



ONE HEALTH Knowledge-Café

Webinars | Discussions | Online courses | Networkings



Implications of COVID-19 to Society, Ecology and Environment

Webinar series



SPEAKERS



1:30 PM - 3:00 PM GMT |

7:15 PM NPT | 3:30 PM CET | 6:30 AM
PST | 9:30 AM WA | 9:30 AM CL



29th April 2021 | Thursday

“Managing complex value conflicts in public health policy, especially in view of tensions between health aims, political aims and public acceptance/legitimacy



Prof Christian Munthe
Professor of Practical
Philosophy
University of Gothenburg

“Implications of COVID-19 Pandemic from One Health Perspective-with focus on Africa

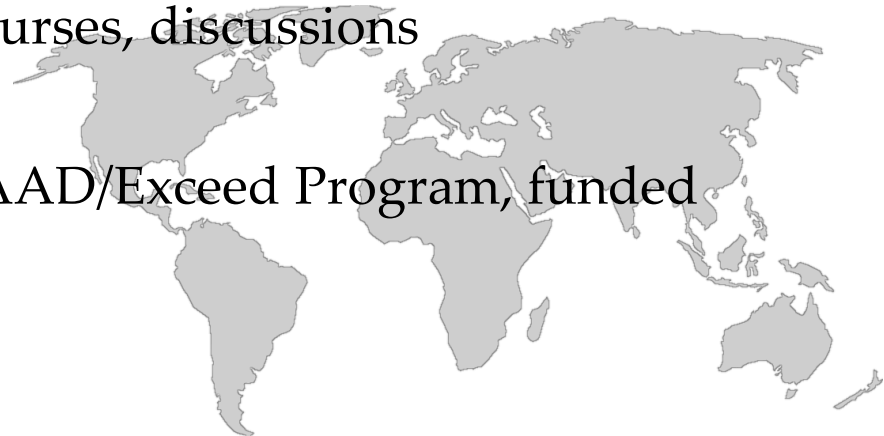


Dr Katharina Kreppel
Adjunct Professor
Nelson Mandela African institute of
Science and Technology
Tanzania

Join with us to learn more about the topic

One Health Knowledge Café

- A collaborative effort of more than 11 individuals representing CIH partners and alumni
- Represents Asia, Africa, Europe, South America and North America
- Brings together the expertise and network of researchers and professionals from various disciplines, countries and expertise to enable cross learning, sharing and network building
- Monthly talks, webinars, online courses, discussions
- Supported by LMU^{CIH} through DAAD/Exceed Program, funded by BMZ



Speakers



**Prof Christian
Munthe**

- Professor of practical philosophy,
- Conducts research and expert consultation on ethics, value and policy issues in the intersection of health, science & technology, the environment and society.
- Collaborates with researchers and practitioners from, e.g., medicine and care, environmental-, natural and technological science, economics, law and politics.
- A frequently commissioned expert by public agencies in Sweden and abroad, and a source and participant in media reporting and debates.

More info: <https://www.gu.se/en/about/find-staff/christianmunthe>

*Managing complex value conflicts in public health
policy, especially in view of tensions between health
aims, political aims and public acceptance/legitimacy*



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Implication of COVID-19 in society

***The complexity of value
conflicts in public health
crisis policy***

Christian Munthe
University of Gothenburg
Sweden

The C19 Pandemic Demonstrates

- **The difficulty of holding many thoughts at once:** evaluating *both* the severity and nature of a public health threat *and* the benefits and the risks/costs of public health policy response to this threat
- Need to consider a multitude of **partly conflicting ways to evaluate health outcomes** in both cases
- A multitude of **other values than health** that most people care about, and that are recognized by ethical theories
- A **very complex interconnectedness** of all such values, instrumentally and pragmatically

Evaluating public health threats vs. policy response

- Common psychological reaction to accept harsher responses in view of more severe threats
- **But the severity of the threat says nothing about the value of a suggested response**
- The response may make things even worse, or waste limited resources and capacity, or bring unjustified side-effects
- **A policy may make us *feel* safer (due to social psychological mechanisms), without *making* us safer**
- **Evidence often lacking**, but that does not in itself make any suggestion a justified precaution – precaution cuts both ways!
- **Large room for reasonable disagreement** – in spite of high affect in public debates due to uncertainty, sense of urgency, fear and worry.

How should we evaluate health outcomes (of the threat and the policy)?

- Length of life? Quality of life? Level of function? Other?
- These parameters may easily pull in opposite directions!
- Only looking at life: **Counting number of deaths/saved lives or counting amount of lost/saved life?** May make a huge difference!
- How balance **loss per person against number of persons** affected by loss?
- **Most evaluation of medical procedures, clinical conditions, public health interventions consider combinations of all these factors, but this complexity has mostly vanished in the C19 policy rhetoric.**
- Likewise, the evaluation of **negative health effects of suggested policy responses** have been mostly ignored or pushed into the shadow. Eg. domestic violence increases due to “stay at home”-recommendations/orders.

How should other values than health be considered and why?

- **Autonomy**, self-determination, liberty/freedom?
- **Equal treatment** and consideration?
- **Distributive values**: equality? Priority for the worse off? Other – desert?
- **Economic impact** for individuals and institutions?
- **Purely political values**: social cohesion, political legitimacy, democratic representation, national independence?

The double jeopardy paradox: Groups most at risk to be more harmed by public health crisis (such as a pandemic), are often also most at risk of being harmed by policy responses to the crisis, and least empowered to voice claims and protecting their interests against authorities.

Complex interconnectedness

- Many **values will instrumentally impact on others**: eg. economic impact of policy may impact on the resource and capacity base of public health institutions and healthcare.
- The **importance ascribed to the values** may vary depending on how they impact on each other: Eg. we may value liberty less in the light of threats to life and limb, or social stability.
- **Fundamental disagreements will not go away** just because policy-makers opt for a policy
- **Lack of adherence and legitimacy** may seriously undermine the justification of a policy, even if it ideally looks like a very good one.
- **People may respond more to other values than health-related ones**, eg. a feeling that the authorities are “doing something”, that policy is “consistent”, etc.
- **Policy paradox**: Such pragmatics must be considered when evaluating proposed policy, but this at the same time undermines attempts to have an image of “rational health policy”, and may lead to policy that does not promote health very well.

Points for Q&A session

- In a public health crisis – how much should policy be guided by other considerations than health?
- What aspects of health are the most important to evaluate policy in a public health crisis, and why?

Thank you!

<https://www.gu.se/en/about/find-staff/christianmunthe>



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Speakers



Dr Katharina Kreppel

- Adjunct professor, *Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NM-AIST)*.
- Tanzania-based vector ecologist and epidemiologist and training coordinator for the *Afrique One-ASPIRE* programme, a Pan-African programme building capacity in One Health research on the African continent.
- Research interests lie in understanding the effects of a changing climate on vector borne diseases and zoonosis to further the development of adaptive One Health strategies.
- Works in close collaboration with the *Ifakara Health Institute* in Tanzania and the *University of Glasgow*, UK.



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Implications of COVID-19 from a One Health perspective

Dr Katharina Kreppel

Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology
Tanzania

The One Health Approach And Covid-19

Did You Know?

One Health issues include:

- Zoonotic diseases
- Antibiotic resistance
- Food safety and security
- Vector-borne diseases
- Environmental health
- Chronic diseases
- Mental health
- Occupational health

...And more!

Covid-19 context

- Awareness – Reaction
- Co-infections
- Resources are finite
- Malaria, dengue
- Dilution effect, air pollution
- Importance of NCDs
- Importance of mental health
- Risk taking, risk awareness

www.cdc.gov/onehealth



CS311004A

Awareness of zoonotic infections



Intermediate host



Mode of transmission

Origin

nature

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nature > nature medicine > letters > article

nature > articles > article

Published: 09 November 2015



Article | Published: 26 March 2020

Identifying SARS-CoV-2 in Malayan pangolins

Tommy Tsan-Yuk Lam, Na Jia, [...]Wu-Chun C

Nature **583**, 282–285(2020) | Cite this article

A SARS-like cluster of circulating bat coronaviruses shows potential for human emergence

Vineet D Menachery , Boyd L Yount Jr, Kari Debbink, Sudhakar Agnihothram, Lisa E Gralinski, Jesse Plante, Rachel L Graham, Trevor Scobey, Xing-Yi Ge, Eric F Donaldson, Scott H Randell, Antonio Lanzavecchia, Wayne A Marasco, Zhengli-Li Shi & Ralph S Baric 

Nature Medicine **21**, 1508–1513(2015) | Cite this article

Awareness and Reactions



5G
DOES NOT
CAUSE
CORONAVIRUS

#FightStupid

Fiona Patten MP

Leader of The Reason Party
Member for Northern Metropolitan
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Wash Hands 

Drink Bleach 

#FightStupid

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Antimicrobial Resistance

Clinical Infectious Diseases



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Volume 71, Issue 9
1 November 2020

Bacterial and Fungal Coinfection in Individuals With Coronavirus: A Rapid Review To Support COVID-19 Antimicrobial Prescribing

Timothy M Rawson, Luke S P Moore, Nina Zhu, Nishanth Ranganathan, Keira Skolimowska, Mark Gilchrist, Giovanni Satta, Graham Cooke, Alison Holmes

Clinical Infectious Diseases, Volume 71, Issue 9, 1 November 2020, Pages 2459–2468, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa530>

Published: 02 May 2020 Article history

Environmental Sciences Europe

About Articles Submission Guidelines

Policy Brief | Open Access | Published: 29 January 2021

High concentration and high dose of disinfectants and antibiotics used during the COVID-19 pandemic threaten human health

Zhongli Chen, Jinsong Guo, Yanxue Jiang & Ying Shao

Environmental Sciences Europe 33, Article number: 11 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

1862 Accesses | 2 Citations | 2 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Google trend Published WHO Twitter trend Preprint

THE LANCET
Microbe

COMMENT | VOLUME 2, ISSUE 4, E135-E136, APRIL 01, 2021

COVID-19 drug practices risk antimicrobial resistance evolution

Ebrahim Afshinnekoo · Chandrima Bhattacharya · Ana Burguete-García · Eduardo Castro-Nallar · Youpin Christelle Desnues · et al. [Show all authors](#)

Open Access · Published: February 24, 2021 · DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247\(21\)00039-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247(21)00039-2)

[Check for updates](#)

Dexamet

[J Hosp Infect.](#) 2021 Jan; 107: 114–115.

PMCID: PMC7670892

Published online 2020 Nov 17. doi: [10.1016/j.jhin.2020.11.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2020.11.010)

PMID: [33217492](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33217492/)

Ren

Enhanced antibiotic resistance as a collateral COVID-19 pandemic effect?

J. Ruiz*

[Author information](#) · [Article notes](#) · [Copyright and license information](#) · [Disclaimer](#)

Azithr

Hydroxychlor

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Submissions



[Bull World Health Organ.](#) 2020 Jul 1; 98(7): 442–442A.

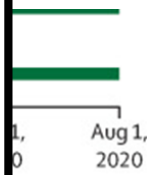
PMCID: PMC7375214

Published online 2020 Jul 1. doi: [10.2471/BLT.20.268573](https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.268573)

PMID: [32742026](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32742026/)

Tackling antimicrobial resistance in the COVID-19 pandemic

Haileyesus Getahun,^{Ma} Ingrid Smith,^a Kavita Trivedi,^a Sarah Paulin,^a and Hanan H Balkhy,^b



Food Safety and Security



- COVID-19 dramatically increased acute food insecurity in 2020-2021.
- As of April 2021, the World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that 296 million people in the 35 countries where it works are without sufficient food—111 million more people than in April 2020.
- Global food prices rose close to 20% in the last year (January 2020-January 2021)

The worldbank.org accessed 20/4/21



Struggle to grow



- In many LMICs, the majority of farmers are women
- Women often lack equal access to quality seeds, fertilizers, good land, credit, technical advice and new technologies
- Limited mobility due to other **responsibilities or lockdown**
- Food safety is also jeopardised

Vector-borne diseases

Diseases: Malaria, Zika, Dengue, Tick borne disease, Flea-borne disease

Treatments:

Hydroxychloroquine – resistance?

Artemisinin – partial resistance?

Misinformation: LLINs transmit Covid-19

Vaccinations are changing your DNA/tracking you/make you sick

Affects...

...Health seeking behaviour

...Reporting/Surveillance

...Interventions



News & Views | Published: 17 August 2020

PUBLIC HEALTH

Effects of disruption from COVID-19 on antimalarial strategies

Rashid Ansumana , Osman Sankoh & Alimuddin Zumla

Nature Medicine 26, 1334–1336(2020) | [Cite this article](#)

Environmental Health

Over the past few decades, more than 60% of emerging infectious diseases affecting people originated from wildlife or livestock

Dilution effect

Most pathogens are maintained in animals with which humans normally have little contact

Good habitats provide enough food and shelter for many animals

The proportion of infected animals may often be very low

Healthy ecosystems translate into resilient and healthy human societies

Biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation

Increases contact with humans

Reduced food forces animals to travel further

Competition favours resilient animals with short generation time that are comfortable in human proximity (rodents, insects etc...)

Environmental Health

- The COVID-19 pandemic further highlights the **interrelations** between our natural and societal systems: societal resilience depends on a resilient environmental support system.
- **Biodiversity loss and intensive food systems** make zoonotic diseases more likely.
- Often related to **social inequalities**, environmental factors such as air quality appear to influence COVID-19 outcomes.
- Increased reliance on **single-use plastics and low oil prices** resulting from lockdowns have negative consequences.
- Lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic may have some direct, **short-term, positive impacts** on our environment, especially in terms of emissions and air quality, although these are likely to be temporary.

Non-communicable diseases


- Co-morbidities are a risk factor for severe Covid-19
- Chronic conditions need continuous treatment
- Strained health systems cannot cope
- Environmental impacts, travel restrictions, reduced interventions




THE LANCET

COMMENT | VOLUME 395, ISSUE 10238, P1678-1680, MAY 30, 2020

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in the COVID-19 response

Hans Henri P Kluge • Kremlin Wickramasinghe  • Holly L Rippin • Romeu Mendes • David H Peters • Anna Kontsevaya • et al. [Show all authors](#)

Published: May 08, 2020 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31067-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31067-9) •  Check for updates

Mental Health

Abuse

Separated families

Existential crisis

Housework

Single children

Career stagnation

Jobloss

Crowded conditions



Grief

Sickness

Loneliness

Digital overload

Livestock loss

Investing in the future

Financial burden

Missed therapy

A photograph of a busy outdoor market. In the foreground, a woman with dark hair is looking down, possibly at a product. Behind her, other people are visible, including a man in a white tank top and a woman in a yellow top. The market is filled with various goods, including baskets of produce and other items. The background shows more people and market stalls, creating a sense of a bustling community space.

Covid-19 places extra mental health risks on women

- Intensified gender inequality
- Many women have to work harder while earning even less
- Limited time, limited opportunities
- Girls out of school as a result of less income/need for help
- Increased exposure to the environment
- Little chance to avoid infection

Occupational Health

Exposure to pathogens
Health care personnel
Essential workers
Farmers
Subsistence farmers
Livestock keepers
Travel in crowded conditions
Preparing bushmeat
Lack of information
Affected health
Lack of protective clothing





What to do?

- Multitude of problems enhanced by the current epidemic
- This is our chance to tackle these issues
- The priority is to protect our most vulnerable members of society
- It is time for vulnerable populations to have a voice and use it



THANK YOU!

Upcoming Webinars

Date	Topics
27 May, 2021 1:30 PM GMT	Vaccines and Treatments for COVID-19: Progress Since 2020
24 June, 2021	Epidemiology of COVID-19 and Risk Communication Approaches

Note: Topics and schedule is subject to changes, please refer to CIH websites for the announcements and speakers



Webinar
Recording will
be available via:

www.cih.lmu.de

Thank You!