

Abstracts

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Presenter	Roderick John Lawrence*, Joris Zufferey
Exposure	no exposure
Health domains	healthrelated quality of life
Type of research	others

Addressing Urban Health Challenges by Transdisciplinary Research and Practice

Professionals and policy makers have difficulty in explaining and measuring constancy, change and differences in health, built environments and ecological conditions in cities. This is not surprising given that these are complex and multidimensional. Hence they cannot be understood only in terms of the compartmentalized knowledge of disciplinary and professional concepts and methods. The traditional roles and responsibilities of scientists, policy makers and professional practitioners ought to be reconsidered because shortcomings in both empirical research and professional practice need correcting. In contrast to conventional disciplinary approaches, inter- and trans-disciplinary contributions offer a broader intersectoral approach. These innovative approaches have been applied but they are still not mainstream in either people-environment studies, or the practice of architecture and urban planning. The contributors will share their tangible experience. They have overcome obstacles to effective implementation in the following ways: 1. By action research that transgresses conventional disciplinary silos and professional borders in order to implement inter- and trans-disciplinary contributions that tackle the complexities of urban health. 2. By participatory design processes that involve stakeholders from both the public and private sectors as well as representatives of local communities. 3. By employing innovative decision making and communication tools that promote dialogue processes that enable consensus building. This paper presents several ways and means of overcoming the barriers to applying inter- and trans-disciplinary concepts and methods that are still not mainstream. The author refers to innovative contributions in the EU-FP7 project PHENOTYPE (Positive Health Effects of the Natural Outdoor Environment in Typical Populations in Different Regions of Europe) which is being funded from January 2012 to December 2015.

Abstract Number	P-1-28-03
Presenter	Maria Fiore, Giovanni Battista Modonutti, Elena Sentina, Vito Margherita, Fulvio Costantinides, Luca Leon, Margherita Ferrante*
Exposure	others
Health domains	mental health
Type of research	cross-sectional study

Alcohol training and alcohol habits of the medical students

Background The disease burden attributable to harmful use of alcohol is significant and in many countries public health problems caused by it represent a substantial health, social and economic concern. Across Europe, there is a clear gap in act the potential health interventions to reducing the alcohol harm. In primary health care settings, commonly fewer than 10% of people at risk of becoming hazardous and harmful drinkers are identified and fewer than 5% of those who could benefit from brief interventions are offered them. The health sector workforce in Europe is an enormous resource with great potential to affect positive change in alcohol-related diseases. **Aims** The level of alcohol training and alcohol habitsof the medical students in the University of Catania, Italy were investigated. **Methods** A cross-sectional study involving 5th year medical students was carried out. Students were recruited during lectures and a self-administrated questionnaire was used to collect alcohol training data. Alcohol habits were screened by the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test. **Results** A total of 170 students participated in the survey, aged between 22 and 30 years. 54.5% knows the meaning of "degree of alcohol". 72.0% knows the limit set by the highway code. 90.9% said that cannot recover from alcohol dependence syndrome. 15.9% of students think that a person must be an alcoholic to have health problems derived from alcohol. 80.3% of students know that drinking alcohol affects driving. The 87.9% know that alcohol causes intoxication stronger when mixed. 30% of the students are aware that in Italy the sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited for children under 18 years. Harmful alcohol use was more prevalent among male (4.5%) than female students (3.0%).Hazardous drinking was found in 0.8% of studied subjects, more among men than women. **Conclusions** This study highlights the need for a greater and more relevant focus of alcohol education to medical students.
