allem darum, gemeinsam

nach interprofessionellen, transformativen Lösungsansätzen zu schauen und bestehende Herausforderungen zu überwinden.

Neben Vorlesungen wurden verschiedene Gruppenarbeiten und eine Simulation mit den Studierenden der drei unterschiedlichen Fachrichtungen durchgeführt. Zusätzlich zu der Vermittlung von Wissen konnten die Studierenden dadurch innovative Lehrformate kennenlernen und die praktische Anwendung ihres Wissens erproben. Unter Verwendung von Systemdenken erarbeiteten die Gruppen in nationalen sowie internationalen interprofessionalen Teams lokale, vielversprechende Ansätze, die gemäß des Leitgedankens „think global – act local“ zur Verbesserung der Nachhaltigkeit in ihren eigenen Gesundheitseinrichtungen beitragen können.

„Durch die Teilnahme bin ich nun dazu vorbereitet eine eigene Initiative anzugehen. Mir wurde durch den Austausch mit ausländischen KommilitonInnen erst klar, wie essentiell eine klare Kommunikation mit Abgleichen der eigenen und fremden Vorstellungen ist.“, berichtet Kilian Lischoid, teilnehmender Medizinstudent der LMU.

„Die interprofessionelle Summer School war für uns Studenten eine bereichernde Erfahrung. Wir gewannen ein tiefgreifendes Verständnis, inwieweit die rasante Klimaerwärmung und die steigende Umweltverschmutzung erhebliche Auslöser für Krankheiten sind. Der interkulturelle Austausch ermöglichte uns Einblicke in verschiedene Gesundheitssysteme weltweit. Wir lernten die Herausforderungen globaler Gesundheitsversorgung zu verstehen. In einem intensiven Austausch haben wir gemeinsam Konzepte entwickelt, um Nachhaltigkeit im Gesundheitssystem realistischer zu gestalten und zu etablieren.“, fasst Laura Stöhr, teilnehmende LMU Studentin aus der Pharmazie, zusammen.

Am Schluss der fünftägigen Summer School konnte den teilnehmenden Studierenden erfolgreich vermittelt werden, dass sie als künftige Gesundheitsfachkräfte eine führende Rolle als Fürsprecher für den Schutz und die Förderung der Gesundheit einnehmen, welche durch die gegenseitige Abhängigkeit von Gesundheit und Ökosystem beeinträchtigt wird.

Die LMU wird das Konzept der interprofessionellen Zusammenarbeit verbunden mit der Entwicklung von Strategien und Lösungsansätzen für die Erreichung einer nachhaltigen Gesundheitsversorgung im Rahmen des GAME TEI Projektes weiter aufnehmen. Ein gemeinsames internationales Lehrformat mit online sowie Präsenzveranstaltungen ist in Planung.

How is human health and well-being affected by the soundscape in urban greenspaces? A feasibility study using the soundwalk methodology

Stephan Voss, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Co-Autor*innen: Gisela Immich, André Fiebig, Naoka Hisada, Niklas Meier, Birgit Probst, Michaela Coenen

Abstract:

Background: The soundscape of the surrounding environment affects human health and well-being. The CitySoundscapes project aims to investigate the effects of the soundscape and biodiversity in urban greenspaces on the health of residents. As a part of the first stage of the CitySoundscapes project, this study aimed to investigate the feasibility of the soundwalk methodology for urban health research in the city of Munich.

Methods: We selected three soundwalk routes in different areas within Munich: Luitpoldpark, Englischer Garten and Westend. Each route included 4-5 listening sites with varying degrees of biodiversity and greenspaces. At each listening site, participants were asked to listen to the soundscape for three minutes, while the soundscape was recorded using a XL2 audio and acoustics analyzer. After each listening session, participants completed a questionnaire that aimed to capture their perception of the soundscape and their current emotional state (arousal and valence). The questionnaire was offered in a digital and paper-based version. Additionally, we de-

veloped a semi-structured interview guide to conduct qualitative interviews with selected participants after the soundwalks to explore their perspective on the soundwalks. Participants were recruited by public displays, on a social network and via multipliers.

Results: Overall, we conducted six soundwalks in October 2023, two on each route. Each soundwalk took between 75 and 120 minutes. A total of 27 participants were recruited for the soundwalks. Most participants preferred to fill out the questionnaire in its digital form. Regarding arousal and valence, there were significant differences between grey areas and greenspaces. In the qualitative interviews, the questionnaire version based on the ISO/DIN norm for soundwalks was rated better than the version based on a German translation of the Perceived Restorativeness Soundscape Scale (PRSS). Furthermore, participants articulated that they had enjoyed the soundwalk and highlighted the high level of organization by the research team.

Conclusion: The soundwalk methodology is a promising approach for investigating the relationships between soundscapes in urban environments and human health and well-being. The results of soundwalks can be used to create cities that promote the health of its residents.

Stände

Graduate Center LMU

Das GraduateCenterLMU ist die zentrale Einrichtung zum Thema Promotion an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München. Unser Anliegen ist es, die Rahmenbedingungen für alle Promovierenden der Universität zu optimieren – sowohl für Promovierende, die an Promotionsprogrammen teilnehmen, als auch für Individualpromovierende. Zudem leisten wir einen Beitrag zur Etablierung zeitgemäßer Betreuungs- und Qualitätsstandards, die fächerübergreifend anwendbar sind und zugleich der Vielfalt der Fachkulturen an der LMU gerecht werden. Darüber hinaus tragen wir dazu bei, das Spektrum und die Sichtbarkeit der Promotionsmöglichkeiten an der LMU zu erhöhen.

Gegründet wurde das GraduateCenterLMU im Jahr 2008 als Bestandteil des Zukunftskonzeptes LMUexcellent, das durch die Exzellenzinitiative des Bundes und der Länder gefördert wird. Seither haben wir umfassende Beratungs- und Serviceangebote etabliert, die sich insbesondere an die Zielgruppen "Graduierte und Promovierende" sowie "Betreuer*innen und Koordinator*innen" richten. Mit unseren Zielgruppen stehen wir in einem kontinuierlichen Dialog, um über ihre jeweiligen Bedürfnisse informiert zu sein und unsere Angebote entsprechend anzupassen. Bei unseren Tätigkeiten werden wir beratend unterstützt durch einen Beirat, dem die Sprecher*innen der Promotionsprogramme der LMU angehören.

Center for International Health (CIH), LMU Munich

Guenter Froeschl, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Katja Radon, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

The Center for International Health LMU (CIHLMU) is located at the LMU Klinikum, the University Hospital of the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich. Together with academic and health care institutions worldwide, the CIHLMU has been promoting international cooperation in the field of medical education and research since 2009. The vision and overarching aim of the CIHLMU is to empower health professionals. With this vision, the CIHLMU aspires to meet health-related challenges through capacity building in training and research.

In order to meet these goals, several training programs have been established at the Teaching & Training Unit of the Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine, one of the founding members of CIHLMU. Since 2010 the PhD Program Medical Research – International Health has enrolled more than 110 doctoral students from more than 30 countries in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. Later, a Master of Science Program in International Health, along with numerous

advanced modules, was added to the portfolio. The locally defined research projects are a means to empower local researchers in low-and middle-income countries, and foster local engagement of graduates in home environment as academics and researchers.

This talk will give insight into our 15 years experiences in International and Global Health education and capacity development, and will share shortcomings and opportunities for the future.

European Universities Alliance for Global Health (EUGLOH)

Katja Radon, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

The European Universities Alliance for Global Health (EUGLOH) represents a groundbreaking initiative, uniting nine leading European universities in a collaborative effort to redefine global health. EUGLOH's vision of Global Health is comprehensive, viewing it as a highly interdisciplinary field that necessitates development in education, research, innovation, and service to society, aimed at achieving equitable health for humans and the ecosystems they inhabit. This vision underscores the necessity of addressing global health challenges through innovative, interdisciplinary, and transnational solutions, while simultaneously fostering the fundamental expertise required for research and training the next generation of Global Health experts.

Helicobacter pylori und HelicoPTER-Studie

Wanda Keßler, Medizinische Fakultät, LMU Munich

Das Magenbakterium *Helicobacter pylori* infiziert ca. die Hälfte der Weltbevölkerung und verursacht chronische Magenschleimhautentzündung, Magengeschwüre und Magenkrebs. Es bestehen daher globale Bemühungen einer Magenkrebsvorsorge durch systematisches Testen und Behandeln der Infektion. Die Therapie wird jedoch durch zunehmende Antibiotikaresistenzen erschwert. Für die Implementierung einer Magenkrebsvorsorge sind ferner Daten zur regionalen Häufigkeit der Infektion erforderlich, die für Deutschland fehlen.

Um die Prävalenz und Resistenzlage von *Helicobacter pylori* in Deutschland zu untersuchen, wurde die HelicoPTER-Studie ins Leben gerufen. Die Studie wird federführend von LMU und TU geleitet und deutschlandweit durchgeführt. Sie wird vom Deutschen Zentrum für Infektionsforschung (DZIF) aus Mitteln des Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) finanziert. Die Studie richtet sich an interessierte Erwachsene aller Altersgruppen (mit oder ohne Magenbeschwerden).

Münchener Zentrum für Nachhaltigkeit (MZN)

Ralf Ludwig, Geowissenschaften, LMU München

Das Münchener Zentrum für Nachhaltigkeit (MZN) ist eine von der LMU getragene, nicht rechtsfähige Arbeitsgemeinschaft von Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern. Es fördert im Zusammenwirken seiner Mitglieder interdisziplinäre Forschung und Lehre zu Nachhaltigkeit unter besonderer Beachtung natur-, kultur- und sozialwissenschaftlicher, ethischer, schöpfungstheologischer, bildungs-, kunst- und wissenschaftstheoretischer sowie hochschuldidaktischer und -praktischer Dimensionen.

Nachhaltigkeit verstehen wir dabei als ein Handlungs- und Ordnungsprinzip, das sich ethisch als globale und intergenerationelle Gerechtigkeit umschreiben lässt und eine radikale Transformation des Umgangs mit den Ressourcen des Erdsystems voraussetzt. Nachhaltigkeit ist ein Querschnittskonzept, das die Wechselwirkung zwischen ökologischen, ökonomischen, und soziokulturellen Entwicklungsfaktoren fokussiert und entsprechend eine transdisziplinäre Zusammenarbeit zwischen unterschiedlichen Fächern sowie Politik und Gesellschaft erfordert.

Das MZN fördert die koordinierte Außendarstellung der Aktivitäten der Mitglieder und die Zusammenarbeit mit außeruniversitären Institutionen sowie mit vergleichbaren Einrichtungen des In- und Auslandes.

Munich Climate School

Julia Mayer, juristische Fakultät, LMU München

The Munich Climate School takes place at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich. To participate in Munich, apply in person or for both modes. In addition, the Climate School will also be accessible online as a hybrid event to allow participants to participate digitally and potentially in a more climate-friendly way. The Munich Climate School is particularly aimed at students of all disciplines, but is of course also open to interested doctoral students and young professionals in relevant fields. All lectures and discussions will be held in English - a sufficient understanding of the language is therefore necessary.

Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society (RCC)

Shadrach Kerwillain

John Soleemulo

Moussa Douna

Emmanuelle Roth

The RCC: The Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society (RCC) is an international research center dedicated to the study of environment and society from a wealth of different disciplines and international perspectives. A nonprofit institution, the RCC was founded in 2009 as a joint initiative of LMU Munich (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München) and the Deutsches Museum, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research as a Center for Advanced Study (Käte Hamburger Kolleg). The RCC has since evolved into a permanent center directed by LMU Munich's chair in American cultural history and the newly established chair in environmental humanities. The RCC features a number of graduate programs: the structured doctoral program Environment and Society (ProEnviron), the international doctoral program "Rethinking Environment" (IDK) in cooperation with the University of Augsburg, an MA certificate program in environmental studies, and the newly introduced master program Environment and Society, which started at the beginning of 2022. The center also hosts numerous research projects, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), the European Research Council (ERC), the Volkswagen Foundation, the Federal Ministry for Research and Education (BMBF), and others. Finally, it hosts international visiting scholars, fellows, and visiting doctoral students. The center's over 300 postdoctoral and professorial alumni have formed the Society of Fellows.

The Project: We are postdoctoral and doctoral fellows and members of "Fragments of the Forest: Hot Zones, Diseases Ecologies, and the Changing Landscape of Health and the Environment in West Africa," an ERC project hosted by LMU Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society. Our project handles the sources, construction, and consequences of an idea that has come to exert a renewed influence on global health policies in the last decade: that infectious diseases inhere in hotspots of rapid environmental, social, and economic change, creating new species relationships that allow certain pathogens to thrive. For the last two years, we have been exploring and questioning this understanding through social science and historical methods with a focus on the Upper Guinea rainforest of West Africa. This region counts among so-called disease hotspots and has transfixed the attention of scientists and global health pundits on forests and their inhabitants, human and nonhuman.

Umfrage: Welche Rolle spielen Daten in der Global Health Community

Katharina Kratzer

Abstract:

Ein Aufgaben im Rahmen von EUGLOH (WP6.5) ist der Entwurf eines Open Science Trainings. Uns interessiert von den TeilnehmerInnen des Global Health Days, welche Rolle Daten in der Global Health Community spielen und ob es Überschneidungen mit der Open Science Community gibt. Wir werden hierzu am Global Health Day im Lichthof eine Umfrage starten um Feedback / ein Meinungsbild einzuholen mit folgenden Fragen:

- Are you using Open Science approaches in your research?
- What opportunities do you see?
- What are the challenges with Open Science in your research?