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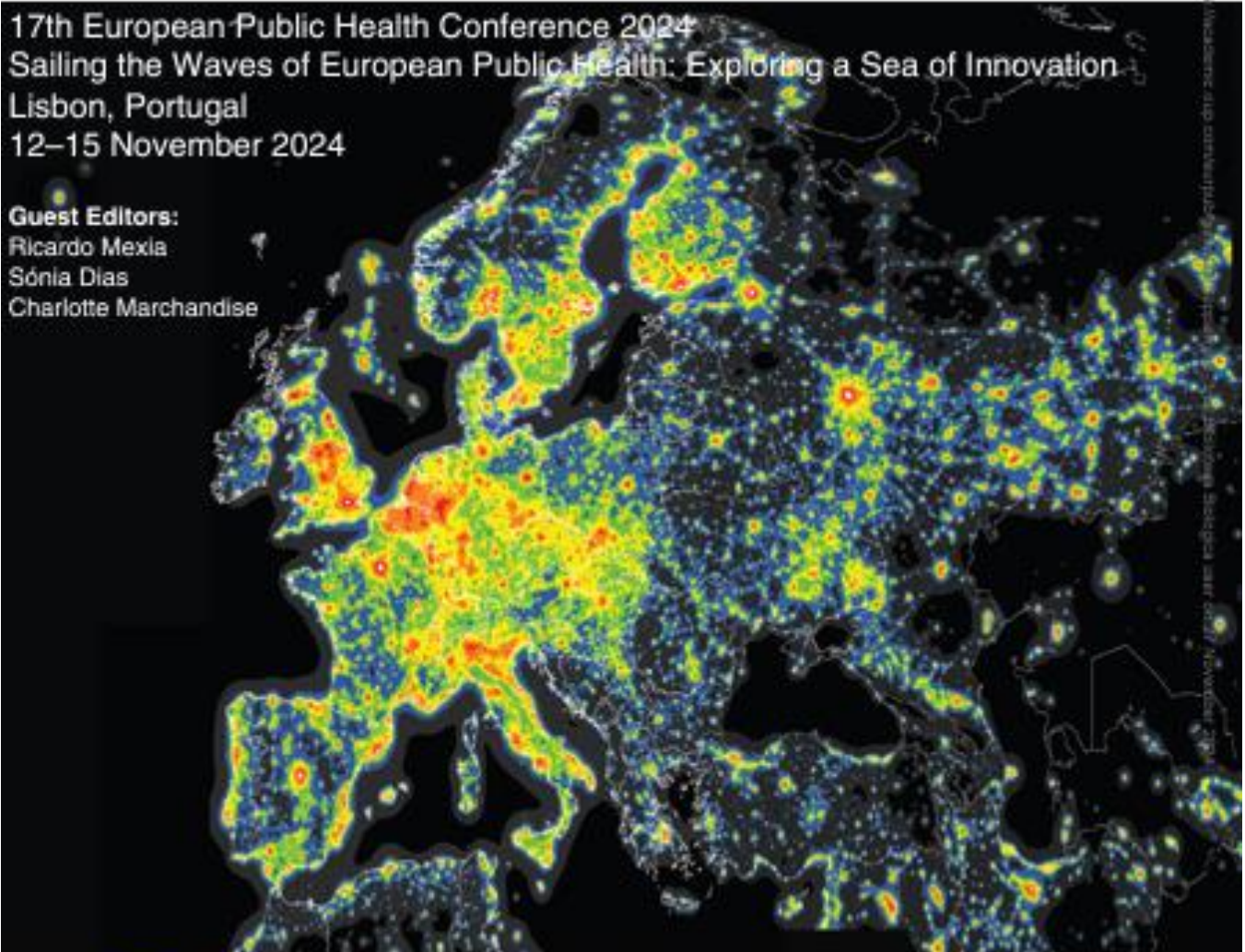
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Built environmental characteristics, physical activity in neighbourhoods of Accra, Ghana

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There is increasing evidence that characteristics of the built environment can influence residents' lifestyles, physical activity thereby influencing the development of obesity and non-communicable diseases even in low- and middle-income countries. The aim of this study is to describe the characteristics of the built and the social environment of neighbourhoods of Accra, Ghana, and to explore association between neighbourhood characteristics and the physical activity of the residents. A cross-sectional study was conducted in Accra, 12 neighbourhoods were randomly selected based on high and low values of residential density and socioeconomic status. Sociodemographic, household and neighbourhood information were collected with an adapted questionnaire of NEWS (Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale) for Africa. Physical activity was assessed by WHO Global Physical Activity Questionnaire and social cohesion by the Perceived Neighbourhood Social Cohesion Questionnaire. Differences between variables by neighbourhood types were analysed using Chi square test and Kruskal Wallis test. Generalized linear model was performed to determine the association between neighbourhood characteristics and residents' physical activity. The built environmental characteristics of different neighbourhood types and the physical activity of the residents showed significant differences. The associations indicated that individuals living in high residential density neighbourhoods had increased levels of engaging in physical activities. Land use mix, street connectivity, safety, aesthetics and social cohesion of neighbourhoods showed correlation with physical activity of residents. The built environment and social characteristics of neighbourhoods can influence the lifestyle and physical activity of residents in Accra, Ghana.

Key messages:

- High residential density neighbourhoods correlated with higher level of physical activity.
- Land use, street connectivity, safety and aesthetic of neighbourhoods and social cohesion showed correlation with physical activity.

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Antibiotic resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in dental unit waterline: a case study in Milan (Italy)

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P.aeruginosa (Pa) is one of the most serious cause of healthcare-associated bacteremia, well-known for its antibiotic resistance (AR). Pa has often been found in dental unit water representing a great risk in public health. Aims are to evaluate the presence of Pa in dental unit (DU) water and its phenotypic and genotypic properties. Pa isolates derive from a monitoring of DU water in an Italian hospital (Milan). Samples were collected on Monday and on Friday, before the beginning and after the end of activities. Resistant PA strains were characterized by phenotypic method using E-test for 6 different classes of antibiotics, and by genotypic method with Whole-genome sequencing (WGS).

Resistance genes were annotated with ResFinder v. 4.5 and Sequence Type (ST) was determined using the PA MLST database. 70/272 strains were identified as Pa and 21 of them were AR to one or more antibiotics. They were detected in 16/44 (22.7%) DU's and 2/4 (50%) control sinks (1-2000UPC/100mL). WGS was obtained for 18 strains. 17 belonged to serogroup O11 and ST867 was prevalent (8/18) followed by ST395 (4/18). At the ground floor ST395 was the most prevalent, followed by ST867 and 280, while, at the first floor, ST309 and 667 were in the two controls and ST867, 3245 and 280 in the other DU's. Resistant genes bla_{TEM}, aph(3)-IIb, catB7 conferring resistance to β -lactams, aminoglycosides and amphenicol, respectively, were observed in all isolates. Only ST3245 strain did not show resistance to Fosfomycin. Genotypic and phenotypic analysis present some discrepancies with the presence of AR genes and no antibiotic resistance detection (4/18) or resistance to other different classes of antibiotics (6/18). The MLST analysis showed a high diversity, with the presence of strains sharing different antibiotic resistance mechanisms in DU water. Detection and analysis by WGS can help to track dissemination of genetic resistance determinants and potential emergence of high-risk clones.

Key messages:

- Phenotypic and genotypic analysis in DU water are needed to evaluate risk for human health, in addition to routine microbial monitoring.
- WGS can help to track dissemination of genetic resistance determinants and potential emergence of high-risk clones.

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Exploring knowledge, attitudes and practices towards sustainable food aid programmes across Europe

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Background: Food insecurity has increased following the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine conflict. In some EU high-income countries, more than 70% of food aid users experience food insecurity, highlighting the need for food aid programmes to provide good quality and sustainable services and maximize the social inclusion of food aid users. The aim of this study was to identify areas that can promote sustainability in food aid programmes.

Methods: Knowledge, attitudes and practices towards sustainable food aid were assessed via a quantitative questionnaire. Socio-demographic data were also collected. The survey was translated and disseminated online across 5 EU countries (Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Poland, Portugal), targeting staff and volunteers involved in food aid programmes (20 per country, total N = 100). Descriptive statistics were used for data analysis.

Results: Most participants were female (68%), 18–49 years old (87%) and occupied in a NGO (89%) as employee (55%). The mean total knowledge score was 11.8 out of 19 (SD 3.2) with low knowledge (% of correct answers) on household food waste (18%) and environmental impact of cooking appliances (29%). In all countries (except Austria) more than 70% of participants agreed that they can apply sustainability through their work; however, more than 50% agreed that sustainability is not always feasible in food aid programmes. Food loss/waste, access to local food and the economic crisis were the main parameters reported to impact sustainability in food aid