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ABSTRACT BOOK

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**Donna Arrondelle***University of Southampton, UK***The health and wellbeing of children whose mothers are justice impacted, understating the evidence and developing health and social care outcome indicators****Abstract**

Parental imprisonment is a recognised adverse childhood experience (ACE) with long-term effects on health and well-being. Whilst women and girls make up approximately 6.9% of the global prison population, there is no official recording of how many children lose their primary caregiver when women are imprisoned, although estimates suggest that the majority of imprisoned women are mothers. In England and Wales, an estimated 191,912 children are affected each year, including around 17,000 whose mothers are imprisoned. Although fewer in number, children of imprisoned mothers face greater disruption because mothers are more often the primary carers. This upheaval frequently involves moving area, changing schools, losing friends, and sometimes being separated from siblings. Many imprisoned women also lose their housing, making children's displacement long-term and complicating mothers' efforts to regain custody after release. This population is both invisibilised and as such their health needs underserved. In response, the CHAMPION study was conducted to develop a better understanding of the evidence on the impacts of maternal imprisonment on children and to establish a set of core outcome indicators for monitoring and evaluating affected children's health and well-being. Findings will be shared across the different strands of the project, comprising: (i) a scoping review of the differential health impacts on children of maternal and paternal imprisonment; (ii) qualitative work with children who have experience of maternal imprisonment and with professionals working with families affected by parental imprisonment, to understand how maternal imprisonment influences

children's health and well-being, which aspects of well-being are most important to the children themselves, and what service interventions may be required to minimise and mitigate harms; and (iii) a Delphi study contributing to the establishment of a set of children's health and well-being core outcomes for monitoring and evaluating the impact of specific criminal justice interventions applied to their mothers.

Biography

Donna is a Senior Research Fellow at the University of Southampton. As a critical interdisciplinary scholar in the Centre for Population Health Sciences her research focuses on health justice, working with 'justice-impacted' adults and their children.

**Timi Idris**

PhD Health, Faculty of Health, Dalhousie University, Canada

Racialized Gendered Labour and Wellbeing in Nonprofit Organizations: An Intersectional Public Health Analysis

Abstract

Nonprofit organizations play a critical role in sustaining community wellbeing through the provision of essential services such as food security, housing support, education, and health-related programming, a role that intensified significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic. As demands on the sector increased, nonprofit workers experienced heightened workloads, resource constraints, and emotional strain, with racialized women bearing a disproportionate burden. Despite nonprofit commitments to equity and care, racialized women frequently encounter intersecting forms of systemic inequality related to race and gender, including precarious employment, unpaid emotional labour, limited access to leadership opportunities, and heightened risk of burnout. This qualitative study examines the lived experiences of racialized women working in nonprofit organizations in Nova Scotia, a context shaped by longstanding racial inequities and a robust nonprofit sector. Using snowball sampling, 20 in-depth, semi-structured interviews will be conducted to explore experiences of workplace culture, organizational equity policies, mental health supports, and the ways intersectional identities shape daily work life. Data will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns related to burnout, employment precarity, exclusion from decision-making spaces, and experiences of tokenism and over-surveillance. Findings from the interviews will inform four follow-up focus group discussions with nonprofit leaders and organizational stakeholders, designed to collaboratively develop actionable, equity-informed strategies for organizational change. Grounded in Kimberlé Crenshaw's framework of intersectionality and critical race theory, this study centers storytelling as a methodological approach to amplify marginalized voices and to examine how structural

power operates within nonprofit institutions. By situating findings within international literature, the research will offer comparative insights into racialized gendered labour in nonprofit contexts globally. Anticipated outcomes include the identification of key gaps in organizational policy and practice, as well as evidence-based recommendations such as targeted mentorship initiatives, race- and gender-responsive mental health supports, and inclusive leadership pipelines. By centering the voices of racialized women in the nonprofit sector, this research aims to catalyze systemic change and provide practical guidance for nonprofit leaders, funders, and policymakers committed to fostering equitable, sustainable, and supportive workplaces.

Biography

Timi Idris is a Doctoral candidate at Dalhousie University and works to increase the representation of in health professions. She holds a BSc in Sociology and a Master of Arts in Criminology and also does research on social problems and how it affects health and wellbeing.

**Emmanuel Bannerman-Williams***University of Amsterdam Medical Center, Ghana***Sample records for instrumental analysis experiment****Abstract**

Background: Metabolic conditions, including intermediate hyperglycemia (IH), affect migrants to a greater extent than the populations of origin. Evidence suggests that IH increases the risk of vascular complications, but it is unclear whether the differences in IH between the non-migrant and migrant populations translate to differences in vascular complications between the two populations. We compared the prevalence of macrovascular and renal microvascular complications among West Africans with IH living in West Africa and their migrant compatriots in Europe.

Methods: Data from the multicenter Research on Obesity and Diabetes among African Migrants (RODAM) study were analyzed. Ghanaians with IH (524 non-migrant and 1439 migrants) were included. Logistic regression analyses were used to determine the associations between migrant status and macrovascular [coronary artery disease (CAD) and peripheral artery disease (PAD)] and renal microvascular [nephropathy] complications with adjustment for age, sex, socio economic status, smoking, systolic blood pressure, BMI, total cholesterol, HbA1c, C-reactive protein, and serum uric acid.

Findings: The prevalence of microvascular/macrovascular complications was higher in non-migrants than in migrants (nephropathy 15.3% vs. 9.7%; PAD 3.1% vs. 1.3%; and CAD 15.8% vs. 5.0%). The differences persisted in the fully adjusted model: nephropathy [odds ratio, 2.12; 95% CI (1.46–3.08); PAD, 4.44(1.87–10.51); CAD 2.35(1.64–3.37)]. Non-migrant females had higher odds of nephropathy [2.14(1.34–3.43)], PAD [7.47(2.38–23.40)] and CAD [2.10(1.34–3.27)]

compared to migrant females. Non-migrant males had higher odds of nephropathy [2.54 (1.30–4.97)] and CAD [2.85(1.48–5.50)], but not PAD [1.81(0.32–10.29)], than their migrant peers.

Biography

He finished is Mphil in microbiology about 14 years ago from University of Ghana. He is a Chief Research Office with Surgery department of the Ghana Medical School. He is a researcher and scientific leader who is doing his PhD at University of Amsterdam Medical centre. With over 5 peer-reviewed publications and editorial board experience, he is committed to advancing biomedical research, supporting scientific collaboration, and contributing to the global research community.

**Sadia Bibi**

*Department Of Public Health Armed Forces Postgraduate
Medical institute CMH Rawalpindi NUMS, Pakistan*

Prevalence and Associated Determinants of Suicidal Ideation and Attempt among, Adolescents; A Descriptive Cross-Sectional Study at Public and Private Schools of Jhang, Pakistan

Abstract

Background: Suicidal ideation and attempts among adolescents constitute a significant public health challenge globally, with varying prevalence rates influenced by socio-cultural, economic, and psychological factors. In Pakistan, where mental health awareness is limited, understanding the determinants of these phenomena is crucial. This study aims to assess the prevalence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors among adolescents in both public and private schools in Jhang, exploring associated factors such as socioeconomic status, academic pressure, and familial relationships.

Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in Jhang, Pakistan, targeting adolescents aged 12 to 18 years enrolled in both public and private schools. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to ensure a representative sample, with schools selected randomly from each sector. The final sample size was determined to be 384 students, calculated using the following statistical parameters: a 5% margin of error (e), a 95% level of confidence (z), a prevalence (p) of suicidal ideation estimated at 50%, and a 10% non-response rate. Data was collected using an adapted version of Columbia severity rating scale that assessed suicidal ideation and attempts, alongside potential associated determinants such as socio-economic status, and familial factors. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software, employing descriptive statistics to determine prevalence rates and chi square test to identify significant associations

between variables. p values less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Ethical approval was obtained from relevant authorities, and informed consent was secured from participants and their guardian.

Results: Most of the respondents were male 236 (61.30%), having urban residence 300 (77.92%). The findings from the current study revealed a 25 % lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation while 22 % of adolescents were involved in suicidal behavior during their lifetime. 17 (4.42%) of the participants were involved in actual attempts in a lifetime while 7 (1.82%) in past three months. Family history of suicide attempts with and without death, substance abuse, and use of social media were significantly associated with suicidal ideation and behavior.

Conclusion: A 25% lifetime prevalence of suicidal ideation and 22 % of suicidal behavior is alarming and critical. Government, semi-government non- government concerned departments should design strategies to minimize risk.

Biography

Sadia Bibi, MSPH, is a Public Health Specialist from the Armed Forces Postgraduate Medical Institute (AFPGMI), NUMS, a Zoologist and Entomologist at the District Health Authority, Rawalpindi, and a medical researcher serving as the first and corresponding author of an article published in BMC Psychiatry. She presented her published work in an annual conference of Khyber Medical University and was awarded with 3rd position in poster presentation among all participants of postgraduate level. She focuses on advancing public health research and vector-borne disease management, driven by her commitment to improving population health through evidence-based interventions, combining her expertise in zoology, entomology, and clinical research to provide a multidisciplinary approach. She has worked as a research assistant in different clinical researches including WHO and UNICEF study on Pneumonia case management under 5. She is also working as an Assistant Dermatologist of a FCPS Dermatologist. She is a self student and working hard to achieve her study goals. Her long-term goal is to strengthen public health research, epidemiology, and clinical practice integration. Skilled in leadership, mentoring, communication, and problem-solving, Sadia also enjoys reading, nature exploration, and volunteering in community health initiatives.



Azizollah Arbabisarjou

Associate Professor Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan Iran

Relationship between patient communication skills and academic achievement motivation in medical students of University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Introduction: One of the effective factors in the quality of providing services to patients is the ability of students and doctors to communicate with patients. On the other hand, academic motivation is one of the important factors in improving the level of learning. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between patient communication skills and academic achievement motivation in medical students of University of Medical Sciences.

Materials and methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out on 151 medical students of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences. This study carried out in 2022-2023 using convenience sampling method. The tools of data collection were two standard questionnaires including communication skills with patients and academic achievement motivation. Data were analyzed using independent t-tests, analysis of variance and Pearson's correlation coefficient in SPSS.22 software.

Results: This study showed that the average score of communication skill with patients in students is 81.6 ± 10.9 and the average score of academic achievement motivation in students is 85 ± 7.2 . In terms of frequency distribution, 73 students (48.3%) had low communication skills, 43 students (28.5%) had average communication skills, and 35 students (23.2%) had good communication skills. Also, in terms of academic achievement motivation, 37 students (24.5 percent) had low motivation, 74 students (49

percent) had medium motivation, and 40 students (26.5 percent) had good motivation level. Pearson's correlation coefficient test showed that The skill of communicating with patients has a direct and significant relationship with the motivation of academic progress in students ($r=0.178$, $p=0.03$).

Discussion and conclusion: It seems that by increasing the skill of communication with the patient, the motivation of academic progress in students also increases. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of their teaching and learning with different methods, the communication skills with the patient should be increased in medical students.

Keywords: patient communication skills. Students, academic achievement motivation .



Thank You