

Boletim BiblioCovid v.3 n.12, Dezembro 2022. Em sua última edição trazemos o tema Pós- Pandemia. Após dois anos de muito trabalho, concluímos o Boletim BiblioCovid com a certeza de que nos somamos a estes esforços, e levando o aprendizado obtido na criação de novos serviços e produtos que servirão ao enfrentamento dos desafios futuros.

Pós - Pandemia



Vocabulário controlado

MeSH – Medical Subject
Heagins (NLM/NIH) DeCS

Base utilizada

Portal Regional da BVS



Termos Utilizados (com base nos Descritores em Ciências da Saúde – DeCs):

Descritores e/ou palavras-chave

Pós-Pandemia
Post-Pandemic
Covid-19

Filtros utilizadas

Idioma: Inglês
Ano: 2021 -2022
Texto completo
Artigo

Estratégias de busca

ti:("Pós-pandemia" OR "Post-pandemic") AND (fulltext:("1") AND mj:("COVID-19") AND type:("article")) AND (year_cluster:[2022 TO 2022])

Seleção dos dez artigos mais relevantes, segundo critérios da base de dados Portal regional BVS, incluindo o filtro “texto completo”

1. Changes in antibiotic prescribing following COVID-19 restrictions: Lessons for post-pandemic antibiotic stewardship.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/bcp.15000>

Resumo

AIMS: Public health responses to reduce SARS-CoV-2 transmission have profoundly affected the epidemiology and management of other infections. We examined the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on antibiotic dispensing in Australia.

METHODS: We used national claims data to investigate antibiotic dispensing trends from November 2015 to October 2020 and whether changes reflected reductions in primary care consultations. We used interrupted time series analysis to quantify changes in monthly antibiotic dispensing and face-to-face and telehealth GP consultations and examined changes by recipient age, pharmacy State and prescriber specialty.

RESULTS: Over the study period, an estimated 19 921 370 people had 125 495 137 antibiotic dispensings, 71% prescribed by GPs. Following COVID-19 restrictions, we observed a sustained 36% (95% CI 33-40%) reduction in antibiotic dispensings from April 2020. Antibiotics recommended for managing respiratory tract infections showed large reductions (range 51-69%), whereas those recommended for non-respiratory infections were unchanged. Dispensings prescribed by GPs decreased from 63.5 per 1000 population for April-October 2019 to 37.0 per 1000 for April-October 2020. Total GP consultation rates remained stable, but from April 2020, 31% of consultations were telehealth.

Referência

GILLIES, Malcolm. *et al.* Changes in antibiotic prescribing following COVID-19 restrictions: Lessons for post-pandemic antibiotic stewardship. **The British Pharmacological Society**. Mar. 2022. Disponível em: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34405427/>. Acesso em: 08 dez 2022.

2. Low-entry-barrier point-of-care testing of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG in the population of Upper Austria from December 2020 until April 2021—a feasible surveillance strategy for post-pandemic monitoring?

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00216-022-03966-z>

Resumo

Already at the very beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, an extensive PCR and antigen testing strategy was considered necessary and subsequently also proved successful in order to limit the spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections on international and national levels. However, equally important will be the continuous monitoring of the seroprevalence status of populations from defined regions to detect—in a timely manner—any recurrence of infections or an eventual decline in antibody levels of vaccinated individuals, especially in the emerging post-pandemic situation. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2-specific immunoglobulin G antibodies in the federal state of Upper Austria (Austria) during the period of December 2020 until April 2021. To achieve this goal, we have analyzed anonymized data on the immune status of self-referral volunteers that have been determined at local pharmacies through a low-entry-barrier point-of-care analysis approach. The seroprevalence values for immunoglobulin type G antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 antigens obtained by rapid diagnostic testing on peripheral blood from volunteers reflect the current population-based estimates reported in the literature as well as the positivity rates detected by PCR-screening analyses. In conclusion, broad-based monitoring of IgG antibodies by means of a point-of-care testing network represents a valuable tool to assess the current immune situation within regionally defined populations.

Referência

DOPPLER, Christian. *et. al.* Low-entry-barrier point-of-care testing of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG in the population of Upper Austria from December 2020 until April 2021—a feasible surveillance strategy for post-pandemic monitoring? **Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry**. Feb, 2022. Disponível em: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00216-022-03966-z>. Acesso em: 08 dez 2022.

3. The practicality and prospects for disinfection control by photocatalysis during and post-pandemic: A critical review

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2022.112814>

Resumo

The prevalence of global health implications from the COVID-19 pandemic necessitates the innovation and large-scale application of disinfection technologies for contaminated surfaces, air, and wastewater as the significant transmission media of disease. To date, primarily recommended disinfection practices are energy exhausting, chemical driven, and cause severe impact on the environment. The research on advanced oxidation processes has been recognized as promising strategies for disinfection purposes. In particular, semiconductor-based photocatalysis is an effective renewable solar-driven technology that relies on the reactive oxidative species, mainly hydroxyl ($\cdot\text{OH}$) and superoxide ($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$) radicals, for rupturing the capsid shell of the virus and loss of pathogenicity. However, the limited understanding of critical aspects such as viral photo-inactivation mechanism, rapid virus mutagenicity, and virus viability for a prolonged time restricts the large-scale application of photocatalytic disinfection technology. In this work, fundamentals of photocatalysis disinfection phenomena are addressed with a reviewed remark on the reported literature of semiconductor photocatalysts efficacies against SARS-CoV-2. Furthermore, to validate the photocatalysis process on an industrial scale, we provide updated data on available commercial modalities for an effective virus photo-inactivation process. An elaborative discussion on the long-term challenges and sustainable solutions is suggested to fill in the existing knowledge gaps. We anticipate this review will ignite interest among researchers to pave the way to the photocatalysis process for disinfecting virus-contaminated environments and surfaces for current and future pandemics.

Referência

KUMAR, Abhinandan. *et al.* The practicality and prospects for disinfection control by photocatalysis during and post-pandemic: A critical review. **Science Direct**. Jan. 2022. Disponível em: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8789448/>. Acesso em: 08 dez 2022.

4. Anxiety and depression in the post-pandemic era: concerns about viral mutation and re-outbreak

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-04307-1>

Resumo

BACKGROUND: The 2020 coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has been raging for more than 20 months, putting significant strain on public health systems around the world. Despite the fact that the pandemic has been effectively managed in certain countries, regional outbreaks and viral mutations continue to pose a threat to people's lives. The likelihood of post-pandemic changes in people's psychological situations warrants more investigation. **DESIGN AND PARTICIPANTS:** This study was conducted in the context of another outbreak in Zhangjiajie, China, respondents (infected patients, healthy population) were required to complete self-administered questions and standardized questionnaires, including the patient health questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), the generalized anxiety disorder-7 (GAD-7), and the Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire (BIPQ).

MEASURES: We conducted an anonymous questionnaire survey of infected patients (excluding critically ill patients) in the confirmed COVID-19 ward of Zhangjiajie City People's Hospital's East Hospital from August 14 to 24, 2021, and used convenience sampling to survey medical staff and the general public to assess the psychological reactions of different populations during the delta variant outbreak pandemic. Differences in anxiety and depression severity were compared between groups, with logistic regression models constructed to explore potential factors associated with scoring clinical significant levels of depression and/or anxiety.

Referência

ZEDONG, Li. *et al.* Anxiety and depression in the post-pandemic era: concerns about viral mutation and re-outbreak. **BMC Psychiatry**. v. 22, n. 678, Nov. 2022. Disponível em: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9630811/>. Acesso em: 08 dez 2022.

5. Autonomy and Social Responsibility: The Post-Pandemic Challenge

DOI: [10.1353/pbm.2022.0035](https://doi.org/10.1353/pbm.2022.0035)

Resumo

Over the last 80 years, a series of critical events has led to reconsideration of the basic premises of medical ethics. One of these events was the recognition of horrific medical experiments performed by German medical scientists in World War II concentration camps, resulting in intensified emphasis on a consent requirement, later understood as grounded in the bioethical principle of respect for autonomy, as well as on the moral accountability of the experimenter. Another important event that is forcing a reconsideration of respect for autonomy in medicine and health care is the COVID-19 pandemic. But this time the matter pulls in a different direction, from respect for autonomy to social responsibility, represented in problems as disparate as the wearing of masks, vaccination requirements, and equity in vaccine access and distribution. How can modern bioethics, in part a creature of the response to Nazi crimes, accommodate the intensified sensitivity about public health needs that has accompanied the shock of the pandemic? The responses of European medical ethics to the Nazi era provide tools for bioethics as it faces the challenge now at hand. This article uses historical context from postwar Europe to argue that, in light of the pandemic experience, respect for autonomy must systematically incorporate a commitment to social responsibility.

Referência

MORENO, Jonathan; SÁNDOR, Judit; SCHMIDT, Ulf. Autonomy and social responsibility: the post-pandemic challenge. **Perspect Biol Med.** Summer, 2022. Disponível em: <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/863669>. Acesso em 08 dez 2022.

6. Health Equity Is No Spectator Sport: The Radical Rooting of a Post-Pandemic Bioethics

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/pbm.2022.0049>

Resumo

The relationship between equality and equity has been theorized and described in many ways. Recently, this relationship has been popularly illustrated via a meme depicting three people watching a baseball game while standing on boxes. The meme's analogy, that achieving health equity is the ability to view a spectator sport, is a neoliberal account of health. The analogy defines equality at the expense of equity, characterizes health as individualistic, describes health equity as a static outcome, and implies that the bioethical questions for achieving health equity are about the distribution and redistribution of resources. As the SARS CoV-2 pandemic vividly reminded us, health equity is no spectator sport. Health equity is the intentional removal of obstacles to health and the enabling of human flourishing to assure that everyone has fair and just opportunities for health. That relational and radical account of health equity requires different analogies. This article reimagines and re-illustrates the relationship between equality and equity using an organic analogy of three plants. The analogy calls for bioethics to nurture communal relationships and engage community leaders in pursuit of communal flourishing.

Referência

NUSSBAUM, Abraham; ALLEN, Matthew. Health equity is no spectator sport: the radical rooting of a post-pandemic bioethics. **Perspect Biol Med**. Autumn 2022. Disponível em: <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/871446>. Acesso em: 08 dez 2022.

7. Burnout and well-being of healthcare workers in the post-pandemic period of COVID-19: a perspective from the job demands-resources model

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-07608-z>

Resumo

BACKGROUND: The present study aimed 1) to examine the effects of epidemic-related job stressors, perceived social support and organizational support on the burnout and well-being of Chinese healthcare workers in the period of COVID-19 regular epidemic prevention and control and 2) to investigate the moderating effects of social support and organizational support on the relationship between job stressors and burnout and well-being within the theoretical framework of the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model.

METHODS: A sample of healthcare workers (N = 3477) from 22 hospitals in Beijing, China participated in the cross-sectional investigation in October 2020 and reported epidemic-related job stressors, perceived social support, organizational support, burnout, anxiety and depression symptoms.

RESULTS: 1) Medical doctors, females, people aged from 30 to 50, and those who worked in the second line during the pandemic reported higher scores of psychological symptoms and burnout in the period of regular epidemic prevention and control; 2) Epidemic-related job stressors positively predicted burnout, anxiety, and depression among healthcare workers; 3) Perceived social support and organizational support were negatively related to reported burnout, anxiety and depression symptoms; 4) Social support reduced the adverse effects of epidemic-related job stressors on anxiety and depression but enhanced the association between stressors and burnout; 5) Organizational support mitigated the adverse effects of epidemic-related job stressors on depression.

Referência

ZHOU, Ting; XU, Changshun.; WANG, Cunliang. *et al.* Burnout and well-being of healthcare workers in the post-pandemic period of COVID-19: a perspective from the job demands-resources model. **BMC Health Serv Res.** China, 2022. Disponível em: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8888816/> . Acesso em: 08 dez 2022.

8. Post-pandemic: Teaching with kindness

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2022.2072719>

Resumo

People like to use the word ‘unprecedented’ when they talk about 2020. An unprecedented virus, an unprecedented global impact, and an unprecedented way to teach. After two years of this rhetoric, the word can start to feel a little tired. Undoubtedly, in the face of COVID-19 we had to do things very differently, but this statement seeks to look beyond the pragmatic. This personal view examines how the past two years of experience have influenced my beliefs and behaviours as they relate to teaching. I reflect on the changing role I experienced as a teacher, and how I have come to understand the need for compassion and kindness.

Referência

GOVENDER, Lynelle. Post-pandemic: Teaching with kindness. **Medical Teach**. South Africa, 2022. Disponível em: <https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/portal/resource/pt/mdl-35546076>. Acesso em: 12 dez 2022.

9. Factors influencing the success of telepractice during the COVID-19 pandemic and preferences for post-pandemic services: An interview study with clinicians and parents

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1460-6984.12760>

Resumo

Background: There has been a significant uptake in the use of telepractice during the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic. This study explored the experiences of speech and language therapists (SLTs), assistants (SLTAs) and parents with telepractice during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Aims: (1) To identify factors that influenced success of telepractice; and (2) to describe clinicians' and parents' preferences for the future mode of service delivery for preschoolers with communication disorders.

Methods & Procedures: The study was conducted in partnership with one publicly funded programme in Ontario, Canada, that offered services to preschoolers with speech, language and communication needs at no cost. SLTs ($N = 13$), assistants ($N = 3$) and parents ($N = 13$) shared their experiences and perspectives during semi-structured videoconference interviews.

Outcomes & Results: Factors that influenced the success of telepractice were reported in three categories: the setting (i.e., where and how telepractice was being delivered); the nature of telepractice (i.e., the services that were provided via telepractice); and the individuals (i.e., who was involved in telepractice). These factors were reported to interact with each other. As the needs for each child and family are unique, parents and clinicians reported a preference for a hybrid and flexible service delivery model in the future.

Conclusions & Implications: The themes identified in this study can be used by clinicians and managers to consider factors that influence the success of telepractice for children and families.

Referência

KWOK, Elaine; POZNIAK, Kinga; CUNNINGHAN, Barbara. *et al.* Factors influencing the success of telepractice during the COVID-19 pandemic and preferences for post-pandemic services: An interview study with clinicians and parents. *Int J Lang Commun Disord.* v.58, p. 1354-1367. Canadá, 2022. Disponível em: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1460-6984.12760>. Acesso em: 12 dez 2022.

10. Adult mental health and child maltreatment: An ecological study across rural-urban and economic continua with implications for post-pandemic human services

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcop.22752>

Resumo

This ecological, county-level, cross-sectional study examines relationships between the mental health of adults (IV) and child maltreatment report rates (DV), as they vary by socioeconomic distress and rurality ($n = 3015$ counties), using the most recent available data from several linked sources. In a two-way model, maltreatment reports increased 20.1% for each additional half day of poor mental health in metro counties, 11.7% in nonmetro counties, and 13% in rural counties. Our zero-inflated negative binomial model, moderated by rurality and economic distress, showed a significant relationship between the number of poor mental health days and increased child maltreatment report rates in counties ($\chi^2 = 145.52$, $p < 0.0001$). Investment in prevention and treatment of adult mental health concerns is imperative, especially in light of the increase in mental health problems caused by the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and increased tension within national political debate. Our results indicate successful support of adult mental health will prevent child maltreatment and reduce the cyclical financial burden of child maltreatment and mental health concerns.

Referência

YUMA, Paula; ORSI, Rebecca; PENA, Anita A. Adult mental health and child maltreatment: An ecological study across rural-urban and economic continua with implications for post-pandemic human services. **J Community Psychol.** v.50, p. 1773-1786. Estados Unidos, 2021. Disponível em: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcop.22752> . Acesso em: 12 dez 2022.



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Expediente

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Projeto gráfico

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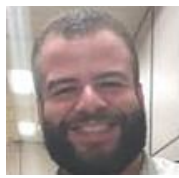
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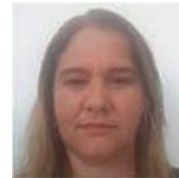
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