



Semana 11/05–17/05

Desescalada FASE 0-1

Newsletter **PTI Salud Global/** **Global Health Cov19**

Principales novedades internacionales sobre **IMPACTO**

GRUPO TEMÁTICO DE TRABAJO 5

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Subtemáticas:

- 1.a. Social
- 1.b. Político
- 1.c. Económico
- 1.d. Medioambiental;
- 1. e. Dinámicas científicas e innovación

CENTROS E INSTITUTOS PARTICIPANTES

CBMSO, CEAB, CIB, CNB, EBD, EEAD, ICM, ICMAN, ICMAT, ICP, ICTAN, ICTJA, ICTP, ICV, IDAEA, IEGD, IESA, IETCC, IFISC, IFS, IIM, ILLA, IMEDEA, IMF, INCAR, INGENIO, IPE, IPP, IQOG, ITQ, MNCN, RJB



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HOT TOPICS DE LA SEMANA

- Calidad publicaciones
- Distanciamiento social
- Secuelas de COVID-19
- Igualdad de género
- Economía en la desescalada
- Ciencia en decisiones políticas



THE ARMCHAIR EPIDEMIOLOGISTS

The pandemic has triggered its own oft-repeated tropes. Like ‘no-one has had enough of experts now’ or variants thereon (see this piece in the Irish Times). Or that while it’s good to be guided by the science, the “science” is not just a single monolithic block of knowledge (here’s an excellent piece by Dominic Abrams). Here are OSR’s modest suggestions for additional tropes that ought to be repeated widely, based on our perspective as regulators of the statistics system. We are all armchair epidemiologists now. People looking keenly at the daily graphs and bar charts on the progress of the pandemic. We are looking for patterns, for change, for a flattening of the curve. We are building hypotheses from the data like veteran disease modellers. We have become armchair epidemiologists. We are seeing the power of statistics to inform, to paint a picture. Trustworthiness really matters. It’s crucial to be clear what stats do and don’t say. Don’t forget data quality. Nor Dark Data. Publish as a default. Equality of access at the heart of it all. In fact, this principle of equality of access is at the heart of everything. After all, without published statistics, there can be no armchair epidemiologists. Autor: Office for Statistics Regulation UK

Autor: Ed Humpherson, Director General, Office for Statistics Regulation UK

Hot topics: Calidad publicaciones; Nuestros mayores; Cierre de escuelas; Distanciamiento social; Confianza en la ciencia

SEARCHING FOR SARS-COV-2 ON PARTICULATE MATTER: A POSSIBLE EARLY INDICATOR OF COVID-19 EPIDEMIC RECURRENCE

The presence of SARS-COV-2 RNA on the particulate matter of Bergamo, which is not far from Milan and represents the epicenter of the Italian epidemic, seems to confirm (at least in case of atmospheric stability and high PM concentrations, as it usually occurs in Northern Italy) that the virus can create clusters with the particles and be carried and detected on PM10. Although no assumptions can be made concerning the link between this first experimental finding and COVID-19 outbreak progression or severity, the presence of SARS-COV-2 RNA on PM10 of outdoor air samples in any city of the world could represent a potential early indicator of COVID-19 diffusion. Searching for the viral genome on particulate matter could therefore be explored among the possible strategies for adopting all the necessary preventive measures before future epidemics start.

Autores: Setti, L., Passarini, F., De Gennaro, G., Barbieri, P., Pallavicini, A., Ruscio, M., ... & Miani, A. (2020).

PROTECTING OLDER PEOPLE FROM COVID-19: SHOULD THE UNITED KINGDOM START AT AGE 60?

National and global spread of COVID-19 is accelerating. To reduce COVID-19-related hospitalisations, intensive care unit admissions and deaths, we recommend that those aged between 60 and 69 years are particularly stringent when implementing public health measures such as social distancing and personal hygiene. In the absence of government guidance, people in this group can make their own informed decisions on how to minimise their risks of COVID-19 infection. This can include isolating themselves in a similar manner to that recommended by the UK government for people aged 70 years and over.

Autor: Osama, T.; Pankhania, B.; Majeed, A. (2020).

TRUST IN SCIENCE AND EXPERTS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK IN ITALY

Trust in science and experts is extremely important in times of epidemics to ensure compliance with public health measures. Yet little is known about how this trust evolves while an epidemic is underway. In this paper, we examine the dynamics of trust in science and experts in real-time as the high-impact epidemic of Coronavirus (COVID-19) unfolds in Italy, by drawing on digital trace data from Twitter and survey data collected online via Telegram and Facebook. Both Twitter and Telegram data point to initial increases in reliance on and information-seeking from scientists and health authorities with the diffusion of the disease. Consistent with these increases, using a separately fielded online survey we find that knowledge about health information linked to COVID-19 and support for containment measures was fairly widespread. Trust in science, relative to trust in institutions (e.g. local or national government), emerges as a consistent predictor of both knowledge and containment outcomes. However, over time and as the epidemic peaks, we detect a slowdown and turnaround in reliance and information-seeking from scientists and health authorities, which we interpret as signs of an erosion in trust. This is supported by a novel survey experiment, which finds that those holding incorrect beliefs about COVID-19 give no or lower importance to information about the virus when the source of such information is known to be scientific.

Autor: Battiston, Pietro; Kashyap, Ridhi and Rotondi, Valentina (2020)

POLARIZATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH: PARTISAN DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL DISTANCING DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

This paper studies partisan differences in Americans' response to the covid-19 pandemic. political leaders and media outlets on the right and left have sent divergent messages about the severity of the crisis, which could impact the extent to which republicans and democrats engage in social distancing and other efforts to reduce disease transmission. We develop a simple model of a pandemic response with heterogeneous agents that clarifies the causes and consequences of heterogeneous responses. We use location data from a large sample of smartphones to show that areas with more republicans engage in less social distancing, controlling for other factors including state policies, population density, and local covid cases and deaths. We then present new survey evidence of significant gaps between republicans and democrats in beliefs about personal risk and the future path of the pandemic.

Autor: Allcott, Hunt and Boxell et al. (2020)

LOWER STATE COVID-19 DEATHS AND CASES WITH EARLIER SCHOOL CLOSURE IN THE U.S.

This study quantifies the relationship between school closure timing and COVID-19 deaths and cases in the general population in all U.S. states. COVID-19 has higher symptomatic infection rates among the elderly, suggesting school closures could be unrelated to transmission. However, predicting daily cumulative COVID-19 deaths by state, earlier school closure is related to fewer deaths per capita and slower growth in deaths per capita. Results are similar for COVID-19 cases per capita.

Autora: Rauscher, Emily (2020)

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION MODELS ARE INAPPROPRIATE FOR COVID-19 NATURE ECOLOGY & EVOLUTION

Species distribution models are a powerful tool for ecological inference, but not every use is biologically justified. Applying these tools to the COVID-19 pandemic is unlikely to yield new insights, and could mislead policymakers at a critical moment.

Autores: Carlson, Colin Jr et al. (2020)

ESTIMATING EXCESS DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES EARLY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

With the semiparametric method, we estimated 257-1024 more deaths in Illinois than COVID-19 case numbers (excess mortality 95% CI (939, 1706) vs. 682 COVID-19 deaths); 218-741 more deaths in Massachusetts (95% CI (904, 1427) vs. 686 COVID-19 deaths); 313-1100 more deaths in Michigan (95% CI (1704, 2491), vs. 1391 COVID-19 deaths); 2348-3661 more deaths in New Jersey (95% CI (4528, 5844), vs. 2183 COVID-19 deaths); and 5875-9738 more deaths in New York State (168-213% more) (95% CI (14502, 18365) vs. 8627 COVID-19 deaths). Conclusions: Official COVID-19 mortality figures substantially understate actual mortality and also suggest substantially greater case fatality rates. Improving mortality data dissemination may improve public adherence to non-pharmaceutical interventions and reduce mortality in future pandemics.

Autor: Rivera, Roberto et al. (2020)



'FINALLY, A VIRUS GOT ME.' SCIENTIST WHO FOUGHT EBOLA AND HIV REFLECTS ON FACING DEATH FROM COVID-19.

Virologist Peter Piot, director of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, fell ill with COVID-19 in mid-March. He spent a week in a hospital and has been recovering at his home in London since. Climbing a flight of stairs still leaves him breathless.: “Many people think COVID-19 kills 1% of patients, and the rest get away with some flulike symptoms. But the story gets more complicated. Many people will be left with chronic kidney and heart problems. Even their neural system is disrupted...”

Autor: Dirk Draulans (2020)

Hot topics: Secuelas en la salud; Esperanza de vida; Igualdad de género; Seguimiento; Cuidados familiares

PREDICTIVE MONITORING OF COVID-19

During the current COVID-19 pandemic, there have been various efforts to forecast the infection cases, deaths and medical or economic indicators. Various models and methods have been adopted or developed for different prediction contexts and purposes. Some of the forecasting projects have influenced the policies in some countries. However, the prediction of future is uncertain by nature. No model or data can accurately represent the complex, dynamic and heterogenous realities of the pandemic in different countries. In this case, we do not aim to make perfect predictions about the future or test how accurate a prediction will be. Instead, to address the uncertainty of predictions in dynamic real-world scenarios, we explore the potentials of using predictive monitoring, or namely continually monitoring predictions, for not just stable predictions but also changes of predictions, to derive implications regarding what are happening now in the real world and also make the planning, behaviour and mentality now be more “future-informed”.

Autor: Luo, J. (2020).

ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LIFE EXPECTANCY

At 10% prevalence rate, the loss in life expectancy at birth is likely above 1 year in North America and Europe and in Latin America and the Caribbean. In South Eastern Asia and in Sub-Saharan Africa, one year lost in life expectancy corresponds to a prevalence of infection of about 15% and 25%, respectively. Given the uncertainty in fatality rates, with a prevalence of COVID-19 infections of 50% under 95% prediction intervals, life expectancy would drop by 3 to 9 years in North America and Europe, by 3 to 8 years in Latin America and the Caribbean, by 2 to 7 years in South Eastern Asia and by 1 to 4 in Sub-Saharan Africa. In all prevalence scenarios, as long as the prevalence rate of COVID-19 infection remains below 1 or 2%, COVID-19 would not affect life expectancy in a substantial manner. Interpretation In the regions with relatively high life expectancy, for a prevalence of infection threshold above 1 or 2%, the COVID-19 pandemic will break the secular trend of increasing life expectancy resulting in a decline in period life expectancy. With life expectancy being a key indicator of human development, mortality increase, especially among the vulnerable subgroups of populations would set the country back on their path of human development.

Autores: Marois,Guillaume; Muttarak, Raya and Scherbov, Sergei (2020)

NEWS FROM THE FRONT: ESTIMATION OF EXCESS MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE MAJOR EPICENTERS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ITALY

Existing studies commonly rely on national official reports to estimate the impact of COVID-19 on human life. This is problematic because classification, estimation and reporting of COVID-19 mortality are not consistent across countries. To overcome these problems, this study exploits all cause daily death registrations data provided by the Italian Statistical Office (ISTAT) from January 1 to April 15, 2020. This allows us to: 1) calculate excess mortality in 2020 compared to the average of the years 2015 to 2019; and 2) estimate life expectancy on a seasonal and annual basis. Focusing on the five most severely hit provinces in Italy (Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Lodi and Piacenza) and Lombardy region, this analysis captures the impact of COVID-19 on mortality and life expectancy, which are likely to be underestimated when only national level data are considered. We find that seasonal life expectancy in 2020 in the five provinces reduced by 5.1 to 7.8 and 3.2 to 5.8 years for men and women, respectively. For annual life expectancy for the year 2020, in a scenario with no harvesting effect i.e. mortality rates resume to an average level of the years 2015-2019 after the end of the first epidemic wave, the years of life lost is equivalent to 2 to 3.5 years for men and 1.1. to 2.5 years for women in the five provinces. This represents the largest decline in life expectancy after the 1918 influenza pandemic and the Second World War.

Autor: Ghislandi, Simone et al.(2020)

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON GENDER EQUALITY

The economic downturn caused by the current COVID-19 outbreak has substantial implications for gender equality, both during the downturn and the subsequent recovery. Compared to “regular” recessions, which affect men’s employment more severely than women’s employment, the employment drop related to social distancing measures has a large impact on sectors with high female employment shares. In addition, closures of schools and daycare centers have massively increased child care needs, which has a particularly large impact on working mothers. The effects of the crisis on working mothers are likely to be persistent, due to high returns to experience in the labor market. Beyond the immediate crisis, there are opposing forces which may ultimately promote gender equality in the labor market. First, businesses are rapidly adopting flexible work arrangements, which are likely to persist. Second, there are also many fathers who now have to take primary responsibility for child care, which may erode social norms that currently lead to a lopsided distribution of the division of labor in house work and child care.

Autor: Alon, Titan M. et al.(2020)

OTROS ARTÍCULOS DE INTERÉS

- [Social distancing amidst a crisis in social isolation and loneliness](#) [Cudjoe, T.K.M. y Kotwal, A.A. (2020)]
- [Family-Centered Care During the COVID-19](#) [Hart, J.L.; Turnbull, A.E.; Oppenheim, I.M.; Courtright, K.R. (2020)]

BETRAYAL OF TRUST? THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC ON OLDER PERSONS.

Overall, we highlight that the impact of emergency triage decisions and robust public health preventive measures during this pandemic may exert a disproportionate impact on older persons. We signal that even in challenging times such as these, dignity and rights of older people must, and can, be preserved. To optimize physical and mental health of older persons during these moments of extreme restrictions, we argue that public health measures to control the pandemic should be accompanied and balanced with supportive programs that will protect older persons from physical and mental decline. To avoid “betrayal of trust” in the times of pandemic, we must protect older people’s rights, on one hand, by ensuring that the allocation of scarce life-saving resources is solely based on clinical judgments and not fueled by ageism, stereotypes, and biases, and on the other hand, by providing safe, innovative, and accessible supportive services that will help older people maintain their physical and mental health.

Autor: Landry, M.; Van den Bergh, G.; Hjelle, K.M.; Jalicic, D.; Tuntland, H.K. (2020)

HOW CAN RESEARCHERS SUPPORT PARLIAMENT IN ITS SCRUTINY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS AND ACTIONS AROUND THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK?

The COVID-19 pandemic and the conditions of uncertainty that surround it have led to an unprecedented demand for knowledge from Parliament and policymakers. In this post, Parliament's Knowledge Exchange team outline how researchers can engage and contribute to Parliament's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its wider impacts.

Autor: Foxen, Sarah; Saint, Naomi and Laura Webb. (2020) LSE impact blog.

GOOD SCIENCE IS GOOD SCIENCE FOR THE SAKE OF BOTH SCIENCE AND ACTION IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. WE NEED COLLABORATION AMONG SPECIALISTS, NOT SECTS

Scientists of all stripes should work together to improve public health, and none should mistake a professional tendency or a specialist's rule of thumb for an unshakable epistemological principle.

Autor: Marc Lipsitch, Boston Review [12 May 2020]

ESTUDIO ENE-COVID19: PRIMERA RONDA ESTUDIO NACIONAL DE SERO-EPIDEMIOLOGÍA DE LA INFECCIÓN POR SARS-COV-2 EN ESPAÑA INFORME PRELIMINAR 13 DE MAYO DE 2020

Resultado provisionales del Estudio de seroprevalencia.

ENSEÑANZAS DEL CORONAVIRUS: 8 MEDIDAS PARA HACER CIUDADES MÁS HABITABLES Y SALUDABLES

Las ciudades pueden ser el problema, pero también la solución. Son centros de innovación y creación de riqueza y tienden a ser más receptivas y ágiles en su gobierno. Como parte de cualquier paquete de estímulos, las ciudades podrían y deberían tomar medidas para convertirse en ciudades neutras de carbono, más habitables y más saludables al cambiar sus prácticas actuales de planificación urbana y de transporte.

NINE POLICY TABOOS OVERTURNED BY COVID-19

An economy is defined as a "circular flow of income". One person's spending is another person's income. National income is the sum of everyone's spending and loosely speaking, growth comes from increased velocity of that spending. Social distancing or lockdown is a deliberate interruption in that flow of income. A circuit-breaker for the virus is necessarily a circuit-breaker for the economy. The pandemic-driven slowdown of 2020 is not an ordinary recession represented by a slower pace of spending; it is a proactive attempt to freeze large parts of the economy into standstill. To that extent, policy responses could not come from any ordinary toolkit; they had to be focused on immediate pragmatism, not philosophical tribalism.

10 TECHNOLOGY TRENDS TO WATCH IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

During the COVID-19 pandemic, technologies are playing a crucial role in keeping our society functional in a time of lockdowns and quarantines. And these technologies may have a long-lasting impact beyond COVID-19.

STOP COVID OR SAVE THE ECONOMY? WE CAN DO BOTH

Contrary to what you've heard, shutting down the country is also the quickest way to get it started back up again

Autor: David Rotman. MIT Technology Review

BLOG MEDIUM THE NEW NORMAL

Many newspaper articles and commentaries are currently wondering what the world post-COVID-19 will look like. In this blog, we are concerned with what it should look like. In our first blog post in this series, we discussed what was wrong with the Old Normal. In our second and third, we detailed four elements of a path into a better New Normal. This fourth and concluding post presents the three remaining elements of our proposed solution. This time we talk money.

IS STAYING IN THE NEW GOING OUT? HOW THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IS FUELLING THE STAY-AT-HOME ECONOMY

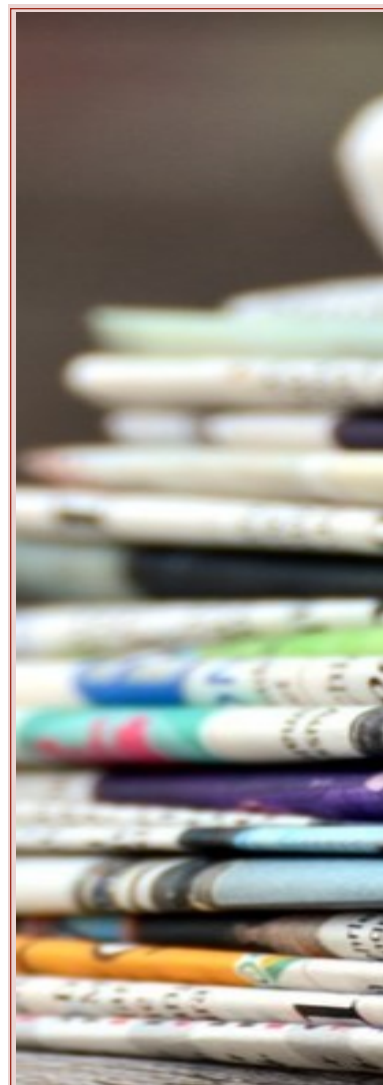
The COVID-19 pandemic is fuelling the growth of the stay-at-home economy. E-commerce and grocery delivery services can test new concepts to better meet consumer needs for convenience and health and well-being. The pandemic is likely to speed up adoption of video streaming and online education, and contribute to more inclusive access.

Autor: World Economic Forum [14th May 2020]

THE PROBLEM OF MODELLING. PUBLIC POLICY AND THE CORONAVIRUS

¿Qué políticas públicas son las más apropiadas para contextos de "incertidumbre radical"? Los modelos valen lo que los datos que se introducen en ellos" y en estos contextos los datos cambian, es necesario aprender continuamente de otros y de los errores. Hay que olvidarse de los prejuicios y la descentralización puede ser una gran ventaja para la gestión

Autor: Paul Collier , Times [24 abril, 2020]



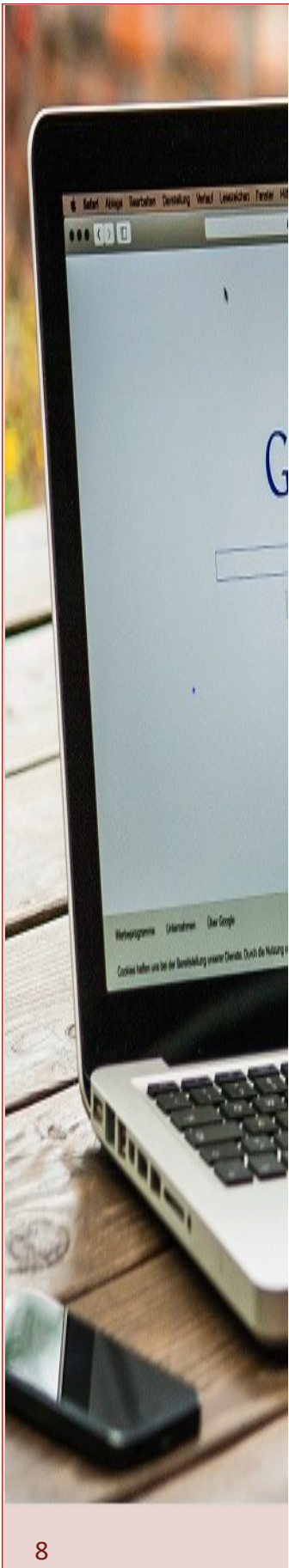
Hot topics: Influencia ciencia en decisiones políticas; Economía en la desescalada; Políticas públicas; Stay-at-home economy

OTRAS NOTICIAS RELEVANTES

- **Health data. The pandemic has spawned a new way to study medical records It preserves confidentially while liberating useful information**
- **Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain**
- **Americans Keep Clicking to Buy, Minting New Online Shopping Winners. Change in consumer spending**
- **Coronavirus (COVID-19) related deaths by occupation, England and Wales: deaths registered up to and including 20 April 2020**

¿QUÉ EDAD TIENEN LOS ANCIANOS?

En plena crisis del COVID-19, hoy más que nunca los conceptos de “anciano”, “tercera edad”, “personas mayores”, “abuelos”, etc. necesitan de una objetivación social que nos permita, además de ser “políticamente correctos”, definir debidamente al grupo social que representan dichos conceptos.



PÁGINAS WEB DE INTERÉS

- 1.- **INE Información estadística para el análisis del impacto de la crisis COVID-19**: Recopila información para el estudio de distintos fenómenos que pueden ser de interés para analizar la situación económica, social y demográfica del periodo de alerta sanitaria provocada por los efectos de la COVID-19. Se presentan indicadores, gráficos e informes que el INE elabora habitualmente como parte de su actividad estadística, así como otros materiales preparados específicamente para un mejor seguimiento de la realidad durante la actual crisis.
- 2.- **European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. COVID 19 information**
- 3.- **Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus (COVID-19)**
- 4.- **Johns Hopkins University Coronavirus Resource Center**
- 5.- **OpenSAFELY**: A new secure analytics platform for electronic health records in the NHS, created to deliver urgent results during the global COVID-19 emergency. It is delivering analyses across more than 24 mill. patients' full pseudonymised primary care NHS records, with more to follow shortly. All our analytic software is open for security review, scientific review, and re-use. Uses a new model for enhanced security and timely access to data: we don't transport large volumes of potentially disclosive pseudonymised patient data off-site; instead, trusted analysts can run large scale computation across live pseudonymised patient records inside the data centre of the electronic health records software company. This pragmatic and secure approach has allowed us to deliver our first analyses in just five weeks from project start.
- 6.- **Nuevo recurso del Centro Nacional de Epidemiología**
- 7.- **Longitudinal Covid-19 studies in countries internationally exploring the effects of the pandemic on mental health**: Repositorio muy interesante de estudios longitudinales que se están desarrollando en el mundo.
- 8.- **Epidemias y salud global Reflexiones desde la Historia**
- 9.- **Biblioteca Virtual del CSIC Recursos sobre COVID19**
- 10.- **British Library online**: recuerda los diferentes repositorios en los que se están diseminando preprints, working papers y research data
- 11.- **L'#Observatoire 19**: Proyecto dedicado a evaluar los efectos de la pandemia sobre el Periodismo. Aborda la censura estatal, la desinformación deliberada y sus efectos sobre el derecho a la información fiable. Trata de proporcionar recomendaciones para promover la práctica del periodismo.
- 12.- **OCDE Country Policy Tracker**: What are countries doing to contain the spread of the coronavirus? How are countries helping people, small businesses and the economy to weather the crisis and beyond? This Country Policy Tracker helps you to navigate the global response.
- 13.- **University of Oxford. CORONAVIRUS GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TRACKER**: Systematic information on which governments have taken which measures, and when, can help decision-makers and citizens understand the robustness of governmental responses in a consistent way, aiding efforts to fight the pandemic. The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) systematically collects information on several different common policy responses governments have taken, scores the stringency of such measures, and aggregates these scores into a common Stringency Index.
- 14.- **Acción Matemática contra el Coronavirus Comité Español de Matemáticas**: Repositorio de fuentes de datos y web de interés relacionadas con COVID19.
- 15.- **Worldmeters. Web con sección especial de COVID19**

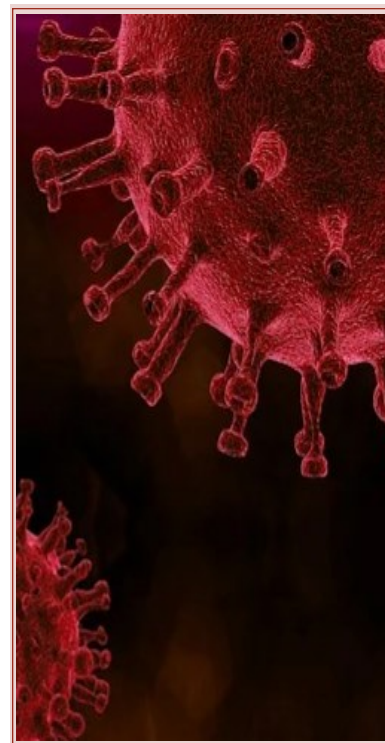
CONVOCATORIAS ABIERTAS

1.- Social Research Call 2020. La Caixa Foundation.

2.- SC1-PHE-CORONAVIRUS-2020-2D (RIA). “Social and economic impacts of the outbreak response”

3.- EIT-Health.

EIT Health was established in 2015, as a ‘knowledge and innovation community’ (KIC) of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). The EIT is made up of various KICs who each focus on a different sector, or area, of innovation – in our case, that is health and aging. The idea behind the EIT KICs is that innovation flourishes best when the right people are brought together to share expertise. The so called ‘knowledge triangle’, is the principle that when experts from business, research and education work together as one, an optimal environment for innovation is created. EIT Health is seeking to build a strong and impactful portfolio of activities to run in 2021 and beyond. With this call for proposals, we specify what activities we are expecting and explain the details on how to participate.



Recuerda que puedes encontrar información de TODAS las convocatorias abiertas en la wiki de la PTI Salud Global

VIRTUAL EVENTS OR WORKSHOPS

1.- The IUSSP will hold the first roundtable discussion of its webinar series next Wednesday 20th of May at 13:00 UTC (9:00 in New York, 15:00 in Paris, 18:30 in New Delhi) on "**Positioning population studies to understand the short and long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic**". Panelists Alberto Palloni (IEGD), Parfait Eloundou- Enyegue and Sonalde Desai. Moderated by Zeba Sathar.

Please register (in advance) to attend this zoom webinar [here](#). (The webinar is limited to 500 attendees).

2.- Call for nominations: IPBES workshop on biodiversity and pandemics

Considering the extraordinary situation caused by the novel Coronavirus and given the role that IPBES can play in strengthening the knowledge base on biodiversity links of current and future pandemics such as COVID-19 and in reaching a wide public, the IPBES Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, after recent discussions, decided that IPBES will organize a virtual Platform workshop on the link between biodiversity and pandemics, from 27-31 July 2020.

3.- Population, Climate Change and Food Security May 18 2020

World Population Deputy Program Director Raya Muttarak is organizing a cyberseminar on 18-25 May 2020 in the context of the Population and Environment Networks (PERN) that she is also chairing.

4.- **La démographie des décès par COVID-19 : mise à disposition de données internationales** le Vendredi 15 Mai 2020 à de 16h à 17h la présentation par l'équipe du site sera suivie d'une discussion collective sur des projets d'analyses de ces données avec tous les collègues intéressés

Abierto en video conferencia en el siguiente [link](#)

ID de reunión : 992 1176 0733/ Contraseña : 014437

NUESTRA WIKI

Para información actualizada de la actividad de las temáticas puedes consultar la wiki de la [PTI Salud Global](#)

OTRA INFORMACIÓN QUE DEBES CONOCER

Puedes consultar la [web pública de la PTI Salud Global](#) para conocer más noticias y novedades de la actividad de nuestros investigadores en la lucha contra la pandemia provocada por la COVID-19

Y si tienes cualquier consulta, puedes hacérsela llegar a través del email: pti@csic.es

GRUPOS TEMÁTICOS Y ACCIONES TRANSVERSALES

6. MEDIOS, DIVULGACIÓN Y EDUCACIÓN

- Imagen de la ciencia
- Comunicación social: lucha 'fake news'
- Divulgación: ayudar a comprender la enfermedad
- Educación obligatoria en Salud global: protocolos de prevención, protocolos de contención; estilo de vida, alimentación

5. IMPACTO

- Social
- Político: instituciones, organizaciones internacionales
- Económico
- Impactos medioambientales
- Impacto en Dinámicas científicas y de innovación

4. TRATAMIENTO

- Nuevos antivirales
- Reposición de fármacos
- Anticuerpos terapéuticos
- Vacunas
- Inflamación

1. PREVENCIÓN

- Origen: Historia; Cambio Global
- Diseminación del virus
- Protocolos de prevención: protección; vacunas; educación y estilo de vida
- Prevención económica

2. ENFERMEDAD

- Estructura del virus
- Genética de virus
- Infección y gravedad: factores agravantes y genéticos
- Respuesta inmune

3. CONTENCIÓN

- Propagación y epidemiología
- Diagnóstico y detección
- Protección: equipos, formación...
- Protocolos de contención: canales de comunicación y cooperación científico-institucionales

