

1. Il morbillo e la prevenzione per gli operatori sanitari: come difendere l'operatore e il paziente.
2. Che cos'è un database?

Understanding behavioral factors differences in the preferences for vaccinations can improve predictions of vaccine uptake rates and identify effective policy interventions to increase the demand for vaccinations. In this study, 353 adults in Shandong province in China were interviewed about their preferences for hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccination. A discrete choice experiment (DCE) was employed to analyze the preference for HBV vaccinations, and a mixed logit model was used to estimate respondent preferences for vaccination attributes included in the DCE. While the protection rate against hepatitis B (HB), duration of protection, risk of side-effects, and vaccination cost were shown to influence adults' preferences for HBV vaccination, adults valued "99% hepatitis B protection" above other attributes, followed by "20 years' protection duration" and "1 in 150,000 risk of side-effects".

1. Un programma di promozione della salute per ridurre il sovrappeso degli operatori sanitari.
2. Quale applicativo Microsoft office consente di creare tabelle e grafici?

The congenital transmission of cytomegalovirus (cCMV) is the most common infectious cause of disability in children in the developed world, and probably globally. Remarkably, in spite of the impact of cCMV on child health, overall awareness is low, particularly among women of child-bearing age. Congenital infection can occur either in the context of primary

maternal infection or re-infection of seropositive women with new strains of the virus that have polymorphisms in coding sequences in viral envelope glycoproteins (important targets of neutralizing antibody responses). The occurrence of such re-infections can be confirmed by the demonstration of the emergence of new antibody specificities in seropositive women. Although the most severe disabilities associated with cCMV probably occur in the setting of a primary CMV infection that occurs in pregnancy (particularly early in pregnancy), disabling congenital transmission can occur with a strain acquired during pregnancy through this re-infection phenomenon.

3. Il monitoraggio della tubercolosi latente.
4. Quale applicativo Microsoft office consente di scrivere testi?

Current pertussis vaccines protect against disease, but not against colonization by and transmission of *Bordetella pertussis*, whereas natural infection protects against both. The live attenuated vaccine BPZE1 was developed to mimic immunogenicity of natural infection without causing disease, and in preclinical models protected against pertussis disease and *B. pertussis* colonization after a single nasal administration. Phase 1 clinical studies showed that BPZE1 is safe and immunogenic in humans when administered as a liquid formulation, stored at ≤ -70 °C. Although BPZE1 is stable for two years at ≤ -70 °C, a lyophilized formulation stored at ≥ 5 °C is required for commercialization. The development of a BPZE1 drug product, filled and lyophilized directly in vials, showed that post-lyophilization survival of BPZE1 depended on the time of harvest, the lyophilization buffer, the time between harvest and lyophilization, as well as the lyophilization cycle.

5. Sorveglianza dell'infezione da COVID-19 negli operatori sanitari.
6. Quale applicativo Microsoft office consente di creare presentazioni?

African swine fever (ASF) severely threatens the swine industry worldwide, given its spread and the absence of an available licensed vaccine, and has caused severe economic losses. Its persistence in wild boar (WB), longer than in domestic pig farms, and the knowledge gaps in ASF epidemiology hinder ASF virus (ASFV) eradication. Even in areas where disease is effectively controlled and ASFV is no longer detected, declaring eradication is difficult as seropositive WBs may still be detected. The aim of this work was to estimate the main ASF epidemiological parameters specific for the north of Sardinia, Italy. The estimated basic (R_0) and effective (R_e) reproduction numbers demonstrate that the ASF epidemic is declining and under control with an R_0 of 1.139 (95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.123–1.153) and R_e of 0.802 (95% CI = 0.612–0.992). In the last phases of an epidemic, these estimates are crucial tools for identifying the intensity of interventions required to definitively eradicate the disease.

7. Calendario vaccinale ai sensi del Decreto Lorenzin.
8. Come può un computer essere esposto ad un virus?

Infections with herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and type 2 (HSV-2) are a global health burden. Besides painful oral or genital lesions in otherwise healthy subjects, both viruses can cause devastating morbidity and mortality in immune-compromised and immune-immature

individuals. The latter are particularly susceptible to a disseminated, life-threatening disease. Neutralizing antibodies (NAb) constitute a correlate of protection from disease, and are promising candidates for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of severe HSV infections. However, a clinical vaccine trial suggested that HSV-2 might be more resistant to NAb than HSV-1. In the present study, we investigated the antiviral efficacy of the well-characterized humanized monoclonal antibody (mAb) hu2c against HSV-2, in a NOD/SCID immunodeficiency mouse model. Despite the fact that hu2c recognizes a fully conserved epitope and binds HSV-1 and HSV-2 glycoprotein B with equal affinity, it was much less effective against HSV-2 in vitro and in NOD/SCID mice.

9. Un programma di prevenzione della salute per ridurre il tasso di colesterolo negli operatori sanitari.
10. Cosa succede quando per errore si elimina un file? Si può recuperare?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the biggest health challenge of the 21st century, affecting millions of people globally. The outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has ignited an unprecedented effort from the scientific community in the development of new vaccines on different platforms due to the absence of a broad and effective treatment for COVID-19 or prevention strategy for SARS-CoV-2 dissemination. Based on 50 current studies selected from the main clinical trial databases, this systematic review summarizes the global race for vaccine development against COVID-19. For each study, the main intervention characteristics, the design used, and the local or global center partnerships

created are highlighted. Most vaccine developments have taken place in Asia, using a viral vector method. Two purified inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine candidates, an mRNA-based vaccine mRNA1273, and the chimpanzee adenoviral vaccine ChAdOx1 are currently in phase III clinical trials.

11. Operatori sanitari e zoonosi. Tipologie di intervento.

12. A cosa serve la funzione salva? Si utilizza solo al termine della creazione dell'intero lavoro?

Nosocomial infections are a leading cause of morbidity, costs, and mortality in preterm newborns. Most reports regarding nosocomial infections in neonatal intensive care units (NICU) are focused on bacterial infections and there is limited information regarding the impact of nosocomial viruses. The objective of this study was to assess the impact of nosocomial respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infections in a NICU. This was a retrospective cohort design from a NICU in a general hospital in Mexico. We included 24 newborn infants with nosocomial RSV infection and 24 infants without RSV matched by gestational age, birth weight, and the period of time of hospitalization. Infants with nosocomial RSV infection had longer hospitalization duration (median 24 days vs. 13 days; $P = .05$), increased antibiotic use (45.8% vs. 8.3%; $P = .003$), more mechanical ventilation requirement (54.2% vs. 0.4%; $P < .001$), more frequent nosocomial infections (45.8% vs. 0%; $P < .001$), and higher hospitalization direct costs.

13. La prevenzione e la riammissione al lavoro come operatore sanitario del paziente oncologico.

14. Quali categorie di destinatari contemplano i programmi di posta elettronica?

Persistent human papillomavirus (HPV) type 16 infection is the main causal agent of cervical cancer. Most HPV infections clear spontaneously within 1-2 years. Although not all infected women develop detectable HPV antibodies, about 60-70 % seroconvert and retain their antibodies at low levels. We investigated if cervical HPV16 DNA positivity was associated with HPV16 seroreactivity measured with two different antigen formulations. We assessed if associations were influenced by co-infection with other HPV types and HPV16 viral load. We used baseline data for women participating in the Ludwig-McGill cohort, a longitudinal investigation of the natural history of HPV infection and cervical neoplasia. The study enrolled 2462 Brazilian women from 1993 to 1997 (pre-vaccination). ELISA assays were based on L1-only or L1+L2 virus-like particles (VLPs). Seroreactivity was expressed as normalized absorbance ratios.

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17. Come programmare gli accertamenti sanitari a norma del D. Lgs 81/08

18. Quali sono le modalità di trasferimento dei dati fra diversi PC?

Healthcare workers are a population exposed to several infectious diseases, and an immunization programme is essential for the maintenance of good vaccination coverage to protect workers and patients. A population of 10,653 students attending degree courses at Padua Medical School (medicine and surgery, dentistry and health professions) was screened for vaccination coverage and antibody titres against rubella, mumps, and measles. The students were subdivided into five age classes according to their date of birth: those born before 1980, between 1980 and 1985, between 1986 and 1990, between 1991 and 1995, and after 1995. Vaccination coverage was very low in students born before 1980, but the rate of positive antibody titre was high due to infection in infancy. Increasing date of birth showed increased vaccination coverage. In contrast, immune coverage was high for rubella (more than 90%) but not for mumps and measles (approximately 80%).

1. Quali test conosce per la ricerca degli anticorpi contro il coronavirus
2. Genericamente quale icona rappresenta una cartella?

The goal of this study was to establish the seroprevalence of positive antibodies against varicella and compliance with varicella vaccination in the pre-vaccination era. A cohort of 10 683 Italian students from Padua University Medical School (from 2004 to 2019) were enrolled and classified as unvaccinated, vaccinated once, or vaccinated twice against varicella, according to their vaccination certificate. The antibody titre was measured and the seroprevalence of positive subjects was determined. Subjects with negative or equivocal antibodies were invited for vaccination, and then the antibody titre was retested. Unvaccinated students were mostly seropositive (95.6%), compared with vaccinated students who were less seropositive (68.0% after one dose and 78.6% after two doses) and had significantly lower antibody titres ($p < 0.0001$). The post-test vaccination had a positive response rate of 85.4%: 67.4% after one dose and 91.4% after two doses.

3. Quali test conosce per la ricerca del coronavirus
4. Si possono rinominare file e cartelle?

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is one of the major infectious hazards for health-care workers (HCWs) because of the frequency of percutaneous exposures to blood or body fluids. For this reason, all HCWs should be vaccinated, including students in medicine and health professional

degree programs. The aim of this study was to assess the immune coverage to anti-HBV vaccine and long-lasting protective titres of anti-HBs antibodies in female and male students to evaluate gender-related differences in response to HBV vaccination. Data relative to anti-HBs antibody titre, sex, age, and age at vaccination were collected and analyzed from 5291 Italian students (1812 males and 3479 females) of the graduate courses at the School of Medicine, who underwent the mandatory health surveillance of workers exposed to biological risk. The results indicated that gender affects the immune response to HBV vaccine, particularly evident in the case of females vaccinated after one year of age.

5. Tracciamento dei contatti di soggetto con infezione da coronavirus
6. Come si cambia il nome di un file?

Hepatitis B vaccination (three-dose series) induces long-term immunity, but it is not uncommon to find antibody levels below 10 IU/L long after vaccination. However, the majority of the subjects with low antibody levels have a prompt response to a booster dose. A population of 10,294 students at Padua University Medical School, who were subjected to hepatitis B vaccination during infancy or adolescence according to the law, was tested for the presence of anti-HBs, usually during the first year of matriculation. Among the students offered a booster dose, 1,030 were vaccinated, and the antibody titre was re-tested. The present research provides further evidence from a larger number of students (1,030) that an anti-HB level higher than 2 IU/L is predictive of a prompt response to a booster. There are also differences related to sex. The results clearly confirm that an antibody titre equal to or greater than 2 IU/L is enough to

prompt a response after a booster dose, even several years after the initial vaccination cycle, and to predict effective immune protection.

7. Misure da adottare in caso di un soggetto con sospetta infezione da coronavirus
8. Che cosa si intende con il termine download?

Health care workers (HCWs) are prone to a heavy psycho-physical workload. Health promotion programs can help prevent the onset of chronic and work-related diseases. The aim of the STI-VI 'before-and-after' study, with assessments scheduled at 6 and 12 months, was to improve the lifestyle of HCWs with at least one cardiovascular risk factor. A tailored motivational counseling intervention, focusing on dietary habits and physical activity (PA) was administered to 167 HCWs (53 males; 114 females). BMI, waist circumference, blood pressure, and cholesterol, triglyceride, and blood glucose levels were measured before and after the intervention. The 6-month results (total sample and by gender) showed a marked effect on lifestyle: PA improved (+121.2 MET, $p = 0.01$), and diets became more similar to the Mediterranean model (+0.8, $p < 0.001$). BMI dropped (-0.2, $p < 0.03$), and waist circumference improved even more (-2.5 cm; $p < 0.001$).

9. Le vaccinazioni in gravidanza
10. Cos'è un sistema operativo?

The aim of the present research is to verify the immune status against tetanus in students and workers exposed to risk and to ascertain whether a decennial booster is necessary. Antibodies against tetanus were measured in 1433 workers and students of Padua University (Italy). The enrolment criterion was the ability to provide a booklet of vaccinations released by a public health office. The influence of age, gender, the number of vaccine doses, and the interval since the last dose was determined. Ten years after the last dose, the majority of subjects (95.0%) displayed an antibody titre above the protective level (≥ 0.10 IU/ml), and half of these (49.1%) had a long-term protective level (≥ 1.0 IU/ml). According to our data, titre depends on both the number of vaccine doses and the interval since the last dose ($P < 0.0001$). Five vaccine doses and an interval of at least 10 years since the last dose are predictive of a long-term protective titre in absence of a booster (1.97 IU/ml).

11. Gestione di un caso di operatore sanitario con tubercolosi attiva.

12. Cos'è un motore di ricerca?

There are inconsistencies in the literature on reproductive and genital health determinants of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, the primary cause of cervical cancer. We examined these factors in the Ludwig-McGill Cohort Study, a longitudinal, repeated-measurements investigation on the natural history of HPV infection. We analyzed a cohort subset of 1867 women with one complete year of follow-up. We calculated odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for reproductive and genital health characteristics from questionnaire and laboratory data in relation to 1-year period prevalence of HPV infection. Two outcomes were measured; the first based on phylogenetic grouping of HPV types based on tissue tropism and oncogenicity

(Alphapapillomavirus Subgenus 1: species 1, 8, 10 and 13; Subgenus 2: species 5, 6, 7, 9, 11; Subgenus 3: species 3, 4 and 14) and the second based on transient or persistent HPV infections.

13. Screening del tumore del collo dell'utero

14. Che cosa si intende con i termini login e logout?

This randomized, blinded study evaluated the immunogenicity and safety of a booster dose of Gardasil (qHPV) or Cervarix (bHPV) when administered to 12-13 year-old girls who were vaccinated at the age of 9-10 with 2 doses of qHPV (0-6 months). 366 out of 416 eligible girls participated in this follow-up study. Antibody titers were measured just before and one month post-booster. A Luminex Total IgG assay was used for antibody assessment and results are presented in Luminex Units (LU). Three years post-primary vaccination, 99-100% of subjects had detectable antibodies to 4HPV genotypes included in the qHPV with GMTs varying from 50 to 322 LU depending on genotype. After a booster dose of qHPV, a ≥ 4 fold increase of antibody titers to genotypes included in the vaccine was observed in 88-98% of subjects. Post-booster GMTs varied from 1666 to 4536 LU depending on genotype.

15. Prevenzione delle patologie legate alla movimentazione manuale dei carichi

16. Che cosa rappresentano i simboli linea, croce, quadretto in una finestra?

No immunogenicity data has been reported after a single dose of the quadrivalent HPV vaccine (qHPV-Gardasil®) and no data are available on co-administration of this vaccine with the

HAV/HBV vaccine (Twinrix-Junior®). Two pre-licensure studies reported similar anti-HPV but lower anti-HBs titers when co-administering HPV and HBV vaccines. To assess the immunogenicity of the qHPV and HAV/HBV vaccine when co-administered (Group-Co-adm) or given one month apart (Group-Sep) and to measure the persistence of HPV antibodies three years post-second dose of qHPV vaccine in both study groups. 416 9-10 year-old girls were enrolled. Vaccination schedule was 0-6 months. Anti-HAV and anti-HBs were measured in all subjects 6 months post-first dose and 1 month post-second dose. Anti-HPV were measured 6 months post-first dose in Group-Co-adm and in all subjects 1 and 36 months post-second dose.

17. Misure di prevenzione delle Infezioni Correlate all'Assistenza

18. Come posso realizzare grafici partendo da una tabella con excel?

Vaccination of infants, children and adolescents against the hepatitis B virus (HBV) is mandatory in Italy. It is crucial to assess whether vaccinated subjects have protective antibody level during adulthood when the risk of HBV infection increases due to lifestyle or occupational exposure. Two groups of students attending to University of Padova Medical School were enrolled between 2004 and 2011 and HBV antibodies and antigens were measured. The first group (Group A) comprised students vaccinated at three months of age and the second group (Group B) comprised students vaccinated after the first year of life. The follow-up was 18.0 (Group A) and 17.9 (Group B) years. The students vaccinated at three months of age had a higher rate of non-protective antibodies (47.2%) comparing to those vaccinated after the first year of life (17.0%, $P < 0.0001$) with a significantly lower antibody level ($P < 0.001$).

19. Requisiti per l'introduzione di una campagna di screening

20. Come si importano tabelle e grafici in power point?

The widespread use of poliovirus vaccination schemes has led to a marked decline in the incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis worldwide, but wild poliovirus is still endemic in some developing countries, and in 2009 a total of 23 countries reported at least 1 case of poliomyelitis caused by wild-strain polio viruses. A serological survey was thus conducted on the immunological status against polioviruses of 318 young adults, classified by their country of origin. Immunity to poliomyelitis was assessed by neutralizing antibody titration in tissues cultured on microplates. The rate of seronegativity ($\leq 1:8$) in the study population was 26.7% for poliovirus type 1, 7.2% for type 2, and 22.6% for type 3. In our sample of 318 individuals, 219 (68.9%) were Italian and 99 (31.1%) were from outside the European Union (EU). The proportion of cases found seropositive to polioviruses 1 and 3 decreased significantly with older age; this age-related decrease was more evident in the Italian group than among the non-EU subjects.