Newsletter PTI Salud Global/
Global Health Cov19

Principales novedades internacionales sobre IMPACTO

GRUPO TEMÁTICO DE TRABAJO 5
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Subtemáticas:
1.a. Social
1.b. Político
1.c. Económico
1.d. Medioambiental
1.e. Dinámicas científicas e innovación

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HOT TOPICS DE LA SEMANA
• Políticas financieras
• Residencias
• Tasa de mortalidad
• Demografía
• Impacto medioambiente
• Publicación académica
• Desempleo
As Google hits for the term “relief” skyrocketed in the week starting March 16th, central banks and prudential regulators worldwide were in the midst of a massive wave of policy actions to address the economic effects of global lockdown and containment measures. Monetary easing and fiscal stimulus was complemented with regulatory measures affecting financial markets and the prudential requirements imposed on financial institutions. The unprecedented scale of these regulatory measures had the aim of stabilizing markets and maintaining the flow of credit to the economy.

Broadly considered, the regulatory measures fall within those that sought to address the initial liquidity strains or the ones directed to lean against the twin supply-demand shock. At a more granular level, the Institute of International Finance (the global association of the financial industry) differentiates five relief categories, with more than half of the measures affecting banks’ capital, liquidity or provisioning regimes. In turn the World Bank’s response dashboard distinguishes financial sector support measures to alleviate the liquidity and funding shortages from those affecting banking sector, payment systems, markets and non-bank financial intermediaries, or the insolvency and resolution regimes. As shown in Figure 1, the vast majority of measures have been directed to the banking sector, particularly in the form of relief from prudential requirements and a generalized call to use the existing flexibility in standards to sustain the flow of credit and buy time for solvent borrowers to withstand the worst effects of the shock.

Importantly, the relief and referred flexibility have the effect of relaxing existing capital and asset valuation requirements, including through release of the so called countercyclical buffers, consideration of a broader range of credit-related information when estimating losses in light of the pandemic’s evolution, or the adaptation of economic scenarios, their relative weights and impacts on banks’ exposures. This is in line with the trend in modern regulatory and accounting standards, which stay away from automatisms to rely on flexible approaches that can be tailored to the peculiarities of different businesses and risk management styles.

On the other hand, the focus on liquidity constraints that followed the initial stages of the crisis is progressively giving way to solvency considerations. The Q1 interim financial statements have shown a generalized increase in bank losses, which might be attributable to a previous build-up of exposures to risky segments of the credit markets in search for yield, and insufficient recognition of the resulting impact (for EU banks, see the P&L and Financial Assets figures in the latest EBA Transparency Exercise, corresponding to year-end 2019). At the same time, prospects for a substantial reduction in global output reveal the challenges of highly indebted corporate sectors, with many companies confronting a substantial debt overhang already before the COVID-19 outbreak and now constrained by increasing cash outflows to honour debt payments. New business opportunities could be forgone, and with them the ability to improve cash flow prospects and obtain new financing.

Figure 1. Financial Sector Support Measures in Response to COVID-19

Source: World Bank COVID-19 policy response FCI tracker and Dashboard
If applied too leniently in this context, the referred flexibility might once again expose banks to latent asset overvaluations and reinstate the procyclicality ghosts of the global financial crisis, with further losses abruptly recognized once borrowers start missing payments concurrently with a surge in delinquencies, defaults and bankruptcies. In other words, a retrenching of agreed reforms through undue interpretation of regulatory measures or unwarranted forbearance could precisely be amplifying the concerns the relief seeks to alleviate, even reinforcing the shock. As warned by the International Monetary Fund, the pandemic-triggered economic crisis is exposing and worsening financial vulnerabilities built during a decade of extremely low rates and volatility, with banks being one of the potential weak spots.

Among the sector’s structural challenges that may be amplified by the current conjuncture, further focus will be required on the potential impact of lower-for-longer interest rates on the strength of the business models, the build-up of excessive risks as a result of current flexibility, or banks’ role in wholesale funding and derivatives markets as well as non-bank financial intermediation chains – including emerging, de-centralized shadow banking structures such as commodity trade finance, which rely on opaque forms of leverage through the likes of discounting of paper documentation or the re-hypothecation of physical assets or stock.

Countering the dire consequences of containment measures is key, but with global debt-to-GDP ratios at record highs care should be exercised to address the links between the financial and corporate sectors and manage the increased size of sovereigns’ balance sheets, as stressed by the World Bank. Jeopardizing the integrity of internationally agreed standards and the foundations of financial regulation could lead to adverse feedback loops. Flexibility should not contribute to a weakening of underwriting practices that bursts upon the next surge of credit spreads and liquidity contraction.

At the same time, regulation should pay increasing attention to the complexities of liquidity patterns and leverage build-up in all its variate and novel forms, across the spectrum of financial markets and instruments, and particularly within institutions running on substantial leverage and maturity mismatches. In this connection markets for high-risk loans, private equity and funds exposed to less liquid assets such as corporate debt or commercial real estate have been major characters in the COVID-19 financial show, and this should be factored by regulators when trying to capture the interconnections going forward. Ultimately, flexibility in the application of standards should also ensure appropriate and timely recognition of risks that build up, irrespective of their origin. By doing so, regulation would be contributing to a safer, less procyclical financial system.

Autor: Pablo Pérez

Figure 2. Direct and Indirect Exposure to Advanced Economy Risky Credit Markets (US Dollars)

Source: International Monetary Fund. Global Financial Stability Report April 2020
DEMOGRAPHY ON THE EUROPEAN AGENDA STRATEGIES FOR TACKLING DEMOGRAPHIC DECLINE

The EU faces a number of demographic challenges such as ageing, a declining birth rate and depopulation in some of its regions. The EU represents an ever-shrinking proportion of the world population, at just 6.9% today (down from 13.5% in 1960), and is projected to fall further to just 4.1% by the end of this century. This is explained by the low fertility rates as the numbers of children being born has fallen from an EU-28 average of around 2.5 children per woman in 1960, to a little under 1.6 today. This is far below the 2.1 births per woman considered necessary to maintain a stable population in the long term. Ageing is also another population trend in the EU. Due to advances in medicine and quality of life, the average life expectancy the EU has increased considerably and now stands at about 81 years on average. Demography matters. The economy, labour market, healthcare, pensions, regional development, and election results – all are driven by demography. EU Member States have their own strategies and policies in order to counteract demographic decline. The EU also has an auxiliary role when it comes to tackling demographic challenges. Nevertheless, the EU has limited legal powers when it comes to dealing with issues that are related to demography. The coronavirus epidemic also has an impact on demography. Covid-19 has caused many deaths of elderly people. Certain EU regions have been affected more than others from the spread of the coronavirus. Studies suggest that coronavirus has a considerable impact on EU population trends(such as number of deaths per country, reduction of life expectancy and family planning). Both the European Parliament and the European Committee of the Regions are preparing their own reports and opinions on issues that are related to demography.

BRIEFING EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service. Autor: Vasilis Margaras
**Socio-Demographic Risk Factors of COVID-19 Deaths in Sweden: A Nationwide Register Study**

As global deaths from COVID-19 continue to rise, the world’s governments, institutions, and agencies are still working toward an understanding of who is most at risk of death. Owing to the special provision of new data from the Swedish authorities, we have access to data on all recorded COVID-19 deaths in Sweden up to May 7, 2020 linked to high-quality and accurate individual-level background data from administrative registers. Using individual-level survival analysis we demonstrate that being male, having less disposable income, a lower education level, not being married, and being an immigrant from a low- or middle-income country all independently predict a higher risk of death from COVID-19. We also observe differences in these patterns between working age and retirement age individuals. The role of socio-economic characteristics is more pronounced at working ages, whereas the role of one’s marital status is more pronounced at retirement ages. The main message is that COVID-19 discriminates, exerting an unequal burden on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable members of society.

Autores: Moraga P et al.

**Assessing the Age- and Gender-Dependence of the Severity and Case Fatality Rates of COVID-19 Disease in Spain**

COVID-19 outcomes are highly influenced by age and gender. Different assumptions yield different CFR values but in all scenarios CFRs are higher in old ages and males. The procedures used to obtain the CFR estimates require strong assumptions and although the interpretation of their magnitude should be treated with caution, the differences observed by age and gender are fundamental underpinnings to inform decision-making.

Autores: Moraga P et al.

**Mortality Associated with COVID-19 Outbreaks in Care Homes: Early International Evidence**

Official data on the numbers of deaths among care home residents linked to COVID-19 is not available in many countries but an increasing number of countries are publishing data. Due to differences in testing availabilities and policies, and to different approaches to recording deaths, international comparisons are difficult. There are three main approaches to measuring deaths in relation to COVID-19: deaths of people who test positive (before or after their death), deaths of people suspected to have COVID-19 (based on symptoms) and excess deaths (comparing total number of deaths with those in the same weeks in previous years). Official data from 7 countries suggests that the share of care home residents whose deaths are linked to COVID-19 is much lower in 2 countries where there have been fewer deaths in total (14% in Australia, where there have been 63 deaths, and 20% in Singapore, where there have been 10 deaths). In the remaining 5 countries for which we have official data (Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland and Norway), and where the number of total deaths ranges from 136 to 17,167, the % of COVID-related deaths in care homes ranges from 49% to 64%). Data reported by media as coming from official sources for Portugal and Spain suggests rates of 33% and 53% respectively.

Autor: Comas-Herrera, A

**A Recession Typical of a War**

We now have the first estimates of the economic impact that the containment measures are having and the message they offer is not encouraging. In fact, the war-based vocabulary we often use when referring to the consequences of the fight against COVID-19 seems justified in economic terms. The fact is, the scale of the recession we are now immersed in is unprecedented in recent decades. We have to go back to the Second World War to find declines in economic activity of a similar magnitude.

Autor: Oriol Aspachs
A SOCIAL IDENTITY PERSPECTIVE ON COVID-19: HEALTH RISK IS AFFECTED BY SHARED GROUP MEMBERSHIP

In the face of a novel infectious disease, changing our collective behaviour is critical to saving lives. One determinant of risk perception and risk behaviour that is often overlooked is the degree to which we share psychological group membership with others. We outline, and summarize supporting evidence for, a theoretical model that articulates the role of shared group membership in attenuating health risk perception and increasing health risk behaviour. We emphasize the importance of attending to these processes in the context of the ongoing response to COVID-19 and conclude with three recommendations for how group processes can be harnessed to improve this response.

Autores: Cruwys, Tegan et al.

AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, MEANINGFUL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FAMILY CAREGIVERS AND RESIDENTS OF LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES IS IMPERATIVE

Older adults residing in long-term care facilities are especially vulnerable for severe illness or death from COVID-19. To contain the transmission of the virus in long-term care facilities, federal health officials have issued strict visitation guidelines, restricting most visits between residents and all visitors, including family members. Yet, many older adults rely on family care for social support and to maintain their health, well-being, and safety in long-term care facilities, and therefore need to stay connected to their families. The federal government, state and local leaders, and long-term care facilities should take further actions to enable the relationship between residents of long-term care facilities and families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Autores: Hado, E., & Friss Feinberg, L.

ESTIMATING THE GLOBAL INFECTION FATALITY RATE OF COVID-19

COVID-19 has become a global pandemic, resulting in nearly three hundred thousand deaths distributed heterogeneously across countries. Estimating the infection fatality rate (IFR) has been elusive due to the presence of asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic infections and lack of testing capacity. We analyze global data to derive the IFR of COVID-19. Estimates of COVID-19 IFR in each country or locality differ due to variable sampling regimes, demographics, and healthcare resources. We present a novel statistical approach based on sampling effort and the reported case fatality rate of each country. The asymptote of this function gives the global IFR. Applying this asymptotic estimator to cumulative COVID-19 data from 139 countries reveals a global IFR of 1.04% (CI: 0.77%, 1.38%). Deviation of countries’ reported CFR from the estimator does not correlate with demography or per capita GDP, suggesting variation is due to differing testing regimes or reporting guidelines by country. Estimates of IFR through seroprevalence studies and point estimates from case studies or sub-sampled populations are limited by sample coverage and cannot inform a global IFR, as mortality is known to vary dramatically by age and treatment availability. Our estimated IFR aligns with many previous estimates and is the first attempt at a global estimate of COVID-19 IFR.

Autores: Grewelle, Richard E. y De Leo, Giulio A
INTERNATIONAL COVID-19 PALLIATIVE CARE GUIDANCE FOR NURSING HOMES LEAVES KEY THEMES UNADDRESSED

COVID-19 mortality disproportionally affects nursing homes, creating enormous pressures to deliver high-quality end-of-life care. Comprehensive palliative care should be an explicit part of both national and global COVID-19 response plans. Therefore, we aimed to identify, review and compare national and international COVID-19 guidance for nursing homes concerning palliative care, issued by government bodies and professional associations. We performed a directed documentary and content analysis of newly developed or adapted COVID-19 guidance documents from across the world. Documents were collected via expert consultation and independently screened against pre-specified eligibility criteria. We applied thematic analysis and narrative synthesis techniques. We identified 21 eligible documents covering both nursing homes and palliative care; from the World Health Organization (n=3), and eight individual countries: USA (n=7), the Netherlands (n=2), Ireland (n=1), United Kingdom (n=3), Switzerland (n=3), New Zealand (n=1), Belgium (n=1). International documents focused primarily on infection prevention and control, including only a few sentences on palliative care related topics. Palliative care themes most frequently mentioned across documents were end-of-life visits, advance care planning documentation, and clinical decision-making towards the end of life (focusing on hospital transfers). There is a dearth of comprehensive international COVID-19 guidance on palliative care for nursing homes. Most have a limited focus both regarding breadth of topics and recommendations made. Key aspects of palliative care, i.e. symptom management, staff education and support, referral to specialist services or hospice, and family support, need greater attention in future guidelines.

Autores: Joni, Gilissen et al.

DETECTION OF AIR AND SURFACE CONTAMINATION BY SARS-COV-2 IN HOSPITAL ROOMS OF INFECTED PATIENTS

Understanding the particle size distribution in the air and patterns of environmental contamination of SARS-CoV-2 is essential for infection prevention policies. Here we screen surface and air samples from hospital rooms of COVID-19 patients for SARS-CoV-2 RNA. Environmental sampling is conducted in three airborne infection isolation rooms (AIIRs) in the ICU and 27 AIIRs in the general ward. 245 surface samples are collected. 56.7% of rooms have at least one environmental surface contaminated. High touch surface contamination is shown in ten (66.7%) out of 15 patients in the first week of illness, and three (20%) beyond the first week of illness (p = 0.01, χ² test). Air sampling is performed in three of the 27 AIIRs in the general ward, and detects SARS-CoV-2 PCR-positive particles of sizes >4 µm and 1–4 µm in two rooms, despite these rooms having 12 air changes per hour. This warrants further study of the airborne transmission potential of SARS-CoV-2.

Autores: Chia et al.

BAYESIAN NETWORK ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 DATA REVEALS HIGHER INFECTION PREVALENCE RATES AND LOWER FATALITY RATES THAN WIDELY REPORTED

Widely reported statistics on Covid-19 across the globe fail to take account of both the uncertainty of the data and possible explanations for this uncertainty. In this paper we use a Bayesian Network (BN) model to estimate the Covid-19 infection prevalence rate (IPR) and infection fatality rate (IFR) for different countries and regions, where relevant data are available. This combines multiple sources of data in a single model. The results show that Chelsea Mass. USA and Gangelt Germany have relatively higher infection prevalence rates (IPR) than Santa Clara USA, Kobe, Japan and England and Wales. In all cases the infection prevalence is significantly higher than what has been widely reported, with much higher community infection rates in all locations. For Santa Clara and Chelsea, both in the USA, the most likely IFR values are 0.3–0.4%. Kobe, Japan is very unusual in comparison with the others with values an order of magnitude less than the others at, 0.001%. The IFR for Spain is centred around 1%. England and Wales lie between Spain and the USA/German values with an IFR around 0.8%. There remains some uncertainty around these estimates but an IFR greater than 1% looks remote for all regions/countries. We use a Bayesian technique called "virtual evidence" to test the sensitivity of the IFR to two significant sources of uncertainty: survey quality and uncertainty about Covid-19 death counts. In response the adjusted estimates for IFR are most likely to be in the range 0.3%-0.5%.

Autores: Martin Neil et al.
**ETHNIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN SARS-COV-2 INFECTION: PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY USING UK BIOBANK**

Understanding of the role of ethnicity and socioeconomic position in the risk of developing SARS-CoV-2 infection is limited. We investigated this in the UK Biobank study. Some minority ethnic groups have a higher risk of confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in the UK Biobank study, which was not accounted for by differences in socioeconomic conditions, baseline self-reported health or behavioural risk factors. An urgent response to addressing these elevated risks is required.

Autores: Niedzwiedz et al.

**COVID-19: THE PRECARIOUS POSITION OF SPAIN’S NURSING HOMES.**

In Spain, the country with the most coronavirus cases in Europe, the impact of the outbreak in nursing homes is having a dramatic and tragic effect.

Autor: Rada, Aser García.

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**THE CORONAVIRUS AND THE RISKS TO THE ELDERLY IN LONG-TERM CARE**

The elderly in long-term care (LTC) and their caregiving staff are at elevated risk from COVID-19. Outbreaks in LTC facilities can threaten the health care system. COVID-19 suppression should focus on testing and infection control at LTC facilities. Policies should also be developed to ensure that LTC facilities remain adequately staffed and that infection control protocols are closely followed. Family will not be able to visit LTC facilities, increasing isolation and vulnerability to abuse and neglect. To protect residents and staff, supervision of LTC facilities should remain a priority during the pandemic.

Autor: William Gardner, David States & Nicholas Bagley

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**THE EFFECT OF NORM-BASED MESSAGES ON READING AND UNDERSTANDING COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE GOVERNMENTAL RULES**

The new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) threatens the lives of millions of people around the world, making it the largest health threat in recent times. Billions of people around the world are asked to adhere to strict shelter-in-place rules, finalised to slow down the spread of the virus. Appeals and messages are being used by leaders and policy-makers to promote pandemic response. Given the stakes at play, it is thus important for social scientists to explore which messages are most effective in promoting pandemic response. In fact, some papers in the last month have explored the effect of several messages on people’s intentions to engage in pandemic response behaviour. In this paper, we make two contributions. First, we explore the effect of messages on people’s actual engagement, and not on intentions. Specifically, our dependent variables are the level of understanding of official COVID-19 pandemic response governmental informative panels, measured through comprehension questions, and the time spent on reading these rules. Second, we test a novel set of appeals built through the theory of norms. One message targets the personal norm (what people think is the right thing to do), one targets the descriptive norm (what people think others are doing), and one targets the injunctive norm (what people think others approve or disapprove of). Our experiment is conducted online with a representative (with respect to gender, age, and location) sample of Italians. Norms are made salient using a flier. We find that norm-based fliers had no effect on comprehension and on time spent on the panels. These results suggest that norm-based interventions through fliers have very little impact on people’s reading and understanding of COVID-19 pandemic response governmental rules.

Autores: Bilancini, E. et al.
SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND THE RISK OF BEING IN A NURSING HOME DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

All available evidence suggests that the number of deaths linked to COVID-19 among those living in nursing homes is extremely high. Yet, it remains unknown to what extent there are socio-economic differences among nursing home residents, which can lead, in turn, to social inequality in mortality linked to COVID.

Autores: Bernardi, F., Cozzani, M., & Zanasi, F.

AGE DIFFERENCES IN COVID-19 RISK PERCEPTIONS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Theories of aging posit that older adult age is associated with less negative emotions, but few studies have examined age differences at times of novel challenges. As COVID-19 spread in the United States, this study therefore aimed to examine age differences in risk perceptions, anxiety and depression. In March 2020, a nationally representative address-based sample of 6666 US adults assessed their perceived risk of getting COVID-19, dying if getting it, getting quarantined, losing their job (if currently working), and running out of money. They completed a mental health assessment for anxiety and depression. Demographic variables and pre-crisis depression diagnosis had previously been reported. In regression analyses controlling for demographic variables and survey date, older adult age was associated with perceiving larger risks of dying if getting COVID-19, but with perceiving less risk of getting COVID-19, getting quarantined, losing their job (if currently working), and running out of money. Findings held after additionally controlling for pre-crisis reports of depression diagnosis. With the exception of perceived infection-fatality risk, US adults who were relatively older appeared to have a more optimistic outlook and better mental health during the early stages of the pandemic. Interventions may be needed to help people of all ages maintain realistic perceptions of the risks, while also managing depression and anxiety during the COVID-19 crisis. Implications for risk communication and mental health interventions are discussed.

Autor: W. Bruine de Bruin

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC TOTAL MORTALITY IMPACTS OF THE EARLY WEEKS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ENGLAND AND WALES: APPLICATION OF A BAYESIAN MODEL ENSEMBLE TO MORTALITY STATISTICS

The death toll of Covid-19 pandemic, in middle and older ages, is substantially larger than the number of deaths reported as a result of confirmed infection, and was visible in vital statistics when the national lockdown was put in place. When all-cause mortality is considered, the mortality impact of the pandemic on men and women is more similar than when comparing deaths assigned to Covid-19 as underlying cause of death.

Autores: Vasilis Kontis et al.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND THE RISK OF BEING IN A NURSING HOME DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

All available evidence suggests that the number of deaths linked to COVID-19 among those living in nursing homes is extremely high. Yet, it remains unknown to what extent there are socio-economic differences among nursing home residents, which can lead, in turn, to social inequality in mortality linked to COVID.

Autores: Bernardi, F., Cozzani, M., & Zanasi, F.

NURSING HOMES OR BESIEGED CASTLES: COVID-19 IN NORTHERN ITALY

The tragic events in Italy, with more than 10 000 deaths due to novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19), are causing pain and demoralisation to a still incredulous and shocked general population. It is particularly distressing that outbreaks of infection have developed rapidly in many nursing homes, where staff have been completely neglected by health authorities and can offer only little protection to many frail and needy older people.

Autores: Trabucchi, M., & De Leo, D.

PREPRINTS IN THE SPOTLIGHT: ESTABLISHING BEST PRACTICES, BUILDING TRUST

The purpose of this issue brief is to provide an overview of the preprint landscape in the first half of 2020 as we witness rapid changes to how they are perceived and utilized. While we write within the context of a gathering and growing global pandemic, where preprints seem to be playing an essential role, the arc of how preprints are evolving is broader than our immediate public health needs. Preprints are no panacea, but as they have continued to develop in their own right they are putting useful pressure on some of the structures of traditional scientific publishing.

Autores: Rieger, Oya Y.
Even as the pandemic-induced loss of tens of millions of jobs over a period of weeks dealt a devastating blow across the United States, its effects were most pronounced on certain demographic groups: Immigrant women and, regardless whether they were born in or outside the United States, Latinos and workers with less than a high school degree or under age 25.

Autores: Randy Capps et al.

**WITHOUT STRONGER ACADEMIC GOVERNANCE, COVID-19 WILL CONCENTRATE THE CORPORATE CONTROL OF ACADEMIC PUBLISHING**

Whilst the Covid-19 pandemic has led to a short term uptick in open research practices, both in response to the virus and the need for remote access to research and teaching materials. Samuel Moore argues that the long term impact of Covid-19 and its related economic impact will likely increase the corporate control of academic publishing. Citing the need for increased scholar led forms publishing operating outside of market interests, he suggests now is the time to rethink how scholars and research organisations can constructively engage with the governance of scholarly communication. Related article in Spanish.

Autor: Moore, Samuel
ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE OF COVID-19

COVID-19 has been declared as a global health emergency due to spread of coronavirus. To prevent the transmission mask, surgical gloves and sanitizer were used. It has led to generation of massive amount of medical wastes in the environment. Millions of people have been placed under lockdown to reduce the transmission. This has resulted in a reduction in economic activities and improved air and water quality across the globe.

Autores: Saadat et al.

CORONAVIRUS’ HUGE HIDDEN COST: MILLIONS OF UNBORN BABIES ACROSS THE WORLD

There’s no denying that China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea have done an impressive job of keeping Covid-19 death tolls low. But they, and others, are likely to have declining fertility rates, which will cost their economies dearly down the road.

Autor: Yi Fuxian

LA PANDEMIA RESUCITA EL PLÁSTICO DE UN SOLO USO.

El uso de guantes, máscaras, batas, y otros equipos de protección individual ante el SARS-CoV-2, además de envases, mamparas y bolsas se ha disparado, y con ellos la fabricación de plástico. Ante el miedo al contagio, este material de usar y tirar, que a partir de 2021 iba a sufrir mayores restricciones de uso en muchos países, resurge para protegernos, pero pone en riesgo la salud del medio ambiente.

Autora: Adeline Marcos

Hot topics: Desempleo; Publicación académica; Medioambiente; Secuelas; Descenso contaminación

OTRAS NOTICIAS RELEVANTES


- **Coronavirus: Radiografía del coronavirus en residencias de ancianos: más de 19.300 muertos con Covid-19 o síntomas compatibles.** RTVE, 3 Junio 2020

- **Datos sanitarios y COVID-19: sin luces entre tinieblas.** Nada es Gratis, 4-6-2020. Autores: José E. Boscá, Rafael Doménech, Javier Ferri

COVID-19 CAN LAST FOR SEVERAL MONTHS

The disease’s “long-haulers” have endured relentless waves of debilitating symptoms—and disbelief from doctors and friends. Whatever the case, as the pandemic progresses, the number of people with medium-to-long-term disabilities will increase.

Autor: Ed Yong
PÁGINAS WEB DE INTERÉS

1.- INE: Información estadística para el análisis del impacto de la crisis COVID-19
2.- WHO: Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard
3.- European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control: COVID-19 information
4.- Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus (COVID-19)
5.- COVID19- Centro Nacional de Epidemiología incluyendo el panel MOMO
6.- Johns Hopkins University: Coronavirus Resource Center
7.- Worldmeters: Web con sección especial de COVID19
8.- IUSSP: Contributions to the understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic
9.- CEPAL: Covid Respuesta
10.- PanAmerican Health Organization: Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)
11.- The Human Mortality Database, Max Planck Institute
12.- INED: Crise sanitaire et confinement : l'apport de la démographie et des sciences de la population
13.- Demography & COVID-19, Population Europe Network
14.- OpenSAFELY
15.- Longitudinal Covid-19 studies on mental health
16.- Epidemias y salud global Reflexiones desde la Historia
17.- Biblioteca Virtual del CSIC Recursos sobre COVID19
18.- British Library online
19.- L’Observatoire_19: evaluar los efectos de la pandemia sobre el Periodismo.
20.- OCDE Country Policy Tracker
21.- University of Oxford: CORONAVIRUS GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TRACKER
22.- Acción Matemática contra el Coronavirus
23.- Evolutionary Biology and Questions Regarding the Coronavirus!
24.- LTC COVID Response. International Long-Term Care Policy Network
25.- 2019 Novel Coronavirus Research Compendium, NCRC
26.- The Economist's tracker for covid-19 excess deaths
27.- ELIXIR, the European research infrastructure for life science data
28.- Estimating the effective reproductive number (Re) in Europe
29.- Glosario de COVID-19 EN ES
30.- Sex, gender and COVID-19: overview and resources.
31.- COVID-19 Projections Using Machine Learning
32.- Austrian Corona Panel Project: A new study by the University of Vienna investigates how information, attitudes, and behaviours are distributed across the population, and how these develop in the course of the crisis.
33.- Medidas políticas clave de la OCDE
35.- Seven data-related key issues INED COVID19. DEMOGRAPHICS OF COVID19
CONVOCATORIAS ABIERTAS


2. EIT-Health and EIT Food

EIT Health was established in 2015, as a ‘knowledge and innovation community’ (KIC) of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). The EIT is made up of various KICs who each focus on a different sector, or area, of innovation – in our case, that is health and aging. The idea behind the EIT KICs is that innovation flourishes best when the right people are brought together to share expertise. The so called ‘knowledge triangle’, is the principle that when experts from business, research and education work together as one, an optimal environment for innovation is created. EIT Health is seeking to build a strong and impactful portfolio of activities to run in 2021 and beyond. With this call for proposals, we specify what activities we are expecting and explain the details on how to participate. As part of the EIT EIT Crisis Response Initiative, EIT Food is also responding to the COVID-19 pandemic crisis by funding short term, impactful projects that address Food System business and consumer needs.

3. Fundación BBVA. Ayudas a Equipos de Investigación Científica SARS-CoV-2 y COVID-19

Recuerda que puedes encontrar información de TODAS las convocatorias abiertas en la wiki de la PTI Salud Global

VIRTUAL EVENTS OR WORKSHOPS

1. International Longevity Center UK. Canary in the coal mine - Learnings from COVID-19 for health ecosystems in an ageing world

11 jun 2020 02:00 PM Londres

2. Postcasts. Care homes and COVID-19 in low and middle income countries

3. Debate “Southern Europe and the Covid-19 crisis: not left behind this time?” 9 jun 2020 08:00 PM (youtube channel “TEPSA - Trans European Policy Studies Association”)

During the worst times of the Covid-19 crisis, it seemed that the North South divide was back. Southern European member states were demanding an approach to the economic crisis coming from the Covid-19 that resembled something like debt mutualisation. Northern European countries, legitimately, still prefer different solutions, mostly in terms of credits. The compromise put in place by the European Commission with the endorsement of the French-German axis seems the beginning of a potential solution to face the crisis but still depends on the unanimity of the European Council. Have the Southern European member states made their voices heard in view of this severe economic crisis? Has the EU and all its member states learnt lessons from the financial crisis of 2008? At what point is the process of European (dis)integration if solidarity does not step in? And how can Europeans find a meaning for solidarity that is appealing to all its member states?

4. Call for nominations: IPBES workshop on biodiversity and pandemics

Considering the extraordinary situation caused by the novel Coronavirus and given the role that IPBES can play in strengthening the knowledge base on biodiversity links of current and future pandemics such as COVID-19 and in reaching a wide public, the IPBES Bureau and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, after recent discussions, decided that IPBES will organize a virtual Platform workshop on the link between biodiversity and pandemics, from 27-31 July 2020.
NUESTRA WIKI
Para información actualizada de la actividad de las temáticas puedes consultar la wiki de la PTI Salud Global

OTRA INFORMACIÓN QUE DEBES CONOCER
Consulta la web pública de la PTI Salud Global para conocer más noticias y novedades de la actividad de nuestros investigadores en la lucha contra la pandemia provocada por la COVID-19.
Y si tienes cualquier consulta, puedes hacérnosla llegar a través del email: pti@csic.es

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