360s FOR 360° VISION

ISSPAM SYMPOSIUM
"What kinds of intelligence for public health?"

JUNE 13, 2025

MARSEILLE & LIVE ONLINE
FRENCH LANGUAGE WITH LIVE ENGLISH TRANSLATION ON ZOOM

As part of its summer school, the Institut des Sciences de la Santé Publique d'Aix-Marseille (ISSPAM) is organising a **symposium open to all, in Marseille and live online**.

Population's health, the study of their determinants and their health needs mobilise and raise questions in order to meet the many current challenges and public health issues. The aim of the symposium "What kinds of intelligence for public health?" is to provide collective perspective on a range of public health issues, based on a complementary analytical viewpoints a 360-degree view.

This symposium brings together **4 speakers** around **4 themes**, proposed by each of the 4 speakers. In 18 minutes, each speaker embody a theme and submits it to the other 3 speakers for their thoughts, analysis and vision, each of whom has **360 seconds** to do so. The round table is completed by debates between the speakers and with the participants to generate collective intelligence and a **360-degree view**.

Speakers

Pr. Arnaud Chiolero
Epidemiologist, Professor of public health and Director of Population Health Laboratory,University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and Academic Co-Director, Swiss School of Public Health (SSPH+), Zürich, Switzerland

Pr. Isabelle Richard
University professor and hospital practitioner, Director of EHESP French School of Public Health, Rennes, France

Dr. Remy Slama
Director of Research at Inserm, teacher at the ENS-PSL, ENS Biology Institute, PARSEC (Paris Recherche Santé Environnement Climat), Paris, France

Pr. Nicholas Steel
Clinical Professor in Public Health, Head of Health Services and Primary Care Research Group, Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglian, Norwich, United Kingdom

Registration

Price:
(in Marseille and live online)

- Student — **20 €**
- Individual non-student registration — **70 €**
- Institutional registration — **210 €**

Registration deadline: june 09, 2025

For more information and to register:
https://institut-isspam.univ-amu.fr/fr/formation/ecole-ete/summer-shool-2025/symposium

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PROGRAM

4 topics – 1 debator – 3 contributors

09h30 – 10h15	**Welcome for participants**
10h15 – 10h30	**Opening and introduction of the day** – Roch Giorgi (ISSPAM Director)
10h30 – 11h25	**Round table 1– Pr. Isabelle Richard** | Planning healthcare human ressources*
11h30– 12h25	**Round table 2 – Pr. Arnaud Chiolero** | Too much data? From infodemic to slow data*
12h25– 14h00	**Lunch break**
14h00 – 14h55	**Round table 3 – Pr. Nicholas Steel** | Life expectancy and risk factors at local level *
15h00 – 15h55	**Round table 4 – Dr. Remy Slama** | To what extent is science considered in the management of environmental health issues?*
16h00 – 16h15	**End of the symposium**

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ROUND TABLE TOPICS AND ABSTRACTS

Planning healthcare human ressources*

Pr. Isabelle Richard - University professor and hospital practitioner, Director of EHESP French School of Public Health, Rennes, France

Worldwide the shortage of human resources is threatening the development or the sustainability of healthcare systems. WHO estimates the number of missing professionals by 2030 to 13 million and advocates for the training of more than 40 million.

The objective remains to deliver healthcare to all and this requires solving a complex equation including the following terms: (1) **estimating the health needs** which depend on predictable variables such as demographic and epidemiological data, and on less predictable variables such as crisis, pandemics, climate change related disasters, (2) defining which professionals carry out which tasks in order to define the available **"skill mix",** (3) estimating the **level of activity** of these professionals both per month and lifelong and there **place of practice**, (4) defining the **structure and capacity of the training system** at all levels. The presentation will show the difficulties in identifying these parameters, which are not mutually independent, through a set of examples in both high and low and middle income countries. We will show that improving human resources planning for the healthcare system requires both coordination between different stakeholders, among which the authorities in charge or health, public budgets and higher education, and flexibility if the actual behaviour of the different actors or the general context appear to diverge from the parameters included in the model. We will discuss the pros and cons of regulations aiming to submit practice authorisation to training requirements or influence the place of practice as well as the ethical issues of transnational cooperation and migration issues.

Too much data? From infodemic to slow data*

Pr. Arnaud Chiolero - Epidemiologist, Professor of public health and Director of Population Health Laboratory,University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and Academic Co-Director, Swiss School of Public Health (SSPH+), Zürich, Switzerland

In the age of the infodemic, it is not enough to have more data to provide useful information for health decision-making. In this presentation, we will highlight some of the problems associated with the use of "Big Data" for public health surveillance. In a "Slow Data" approach (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37789225/), we will discuss the importance of identifying information needs and anticipating their dissemination, and of using high-quality population-based data processed by independent institutions with expertise in epidemiology and surveillance methods.

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Life expectancy and risk factors at local level*

Pr. Nicholas Steel - Clinical Professor in Public Health, Head of Health Services and Primary Care Research Group Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is a key national indicator of population health, which shows large geographic variations. Improving HLE and reducing these variations requires detailed knowledge of related morbidity and mortality risks in smaller geographic areas. In this presentation we will discuss an approach to assessing HLE and risk factors in small areas in England.

We will show how we used publicly available data to estimate HLE in 2011 and 2021 at birth and age 65 for males and females for 128 small areas in Norfolk, a county in England, used geospatial mapping, and analysed links between HLE and relevant risk factors.

We found that HLE at birth ranged from 52 to 73 years for men and 56 to 74 for women, with large variations between small areas in both HLE and exposure to risk factors. Lower HLE at area level was associated with lower weekly income, physical inactivity, air pollution, alcohol admissions, living alone as an older person and unhealthy diet.

We will discuss how this method could be used to monitor risks and inform targeted public health interventions at a local level. Stronger public health surveillance is needed to accurately monitor a wider variety local data on risks.

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To what extent is science considered in the management of environmental health issues?*

Dr. Remy Slama - Director of Research at Inserm, teacher at the ENS-PSL, ENS Biology Institute, PARSEC (Paris Recherche Santé Environnement Climat), Paris, France

Science should in principle play a critical role in informing actions to prevent adverse effects from the environment in the broad sense on human health and ecosystems. I identify five basic requirements allowing science to play this role:

1. General principles, in particular regarding the consideration of science at all steps of the management of environmental health issues (these include prevention, the precautionary principle, the due diligence principle, rules regarding the handling of conflicts of interest);
2. Strong (clear) laws with explicit risk management logics;
3. Strong environmental health research and monitoring (research institutions, agencies), required for knowledge generation and synthesis;
4. Efficient training and knowledge diffusion (educational system, media); this includes issues related to the limitation of advertisement on harmful substances or relying on unproven scientific allegations (as done for tobacco products and alcohol in some countries);
5. Strong justice and police (to handle and limit non-compliance).

I will discuss the situation regarding these five requirements. I will in particular argue that, although strong principles exist in EU core texts, such as the prevention (acting when scientific certainty is available) and precautionary principles (acting in the presence of scientific uncertainty when facing a potentially large risk), the laws related to environmental health issues are not always consistent with these principles and do not always give preeminence to scientific knowledge or at least clearly explain if and how scientific knowledge should be considered. In additions, these laws do not always rely on strong risk management principles and tend to be in silos (as opposed to embracing simultaneously a large number of sectors of society), limiting their efficiency. Regarding environmental health research, its efficiency is conditioned by several factors, including strong funding schemes (with mechanisms making research support proportional to the needs, e.g., via a tax or fund related to the sales of newly marketed substances or to healthcare costs) and related agencies; protection against conflicts of interest among scientists (this point is also relevant at the other levels, including environmental health agencies and decision makers).

Reference:
1. Slama R. Santé environnementale : des lois faibles ou fragmentées. Environnement, Risques & Santé 2022; 21: 340-354.

*** Temporary titles and abstracts**