

Content

Keynote speech	1
Opening	1
Talks	2
Workshops	9
Posters	15
Art Exhibition	25
Booths	26
Round Table Talk	29

Keynote speech

Embracing Longevity: Global Health Strategies for an Aging World

Elísio Costa, CINTESIS@RISE, Competences Centre on Active and Healthy Ageing (Porto4Ageing), Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Global demographic trends are increasingly characterized by an aging population, which poses multifaceted challenges for public health systems across the globe. This shift necessitates a thorough examination of how healthcare infrastructures and policies can be optimized to address the escalating prevalence of age-related non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular disorders, diabetes, and cognitive impairments. The efficacy of advanced digital health technologies such as telemedicine, wearable devices, and artificial intelligence (AI)-driven diagnostics is critically assessed for their potential to substantially enhance the delivery and efficiency of geriatric care.

Emergent innovative health strategies are required to accommodate these demographic transformations by incorporating digital health technologies to improve care for older adults through enhanced diagnostics, treatment, and patient monitoring. The socioeconomic impacts of aging populations are also significant, particularly in terms of their influence on healthcare expenditure, labor markets, and social services. Moreover, prioritizing gerontological education and community-based programs to promote active aging is essential. While developed nations may possess the resources to rapidly adapt to these changes, developing regions frequently face challenges due to limited resources and less sophisticated healthcare infrastructures.

A comprehensive approach involving policy innovation, cross-sector collaboration, and community engagement is crucial for effectively managing the aging phenomenon. By fostering global partnerships and harnessing technological advancements, resilient health systems can be constructed that not only support the older adults but also capitalize on their potential to contribute to society.

Opening

Julia Maria Otte: *Exhibiting Science*
LMU, Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaften

At Ludwig Maximilian University, excellent scientists are doing excellent work. - This is to be presented in an exhibition format in the future. A format is currently being developed for the Thomas Mann Hall in LMU's main building and a pioneering exhibition on the topic of "Biodiversity" is being curated. In co-creation, scientists, designers and experts from the field of public relations are working on this process, which is intended to produce an exhibition that is both scientifically sound and a sensory experience.

I am the curator and responsible for this project, which is financed by LMU Excellence Funds and initiated by Vice President Francesca Biagini. In my presentation for the Global Health Day, I would like to introduce the new format and explain why science communication in an exhibition format makes sense both for the university and for visitors to the exhibition.

"Research shows that showing people research doesn't work." (John Sterman, MIT Sloan Professor)
Exhibitions are an excellent opportunity not only to show research findings but also to make them usable. And this harnessing has a special significance when it comes to global issues such as planetary health and, in this context, biodiversity. Especially if human motivation is to be promoted, more is needed here than simple data and facts - scientific work must be translated into something that can be experienced!

Talks

Future of Global Health

I Wayan Eka Dian Rahmanu: *Exploring the Impact of Virtual Reality in Higher Education: A Systematic Review of Applications and Health Challenges*
University of Szeged, Doctoral school of Education

Virtual reality (VR) enables learners to participate in realistic situations that aid in pedagogy. This systematic study investigates the type of higher education using VR, its health challenges and potential future research can be conducted. A detailed search using PRISMA guidelines was carried out utilizing academic databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. Keywords like "Virtual Reality" AND "360-degree" AND "Higher Education" were used. Studies published between 2016 and 2024 were employed to reflect current advances. To guarantee the relevance of the included studies, certain inclusion and exclusion criteria were used. Studies on VR applications in higher education settings were considered, focusing on the health challenges and potential future research. Excluded studies were non-empirical or theoretical articles, and research on secondary or elementary schooling. As a result, 22 articles from 463 reports were analyzed in the review process. The result showed that VR is frequently used in a variety of higher education programs, including medical sciences (Derakhshan et al., 2024; İbili et al., 2024), teacher training (Westphal et al., 2024), engineering and tourism (Chiao et al., 2018; Yadav et al., 2020). Whereas, the main concern is the physical discomfort encountered by certain users, including motion sickness and neck pain (Lee et al., 2024), visual fatigue (Shadiev et al., 2023), and vertigo (Lin et al., 2023). Moreover, the use of VR may elevate cognitive load (Gruber et al., 2023), resulting in dissatisfaction and diminished motivation in learners. The intricacy of VR settings may be daunting, especially for learners unfamiliar with the technology (Chen & Hsu, 2020). Despite the challenges, VR has the potential in higher education, and there are chances for future research including self-efficacy analysis and task design (Shadiev et al., 2023; Yudinseva, 2024), metacognitive skills (Chen & Hsu, 2020) and motivational engagement (Li et al., 2022).

Keywords: Virtual reality, higher education, health challenges

Ronald Sroka ^{1,2}: *Photodynamic Therapy – a concept for One Health One Earth*
LMU

1 Laser-Forschungslabor, LIFE Center, University Hospital, LMU Munich, Munich, Germany
2 Department of Urology, University Hospital, LMU Munich, Munich, Germany

The photodynamic principle (PDT) needs a photoactive compound (photosensitizer) and light to produce either $1O_2$ or ROS, which then results in deactivation of cells and bacteria. A selective deactivation depends either on the selective or transient selective accumulation of the photosensitizer or on selective illumination or on the sensitivity of the cell/bacteria to $1O_2$ /ROS-production. Growing antibiotic resistance is a global challenge that needs to be overcome. Worldwide scientists are investigating and developing such PDT-compounds and applications either for human health care (e.g. cancer therapy), for food-production (e.g. plants and animals), for disinfection procedures (e.g. surfaces, implants) or environment (e.g. water, larvicide). Due to the low side effects, it seems that the photodynamic principle could become a concept for One World One Health-challenges.

Fariba Mostajeran: *Extended Realities for Global Health*
HH, Informatics

This talk delves into the innovative realm of Extended Reality (XR), encompassing Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR), and its profound potential for addressing global health challenges. XR technologies offer unique advantages over traditional therapeutic modalities. By showcasing the potential of XR technologies to enhance therapeutic outcomes and facilitate personalized treatment approaches, this talk aims to inspire healthcare professionals, researchers, and policymakers to consider the integration of XR into their practices for improved mental and physical health support. Join us as we envision the future of digital health interventions, utilizing XR to create innovative, effective, and engaging therapeutic applications. Through this exploration, we aim to foster dialogue and collaboration that can significantly advance global health strategies.

Moncy Nithin: *Harnessing Artificial Intelligence in Global Health: Bridging Gaps in Equity and Innovation*
University of Szeged, Faculty of Medicine

The rapid evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed industries worldwide, and its potential in global health is nothing short of revolutionary. As the world continues to face persistent health disparities and complex healthcare challenges, AI emerges as a powerful tool to bridge gaps and drive innovation. This presentation explores the transformative role of AI in global health, emphasizing its capacity to enhance equity and foster sustainable healthcare solutions.

AI's ability to analyze vast datasets enables precise disease modeling, early outbreak prediction, and tailored interventions. In diagnostics, AI-powered technologies such as imaging tools and machine learning algorithms offer unprecedented accuracy, especially in resource limited settings. These innovations promise to democratize healthcare by making advanced diagnostics accessible even in underserved regions.

However, the promise of AI also brings challenges. Ethical concerns about data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the risk of exacerbating inequities must be addressed proactively. The digital divide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, threatens to hinder equitable AI implementation. This presentation delves into these challenges and highlights the importance of collaborative approaches to ensure AI benefits all populations.

As a second-year medical student deeply invested in global health and statistics, I recognize the critical role that future healthcare professionals will play in harnessing AI responsibly. By embracing interdisciplinary collaborations and advancing AI literacy among medical students, we can prepare for a future where AI not only augments clinical care but also catalyzes global health equity.

Through this discussion, I aim to inspire a vision of global health where technology serves humanity, ensuring that no one is left behind. Together, we can leverage AI to build a healthier, more equitable world.

Petra Holmberg: *From Crisis to Care: Can Artificial Intelligence Therapists Bridge the Global Mental Health Gap?*

Lund, Faculty of Law

The global shortage of mental health professionals, worsened by the Covid-19 pandemic, has led to prolonged waiting times for care, which can range from weeks to months in different European countries. This scarcity has catalysed the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven mental health solutions, which promise accessible and affordable care for issues as severe as depression. However, the rapid proliferation of these applications raises significant concerns. Current European legislation does not ensure that AI mental health applications are grounded in the latest scientific knowledge or offer robust protections for users, leaving individuals—often in urgent need of support—at risk of relying on unregulated tools instead of seeking professional care.

The forthcoming European AI Act, set to be applicable in 2025, aims to address these challenges by introducing a regulatory framework for AI systems. This presentation will examine whether the new legislation will enhance user safety and reliability in AI mental health applications. It will also explore whether these regulatory changes could transform AI therapists into a trusted, widely available component of mental health care, thereby alleviating the systemic crisis of access.

This presentation analyses the potential of the AI Act to ensure ethical standards, transparency, and the integration of cutting-edge scientific knowledge. It highlights the opportunities and limitations of leveraging AI in mental health and argues for a balanced approach that prioritizes patient safety while embracing AI's transformative potential to reduce waiting times and expand access to mental health services.

Nutrition and Prevention

Huan Liu: *Effects of Maternal Hyperlipidemia on Embryo-Derived Macrophages*

LMU, Klinikum Großhadern

During embryonic development, yolk sac (YS) hematopoiesis produces macrophage (M ϕ) progenitors that seed all organs and give rise to tissue M ϕ . YS-derived M ϕ are long-lived and maintained independently of bone marrow hematopoietic stem cells. Alterations in M ϕ cellular programs can be long-lasting, affecting tissue homeostasis and promoting inflammatory conditions. However, the effects of maternal hyperlipidemia on embryonic macrophages remain to be determined. In this project, we applied hyperlipidemic mouse models using ApoE and Ldlr-ASO knockout mice. We sorted mouse YS M ϕ at E12.5 and performed ATAC-seq and RNA-seq. Our findings indicate that the KLF and SP transcription factor families are altered in different groups, providing evidence of how maternal hyperlipidemia affects embryonic macrophages.

Melissa Theurich: *Commercial Determinants of Infant and Young Child Feeding*

LMU, Medical Faculty / IBE / Chair of Public Health and Health Services Research

Healthy nutrition during the first 1000 days is a crucial preventive factor in early childhood and throughout the life course. Low breastfeeding rates are a critical public health issue, influencing infant health outcomes and maternal well-being. It has been estimated that improving breastfeeding rates could prevent an upwards of an estimated 800,000 deaths of children under five and 20,000 breast cancer deaths amongst mothers each year. The World Bank considers interventions that aim to improve breastfeeding rates to be among the most effective health policies, with a high return of investment.

Despite its benefits, global breastfeeding rates remain suboptimal. Less than half of the world's children are breastfed exclusively in the first six months of life. While the reasons for poor breastfeeding rates are multifactorial, commercial determinants — including marketing strategies of commercial infant formula and related food and technological (feeding bottle and breast pump) industries— can substantially influence parental decisions around infant feeding. The wide-reaching effects of commercial actors on infant feeding practices were recently published in the 2023 Lancet Breastfeeding Series. This presentation will highlight research findings on commercial activities that effect infant and young child feeding practices, including research findings from Germany and globally.

Education

Katja Radon: *CIH Global Health collaborations with Latin America – Success stories and lessons learned*

LMU, Center for International Health

Since its establishment in 2009, the Center for International Health (CIH) at LMU Munich has collaborated with partner universities across Latin America. Starting in 2019, its initiatives have focused on One Health, emphasizing the interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health. This presentation highlights key success stories and lessons learned from community-based research projects.

Notable achievements include the development of a drought risk map for Chuquisaca, Bolivia, and the implementation of rainwater collectors in schools located in high-risk drought areas (ECOH-Water project). The ECOH-Waste project introduced a mobile app to improve waste management practices in Sucre, Bolivia, and Guatemala. Through the SBEEES project, the CIH worked alongside local communities to establish sustainable methods for protecting, managing, and utilizing stingless bees. KAP Wildlife, a mixed-method study conducted in rural and urban areas of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Guatemala, revealed the significant influence of traditions beliefs on knowledge and attitudes regarding zoonotic transmission risks. The study also identified a lack of formal education as a major factor contributing to limited knowledge, awareness, and increased human-animal interactions. These findings informed the design of community-driven educational interventions.

Key lessons learned include the importance of mutual trust, transcultural competence, openness, and local leadership. Building and maintaining long-term partnerships emerged as a critical factor for success. The upcoming funding phase (2025–2029) will focus on the dissemination of results and ensuring the sustainability of the network.

This work has been funded by the DAAD through resources from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and by GIZ through funding from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

Antonio Coelho: *EUGLOH Transversal Competencies Framework*
University of Porto, Faculty of Engineering

The importance of TCS (Transversal Competencies and Skills) comes from the high number of studies which correlate such skills with success in educational performance, employability, income and professional development or career.

The European Union (EU) establishes as reference the ESCO labor classification. ESCO includes one skills pillar, which is sometimes referred to as skills and competences pillar, that applies a wide definition of skills. It contains not only skills, but knowledge, skills, and competences. The EU has been funding distinct projects to develop competencies frameworks. We will explore several of these frameworks and its relation to health: Skills match, DigComp, ResearchComp, EntreComp, LifeComp, and GreenComp.

Finally we will present the EUGLOH Transversal Competencies Framework, a framework that focus on

the topic of the alliance, Global Health, integrating a set of relevant transversal competencies that can improve the success of graduates in any of the areas connected to Global Health. We will also present a visual tool that helps professors integrate these competencies in the study plans, and students to acknowledge their relevance and select the ones that may benefit more their careers.

Veterinary

Yukari Togami: *Hidden worlds: An Investigation into Animal Hoarding in Japan*

LMU, Veterinärwissenschaftliches Department; Lehrstuhl für Tiermedizin, Ethologie, Tierhygiene und Tierhaltung

Hidden Worlds, a research project carried out as part of the LMU Munich's Cooperation in Science with the University of Tokyo (Todai), is dedicated to the phenomenon of animal hoarding in Japan. It addresses the complex problem of compulsive animal hoarding, which leads to severe neglect and mistreatment of animals and is increasingly becoming a public health problem worldwide, affecting animals, humans and the environment. The results of our study in Japan, based on a survey of 180 official veterinarians in September-October 2024, show remarkable parallels with the situation in Germany. Studies by the German Animal Welfare Association (2024) show that the trend towards animal hoarding is on the rise in Germany. The number of cases is also increasing in Japan. While there were still around 352 cases/year in 2021, around 430 cases were registered in 2023 and a total of 5.000 cats and dogs were confiscated between 2020 and 2023. As in Germany, animal hoarders in Japan tend to be female, between 60-70 years old, without a secure financial situation, live alone, are not socially integrated into society and have a severely neglected personal hygiene. The existing literature indicates that animal hoarding is a global phenomenon - a social problem that exists regardless of national borders, religions, nationalities, cultures or political systems. Experiences during the corona pandemic suggest that crises could exacerbate the tendency towards hoarding. Animal hoarding is a major challenge for society and requires the cooperation of many disciplines and professional groups. Veterinarians as well as animal shelters/animal welfare organisations, psychologists, social services and courts are involved in cases of animal hoarding. As part of the One Health approach, animal hoarding must be seen as a complex problem in which human, animal and environmental health interact. Only through an integrated approach a sustainable solution can be found.

Katharina Göbel: *Why communicate publicly? The importance of external science communication for veterinary researchers: An investigation of professional identity, motivations and role perceptions*
LMU, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

The COVID-19 pandemic has catalyzed a critical (re)assessment of science communication, particularly within the veterinary field, where researchers are essential in addressing zoonotic diseases that affect both animal and human health. This project investigates the professional identity of German veterinary researchers and proposes a new model that integrates a science communication component into their role conceptions. By conducting 40 qualitative, semi-standardized interviews with experts in infection medicine and animal welfare, the study aims to explore how veterinarians perceive their responsibilities as science communicators and the implications for their evolving professional identity.

As the demand for public engagement grows, this research highlights a significant transition in the role of veterinarians, shifting from traditional practitioners to proactive communicators who must navigate the complexities of public health discourse. This evolving identity raises important questions about the skills and roles required for science communication in a rapidly changing landscape, particularly considering global challenges such as climate change and pandemics. The project emphasizes the necessity for interdisciplinary collaboration among scientists from different disciplines, policy makers and communication experts fostering a more integrated approach to public health communication that can drive behavioral change and improve global health outcomes. Notably, this study addresses a gap

in the existing literature, as there has been no prior research that comprehensively examines the intersection of veterinary science communication and public health. While this research is still a work in progress, it aims to contribute valuable insights into the motivations and challenges faced by veterinary researchers in their communication efforts. By integrating a science communication component into the professional identity framework, this research seeks to illuminate the future of science communication roles, addressing the need for veterinarians to engage actively with the public and policymakers. Ultimately, this study aspires to enhance the impact of science communication in addressing global health challenges.

Resilience & Well-being

Adedeji Adekunle: *Migrating towards well-being: Social determinants of health and well-being among people with a migration background in Germany*
University Hamburg

Migrants often encounter unique challenges, including socio-economic disparities, cultural barriers, and limited access to healthcare, which significantly impact their physical health, mental health and subjective evaluation of life. This current analysis examines the social determinants of health and well-being among migrants in Germany, focusing on mental health, physical health outcomes, and subjective quality of life.

Data were collected from 809 migrants representing 13 geopolitical regions in a cross-sectional survey conducted across all 16 federal states of Germany. Validated instruments were employed to assess mental health, physical health, and quality of life outcomes. Associations and variations in these outcomes were analyzed in relation to participants' socio-economic status and demographic characteristics, including their region of origin. Descriptive and inferential statistics were computed to identify patterns in the results.

Preliminary findings indicate that lower socioeconomic status, limited social integration, and higher levels of perceived discrimination are strongly associated with poorer mental and physical health outcomes, as well as reduced quality of life. Social integration emerged as a critical factor in mitigating these adverse effects.

The study underscores the need for targeted interventions to address the specific vulnerabilities of migrant populations, emphasising the importance of social and psychological support systems. These findings contribute to the growing evidence of health disparities among migrants and highlight the necessity of inclusive health policies to promote well-being in this population.

Keywords: Quality of Life; Migration; Germany; Mental Health; Physical Health; Social Integration

Iván Ortega-Deballon: *Resilience of communities (campuses) responding to Disasters and Mass Casualty Incidents*
UAH, Medicine and Health Science

Climate change, sustainability, and planetary health are global challenges. The sustainable development goals (SDGs) of the United Nations development plan indicate the well-being and comprehensive health of communities and social groups as one of these goals. Specifically, the resilience of these communities in the face of situations that destabilize their safety, self-protection, health and comprehensive well-being. Raising awareness among the different university communities (campuses) integrated into the European global health alliance (EUGLOH), but also through skills training to respond effectively and with safety and self-protection to multiple-casualty incidents and disasters, this lecture proposes to bridge both knowledge and training gaps on these topics.

Underpinned on a robust course and training, we are aimed to reach not only the goals of global self-protection strategies and campaigns on university campuses, but also evacuation skills in events such as disasters, mass casualty incidents (MCI), campaigns to effectively "stop the bleed" in major bleeding cases, or training in resuscitation maneuvers, public access to defibrillation (PAD) programmes and other life-threatening emergencies.

In a global health reality, in which undoubtedly, we are, is a must to disseminate the know-how to be prepared for situations that we see daily as occurring, with an increasing international incidence and in all environments, including our university communities or campuses.

(mail vom 21.01.2025)

Humam Dawood: *Health in humanitarian crises worldwide: challenges and new ways of working*

Humanitarian crises, including armed conflicts, forced displacement, natural disasters, and major disease outbreaks, pose significant challenges to global health. These crises exacerbate existing health issues and create new ones, particularly in low-resource settings. We will explore the multifaceted health challenges faced during humanitarian crises and hindering the response. Also, we will highlight different approaches and strategies to address these challenges. By examining the impact of issues like protracted crises, climate change, funding cuts, and safety and security. In addition to recent developments and possible measures, we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the current landscape and future directions for health interventions in humanitarian and development settings.

Health Care

Marie-Eve Laporte: *Patient orientation in public hospitals: a new graal or an illusion?*
University Paris-Seclay, Management studies

Abstract: Since the late 20th century, the concept of patient orientation has gained significant traction in healthcare. This holistic approach places the individual at the center of care, prioritizing their needs and empowering them to actively participate in decision-making. It transforms the relationship between patients and healthcare providers, and among healthcare professionals themselves, by fostering collaboration and shared decision-making tailored to each patient's unique circumstances.

In recent years, patient orientation has garnered growing attention, driven in part by government initiatives to address the challenges of aging populations and increasing prevalence of chronic diseases. These initiatives aim to empower patients not only to improve care quality but also to reduce overall healthcare consumption and costs. Moreover, this approach resonates with the expectations of individuals accustomed to personalized services in the digital age.

For hospitals, this shift requires a more collaborative approach with patients and their families, considering their preferences, environments, and perspectives. It also necessitates providing clear, accessible information, education, and support alongside medical care. However, implementing patient orientation is not without its challenges. In the context of economic, political, and social constraints, some perceive it as an unwelcome incursion of marketing principles into public healthcare institutions, which traditionally resist such practices.

This presentation will explore how marketing strategies, when thoughtfully applied, can enhance patient care and dismantle silos within public hospitals. Drawing on research conducted across multiple hospitals, it will demonstrate how these principles can bridge gaps and foster innovation in healthcare delivery. It will also highlight the tensions that can arise from this approach.

Raquel Gutiérrez Lázaro, Carmen Peña Díaz: *The project MHEALTH4ALL: Development and implementation of a digital platform for the promotion of access to mental healthcare for low language proficient third-country nationals in Europe*

UAH, Arts and Humanities Schools / modern Languages Department

According to the World Health Organisation (2022), 1 in every 8 people in the world experience and live with a mental illness. Compared to local populations, post-traumatic stress and psychosis disorder rates are remarkably higher for Third Country Nationals (TCNs), who also face barriers to mental health services due to a mix of linguistic and cultural issues (Priebe et al.; 2016 Satinsky et al., 2019). Additionally, providers often lack an optimum command of foreign languages and cultural awareness, which potentially leads to inappropriate care for migrants and/or refugees (Sheat et al., 2020). This problem is exacerbated by the fact that interpreting, translation and intercultural mediation services are not always available or are provided by non-professional individuals (Pérez-González & Susam-Saraeva, 2012). In this context, the project MHEALTH4ALL brings together 13 partners from 9 European countries aiming to develop a multilingual, culturally-sensitive, evidence-based digital information and communication platform in mental healthcare (<https://www.mhealth4all.eu/>). The aim of this contribution is to present the project and its preliminary results.

Muhammad Arinal Rahman: *Bridging Science and Society: Long COVID Narratives from Indonesia's First Patient - Implications for Global Health Equity*

University of Szeged, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science

The COVID-19 pandemic brought many challenges, including the emergence of Long COVID, which refers to lingering symptoms even after the infection is gone (Rushforth et al., 2021). Unlike the other studies that emphasize the medical approach, this study used narrative inquiry to describe the life experiences of the first confirmed COVID-19 patient in Indonesia (Kumparan, 2021). The narrative used a synthesis of interviews conducted with the patient on multiple digital platforms, following her from the onset of the illness through an extended recovery, highlighting many different physical, emotional, and social implications related to Long COVID. Using a socio-narratological approach (Frank, 1995), the analysis shows how storytelling turns health experiences into shared narratives, helping to build community and collective identity in marginalized health groups. The results show the connections between personal resilience and systemic health responses, pointing out gaps in clinical care and public awareness of Long COVID in Indonesia (Carless et al., 2024). Key themes in the patient's narrative include stigma, finding community (Callard & Perego, 2021), and the impact on daily life and identity. The findings of this study contribute to the national discourse on healthcare policy and the role of citizen science in addressing global health inequity. The study shows that the narrative approach can bring scientific data and public understanding closer together but also provides a clear route for how health systems could improve the care of those suffering from Long COVID.

Workshops

Research Group: *Humans and trees: Exploring health and care relations beyond the human realm*

LMU, Faculty for the Study of Culture

90min

Health? Care? What do these concepts mean when we move beyond the human?

At least since the emergence of new research paradigms such as “planetary health” (Whitmee et al. 2015), it is widely acknowledged that human health is inextricably linked to the well-being of the natural environment. The Anthropocene raises concerns about the impact of humans on the environment and also highlights the threat to the planet as the fundamental basis for life. As multiple (environmental and socio-political) crises intensify, it is time to reimagine “health” and “care” in more-than-human worlds.

Striving to dismantle hierarchies between human and more-than-human entities calls for decolonizing knowledge itself. By embracing multimodality and moving beyond logocentrism, we make knowledge more tangible and explore innovative ways for science communication.

In this 90-minute interactive workshop, we invite participants to explore multispecies health and care relations, focusing on human-tree coexistences in and around Munich. Drawing on Careseite, our audio-visual and multimodal research project, we will engage with stories, footage, and examples from local initiatives, associations, and networks. Together, we try to challenge the nature/culture divide, subject versus object, and ask: Who cares for whom?

Participants will be encouraged to reflect on their own assumptions, swap perspectives, articulate their voices, and help envision collaborative futures where humans, trees, and other species co-create well-being. Come join us, listen, discuss, and ask yourself: Do I care?

Our work is conducted in cooperation with the DFG-funded Reinhart Koselleck- Project at the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology "Planetary healing as transformative process: a decolonial approach to the challenges of climate change", led by Professor Eveline Dürr.

CARESEITE. (2023). Audiovisuelle Anthropologie am Institut für Ethnologie, LMU München. (Anna-Lena Friedl, Salome Fritz, Antonia Kreuzer, Johanna Löffler, Katharina Kröner, Sophie Renard). <https://careseite.primatevisions.de/careseite/>

Daria Churilova: *Breaking Barriers: Cochlear Implant and Global Health Equity*
LMU, Medicine

This 15-minute workshop explores the impact of cochlear implants (CIs) on global health and equity. Using interactive flashcards, participants will discover the challenges and opportunities of making CIs available to everyone, especially in areas with limited resources.

As an 18-year-old with a bilateral cochlear implant, I, Daria, have experienced firsthand how life-changing this technology can be. Now studying in a preparation course for medicine at LMU Munich, I want to share how cochlear implants have helped me and why it's important for everyone to have access to them, regardless of where they live or their financial situation.

The workshop begins with an icebreaker, where participants will think about what sounds they would miss most and what it would be like to live without sound. This personal reflection connects them to the topic. In Flashcard Round 1, participants will learn key facts about hearing loss and the challenges people face in getting cochlear implants, like high costs and lack of healthcare access.

In Flashcard Round 2, participants will break into small groups to discuss real-world challenges, such as how to make CIs affordable in low-income countries or how to help refugees who lose access to their CI care. Groups will brainstorm solutions like affordable devices, telehealth, and reducing noise pollution.

The workshop ends with Flashcard Round 3, where participants will imagine a world where everyone has access to hearing care. This final discussion ties the topic to larger issues like health equality, migration, and sustainability.

Sophia Baierl: *Health and Biodiversity of Urban Green Spaces: Soundwalks as a Method to Explore the Interactions Between Soundscapes and Well-being*
Authors: Sophia Baierl, Michaela Coenen (IBE, Chair for Public Health and Health Services Research, LMU, Pettenkofer School of Public Health)
LMU, Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Urban green spaces contribute to the well-being of the urban population while also providing a habitat for biodiversity. The project CitySoundscapes investigates how urban green spaces must be structured, equipped, and distributed in the city to be effective as a habitat for biodiversity and as a health resource for visitors. The experience and perception of the environment is multisensory and also includes sounds and soundscapes. Soundscapes not only influence mental well-being, but are also indicators of animal diversity (e.g., bird songs), environmental features (e.g., trees in the wind, water), and stress factors (e.g., traffic, noise). Thus, they enable the project to quantify the relationship between biodiversity and mental health effects. A participatory approach for exploring soundscapes is through soundwalks. This workshop introduces soundwalks as a method to measure subjective experiences of soundscapes and their effects on people.

Objectives:

The aim of the workshop is to introduce participants to soundwalks as a method for analyzing soundscapes and mental well-being. It also aims to raise awareness of the importance of urban green spaces and the influence of multisensory perception on mental well-being in urban planning.

Methods:

The workshop combines an introductory lecture with a practical soundwalk. It will last about 1.5 hours. The schedule is:

1. Introduction Lecture: Participants meet at a designated starting point (e.g., fountain in front of LMU main building) for a brief overview of the CitySoundscapes project and the soundwalk methodology.
2. Soundwalk: A guided soundwalk into the English Garden, during which participants consciously perceive and document soundscapes.
3. Reflection and Discussion: Evaluation of participants' perceptions, discussion of their experiences, and exploring the applicability of the method on other contexts.

Monica Déchène: *Data, Design, Dialogue – Transforming Global Health Research into Science Communication Exhibitions*

LMU, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Media and Communication (Munich Science Communication Lab)

90min

10-28 Participants

Addressing the challenges of global health requires not only interdisciplinary collaboration but also innovative communication strategies to engage diverse audiences. Exhibitions offer a unique platform to make complex research accessible, relatable and engaging for the public. This interactive workshop is designed for students, researchers, science communicators, and anyone interested in exploring how to transform global health research into compelling exhibition formats.

Participants will identify a core research question related to their field within global health. Through structured peer interviews, they will explore how their topic could be translated into an exhibition, with a focus on visual communication, storytelling, and audience engagement. Guided prompts will stimulate creative thinking, encouraging a shift from traditional academic frameworks to a more audience-centered approach.

The workshop emphasizes the importance of exhibitions in global health communication, transforming abstract research into tangible, interactive experiences. For example, when dealing with future-oriented narratives, the tone—whether optimistic or pessimistic—can significantly shape how the message is perceived and how audiences engage with it. Given the urgency of global health challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and health inequities, exhibitions serve as essential tools for raising awareness, fostering dialogue, and driving public action.

At the end of the workshop, participants will receive a brief theoretical contextualization of the exercise in exhibition development, visual storytelling, and narrative techniques. They will leave with a preliminary exhibition design sketch and a practical guideline for applying these concepts to their own

science communication projects.

This workshop equips participants with the skills and mindset to bridge the gap between research and public understanding, helping to communicate global health issues in ways that are engaging, accessible, and impactful.

Anna Gaul: *Creating constructive communication on climate change and health*
LMU, Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaften und Medienforschung (JfKW)
90min

In this interactive workshop, we will address the basics of constructive communication, 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 communication. 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 can lead to physical and mental health effects. Furthermore, climate change is linked to an increase in vector-borne diseases. Considering these health as well as further societal and economic effects, climate change is the most severe threat to humanity. Therefore, immediate action is crucial to ensure a liveable future. However, as this is a highly complex issue, laypeople rely on journalistic media as information intermediaries.

Reflecting the normative importance of critical reporting and the inherent news factor of negativity, journalistic coverage is characterized by a negative bias. 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. In contrast, constructive journalism, an emerging journalistic approach extending traditional journalism is characterized by a solution- and future-oriented focus on societal problems. It aims to encourage audiences to take action by highlighting resources, and opportunities for collaboration. Including context and extended information contributes to 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 constructive journalism can involve citizens actively. Constructive journalism acknowledges its responsibility not only for the journalistic output but also for the effects media coverage can have.

Notes: I am conducting this workshop together with Dr. Bernhard Goodwin (also at IfKW, LMU).

Petra Schönweger, Vildan Dogan: *Community interventions and mental health*

Authors: Lea Höllerl, Laura Sachse, Caroline Jung-Sievers

LMU, Faculty of Medicine

70min

Background

Mental health problems are on the rise globally, and healthcare systems are increasingly reaching their limits. Since depression is primarily detected and treated in the primary care setting, effective partnerships outside the health care sector are needed to address the population's needs.

Communities with their social and physical environment qualify as ideal partners in mental health promotion and prevention. Therefore, it is crucial to design effective mental health interventions and to integrate existing community resources into the management of mental health problems. The purpose of the workshop is to bring together researchers from diverse backgrounds to discuss various aspects of community interventions aiming to make these approaches a successful addition to the depression management.

Methods / Format

The workshop will consist of a presentation followed by interactive small group activities. The presentation will provide an overview of the currently known contextual factors and community-based interventions related to mental health. In the workshop, participants will discuss and reflect on their

insights from their field of expertise.

Part 1 (10 minutes): Presentation

- Overview of community indicators and interventions, focusing on the social and physical environment associated with mental health problems

Part 2 (60 minutes): Interactive group work

- Group work in small groups on various issues regarding the topic of community interventions and community resources
- Summary of the group works and insights in existing global community-based interventions

Presenters

The workshop will be led by Vildan Dogan and Petra Schönweger, both doctoral candidates, at Faculty of Medicine at LMU, Munich. Both are part of the POKAL Kolleg, a research network (<https://www.pokal-kolleg.de/pokal-kolleg>), which conducts research in the context of the primary care setting in relation to depression

Kerstin Sell, Eva Rehfuess, Anna Leibinger: *Commercial Determinants of Health: How Commercial Actors Influence Global Health*

LMU, Faculty of Medicine

90min

10-30 Participants

This workshop will introduce “Commercial Determinants of Health” (CDOH) and their relevance for Global Health research and practice. After three short input talks, participants will apply CDOH concepts by discussing corporate sector practices, and linking insights with their own areas of research.

Input 1: CDOH concept

Prof Dr Eva Rehfuess

Every year, 19 million deaths worldwide are attributable to the consumption of just four commercial products: Tobacco, alcohol, ultra-processed foods and fossil fuels. The activities of commercial actors thus drive the global burden of both non-communicable diseases and climate change.

Input 2: CDOH research ‘made in Germany’

Dr Kerstin Sell

An up-to-date scoping review to map CDOH research ‘made in Germany’ shows that the ‘traditional’ CDOH areas - tobacco, alcohol, and food - are commonly investigated by researchers at German institutions but the term ‘CDOH’ was rarely used. This suggests that the German global health research community may need to become more active.

Input 3: Food marketing regulation in Germany

Anna Leibinger

The outgoing German government sought to adopt legislation to regulate marketing of unhealthy foods targeting children. To evaluate the feasibility of using this model and its reach in the German market, LMU researchers evaluated the likely impact of using the WHO nutrient profile model and partly dissolved the food industry’s criticism of the law.

Small-group work

In small groups, workshop participants will (i) discuss how established tactics of the “industry playbook” (e.g. lobbying, marketing, employment practices) are applied to different areas of health, (ii) explore the relevance of these insights for their own research, and (iii) produce a handout with recommendations on how to consider the CDOH in different research fields.

Bernada Espinoza: *Climate Change and One Health - A Role-playing Game*

LMU, Medicine / Center for International Health

90min

6-20 Participants

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.

Carmen Klinger: *Applying a decolonial lens to global health: transforming research and practice for equity*

LMU, Chair of Public Health and Health Services Research, IBE

90minuten

Overview

Global health remains deeply influenced by the legacy of colonialism, manifesting in power imbalances, epistemic injustices, and inequities in health outcomes. This workshop proposes to explore how a decolonial lens can be applied to reimagine and redesign global health research and practice, challenging entrenched paradigms and fostering equity. The workshop will serve as a critical space to examine existing structures and discuss actionable strategies for transformative change.

Objectives:

1. Critically analyze power dynamics: Examine how colonial legacies influence funding flows, research priorities, and knowledge production in global health.
2. Center marginalized voices: Explore innovative methods for amplifying the voices of communities traditionally excluded from decision-making processes.
3. Develop actionable strategies: Collaboratively discuss practices that promote equity, respect Indigenous knowledge systems, and prioritize local leadership.

Format:

Depending on the allocated time slot, the group size and the participants’ background, the workshop will include some of the following formats:

- Keynote Presentation: Insights on the historical and ongoing impacts of colonialism in global health, potentially supplemented by a collection of video snippets representing voices from people around the world, and in various contexts (humanitarian, research, etc.) .
- Case Studies: Real-world examples of persistent post-colonial practices in global health research and program implementation, e.g., the undermining of female researchers, valuing data over life, power imbalances in academic writing, imposing Global North agendas, etc.
- Group work and/or Panel Discussion: Discussion of challenges and opportunities of decolonizing global health research, practice, and policy.

Participants will leave with:

- A deeper understanding of decolonial theory and its application to global health (research and practice).
- Concrete recommendations for fostering inclusive partnerships and promoting local agency.
- An overview of strategies to promote equity and inclusivity in global health research and practice.

Dr. Gisela Immich: *Forest therapy as outdoor-adapted mindfulness approach to improve wellbeing and relaxation in the English Garden*

LMU, Chair of Public Health and Health Services Research (IBE)

In this 90-minute workshop, we will use our senses to immerse ourselves in the atmosphere of the forest in the English Garden. During the guided tour, we will perform various mindfulness exercises in and with nature. In doing so, everyone experiences the mindfulness exercise differently, in their own individual way. Every perception is valuable and enriching, allowing us to experience nature in a new way. The aim is to shift our focus away from the mental level and towards a physical and emotional experience of nature, in order to achieve mental and physical relaxation. Mindful interaction with nature can lead to a deeper connection with nature, which has a positive impact on us, nature and society.

Posters

Artificial Intelligence

Ruth Niedermeier: *MAI – Image analysis of Menstrual Blood with AI*

LMU, Institut für Infektions- und Tropenmedizin

Endometriosis, affecting approximately 10% of women of reproductive age, is a chronic condition often associated with a variety of symptoms with pelvic pain (90%), dyspareunia (60%), and heavy menstrual bleeding (65%) being the most commonly reported. Currently, the diagnostic gold standard is laparoscopy, a minimal-invasive procedure. The diagnostic delay of 7-10 years highlights an urgent need for faster and non-invasive diagnostic methods. Recent research suggests biomarkers in menstrual blood as a promising tool for non-invasive diagnosis; however, this approach has not yet been implemented in clinical practice.

Our study aims to evaluate menstrual blood as a non-invasive diagnostic tool for endometriosis. To achieve this, we will employ a mixed-methods approach, including quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews. The quantitative methods will involve online surveys targeting 1,000 women with endometriosis, 1,000 women without the condition, and 150 gynecologists. The qualitative methods will include 15 in-depth interviews with women and 15 with gynecologists.

Additionally, images of menstrual blood collected via the survey will undergo machine learning analysis to assess potential diagnostic patterns based on color and correlate these findings with participants' menstrual health information.

We expect to assess the acceptability of women and gynaecologists using menstrual blood for diagnosis and to explore the potential of AI in image analysis on menstrual blood. This innovative approach could accelerate diagnosis and reduce reliance on invasive methods. Beyond clinical implications, our study seeks to challenge stigmas surrounding menstruation and menstrual blood, fostering open dialogue on menstrual health.

Carmen Plaza Seco: *I-BEAT: Transparent AI-Powered Solutions of Long-Term Cardiac Monitoring and Global Health*
University of Alcalá

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide, responsible for over 20 million deaths annually. Many of these deaths could be prevented with early diagnosis, but access to accurate diagnostic tools remains limited, particularly for intermittent conditions that require long-term ambulatory ECG monitoring over several days or weeks. Analyzing these extended recordings is = time-consuming and places a significant strain on clinicians. Addressing this challenge requires innovative, accessible technologies that clinicians can trust. Our research introduces I-BEAT, an artificial intelligence (AI) model designed to analyze long-term electrocardiograms (ECGs) and detect key components of heart activity, such as P-waves, QRS complexes, and T-waves in ambulatory settings. Unlike traditional methods, I-BEAT not only improves detection accuracy but also offers interpretability through advanced AI techniques, such as attention and saliency maps, which visually explain how the model makes decisions. This transparency encourages trust and facilitates clinical adoption. We evaluated I-BEAT using data from 304 patients with diverse cardiac conditions, using two widely recognized public ECG datasets. The model demonstrates strong performance in addressing real-world challenges, such as noise and signal variability, commonly encountered in ambulatory recordings. By combining advanced AI with clinical transparency, I-BEAT offers a reliable tool to support the diagnosis of heart conditions in healthcare environments. The potential global health impact of I-BEAT lies in its ability to contribute to improving both the accessibility and accuracy of cardiac diagnostics. By assisting in the early detection of cardiovascular diseases, it aims to reduce clinicians' workload while enhancing trust in AI-driven tools through interpretability and reliability. This research aligns with the theme of "The Future of Global Health," showcasing how AI can support equitable and transformational advancements in cardiovascular care, ultimately making early diagnosis more efficient and widely accessible

Mariana Nogueira: *Artificial Intelligence in Improving Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes*
University of Porto, Faculty of Medicine

The objective is to evaluate use of artificial intelligence (AI) in improving adverse pregnancy outcomes (APOs). PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus databases were searched using the following keywords "artificial intelligence OR computational intelligence AND adverse pregnancy outcomes", "computational intelligence AND perinatal management", "artificial intelligence AND obstetrics AND ethical issues", "artificial intelligence AND adverse pregnancy outcomes AND ethics", between 2020 and 2024. The search was limited to the English language, humans, and case report, comparative study, meta-analysis, review, systematic review. Studies were eligible for inclusion if they described the use of AI in improving APOs and ethical issues associated. APOs include causes of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality, including gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP), intrauterine growth restriction, small-for-gestational age (SGA) delivery, placental abruption, and preterm delivery. AI was defined as the use of neural networks, machine learning, or deep learning methods. The use of AI in improving APOs include the change in the use of ultrasound, continuous monitoring and an earlier prediction of complications, as well as being able to individualize processes and support clinical decision-making. However, the implementation of these tools must be subject to strict legislation, so that they are used in a safe and fair manner and that it's possible to hold those involved accountable, provided that the data is preserved and, above all, that the doctor-patient relationship doesn't deteriorate and empathy and human communication are not lost.

Resilience & Well-being

Lea John: *Mediating role of perceived social support in the relationship between unemployment and mental distress among healthcare graduates during the COVID-19 era*

LMU, Arbeitsmedizin

Objective

This study investigates the mediating role of perceived social support in the relationship between unemployment and mental distress among young healthcare graduates in Bolivia during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods

A cross-sectional analysis within a cohort study was conducted using data from 109 healthcare graduates from Bolivia collected through an online survey in 2022. The survey measured employment status, mental distress with the 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), and perceived social support using the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). Mediation analysis was performed in R to examine the mediating effect of perceived social support on the relationship between unemployment and mental distress.

Results

More than two-thirds of participants reported mental distress. Consistent with the main effect model, employment was directly associated with lower levels of mental distress, and perceived social support was positively related to better mental health. However, perceived social support did not statistically significantly mediate the impact of unemployment on mental distress, with only 2.1% of the effect being mediated through perceived social support.

Conclusion

Despite the beneficial effect of perceived social support on mental health, it did not significantly mediate the relationship between unemployment and mental distress among Bolivian healthcare graduates during COVID-19. The findings highlight the need for targeted mental health support that goes beyond social support for unemployed healthcare graduates during crises.

Tessa-Virginia Hannemann: *Introducing the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe*
LMU, Student at Psychologie und Pädagogik

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of individuals aged 50 or older. Launched in 2004 with representative samples of the 50+ population in eleven European countries, to date, SHARE released nine waves of data collection and covers all continental EU countries plus Switzerland and Israel. SHARE explores this cross-country setting as a 'natural laboratory' across scientific disciplines and over time in order to turn the challenges of population aging into opportunities and provide policymakers with reliable information for evidence-based policies. With more than 616,000 interviews conducted from over 160,000 individuals, SHARE is the largest social science panel study in Europe.

SHARE applies a concept of ex-ante harmonisation. As a multidisciplinary project, it integrates information on various domains, including physical and mental health, employment, retirement, income, wealth, housing, family dynamics, and social participation. The regular SHARE data collection is based on computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). In 2020 and 2021, SHARE collected two additional surveys by phone (CATI) to gain information on the life situation of the 50+ population during the pandemic (SHARE Corona Surveys). SHARE also incorporates retrospective life history information (SHARELIFE), enriching its analytical scope by covering important areas like childhood conditions, partners and children, health and health care, housing, as well as respondents' financial and employment history.

SHARE data is available to the entire research community free of charge. More than 20,000 registered SHARE users worldwide and 4,000 publications across different disciplines reflect the high scientific value of SHARE.

Afriza Umami: *Demographics, Behaviors, and Acculturation: A Study of International Medical Students in Hungary*

University of Szeged, Department of Public Health

Introduction: This study investigates acculturation and their predictors among international medical students in Hungary using Berry's acculturation theory, which classifies individuals into integration,

separation, assimilation, and marginalization categories based on their immersion in ethnic and dominant societies.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 326 international medical students at the University of Szeged, Hungary, between April and October 2021. Data were collected via an online questionnaire using the modified Stephenson Multigroup Acculturation Scale (SMAS) to measure Ethnic Society Immersion (ESI) and Dominant Society Immersion (DSI). Participants were categorized into acculturation groups based on ESI and DSI scores. Demographic variables (e.g., age, sex, relationship status, year of study) and health behaviors (e.g., smoking, alcohol consumption, perceived stress) were also assessed. Statistical analyses included descriptive statistics, Chi-square tests, and logistic regression to identify predictors of acculturation categories.

Results: Participants were categorized into acculturation groups, with the majority identified as integration (46.0%) or separation (50.9%), with only a few identified as assimilation (0.3%) or marginalization (2.8%). The study focused on contrasting the integration and separation groups to uncover key differences. Significant findings revealed that male students (aOR = 1.88, $p = 0.013$) and preclinical students (aOR = 1.78, $p = 0.048$) were more likely to integrate. Health behaviors such as lower perceived stress (aOR = 2.15, $p = 0.035$), non-smoking (aOR = 0.52, $p = 0.040$), avoiding psychologist visits (aOR = 0.36, $p = 0.008$), and abstaining from alcohol (aOR = 2.57, $p = 0.001$) were also predictors of integration.

Discussion: These findings highlight the complex interplay of demographic and behavioral factors influencing acculturation outcomes. Integration appears to be associated with healthier behaviors and specific individual traits, providing insights for supporting the social adjustment and well-being of international students.

Keywords: Acculturation, Berry's Acculturation Theory, Integration, Separation, Health Behaviors, International Medical Students.

Immunology reaserach

Ibrahim Nali: *HIV Infection Model with Quiescent Cells and Immune Response*
University of Szeged, Bolyai institute, Faculty of science and informatics

This research gives a thorough examination of an HIV infection model that includes quiescent cells and immune response dynamics in the host. The model, represented by a system of ordinary differential equations, captures the complex interaction between the host's immune response and viral infection. The study focuses on the model's fundamental aspects, such as equilibrium analysis, computing the basic reproduction number R_0 , stability analysis, bifurcation phenomena, numerical simulations, and sensitivity analysis. The analysis reveals both an infection equilibrium, which indicates the persistence of the illness, and an infection-free equilibrium, which represents disease control possibilities. Applying matrix-theoretical approaches, stability analysis proved that the infection-free equilibrium is both locally and globally stable for $R_0 < 1$. For the situation of $R_0 > 1$, the infection equilibrium is locally asymptotically stable via the Routh–Hurwitz criterion. We also studied the uniform persistence

of the infection, demonstrating that the infection remains present above a positive threshold under certain conditions. The study also found a transcritical forward-type bifurcation at $R_0 = 1$, indicating a critical threshold that affects the system's behavior. The model's temporal dynamics are studied using numerical simulations, and sensitivity analysis identifies the most significant variables by assessing the effects of parameter changes on system behavior.

Arzeki Guerda: *Development of an innovative immunotherapy based on non-mutated neoantigens targeting immune-escaped tumors.*

University Paris-Saclay

Immunotherapies targeting PD-1 are effective in only a fraction of cancer patients. Among the mechanisms used by cancer cells to evade T-cell recognition, loss of transporter associated with antigen processing (TAP) plays a key role. T-cell epitopes associated with impaired peptide processing (TEIPP) are immunogenic non-mutant neoantigens that emerge during tumor immune evasion and represent promising candidates for immunotherapy. Our team identified the first human TEIPP derived from the preprocalcitonin. My project aims at identifying novel TEIPP expressed on TAPlow tumors of anti-PD-1-responder lung cancer patients. Using in silico pipeline and functional assays, I identified 39 HLA-A2-restricted TEIPP candidates encoded by 9 genes overexpressed in tumors. I will validate these TEIPP by immunopeptidomics and test their immunogenicity in vitro and in vivo using HLA-A2 transgenic mice. I will generate CD8 T-cell lines specific to the most promising epitopes to test their capacity to kill cancer cells expressing the selected proteins and validate TEIPP natural processing. Our goal is to identify new target antigens able to mount effective T-cell responses to immune-escaped tumors.

Health Care

Zeliha Öcek: *A Blended Intensive Program: "Understanding the Determinants of Migrants' Health through Research Planning"*

Authors: Öcek Z1, Svensson P2, Gato J3, Oliveira A3, Gajda AM1, Link F1, Coenen1. 1 LMU Munich, 2 Lund University 3 University of Porto
LMU, Chair for Public Health and Health Service Research

A Blended Intensive Program (BIP) which adopted a research-based learning approach has been developed in collaboration with three partner universities (LMU Munich, Lund University, University of Porto), with support from ERASMUS and EUGLOH. This poster introduces the BIP and reflects its process outputs.

The BIP aims to equip future researchers and health professionals to conduct migration health research and advocate for migrants' health rights, with core objectives to build comprehensive knowledge of migration health, foundational health promotion strategies, and research skills. Interdisciplinary experts from various institutions contribute alongside the core instructional team. Spanning 15 weeks (150 hours, 5 ECTS), BIP is structured into three phases: Pre-mobility (11 weeks) involves online synchronous and asynchronous learning, assignments, and research proposal development; Mobility (1 week) features problem-based learning and research presentations; and post-mobility (3 weeks) focuses on finalizing research proposals.

The BIP, hosted by LMU Munich, began in October 2024. Pre- and post-mobility phases are delivered online via Moodle, with in-person weeks scheduled in Munich for 2025 and 2026. The program enrolled 25 students from EUGLOH member universities, including 17 master's students, seven PhD candidates, and four undergraduates. Assigning mentors to students and providing guidelines and critical thinking exercises offered substantial support in developing project proposals. The process indicated that prior knowledge of research design is a crucial prerequisite for participation. The primary keywords from students' Week-9 literature review presentations on their research topics included: mental health, food insecurity, food literacy, reproductive and sexual health, access to healthcare, discrimination, isolation, violence, social adaptation, schools, refugees, pregnant women, children, adolescents, LGBTQIA+ individuals, teachers, healthcare workers, domestic workers.

Students' performance in assignments and research projects reflects progress toward BIP objectives. After the program concludes in February 2025, outcomes and areas for improvement will be identified to inform future program design.

Chiara Rathgeb: *Post-COVID Kids Bavaria 2.0: Cross-Sector Structural Analysis for Mapping Care for Children and Adolescents with Post-COVID Syndrome*

LMU, Faculty of medicine

Introduction: Post-COVID syndrome (PCS) is increasingly recognized as a long-term consequence of COVID-19, even among young people. However, the availability and adequacy of care services for children and adolescents remain unknown or often insufficient [1-3]. Early detection and tailored care for young patients require multiprofessional collaboration and well-coordinated referrals within the system [4, 5]. The project "Post-COVID Kids Bavaria 2.0" adopts a cross-sectoral approach involving health, education, and social services, aiming to provide comprehensive and multidisciplinary care for children and adolescents with PCS. This subproject focuses on documenting the current care landscape for children and adolescents with PCS in two model regions in Bavaria, considering all stakeholders, their services, and cooperation structures across sectors. The goal of this study is to identify existing care structures and concepts within the health system and community settings.

Methods: Data collection employs a mixed-methods design with qualitative and quantitative approaches in two Bavarian regions. Initial desk research identifies existing services, stakeholders, and institutions involved or potentially involved in the care of young PCS patients. Subsequent interviews with professionals gather details on the available services, create ego-centered network maps, and record key actors in the support landscape. An online survey of professionals in the care network then collects information about the services offered, characteristics of the institutions, and cooperation structures.

Results: Expected results include a mapping of services or stakeholders within the cross-sectoral care landscape for children and adolescents with PCS. This also involves identifying services or stakeholders currently outside the existing care network but essential for optimal PCS care. Additionally, gaps in available services, as well as access and referral pathways, will be identified.

Conclusion: Documenting the current cross-sectoral care landscape for young people with PCS, alongside professional collaboration and available services, can serve as a foundation for the needs-based further development of care.

Shinjini Badopadhyay: *HealthCare for change*

The education of the future needs healthy children. Campus for Change is a student organisation working to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged communities through sustained efforts in health, education and development. Our project, Healthcare for Change, founded in 2017, is aimed at the school-children of two partner schools in the Korogocho slum of Nairobi, Kenya. Korogocho is one of the largest and poorest slums in Nairobi and hosts up to 300,000 people in just one and a half square-kilometers without access to clean drinking water or adequate medical care, causing many children to suffer from stunted growth and chronic illnesses caused by malnutrition and exposure to unsanitary environments. The devastating situation has led to a poor quality of life for the children of Korogocho, making it difficult for them to take on or focus on educational opportunities which should otherwise be integral to the daily routine of a healthy child. Together with our project partners Diakonie Act Austria and CBO Makao in Nairobi, our project takes holistic measures to encourage the primary safety and health of the children to ultimately foster a productive and secure school-life. We have been able to make a significant contribution to equal health opportunities by providing vitamin-rich meals, establishing a school infirmary with nurses for acute care, and supporting young mothers with reproductive health and psychological aid. Regular nutritious meals and availability of medical resources in schools has greatly improved attendance, morale and motivation of the children, offering our project hope for the implementation and maintenance of further resources that can strengthen their future in spite of critical circumstances.

Health Education

Ama Twumwaa Acheampong: *COVID-19 Awareness: Insights from Informal Solid Waste Workers (waste pickers) in Greater-Accra, Ghana.*

LMU, Institute for Medical Information Processing, Biometry and Epidemiology (IBE)

The study evaluates the influence of training status on COVID-19 awareness among waste pickers in Ghana. Conducted across trained and untrained waste picker groups in Kpone and Adipa landfills respectively, the study highlights significant differences between the two groups. Kpone waste pickers demonstrated significantly better COVID-19 awareness compared to their Adipa counterparts. Knowledge gaps in virus transmission, such as close proximity spreading the virus, were more prevalent among the Adipa waste pickers. Behavioral adherence to public health measures, like wearing face masks and using hand sanitizers, was higher among Kpone waste pickers. Misconceptions, such as antibiotics treating COVID-19, were less frequent among the Kpone waste pickers. These findings confirmed the role of training in enhancing awareness and promoting safer behaviours during the pandemic. The brings to light the role of training in preparing waste pickers for future disease outbreaks.

Prasetyo Listiaji: *Implementation of Team-Based Project Model in Nutrition and Health Science Course to Improve Nutrition and Health Literacy of Pre-service Science Teachers in Indonesia*
University of Szeged, Doctoral School of Education

Teachers have a vital role in providing health education in schools. In particular, science teachers are the leading subjects in teaching the concept of nutrition and health to students. Their nutrition and health literacy directly affect students' understanding of health and healthy lifestyles. Following up on this, it is important for universities that produce pre-service science teachers to equip their graduates with nutrition and health literacy. One means of providing nutrition and health literacy for prospective science teachers is to include nutrition and health education in the college curriculum, namely by implementing nutrition and health courses that need to be taught by implementing innovative learning models. This study aimed to apply the team-based project model to nutrition and health courses to improve nutrition and health literacy of pre-service science teacher in Indonesia. The method used was experimental research with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The intervention was in the form of a nutrition and health goal project that they each made, such as a daily nutritious menu and daily physical activity, and then they implemented this project. The study results showed increased nutrition and health literacy in prospective science teacher students after the team-based project model intervention was carried out in the nutrition and health course. This result is indicated by a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test using the Mann-Whitney U test ($p < 0.05$). The effect size also showed a moderate effect value in Cohen's d-test, so the applied model was said to be influential ($d = 0.76$). This study provides empirical evidence of an instructional model that can be applied to teacher education in Indonesia to improve nutrition and health literacy while promoting the importance of nutrition and health literacy in teacher education globally.

Drug resistance

Karemera John: *Antifungal Activity of γ Core peptide derivatives of Ascomycetous Antifungal Proteins*
University of Szeged, Faculty of Science and Informatics, Institute of Biology, Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology, University of Szeged, Hungary

The rise of drug-resistant fungal strains to conventional antifungal treatments has led to a surge in fungal infections worldwide, posing a significant global health threat. This has created an urgent need for new compounds with antifungal mechanisms different from those of traditional drugs. Antifungal peptides emerge as promising alternatives. A variety of antifungal peptides, derived from both natural

and synthetic sources, have been studied and shown to effectively combat fungal pathogens. Phylogenetic analysis indicates the presence of various antifungal proteins (AFPs) in the Eurotiomyces fungal class. Despite considerable differences in their primary structures, these proteins all contain a conserved γ -core motif with the amino acid sequence GXC-X [3-9]-C, where X can be any amino acid. Synthetic peptide derivatives containing this motif have proven effective in inhibiting fungal growth. In this study, we examined how the physicochemical properties of γ -core peptide derivatives (Py) influence their antifungal effectiveness. We tested 21 Pys from AFPs with diverse physicochemical characteristics against four filamentous fungi (*Aspergillus fumigatus* CBS 101355, *Botrytis cinerea* SZMC 21472, *Cladosporium herbarum* FSU 1148, *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* CBS 123668) and two yeasts (*Candida albicans* SC5314, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* SZMC 0644). A broth microdilution susceptibility test showed that the antifungal activity of Py is highly dependent on the fungal species. Surprisingly, we found that neutral Pys, in addition to positively charged ones, also exhibit antifungal activity. Our findings suggest that the antifungal effectiveness of Py is influenced by the balance between charge and the grand average hydropathy value. Additionally, combining active peptides with conventional antifungal drugs produced a synergistic effect against fungal pathogens.

Keywords: antimicrobial peptides, γ -core, antifungal activity

Amelia Ratnata Dewi Ni Made: *The Impact of Pharmacists' Role on the use of Prophylactic Antibiotics In Surgery: A Scoping Review*
University of Szeged

Suboptimal use of antibiotic prophylaxis in surgery could contribute to antimicrobial resistance. Pharmacists play a crucial role in the healthcare team by primarily focusing on encouraging the appropriate use of medications. This scoping review aims to investigate the impact of pharmacists' role on the use of prophylactic antibiotics in surgery. Pubmed, Scopus and Web of Science databases were searched for publish article. Included in the review were studies that examined pharmacist interventions related to prophylactic antibiotics in surgical settings. Articles that lacked outcome data or did not involve pharmacists in the intervention were excluded. The review was limited to English language articles published between 2012 and 2023. A search was conducted, 157 articles were obtained, which were then filtered according to inclusion and exclusion criteria down to 10 articles. The pharmacist's role in relation to antimicrobial prophylaxis involves collaborating with physicians to develop antibiotic therapy plans, promoting the rational use of antibiotics among healthcare providers, monitoring infection complications and patient readmissions after surgery, working with multidisciplinary teams to update prescribing guidelines for physicians, implementing these updated guidelines, preparing antibiotic kits for surgery, checking medication history and allergies, providing skin test solutions kits, and giving feedback about the antimicrobial prophylactic use. The outcomes of the interventions were difficult to compare, but the interventions could improve compliance with antibiotic prophylaxis, and reduce the cost and utilization of antibiotics. Pharmacist intervention could improve the use of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis.

Keywords: antibiotics, antimicrobial stewardship; pharmacist; prophylactic, surgery

Environment

Giovanni Forcina: *Disentangling the effect of Biotic and ABiotic Factors on the prevalence of tickborne pathogens in small mammal hosts*
Authors: Giovanni Forcina^{1,2*}, Esther Llorente¹, Antonio Gómez-Sal^{1,3}, Lourdes Lledó^{1,4}, Consuelo Giménez^{1,4}, Miguel Ángel Rodríguez¹, Aurelio F. Malo¹

¹Global Change Ecology and Evolution Research Group (GloCEE), Departamento de Ciencias de la Vida, Universidad de Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain

²Soil Biology and Subterranean Ecosystems Research Group (GIBSES), Departamento de Ciencias de la Vida, Universidad de Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain

³Forest Ecology and Restoration Group (FORECO), Departamento de Ciencias de la Vida, Universidad de Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain

⁴Departamento de Biomedicina y Biotecnología, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad de Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain

Correspondence to: *giovanni.forcina@uah.es

Tick-borne zoonoses are a growing public health threat around the world. Climate change is often invoked as the main cause of this concerning trend. However, the interplay of biotic and abiotic drivers underlying the prevalence of pathogens in their host other than their vectors is still vastly unexplored. In this context, identifying transmission risk hotspots and assessing spatial variation in risk is key not only to devising effective management strategies for wildlife (primarily small mammals and ungulates) and livestock but also to improving public health and safety. Here, we present a 5-year project funded by Madrid Autonomous Community aiming to disentangling the effect of environmental factors, such as humidity and temperature, and host-related factors, such as age, sex and health status (including gut microbiome) as well as host (and vector) density and genomic makeup on the abundance of tick-borne pathogens in a spatially- and temporal-explicit framework. This information will help predicting the risk of zoonosis outbreak. For this purpose, the wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), a common rodent with a Europe-wide distribution, will be used as host model species by focusing on populations that have been long-investigated in Spain, Portugal, Sweden and UK, where they inhabit environments encompassing different temperature, humidity and landscape features, which will allow the results to be extrapolated to other areas through predictive modelling. Both hosts and pathogens (encompassing bacteria, eukaryotes and viruses) are being genotyped by means of high-throughput techniques for species identification to explore the possible correlation between their diversity and abundance as well as a suite of biotic and abiotic factors varying across space and time. By singling out the main drivers and, hence, the best predictors to model zoonotic pathogen transmission, this project will produce benefits for wild species (effect on biodiversity), livestock (effect on local economy) and human communities (effect on health).

Stephan Böse-O'Reilly: *Health impact of e-waste recycling in Africa*
LMU, Occupational Medicine

Generating hazardous waste and releasing toxic chemicals can have profound environmental and human health impacts. The problem of e-waste management has become increasingly global. Uncontrolled transboundary movements of used e-waste from high- to middle- and low-income countries account for about 3.3 billion kg of e-waste. In Africa, where environmental monitoring and enforcement are comparatively weak, improper recycling and disposal of toxic waste are common and there is need for improved policies, better knowledge management and the adoption of environmentally sound processing and recycling techniques as the e-waste problem escalates and current policies and practices prove inadequate. Chemical mismanagement and releases of unintentional persistent organic pollutants (UPOPs) from open burning and other sources pose significant threats to human and environmental health in many regions of Africa.

There exists sufficient evidence indicating a high degree of exposure to toxic metals and unintentional persistent organic pollutants (UPOPs) among communities residing in affected e-waste areas). E-waste recycling activities result in emissions of persistent organic pollutants (such as dioxins, furans, PCBs, flame retardants) and toxic metals (such as lead, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lithium,

mercury). Several research studies have concluded that a significant percentage of exposed individuals exceed threshold levels and experience serious health problems. The findings reveal that participants residing or working in highly exposed areas exhibit significantly elevated concentrations of total pollutants in urine, hair, and blood compared to non-exposed control groups. The impact on children is notably pronounced, particularly concerning their learning abilities.

Katja Radon: *LMU Center for Advanced Studies Research Focus: “The Planetary Health Puzzle – Piecing Together a Sustainable Future”*

LMU, Arbeitsmedizin

**LMU Center for Advanced Studies Research Focus:
“The Planetary Health Puzzle – Piecing Together a Sustainable Future”**

Katja Radon¹, Michaela Coenen², Ralf Ludwig³, Constanze Rossmann⁴, Eveline Dürr⁵, Bernhard Goodwin⁴, Anglina Krupp⁶, Christof Mauch⁷, Julia Serong⁸, Lena Bouman⁹, Laura Wengenroth¹

1 Center for International Health^{LMU}, Institute for Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine, LMU University Hospital, Munich

2 Lehrstuhl für Public Health und Versorgungsforschung, Institut für Medizinische Informationsverarbeitung Biometrie und Epidemiologie (IBE), LMU Munich

3 Faculty of Geosciences, LMU Munich

4 Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaft und Medienforschung (IFKW), LMU Munich

5 Institut für Ethnologie, LMU Munich

6 Department Psychology, Chair of Economic and Organizational Psychology, LMU Munich

7 Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society, LMU Munich

8 Munich Science Communication Lab, IFKW, LMU Munich

9 Center for Advanced Studies (CAS), LMU Munich

The Center for Advanced Studies at LMU Munich, through its Research Focus “The Planetary Health Puzzle”, unites experts from medicine, public health, environmental sciences, communication sciences, psychology, and urban planning to tackle pressing global health challenges. As an initial step, the program organized an interdisciplinary lecture series on Heat—a topic of growing urgency as record-breaking temperatures become more frequent and impact nearly all regions worldwide. Global warming is no longer an abstract concern but a tangible health risk for many populations. The lecture series explored critical issues such as water management challenges, transnational refugee movements, health consequences, and the role of political communication in addressing climate-related risks.

Building on these discussions, insights from the series will be synthesized into an interactive simulation game designed to help stakeholders navigate the complexities of urban heat management. This simulation will prompt decision-makers to engage with questions like: Are there populations, which should be prioritized for heat adaptation strategies? What considerations are essential for climate-resilient urban planning? How can politically sensitive or unpopular findings be effectively communicated? What adaptations are necessary within health systems to cope with extreme heat? How can energy demand for air conditioning be met without exacerbating environmental harm? When will water resources become critically limited, and how will this affect health and nutrition? What strategies can protect ecosystems, including animals and plant life, from heat-related threats? Are there viable opportunities for prevention and mitigation?

Moving forward, the program aims to foster deeper interdisciplinary collaboration by initiating joint thesis projects in the coming semesters. These projects will enable students from diverse disciplines to work together on planetary health topics, co-supervised by faculty members from their respective fields. Through this initiative, “The Planetary Health Puzzle” seeks to develop actionable solutions to one of the most urgent and complex challenges of our time—global heat and its far-reaching consequences.

Keywords: planetary health, urban heat, interdisciplinary education, simulation game, student research, climate adaptation

Wencke Vonderhagen: *Finding Opportunities to address and solve the health problems of tomorrow*
LMU, Faculty of Medicine

The Poster reflects the content of this year's Global Alliance of Medical Excellence Transnational Educational Initiative Summit for Future Leaders in Hong Kong. Main topic of this interdisciplinary summit for students and educators was to discuss the role of intercultural-co-creation on planetary health, interprofessional education and entrepreneurship. Sustainability at the interface of medicine, pharmacy and nursing as well as interprofessional aspects of global health were key topics of the summit and will be reflected on our poster.

Art Exhibition

Exhibition by students of the Institute of Art Education

In the exhibition in the Senate Hall, students of the Institute of Art Education present works that deal with being human, with physicality, with memories, experiences and emotions as well as the search for oneself. In the *Somnophia* project, Loreen Kuchling processes her personal experience of nightmares influenced by anaesthesia. In her childhood, the artist was exposed to anaesthetics over a long period of time during a stay in hospital. These caused vivid nightmares as a side effect. Xiaojie Wang's work *Nocturnal* also deals with nightmares; her artistic path is characterised by a constant search for self-understanding and the exploration of emotional interaction. Xiaojie Wang has analysed the most common elements of nightmares and identified common patterns. Anna Sajzewa's graphic novel *When on Earth, Do as the Humans Do* is about being human and dealing with oneself. The path there is not easy, even the destination is unclear, and yet there is nothing more human than that. In *Overgrowing Technology* by Lara Peters, analogue and digital memories merge into a poetic narrative. The four acts *The Sky, The Forest, The Ground* and *The Waters* navigate through the intricate web of cyberspace and explore themes of the past and present. Through a mixture of videos from the artist's personal archives and new digital collages, a visual and auditory experience is created that invites us to reflect on past technologies and their influence on our natural and social environment. Petra Pohls modular image installation explores the complex relationship between skin, pain and scars. The focus is on the question of what associations and emotions the sight of scarred skin evokes. While intact, youthful skin has the connotation of health and beauty, scars are visible signs of pain suffered. They tell stories of external and internal injuries and leave permanent marks on the skin. Her work aims to evoke similar feelings and reflections to those by the sight of scars when looking at the work. The work invites you to question the deeper meaning of scars and to experience the emotional resonance. Under the guidance of lecturer Eva Blanché, students with no prior experience in this technique – but with great curiosity and a spirit of experimentation – explore the possibilities of screen printing. Most of the works exhibited here were created as part of an interdisciplinary project by the LMU Department of Art History and the General Medicine Foundation. The creative process was initiated by a keynote lecture by Professor Jochen Gensichen on the guiding principles of general medicine, inspiring participants to develop their own artistic interpretations of the topic. The intensive work in the studio, the interplay of concept and technique, and the supportive and appreciative atmosphere of the course led to a diverse range of personal artistic results and a critical approach to the theme of general medicine. Featuring works by: Riem Albarazi, Mira Gunzelmann, Maya Kühner, Elisabeth Martin, Elena Nieberle, Luisa Peters, Carla Springer.

Booths

Geography -el mundo

el mundo addresses education for sustainable development (ESD) through innovative, participatory and design-oriented teaching and learning opportunities for both university and school contexts. With the certificate program Education for Sustainable Development for Teachers, el mundo is involved in the training and further education of (future) teachers. In seven modules (45 ECTS), student teachers from all types of schools and subjects deal with sustainability issues from a natural science and humanities perspective, with ecological, economic, social and cultural challenges of sustainable development and with their own role. In future, the interfaculty minor in sustainability (“Nebenfach Nachhaltigkeit”) (30/60 ECTS) coordinated by el mundo will provide a transdisciplinary course for Bachelor students at LMU.

Münchener Zentrum für Nachhaltigkeit (MZN)

The Münchener Zentrum für Nachhaltigkeit (MZN) understands sustainability as a cross-sectional concept that focuses on the interaction between ecological, economic and socio-cultural development factors and accordingly requires transdisciplinary cooperation between different subjects as well as politics and society. Founded in 2023, the MZN works together with its members to promote the visibility and networking of sustainability-related activities. Other tasks include the organization of events and lecture series on sustainability topics, support for research projects and the didactic development of the university's teaching offerings.

EUGLOH 2.0

The European University Alliance for Global Health (EUGLOH) is since 2019 part of the European Universities Initiative, a flagship program of the European Commission aimed at fostering deep, long-term cooperation between higher education institutions across Europe. This initiative seeks to create transnational alliances that drive academic excellence, innovation, and societal impact while enhancing European competitiveness and global engagement. EUGLOH embodies these objectives by uniting nine universities from all geographical areas of Europe in a transformative partnership dedicated to redefining global health through interdisciplinary education, research, innovation, and service to society.

EUGLOH's vision of Global Health extends beyond traditional healthcare perspectives, recognizing it as a multifaceted and dynamic field that encompasses biomedical, social, environmental, and technological dimensions. Addressing global health challenges requires cutting-edge research, cross-sector collaboration, and the integration of diverse disciplines to develop innovative and sustainable solutions. Through its transnational and interdisciplinary approach, EUGLOH aims to train the next generation of global health experts, equipping students, researchers, and professionals with the necessary skills and expertise to navigate and respond to complex health-related challenges worldwide.

By leveraging the strengths of its member institutions, EUGLOH promotes mobility, joint academic programs, and research initiatives that bridge the gap between science and society. At LMU, EUGLOH is implemented as a cross-departmental collaborative project involving multiple faculties, departments of the central administration, and student representatives.

CIH – One Health Highlights

Join the Center for International Health (CIHLMU) at Global Health Day 2025 in Munich to explore how education, research, and innovation are shaping the future of global health!

The CIHLMU at the LMU University Hospital Munich (LMU Klinikum) is committed to advancing global health through interdisciplinary education, research, and capacity building. Since its establishment in 2009, CIHLMU has collaborated with partner universities across Latin America, Africa, and Asia, fostering knowledge exchange and strengthening health systems worldwide.

Starting in 2019, CIHLMU has focused on One Health, emphasizing the interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health. Our initiatives promote sustainability, global partnerships, and locally driven solutions to pressing health challenges. Through master's and doctoral programs, short courses, and professional development initiatives, we equip healthcare professionals with the skills needed to drive impactful change.

At our booth, visitors can explore ongoing projects, funding opportunities, and potential collaborations. We also showcase success stories and lessons learned from community-based research projects, as well as our work in capacity building, digital health innovations, and policy engagement. A special highlight will be our immersive VR-video experience, allowing visitors to virtually step into the field and explore the Bolivian Andes, gaining firsthand insights into global health challenges and innovative approaches. Experience how local communities and healthcare professionals are working together to improve medical education, strengthen health systems, and address pressing public health issues.

This work has been funded by the DAAD through resources from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The VR Experience has been made possible thanks to the technical support of the Centre for Virtual Reality and Visualisation (V2C) at the Leibniz Supercomputing Centre (LRZ).

eUniversity

The eUniversity Concept Development and Services Unit supports all LMU employees in the use of digital media and innovative technologies in research and teaching.

Our service portfolio includes individual consulting services relating to the conception, production and distribution of digital content in research and teaching, as well as advice (both practical and pedagogical) on applying for third-party funded projects within the framework of the Virtuellen Hochschule Bayern (vhb).

With the learning management system "Moodle" we offer a flexible platform for internet-based support of in person-based courses and the implementation of virtual teaching and learning scenarios.

We also support you in the production and publication of eLectures, podcasts, trailers and much more. We provide you with a range of rental equipment (camera sets and accessories) as well as our web-based video management tool "LMUcast". The products created in this way can then be published on your website and on Apple Podcasts.

In addition to these offers, the eUniversity team has developed a comprehensive range of training and education programs (including ABC Learning Design Workshops), advises on the development of individual solutions, is involved in the LERU network and organizes international projects related to digital teaching.

Graduate Center^{LMU}

The GraduateCenter^{LMU} is the central institution for doctoral studies at Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich. Our goal is to optimize the framework conditions for all doctoral candidates at the university – both for those participating in doctoral programs and for individual doctoral candidates. Additionally, we contribute to the establishment of modern supervision and quality standards that are applicable across disciplines and at the same time respect the diversity of academic cultures at LMU. Furthermore, we help increase the range and visibility of doctoral opportunities at LMU.

Visit our website to get an overview of our events, advisory and coaching services, and the various funding opportunities: www.graduatecenter.lmu.de.

Bayerische Forschungsallianz

The Bavarian Research Alliance GmbH (BayFOR; www.bayfor.org) is a private company to support Bavaria as a centre for science and innovation within the European Research Area. It supports and advises Bavarian researchers and scientists in the competition for national and international (especially European) funding for research, development and innovation. It is a partner institution in the Bavarian Research and Innovation Agency.

BayFOR's **Information and Support Center for EU-funded R&D Projects** connects Bavarian stakeholders from science, academia and the private sector at European level and assists them with acquiring EU funding. Scientific experts provide subject-specific information, offer strategic advice and active support for initiating projects and provide support during grant preparation. When requested, BayFOR provides support with project management throughout the project duration. The key thematic areas include environment, energy and bioeconomy, health research, biotechnology and food, information and communication technologies, nano-sciences, new materials and production, transport and aviation, social sciences, economic sciences, humanities, security, and education.

The BayFOR's EU Liaison Office in Brussels represents the interests of Bavarian universities at European level. It increases their visibility and acts as their intermediary establishing contacts with European institutions.

BayFOR aims to increase the participation of Bavarian enterprises in funding programmes. As a partner in the support network for SMEs "Enterprise Europe Network", BayFOR acts as an interface between academic research and industry. In particular, BayFOR also supports start-ups in applying for funding in the specific and highly competitive EU funding programmes.

As the project management agency, BayFOR also manages the Bavarian funding programme for the initiation and intensification of international research and innovation projects at Bavarian universities (BayIntAn) and can therefore grant appropriate travel grants for the preparation of transnational collaborative research. The **Scientific Coordination Office** within BayFOR provides support for research and innovation projects carried out by Bavaria in cooperation with the Canadian provinces Québec and Alberta, with some of its other strong partner regions, as well as with Israel and Africa.

Live Art by Verena Kandler

"One Health – Dance of Disciplines", will take place on March 25th, 2025, at the Lichthof (LMU Main building).

Verena Kandler is a visual artist from Munich. Her art practice includes participative concepts that aim to connect different people and sectors. She often works with site specific or waste materials to highlight the identity of places, people or companies. The artist will be creating a live art installation, symbolizing the interconnectedness of various disciplines in the realm of health. Titled *"One Health – Dance of Disciplines"*, the artwork will visually represent a network of "nodes" from different fields, highlighting the synergy and collaboration between them, and emphasizing participation at both the human-animal-health interface. The artist invites participants to contribute materials from their respective disciplines to build the artwork. These materials could include leftover and waste items related to their profession or health, such as packaging, flyers, paper, prints, unused syringes, etc. Through this creative process, the artwork aims to illustrate the shared commitment to health in a multidisciplinary context.

Salt´s Longing by Anna Pasco

Billions of years ago, when the earth was still young, the sea was already salty. Salt-the trace of life, the essence of the oceans, the history of the earth in crystalline form.

Salt flows through our bodies, preserves memories, shapes landscapes. It connects seas with continents, languages with flavors, life with survival. Evolution has taught us to look for it, to taste it, to need it.

The performance opens up a space in which salt speaks: it crunches underfoot, burns the skin, dissolves in water, leaves traces. The body remembers. The tongue recognizes. The taste guides.

Salt carries time. A single grain contains the echo of the earth, the oceans, the rocks. It bears witness to dissolution and fusion, to ephemerality and permanence.

And when the last drop of water evaporates, salt remains - a trace, an imprint, a story.

Round Table Talk

Round Table Talk on EUGLOH´s role in Global Health

This roundtable discussion will explore the role of the European University Alliances (EUAs) in addressing global health challenges using the example of the European University Alliance for Global Health (EUGLOH). Bringing together experts from EUGLOH and external partners, we will discuss how universities and EUAs, most specifically EUGLOH, contribute to global health through education, research, innovation, and service to society. The discussion will address ways in which EUGLOH can foster interdisciplinary solutions to global health challenges. By showcasing ongoing initiatives and future opportunities, this session aims to provide valuable insights into the impact and potential of EUAs in shaping global health, highlighting particularly the research dimension.

Discussants:

- Prof. Katja Radon (LMU Munich Hospital, Chairwoman of the Center for International Health / EUGLOH, academic task lead Focus Areas) - confirmed
- Prof. Joakim Esbjörnsson (Lund University, Associate Professor and research team manager System Virology / EUGLOH, academic task lead Research & Innovation) – confirmed
- Prof. Francesca Biagini, TBC (LMU Munich, Vice President for International Affairs and Diversity / EUGLOH, Executive Board member & academic lead)
- Dr. Renaud Vatrinet TBC (Pasteur Network, Scientific and Educational Director)

Moderation: Dr. Susanne Weber (LMU, Head of Research Strategy unit / EUGLOH, management team Focus Areas)