



HEALTH CRISES & EDUCATION



July 7-8 | 2021



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

WELCOME

Welcome to the 1st Health Crises and Education Conference! We are pleased to welcome a global diversity of participants, with presenters from more than a dozen countries worldwide, to discuss how educators and clinicians are adapting to various challenges, as classes, consultations, recruitment, entertainment, data, disputes, and perspectives move online.

Hedra extends a very warm digital welcome to academics working in education, medical education, linguistics, media, computing, sciences, social sciences, and healthcare. We are pleased to host this cross-cultural and interdisciplinary exploration of how we understand and are addressing pandemic realities. Papers in this conference explore health for profit, contested facts, competing narratives, and the semiotics of emergent health crises. They consider how we can support faculty well-being during the Covid crisis, the use of virtual consultations in medical and academic contexts, and the use of AI in supporting medical diagnoses. They assess the representation of Covid-19 in infographics and media texts, and in literature, and examine vaccine hesitancy, the benefits and drawbacks of online learning, and the issue of depression. We look forward to an excellent meeting of globally and academically diverse minds, sharing how we talk and write about, and work with and around the coronavirus pandemic.





1st Health Crises and Education Conference

PROGRAMME

Due to the pandemic, this conference is online. This renders the schedule somewhat unnecessary! We are providing a list of presentations here, as it may help you decide what videos to watch together.

Elizabeth Rider	Humanistic education and practice in the time of pandemic: Fostering values and compassion
Esterbrook Longmaid III	Communication about the Covid-19 pandemic: What are we to believe?
Howard Beckman	Getting to the point: Focusing healthcare on health not profit
Christian MIM Matthiessen	Processing health crises semiotically
Elaine Espindola	A short cartography of Applied Linguistics in health studies in Brazil
Debra Atkisson, Jennifer Allie, Maya Guardiola Yang Hu	Coaching Community to Address the Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Faculty Resilience and Well-Being A Study of Verbal Irony in The Daily Show with Trevor Noah from the Perspective of Echoic Interpretation Theory
Mariana PASCUAL	From fear to violence: an analysis of media texts from Argentina and Chile in the COVID-19 crisis
Tilsa Kunjumon	Transitivity Analysis of Comic Stories in Children's Magazines in Malayalam
Mariappan Renuga, K. Abeenesh	Eclectic Approach to Improve the Reading Skills of Students at the Tertiary Level
N Vadivu, G. Sarathalakshmi	A Study on the Need for Improvising the E-learning Technology for Future Education System
R. Sathees Kumar, I. Paul Gilmer	Challenges in handling Online Tools: An Empirical Study to offer Solutions to the Teachers in administering Online Tools
M.SakthiRadha, N.Rajalakshmi	Dejection and agony of suppressed women in Shashi Deshpande's 'The dark holds no terror' – A cultural survey





1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Revathi T. K, B. Sathiyabhama	Semi-Automatic Treatment Recommendation System for CVD Patients Using Retinal Fundus Images
Boris Naimushin, Aliaa Hamad Nabil	Switching to online teaching: Linguistic analysis of the Egyptian experience
CA DeCoursey, Duygu Ekinçi, Emine Hamamci	Online teaching in Turkey: Emotions and attitudes
James Gritton, Soriya Yin	What 'learning online' means to Cambodian students: Themes and emotions for a new paradigm
HE Longmaid, Tepmony Sim	Drug store workers, customer requests, and vaccine hesitancy in Phnom Penh
Kittima Taibanguai, Pattama Patpong	Mood, Modality, and Multimodality Analysis in Infographics during the Covid-19 Crisis
Amala Joseph, Tamilarasan Ramasamy	Depression due to unavailability of primary healthcare during Covid19 pandemic
C. Shahin Banu, M. Vinoth	Geriatric Depression in Rohinton Mistry's <i>Family Matters</i>
F Casale, S Midani, E Lawrence, F Rohan-Minjares, R Hartley	A Call to Serve: Medical Student Service-Learning Amidst the Public Health Crisis
Jane Ponterio, L Levy, N. Lakhi	49 Evaluation of the Virtual Interview Format for Resident Recruitment as a Result of Covid-19 Restrictions: A Residency Program Director Perspective
J. Ponterio, L. Levy, N. Lakhi	48 Evaluation of the Virtual Interview Format for Resident Recruitment as a Result of Covid-19 Restrictions: A Medical Student Perspective
J. Ponterio, L. Levy, N. Lakhi	47 A 360° Global Evaluation of the Virtual Interview Match for Obstetrics and Gynecology Subspecialty Fellowships as a result of Covid-19 Restrictions
B. Kanchanamala, M. Saraswathy	Application of behavioural theory to find solutions for situational depression: A study on select works in English literature





1st Health Crises and Education Conference

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Elizabeth Rider Humanistic Education and Practice in the Time of Pandemic: Fostering Values and Compassion

The evolving COVID-19 pandemic presents unique and complex challenges to humanistic communication and relationships in healthcare throughout the world. The human dimensions of care – core values and skilled communication – are fundamental to education and practice of compassionate, safe, quality care, and can strengthen relationships within healthcare settings.

This presentation will consider: (a) ethical challenges and moral distress during the pandemic; (b) values in healthcare as the foundation of our work; (c) The International Charter for Human Values in Healthcare as a framework for teaching and practice; and (d) research results from a national (US) multi-site study that examined factors which promote or inhibit physician's humanistic teaching and practice. I will consider how healthcare professionals may find a path by attending to values, and how these may help to guide decisions in interactions with patients and their families during seemingly impossible situations.



Elizabeth A. Rider, MSW, MD, FAAP, FACH, is a pediatrician, medical educator, and a founding Director of Boston Children's Hospital / Harvard Medical School's Interprofessional Leadership, and Humanism and Professionalism Faculty Fellowships. She teaches for the Harvard Macy Institute, and completed her MD degree at Harvard Medical School, her MSW degree at Smith College, did her pediatric residency training at Boston Children's Hospital, and fellowship in general academic pediatrics at Massachusetts General Hospital.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

H. Esterbrook Longmaid III

*Communication about the Covid-19 Pandemic:
What are we to Believe?*

Accurate and trustworthy communication in healthcare is essential for optimal care, whether at the individual patient or societal level. This foundational component of care has been significantly challenged during the Covid-19 worldwide pandemic. Conflicting communication regarding the pandemic has left much of the world confused, unsure who or what to believe. In this presentation I will explore some of the factors contributing to this confusion and uncertainty, from divergence in agreement on the scientific findings ("facts"), to unintentional and intentional efforts to alter public perception regarding how best to respond to the pandemic, both individually and societally. The audience will be invited to consider their own experiences and how their perception about Covid-19 has been affected by what they have learned about the pandemic, and from what sources.



Dr. H. E. Longmaid is Chair of the Medicine Academy of the National Academies of Practice, former Chair of Radiology and President of the Medical Staff at Beth Israel Deaconess-Milton Hospital and faculty member at Harvard Medical School.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Howard Beckman

Getting to the Point: Focusing Healthcare on Health not Profit

Health is the product of healthy communities in which individual medical interventions, when they are required and necessary and proven, for example, medication for high blood pressure or expert assistance with risky pregnancies, are accessible to all members of the community without financial penalty. This paper explores the spending priorities of the American Health Care System, and compares US priorities with those of other selected countries.

Major consequences of these policies are identified, and their interactions with systemic racism and poverty. Suggest approaches to health care budgeting are then considered, particularly for their ability to confront health inequities and structural racism effectively.



Howard Beckman, MD, FACP, FACH is a semi-retired general internist, geriatrician and consultant to health systems interested in improving system leader or practitioner communication skills. Dr. Beckman is clinical professor of medicine, family medicine and public health sciences at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry where he served as chief of medicine from 1990-1998 before becoming the medical director of the Rochester Individual Practice Association.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen

Processing Health Crises Semiotically (1)

According to the Wikipedia, a (public) health crisis is "a difficult situation or complex health system that affects humans in one or more geographic areas (mainly occurred in natural hazards), from a particular locality to encompass the entire planet. Health crises generally have significant impacts on community health, loss of life, and on the economy. They may result from disease, industrial processes or poor policy". Its severity is often measured by the number of people affected by its geographical extent, or the disease or death of the pathogenic process which it originates. A health crisis will become manifest as instances forming a pattern. At what point such a pattern is recognized as a health crisis will depend on various factors, clearly including how fast the changes leading to the pattern take place. Slow changes are harder to detect than rapid ones – until they lead to a tipping point. And it is likely to take time to determine how systemic the pattern is – whether it is more like a blip in the system or actually represents a long-term change in the system. The challenge of interpretation is familiar from the extended debates about emergent weather patterns – whether they are to be interpreted as short-term perturbations or, as is now generally recognized as a long-term change in the system, i.e. in the climate, manifested e.g. as global warming.



Chair Professor Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen is a Distinguished Professor at Hunan University, China; an Honorary Professor at the Australia National University, and Guest Professor at Beijing University of Science and Technology, China. He has degrees in linguistics from Lund University and UCLA. He is a Distinguished Professor at Hunan University, China, an Honorary Professor at Australia National University and a Guest Professor, Beijing University of Science and Technology, China.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen

Processing Health Crises Semiotically (2)

The challenge of locating patterns in health along the cline of instantiation between apparently local short-term occurrences and longer-term changes in the system is one aspect of the complexity of a health crisis. Another is that it is systemically complex: while it is a crisis in biological systems in an ordered typology of systems operating in different phenomenal realms, it is at the same time also a social crisis, e.g. putting pressure on institutions of healthcare and related institutions such as education, and a semiotic crisis, a crisis in systems of meaning ("communication"), e.g. putting pressure on reporting information about the social and biological issues — recounting what has happened, monitoring what is happening, and forecasting what will or may happen. Since biological systems are manifested as physical systems, it is also a physical crisis. So a health crisis is complex because it is not only biological, but also physical, social and semiotic; and all these orders are involved in detection, diagnosis and treatment.

Semiotically, there are many challenges associated with a health crisis. As it emerges, it must be detected and interpreted as a crisis, information must be disseminated, responses worked out, evaluated and debated, and so on. It is thus a crisis in the creation, dissemination and evaluation of meaning. The current "semiotic revolution" — a conceptualization of the "information age" and "knowledge societies" — means that the volume of information being produced is huge and thus hard to manage. There are computational tools for detecting, monitoring and possibly even forecasting semiotic trends — patterns in meaning, and their output is important and interesting to examine. But at the same time, the validity of information about a health crisis can become a serious issue, including competing "narratives" and other forms of contestation.



Chair Professor Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen is a Distinguished Professor at Hunan University, China; an Honorary Professor at the Australia National University, and Guest Professor at Beijing University of Science and Technology, China. He has degrees in linguistics from Lund University and UCLA. He is a Distinguished Professor at Hunan University, China, an Honorary Professor at Australia National University and a Guest Professor, Beijing University of Science and Technology, China.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Elaine Espindola

A short cartography of Applied Linguistics in health studies in Brazil

Understanding the different ways in which health and linguistics interface in terms of human dimensions is necessary so that the systems and instances that lie behind clinical and medical work, and healthcare, in general, can be described. The scope of this presentation will direct attention to an exploration of studies that lie in the intersection of Applied Linguistics and Health Studies in the Brazilian context. We aim at providing a short cartography of these studies in Brazil to set the state of the art and reflect on possibilities that emerge to foster research. Firstly, we identified three noticeable areas of importance during the COVID-19 pandemic which have served as methodological guidance to this investigation. Secondly, we looked at how these areas incorporate interdisciplinary contributions from Linguistics Studies in general. Based on the findings, we argue for the need of extrapolations of healthcare studies to integrate analysis of the instances of particular contexts. We, then take, SFL as a "resource for both reflection and action" (Halliday, 1985) and showcase undergoing studies that might shed light on the static conventions in the current research practices of healthcare discourse communities.

Keywords: Applied Linguistics; Health Studies; Systemic-Functional Linguistics; Covid-19



Dr. Elaine Espindola is a professor at the Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB), where she teaches at DLEM and PROLING. She is a coordinator of the Systemic Functional Linguistics Critical Discourse Analysis and Multimodality/Multiletary Research Group (GEPLAM / UFPB / CNPQ). and Director of International Mobility at the International Cooperation Agency of this University. She holds a Doctorate degree in Applied Linguistics.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Debra Atkisson, Jennifer Allie, Maya Guardiola

Coaching Community to Address the Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Faculty Resilience and Well-Being

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, faculty wellness and burnout in academic medicine has been proven to be an endemic challenge (Shanafelt et al., 2015). The additional stressors that impacted faculty in academic medicine as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic certainly increased the probability of increased stress, and increased rates of depression, increased burnout, and the potential reduced overall wellness and resiliency (Johnson et al., 2020; Spoorthy et al., 2020). In an attempt to proactively respond and prepare faculty to confront the psychological trauma of the COVID-19 pandemic, we developed an intensive wellness program, with the specific aim of fostering resilience and wellness during this unprecedented time, using facilitated executive coaching and mindfulness-based practices. The use of executive coaching strategies has been found to impact the neurological changes brought about by stress due to the impact upon the brain. One study found that when using a model of coaching with compassion, (Positive Emotional Attractor (PEA)), client(s) were more effective in visualizing changes and regulating their autonomic arousal so that they could be effective in acting on those changes (Boyatzis & Jack, 2018). We developed an intensive four-week faculty wellness program, with a specific aim of fostering resilience and wellness during this unprecedented time, using facilitated coaching and mindfulness-based practices. The first pilot series occurred July 2020. We have subsequently scheduled six (6) additional series over the next 12 months. Participants in the pilot program indicated general improvement in overall sense of wellness and well-being at the conclusion of the four-week program and have asked for on-going connection points to ensure continued growth. This has resulted in the implementation of virtual wellness Communities of Practice that is scheduled to launch with the next cohort in November 2020. We developed an intensive four-week faculty wellness program, with a specific aim of fostering resilience and wellness during this unprecedented time, using facilitated coaching and mindfulness-based practices. The first pilot series occurred July 2020. We have subsequently scheduled six (6) additional series over the next 12 months. Participants in the pilot program indicated general improvement in overall sense of wellness and well-being at the conclusion of the four-week program and have asked for on-going connection points to ensure continued growth. This has resulted in the implementation of virtual wellness Communities of Practice that is scheduled to launch with the next cohort in November 2020.



Debra Atkisson, M.D., DFAPA, ACC has worked in clinical, administrative, consultative, and teaching positions throughout her career. She is honored to serve as a Physician Development Coach for the TCU and UNTHSC School of Medicine, in Fort Worth, Texas, USA. She coaches in a private coaching practice as an Associate Certified Coach, and is also a Distinguished Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association and a member of the American College of Psychiatry. She works to improve mental health in Texas by her involvement in organized medicine and currently serves as a Texas Representative to the American Psychiatric Association. She has served as a past President of the Texas Society of Psychiatric Physicians and as Chair of the Federation of Texas Psychiatry.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

T.K. Revathi, B. Sathiyabhama

Semi-Automatic Treatment Recommendation System for CVD Patients Using Retinal Fundus Images

In most developing countries cardiovascular diseases (CVD) is the leading cause of mortality. This paper aims to demonstrate a semi-automated assessment tool for training physicians and determines the major risk factors from the retinal images which cause CVD. This intervention facilitates optimal development of patient-specific models for improving diagnoses, and treatment recommendations. Based on the severity of the disease, the suggestions will be made to the physicians for quality medical care personalized care to the bedside patients, recommendations for secondary preventions like meditation and yoga care. Besides treating CVD patients, assess the risk factors of CVD in the elderly population of India using the Deep Learning based Treatment Recommendation System to measure the quality metrics for CVD care.



Sathiyabhama Balasubramaniam received the Ph.D. degree in computer science and engineering from the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, India. She is currently a Professor and the Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sona College of Technology, Salem.

T.K.Revathi received B.E CSE and M.E CSE from Muthayammal Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India. Currently she is pursuing her Ph.D degree in the domain of Computer Science from Anna University Chennai.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Amala Joseph, Tamilarasan Ramasamy

Depression due to unavailability of primary healthcare during Covid19 pandemic

Covid19 related pandemic has unprecedented effects on our lives at different dimensions like work, education, social gatherings, primary healthcare, critical illness treatments, etc. The aim of this study is to examine the impact the pandemic has had on people who seek primary healthcare since 2019. Depression is one of the global healthcare issues among people. This needs to be constantly monitored and the victims must be supported to overcome the challenges. Social media platforms provide freedom for people to express their thoughts and seek support from friends or people alike. This study intends to use such data to find and analyze depression in people who could not get primary healthcare in these trying times.



Bio:



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Fiore Casale, Sally Midani, Elizabeth Lawrence, Felisha Rohan-Minjares, Rebecca Hartley

A Call to Serve: Medical Student Service-Learning Amidst the Public Health Crisis

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted medical education and removed medical students from direct patient care for several months. We describe a course from the University of New Mexico School of Medicine designed to address public health learning objectives while students were removed from the clinical duties.

Methods: Third and fourth-year medical students co-led and participated in a 4-week course with the goals of preparing students for leadership, anticipating and preparing for the societal impact of the pandemic, and providing opportunities for service, education, research and reflection. This included reports from front-line healthcare workers, exploring ethical and societal impacts of the pandemic, anticipating the communal and economic repercussions, examining different emergency response strategies, and imparting pragmatic advice toward creating public health initiatives.

Results: Students contributed 11,616 hours of work to 96 unique service projects, wrote 968 reflections, participated in 128 weekly small groups, and presented their work at local, regional, and national conferences and in publications. Students strongly felt that their service projects will help them in future patient care, and that the course allowed them to directly contribute to patient care and their communities.

Discussion: This course successfully helped students appreciate service, research, and educational initiatives as successful tools to impact the health of their communities during the pandemic. Moreover, it stands as an example of how public health and service-learning can be incorporated quickly to meet the educational needs of medical students and the health-related needs of the community during a time of crisis.



Fiore Casale, MMS is a fourth-year medical student at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine. He is interested in dermatology, academic medicine, and teaching, and has recently completed a clinical dermatology research fellowship at the University of California, Irvine. Fiore will apply for residency this fall, hoping to match into dermatology, and continue his research in dermatology and medical education.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Jane M. Ponterio, Lior Levy, Nisha A. Lakhi

Evaluation of the Virtual Interview Format for Resident Recruitment as a Result of Covid-19 Restrictions: A Residency Program Director Perspective

Background: Due to Covid-19, residency programs could not conduct in-person interviews during the 2020-21 match and were forced to implement a virtual format. We conducted a nationwide survey of Residency Program Directors (PDs) to evaluate the virtual interview format from their perspective to assess the feasibility of implementing virtual recruitment during forthcoming interview seasons.

Methods: This study was conducted by email questionnaire administered through the survey tool, Survey Monkey™. to residency program directors from March 7, 2021-Match 27, 2021 . The residency program directors surveyed represented the following subspecialties: Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, and Psychiatry. Email addresses of Residency Program Directors were gathered from the national residency program list developed by Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) using the Institutional and Program Finder. Surveys solicited demographic information, 22 four-point Likert scale questions evaluating several factors regarding the interview and matching process, and four free response questions.

Results: A total of 463 surveys were sent. Overall, 60 (12.95%) opted out, and 403 of the 463 (87.05%) residency program directors that received the survey completed it. 85% strongly agreed or agreed that they could confidently assess the applicants' interpersonal skills using a virtual platform, and 87.24 % strongly agreed or agreed that they could confidently assess an applicant's professionalism. Assessment of an applicant's fit into the program was more challenging, as 44.52% of PDs disagreed with the statement that they could do so confidently. An applicant's genuine interest to the specialty field was able to be assessed virtually, as 78.3% of PDs agreed or strongly agreed that they were confident in their assessments. Only 41.43% agreed or strongly agreed that they could accurately represent their own program using a virtual platform and 58.57% disagreed. Overall, less than half, (45.41%) of PDs agreed or strongly agreed that they felt confident in making a rank list after their virtual interview season. Interestingly, 61.1% strongly agreed or agreed that in the future, even under normal circumstances, they would choose to participate in virtual interviews

Conclusion: Most residency program directors found virtual interviews convenient. However, difficulties in assessing "fit" virtually, as well as showcasing their respective programs are challenges that may persist should virtual interviews continue post-pandemic.



Bio



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Jane M. Ponterio, Lior Levy, Nisha A. Lakhi

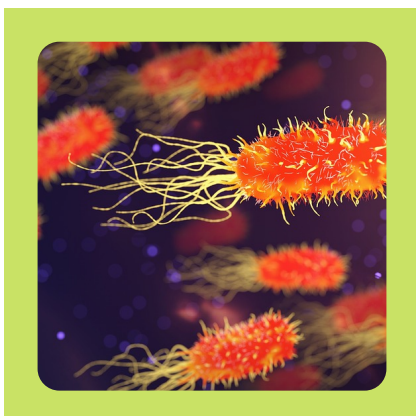
A 360° Global Evaluation of the Virtual Interview Match for Obstetrics and Gynecology Subspecialty Fellowships as a result of Covid-19 Restrictions

Background: Due to Covid-19, fellowship programs could not conduct in-person interviews during the 2020-21 match and were forced to implement a virtual format. The authors conducted a 360° global evaluation of virtual interviews for the Obstetrics and Gynecology subspecialty Fellowship Match to assess the feasibility of implementing virtual recruitment during forthcoming interview seasons.

Methods: A nationwide web-based survey was administered from July 2020-September 2020 to Ob/Gyn fellowship Program Directors (PDs), residency PDs, and fellowship applicants. Surveys were distributed after the conclusion of each specialty's respective interview season and solicited demographic information, 11-16 four-point Likert scale questions evaluating several factors regarding the interview and matching process, and up to four free response questions

Results: 75/115 (65%) fellowship PDs, 67/122 (55%) residency PDs, and 17/40 (43%) applicants responded. Most fellowship PDs believed that they could confidently assess applicants' professionalism (88%) during a virtual interview and (90.7%) felt confident in making a rank list. However, only 73.3% were just as confident in preparing a rank list after virtual interviews as they have been with in-person interviews. Regarding applicants, 82.3% agreed or strongly agreed that the time and cost savings were worth any trade-offs compared with in-person interviews, 88.2% responded they could accurately represent themselves virtually, and 94.1% were confident in creating a rank order list. Most residency PDs (69.9%) believed that virtual interviews made it easier for their program to comply with duty hour, and 76.8% stated that virtual interviews allowed their residents to accept more interviews than an in-person format. Based on free-text responses, key challenges were inability to assess interpersonal skills and adjusting to a new format.

Conclusion: Most residency and fellowship PDs found virtual interviews convenient, while reducing travel costs for applicants. Inability to observe social interaction may be the biggest challenge in assessing "fit" for both PDs and applicants.



Bio



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Jane M. Ponterio, Lior Levy, Nisha A. Lakhi

Evaluation of the Virtual Interview Format for Resident Recruitment as a Result of Covid-19 Restrictions: A Medical Student Perspective

Background: Due to Covid-19, residency programs could not conduct in-person interviews during the 2020-21 match and were forced to implement a virtual format. We conducted a nationwide survey of Medical Students to evaluate the virtual interview format from their perspective to assess the feasibility of implementing virtual recruitment during forthcoming interview seasons.

Methods: This study was conducted by email questionnaire administered through the survey tool, Survey Monkey™. from March 7, 2021-Match 27, 2021 to fourth- year medical students currently participating in the residency match. Medical students were contacted through their respective Student Affairs Deans. Surveys solicited demographic information, 34 four-point Likert scale questions evaluating several factors regarding the interview and matching process, and four free- response questions.

Results: A total of 357 surveys were completed. Most applicants felt that they could confidently represent themselves to the program (71.7%) using a virtual platform, however less than half (46%) strongly agreed or agreed they could assess their fit into the program. Only 11.6% believed they could confidently assess a program's facility using a virtual platform and slightly over one-third (36.9%) could confidently assess how well residents and faculty got along. Most applicants (99.3%) felt they saved money using the virtual platform and the financial benefit was worth any trade-off of not having an in-person interview and 76% strongly agreed and agreed that the current platform allowed them to accept more interviews that they could have if they had to travel in person. Finally, 34.4% of applicants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "Based on my experience this year, I would recommend a completely virtual interview cycle in the future."

Conclusion: Most medical student applicants found virtual interviews financially convenient. However, difficulties in assessing "fit" virtually as well as assessing interpersonal relationships among prospective program faculty and residents are challenges should virtual interviews persist post-pandemic.



Bio



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

R Sathees Kumar, I Paul Gilmer

Challenges in handling online tools: An empirical study to offer solutions to teachers in administering online tools

Humankind as such went into a shift since the turn of 2020. It is a shift nobody envisioned or saw coming. The impact of Covid – 19 has seen many sectors having to adapt or adjust to it. These include politics, entertainment, finance and so on. One sector that cannot afford to take a break is the education sector. Both the school and college level education continued and still continues amidst the lockdowns and containments. However, what has changed is the mode of learning. Classrooms and blackboards have been replaced by online platforms and lectures. Having said this, an important factor to consider is the teaching-learning process itself. So, this paper delves deep into the present situation of the online mode of education, its effectiveness or the ineffectiveness therein. The challenges faced by the teachers who have conducted online classes for the past one and a half years were considered for this study. 30 teachers were identified and they were given a questionnaire containing 25 questions. The objective of the questions is to examine the challenges faced by the teachers and the approaches they adopted to solve the issues. The faculty members who participated in the study include both engineering faculty who already had the required technical expertise and non-technical faculty members from Science and Humanities departments. The results show that ninety percent of the teachers were able to overcome the challenges. The study also presents an analysis of the approaches taken up by the teachers to handle the situations.

Keywords: Covid – 19, global scale, impact, education, online mode, teaching-learning process.



Mr. R. Sathees Kumar is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Humanities and Languages with 10 years of teaching experience. He completed his Bachelor's degree at Bishop Heber College, Trichy and did his Master's degree at The New College, Chennai.

Mr. Paul Gilmer is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Humanities and Languages with 6 years of teaching experience.



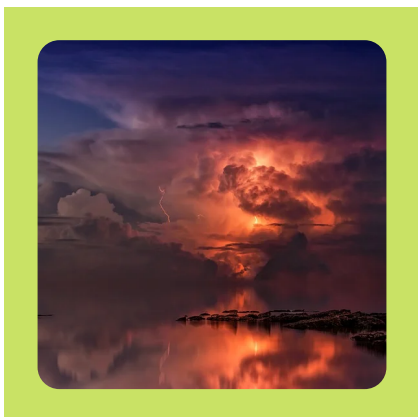
1st Health Crises and Education Conference

N Vadivu, G. Sarathalakshmi

A study on the need for improvising with E-learning technology for future education systems

Globally, billions of students have been affected by the closure of schools and higher education institutions, owing to the Covid-19 pandemic, which has changed education drastically. Over 1.2 billion children are out of the classroom. As a result, education has altered, with an idiosyncratic rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken distantly and on digital platforms. The integration of information technology in education will be additionally accelerated and online education will, in due course, become an integral component of school education. If online learning technology can play a role here, it is incumbent upon all of us to discover its full potential. The aim of this paper is to mitigate the challenges of online education and also to build a more resilient system that can withstand future crises. An experiment group of 75 students were chosen for the present study. A questionnaire containing 15 questions was given to the students to study their interest in online education. The focus of the research was also to find out the scope for improving the students' attention span during online classes. The results which were analysed and presented in this paper indicate that only 60% of the students show interest in attending online classes. The study also show that the percentage of the students attending the online classes and their interest have improved to 85% owing to the inclusion of activities during the online classes. The paper also presents an analysis of the activities that were conducted during the study.

Keywords: COVID 19 pandemic, E-learning, Online classes, Students' attention, Activity



Bio



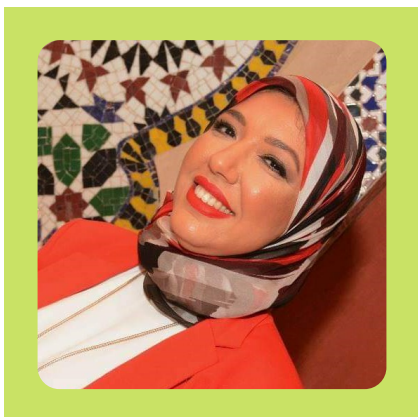
1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Boris Naimushin, Aliaa N. Hamad

Switching to online teaching: Linguistic analysis of the Egyptian experience

On April 20, 2021, the Egyptian government responded to the increasing case rate of Covid-19 infections by closing schools and universities, ordering teachers and administrations to teach online. The change in teaching delivery mode came very quickly after the World Health Organisation (WHO) had declared a pandemic. It caught many teachers and learners by surprise. Adjusting to the change in teaching delivery mode was difficult for learners. This small study of 26 tertiary students at a private Egyptian university uses VoyantTools and LIWC to explore in detail their responses to online learning. Results indicate that feelings of being overwhelmed, stressed, and anxious were common. Despite more time with family, social processes mentioned friends and family less than the norm. Cognitive processes also included fewer words than the norm, suggesting that online learning had reduced participants' sense of their own expertise. Time words focused far more frequently on the present than the future, with mentions of work much more frequent than, but mentions of leisure much less frequent than the norm. This clearly highlights the need for online teaching to manage virtual boundaries, as has clock time in previous forms of teaching delivery. This study highlights qualitative data analysis as a frontline tool in assessing how learners experience online learning, as institutions of higher education go forward with this delivery method.

Keywords: qualitative data analysis, LIWC, online learning, pandemic, time words, anxiety, stress



Dr. Aliaa Hamad is full-time faculty, theme leader, and writing minor advisor at the American University in Cairo's (AUC) Department of Rhetoric and Composition. Dr. Hamad holds a PhD in linguistics, and a Graduate Diplomas in Gender and Women's Studies and International Human Rights Law as well as a Career Certificate in Legal Translation. Her first book, *Be Careful What You Wish For*, a collection of short stories and vignettes, was published in 2017. In 2019, her second book *Sammy Has a Secret* was published online.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

James Gritton, Soriya Yin

What 'learning online' means to Cambodian students: Themes and emotions for a new paradigm

Cases of Covid-19 were rare in Cambodia for ten months after the World Health Organisation declared a pandemic. Whole schools and universities went online, shops, businesses and borders remained open and daily life was hardly impacted. A slight scare occurred in late fall, 2020, but was contained. For those ten months, the pandemic seemed like something that was happening elsewhere, in the main. Data for this study was taken prior to the extensive community outbreak which occurred from February 20, 2021, and is still ongoing. Students thus had the experience of learning online, but without the sense of epidemic emergency. Qualitative data was analysed using VoyantTools and LIWC, and indicated that the home environment is not viewed by tertiary students as supportive of their learning needs, and that students are not able to limit the time they give to online learning as they did when classes and work on assignments began and ended with clock time. Students realised negative emotions, particularly anxiety, but this related to the safety of friends and family more than to their studies, which may reflect affiliation norms in a Buddhist, collectivist culture.

Keywords: Covid-19, online learning, Cambodia, university students, qualitative data analysis, LIWC



Jim is Vice-Chair of the Governing Body at Sutton College, having retired from the University of Greenwich where he was Deputy Head of Psychology, Social Work and Counselling. He is currently pursuing a doctorate in education, having previously completed a BA in German and five master's degrees including an MBA and MLitt in Viking studies.



Soriya Yin is an associate professor at the American University of Phnom Penh. He teaches and researches on various subjects including environmental science, sustainable development, political science and tourism. Soriya has pursued his higher education through different scholarship and fellowship programs from Cambodia and the United States. He received his M.A. in Tourism Development from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and his Ph.D in Natural Resource Science & Management from the University of Minnesota and did his postdoc research in urban planning at MIT, USA.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Mariappan Renuga, K. Abeenesh

Eclectic Approach to Improve the Reading Skills of Students at the Tertiary Level

Reading, as a significant receptive skill, is imperative for students, especially at the tertiary level. But, for some reasons, students find it a challenge to acquire reading skills. Teachers across the globe have been devising and implementing several strategies for enhancing the learners' reading skills in the pedagogical process. This paper is one such attempt to improve the reading ability of the students by adopting eclectic approach. Being a combination of various methods and techniques, eclectic approach, helps the language teachers' in strengthening the reading proficiency of the students. A group of 50 students were taken and 2 tests were conducted. One was an oral reading test where the students were asked to read a text aloud. Another one was given in the form of questionnaire where questions related to the students' interest in reading and their ability to read were asked. Also, questions based on the sample text they had read were given to test their comprehension. The results were recorded and the group was given training in reading skills for 20 hours. This included loud reading exercises and three important techniques, namely, Content Based, Task Based and Humanism Based, to improve the reading comprehension of the study group. After 20 hours, two post-tests were conducted in the pre-test pattern. The results were recorded again and compared with pre-test scores. The post-test results showed significant improvement in the reading ability and interest of the learners.

Keywords: eclectic approach, reading skills, techniques, content based, task based, humanism based, t-test



Dr. M. Renuga, MA, M.Phil, Ph.D is Professor and Head of Humanities and Languages at the Sona College of Technology, Salem – 636 005, in Tamilnadu, India.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

HE Longmaid, Tepmony Sim

Drug store workers, customer requests, and vaccine hesitancy in Phnom Penh

Vaccine hesitancy has been extensively studied. Factors influencing hesitancy include complacency, convenience and confidence. A multitude of contextual factors may also impact vaccine hesitancy. In the 2020-2021 Covid-19 pandemic, new factors include connections with political perspectives, parties and platforms, social media usage especially echo chambers and conspiracy theories, race, and the related factors of medical insurance, beliefs about government openness, history of abuse, and the racial politics of municipality and location. Yet until this pandemic, vaccine hesitancy has mainly been studied in western nations and developed economies. The Covid-19 pandemic has allowed the study of vaccine hesitancy in developing economies and non-western nations. This study of 174 drug store workers, or Patent Prescription Medicine Vendors (PPMVs) in Phnom Penh used audio-recorded interviews to explore their views of their customers' purchases before and during the major February 2021 community outbreak, their views of customer attitudes towards the vaccine, and their own views. Data was analysed with VoyantTools and LIWC. Results indicate that Phnom PPMVs understand their customers as wanting to get the vaccine, concerned about potential side-effects, but not influenced by political, social media or conspiracy-theory content.

Keywords: Vaccine hesitancy, Covid-19, Cambodia, medicine vendors, VoyantTools, LIWC, structured interviews.



Tepmony Sim is an associate professor of Mathematics and Statistics at the American University of Phnom Penh. His research interest focuses on mathematical and statistical modelling, time series analysis, education and epidemiology. Tepmony has held scholarship programs from Cambodia and Europe. He received his M.Sc. in Applied Mathematics and Financial Economics jointly from the University of Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne, France, and the Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy. He then earned his doctoral degree in Applied Mathematics and Statistics (Signal and Image Processing) from the Télécom ParisTech, France.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Kittima Taibanguai, Pattama Patpong

Mood, Modality, and Multimodality Analysis in Infographics during the Covid-19 Crisis

Reading, as a significant receptive skill, is imperative for students, especially at the tertiary level. But, for some reasons, students find it a challenge to acquire reading skills. Teachers across the globe have been devising and implementing several strategies for enhancing the learners' reading skills in the pedagogical process. This paper is one such attempt to improve the reading ability of the students by adopting eclectic approach. Being a combination of various methods and techniques, eclectic approach, helps the language teachers' in strengthening the reading proficiency of the students. A group of 50 students were taken and 2 tests were conducted. One was an oral reading test where the students were asked to read a text aloud. Another one was given in the form of questionnaire where questions related to the students' interest in reading and their ability to read were asked. Also, questions based on the sample text they had read were given to test their comprehension. The results were recorded and the group was given training in reading skills for 20 hours. This included loud reading exercises and three important techniques, namely, Content Based, Task Based and Humanism Based, to improve the reading comprehension of the study group. After 20 hours, two post-tests were conducted in the pre-test pattern. The results were recorded again and compared with pre-test scores. The post-test results showed significant improvement in the reading ability and interest of the learners.

Keywords: eclectic approach, reading skills, techniques, content based, task based, humanism based, t-test



Pattama Patpong is an assistant professor at Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University, Thailand. She teaches Syntax, Discourse Analysis, South Asia Linguistics to graduate students.

Kittima Taibanguai is a Master's student in Linguistics Program, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University, Thailand. She received a Bachelor's degree in Liberal Arts (Second Class Honors) from Mahidol University.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Mariana Pascual

From fear to violence: an analysis of media texts from Argentina and Chile in the COVID-19 crisis

The historical development of the social prestige assigned to health professionals over the centuries in different cultures has been the object of study of several studies (e.g. García Pereyra & Rangel Guzmán, 2010). Consistently, "healers" have played prominent roles in several cultures over time. However, the COVID crisis seems to have challenged this position regarding the scale of social values which had traditionally been linked to those in charge of healing people's bodies and minds. This can be observed in numerous incidents that have taken place during the pandemic, in which health professionals have been the target of violent acts. This opens questions involving the ways in which fear of getting ill and violence can be related.

Murueta (2014) has contributed to the understanding of violence by summarizing the causes of social violence, including ten main individual and social reasons. We have considered this taxonomy in combination to the System of Appraisal (Martin & White, 2005) to establish potential connections between the acts of violence and their discourse representations. Here, we aim to examine how violence against health professionals in times of the COVID-19 pandemic is construed in media discourse by analyzing seven news articles published in Argentinean and Chilean digital media in the months of April and May 2020, a few months after the outburst of the pandemic.

The data were analysed following the following steps: 1) digital analysis of the texts using Sentiment analysis of the software Nvivo New (2020); 2) comparative analysis of results with manual analysis; and 3) determination of foci that concentrated most representations and appraisal.

A total of 116 explicitly evaluative instances were identified. Results indicate that evaluative items fell into four categories: highly negative (4 instances), moderately negative (85 instances), moderately positive (25 instances) and highly positive (2 instances). The manual analysis corroborated the results yielded by N-Vivo. Appraised instances were classified in terms of the social values constructed and appraised in the texts. The constructions varied in intensity, and they contributed to a clear evaluative prosody (Pascual, 2014). The most frequently coded social values included: a) Health and disease; b) Health staff; c) Actions and affect resulting from the pandemic and d) social values that were jeopardized because of sanitary fragility.

Results shed light on the role of media discourse in times of crises as a regulator between fear and violence, and how the tension that emerges in such a terrible world crisis needs to be carefully mediated through the media to prevent even more disastrous effects.

Keywords: media discourse; violence; health communication; System of Appraisal; evaluative prosody



Mariana Pascual currently works at the Departamento de Ciencias del Lenguaje, Facultad de Letras, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. She is a lecturer and researcher in Discourse Studies and Sociolinguistics. Her research interests relate to the construction of evaluation, including aspects such as ideology, attitude, and affect in different discourses, e.g. scientific discourse, discourses of Human Rights and health discourse. One of her current projects is 'Discourse and women's reproductive health'. Over the last years, she has focused on health communication aiming at the visibility of certain issues that have long been neglected, such as patients' emotions and violence in health settings.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Yang Hu

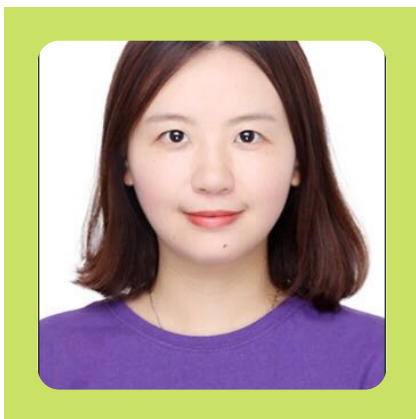
A Study of Verbal Irony in The Daily Show with Trevor Noah from the Perspective of Echoic Interpretation Theory

The current research presents a detailed analysis of irony within the framework of Sperber and Wilson's relevance-based echoic interpretation theory. From a relevance perspective, I hope to find a scientific account of irony as a result of linguistic choice that we may come to a better understanding of the reasons why people prefer the indirect way of communicating by using ironic expressions rather than the direct way. The research also proved that the echoic interpretation theory is more convincing and predictive than Gricean approaches, since it shifted the study from pragmatic purpose to communicative purpose, and shifted the concern from how the irony is produced to how the irony is interpreted.

According to the echoic interpretation theory, the notion of "echo", in a broad sense, can be divided into three different types: direct and immediate echoes, echoes of attributed thought, and echoes of general norms or standard expectations. The research attempts to adopt a qualitative method to analyze irony in The Daily Show with Trevor Noah involved in three different types.

During the spreading of coronavirus pandemic, a famous American talk show, The Daily Show with Trevor Noah, received ardent fans around the world. Trevor contributes voluminous ironic remarks to criticize harshly on President Trump, the American government's bureaucracy, poor healthcare, a lagging financial unemployment support etc. in the time of Covid-19. The analysis has shown that the principle of relevance and echoic interpretation theory play an essential but invisible role throughout the process. The perception of irony is invariably guided by the relevance-searching feature of human cognition and communication, no matter whether the hearer is conscious of it or not.

Keywords: verbal irony, Covid-19, relevance, echo, echoic interpretation theory



Yang Hu is a Ph.D. candidate in Philosophical Linguistics, at the Centre for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics (CLAL) of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou P.R.China. Her academic interests include the theoretical exploration in Philosophy of Language, Semantics, and interface between Semantics and Pragmatics in Mandarin Chinese.



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

Tilisa Kunjumon

Transitivity Analysis of Comic Stories in Children's Magazines in Malayalam

This research attempts to analyze children's stories in Malayalam (the official language of Kerala, India) using the Transitivity Analysis Framework in Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Children's stories contribute significantly in shaping the world view, intellect, and moral standards of the readers, especially in times of the Covid-19 pandemic when the education and socialization of children restricted to home environments with the available resources limited to television, online learning, magazines, comic books, etc. The main objective of this research is to mark the language variations in Malayalam through the transitivity analysis of children's comic stories. Selected texts from five comic stories published in six different issues of the three popular children's magazines, Balarama, Balabhumi, and Minnaminni, during 2019-2020 were compiled into a corpus and studied as part of this research using qualitative and quantitative methods for language analysis to find out the differences in transitivity patterns in terms of processes, participants, and lexical choices. The study compares the transitivity patterns and lexical differences in storytelling before and amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. It also examines the grade of Objectivity/ Subjectivity reflected in children's stories. The research underscores the predominance of Material processes in children's stories in Malayalam before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Children's Comic Stories, Covid-19 pandemic, Transitivity, Process Types, Participant Types, Objectivity, Subjectivity.



Bio



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

C Shahin Banu, M Vinoth

Geriatric Depression in Rohinton Mistry's Family Matters

Literature illustrates life in every dimension. Mental and physical illnesses have been depicted in various genres of literature including films, novel and short stories. In novels, different types of characters who are found affected by psychological illness are shown and the ways in which they deal with the turmoil in different ways are also delineated. Geriatric Depression is a psychological disorder which affects aged persons. Aging is an inevitable phase of human life. A man has to face the phase of old age before death. Elderly people live in the world of loneliness and despair. Loneliness affects their mental health which brings some physical problems also. Internationally acknowledged Post Colonial writer, Rohinton Mistry is an Indian born Canadian. This paper aims to investigate the physical and psychological problems of old age in Mistry's novel Family Matters which deals with the story of Nariman Vakeel, a 79 year old man who struggles with psychological problems in his old age. He is affected by Parkinson disease which affects his movements. This disease is a progressive nervous system disorder in old age. Family members' support is essential to manage these psychological and physical problems. Endurance is a requisite for the family members to take care of the age old parents. Coping up with the problems in life brings harmony to every individual. The aim of this paper is to analyse depressions and psychological problems in Rohinton Mistry's Family Matters. This novel comprehends the complexities of life and gives hope to continue life amidst all torments of life.

Key words: Psychology, Loneliness, Parkinson disease, Geriatric Depression, Torments, Endurance.



C. Shahin Banu, MA, M.Phil., Assistant Professor Humanities and Languages Sona College of Technology, Salem –636 005 Tamilnadu, India
Mr. M. Vinoth M.A., B.Ed., SET Assistant Professor, Humanities and Languages, Sona College of Technology (Autonomous), Salem, Tamilnadu, India



1st Health Crises and Education Conference

M SakthiRadha, N Rajalakshmi

Dejection and agony of suppressed women in Shashi Deshpande's 'The dark holds no terror' – A cultural survey

The primary scope of this article is to figure out the status of Indian women in the society where they are suppressed psychologically and how they are lost in the aspect of self deceiving process in the life circumstance under the name of family responsibilities and their own interest. Shashi Deshpande, a legendary writer has raised her voice for women characters and the predicaments in their lives. The Dark Holds No Terror is selected for this survey where Saritha, the female protagonist designs her life as a leading doctor despite her failures, depression, conflicts, sufferings, struggles and finally found her way by introspecting herself through self-realization.

Keywords: Depression, Psychology, Quest, Agony, Suppression, Self-realization.



Dr.M.Sakthiradha is an Assistant Professor in English at the Department of CT-UG, at Kongu Engineering College