PUBLIC HEALTH EPIDEMIOLOGY SECTION

Stockholm 2017
• Communications
• 2017 main PHE activities
• Future activities
  – Workshop proposals
  – Preconference meeting
  – Research collaboration
  – Other
Public health epidemiology

We currently have 2856 section members.
It would be great to add you to those members!

So join us here.

Presidents:

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Public health epidemiology → Aims of the section

Aims of the section

The aim of this section is to increase the knowledge base on epidemiologic methodology that can be applied to the public health fields, both at the individual and population levels.

The epidemiological approach to public health involves several disciplines, both quantitative and qualitative, such as epidemiology, biostatistics and social sciences, and the role of the section is to promote initiatives both methodological and operational.

The section is to:

- Promote and strengthen the development and use of the epidemiological methods in public health
- Encourage the presentation of public health epidemiology experiences at the annual conferences of EUPHA. Oral presentation of abstracts should be brought together at the same sessions.
- At each conference arrange at least one workshop on methodological, scientific and/or operational aspects regarding public health epidemiology.
- Work for a high scientific standard of studies on public health epidemiology.
- Encourage the publication of studies on public health epidemiology.
- Act in an advisory capacity for policy statements and papers to influence policy makers and politicians in line with EUPHA objectives.
2017 main PHE activities

• **Position Statement on Sodium Intake in Low-middle Income Countries** (published on Eur Heart J), in collaboration with many Institutes and Universities

• **Health assessments for health governance-concepts and methodologies** (published on Eur J Public Health) in collaboration with several EUPHA sections

The technical report on sodium intake and cardiovascular disease in low- and middle-income countries by the joint working group of the World Heart Federation, the European Society of Hypertension and the European Public Health Association.


Author information

Abstract
Ingestion of sodium is essential to health, but excess sodium intake is a risk factor for hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Defining an optimal range of sodium intake in populations has been challenging and controversial. Clinical trials evaluating the effect of sodium reduction on blood pressure have shown blood pressure lowering effects down to sodium intake of less than 1.5 g/day. Findings from these blood pressure trials form the basis for current guideline recommendations to reduce sodium intake to less than 2.3 g/day. However, these clinical trials employed interventions

Health assessments for health governance-concepts and methodologies.

Fehr R¹, Alexanderson K², Favaretti C³, de Jong J⁴, La Torre G⁵, Lim TA⁶, Martin-Olmedo P⁷, Mekel OCL⁸, Michelsen K⁹, Rosenkötter N⁸, Verschuuren M¹⁰, de Waure C³, Zeegers Paget D¹¹.

+ Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: For better supporting the science-governance interface, the potential of health assessments appears underrated.

AIMS: To identify what various types of health assessment have in common; how they differ; which assessment(s) to apply for which purpose; and what needs and options there are for future joint development.

METHODS: This review is based on five types of health assessment: monitoring/surveillance/reporting, assessment of health impact, of health technology, of health systems performance, health-related economic assessment. The approach is exploratory and includes: applying an agreed set of comparative criteria; circulating and supplementing synoptic tables; and interpreting the results.
• How to write a scientific article for public health journals
  – Involvement of one of the Editors of the European Journal of Public Health and one of the Editorial Managing Staff
• Evaluating policy using natural experiments and quasi-experimental methods (Sat 11.40-13.10, room K15)
  – Natural experiments and observational studies: where and how should we draw the line?
  – Quasi-experiments in PH and health systems research
  – Evaluating the impact of pictorial health warnings on Italian smokers: before-after cohort study
  – Reduction in housing benefit increases depression risk in low-income UK households
• Future activities
• Planetary health initiative including speakers from the fields
  – Human health
  – Animal health
  – Environment

In collaboration with the Sections of *Infectious diseases control* and of *Environment related disease*
Traditionally, medical science is based on systems within the human body. Planetary health broadens health research to include the external systems that sustain or threaten human health.
• How to perform a systematic review and meta-analysis
  – Involvement of one of the Editors of the European Journal of Public Health and one of the Editorial Managing Staff
• 11th EPH Conference 2018
Winds of change towards new ways of improving PH in Europe
Ljubljana, Solvenia – 28 November – 1 December

• 12th EPH Conference 2019
Building bridges for solidarity and PH
Marseille, France, 20-23 November
Suggestions

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