

the requirements that give identity to this modality; contextualize the background to the creation of PROFSAÚDE and present its organizational and academic management characteristics; analyze PROFSAÚDE from the perspective of the identity requirements of the MP. It was a descriptive-exploratory study with a qualitative-quantitative approach, developed in two phases: the first focused on PM, as a *stricto sensu* modality, and the second phase with a specific focus on PROFSAÚDE. In this study, unique characteristics were identified in this type of course, requirements such as a curricular structure consistent with the purpose of the course, pertinent methodological strategies applied to the professional field, faculty with a profile for the professional area, and final products oriented to solving problems were identified as essential for MP proposals. It is evident in the findings that articulating teaching and application in the field of professional activity is a motto for MP. The study brought evidence that makes PROFSAÚDE a proposal that supports the MPs identity.

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Integrating health sector reform strategies in developing the national training manual for community health volunteers in the Philippines

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Community health volunteers (CHVs) in the Philippines, known as barangay health workers (BHWs), are important part of health system in ensuring that the health programs and services are accessible to all Filipinos. Therefore, it is important to ensure that their knowledge and skills are not only updated but also aligned with the Philippine national health sector reform strategies. This project, supported by World Health Organization Philippines, aimed to update the 2014 BHW Reference Manual, integrating different training initiatives and policies concerning them.

Consultations were done with different bureau directors of the health ministry to solicit guidance on the policies that must be considered in the development of the training manual. Recent manual of procedures of different health programs and policy issuances were reviewed to identify tasks expected from BHWs. Key informant interviews, including BHWs in select urban and rural areas, were interviewed to determine the actual tasks expected from BHWs. Training manuals from different reputable institutions were also gathered and reviewed. An initial draft was developed, and disseminated to different health ministry program managers for comments. The second draft, translated into local language, with accompanying facilitators guide was pilot tested by 20 BHWs in two urban and two rural areas for 10 days.

The national policies on BHW roles (as indicated in a legislation), competency training standard, national reorientation on health promotion, and integration of health services were incorporated in the BHW training manual. The amount of content per topic was determined by the prescribed number of hours of training in the BHW competency training standard. Compared to the 2014 version, the new manual was well received by pilot trainees because of the use of conversational national language. The manual and the facilitators guide was released by the health ministry on October 2022 for public use.

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Group work in a health promotion subject: the role of compassion for oneself, toward others, and from others

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Background and Objective: It is argued that health promotion knowledge is developed through active participation. A key component of group work is to promote such active and engaged thinking through shared problem-solving. Our research objective was to understand students' experiences of group work in an undergraduate health promotion subject, particularly how they were related to experience of a multi-dimensional conceptualisation of compassion.

Method: Two cohorts of a health promotion subject within an Australian Bachelor of Health Sciences program were surveyed (online, N=42); from Semester 1, 2020 and 2021. Measures included feelings towards group work (preference for group work, individual work, and discomfort with group work) as well as compassion (towards oneself, others, and from others) reflecting both motivation to engage with the distress and to take action and to cope with the distress.

Results: Positive feelings towards group work was associated with perceiving greater compassion from others as well as primary language, English. A preference for individual work was associated with avoiding classes with group work (though discomfort with group work was not). Discomfort was associated with a desire

to stay quiet in groups, though preference for either group or individual work was not associated with staying quiet. Positive feelings toward group work was associated with more self-compassion but not to provide compassion or to receive compassion.

Conclusion: While complicated by pivoting from online to face-to-face through the semesters (due to COVID-19 lockdowns) and a small sample, we find that it is compassion for oneself, and the motivation to sit with one's own difficult feelings, that are associated with positive perceptions of group work in a health promotion subject. Suggesting that student services and support may play a key role in engagement with tasks that encourage shared problem-solving and which might help develop skills ultimately needed in multi-disciplinary practice.

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A literature review of recovery from different disasters for developing future trainings

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Background and Objective: In the scope of the Joint Action on Strengthened International Health Regulations and Preparedness in the EU (SHARP JA), WP8 is focusing on trainings, local exercises and exchange of working practices. Training needs assessment pointed out that recovery management is one of the topics of great interest for training and practice exchange. The aim of this study is to explore existing practices in recovery management to set up the scope of recovery management training (RMT).

Methods: Methodology used to fulfil the aims of this study was a literature review of scientific articles published in leading international journals in past 20 years. Key words in searching of scientific literature were: recovery, disaster, disaster management, community. In this review, two aspects were considered: recovery process after different type of disasters and areas of recovery.

Results: According to the type of disaster, the majority of research articles dealt with the recovery process after earthquakes (45,79%), floods (14,95%), hurricanes (14,02%), and tsunamis (14,95%), while the most prevalent areas of recovery were: households (46,15%), business (21,15%) and critical infrastructures (including energy, transport, WASH) (13,46%). Additionally, reviewed articles also considered and pointed to the potential barriers in the recovery process, as well as challenges and outcomes.

Conclusion: Recovery is not extensively explored in scientific literature and currently is mostly focused on narrow areas. Lessons learned on challenges and barriers from previous recovery processes should be addressed in future trainings. In building capacities in recovery management, it is of great importance to apply holistic approach.

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Importance of motor development in the training of young athletes

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Methods: 120 Hungarian athletes under the age of 12 took part in this research. We have developed our own test system to measure motor development level, including 6 track tests, 3 fundamental movement tests, 5 functional movement tests, 4 movement maturity tests.

Results: Assessed athletes have a significant degree of motor development deficiencies affecting their performance measured with field tests. Functional movement patterns show a significant correlation with field tests ($r=0.324$). Athletes who had better indicators in movement maturity tests, performed significantly better in field tests ($p=0.020$).

Conclusions: Results support our theory that a special movement development program is necessary to incorporate into already existing young athlete trainings. Coaches need to possess knowledge of age-specific training, to be able recognizing movement literacy deficits. If those deficiencies are not recognised in time, we risk to significantly impair the effectiveness of movement learning and motor control, thus also risking the development of sport talents. Ágnes Virág Nagy is a recipient of the PhD Student Scholarship of the Cooperative Doctoral Program supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund.

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Incorporating the Sustainable development goals into the