

Notes for Dr. Morabia

2023 Fifth Chinese Podcast (October to December 2023)

Part 1: Introduction (Dr. Liu)

大家好, 欢迎收听 2023 年美国公共卫生杂志 (AJPH) 第 5 期的音频摘要。我是 AJPH 负责亚洲地区的副主编、美国南卡罗莱纳大学刘继红教授。

AJPH 是唯一提供中文podcast 的国际性公卫医学期刊。AJPH 是一个极具影响力的学术期刊, 2023 年 AJPH 的影响因子达到 12.7。在社会科学引文索引的公共卫生、环境和职业健康类别的 176 个学术期刊中, AJPH 排名第 6 位。AJPH 每年收到很多来自美国和世界其他国家的文章, 我们致力于对所有提交的文章快速回复, AJPH文章接收率为 11%。

我们的 podcast 每三个月更新一次。AJPH 的网站有非常丰富的资料, 每天不断更新, 希望大家充分浏览和利用。我们与 中国卫生政策与管理学会 (CHPAMS)和世界华人青年营养发展促进会 (ICNYSN)会长, 美国贝勒大学王亮教授达成合作, 将在这两个学会平台上推广 AJPH 的中文播客。

下面请耶鲁大学的郭芃菲同学为我们介绍上季度 AJPH 的重点内容。

Hello everyone, and welcome to the audio podcast of the 2023 issue 5 of the American Journal of Public Health (AJPH). I am the Associate Editor of AJPH in charge of the Asia region and Professor Liu Jihong from the University of South Carolina.

AJPH is the only international public health medical journal that provides Chinese podcasts. AJPH is a highly influential academic journal. In 2023, AJPH' s impact factor was reached 12.7. AJPH ranks 6th among 176 academic journals in the public health, environmental and occupational health category of the Social Sciences Citation Index. AJPH receives many articles from Americans and other countries around the world every year, and we are committed to responding quickly to all submitted articles, and AJPH has a 11% article acceptance rate.

Our podcasts are updated every three months. The website of our journal has a wealth of information, which is constantly updated every day. I hope you can fully browse and use it. We are collaborating with Professor Liang Wang at Baylor University, who is President of China Health Policy and Management Society (CHPAMS) and the International Chinese Nutrition Young Scholar Network (ICNYSN) to promote the AJPH Chinese podcast on these platforms.

Next, Guo Pengfei from Yale University will introduce the key contents of AJPH in the last quarter.

Part 2: Journal highlights of past 3 months (Ms. Guo Pengfei)

我是耶鲁大学博士生郭芃菲，我将展示本刊 2023 年十月刊到十二月刊的重点内容。

I am Guo Pengfei, a doctoral candidate at Yale. I will present highlights of the October to December 2023 issues of the journal.

十月

十月刊有一个关于建立公共卫生共识的特别章节。精选文章涵盖了建立共识的实用原则、信息质量的影响以及使用协商对话作为对抗两极分化的工具。2023 年可能会因为在世界各地造成严重破坏的多重而严重的气候危机而被人们铭记。在审阅 AJPH 杂志中与气候危机相关的健康公平性证据基础时，Kapadia 博士认为这些证据可以分为两类。第一类是气候危机造成的众多不利健康影响。第二类包括越来越多的关于行动计划和行为改变的报告，这些报告可以让社区和个人适应或为气候危机做好准备。本期的其他文章涉及以下主题，如美国青少年的心理健康、猴痘风险、原住民和文化安全等。

October

This issue features a special section on building common ground in public health. Select articles cover practical principles for building common ground, the influence of information quality, and using deliberative dialogue as a tool for combating polarization. The year 2023 may well be remembered for the multiple

and intense climate crises that wreaked havoc across the world. In reviewing the evidence base in AJPH on health equity related to climate crises, Dr. Kapadia sees that they can be categorized into two collections. First is a collection on the numerous adverse health impacts resulting from climate crises. And a second collection includes a growing number of reports on action plans and behavioral modifications that can allow communities and individuals to adapt or prepare for climate crises. Other articles in this issue address topics such as mental health among US youths, mpox risk, Indigenous peoples and cultural safety, and more.

十一月

十一月刊有一个关于与油气井相关的环境正义的专题。精选文章涵盖化石燃料种族主义和饮用水污染风险。耶鲁大学公共卫生学院的 Deziel 博士评论道：“近年来，用于分析和可视化这些危害交叉点的空间方法和政策工具已经取得了进步，加州凭借其加州环境正义筛查工具 (CalEnviroScreen) 处于领先地位。”陈等人利用 CalEnviroScreen 评估与人口普查区块质心一公里范围内的石油或天然气井相关的社会环境因素。结果令人震惊：在多变量模型中，污染负担最高五分位数的人口普查区块在一公里内拥有活跃或闲置油气井的几率是污染负担最低五分位数的人口普查区块的四倍。陈等作者指出，种族的影响大于其他人口因素，强调了环境种族主义的作用。本期的其他文章讨论了工人死亡率、精准公共卫生干预措施、新冠病毒抗体流行率研究、枪支法的影响等主题。

November

The November issue of AJPH features a special section on environmental justice relative to oil and gas wells. Select articles cover fossil fuel racism and drinking water contamination risk. Dr. Deziel from Yale School of Public Health comments, “Spatial methods and policy tools for analyzing and visualizing the intersection of these hazards have advanced in recent years, with California leading the way with its California Environmental Justice Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen).” Chan et al. leveraged CalEnviroScreen to evaluate socio-environmental factors related to having an oil or gas well within one kilometer of a census block centroid. The

results were striking: census blocks with the highest quintile of pollution burden had four times the odds of having an active or idle oil and gas well within one kilometer compared with the lowest quintile in multivariable models. The authors point out that the effect size for race was greater than that of other demographic factors, emphasizing the role of environmental racism. Other articles in this issue address topics such as worker mortality, precision public health interventions, a SARS-CoV-2 antibody prevalence study, the impacts of firearm laws, and more.

十二月

十二月刊有一个专门章节介绍如何实现公平的公共卫生数据。精选文章涵盖联邦机构的努力、推进医疗补助数据流程以及亚裔美国人、夏威夷原住民和太平洋岛民的数据分类。将亚裔美国人、夏威夷原住民和太平洋岛民 (AA 和 NH/PI) 个人归为一类或两类的种族和族裔数据并不能准确描述亚裔群体的社会需求或健康结果。纽约城市大学的文章介绍了一个杰出的实践范例，说明基于联盟的倡导如何成功推动通过和实施更好的数据收集和使用的相关法律。纽约的 Invisible No More (INM) 不再不可见运动促成了 2016 年纽约市首部数据分类法，随后纽约州于 2021 年正式颁布了一项相关法律。本期的其他文章讨论了寻求堕胎护理的个人的住房问题、枪支管制法、儿童心理健康、少数性别群体的健康差异等等。

December

The December issue of AJPH features a special section on moving towards equitable public health data. Select articles cover federal agencies' efforts, advancing Medicaid data processes, and data disaggregation on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders. Racial and ethnic data aggregating Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (AA and NH/PI) individuals into one or two categories do not provide an accurate picture of social needs or health outcomes among communities that identify as such. The article by City University of New York introduces an outstanding example for how coalition-based advocacy can successfully push for the passage and implementation of laws that mandate better data collection and usage. Invisible No More (INM)

campaign in New York led to the first-ever data disaggregation law in New York City in 2016, followed by the enactment of a New York State law in 2021. Other articles in this issue address housing access for individuals seeking abortion care, gun control laws, child mental health, health disparities among gender minorities, and more.

Part 3: Editor's Corner

今天，我很荣幸利用这个编辑专栏向大家介绍《美国公共卫生杂志》副主编 Nabarun Dasgupta 博士。Dr. Dasgupta 最近被选为时代周刊 2023 全球领袖新秀名单，这些新兴领导者来自世界各地，正在塑造并定义下一代领导者的形象。接下来，请耶鲁大学博士生郭芃菲同学介绍 Dr. Dasgupta 的杰出贡献。

Today, I am honored to use this editorial column to introduce you to Dr. Nabarun Dasgupta, associate editor of the American Journal of Public Health. Dr. Dasgupta was recently named to TIME100 Next list of rising global leaders, the emerging leaders from around the world who are shaping the future and defining the next generation of leadership. Next, I will invite Yale University doctoral student Guo Pengfei to introduce the outstanding contributions of Dr. Dasgupta.

Dasgupta 博士是一名应用药物流行病学家和高级科学家，在北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校 (UNC) 伤害预防研究中心工作。Dasgupta 博士出生于印度，年幼时移居美国。

Dasgupta 博士是一位研究药物与人相互作用的科学家。Dasgupta 博士也被誉为创新者和社会企业家。

自 2002 年以来，Dasgupta 博士在疼痛管理、阿片类药物过量预防和成瘾治疗方面做出了开创性工作。他帮助通过非营利性药物联盟启动了一项计划，该计划清除了阻止阿片类药物过量逆转药物纳洛酮进入前线的瓶颈。纳洛酮是一种可以逆转阿片类药物过量的处方药。在制定新的供应安排并批量购买治疗药物后，该组织去年在全国范围内分发了超过 200 万剂药物，帮助结束了危及生命的药物短缺问题。

Dasgupta 还负责监督北卡罗来纳大学街头毒品分析实验室，该实验室测试街头毒品并与用户和大型社区实时共享毒品检测数据。Dasgupta 博士介绍了药品检查服务的运作方式。他说：“我们校园里现在有分析化学工具，可以用来实时监控街头毒品供应。我们设计的试剂盒看起来很像新冠病毒聚合酶链式反应试剂盒：它有一个拭子和一个装有液体溶剂的小瓶。我们将这些工具包发送给卫生部门以及州和国家各地的前线公共卫生危害

减少项目。一个人可以取一勺药物样本或从空袋子中取出拭子，然后将其寄回校园内，然后我们在气相色谱质谱仪上进行分析。我们会在样本运行当天通过发送给样本提供者的二维码报告结果。我们还制作数据集和仪表板来实时显示这些趋势，这些信息非常有趣。”

Dasgupta 博士说：“我们向人们提供有关街头毒品成分的信息，以便他们能够更好地决定将什么放入体内。” 达斯古普塔说，近年来芬太尼已导致许多人服用过量死亡，知道样品中含有芬太尼，可能会促使使用者“选择减少使用、寻找不同的来源、扔掉它或接受治疗”。

Dasgupta 博士的目标是利用科学来回答有关药物过量死亡的重大问题，目前美国每年有 10 万人死亡，药物过量死亡人数达到历史最高水平。Dasgupta 博士强调，“问题是我們不知道到底是什么导致了人们的死亡。我们只有在人们被捕或死亡时才知道街头毒品的成分，为时已晚。”

Dr. Dasgupta, an applied pharmacoepidemiologist and a senior scientist, works at the Injury Prevention Research Center, at the University of North Carolina (UNC) at Chapel Hill. Dr. Dasgupta was born in India and emigrated to USA as a young boy. Dr. Dasgupta is a scientist who studies the interaction of drugs and people. Dr. Dasgupta is also known as an innovator and social entrepreneur.

Since 2002 Dr. Dasgupta has done pioneering work in pain management, opioid overdose prevention, and addiction treatment. He helped launch a program through the nonprofit Remedy Alliance that cleared bottlenecks stopping the opioid-overdose-reversing drug naloxone from getting to the front lines. After creating new supply arrangements and buying the treatment in bulk, the organization distributed over 2 million doses across the country in the past year, helping end a life-threatening shortage of the drug.

Dasgupta also oversees the UNC Street Drug Analysis Lab, a program that test street drugs and sharing drug testing data in real-time with users as well as large communities. Dr. Dasgupta introduced how the drug checking service works. He said, “We have analytical chemistry tools on campus now available to be used

to monitor the street drug supply in real-time. We designed our kit to look a lot like the COVID PCR kit: it has a swab and a vial with liquid, like a solvent. We send these kits to health departments and frontline public health harm reduction programs around the state and country. A person can take a scoop of the drug sample or a swab of an empty bag and send it back to us on campus, and we run it on a Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometer (GCMS). We report the results the same day the sample is run via a QR code sent to the person who provided the sample. We also make data sets and dashboards to show these trends in real-time and that information has been really fascinating.”

Dr. Dasgupta said, “We give people information about what’ s in street drugs so they can make better decisions about what they put in their body.” Knowing a sample is laced with fentanyl, which has caused many overdose deaths in recent years, may prompt users “to choose to use less, find a different source, throw it away, or go into treatment,” says Dasgupta.

Dr. Dasgupta’ s aim is to use science to answer big questions about drugs overdose deaths, which are at historical highs, with 100,000 people dying a year in the US. Dr. Dasgupta emphasized, “The problem is we don’ t know exactly what’ s killing people. We only find out what’ s in street drugs when it’ s too late – when people are either arrested or dead.”

Part 4: Concluding remarks

我们这里提到的文章大部分您都可以免费阅读。如果您喜欢我们的 podcast，请推荐和分享给您的同事和同学。也请各位充分浏览和利用我们的网站。在国内的朋友可以直接在 AJPB 期刊网站主页找到 article tab 滚动到末端收听 podcast，其他地区的朋友也可以在 soundcloud 或 iTunes 的 podcast 储存库收听。感谢您的收听。下一期再見。

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