



# **APACPH EDUCATIONAL WEBINAR ON POST-COVID-19**

**11, September 2020 | 10:00am - 03:50pm (TST) |  
11:00am – 04:50pm (KST)**

**“After COVID-19: Paradigm shift in  
public health education”**



## Copyright Statement

The content in this presentation is the copyright of the speaker; [**Dr. Ying-Wei Wang, Dr. Yik-Ying Teo, Dr. Sunjoo Kang, and Dr. Pau-Chung Chen**] and any other copyright as stated in this document. No part of this presentation shall be translated and reproduced in any form without written permission from the [**Dr. Ying-Wei Wang, Dr. Yik-Ying Teo, Dr. Sunjoo Kang, and Dr. Pau-Chung Chen**], except for the inclusion of brief quotation in a review.

## Disclaimer Statement

THE USER ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT ALL THE INFORMATION IN THIS PRESENTATION IS PROVIDED "AS IS". The use of this information is only as part of materials provided in the [**APACPH EDUCATIONAL WEBINAR ON POST-COVID-19**] which was held on [**11, September 2020**].

Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health and its associated organisations and the speaker gives no warranty and accepts no responsibility or liability for the accuracy or the completeness of the information and materials provided here. No reliance should be made by any user on the information or material so posted; instead, the user should independently verify the accuracy and completeness of the information and/or materials with the originating or authorising institution.

The user acknowledges and agrees that Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health and its associated organisations and the speaker shall not be held responsible or liable in any way for any and/or all consequences, including but not limited to damages for loss of profits, business interruption, or misinformation, that may arise, directly or indirectly as a result of using, or the inability to use, any materials or contents on this presentation, even if the Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health and its associated organisations and the speaker has been advised of the possibility of such damages in advance; and no right of action will arise as a result of personal injury or property damage, howsoever arising or sustained as a result of reference to, or reliance upon, any information contained in, or omitted from, this presentation, whether through neglect or otherwise.



## **Taiwan, Dr. Ying-Wei Wang**

**Towards a New Normal: Live a Healthier Life  
during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Taiwan**

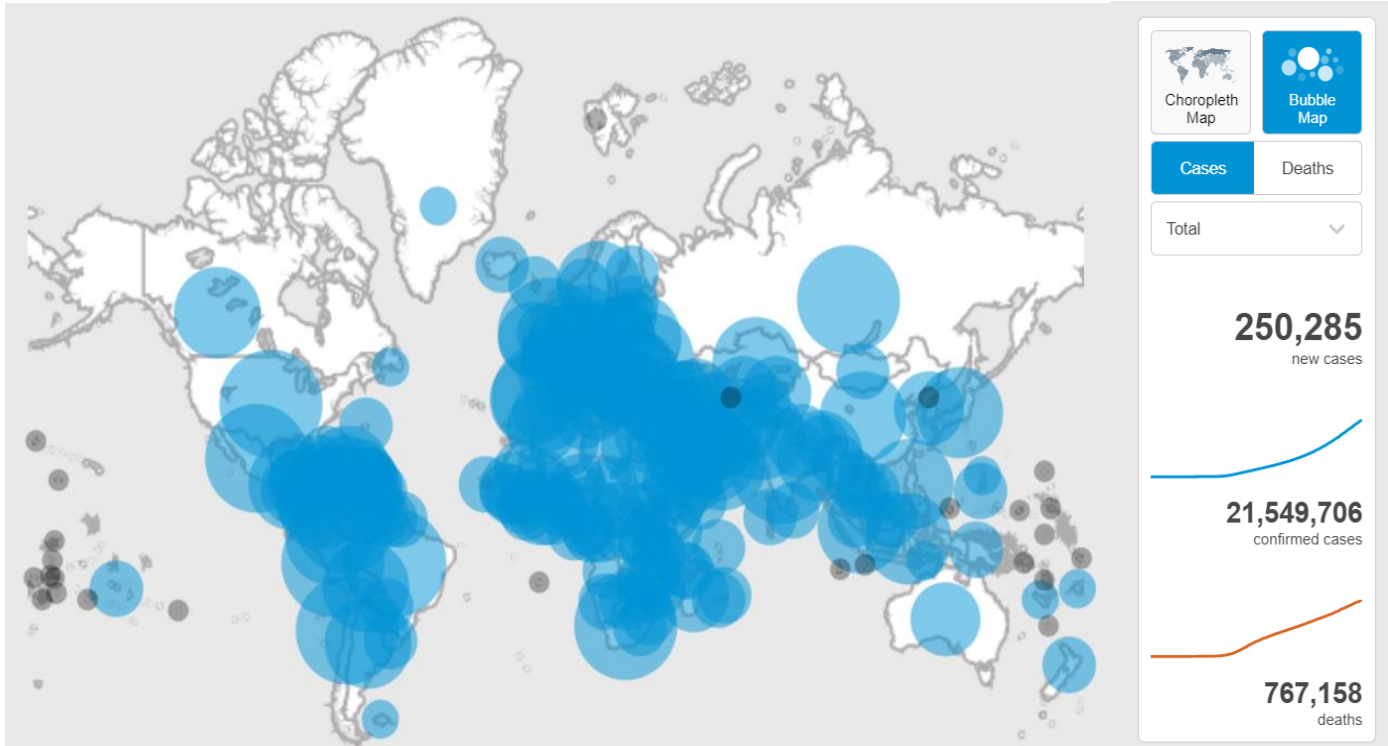


# Towards a New Normal: Live a Healthier Life during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Taiwan

**Ying-Wei Wang M.D., Dr. P.H.**

Director-General  
Health Promotion Administration,  
Ministry of Health and Welfare

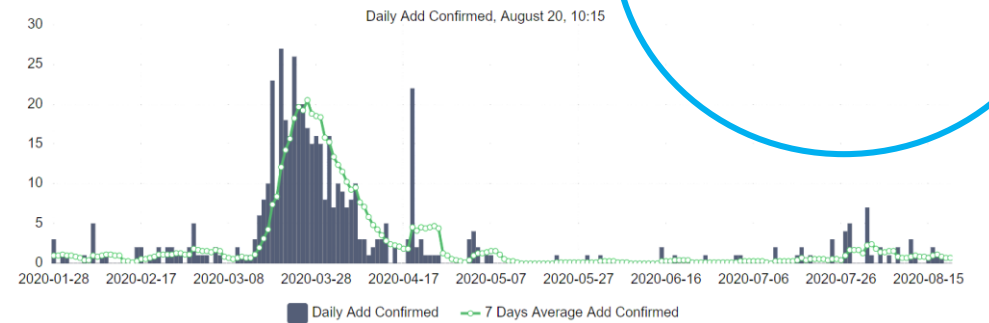
# COVID-19 Pandemic



22,302,208  
Cases Globally



486  
Cases in Taiwan



Source: <https://who.sprinklr.com/>; <https://covid-19.nchc.org.tw/?language=en>

# Taiwan's Quick Response to COVID-19 Threat



**Jan 23** The Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) begins to hold daily press conference.



**Jan 30** Domestic face mask manufacturers are requisitioned, and the name-based mask rationing plan is launched in 7 days.



**Dec 31** Atypical pneumonia had occurred in Wuhan, China

**Jan 29** A digital fencing tracking system is built to keep track of the isolated/quarantined at all time.



**Feb 16** The Quarantine System for Entry is officially launched.

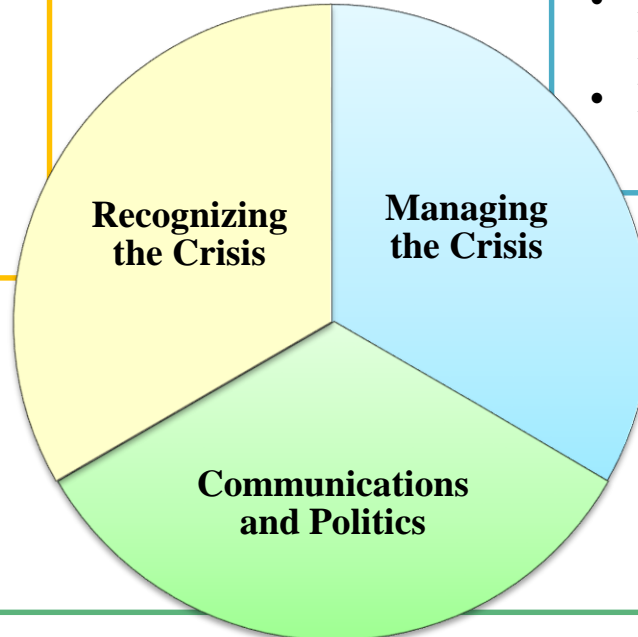
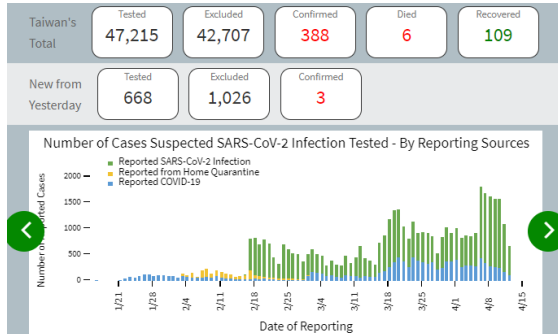


- Public Communication
- Material preparation
- Border/ Community epidemic prevention policy

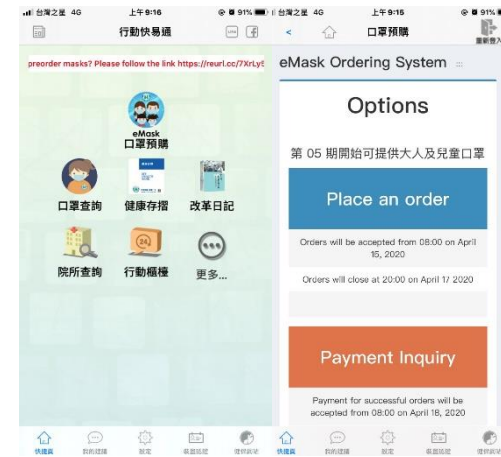


# Critical Success Factors in Taiwan

- Notified of pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan, China.
- Activated its Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC)
- Cases monitor



- Border Control, Case Identification, and Containment
- Resource Allocation: Logistics and Operations



- Reassure and Educate the Public, While Fighting Misinformation



**3 Factors** for successful COVID-19 prevention

Strong Risk Awareness



Open Government



Serious Attitude toward Work



Taiwan's **Gold Standard** Noticed Worldwide



# How the COVID pandemic and the NCD epidemic have brought about a deadly interplay

**Underinvestment** in the prevention, early diagnosis, screening, treatment and rehabilitation for NCDs: Health systems unable to meet the health-care needs of people living with and affected by NCDs



**Disruption of services** for the prevention and treatment of NCDs: **Long-term upsurge in deaths from NCDs likely**



**The world is at a critical juncture.** The execution of a forward-looking strategy inclusive of NCDs is required to **build back better** and reach SDG 3.4 on NCDs.

2010

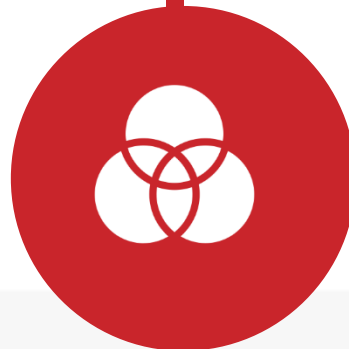
2019

2020  
(today)

2030



The momentum of progress in curbing the NCD epidemic has **dwindled** since 2010

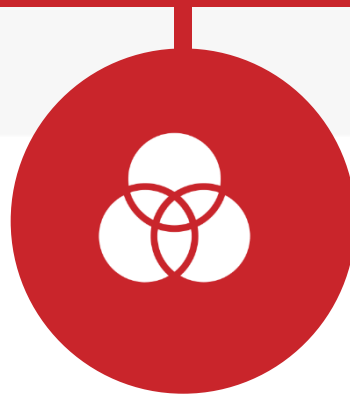


**Since the outbreak, people with NCDs are more vulnerable to becoming severely ill or die from COVID-19**





Since the **COVID-19** outbreak, people living with **NCDs** are more vulnerable to becoming severely ill or dying from **COVID-19**



The world is at a critical juncture. The execution of a forward-looking strategy inclusive of NCDs is required to **build back better**.



### Today:

- Italy: Among those dying of COVID-19 in hospitals, 68% had hypertension and 31% had type 2 diabetes.
- India: 30% fewer acute cardiac emergencies reached health facilities in rural areas in March 2020 compared to the previous year.
- Netherlands: The number of people newly diagnosed with cancer dropped by 25% as a result of the lockdown.
- Spain: Among patients with severe COVID-19 disease, 43% had existing cardiovascular diseases.

### Build back better tomorrow:

- Build bridges between **national humanitarian emergency plans** and **NCDs responses**
- Address the historic underinvestment in NCDs, call for new international funding patterns, a reset of global initiatives, and build new partnerships for NCDs.
- Develop systematic approaches to **digital health care solutions** for NCDs

# New Normal: Life post COVID-19


*“We cannot re-write the chapters of history already past, but we can learn from them, evolve and adapt. The new normal may even be a better normal, certainly a different normal”*

A quote from Ian Davis, Managing Partner at McKinsey, in his article ‘The New Normal’

## Healthy At Home

- Eating healthily 
- Staying physically active 

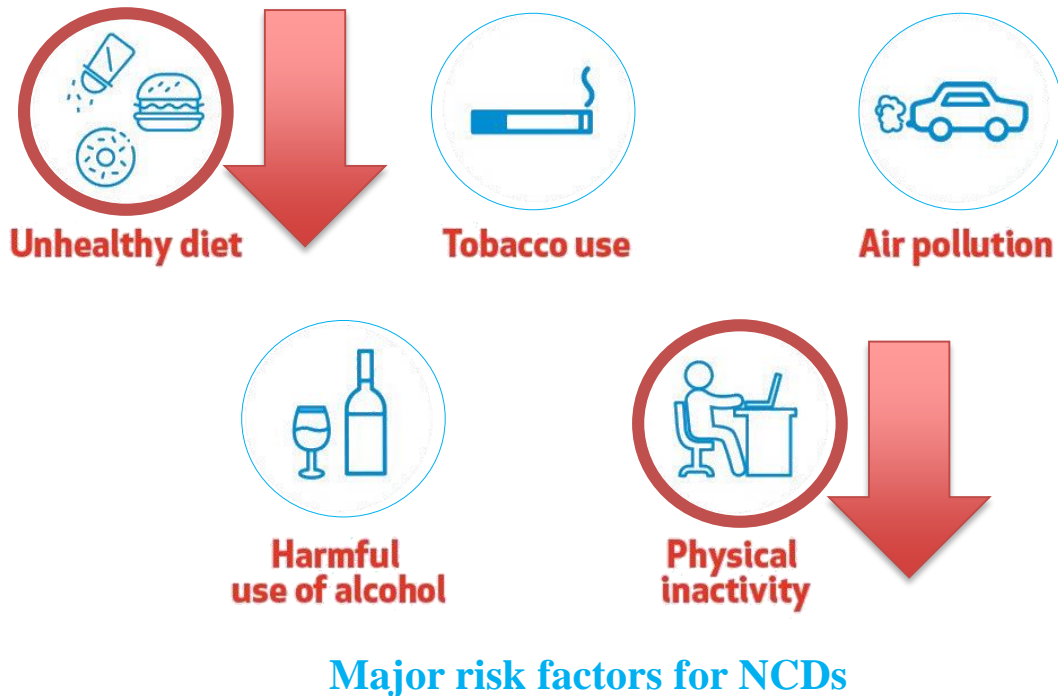
## Digital Health Reforms

- Digital interactive technology platform 
- Personal App for self-management



# Healthy at Home

The COVID-19 pandemic means that many of us are **staying at home and doing less in terms of social interactions and exercise**. This can have a **negative effect** on your physical and mental health. Following WHO's advice below to help you and your family to stay healthy at home during this period of confinement.



### Five keys to safer food

- Keep clean**
  - Wash your hands before handling food and often during food preparation
  - Wash your hands after going to the toilet
  - Wash and sanitize all surfaces and equipment used for food preparation
  - Protect kitchen area and food from insects, pests and other animals
- Separate raw and cooked**
  - Separate raw meat, poultry and seafood from other foods
  - Use separate equipment and utensils such as knives and cutting boards for handling raw foods
  - Store food in containers to avoid contact between raw and prepared foods
- Cook thoroughly**
  - Cook food thoroughly, especially meat, poultry, eggs and seafood
  - Bring foods like soups and stews to boiling to make sure that they have reached 70°C. For meat and poultry, make sure that juices are clear, not pink. Ideally, use a thermometer
  - Reheat cooked food thoroughly
- Keep food at safe temperatures**
  - Do not leave cooked food at room temperature for more than 2 hours
  - Refrigerate promptly all cooked and perishable food (preferably below 5°C)
  - Keep cooked food piping hot (more than 60°C) prior to serving
  - Do not store food too long even in the refrigerator
  - Do not thaw frozen food at room temperature
- Use safe water and raw materials**
  - Use safe water or treat it to make it safe
  - Select fresh and wholesome foods
  - Choose foods processed for safety such as pasteurized milk
  - Wash fruits and vegetables, especially if eaten raw
  - Do not use food beyond its expiry date

**Why?** While most microorganisms do not cause disease, dangerous microorganisms are widely found in soil, water, animals and people. These microorganisms are carried on hands, eating utensils and surfaces, especially cutting boards and the slightest contact can transfer them to food and cause foodborne disease. Raw food, especially meat, poultry and seafood, and their juices, can contain dangerous microorganisms which may be transferred onto other foods during food preparation and storage. Proper cooking kills almost all dangerous microorganisms. Studies have shown that cooking food to a temperature of 70°C can make it safe for consumption. Foods that require special attention include undercooked meats, seafoods, large joints of meat and whole poultry. Microorganisms can multiply very quickly if food is stored at room temperature. To reduce the growth of microorganisms, it is best to keep food at 5°C or below. Some dangerous foods, if not stored properly, can grow to 5°C. Raw materials, including water and milk, may be contaminated with dangerous microorganisms and chemicals. Toxic chemicals may be found in damaged and mouldy foods. Care in selection of raw materials and simple measures such as washing and peeling may reduce the risk.

Food Safety World Health Organization Knowledge = Prevention

### Be active at home during #COVID19 outbreak

- 1 Try exercise classes online
- 2 Dance to music
- 3 Play active video games
- 4 Try skipping rope
- 5 Do some muscle strength & balance training

World Health Organization #BeActive #HealthyAtHome

# Eating Healthily



## Press releases, Facebook, LINE articles



國民健康署

3月3日 · 0

開學營養補充抗疫情 乳品聰明好選擇

每天早晚一杯奶，提高小朋友們的自身抵抗力喔！

各級學校已開學，擔心學童受武漢肺炎疫情影響的家長們可以多鼓勵小朋友多補充乳品喔！

適量的攝取乳品類~

➡ 豐富蛋白質

➡ 鈣質

➡ 維生素等

完整內文請看→<https://omni.pse.is/PYCKF>

影片連結→<http://omni.piee.pw/NWU3F>

和我們LINE在一起→<http://goo.gl/yzx874>



## Consulting with Community nutritionist



## How to Eat Health While Staying at Home.

### 宅在家仍可以健康吃 教你健康煮調理包

新鮮蔬果 + 看清「營養成分標示」 + 利用清蒸、水煮、油及涼拌等

均衡搭配      聰明選購      健康烹調

營養標示		
每一份量	公克(或毫升)	每包總含量
熱量	大卡	大卡
蛋白質	公克	公克
脂肪	公克	公克
飽和脂肪	公克	公克
反式脂肪	公克	公克
碳水化合物	公克	公克
糖	公克	公克
鈉	毫克	毫克

衛生福利部 國民健康署

## Four nutrition tips to strengthen your resistance.

### 我的健康我負責 飲食4撇步 吃出抵抗力!

- 1 用餐時先吃蔬菜
- 2 菜肉相伴取代大肉塊
- 3 多點一份燙青菜
- 4 讓水果隨手可得

衛生福利部 國民健康署



# Home Fitness & Park Fitness

## My Home is my Gym

- 3 videos introduce 4 At-Home Exercises.

### Adults



Seated leg raise Long Slow Distance Running

### Elderly



shoulder stretch



Sitting up

## Park is my Gym

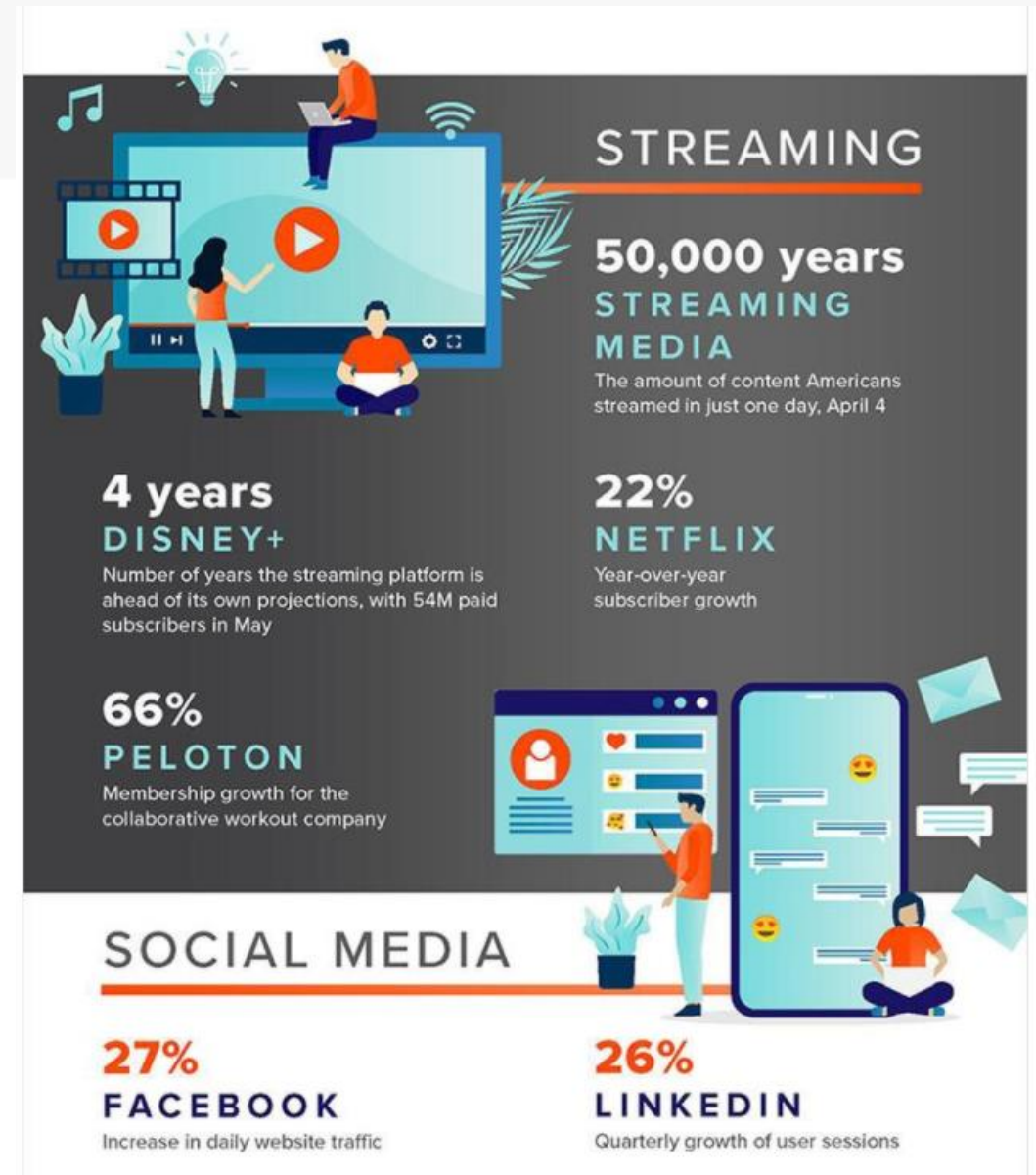
- Pilot study: establishing Park Workout lessons for elderly in three parks in Taiwan.
  - Recruitment and training of fitness instructors
  - Taught elderly how to use simple equipments in parks for exercising.
  - Unified teaching materials of park workout using equipment, trees, benches in parks



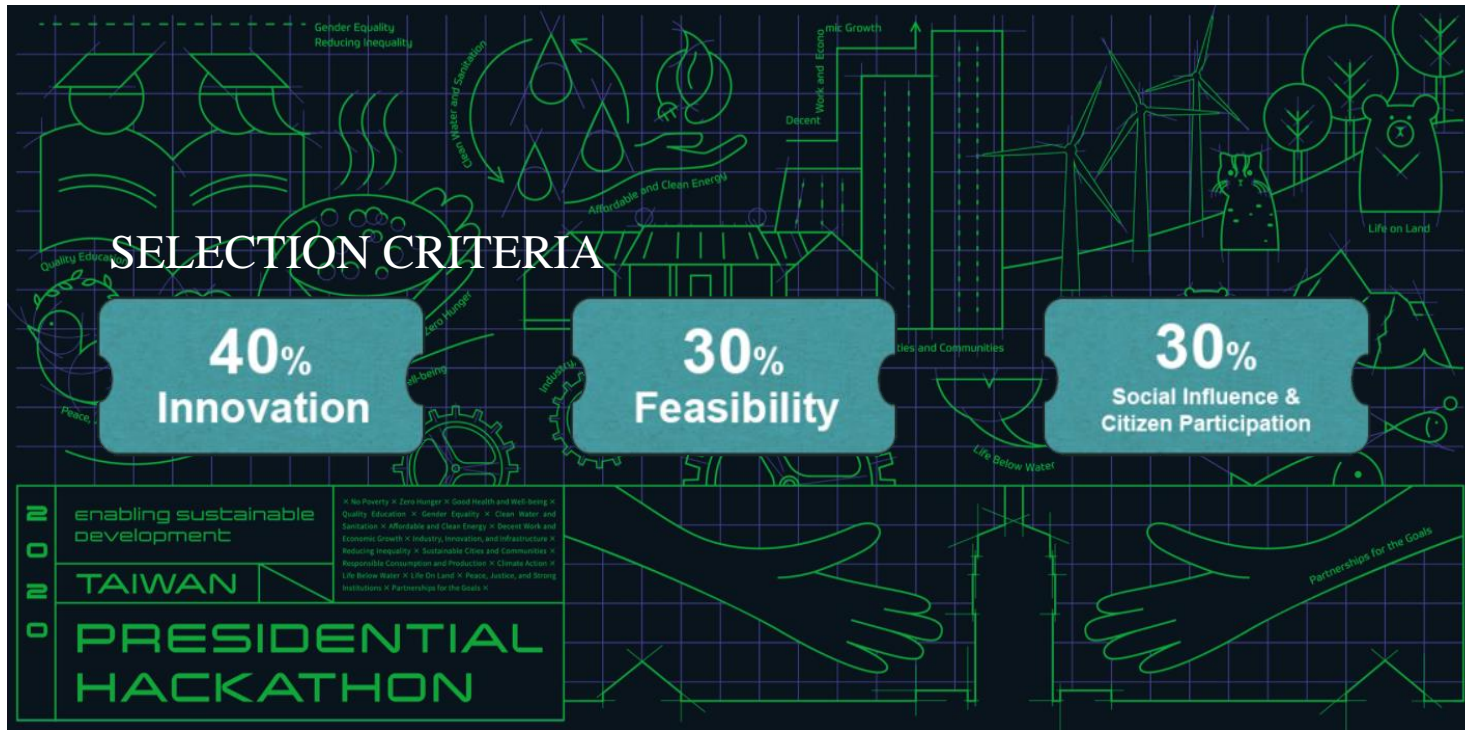


# The Pandemic Make Digital the New Normal in our Life.

Overall internet usage surged in Q1 by 47%, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



# HPA's proposal "Weather & Health" wins the top 5 in 2020 Presidential Hackathon



- Presidential Hackathon is an initiative designed for the Taiwanese government to demonstrate its **emphasis on open-source data, data utilization, and practice innovation** to address the needs of the country in social innovations.
- The event aims to facilitate exchanges among data owners, data scientists, and field experts to assemble the wisdom of crowds across government, industry, and private and public sectors.



# vision

“Leaving no one behind”  
No one death in heat waves

Public sector-private sector cooperation

In accordance with Sustainable Development Goal



內政部營建署  
Construction and Planning Agency  
Ministry of the Interior



勞動部  
職業安全衛生署  
Occupational safety and health administration



教育部體育署

WaCare



行政院  
農業委員會



消防署



衛生福利部  
國民健康署  
Health Promotion Administration,  
Ministry of Health and Welfare



呼吸管家  
e起守護健康  
慢性阻塞性肺病  
ICOPD Self-care Application





# Weather & Health~APP Design

➤ Open the APP. It can tell the risks you face today.



Obtain future forecasts and countermeasures

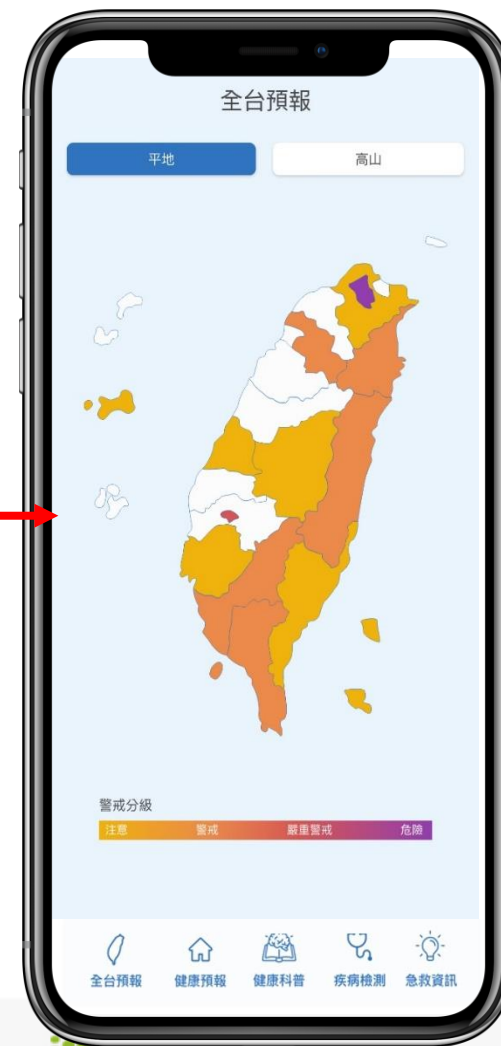
Develop alert levels through data analysis

Evidence-based Data Analysis

Statistical analysis



Manage the health risks in Taiwan



# Advantages of Cooperation with Cable TV

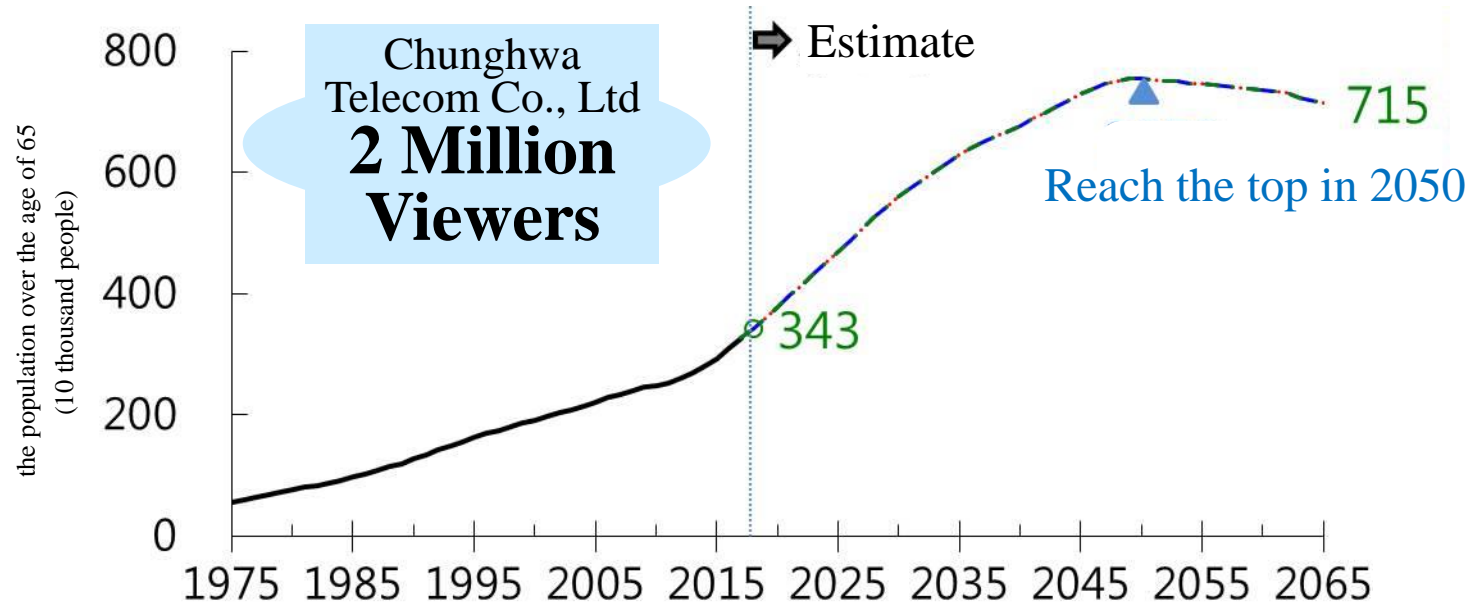
- 97.7% of the people in Taiwan have TV sets in their homes. (Note1)
- What elderlies do almost everyday for leisure and entertainment activities is watching TV, at 91.5% followed by walking at 44.4%. (Note 2)
- In the past, cable TV was a one-way communication, but as it's viewers were mainly middle-aged and senior citizens, transformation needed to happen and the strategy was to upgrade to the two-way interactive set-top box. It is in line with the policy of developing a TV platform which can be directly combined with the promotion of the current cable TV strategy.

Cable TV Viewers  
**5 Million**

Ten Years Later Elderly Population  
**5.59 Million**

TV Platform Application and Development  
In line with **future population growth trends** and **cable TV development direction**

**Can provide preventive services for thousands of elderlies at the same time.**  
Relieve the stress on the lack of manpower for long-term care in the future.



Note 1: "2016 TV Usage Behavior and Satisfaction Survey" from the National Communications Commission.  
Note 2: "2011 Report on the Survey Results of the Long-Term Follow-up (seventh) Survey on the Physical and Mental Social Life of Middle-Aged and Elderly People in Taiwan" from the Health Promotion Administration of the MOHW.

Information source : National Development Council's "Population Estimate Report (2018 – 2065) Press Release  
[https://www.ndc.gov.tw/News\\_Content.aspx?n=6FDC603ACC3D414D&sms=DF717169EA26F1A3&s=E1EC042108072B67](https://www.ndc.gov.tw/News_Content.aspx?n=6FDC603ACC3D414D&sms=DF717169EA26F1A3&s=E1EC042108072B67)

# Features of Home TV Interactive Technology Platform



- **Overcome geographic limitation**
- **Can serve thousands of people simultaneously, exceeding the capacity of a single physical venue**

Elderlies can still practical and interesting health information at home during times of bad weather, inconvenient travel or difficulty in mobility.

- **Encourage going outdoors and social participation**
- **Needs are assisted and met locally**

Monthly updates of activities in the residential administrative area, automatic location positioning, display distance walked in kilometers, time walked, with simple registration by pressing the green button.

- **Can be easily operated by elderlies who are not good at using electronic products**
- **Promotes cross-generational connections**

Children who are busy can video call or send photos to the TV of the elderlies at home through the mobile APP, so that they can see each other anytime, anywhere!



About 90% of the elderlies in Taiwan stay at home and are less involved or utilize little community resources. (\*Note)

Note: : Refer to the 2018 statistics on the number of services provided at the community care venues from the Social and Family Affairs Administration of the MOHW, home visited 105,586 people based on community resources, telephone consultation and referral services to 108,123 people, provided catering services to 228,945 people. The subtotal is 442,652 people. If the number of the people are all non-repeating, it is estimated that they account for 12.7% of the elderly population over 65 years (3,433,517 people).

# Home TV Interactive Technology Platform

~New Functions and Health Promotion During the pandemic

## Home Stretching Exercise



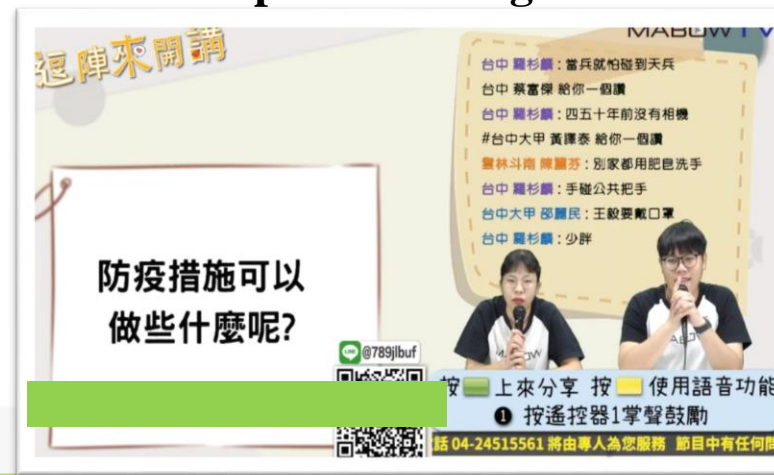
## Remote Inquiry for NHI Contracted Pharmacies Number of Masks



## Health Promotion via Online Interactive

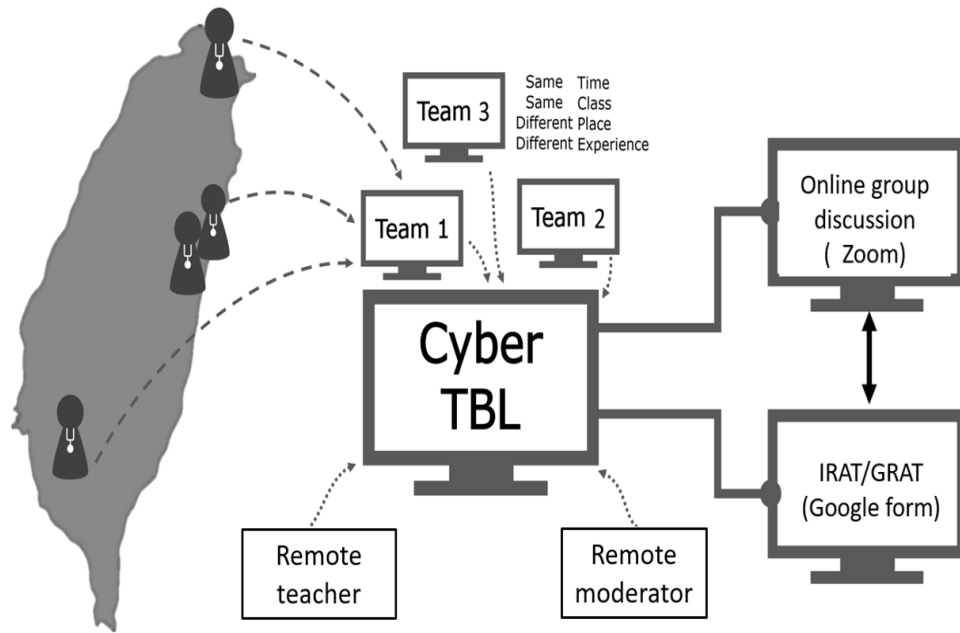


## Participation through Audio

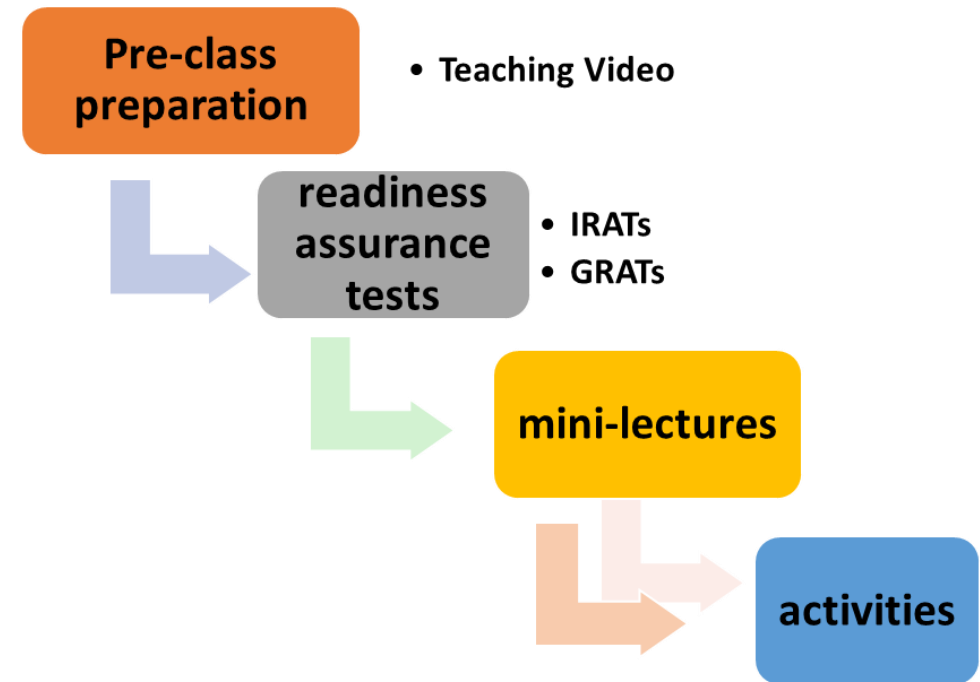


# Online Synchronous Team-based Learning

~teaching health literacy for community health professionals



Schematic diagram of synchronous online TBL



Implementation steps

# Provide Health Education and Health Promotion Activities for Elderlies

## ~Telehealth Platform

The local telehealth platform WaCare has been adopted in more than 66 community locations, providing online health education on COVID-19 and remote exercise courses. After the locations were closed in the prevention of COVID-19, the caregivers assisted the elderlies to use the online health promotion activities during the home visits.

### Community



▲ Social workers used WaCare to provide consultation for the elderlies in the Ju Cai Shan community of Puli.



▲ Health promotion courses at the Taitung Hot Spring Day Care.

### Home



▲ Home courses, social works home visits are supported by health consultations with experts online.

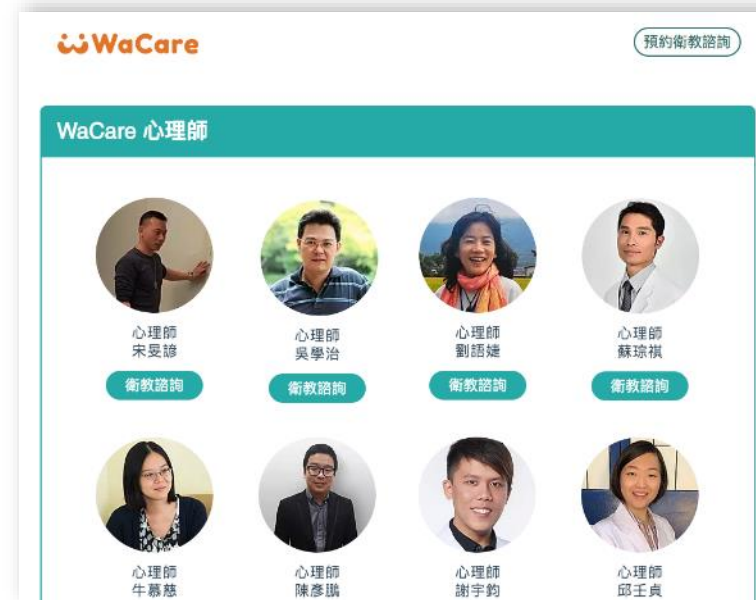
# Provide Health Education and Health Promotion Activities for Elderlies ~Telehealth Platform

## Sharing Platform for Medical Professionals and the Public Reports on COVID19



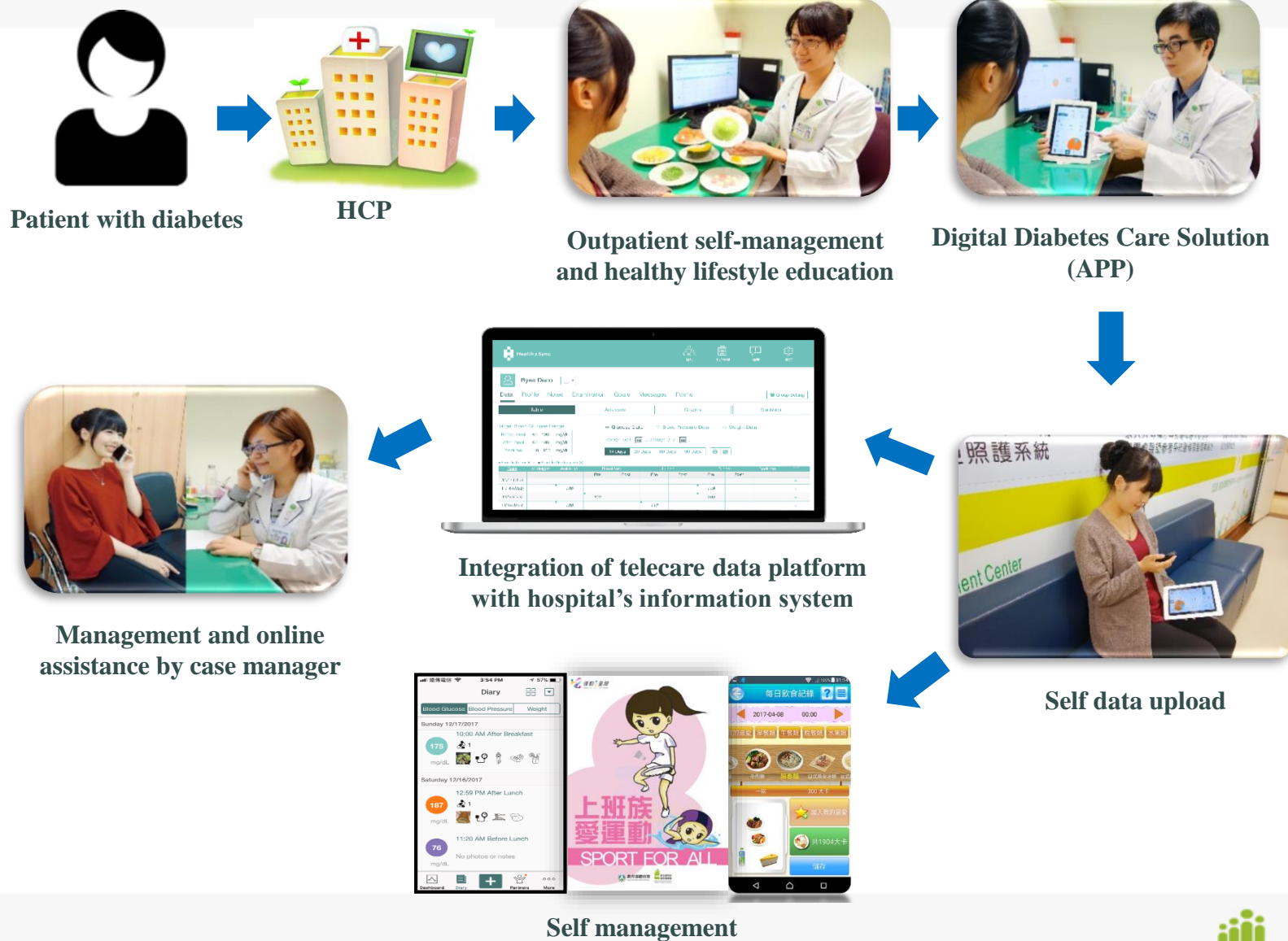
- ▲ A series of health education videos by the experts to promote health awareness and education.

## Heart-Warming Respite Plan by Pharmacists



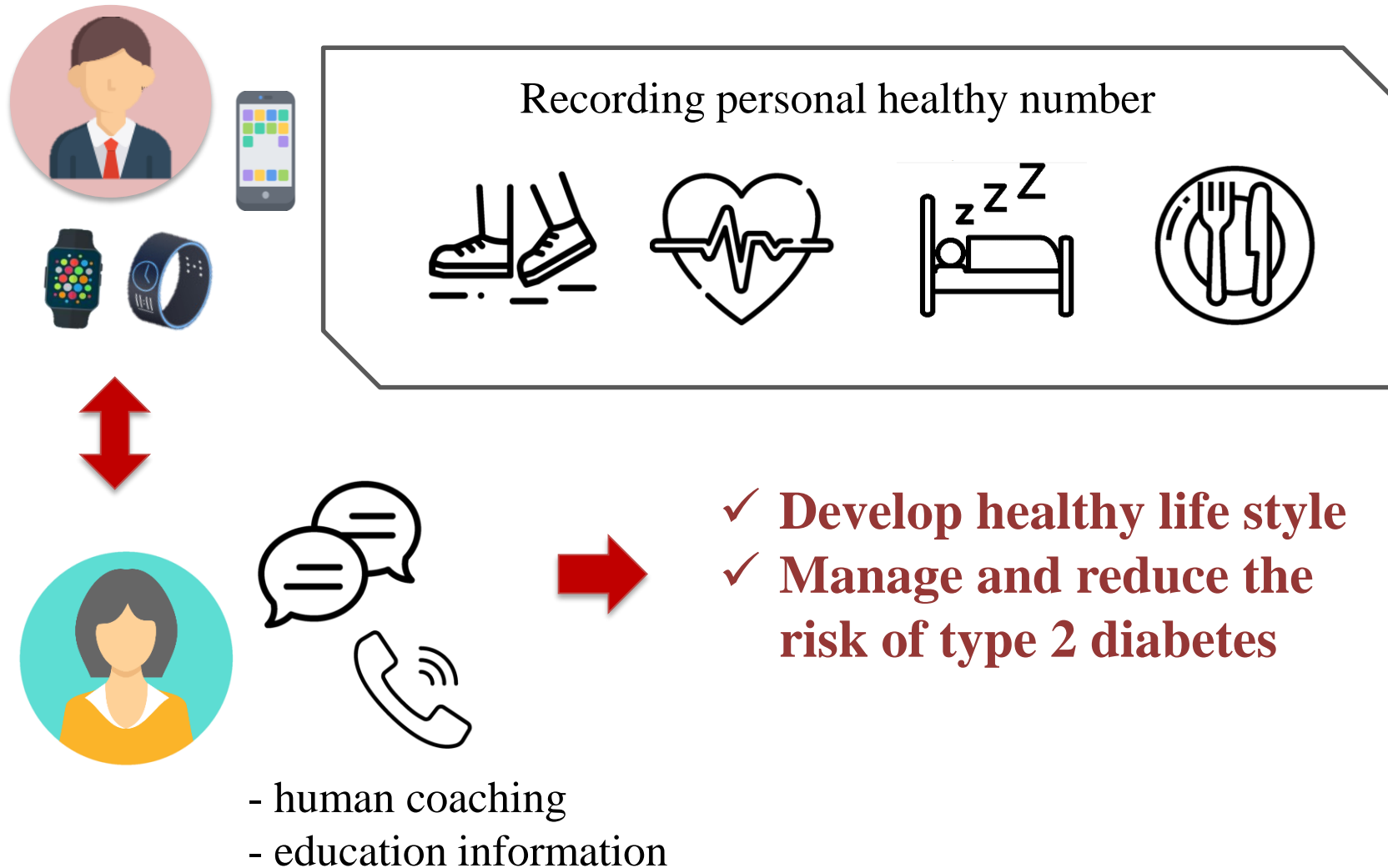
- ▲ The website provides a list of recommended psychologists. Psychologist Yi-Shan Wu providing psychological counseling for pharmacist.

# ICT based Smart Healthcare



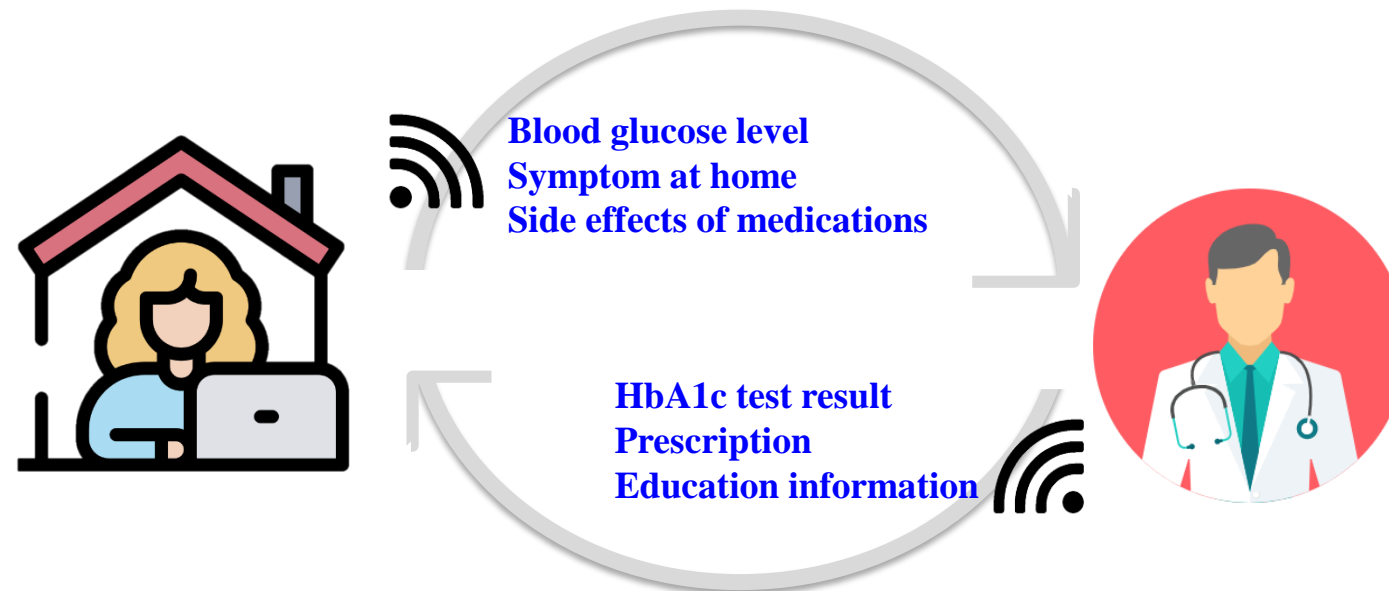


# Personal App for Better Diabetes Self-management



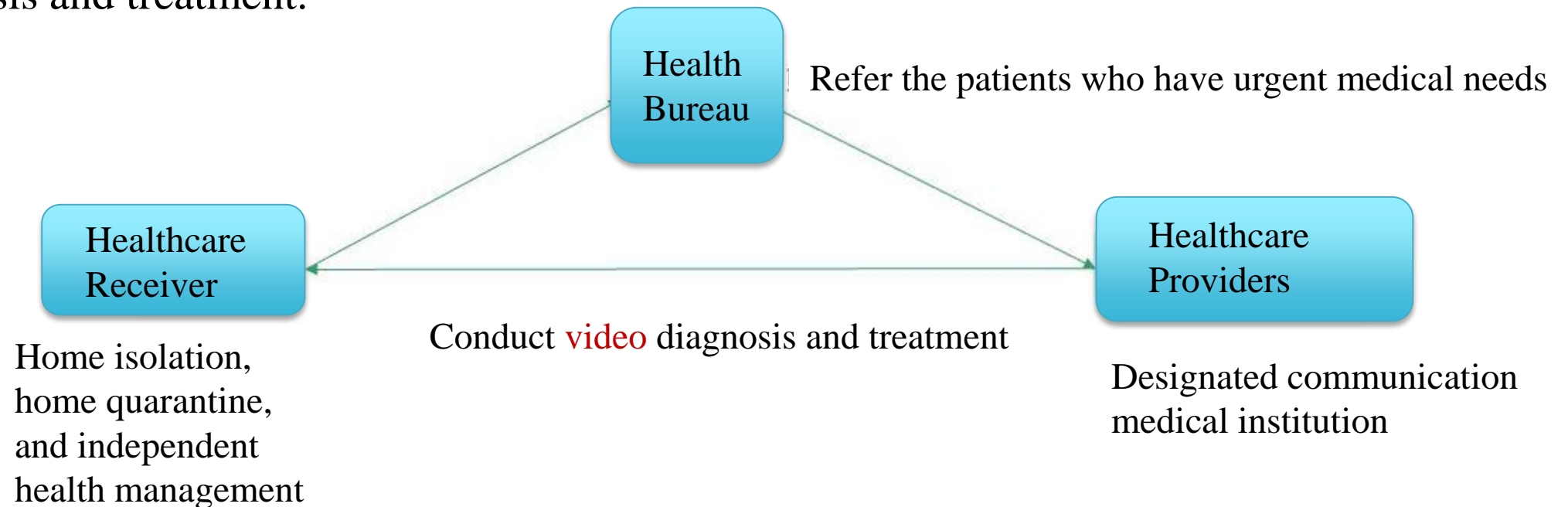
# Diabetes Management during COVID-19 Pandemic

- More physicians provide care service for patients via diabetes management app and data platform.
- To avoid the risk of COVID-19, patients can take diabetes care service at home via online consultation in the future.



# Remote Diagnosis and Treatment to Help Home Isolation and Home Quarantine

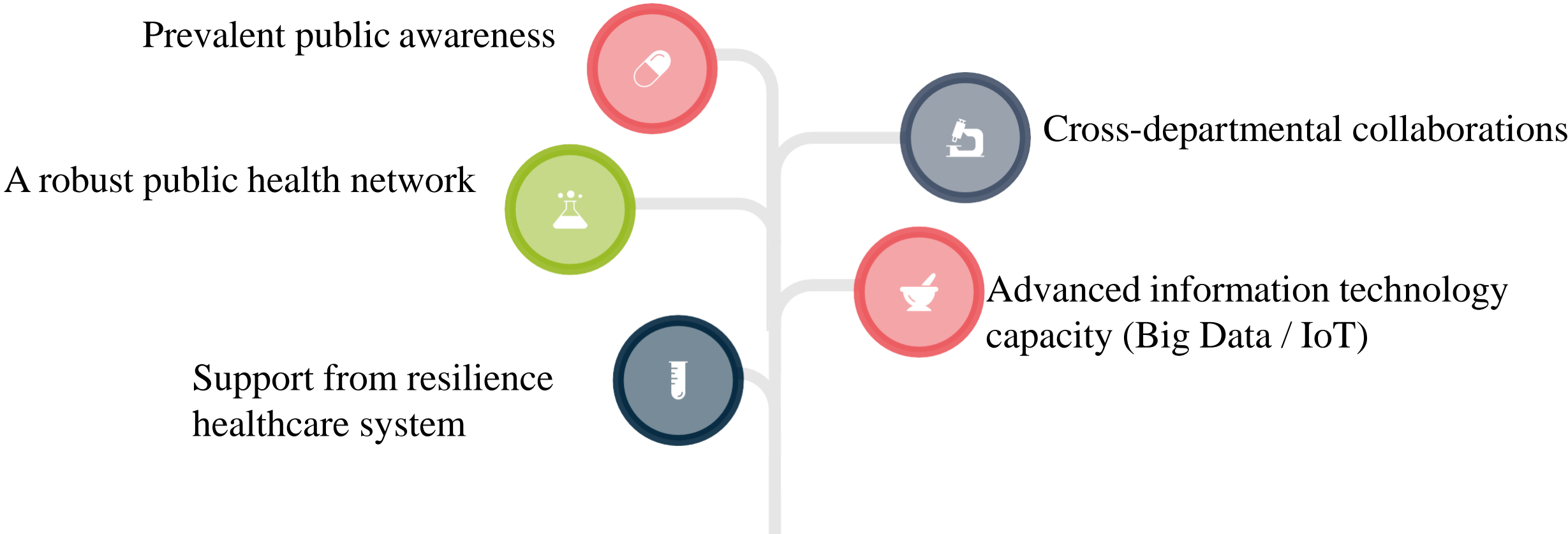
In response to the COVID-19 epidemic, residents of home isolation, home quarantine, and independent health management who have urgent medical needs and have no fever or respiratory symptoms should contact the local health bureau's epidemic prevention line and be referred by the health bureau to a designated communication medical institution. Arrange video diagnosis and treatment.





# Conclusion

**Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**



◆ Resource: Policy Decisions and Use of Information Technology to Fight 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease, Taiwan [https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/26/7/20-0574\\_article](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/26/7/20-0574_article)  
◆ New Taipei City Government

# One World, One Health

~Health For All Taiwan Can Help



**HPA**

Health Promotion Administration,  
Ministry of Health and Welfare

**Promotion.**  
**Prevention.**  
**Protection.**  
**Participation.**  
**Partnership!**

Person-Centred  
Care

**Person engagement**  
**Person empowerment**





**Korea, Dr. So Yoon Kim**

# COVID-19 Response of Republic of Korea

Presentation slides are not authorized





**Singapore, Dr. Yik-Ying Teo**

**Returning to Public Health 101 for managing  
COVID-19: A case study from Singapore**



# Returning to Public Health 101 for managing COVID-19: A case study from Singapore

**YY Teo**  
**Professor, Dean**  
**Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health**

*Turning Discovery into Healthier Communities*



1. Evidence-based public policies
2. Focused on **Prevention**, and of **Systems Thinking**
3. Focused on “**DIME**” and “**SAFE**”
  - **DIME** = Design, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation
  - **SAFE** = Sustainable, Adequate, Fair, Efficient
4. Cross-disciplinary, systems-level thinking, **outcomes driven**

**Evidence generation and synthesis** (data collection, meta-analyses, systematic reviews)

**Modeling and impact analysis** of disease burden or interventional programmes

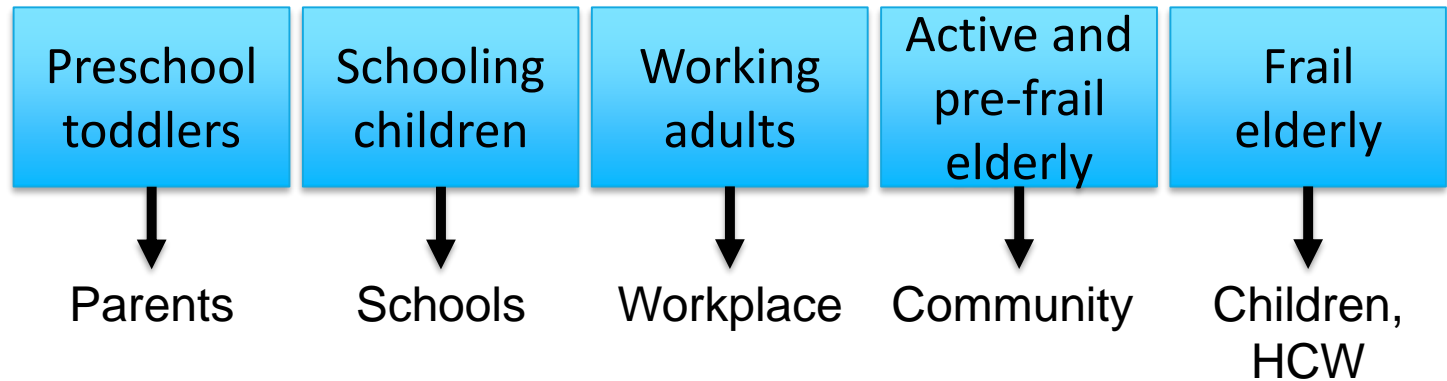
**Monitoring and evaluation** (including economic) of policies, and programmes

**Health communication, promotion and media engagement**

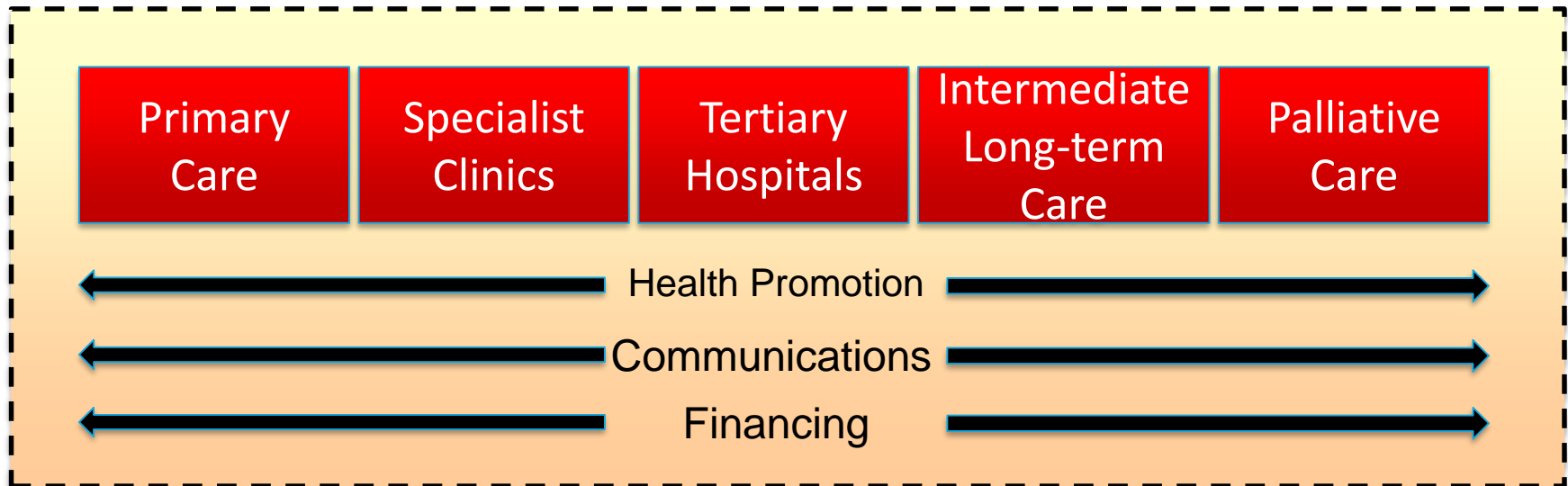
**Health systems evaluation and healthcare priority setting**

# Managing Health at the Systems-level

## Population Segments



## Health services provision



# COVID-19: What are the Outcomes that matter?

1. Ability to Test, Track, Trace and Isolate
2. Minimizing Deaths and Complications
3. Protecting Healthcare Workers
4. Universal Health Coverage for COVID-19
5. Ensuring continuity of non-urgent medical services
6. Fiscal Support for Individuals and Businesses
7. Ensuring Resilience in Food and Medicine Supply Chains
8. Protecting Vulnerable and Neglected Populations



**Zero cases during  
lockdowns  
doesn't count!**

# Benchmarking Global Health Security

<https://www.ghsindex.org/>

The Global Health Security Index measures the state of health security around the world. The index is composed of 6 categories:



## PREVENTION

Prevention of the emergence or release of pathogens



## DETECTION AND REPORTING

Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern



## RAPID RESPONSE

Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic



## HEALTH SYSTEM

Robust health system to treat the sick and protect health workers



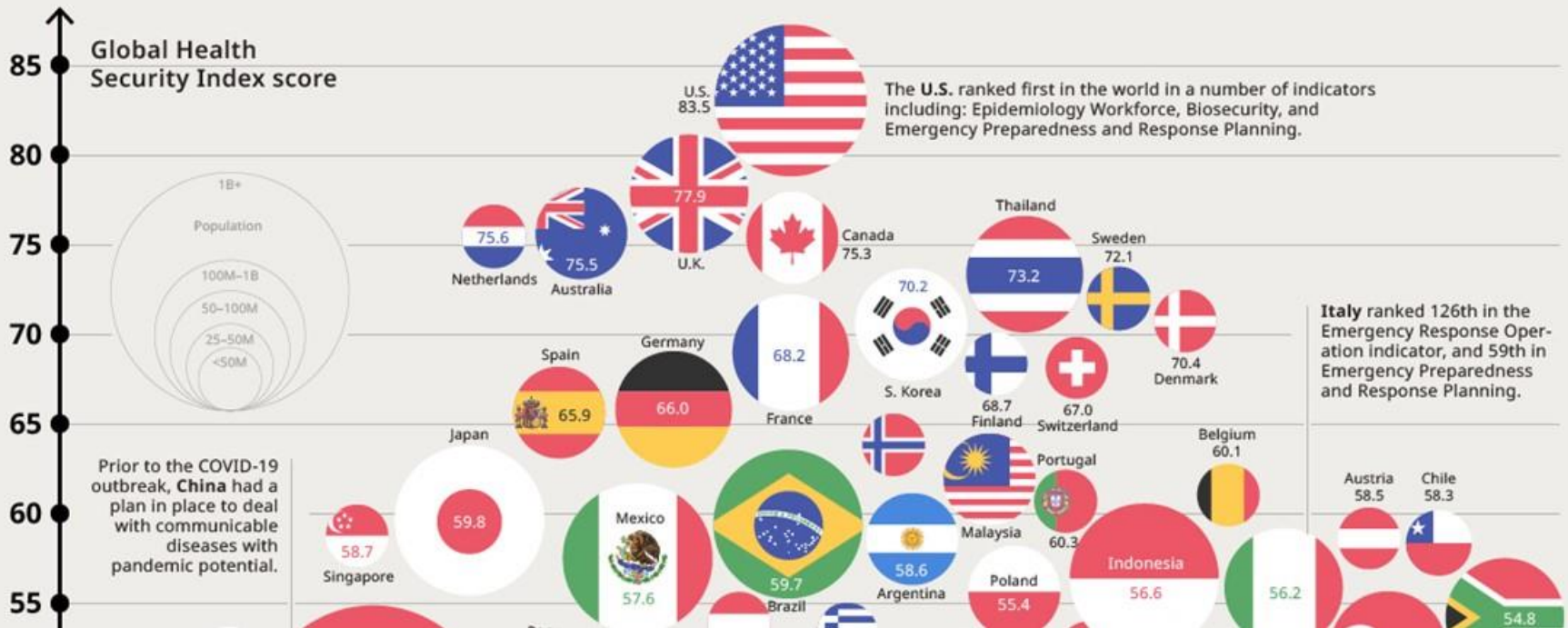
## COMPLIANCE WITH GLOBAL NORMS

Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans, and adhering to global norms



## RISK ENVIRONMENT

Overall risk environment and country vulnerability to biological threats



# Benchmarking Global Health Security

All	Europe	North America	Asia	South America	Africa	Oceania						
#	Country, Other	Total Cases	New Cases	Total Deaths	New Deaths	Total Recovered	Active Cases	Serious, Critical	Tot Cases/ 1M pop	Deaths/ 1M pop	Total Tests	Tests/ 1M pop
	World	22,602,141	+32,942	791,402	+1,207	15,319,076	6,491,663	61,723	2,900	101.5		
1	<a href="#">USA</a>	5,701,162	+231	176,342	+5	3,062,755	2,462,065	16,875	17,210	532	73,118,341	220,723
2	<a href="#">Brazil</a>	3,460,413		111,189		2,615,254	733,970	8,318	16,264	523	13,729,872	64,531
3	<a href="#">India</a>	2,841,400	+5,578	54,017	+23	2,097,766	689,617	8,944	2,056	39	32,661,252	23,636
4	<a href="#">Russia</a>	942,106	+4,785	16,099	+110	755,513	170,494	2,300	6,455	110	33,500,000	229,541
5	<a href="#">South Africa</a>	596,060		12,423		491,441	92,196	539	10,033	209	3,455,671	58,168
6	<a href="#">Peru</a>	558,420		26,834		377,453	154,133	1,516	16,905	812	2,852,011	86,339
7	<a href="#">Mexico</a>	537,031	+5,792	58,481	+707	367,537	111,013	3,480	4,159	453	1,211,552	9,384
8	<a href="#">Colombia</a>	502,178		15,979		326,298	159,901	1,493	9,855	314	2,337,241	45,868
9	<a href="#">Chile</a>	390,037		10,578		364,285	15,174	1,120	20,380	553	2,087,354	109,067
10	<a href="#">Spain</a>	387,985		28,797		N/A	N/A	617	8,298	616	7,955,615	170,147
11	<a href="#">Iran</a>	350,279		20,125		302,528	27,626	3,868	4,163	239	2,939,840	34,942
12	<a href="#">UK</a>	321,098		41,397		N/A	N/A	73	4,727	609	14,988,134	220,626
13	<a href="#">Argentina</a>	312,659		6,330		228,725	77,604	1,795	6,909	140	1,012,979	22,385

Worldometer statistics as of 20/08/20

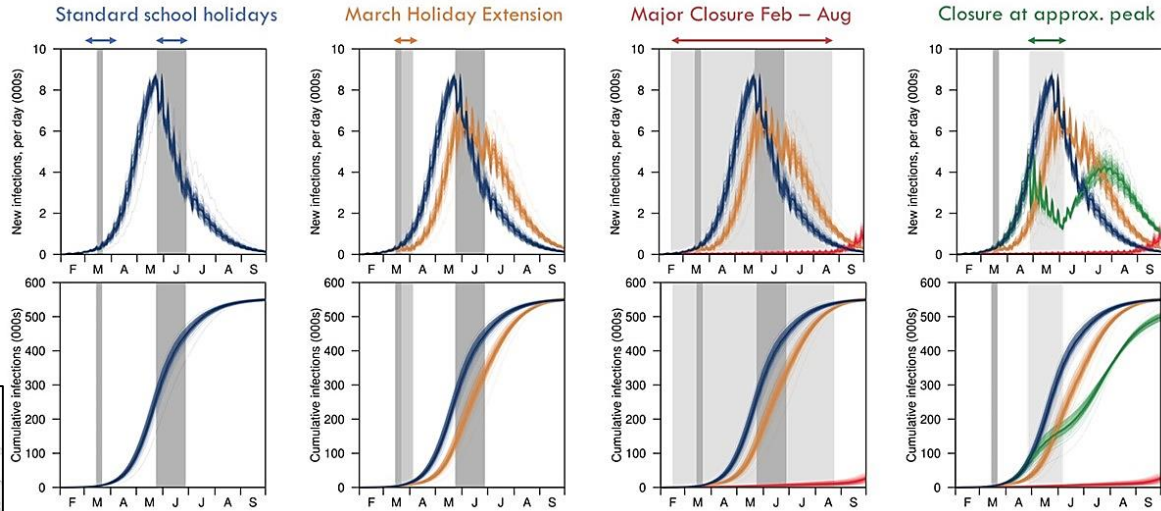
# Our understanding of COVID-19 evolves over time, and so does our PH policies

**Evidence generation and synthesis (data collection, meta-analyses, systematic reviews)**

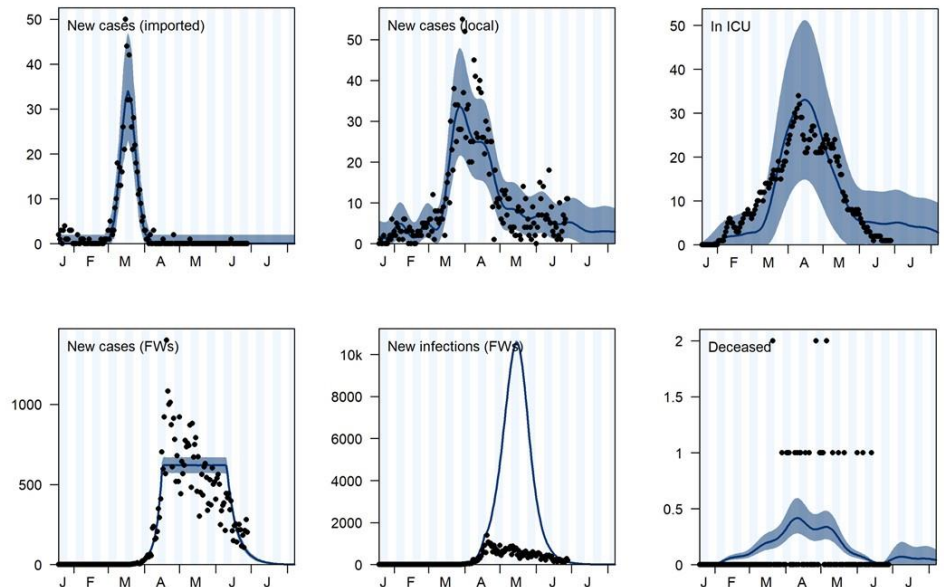
Evidence areas	Initial	Current	Implication/s
<b>Human-to-human transmission</b>	Animal-to-Human transmission only	Human-to-Human transmission	Safe-distancing measures
<b>Transmissibility</b>	Low transmissibility between humans	COVID-19 highly transmissible	Compulsory mask wearing, safe-distancing measures, SHN, QOs, hand-hygiene
<b>Asymptomatic spread</b>	Asymptomatic patients are not infectious	Asymptomatic patients are infectious	Compulsory mask wearing
<b>Transmissibility to pets &amp; livestock</b>	No human-to-animal transmission	COVID-19 possibly transmissible from human-to-animal	None currently
<b>Aerosolization / Airborne</b>	May be transmissible through aerosol but not transmissible through airborne		Compulsory mask wearing
<b>Mutation of COVID-19</b>	Virus has the potential to mutate to become more or less virulent		More virulent = higher chance of increased hospitalization
<b>Transmission dynamics</b>	Transmission through close contact with infected individuals	COVID-19 may be transmitted through food or packaging or equipment	None currently
<b>Schools</b>	School-going children (<12) low risk of infection/complications		Schools reopening

# Understanding burden and impact of interventions

**Modeling and impact analysis of disease burden or interventional programmes**



Singapore is a major international flight hub



# Emphasis on Monitoring, Enforcement and Penalties

**Monitoring and evaluation (including economic) of policies, and programmes**

*Be Ready, Stay Safe*

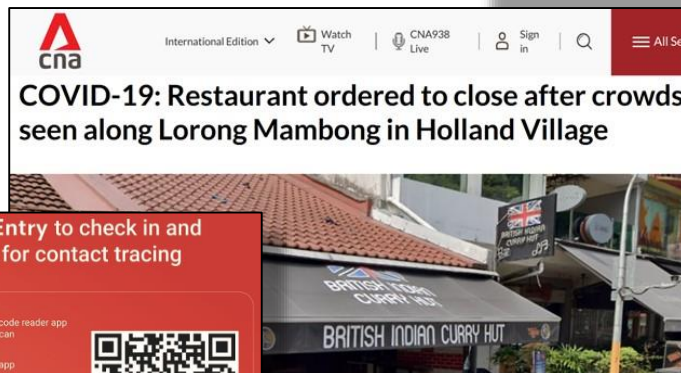
## 7 KEY REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFE MANAGEMENT AT WORKPLACES



From 2 June 2020, more businesses will be allowed to gradually resume activities.

Businesses that may resume operations from 2 June must submit their on-site manpower numbers via the COVID GoBusiness portal (<https://covid.gobusiness.gov.sg>) within two weeks of resumption of on-site activities. Businesses may do so with immediate effect.

Before reopening, businesses must implement **SAFE MANAGEMENT MEASURES** to provide a safe environment for workers and customers.



**COVID-19: Restaurant ordered to close after crowds seen along Lorong Mambong in Holland Village**

BRITISH INDIAN CURRY HUT

## Coronavirus: Access to popular parks, beaches will be closed if too crowded; 2 bars suspended for violating safe distancing rules

PUBLISHED JUL 24, 2020, 6:59 PM SGT | UPDATED JUL 24, 2020, 8:23 PM

Singapore

## 7 people fined over social gatherings at Robertson Quay during COVID-19 circuit breaker

Use SafeEntry to check in and check out for contact tracing

- 1 Download the QR code reader app on the App Store or Google Play to scan. Open the Camera app.
- 2 Scan the SafeEntry QR code.
- 3 Select **check in** or **check out**.
- 4 Enter your personal details.
- 5 Show your SafeEntry Pass.



25 Jun 2020 01:07PM

(Updated: 25 Jun 2020 01:34PM)



# Communications to Public, Employers, and Policy Makers

Health communication, promotion and media engagement

## Exclusive: How Singapore sends daily Whatsapp updates on coronavirus

How a GovTech unit built #CovTech to coordinate Singapore's response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

2019 NOVEL CORONAVIRUS

### LET'S ALL DO OUR PART

- Wash your hands frequently with soap
- Monitor your temperature twice daily
- AVOID** touching your face with your hands
- Keep your home and surroundings clean and well-ventilated

### Be socially responsible

- Cover your mouth with tissue paper when sneezing or coughing
- Wear a mask if you are sick and see a doctor promptly
- If you are sick, **AVOID** crowded places and stay at home
- Comply with **Home Quarantine Orders** and **Leaves of Absence** and stay at your designated locations

COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019)

If you have mild flu-like symptoms like

Cough Runny nose  
Sore throat Fever

### SEE A DOCTOR

- Don't go to work or school
- Avoid crowds
- Stay at home
- Don't doctor-hop

You can go to Public Health Preparedness Clinics and polyclinics for subsidised treatments if you have flu-like symptoms. Check [www.phpc.gov.sg](http://www.phpc.gov.sg)



Gov.sg COVID-19: 13 Feb Update

New cases: 8, as of 12pm  
Total confirmed cases: 58  
Total discharged: 15

The eight new cases are all linked to previous cases. Most still in hospital are stable or improving. 7 are in ICU.

More: [Go.gov.sg/moh13feb](http://Go.gov.sg/moh13feb)

**Support package for taxi + private hire car (PHC) drivers**

- Taxi and PHC drivers' livelihoods have been badly affected
- To help them, Govt + taxi and PHC Operators will launch a \$77 million Support Package

More: [Go.gov.sg/drivers-support](http://Go.gov.sg/drivers-support)

Gov.sg COVID-19 spreads easily

- Infectious as influenza
- Infectious even if symptoms mild
- Stay home even with mild flu-like symptoms

**COVID-19 is NOT SARS**

- World Health Organisation (WHO) found 82% of infected have mild symptoms, 15% severe and 3% critical
- COVID-19 fatality rate far lower than SARS, closer to H1N1

COVID-19 is likely to spread around the world & here. We must be prepared for this

Statement: [go.gov.sg/](http://go.gov.sg/)

Gov.sg COVID-19: Enforcement measures:

**For work pass holders with recent travel history to mainland China:**

- Employers can seek approval online for worker to enter/return to Singapore
- A 14-day Stay Home Notice period will be imposed on worker upon arrival
- Action will be taken against employers/employees who don't comply
- To date, 11 work passes of workers have been revoked and their employers' privileges suspended for a year.

More: [Go.gov.sg/24feb-MOM](http://Go.gov.sg/24feb-MOM)

Do not spread rumours. Get the latest on the novel coronavirus by signing up for the Gov.sg WhatsApp channel ([www.go.gov.sg/whatsapp](http://www.go.gov.sg/whatsapp)) or at the MOH website ([www.moh.gov.sg](http://www.moh.gov.sg))

# Systems-level Considerations

COVID-19  
(Coronavirus Disease 2019)

## Public Health Preparedness Clinics

GP clinics that provide subsidised treatment for patients with respiratory symptoms, to better detect and manage COVID-19

**FROM 18 FEB**

If you have mild flu symptoms:

- FEVER
- COUGH
- SORE THROAT
- RUNNY NOSE


**FIND A PHPC CLINIC**  
Visit [phpc.gov.sg](http://phpc.gov.sg) to find the nearest one

**RECEIVE CONSULTATION AND TREATMENT AT A SUBSIDISED RATE**



- \$10 for Singapore Citizens and PRs
- \$5 for Pioneer Generation and Merdeka Generation seniors

RECEIVE A 5 DAY MC AND STAY AT HOME FOR THE DURATION **OR** IF YOU HAVE PNEUMONIA, YOU WILL BE REFERRED TO HOSPITALS

AFTER 5 DAYS, IF YOU ARE STILL UNWELL, RETURN TO THE SAME CLINIC. YOU WILL BE REFERRED FOR FURTHER MEDICAL ASSESSMENT



Get the latest on the novel coronavirus and other important Government information by signing up for the Gov.sg WhatsApp channel ([www.go.gov.sg/whatsapp](http://www.go.gov.sg/whatsapp)), or at the MOH website ([www.moh.gov.sg](http://www.moh.gov.sg))



15 Feb 2020



Coronavirus: CID roped in to help find links between cases, trace contacts



**Health systems evaluation  
and  
healthcare priority setting**



THE STRAITS TIMES

SINGAPORE

## Coronavirus: Singapore Government to foot bills of infected patients at public hospitals, except outpatient expenses

🕒 PUBLISHED FEB 12, 2020, 8:53 PM SGT | UPDATED FEB 13, 2020, 6:36 AM

- Assurance of financial coverage for all, **including migrant workers**
- Singapore insurance associations issue joint statement to provide coverage for medical expenses related to COVID-19

Bangkok Post

THAILAND WORLD BUSINESS OPINION AUTO

THAILAND > GENERAL

## Virus covered by universal health care

Official: Mask shortages due to lack of raw materials

PUBLISHED : 2 MAR 2020 AT 19:39

WORLD NEWS MARCH 10, 2020 / 12:35 PM / 13 DAYS AGO

REUTERS

## Singapore charges visitors for coronavirus treatment after imported Indonesian cases

Aradhana Aravindan, John Geddie

3 MIN READ



## Health bills may hurt coronavirus fight in US

THE STRAITS TIMES, PUBLISHED 1 MAR 2020

High costs could deter potential patients from being tested and seeking medical help: Experts

# COVID-19: What are the Outcomes that matter?

1. Ability to Test, Track, Trace and Isolate
2. Minimizing Deaths and Complications
3. Protecting Healthcare Workers
4. Universal Health Coverage for COVID-19
5. Ensuring continuity of non-urgent medical services
6. Fiscal Support for Individuals and Businesses
7. Ensuring Resilience in Food and Medicine Supply Chains
8. Protecting Vulnerable and Neglected Populations



**Zero cases during  
lockdowns  
doesn't count!**

# For Discussion

- Ability or inability to respond during a public health crisis is a function of decision taken in a country in the past
- Global Public Health cannot be left to chance, **Academic-Governmental partnerships during peace time must be a norm**
- Outcomes during crisis matters, not series of peace-time indicators

**Thank you!**

**[ephtyy@nus.edu.sg](mailto:ephtyy@nus.edu.sg)**



## Malaysia, Dr. Noran Naqiah

# Working together through the challenges of Covid-19

Presentation slides are not authorized





**Korea, Dr. Sunjoo Kang**

**Yonsei Master's Degree Program in  
Global Health security and ICUH**





SEVERANCE

---

# Master's Degree Program in Global Health Security Capacity Building

---

Sunjoo Kang, Yuri Lee



# Master's Degree Program in Global Health

## KOICA Scholarship Program

Master's Degree Program in Global Health Security Capacity Building (2017-2021)

Master's Degree Program in Health Policy and Financing Capacity Building (2020-2024)

Program Title	Department	Division	No. of Students	Degree	Period	
Master's Degree Program in Global Health	Department of Global Health Security	Division of Global Health Security <b>Prevention</b> Program	20	Master of Public Health	2017.09. ~ 2019.02.	
		Division of Global Health Security <b>Detection</b> Program	20		2018.09. ~ 2020.02.	
		Division of Global Health Security <b>Response</b> Program	20		2019.09. ~ 2021.02.	
		<b>Division of Global Health Security</b>	00		<b>2020.09.01~</b>	
	Department of Global Health Policy and Financing	Division of <b>Global Health Policy and Financing</b> )		20		2020.09. ~ 2022.02.
				20		2021.09. ~ 2023.02.
				20		2022.09. ~ 2024.02.

# I. Program Overview

- **Program Title:** KOICA-Yonsei Master's Degree Program in Global Health Security Capacity Building
- **Duration:** 17 months study in Korea

**Prevention  
(Course 1)**

Aug, 2017-Jan, 2019

**Detection  
(Course 2)**

Aug, 2018-Jan, 2020

**Response  
(Course 3)**

Aug, 2019-Jan, 2021

- **Degree:** Master of Public Health, Global Health Security Response Program
- **Number of Participants:** 20 Government Officials from health sectors
- **Language:** English fluency that requires no interpretation
- **Study Areas:** Public Health, Infectious Diseases Control, Leadership, Management of Infectious Diseases, Research Skills

- **Curriculum & Credits**

Mandatory

**Introduction of Public Health(2), Biostatistics (2)**  
**Epidemiology for control of communicable diseases (2)**  
**Case studies in GHSA/EID (1), Case studies in Global health (1)**  
**Introduction to GHSA (1), Global Health Seminar (1)**  
**Thesis of Global Health Security (GHS) I (2), Thesis of GHS II (4)**

Credit	Prevention	Detection	Response
Elective subject	2	Tuberculosis in Korea	Tuberculosis in Korea <b>COVID-19 response in Korea</b> International Disaster Response
	1	Introduction of Infectious Diseases	Vaccine Preventable Diseases Hospital Infection Control
	2	Antimicrobial Resistance of Bacteria	Managing Service Delivery for UHC Managing Service Delivery for UHC
	1	Back to the Basics of Infectious Diseases	GHSA, Health Law and Ethics Health Law and Ethics
	2	<b>Vaccinology</b>	Vaccinology Vaccinology
	1	Bioterrorism preparedness and response	<b>Medical and Humanitarian Emergencies</b> Medical and Humanitarian Emergencies

# Vaccinology

**Credit : 2**

## **Topics to be covered by lecture**

- History of vaccine
- Vaccine against Zika virus
- Animal studies in Vaccine development
- Vaccination schedules
- Transmission modeling
- Ethical issues in conducting clinical trials
- Regulatory assessment of vaccines
- Vaccine preparedness and response to EID
- Assessing vaccine effectiveness
- Post-registration safety monitoring
- Practice of epidemiologic curve

## **Student participation**

- Discussion



# Hospital Infection Control

**Credit : 1**

## **Topics to be covered by lecture**

- Introduction of infection management
- Outbreak investigation and discussion
- Surveillance bundle approach for infection control
- Laboratory test for infection control
- Molecular epidemiology
- Standard precaution, and PPE
- Emerging infectious disease management
- Management of multi-drug resistance organism
- JCI Hospital infection prevention and control



## **Student participation**

- Case simulation and presentation

# Medical and Humanitarian Emergencies Course

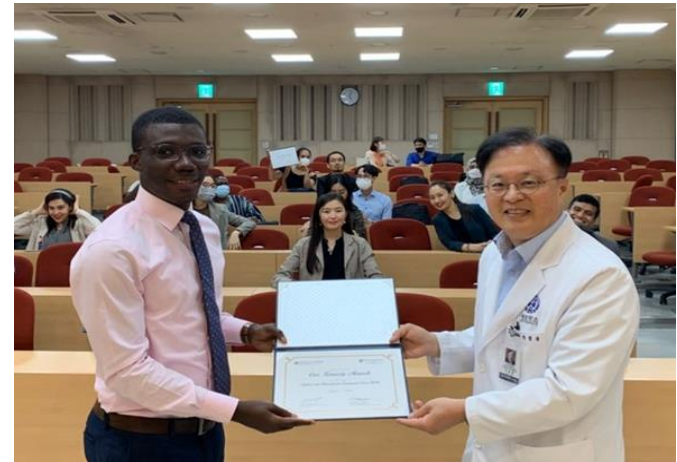
**Credit : 2**

## Topics to be covered by lecture

- Disaster definition
- Disaster planning
- Epidemiology and surveillance
- War and public health
- Ethics and humanitarian principles
- Food security and livelihood
- Mental health
- Disease management in emergencies
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Discussion exercise : Disaster assessment, establishing health services, disease outbreaks

## Group discussion

- Case studies and presentation daily



# COVID-19 Response in South Korea

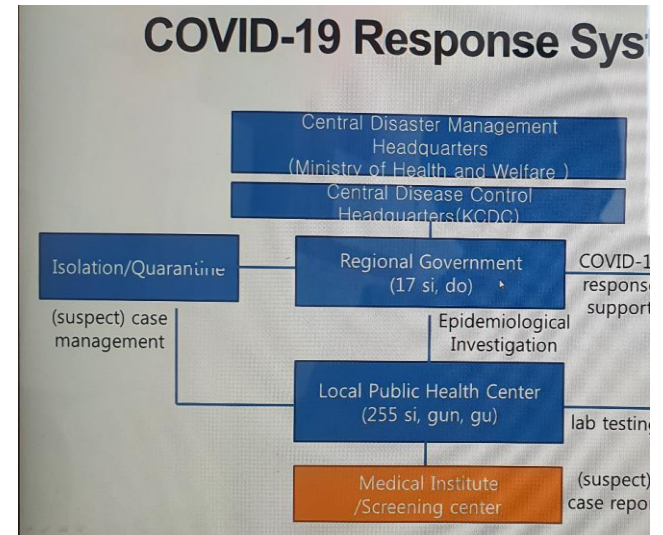
**Credit : 1**

## **Topics to be covered by lecture**

- Governance
- Border control
- Testing
- Contact tracing and Isolation
- Treatment
- Practice of epidemiologic curve mapping
- Telemedicine
- Social distancing
- Risk communication

## **Students participation**

- Summary presentation of their country's response



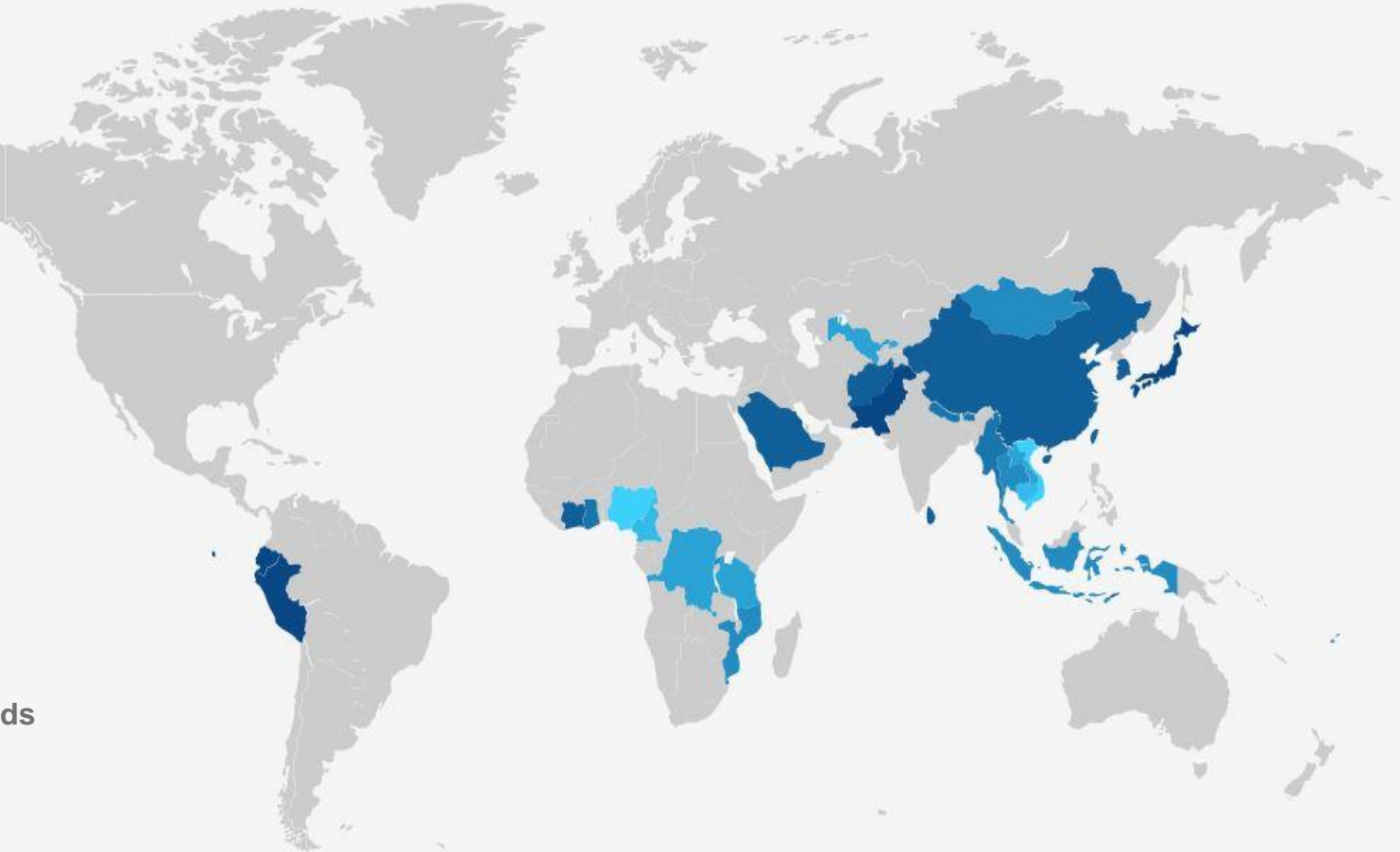


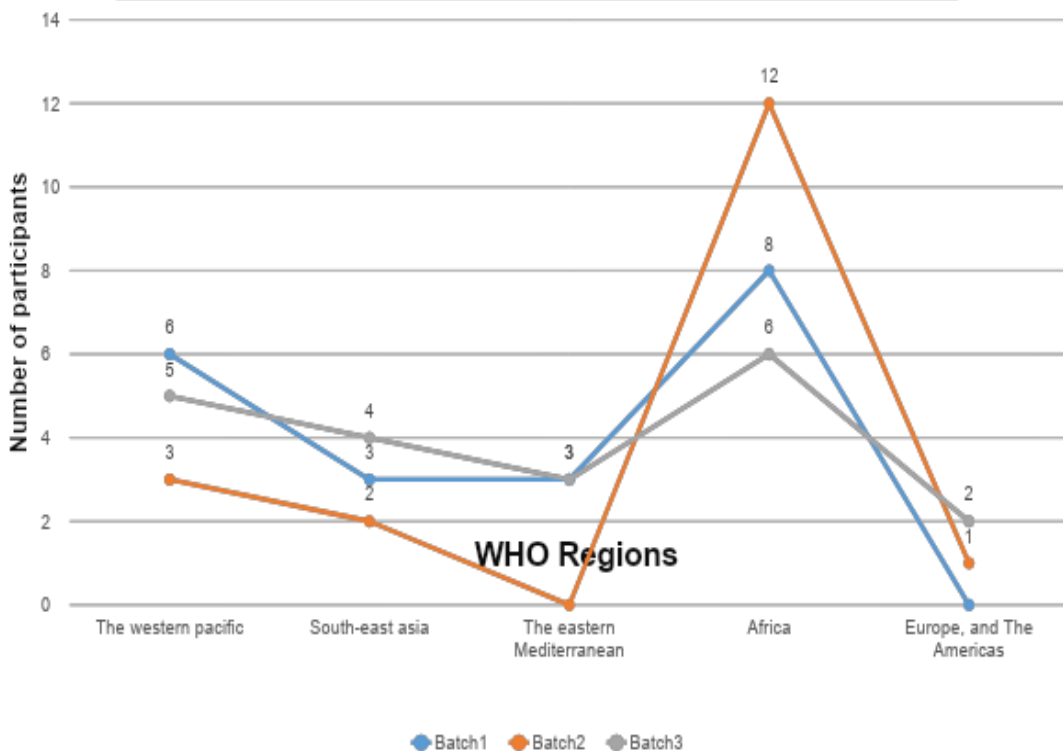
# III. Global Fellow Accomplishment

## Nationalities of Global Health Security Program Students :

59 students from 24 countries

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
Cameroon  
Cote d'Ivoire  
DR Congo  
Ecuador  
Egypt  
Ethiopia  
Ghana  
Indonesia  
Iraq  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kyrgyzstan  
Lao PDR  
Mongolia  
Nepal  
Rwanda  
Solomon Islands  
Tanzania  
Timor-Leste  
Uganda  
Vietnam



**Distribution of Global Health Security Course Participants**


WHO Six Region	Country Name	Batch 1	Batch 2	Batch 3	m	
Western Pacific Region	Vietnam	3	2	1	6	14
	Solomon Islands	1			1	
	Mongolia	2	1	1	4	
	Cambodia			1	1	
	Lao PDR			2	2	
South-East Asia Region	Nepal	3		2	5	9
	Timor-Leste		1	1	2	
	Indonesia		1		1	
	Bangladesh			1	1	
Eastern Mediterranean Region	Egypt	1		2	3	6
	Afghanistan	2			2	
	Iraq			1	1	
African Region	Ghana	1		2	3	26
	Ethiopia	2	1	1	4	
	Kenya	2	1	1	4	
	DR Congo	2	2		4	
	Rwanda	1	3		4	
	Cameroon		2		2	
	Tanzania		2		2	
	Cote d'Ivoire		1		1	
	Uganda			2	2	
European Region	Kyrgyzstan			1	1	4
	Kazakhstan		1		1	
Region for the America	Ecuador		1	1	2	
TOTAL		20	18	20	59	59

- **Number of Mater Theses : 39 (100.0%)**
- **Number of SCIE Journal publication : 6 (15.4%)**
- **Number of Reviewing after Submission : 11 (28.2%)**
- **Number of Promotion to Higher Position : 15 (38.5%)**
- **Number of Working in COVID 19 Sector : 14 (35.9%) / Batch 1 (10, 50%), Batch 2 (4, 22.2%)**

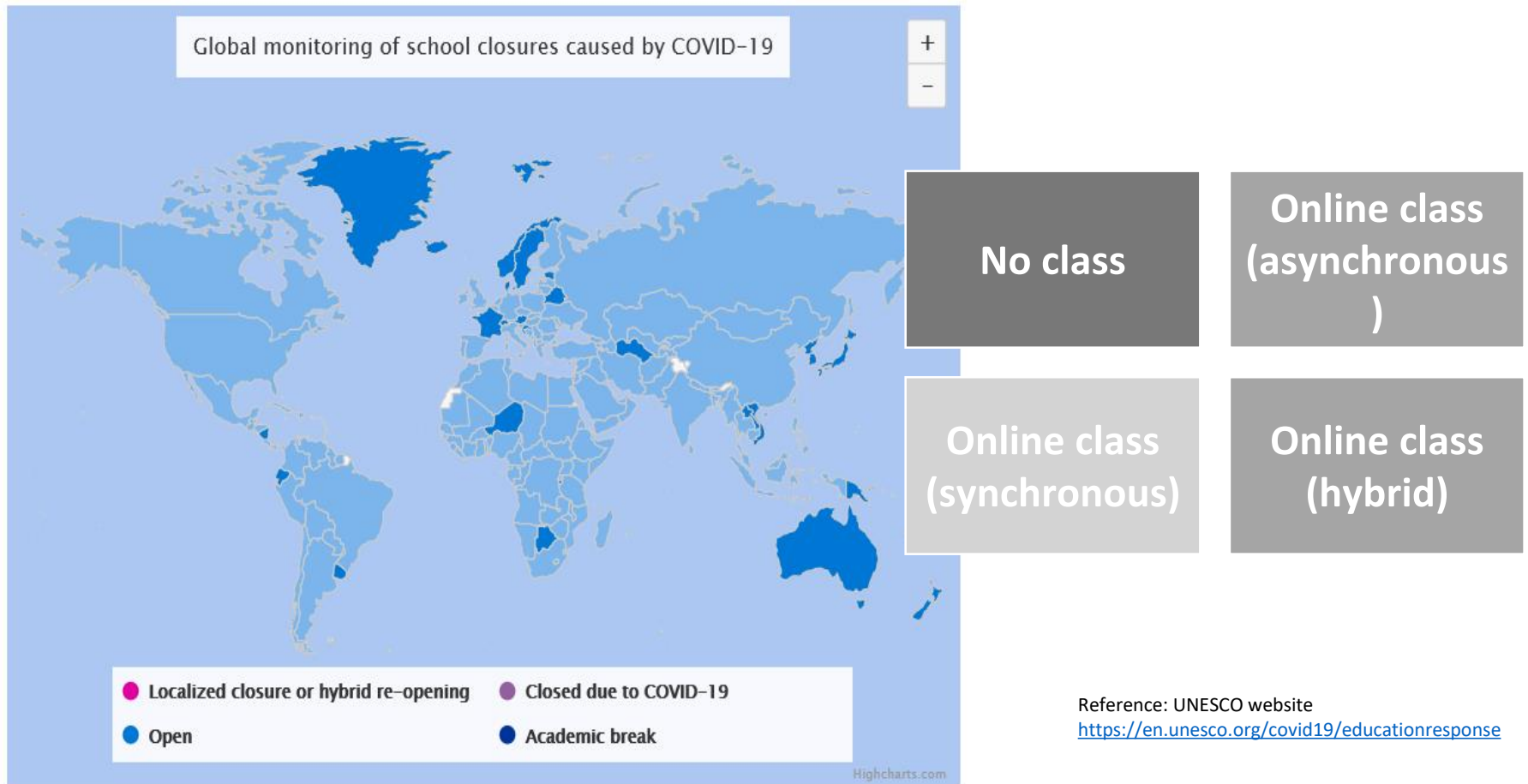
### Name of Affiliation of COVID 19 Response

B1	<p>Multi-sector Committee for Coronavirus pandemic Control, <b>DR Congo</b>            Senior Investigator (developing a multiplex serological test for COVID19, DR Congo</p> <p>National Multisectoral Committee for the Control of COVID-19, <b>Ghana</b>            Bhudhanilkantha Municipality health facilities, Contact Tracing Officer, <b>Nepal</b>            Chief of provincial health office, Infection control officer in surveillance department, Nepal</p> <p>Supply chain management, Task force advisor at Rwinkwavu district hospital, Nepal</p> <p>Infectious Disease Control (Training PPE, preventive measure to all provinces) in <b>Solomon Islands</b></p>
B2	<p>CDC Official at CDC Department, <b>East Timor</b>            Team leader- COVID-19 country emergency response team, <b>Kenya</b>            Head of Region Rapid response coordination team, <b>Tanzania</b></p>

# **A new era of ICUH**

## **Challenges and opportunities**

# COVID-19 Impact on Education



# Change in Education System

	Education 1.0	Education 2.0	Education 3.0
Meaning is	Dictated	Socially constructed	Socially constructed and contextually reinvented
Teaching is done	Confiscated at the classroom door	Teacher to student and student to student	Teacher to student, student to student, student to teach, people-technology-people
Schools are located	In a building	In a building or online	Everywhere (through infused into society; cafes, bowling alleys, bars, workplaces, etc.)
Teachers are	Licensed professionals	Licensed professionals	Everybody, everywhere

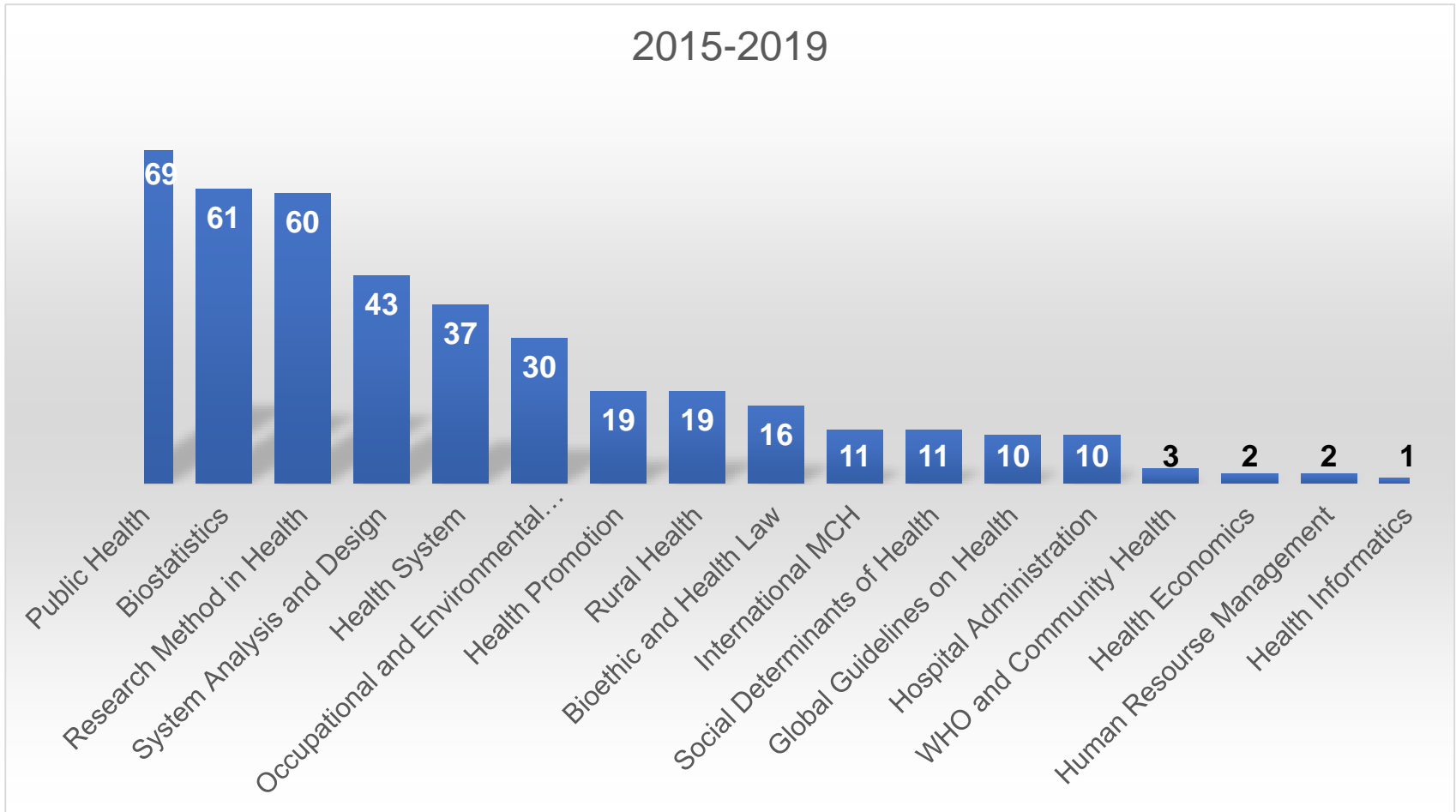


## Education 4.0 era By COVID-19?

Reference: New paradigm model – Education 1.0 – 3.0 spectrum as presented by John Moravec in “Moving beyond 2.0” (Education features, 2008)

# CONTENTS

## Course Taken Numbers by Subject



## 2015 ~ 2019

	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Lecture Professor</b>	<b>Total number of course taken</b>
1	Public Health	Jae-Hoon Roh, Jong Wook Won, So yoon Kim	69
2	Biostatistics	Young Moon Chae, So hee Kim, Sohee Park	61
3	Research Method in Health	Young Moon Chae, Colin Binns	60
4	System Analysis and Design	Young Moon Chae	43
5	Health System	Yuri Lee	37
6	Introduction to Occupational and Environmental Health	Purevdorj Baljinnyam	30
7	Health Promotion	Hee Jin Kim	19
8	Rural Health	Osman Ali, Tomiko Hokama	19
9	Bioethics and Health Law	So Yoon Kim	16
10	Int'l Maternal and Child Health	Tomiko Hokama, SooJin Yoon	11
11	Social Determinants of Health	Saroj Jayasinghe	11
12	Global Guidelines on Health	Laura Hawken	10
13	Hospital Administration	Tae-Hyun Kim	10
14	WHO and Community Health	Laura Hawken	3
15	Health Economics	In Kyu Kim	2
16	Human Resource Management	In-Soon Kim	2



# **Courses from Global Public Health Master Degree, GSPH Yonsei University**

- Global Health Security Course
- Global Health Policy and Finance Course
- Korea's COVID-19 Response Course
- Medical and Humanitarian Emergencies Course  
(cooperated by SPH Johns Hopkins University)

# Collaboration with Industry-Academic-Research Institutions, GSPH Yonsei University

- NECA
  - Systematic Review
  - Economic Evaluation
  - Health Technology Assessment
- Right Fund
  - Diagnosis and Treatment of Emerging Infectious Diseases
- APACPH Members

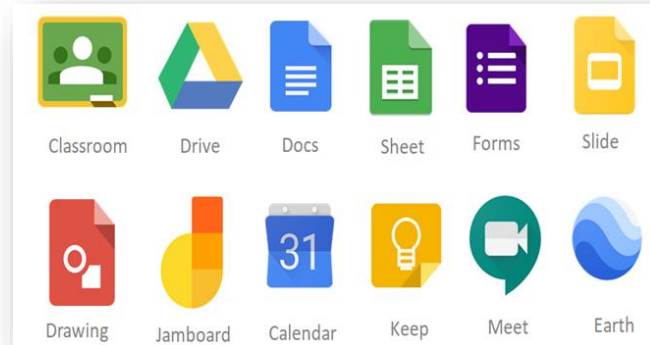
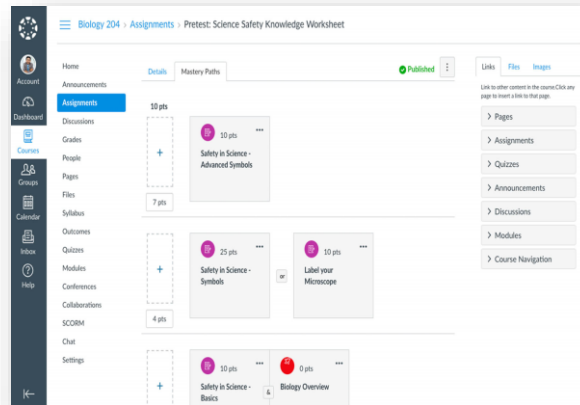
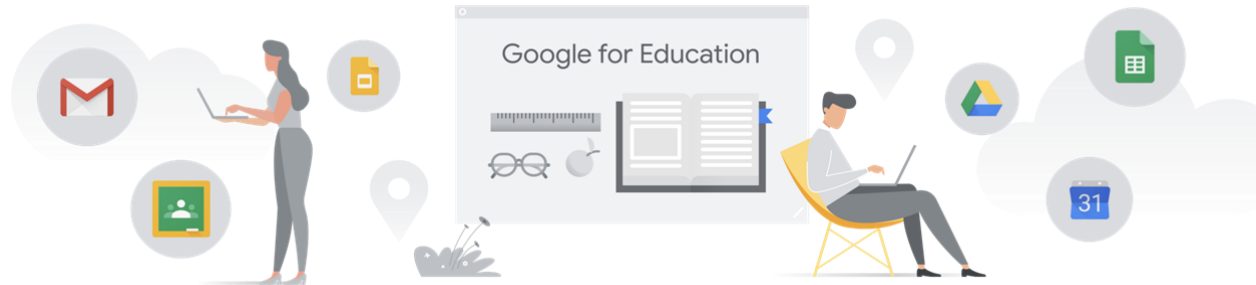
# PLATFORM

Google class

Moodle

Zoom

Canvas



# Real-time Online Interactive Class



# Learner-centered Teaching Methods



PREPARATION  
MATERIALS



IN CLASS  
ACTIVITIES



POST-CLASS  
ASSIGNMENTS



# References

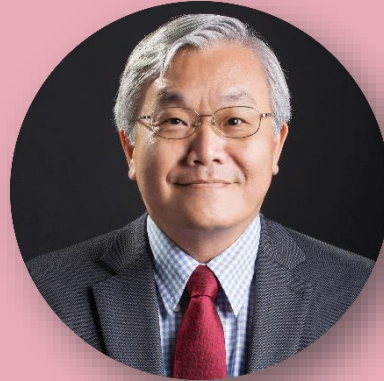
- UNESCO website  
<https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>
- New paradigm model – Education 1.0 – 3.0 spectrum as presented by John Moravec in “Moving beyond 2.0” (Education features, 2008)



YONSEI UNIVERSITY  
HEALTH SYSTEM

Thank you.





**Taiwan, Dr. Pau-Chung Chen**  
**Public Health Specialists Act**  
**in the post-COVID-19 environment**



# Public Health Specialists Act in the Post-COVID-19 Environment

Pau-Chung Chen, MD, PhD  
Taiwan Public Health Association  
September 11, 2020







台灣公共衛生學會

由陳保中發佈 [?] · 1月21日 ·



台灣公共衛生學會

由陳保中發佈 [?] · 1月21日 ·



DAILYMAIL.CO.UK | 作者：DAILY MAIL

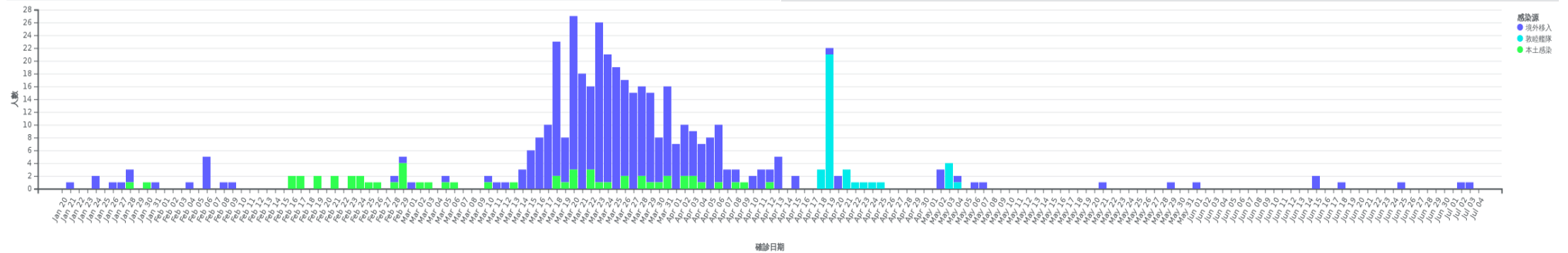
### Human-to-human transmission confirmed in China coronavirus



## 衛生福利部疾病管制署 Taiwan Centers for Disease Control

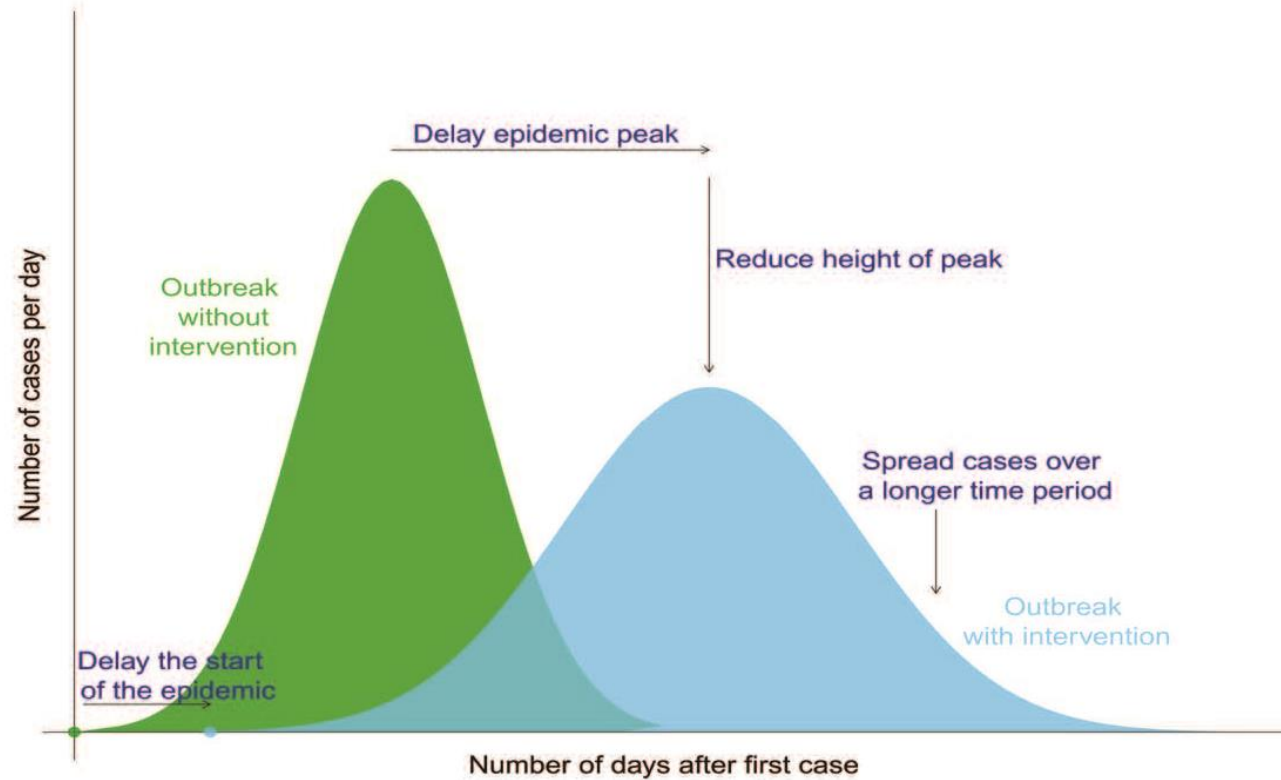
CDC.GOV.TW

我國藉由登機檢疫即時發現首例中國大陸武漢移入之嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎個案，指揮中心提升中國大陸武漢之旅遊疫情建...



<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019冠狀病毒病臺灣疫情>

**Fig. 1. Intended impact of NPIs on an influenza epidemic or pandemic by reducing person-to-person transmission.**



NPI: non-pharmaceutical intervention.

Sources: *US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control guidelines (29, 30).*

# Public Health Specialists During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Core competencies	Prevention and control measures
Biostatistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Outbreak investigations to prevent further spreading</li><li>• Communicable disease surveillance and prediction for targeting precision preventive policies and measures</li></ul>
Epidemiology	
Health policy & management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integration and coordination of prevention and control policies and management</li><li>• Strategic preparedness and response plan in national and local health authorities, and health care facilities</li></ul>
Environmental health sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental sanitation: indoor ventilation, sewage management, household waste, etc.</li><li>• Personal protective equipment</li><li>• Employee health surveillance and protection</li></ul>
Social & behavioral sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health education to enhance health literacy of preventive measures</li><li>• Risk communication for public health emergencies to avoid public panic response</li></ul>

# COVID-19 Prevention and Control Measures in Communities, Schools, and Workplaces

Date: **February 22, 2020**, Place: National Taiwan University College of Public Health

Time	Topic	Speaker
09:00 - 09:15 am	Opening ceremony	Pau-Chung Chen
09:15 - 09:45 am	COVID-19 and global health governance	Chang-Chuan Chan
09:50 - 10:40 am	Current epidemiological features of COVID-19	Chi-Tai Fang
11:00 - 11:50 am	Transmission dynamics of COVID-19	Hsien-Ho Lin
12:00 - 12:50 pm	COVID-19 outbreak investigations	Meng-Yu Chen
02:00 - 02:50 pm	Personal and environmental protective measures for COVID-19	Ching-Wen Chang
03:00 - 03:50 pm	Public preventive behaviors against COVID-19	Jiun-Hau Huang
04:00 - 04:50 pm	Preparedness and contingency planning in response to COVID-19	Kuo-Piao Chung
05:00 – 05:30 pm	Discussion	Pau-Chung Chen

# 全國公衛人自救會2020/2/13



全國公衛人自救會  
建立粉絲專頁的用戶名稱

首頁



# 公衛須團結 團結真有力

-蔣渭水

全國公衛人自救會

## 武漢肺炎如何傳染？

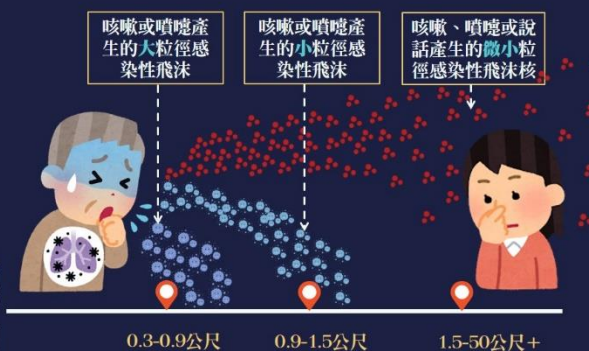
目前各國尚在研究武漢肺炎病毒的完整傳播途徑。

從現有發病個案的流行病學資料推測，武漢肺炎可藉由**近距離飛沫**、**直接或間接接觸病人的口鼻分泌物**或**體液**等途徑傳播疾病。



全國公衛人自救會

## 病人咳出的感染性飛沫可以傳播多遠？



全國公衛人自救會

全國公衛人自救會

## 如何選擇口罩配戴？



無外科口罩時，使用棉布口罩亦可作為保護。

各年齡層及一般健康的民眾進入人潮擁擠、空氣不流通及醫療院所時使用，清洗後可重複使用。

醫護人員或有呼吸道症狀的病人請務必配戴。

口罩上有髒污或潮濕情形，以及探視完傳染病患者後，請務必更換。

適用於暴露在高風險醫療環境工作的醫護人員。

呼吸阻抗較高，不建議一般民眾或有呼吸道症狀的病患有長時間配戴。遇有髒污、破損、潮濕或變形應立即更換。

全國公衛人自救會

## 在困難重重的世界持續與武漢肺炎抗戰

洗手加口罩，防疫一把罩。



STOP

醫用/外科口罩存量不夠，無法每天替換口罩使用！聽說可以用酒精消毒口罩...

!! 請注意!!

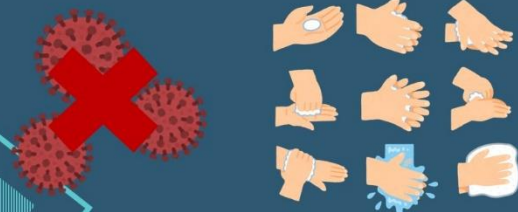
口罩**不建議**使用酒精消毒喔！根據研究結果可知，使用上述方式容易破壞口罩表面的防護塗層，使口罩保護效果降低至80%以下。

資料來源：中山醫學大學職業安全衛生系

## 比戴口罩更重要的是手部清潔！

- 多使用酒精或肥皂清潔手部
- 減少觸摸眼、鼻、口等部位

才能做到最完善的防疫保護



全國公衛人自救會

## 想消毒醫用/外科口罩後再重複使用，該怎么做？



電鍋乾蒸口罩

溫度：約65度  
時間：4分鐘

材料準備：外鍋蓋、內鍋、內鍋架

注意事項：  
醫用/外科口罩外層的不織布材質不耐熱，乾蒸時請務必不能直接讓口罩接觸電鍋底部加熱板或與加熱板距離太近，避免熱熔損壞。

資料來源：中山醫學大學職業安全衛生系



TALK.LTN.COM.TW  
自由廣場》防武漢肺炎 獨漏公衛師 - 自由  
電子報 自由評論網  
◎ 陳保中、林先和 二〇一九新型冠狀病毒 (2019-  
nCoV) 武漢肺炎確定人傳人，於中國大陸已釀多  
起死亡，並延燒至鄰近各國，台灣自武漢境外移...



TW.APPLEDAILY.COM  
陳保中、林亮瑜：因應開工，職場防疫對抗武漢肺炎

COMMONHEALTH.COM.TW | 作者：康健雜誌  
陳保中：長期防疫防社區破口 公衛師非常重要 - 康健雜  
誌

TW.APPLEDAILY.COM  
陳保中、林先和：台灣可以也願意加入全球戰疫  
陳保中／台灣公共衛生學會理事長、林先和／台灣公共衛生學會祕...



TALK.LTN.COM.TW  
自由廣場》盼公衛生師法儘速通過 - 自由  
電子報 自由評論網  
◎ 陳保中、林先和 新型冠狀病毒 (COVID-19) 在  
西方國家引爆遍地烽火，國與國之間未有地理障  
壁阻隔的歐陸國家陸續封城甚至祭出關閉邊界以...



TW.APPLEDAILY.COM  
陳保中、林先和：應考資格喬不定 公衛師法卡關？  
陳保中／台灣公共衛生學會理事長、林先和／台灣公共衛生學會祕...



UDN.COM  
疫情發燒...盼速立公衛師法 | 聯合新聞網：最懂你的新聞  
網站



TW.APPLEDAILY.COM  
【疫情顯微鏡】陳保中、林先和：「社交距離預警指標」  
找感染熱區



TALK.LTN.COM.TW  
自由廣場》建立職場防疫新常態 - 自由電  
子報 自由評論網  
◎ 林亮瑜、陳保中 武漢肺炎疫情襲捲全球，台灣  
在此次大流行中，透過積極追蹤、檢疫接觸者，  
以及全民積極配合防疫，有效降低病毒在社區的...

聯合  
聲明

台灣公共衛生學會  
台灣胸腔暨重症加護醫學會  
台灣感染症醫學會  
聯合聲明

February 25, 2020



自由時報

newtalk



全國公衛人自救會2020/2/19

# 公衛須團結 團結真有力

—蔣渭水



## 公衛師做什麼

公共衛生(師)是什麼?跟我有關嗎?

## 了解公衛的學生學什麼吧

### 公共衛生五大專業領域

- 生物統計與流行病學 **疾病調查與監控**
- 環境衛生 **危害風險評估**
- 職業醫學與安全衛生 **職場健康保護**
- 衛生行政與醫院管理 **衛生政策與管理**
- 行為科學與健康促進 **群眾健康管理**

跟民眾健康有關的事，就是公衛的事！

## 公共衛生師可以為群眾健康提供什麼協助？

### 政府行政機關

#### 公職公共衛生師

例如：衛生福利部、衛生局、衛生所或健康中心、勞動部、勞工局、教育部、教育局、環保署等，協助政策推動。



#### 醫院及健康照護機構

傳染病管制方案規劃、推動及評估。

## 公共衛生師可以為群眾健康提供什麼協助？



#### 大型事業單位

員工健康風險管理、健康促進方案規劃、推動及評估。



#### 大型各級學校

學生健康風險管理、健康促進方案規劃、推動及評估。



#### 社區環境

以科學、客觀、綜合之調查、預測、分析及評定進行規劃、推動並評估環境健康風險管理計畫。



## NOW武漢肺炎疫情大流行！防疫工作龐大且繁複

第一線的醫護人員除了支應原有的診療服務，還需擔負防疫工作，負荷太重，對病人安全也無助益。



## 以武漢肺炎疫情為例，公共衛生師可以提供什麼協助？



### 生統流病

1. 疫情調查與預警，避免疫情擴散。
2. 疾病監測與預測，提供正確防疫政策制訂。



### 職業安全衛生

提供各式個人防護具正確使用，員工健康監測與保護。



### 環境衛生

室內通風及排水系統管理，室內外環境消毒及防護等，實施環境防護與評估效益。

## 以武漢肺炎疫情為例，公共衛生師可以提供什麼協助？



### 衛政醫管

1. 防疫相關行政體系協調整合，進行減害規劃。
2. 醫療照護體系緊急應變能力規劃，避免照護能量過載。



### 健康行為科學

1. 社區民眾衛生教育，提高社區疫病健康識能。
2. 社區民眾風險溝通，避免民眾恐慌。

## 除了新興傳染病，台灣也面臨食藥安全、職業安全、環境污染危害等公衛議題



政府受限於人力，應對現有問題已負荷過重。

科技進步所產生的健康危害也越來越多、複雜，政府的員額本就有限，應對上恐不夠周全。

公衛師立法，肯定公衛專業者並與其他專業人員合作。

公衛師可以協助讓醫事人員更能專注在臨床醫療工作上，提高健康照護服務品質。



## 讓公共衛生師成為第一線醫療人員的堅實夥伴！

公衛師專師不專屬，與其他醫事專業人員工作採合作非競爭，期望以系統性的組織合作，共同組成守護台灣民眾健康的聯合安全防護網，達成群眾健康福祉的最大效益。



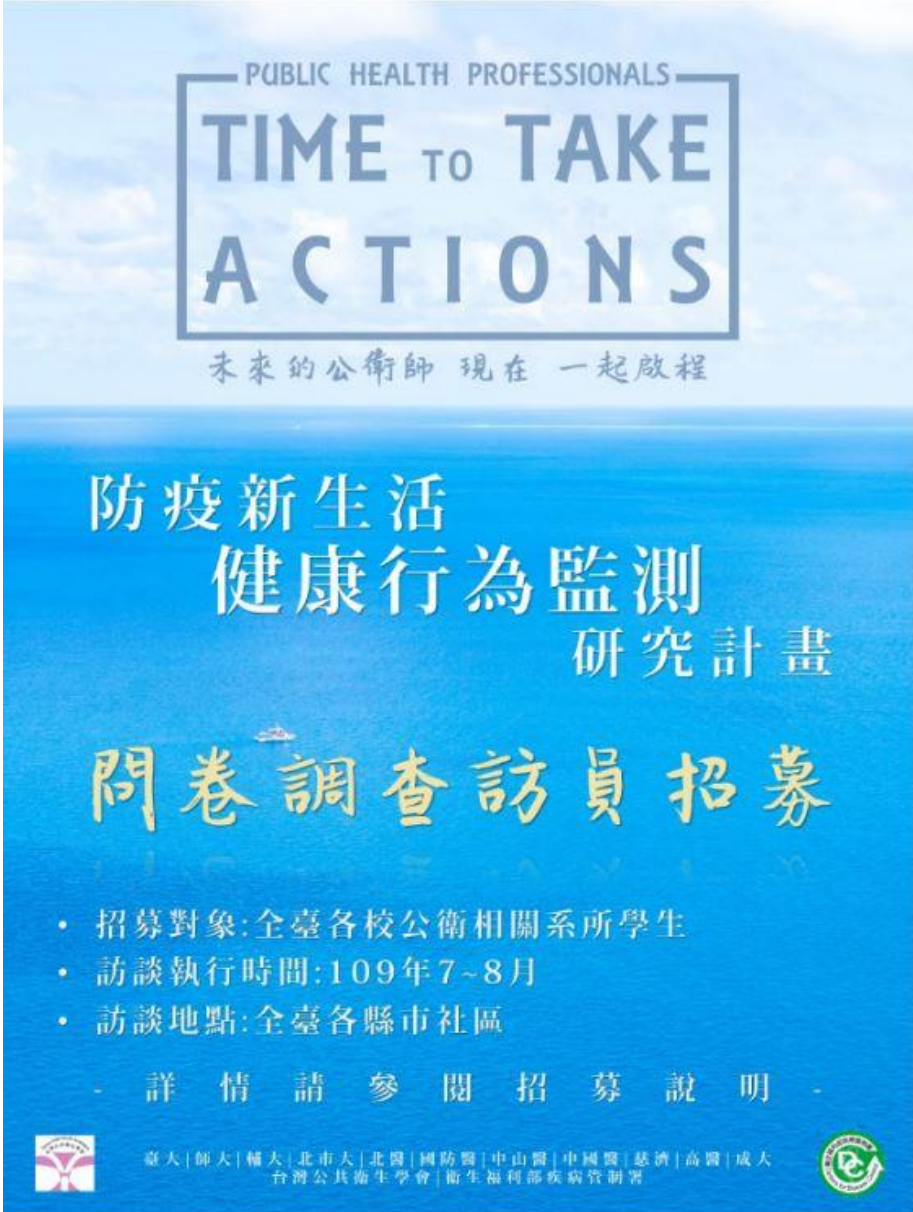
## 致防疫第一線醫療公衛人員，感謝您的付出！





# First Step of Public Health Specialists

- Health Behavior Monitoring of New Life Movement for COVID-19 Disease Prevention
- Taiwan National Health Command Center
- Taiwan Centers for Disease Control
- Taiwan Public Health Association
- Public health departments, schools, colleges or programs in Taiwan



PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSIONALS  
**TIME TO TAKE  
ACTIONS**  
未來的公衛師 現在 一起啟程

防疫新生活  
健康行為監測  
研究計畫

問卷調查訪員招募

- 招募對象:全臺各校公衛相關系所學生
- 訪談執行時間:109年7~8月
- 訪談地點:全臺各縣市社區

詳情請參閱招募說明

臺大|師大|輔大|北市大|北醫|國防醫|中山醫|中國醫|慈濟|高醫|成大  
台灣公共衛生學會|衛生福利部疾病管制署

# Health Behavior Monitoring of New Life Movement for COVID-19 Disease Prevention

July 4 (Taipei)/July 11 (Taichung), 2020

July 5 (Taipei)/July 12 (Taichung), 2020

Time	Topic	Speaker
09:30-10:00	Opening ceremony	Shih-Chung Chen
10:00-10:40	Introduction of COVID-19 pandemic	Chang-Chuan Chan
11:00-11:40	Public Health Specialists Act – role in population health and disease prevention	Pau-Chung Chen
11:40-12:20	Epidemiological features of COVID-19	Hsien-Ho Lin
13:30-14:20	Public preventive behaviors against COVID-19	Jiun-Hau Huang/ Susan C Hu
14:30-15:10	Information analyses of health behavior monitoring	Tzu-Pin Lu
15:30-16:10	Questionnaire survey of health behavior monitoring	Shu-Sen Chang
16:20-17:00	Initial questionnaire interview practice	Project Office

Time	Topic	Speaker
09:00-09:40	Notification and surveillance system of COVID-19	Chia-Lin Lee
09:40-10:20	COVID-19 outbreak investigations	Meng-Yu Chen/ Chia-Ping Su
10:20-10:40	Q&A	
11:00-12:00	Principles of questionnaire interview and effective communication skills	Ying-Lung Chou
13:10-14:30	Context and meaning of the survey questionnaire	Project Office
15:00-16:00	Questionnaire interview practice	Project Office
16:10-17:00	Discussion	Project Office
17:00-17:10	Final remarks	Project Office

# Public Health Specialists



## Public Health

Population

Prevention

Promotion

Behavioral/environmental  
interventions

Population health

Precision health

## Medicine

Person

Diagnosis

Treatment

Medical care

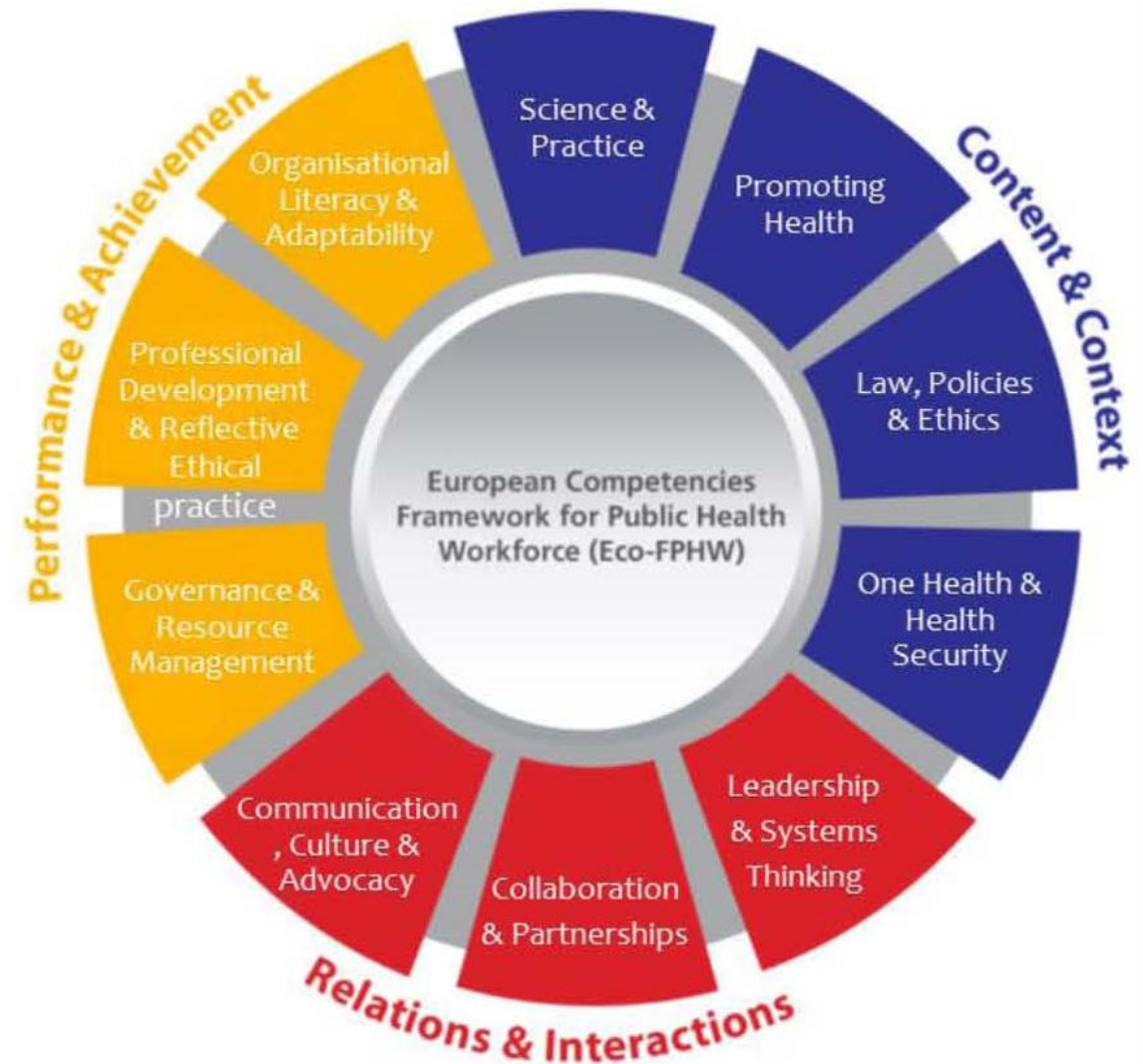
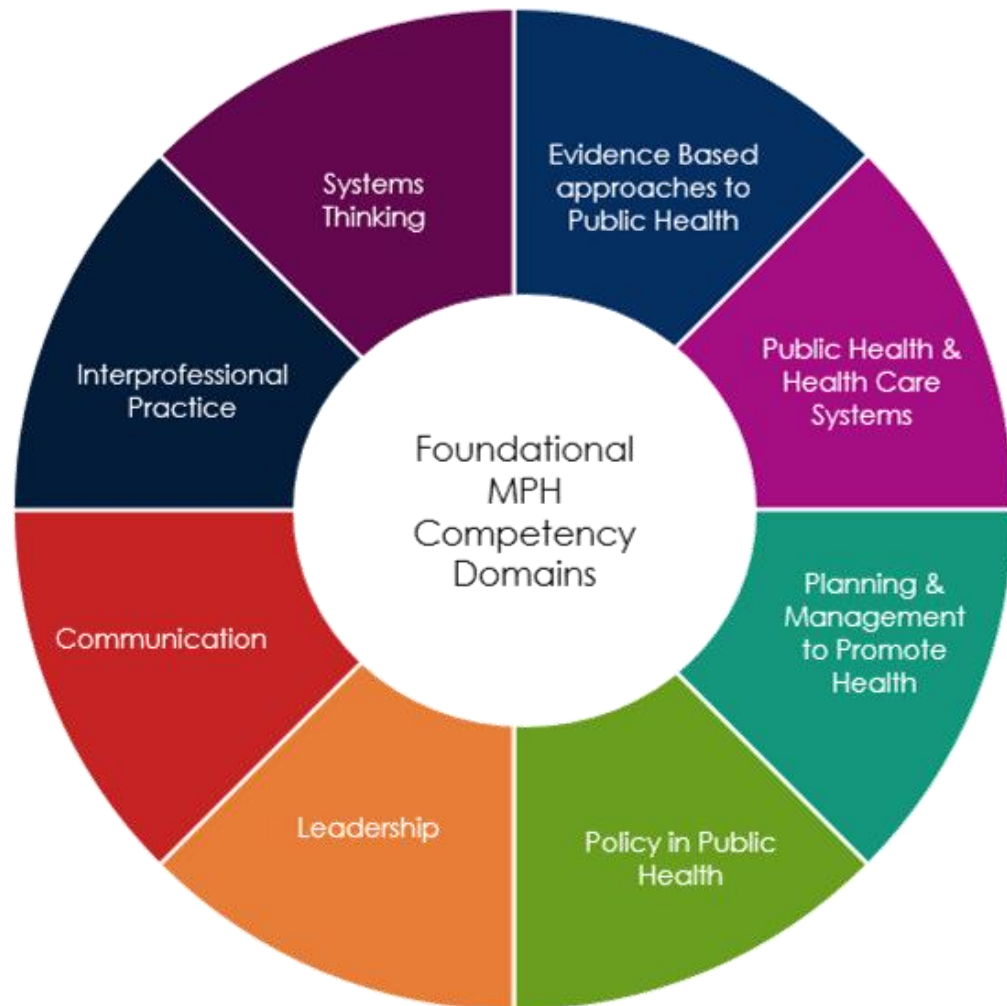
Personalized health

Precision medicine



Physicians  
Dentists  
Pharmacists  
Nurses  
Midwives  
Medical  
Technologists  
Dietitians  
physical  
therapists  
Clinical  
Psychologists  
...

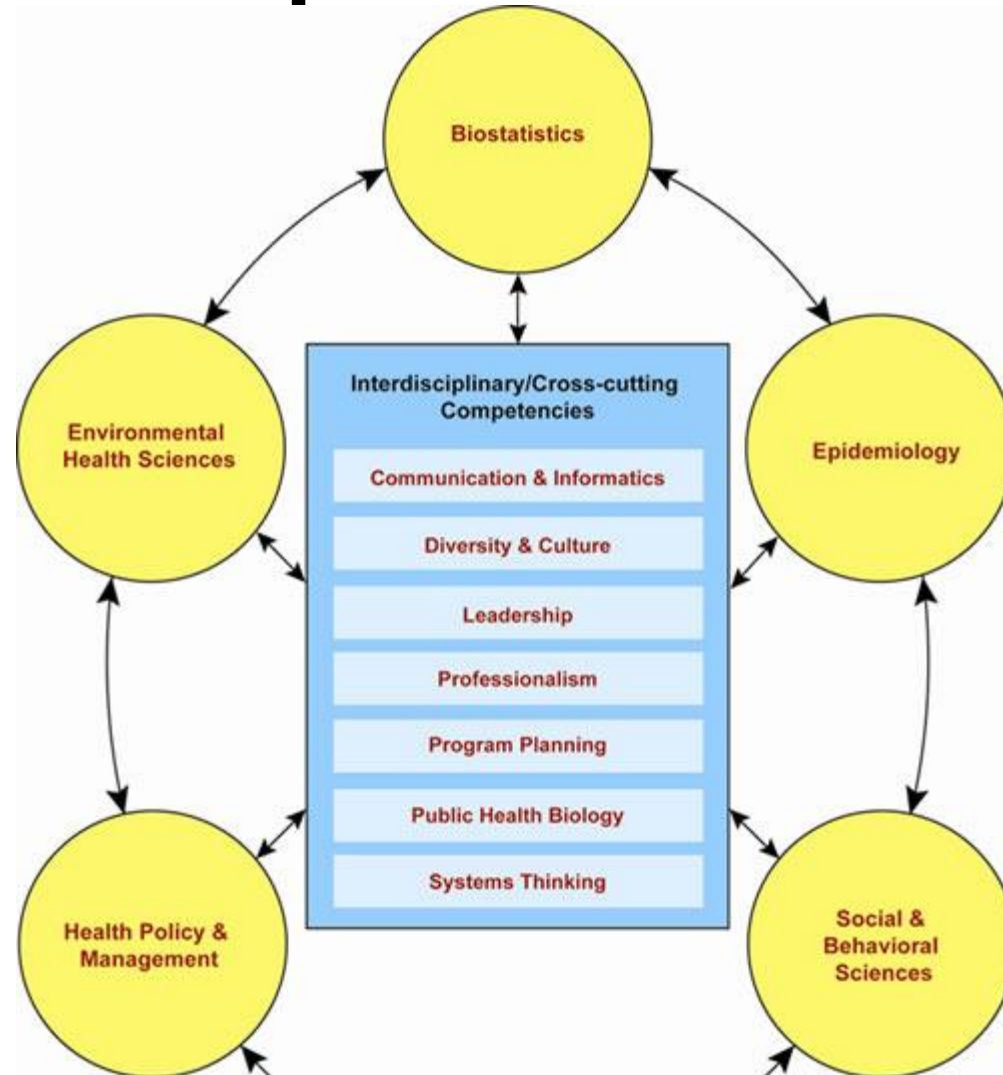
# Public Health Specialists



<https://sph.unc.edu/resource-pages/master-of-public-health/gillings-mph-core/>

[https://eupha.org/repository/sections/hwr/3EUPHA\\_section\\_HWR\\_skills\\_building\\_seminar\\_2019\\_ASPHER\\_Czabanowska.pdf](https://eupha.org/repository/sections/hwr/3EUPHA_section_HWR_skills_building_seminar_2019_ASPHER_Czabanowska.pdf)

# Public Health Specialists



Association of Schools of Public Health, 2006

# Public Health Specialists Act

Promulgation date: **June 3, 2020**

- Chapter 1. General Principles, Article 1-7
- Chapter 2. Practice, Article 8-19
- Chapter 3. Association, Article 20-28
- Chapter 4. Penalty, Article 29-37
- Chapter 5. Miscellaneous, Article 38-40

# Public Health Specialists Act

Promulgation date: **June 3, 2020**

- **Article 4.** Any person meeting the following qualifications who is eligible to participate in a **public health specialist examination**:
  - 1. Graduate with the academic certificate from a **public health department, school, college or program** in a public or registered private university, independent college or overseas university or independent college recognized by the Ministry of Education.
  - 2. Graduate with the academic certificate from a **medical or public health related department, school, college or program** in a public or registered private university, independent college or overseas university or independent college recognized by the Ministry of Education and having acquired **at least 18 credits with public health**, thereby, supporting documents are required.
  - 3. Graduate with the academic certificate from a **medical or public health related department, school, college or program** in a public or registered private university, independent college or overseas university or independent college recognized by the Ministry of Education and having performed in **public health related work for at least 3 years**, thereby, supporting documents are required.
  - The scope and duration of the “public health credit” referred to in subparagraph 2, the “medical or public health related department, school, college or program” referred to in subparagraph 3 and the “public health related work” referred to in subparagraph 3 of the previous paragraph shall be determined by the central competent authority.

# Public Health Specialists Act

Promulgation date: **June 3, 2020**

- **Article 8.** Public health specialists practice business shall base on one of the following manners, except for supporting between or among institutions and sites.
  - 1. Employed by a **medical, healthcare or long-term care institution, public health specialist office or other institutions or sites** approved by the competent authority.
  - 2. Employed by an **institution (site) other than the previous subparagraph** that should staff with a public health specialist in accordance with the law.
  - After accumulated practice for 2 years or longer in the locations prescribed under the previous paragraph, a public health specialist may file an application with the municipal or county (city) competent authority to establish a **public health specialist office alone or together with other public health specialists**. However, if the public health specialist has practiced public health businesses before the implementation of this Act, the actual service period may be combined with calculation of aforementioned period.
  - The responsible public health specialist of a public health specialist office shall be its applicant, responsible for the supervising the business activities of the office.
  - The use and change of names of public health specialists under the preceding second paragraph, the conditions and procedure for the approvals of establishment applications, issuance or cancellation of approvals, fee schedules, restrictions on advertising contents and other compliance matters shall be established by the central competent authority.



# Public Health Specialists Act

Promulgation date: **June 3, 2020**

- **Article 13.** Public health specialists shall practice the following businesses:
  - 1. Planning, promotion or evaluation of **environmental health risks and proposals** for the community and site.
  - 2. Planning, promotion or evaluation of **disease investigations and prevention proposals** for the community and site.
  - 3. Planning, promotion or evaluation of **public health status investigations and health promotion proposals** for the community and site.
  - 4. Planning, promotion or evaluation of **food safety risk investigations and quality management proposals** in the community and site.
  - 5. **Other public health affairs** recognized by the central competent authority.

# Public Health Specialists Act

Promulgation date: **June 3, 2020**

- Should any of the following events concerning the business activities under the previous paragraph occur, it shall **not** be subject to the restrictions of this Act:
- 1. Practice by medical staff or other professional and technical staff which is affiliated with their business activities.
- 2. Execution by government authorities (institutions) or mandated or subsidized by government authorities (institutions).
- 3. Execution by schools, institutions, corporations or organizations in accordance with research projects.
- 4. Execution by military authorities or affiliated medical institutions in consideration of national defense security affairs.
- Practicing businesses by public health specialists under the first paragraph shall not involve any medical act, except if the public health specialist is simultaneously qualified as medical staff.

# Public Health Specialists Act

Promulgation date: **June 3, 2020**

- **Article 14.** In case of **emergency or major public health incident**, the competent authority may designate public health specialists to carry out the activities under the first paragraph of the previous Article. Public health specialists shall not refuse thereto without justification.
  - The costs or losses incurred by public health specialists in carrying out the designated activities under the previous paragraph shall be compensated by the competent authority. The rules about qualifications and procedure for seeking compensation, the approval of the scope of costs or losses, the manner of compensation and other relevant matters shall be determined by the central competent authority.

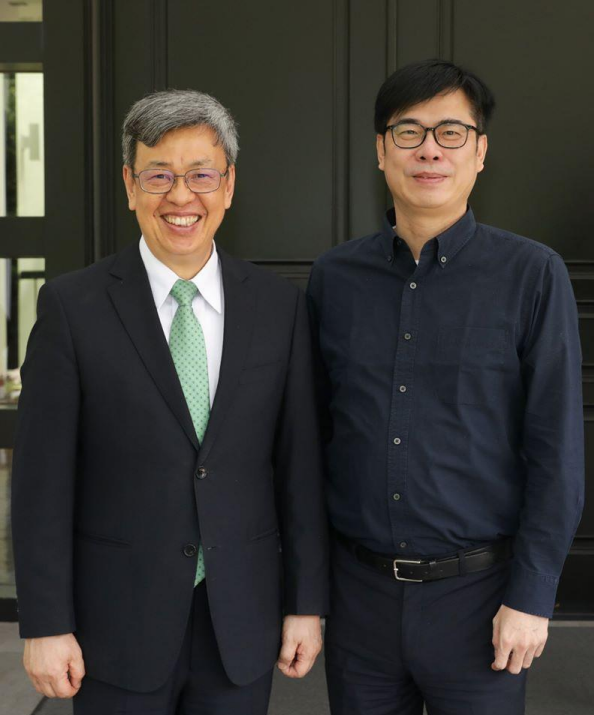
# 台灣公共衛生新里程碑 立法院三讀通過「公共衛生師法」

衛生福利部自 2003 年 SARS 過後，即著手推動公共衛生師立法工作，惟因其定位、業務範疇、專業排他性及應考資格等問題，始終未能順利於立法院進行審議。本次公衛師法草案歷經多方討論及公聽會後，終於本（109）年 4 月 23 日獲行政院審查通過送請立法院審議，立法院於今（15）日三讀通過「公共衛生師法」，為台灣公共衛生發展之重要里程碑。

完整新聞稿>>>>>>



2020.05.15



2020-5-15

# 亞洲第一! 公共衛生師法三讀通過!



感謝朝野黨團  
健全台灣公衛體系  
守護全體國人健康

蔡英文





**Singapore, Dr. Yik-Ying Teo**

**Is a New Normal needed for Public Health Education during and after COVID-19?**



# Is a New Normal needed for Public Health Education during and after COVID-19?

**YY Teo**  
**Professor, Dean**  
**Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health**

*Turning Discovery into Healthier Communities*

# What are the value propositions for a Public Health Education



- **Broad-based education in multiple disciplines**
  - Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Communication, Health Promotion, Health Economics and Priority Setting, Sociology, Ethics, Technology and Engineering, etc.
- To **network** (global, national, NGOs, civil societies, industry)
- **Learn about health policies and programmes**
  - Advocacy, policy setting
  - DIME (Design, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation)
  - SAFE (Sustainable, Adequate, Fair, Efficient)



# Historical and Contemporary Perspectives

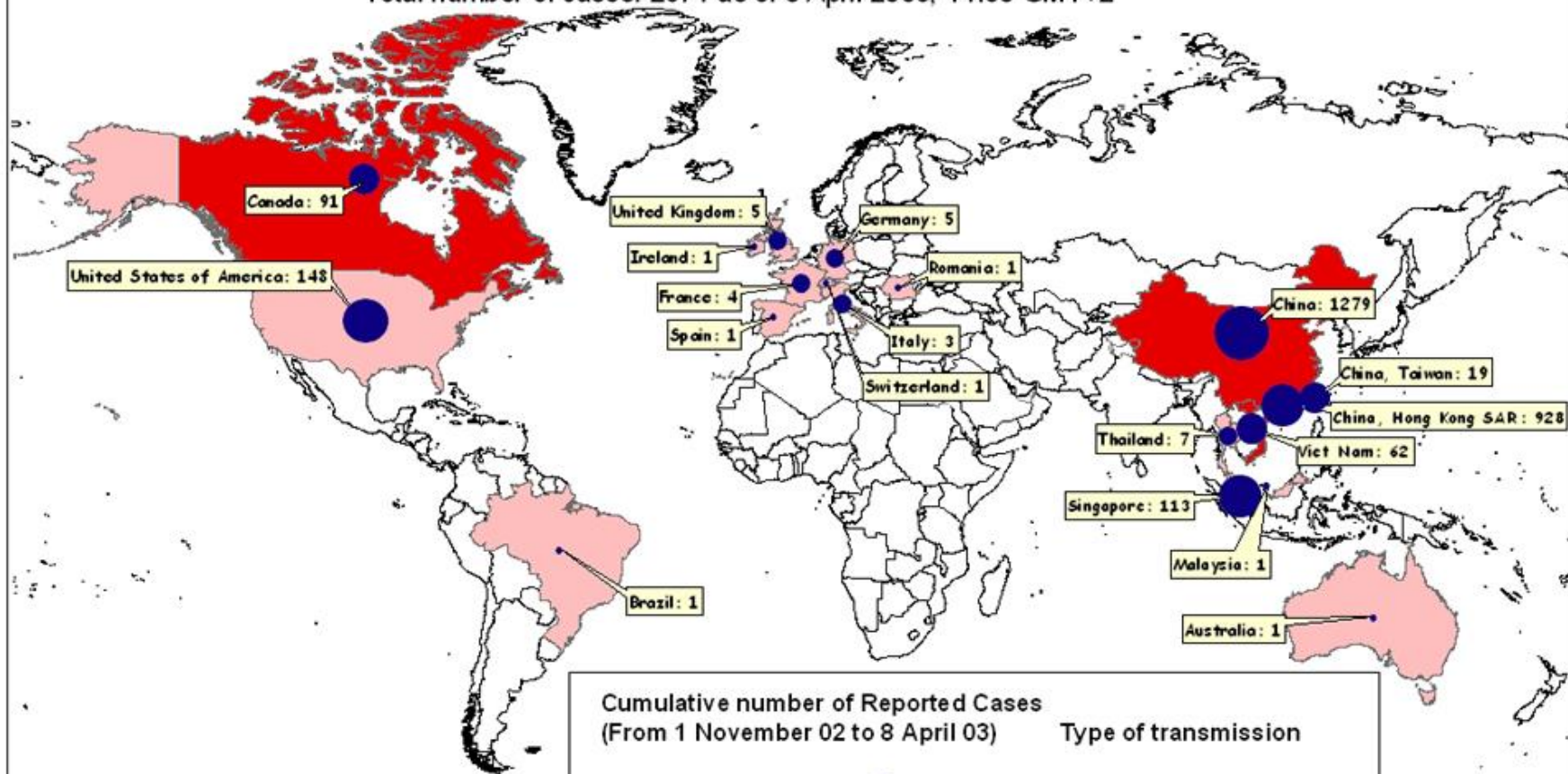


# Learning from the past



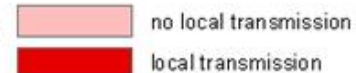
## SARS : Cumulative Number of Reported Cases

Total number of cases: 2671 as of 8 April 2003, 14:30 GMT+2



Cumulative number of Reported Cases  
(From 1 November 02 to 8 April 03)

Type of transmission

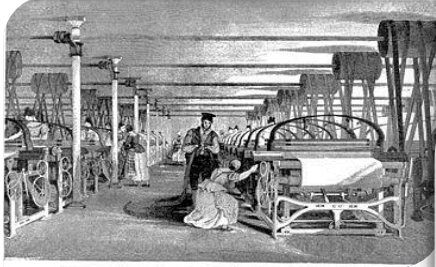


The presentation of material on the maps contained herein does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or areas or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source: World Health Organization  
Map Production: Public Health Mapping Team  
Communicable Diseases (CDS)  
© World Health Organization, April 2003

# Contemporary issues and impact on health

- Changing Technology



Hand production  
to steam-engine  
machines,  
mainly textile  
(Factory system)

**1760s-1830s**



Steel, chemical,  
petroleum,  
automotive  
mass production  
(telephone, light  
bulb, internal  
combustion  
engine)

**1850s-1914**



Digital  
technology  
(PC, internet,  
ICT)

**1980s-present**

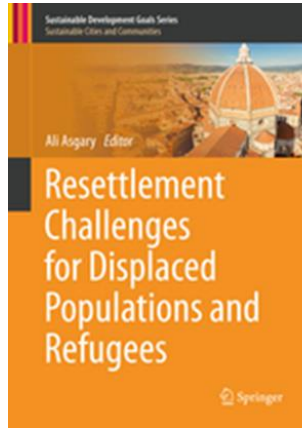


Integration of  
digital  
technologies in  
humans and  
society  
(robotics, AI,  
nanotech, IoT,  
autonomous  
vehicles)

**Present-?**

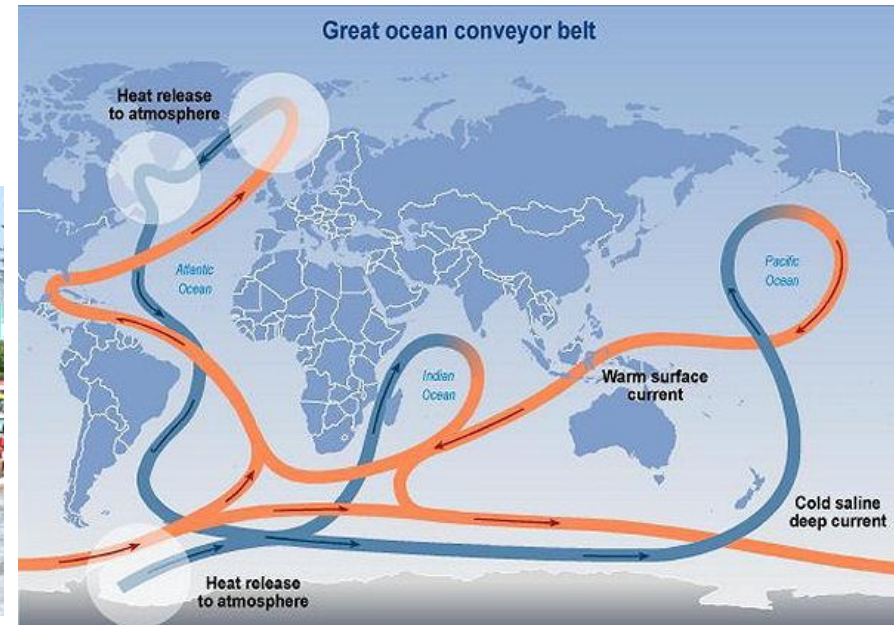
# Contemporary issues and impact on health

- Changing Technology
- Geopolitical Shifts



# Contemporary issues and impact on health

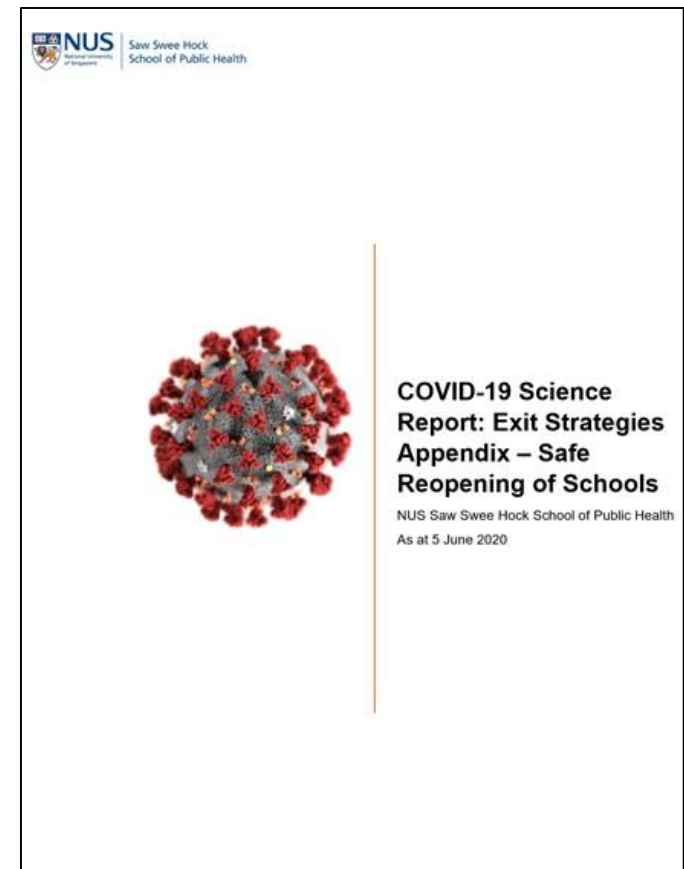
- Changing Technology
- Geopolitical Shifts
- **Climate Change**



# Education during COVID-19

- Complete closures, (staggered) reopening, & hybrid
- Online and WiFi
- Surveillance with active testing
- Safe management measures: temperature screening, social distancing, face masks/shields
- Disinfection and cleaning protocols
- Limitation of activities

**Resource rich versus resource poor!**



# Equity versus Equality

- **Equality**: more of an input-driven concept
- **Equity**: more of an outcome-driven concept

## Vaccine programs

- Providing equal access
- Ensuring equitable uptake in safe and responsible manner

However, equity and equality in health goes **beyond providing for citizens and residents**



- Contextual differences in strategy implementation:
  - **Historical** (e.g. SARS, MERS, H1N1, etc.)
  - **Social and cultural** (e.g. trust, community-spirited)
  - **Capacity and capability** (testing, tracing, isolation, treatment)
  - **Economic** (e.g. fiscal measures to protect livelihoods)
  - **Political** (i.e. long-term outlook vs. short-term impact)

**Understanding the context**

is vital in

**Public Health Education!**



# Case-Based Education in Public Health

- Public health policies about **design**, **advocacy** and **implementation** – education must go beyond theories



## Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Tax in Thailand

Ruth F Lewis

Series Editor: Jason CH Yap

Suggested Citation: Lewis RF, Yap CH J (2019) Case Study: Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Tax in Thailand. Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore.

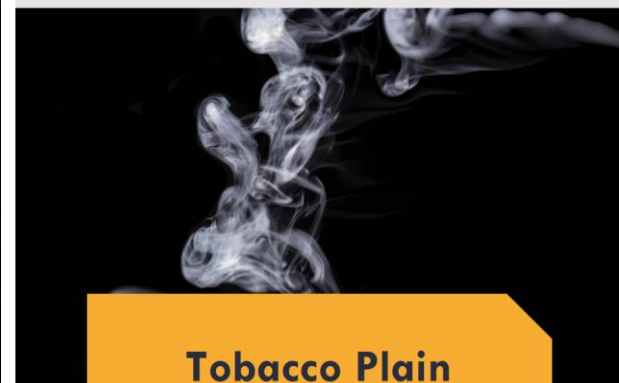


## Heated Tobacco Products: IQOS in Japan

Ruth F Lewis

Series Editor: Jason CH Yap

Suggested Citation: Lewis RF, Yap CH J (2019) Case Study: Heated Tobacco Products – IQOS in Japan. Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore.



## Tobacco Plain Packaging in Australia

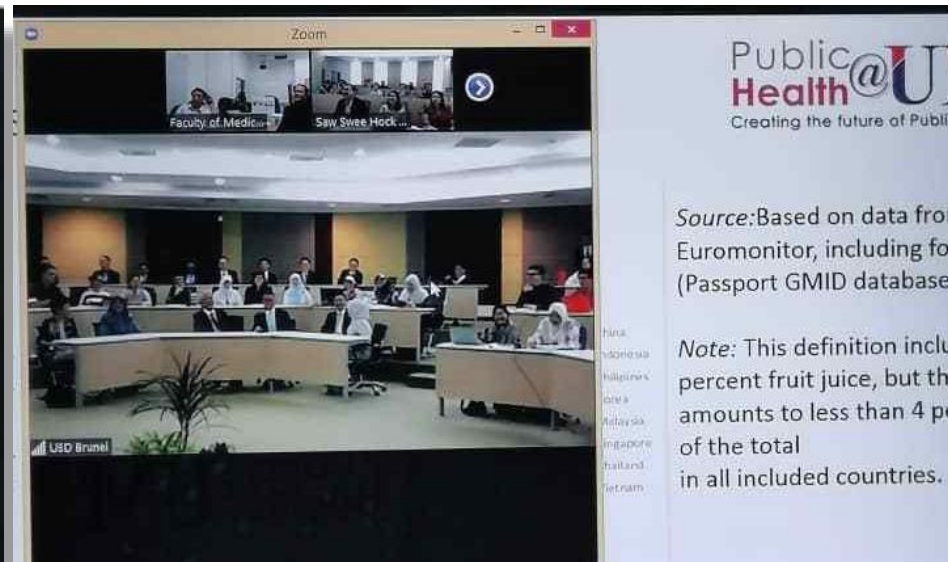
Ruth F Lewis

Series Editor: Jason CH Yap

Suggested Citation: Lewis RF, Yap CH J (2019) Case Study: Tobacco Plain Packaging in Australia. Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore.

# Global Classroom Education

- Collaboration across multiple countries and institutions
- Leverage on video conferencing technology to connect participants from different sites
- Opportunity to learn what each country is doing around a public health topic (e.g. sugar or tobacco control)



# Global Health Capacity Building: Some Realities

- **Overseas scholarships for outstanding candidates**
  - Deep knowledge transfer
  - Culminates in formal, accredited certification
  - Usually benefits small number of candidates
  - **Problem of brain drain, high rates of re-settlement post-tenure**
- **Local short- or Executive courses**
  - Usually benefits larger number of participants, cost-efficient design
  - Little risk of brain drain
  - Topical or disciplinary focus tends to be res
  - **No formal accreditation or certifi**
  - **Courses attended typically can**
  - **University applications**



**Need to move beyond  
traditional form of  
learning and accreditation**

1. Evidence-based public policies
2. Focused on **Prevention**, and of **Systems Thinking**
3. Focused on “**DIME**” and “**SAFE**”
  - **DIME** = Design, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation
  - **SAFE** = Sustainable, Adequate, Fair, Efficient
4. Cross-disciplinary, systems-level thinking, **outcomes driven**

**Evidence generation and synthesis** (data collection, meta-analyses, systematic reviews)

**Modeling and impact analysis** of disease burden or interventional programmes

**Monitoring and evaluation** (including economic) of policies, and programmes

**Health communication, promotion and media engagement**

**Health systems evaluation and healthcare priority setting**

# For Discussion

- Global Public Health education always faced with inequality and implementation barriers, **how to reduce inequity?**
- Focus on DIME and SAFE means **cross-sectoral leaders & policy makers need training in Implementation Science**
- Moving to a new model of Public Health Education, focusing on **academic-governmental collaborations** and **case-based learning**

**Thank you!**

**[ephtyy@nus.edu.sg](mailto:ephtyy@nus.edu.sg)**