

## Notes for Dr. Morabia

### 2024 1st Chinese Podcast (January to March 2024)

#### Part 1: Introduction (Dr. Liu)

大家好, 欢迎收听 2024 年美国公共卫生杂志 (AJPH) 第 1 期中文音频摘要。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 Chinese audio podcast of the 2024 issue 1 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 AJPB Chinese podcast on these platforms.

Next, Guo Pengfei from Yale University will introduce the key contents of AJPB 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 2024 年一月刊到三月刊，以及一月增刊、二月增刊的重点内容。

I am Guo Pengfei, a doctoral candidate at Yale. I will present highlights of the January to March 2024 issues of the journal, including January and February Supplements.

### 一月

AJPB 一月刊有一个关于公共卫生从业者的特别章节。在本期中，三篇文章展示了当前公共卫生劳动力发展状况的几个关键弱点：对保留社区卫生工作者的威胁，适当的劳动力工作分类方法的匮乏，以及经常被忽视的化学品暴露。Stephan-Recaido 等人（第 57 页）报告称，边缘化的社会人口群体承受着职业化学污染物暴露的最大负担。本期的其他文章讨论了强制性高空工作培训要求、讲西班牙语的跨性别女性的暴露前预防 (PrEP) 接受情况、青少年吸烟、按残疾状况划分的母乳喂养、按性取向划分的健康保险覆盖范围等。

The January issue of *AJPB* features a special section on the public health workforce. In this issue, three articles demonstrate several key weaknesses of the current state

of the evolution of the public health workforce: threats to community health worker retention, lack of appropriate job classifications for the enumeration of workforce, and the often-overlooked chemical exposure. Stephan-Recaido et al. (p. 57) reported that marginalized sociodemographic groups bear the greatest burden of occupational chemical pollutant exposure. Other articles in this issue address mandatory Working-at-Heights training requirements, preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) uptake among Spanish-speaking transgender women, youth tobacco use, breastfeeding by disability status, health insurance coverage by sexual orientation, and more.

## 一月增刊

本期 *AJPH* 一月增刊重点关注社区参与的研究如何寻求理解和干预，以减少或消除受新冠病毒大流行影响尤其严重的人群中的新冠病毒感染相关的疾病负担，特别是非裔美国人/黑人、西班牙裔/拉丁裔、美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民、亚洲人、夏威夷原住民和太平洋岛民人口，以及社会经济弱势群体和服务不足的农村人口。*AJPH* 一月增刊的许多项目均由国家心肺血液研究所 (NHLBI)、转化研究和实施科学中心，与国家少数族裔健康和健康差异研究所 (NIMHHD) 合作资助。例如，社区参与联盟 (CEAL) 计划标志着国家机构和学术界应对突发公共卫生事件的演变过程中的一个重要里程碑。

The January supplement of *AJPH* focuses on how community-engaged research has sought to understand and intervene to reduce or eliminate COVID-19-related disease burden in populations who have been disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly among African American/Black, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations, as well as socioeconomically disadvantaged populations and underserved rural populations. This January supplement of *AJPH* features many programs funded through the Center for Translation Research and Implementation Science at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) in partnership with the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHHD). For example, the Community Engagement Alliance (CEAL) program marks an

important milestone in the evolution of how the national institutes and academia respond to public health emergencies.

## 二月

AJPH 二月刊特别收录了我们学生智囊团关于公共卫生语言的部分。精选文章涵盖包容性语言、语言正义框架以及语言的使用对公共卫生的力量和影响。本期的其他文章讨论了远程医疗在传染病预测和药物堕胎护理中的使用、疫苗生产和药物营销的历史、全国健康数据系统所需的结构等等。

The February issue of *AJPH* features a special section from our Student Think Tank on the languages of public health. Select articles cover inclusive language, language justice frameworks, and the power and influence of words on public health. Other articles in this issue address the use of telehealth on epidemic prediction and medication abortion care, the history of vaccine production and pharmaceutical marketing, the structures needed for a nationwide health data system, and more.

## 二月增刊

二月增刊由美国疾病控制与预防中心 (CDC) 国家职业安全与健康研究所 (NIOSH) 构思，旨在分享针对多元化劳动力需求的最新应对措施。2021 年，美国救援计划资助了研究、干预、培训和教育，以应对因新冠病毒大流行而引发的精神健康危机。美国疾病控制与预防中心 (CDC)、美国国家医学院、美国卫生局局长和其他利益相关者呼吁采取行动。文章探讨了心理健康和福祉的趋势、循证干预措施，并呼吁在组织、州和国家层面上进行更多研究、领导和变革。

The February supplement was conceived by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)' s National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to share the latest response to the needs of a diverse workforce. In 2021, the American Rescue Plan funded research, interventions, training, and education in

response to the mental health crisis unfolding due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Academy of Medicine, the US Surgeon General, and other stakeholders called for action. Articles explore trends in mental health and well-being, evidence-based interventions and call for additional research, leadership and change at the organization, state, and national levels.

## 三月

AJPH 三月刊有一个专门章节介绍投票权对公共卫生的好处。精选文章涵盖投票权作为健康的政治决定因素、1965 年美国投票权法案对种族隔离州婴儿死亡率的影响，以及对有意义地参与美国选举的威胁。本期的其他文章讨论了空气中的铅暴露和儿童认知的关系、公共卫生职业的工资差异、芝加哥地区种族/族裔、年龄和性别细分群体的自杀方式和趋势、无人陪伴的移民儿童的健康风险等等。

The March issue of *AJPH* features a special section on the public health benefits of voting rights. Select articles cover voting rights as a political determinant of health, the impacts of the 1965 US Voting Rights Act on infant death rates in Jim Crow states, and threats to meaningful participation in US elections. Other articles in this issue address airborne lead exposure and childhood cognition, salary disparities in public health occupations, suicide methods and trends across race/ethnicity, age, and sex groups in Chicago, health risks of unaccompanied immigrant children, 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在伤害预防研究领域国际知名专家——胡国清教授。胡教授现任中南大学公共卫生学院院长和流行病与卫生统计学系教授。胡教授的研究受国家社科基金和国家自然科学基金的资助。下面胡教授就 AJPH 二月刊一篇有关自杀方式和趋势的文章发表独到的见解。

Today, I am honored to feature Professor Hu Guoqing, an internationally renowned expert in the field of injury prevention. Dr. Hu is currently the dean of the School of Public Health and a professor in the Department of Epidemiology and Health Statistics of Central South University. Professor Hu' s research interests include injury prevention, disease burden estimation and public health emergency response. Professor Hu is currently leading a number of major projects funded by the National Social Science Fund and the National Natural Science Foundation. Below, Professor Hu will give his unique perspective on an article on suicide methods and trends in the February issue of AJPH.

大家好，我是中南大学湘雅公共卫生学院院长胡国清，主要从事伤害流行病学研究，聚焦伤害负担数据质量、估算方法、伤害干预开发和政策评价。非常荣幸受《美国公共卫生杂志》邀请，就该刊 2024 年 2 月发表的《2015-2021 年美国伊利诺斯州芝加哥城不同种族、性别、年龄组自杀方式和趋势》文章进行点评。该文第一作者为美国芝加哥大学的 Janelle Goodwill 教授。

暴力是芝加哥地区面临的一个严重公共卫生问题，但作为暴力事件的一种常见形式--自杀却在该地区很少被研究。该文利用当地的死亡报告数据，分析了芝加哥地区近年来的自杀方式和趋势。研究发现：( 1 ) 2015-2021 年间，当地黑人自杀死亡率显著增加，其中男性上升 10%，女性上升 18%。此外，拉丁裔男性自杀死亡率也上升了 23%；( 2 ) 与其截然相反，在上述期间当地白人自杀死亡率却呈总体下降趋势；( 3 ) 值得注意的是，黑人男性自杀者中利用枪支自杀的占比为 55.79%，明显高于在黑人女性自杀者中的

24.05%。类似的性别差异还出现在当地拉丁裔居民和白人，其中拉丁裔居民对应的占比分别为 32.99%和 9.09%，白人对应的占比分别为 30.10%和 11.73%。

本文结果提供了芝加哥地区不同种族居民自杀的最新流行特点，特别强调黑人男性自杀者最常见的自杀方式与其他人群明显不同，黑人男性主要选择枪支自杀，而其他人群则多选择上吊结束生命。

该结果提示，应尽快了解当地居民自杀的原因，找到有精神疾病治疗需要的居民获得相应服务的阻碍，以确保当地所有居民公平地享有安全、廉价和便捷的精神疾病治疗服务。

Hello everyone, I am Hu Guoqing, Dean of Xiangya School of Public Health, Central South University. I am mainly engaged in injury epidemiology research, focusing on injury burden data quality, estimation methods, injury intervention development and policy evaluation. I am very honored to be invited by the American Journal of Public Health (AJPH) to comment on the article "Suicide Methods and Trends Across Race/Ethnicity, Age, Sex Groups in Chicago, Illinois, 2015-2021" published by AJPH in February 2024. The first author of the article is Professor Janelle Goodwill from the University of Chicago.

Violence is a serious public health problem in the Chicago area, but suicide, a common form of violence, has been little studied in the area. This article uses local death reporting data to analyze suicide patterns and trends in the Chicago area in recent years. The study found: (1) Between 2015 and 2021, the suicide mortality rate of local black people increased significantly, with an increase of 10% for men and an 18% increase for women. In addition, the suicide mortality rate among Latino men also increased by 23%; (2) On the contrary, the suicide mortality rate among local white men showed an overall downward trend during the above period; (3) It is worth noting that the proportion of black males died by suicide using a firearm was 55.79%, which was significantly higher than the 24.05% among

black females. Similar gender differences also appear among local Latino residents and whites. The proportion of Latino residents died by suicide using a firearm was 32.99% among males and 9.09% among females respectively. The corresponding proportions were 30.10% among white males and 11.73% among white females.

The results of this article provide the latest epidemiologic profile of suicide among residents of different races in the Chicago area, with special emphasis on the fact that the most common suicide method for black male suicides is significantly different from that of other groups. Black men mainly choose to commit suicide with guns, while other groups of people mostly choose to hang themselves.

The results suggest the need to identify the reasons for suicide among local residents as soon as possible and to understand the obstacles that hinder residents in need of mental illness treatment from obtaining corresponding services. These efforts will ensure that all local residents have equal access to safe, cheap and convenient mental illness treatment services.

#### **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 AJPH 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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