

Animal Health

Joint Workshop on Scientific Writing in Field
Epidemiology, 2014

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Title

- Characteristic of animal health and human health professionals participating in Joint Workshop on Scientific Writing in Field Epidemiology

Introduction (1)

- The workshop has been organised annually
- The aim is to train field epidemiologists on how to communicate their studies through development of manuscripts
- Participants include both human and animal health professionals from various field epidemiology training programmes in the region

Introduction (2)

- With growing acceptance of multi-sectoral collaboration, numbers of animal health professions as well as manuscripts related to animal diseases have been increased in recent years
- Recognise different focuses and natures of how studies were conducted, as well as intrinsic core capacities between human and animal health professionals

Introduction (3)

- This study aims to describe and compare characteristics of human and animal health professionals during the workshop
- Results will be beneficial for the organiser to tailor future workshops to meet specific demands and requirements

Methods (1)

- Study population
 - Manuscript authors who participate in the workshop, and who are eligible for the submission of final versions of manuscripts
- Study design
 - A cross-sectional study
- Sampling strategy and sample size
 - Census of all authors (40)

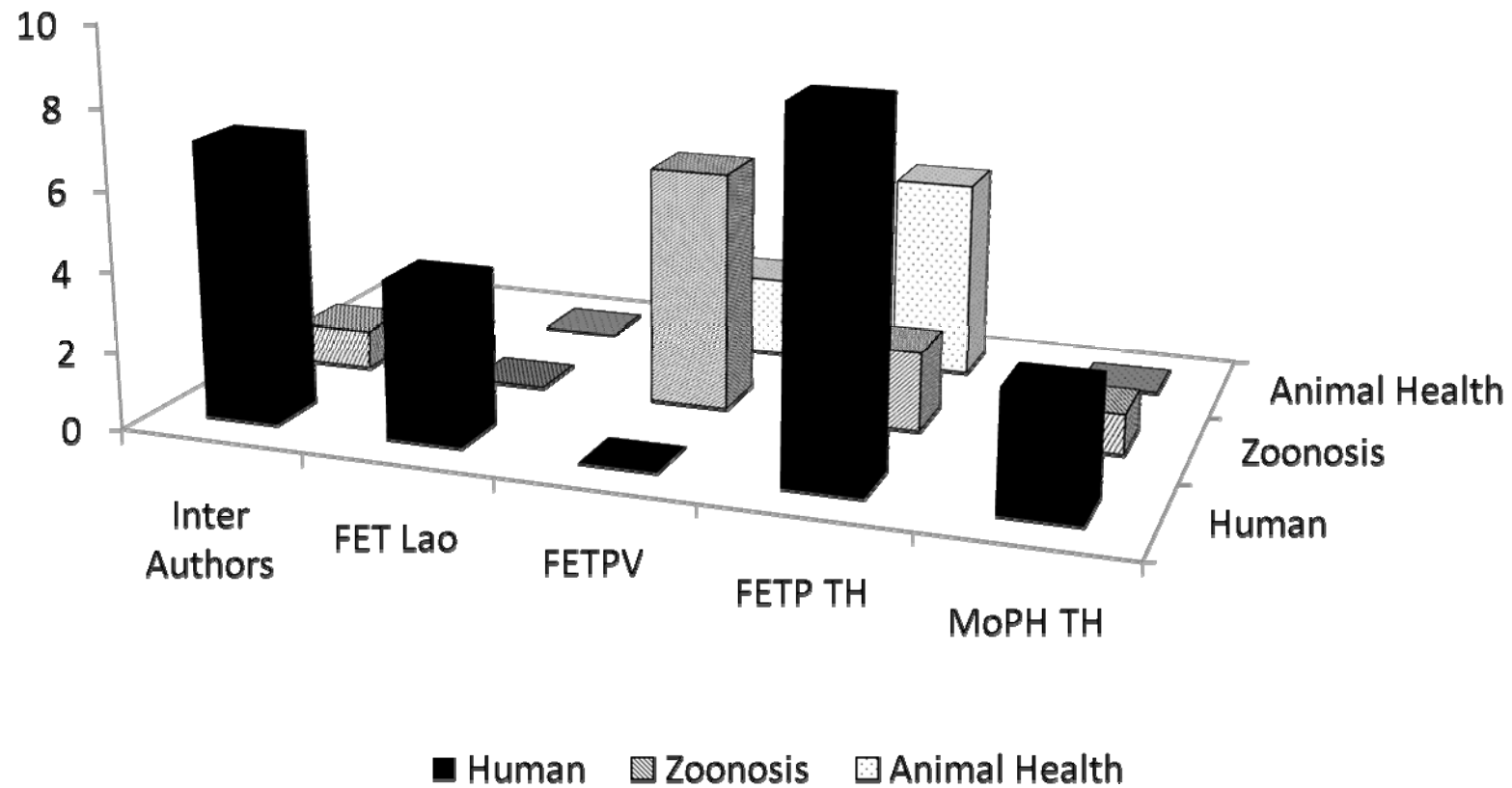
Methods (2)

- Data collection
 - Data were retrieved from
 - Workshop proceedings, including list of participants and topics of manuscripts
 - A not-so structured questionnaire distributed yesterday
 - Collection of specimens for polygraph test (lie detecting) was planned, but it was not done due to an availability of appropriate technology
 - Data analysis
 - Descriptive analysis was carried out using Excel
 - Statistical comparisons and Odd Ratios were calculated using EpiInfo

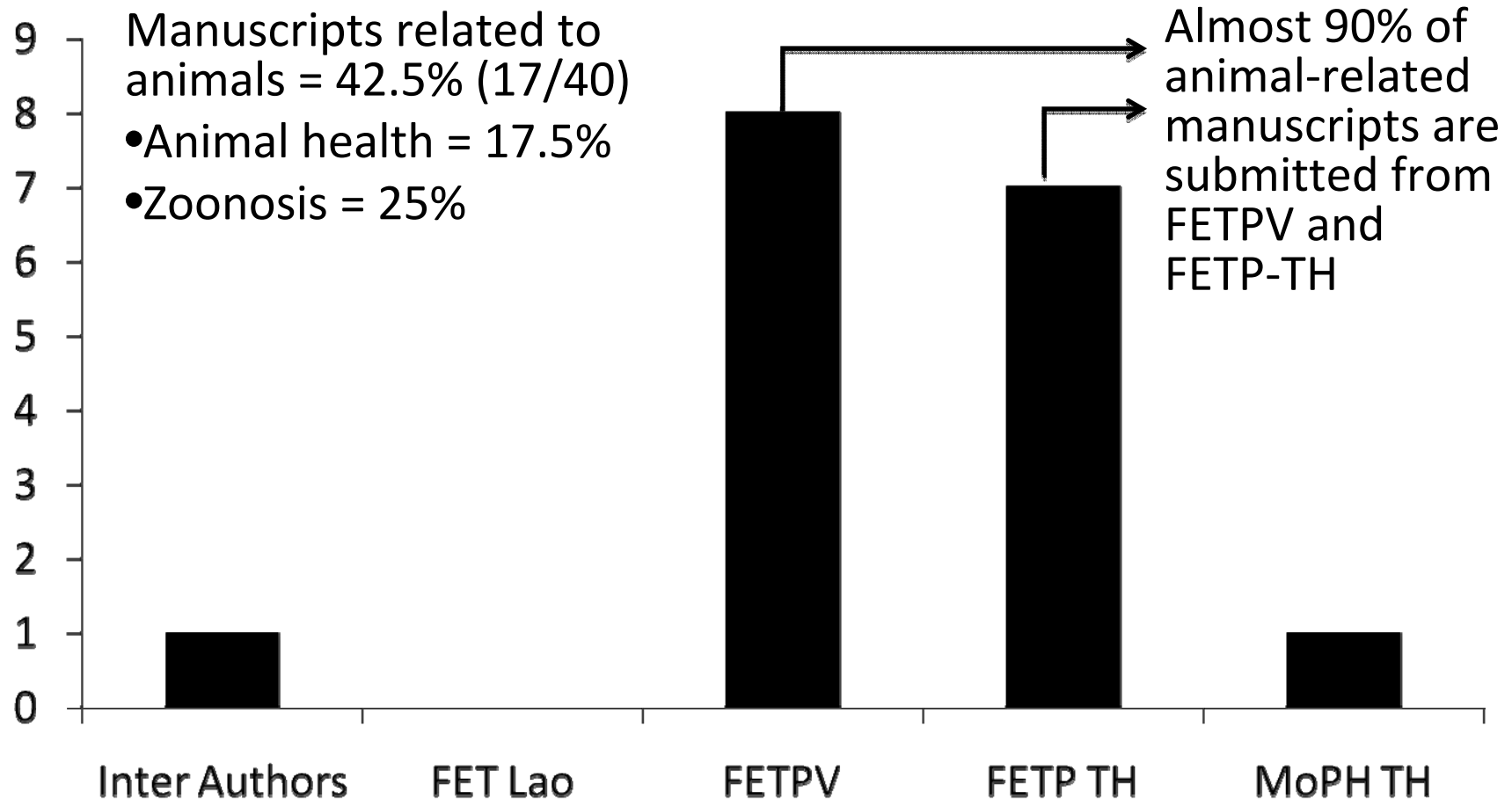
Results

- 40 manuscripts submitted prior to the workshop
- 13 papers from AH, 27 from HH
- From 5 groups of authors; inter, FET-LA, FETPV, FETP-TH, MoPH-TH
- 70% (28/40) responded to the questionnaires
- Age, gender ???

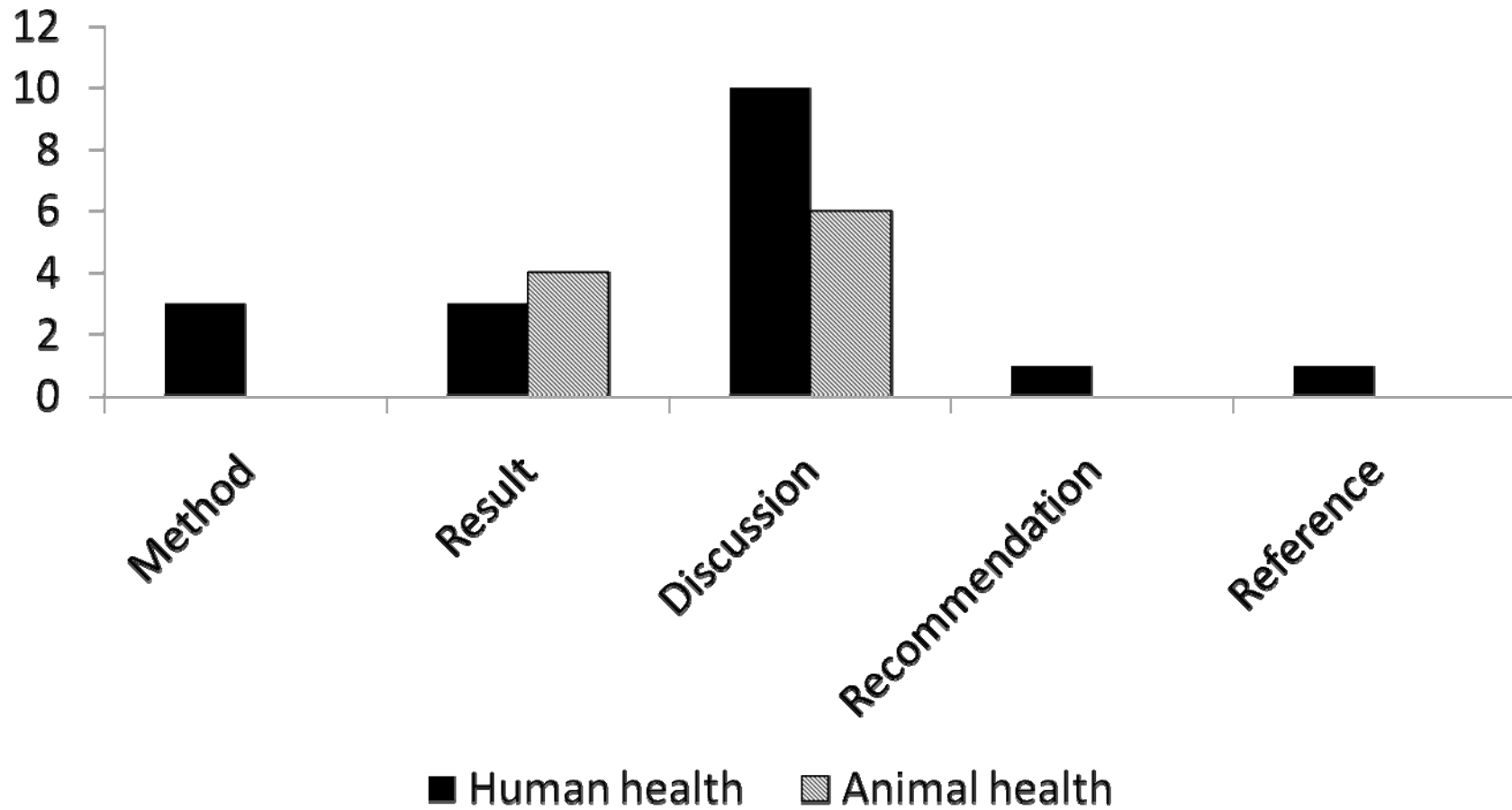
Number of submitted manuscripts prior to the workshop



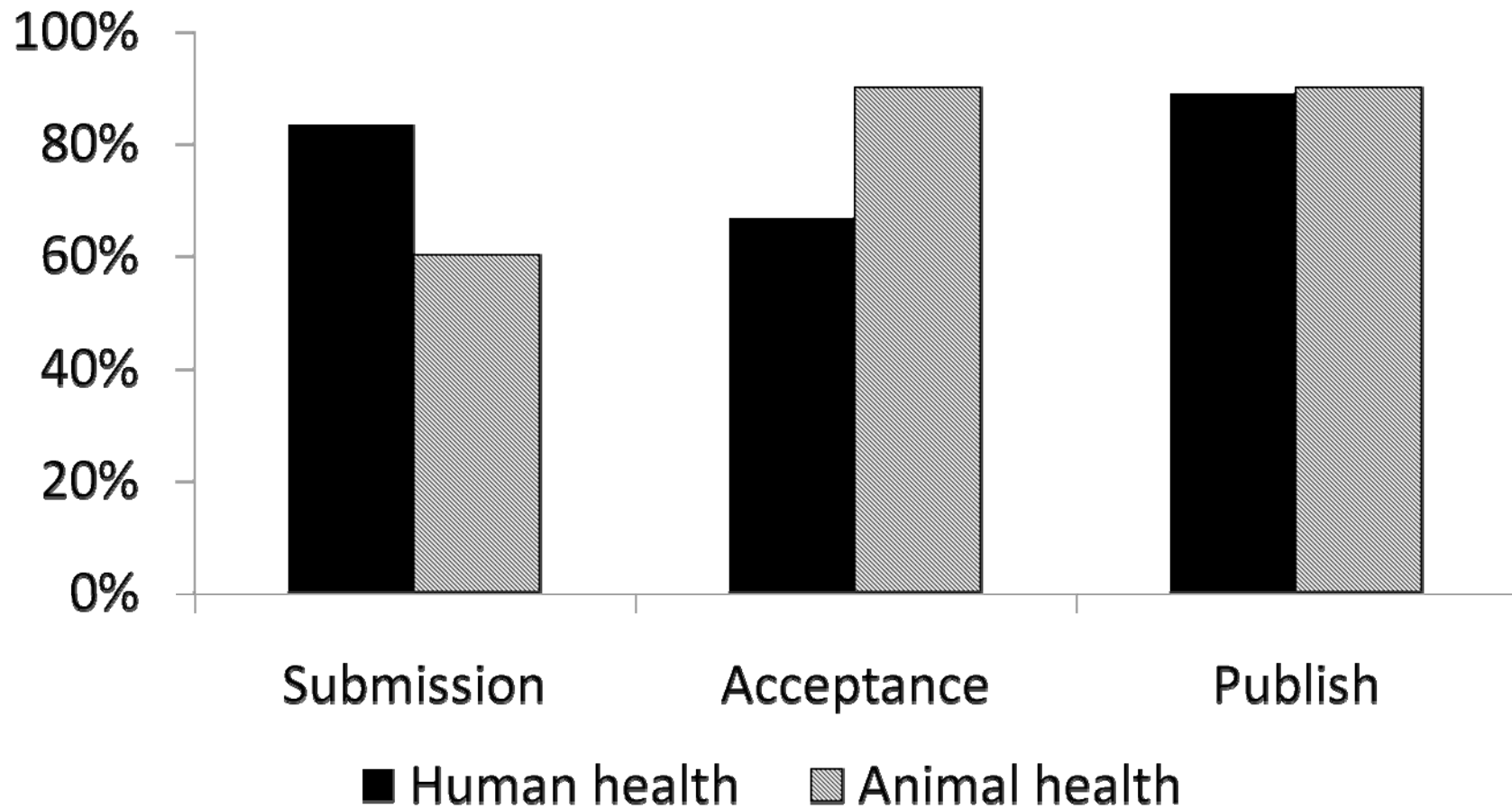
Number of animal health manuscripts submitted prior to the workshop (n=17 manuscripts)



Most challenging section



Think their manuscripts would be submitted, accepted, published?



Comparison between health professionals and their characteristics

Variables	% in animal health (# of “yes”/total)	% in public health (# of “yes”/total)	Risk Ratio (95% CI)	P-value
Zoonoses paper	78% (7/13)	6 % (5/27)	2.72 (1.16-6.40)	0.03
Submission	60 % (6/10)	83%(15/18)	0.50 (0.02-1.27)	0.20
Acceptance	90 % (9/10)	71%(12/17)	2.57 (0.40-16.45)	0.36
Publish	90 % (9/10)	89%(16/18)	1.08 (0.20-5.82)	1.00

Discussion

- Awareness and engagement of animal health professionals is higher in Thai programs
 - Due to FETPV?
- Different challenges (not significant) to prepare manuscripts among disciplines
 - Different expectations and “tools”

Discussion (2)

- AH professionals were more likely to prioritise zoonotic problems
 - Bias from avian influenza
- HH were more likely to meet the deadline, but AH were more confident in the quality if they submit

Discussion (3)

- Limitation
 - Selection bias (don't have information of non-respondents)
 - Information bias
 - Recall bias (not sure if they are health or animal health professionals)
 - Questionnaire not pre-tested



THANK YOU