

Notes for Dr. Morabia
2021 Third Chinese Podcast (July to August)

Introduction:

大家好，歡迎收聽2021年美國公共衛生期刊第3期的音頻摘要。我是負責亞太地區的副主編余美端。AJPH 是唯一提供中文podcast的國際性公衛醫學期刊。本刊的影響因子最近從 2019的6.5大幅提升到2020的9.3 (impact factor of AJPH increased from 6.5 in 2019 to 9.3 in 2020). 可見AJPH對文獻的影響力大幅增長。文章取稿錄低於百分之十。我們的podcast每兩三個月更新一次。請留意今年我們的Podcast推出了一個新的 logo 標誌，方便轉發傳播。請注意AJPH 的增刊都是免費閱讀的，為讀者提供寶貴的領域性的最新參考資料。

我們期刊的網站更有非常豐富的資料，每天不斷更新，希望大家充分瀏覽利用。

以下是耶魯大學的郭芃菲同學為我們介紹近數月期刊的重點內容。

I am Guo Pengfei, a doctoral student at Yale. I will present highlights of the July and August issues of the journal.

我是耶魯大學博士生郭芃菲，我將展示本刊七月到八月刊的重點內容。

July

The July 2021 issue features a special dossier on 40 years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the path forward. Editors summarize two commonalities between HIV/AIDS and SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19: one are substantial effects on people of color, the other are attempts by conservative governments to stigmatize subgroups of their populations. This issue also introduces a review paper on preemptive firearm-related laws. The study shows that the majority of states refrained from providing statewide public health protections and simultaneously used preemption to support gun rights by removing local communities' authority to enact gun-control measures. More research and

perspectives on drug overdose reporting, interventions for children with asthma, please read the July issue.

七月刊特别介绍了HIV/艾滋40年来的大流行和未来的研究和防控方向。编辑们总结了HIV/艾滋和新冠病毒/COVID-19的两大相同之处，一是结构性地影响全球健康系统中的弱势群体，比如有色人种；二是被保守派用于污名化少数群体，比如80年代对同性恋者的攻击，去年针对亚裔的仇视情绪和暴力等等。七月刊还收录了一篇美国州优先权如何影响持枪权和控枪措施的综述文章。文章指出，在2009到2018年间，大多数州通过州优先权的法律来保障持枪自由，市政府和社区颁布的控枪措施有效性被削弱，保障公众生命健康并没有成为工作重点。更多关于药物滥用的报告和观点文章，关于儿童哮喘的干预研究也被收录在七月刊中，欢迎朋友们阅读。

July Supplement

This new fully Open Access supplement issue looks at the urgent need to improve the quality of mortality data and routine surveillance in the context of COVID-19 and beyond. As described in many articles in this special issue, the COVID-19 pandemic unmasked smoldering concerns about the patchwork of mortality tracking in the United States and elsewhere. One of the lessons taught by COVID-19 is the importance of a robust vital registry compiled with alacrity, greater standardization, accuracy, and completeness of data on individual risk indicators such as race and ethnicity. Also, researchers from Boston University propose three reasons why mental health matters to mortality in general but perhaps particularly so in a time of COVID-19.

七月增刊聚焦于提高死亡数据质量和加强常规监测的迫切需要。这一期的许多文章都指出了美国及其他地区在新冠疫情中死亡数据追踪的割裂性，这大大影响了死亡数据的质量。编辑特选的文章提出新冠疫情中暴露出的数据质量问题提示了建立强健的疾病监测数据库的重要性，一个强健的疾病监测数据库应当有更强的时效性、标准化、准确性、完整性，应当纳入个人的风险因素信息，例如种族民族等等。另一方面，波士顿大学的学者介绍了在疫情下了解精神健康与死亡率之间的关联尤其重要的三点原因。

August

The August 2021 issue features a special dossier on the urgent need for public health to move beyond describing the health effects of marginalization and into providing actionable insights to reshape health during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond it. Scholars from the City University of New York Graduate School of Public Health and Health Policy, speaking for Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders (AAPI), recommend that schools and faculties place greater emphasis on (1) teaching and learning about intersectionality, particularly the multiple marginalization that individuals and populations can experience; (2) teaching and learning research methods that allow for analysis of the experiences of smaller samples (e.g., AAPI subpopulations) and intersected samples (e.g., samples grouped according to race/ethnicity, gender, or age); (3) offering opportunities to learn from activism and social movements centered on the health of communities of color; and (4) ensuring that AAPI members of school communities are included as partners in efforts to address racism. The issue also includes research and perspectives on the role of prisons in COVID-19 spread in the US, pesticide misuse for bed bug control, Medicaid expansion and medical debt, and more.

八月刊特别介绍了公共卫生领域迫切需要从描述健康影响到提供可操作性的见解进行转型，来重塑边缘化群体在新冠疫情期间及之后的的健康状况。纽约城市大学的学者从亚裔和太平洋岛居民的角度切入，倡议公共卫生院校和部门为消除种族歧视贡献力量，具体建议包括：一，教授交叉性，尤其是阐述少数人群可能具有多重边缘性；二，教授小样本和交叉性的样本研究方法；三，教授少数群体争取平权的历史经验；四，确保亚裔和太平洋岛居民成为对抗种族歧视的一部分力量。其他文章则讨论了监狱对于美国疫情扩散起到的作用，农药滥用和臭虫控制，Medicaid医疗补助和医疗债务的关系，等等话题。

下一段是中国山东大学公共卫生学院卫生管理与政策研究中心的朱东山教授，替我们介绍他最近发表的文章。

The following section is contributed by Dr. Dongshan Zhu, for the AJPH Chinese Podcast Program.

Please read his article in the August issue, entitled, Disease-Specific Excess Mortality During the Covid-19 Pandemic: an Analysis of Weekly US Death Data for 2020.

大家好，我叫朱东山，是中国山东大学公共卫生学院卫生管理与政策研究中心的一名教授，我们在美国公共卫生杂志刊登的原创论著—新冠病毒大流行期间疾病别超额死亡情况—基于美国2020年死亡周报的分析，这是我与日本医疗治理研究所的尾崎章彦博士和美国贝勒医学院的Salim教授合作撰写的。

在新冠病毒大流行期间，社交隔离的措施广泛采用，同时慢性非传染性疾病（NCD）医疗服务被严重挤兑，加之病人害怕被感染通常避免去医院，所有这些都严重影响了全球慢性非传染性疾病的诊断、治疗和管理。世卫组织的一项调查显示，自新冠病毒大流行开始以来，超过一半的被调查国家部分或完全中断了高血压治疗服务；31%的国家中断了心血管急诊服务。许多需要治疗心血管疾病和糖尿病等疾病的人没有得到及时的医疗服务和药物

一个国家慢性非传染性疾病治疗服务中断而导致的超额死亡严重程度与新冠疫情演变之间可能存在关联。利用美国(2014–2020)近七年的疾病别死亡周报数据，我们发现未感染新冠病毒的心脑血管疾病患者的超额死亡轨迹与新冠病毒疫情演变高度同步，疫情越严重，超额死亡越多。提示我们要将新冠疫情的防控和慢性非传染性疾病管理结合，从整体健康角度考虑疫情风险。要将对非传染性疾病患者的护理纳入针对新冠疫情的国家应对和防范计划，并要找到创新的方法来实施这些计划。

Conclusion: Asking audience to refer podcasts to friends and colleagues, subscribe to channel, and where to access podcast.

我們在這裡提到的文章大部分您都能免費閱讀。假如你喜歡我們的podcast，請推介給你的同事和同學分享。也請各位充分瀏覽和利用我們的網站。在國內的朋友可以直接在期刊網站主頁滾動到末端收聽podcast，其他地區的朋友更可以參考Soundcloud 或 iTunes 的podcast 儲存庫。你也可以訂閱我們的頻道，以便及時收到新節目上傳的通知。感謝您的收聽。下一期再見。