Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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implemented in almost all higher medical colleges. Graduates of this programs work in pilot medical organizations. More than 80% of teachers have support from the healthcare organizations and have the opportunity for professional growth. Satisfaction with the quality of the programs among them amounted to 85%. The chances of dissatisfaction of the remaining teachers were 1.7 times higher for those who did not undergo additional training (OR=1.7; 95%CI [0.83;3.6]). Among employers, 72% believe that with the introduction of NPs, doctors have more time to do more complex work, and they began to pay more attention to complicated cases. It is also observed insufficient explanatory work among the population on the new status of nurses. Conclusions: Coordination of work on reforming nursing at the level of local health authorities, the activity of professional associations, support of medical organizations and informing the population in this area using all available methods are crucial to meet the international level in the Kazakhstan nursing system.

PNS14 INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICIANS’ DIGITAL ACTIVITIES ON MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN CHINA

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Objectives: COVID-19 outbreak caused a global health crisis and posed public health challenges, especially in the early stage of the outbreak. Physicians were widely involved in COVID-19 prevention measures. Kantar in association with CphMRA, conducted a survey to understand the use and role of digital health tools among Chinese physicians during the epidemic. Methods: A cross-sectional online survey was conducted from February 22nd to March 6th in 2020. Kantar’s online experience sampling method was used to collect data. Physician behaviour in terms of digital activity and participation in internet hospitals. Logistic regression was used to analyse the digital activity data, and mixed model was used to analyse the internet hospital practice including online diagnosis and treatment before and during the outbreak. Results: This study included 28,331 residents, 35,525 doctors-in-charge and 36,237 chief/vice-chief physicians from 30 provinces (n=3691). In total, 79.5% of respondents engaged in digital activities to enhance public health/medical education and communication such as preparing, sharing, and patient management. The results also show that physicians practising in higher level hospitals (p<0.001) as well as those working in fever clinics (p<0.05) were significantly more likely to use digital tools. Moreover, 66.1% respondents registered with internet hospitals and 22.8% of whom had registered new accounts during the outbreak. The number of online medical service during the outbreak was significantly higher (29.1 patients/week, 95% CI: 7.5 – 50.6) than that before the outbreak. The physicians in lower level hospitals and those registered more internet hospital accounts were significantly more likely to conduct online medical services (p<0.05). Additionally, 75.1% of the online prescriptions were delivered to patients’ doorsteps, with higher incidence in more serious epidemic regions (p<0.01). Conclusions: Digital technology was extensively used to enhance public health strategies and mitigate the impact of COVID-19 by improving medical education, communication, and ensuring continuity of health services for patients while preventing unnecessary hospital visits.

PNS15 EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FAMILY PLANNING POLICIES ON CESAREAN SECTION RATES FROM 2009 TO 2019: A POPULATION-BASED REGISTRY IN CHINA

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Objectives: To explore the effects of one-child, selective two-child and universal two-child policy on cesarean section (CS) rates in China. Methods: Based on the Xiamen registry of pregnant women and offspring (REPRESENT), we collected the healthcare data of maternal and offspring from all maternity institutions among Xiamen City, a sub-provincial city in southeast China. According to the timing of different family planning policies announcement and the lagged time of taking effect (about nine months), the study period was divided into three stages, including the year before the announcement (2009-2010), and universal (June 2011 to June 2016) and universal-two (July 2016 to March 2019). A modified Robson classification was further used to grade the individual’s risk of undergoing CS. Univariate and multivariable Poisson regression models were used to explore the effects of one-child, selective two-child and universal two-child policy on CS rates. Results: In total, 31.4% (165 951/528 118) of pregnant women underwent CS from 2009 to 2019. Over three stages (one-child, selective-two and universal-two), there were more pregnant women with delivery history (21.0%, 50.5% and 60.5%), and history of CS (4.2%, 15.0% and 18.5%, p<0.001). After adjusted for the confounders, the multivariable Poisson models showed the risk of CS - compared with one-child stage - declined by 11% (adjusted relative risk 0.89, 95% confidential interval 0.88-0.90) in selective-two stage and 15% (0.85, 0.84-0.86) in universal-two stage. Similar results present in multiparous population, with 22% drop in selective-two stage (0.88, 0.86-0.89) and 15% drop in universal-two stage (0.85, 0.84-0.86). Additionally, the risk of CS for multiparous women without CS history significantly decreased in selective-two stage (0.69, 0.66-0.73) and universal stage (0.53, 0.50-0.57). Conclusions: The implementation of the two-child policies, both selective and universal, showed positive effect on the decline of CS rates in China.
core principles of Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS). Each question is divided into 1 to 5 points according to degree of public attitude (5 strongest, 1 lowest). The lower the score the more hindered a violation of humanitarianism. A total of 600 anonymous electronic questionnaires are sent out and collected. After reliability (Cronbach’s alpha coefficient) and validity (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) test, the results are analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) which purpose is to find out whether there are different or consistent attitudes between different groups. Results: Reliability and validity of questionnaires are 0.868 and 0.883. For three groups by living region, four groups by age, two groups by gender and two groups by WF, under the same group dividing standards, there are non-significant differences (p<0.05) in answers. Average score of questionnaires is 3.40 ( Wuhan), 3.46 (all regions in Hubei except Wuhan), 3.42 (all regions in China except Hubei), 3.41 (under 18 years old), 3.44 (18 to 40 years old), 3.41 (40 to 60 years old), 3.44 (over 60 years old), 3.42 (male), 3.43 (female), 3.45 (WPsyes) and 3.42 (WF=no), all groups exceed the mean value of 3.0. Conclusions: This study proves that different groups agree that “lockdown of Wuhan” is not against humanitarianism. In response to COVID-19, Chinese public believed that sealed management did not conflict with humanitarianism.

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USING EQ-5D TO MEASURE HEALTH STATUS IN CHINESE POPULATIONS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Objectives: Since the COVID-19 first emerged in Wuhan China at the end of 2019, it has spread to more than 200 countries and territories around the world. China was the first country to report COVID-19 cases and to impose strict lockdown, quarantine and outdoor restrictions. This research aims to investigate and describe the health status of Chinese people during this pandemic. Methods: An online questionnaire survey was distributed via the WeChat platform to Chinese mainland citizens living in Hubei (the lockdown province) and outside Hubei between February and March 2020, and to Chinese citizens living abroad between mid-March and April 2020. EQ-5D-5L was used to describe individuals’ health status by constructing a five-dimension health profile with a visual analog scale (EQ-VAS) score. Respondents’ sociodemographic information was also collected. Results: A total number of 993 respondents were recruited in this study. Respondents of the current survey reported worse health status compared with EQ-5D data in previous studies. Conclusions: EQ-5D was found to be useful to describe health status by constructing a five-dimension health profile with a visual analog scale (EQ-VAS) score. It can be used to measure health status of Chinese people during this pandemic. However, further researches should be conducted to investigate and describe the health status of Chinese people during this pandemic more accurately.

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REPERCUSSIONS OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES ON PHYSICAL HEALTH

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Objectives: The principal rationale of this study was to assess the contemporary literature and to provide additional opinions into the consequences of physical exercise and its importance in physical health, and other correlated aspects of health. Methods: The repercussions of physical exercise on physical health were analyzed using multiple regression analysis, based on data made available from the study conducted in six different European countries (n=19,380). Results: The tolerance value of 0.088 indicates that the university level education and the physical health are highly correlated. The variance inflation factor 11.386, the inverse of tolerance, signifies that the university level education and the physical health are highly correlated, further strengthening the arguments of the tolerance. The R value of 0.472 and the adjusted R square value of 0.222 indicate that the physical health is correlated with the predictors, but the correlation is not so strong. It can be confirmed from the study that there are indiscernible evidences that there is linear relationship between physical health and physical activities. Among the residual scatter plots, it indicates some linearities in the relationship between the physical health and the predictors, accounted for the study. The prediction of residuals for the physical exercise, there is clear indication of heteroscedasticity, indicating non-linearity in the relation between physical exercise and the predictors. Conclusions: The importance of repercussions of physical exercise on physical health has been increasingly recognized with appropriate assessment methods and statistical tools and techniques. The incorporation of health education program along with the physical exercise has been found to have synergistic impact in the positive physical health status. More research is needed for the psychological health by reducing the risk factors of depression among pregnant women. Furthermore, the physically healthy individuals are more responsive towards regular exercise, showing bidirectional relationship between physical exercise and physical health.