CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING ANTI-STIGMA INTERVENTIONS IN CONTEXT OF COVID-19 INSIGHTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS



DAFINA DANQA*, JULE MENZINGER, MARLENE MUEHLMANN, SAMUEL TOMCZYK

University of Greifswald, Department Health and Prevention

*dafina.danqa@uni-greifswald.de



INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic was both a global health crisis and a catalyst for stigmatization (e.g., of people with symptoms or vaccination hesitancy). Stigma discouraged individuals' adherence to safety measures and help seeking, accelerating infection dynamics and challenging pandemic management [1, 2, 3, 4]. It also lead to further social and psychological stress [3, 5]. Moreover, the pandemic lead to increased intersectional stigma, with multiple stigmatization of ethnicity, age, and occupation, concurrent to COVID-19 stigma [6, 7]. Despite early recognition of stigmatization as a public health challenge, anti-stigma interventions (ASI) were rarely implemented.

This study examines why this gap exists and how it can be addressed.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What ASI were implemented in the pandemic?
- Were intersectional aspects taken into account?
- To what extent were the ASI evaluated?
- How should the ASI be implemented?
- 5 What are recommendations regarding future pandemics?

METHODS

Semi-structured interviews to explore the experiences of public health experts from research and practice in Germany

Data collection: October 2023 – November 2024

Data analysis: Qualitative content analysis [8]

SAMPLE

Expert	Age	Gender	PBG	Job	YE
PE01	41	f	MED	Physician	0
PE02	36	f	HC	Healthcare professional	3
PE03	47	f	HC, PSY	Professor, psychotherapist	20
PE04	32	f	HC	Healthcare professional	1
PE05	40	f	SOC	Psychologist	12
PE06	37	m	PSY	Professor	2
PE07	66	m	MED	Physician	40
PE08	46	f	PSY	Scientist	2

Notes. PBG = Professional background. MED = Medicine, HC = Healthcare, PSY = Psychology, SOC = Social sciences. YE = Years of experience with stigma.

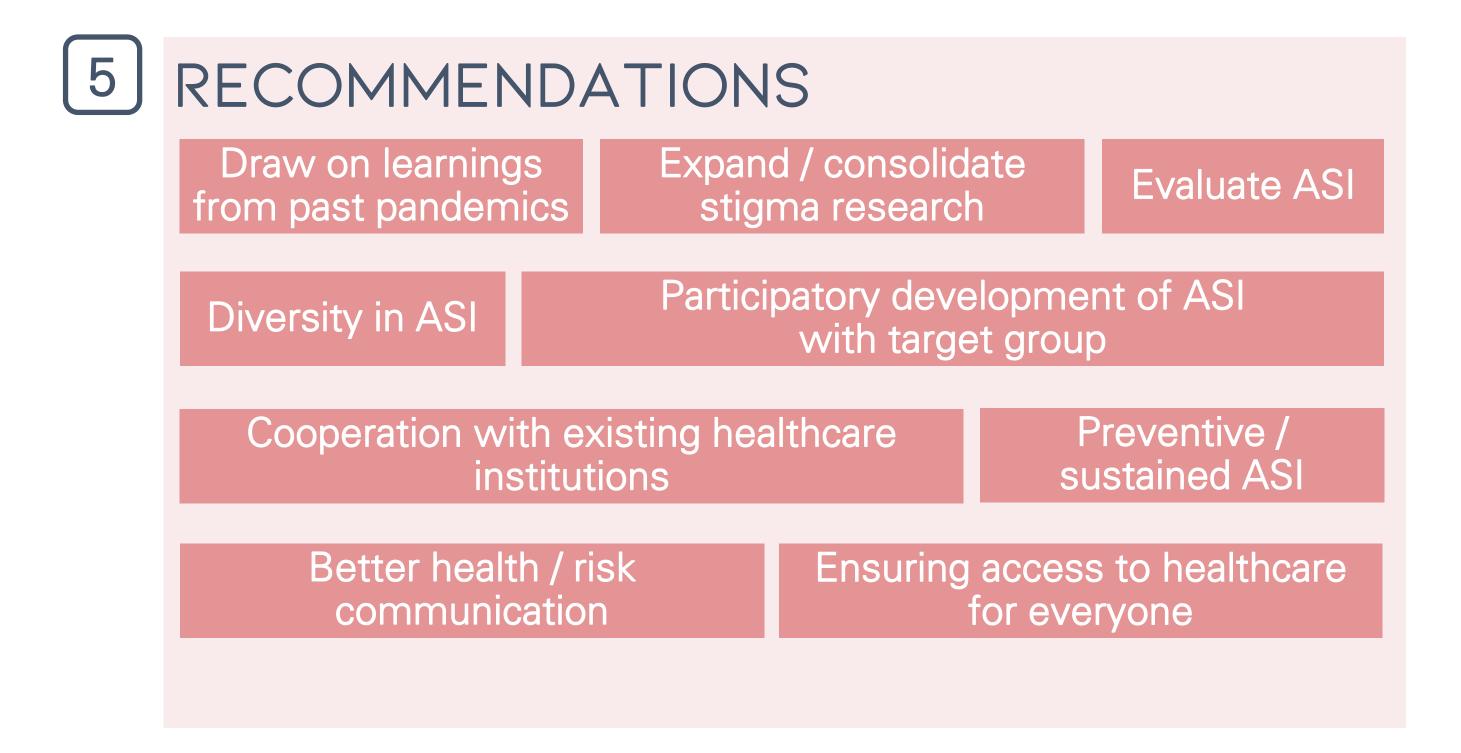
RESULTS



INTERSECTIONAL ASPECTS Migration background*1 Age*2 Gender*3

EVALUATION OF ASI ASI were rarely evaluated Reasons: Lack of capacity Difficult to implement

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASI Staff Creativity / flexibility Funding Understanding stigmatizing attitudes Scientific positioning Participatory work with those Committee for anti-stigma work affected



CONCLUSIONS

Findings highlight the need for stronger collaboration between research and practice to develop, implement, and evaluate evidence-based ASI. Future ASI should be tailored to specific groups, ensure linguistic accessibility, and follow established principles of behavior change and risk communication.

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CONTACT

UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT HEALTH AND PREVENTION ROBERT-BLUM-STR. 13 D-17489 GREIFSWALD

STIPEX@UNI-GREIFSWALD.DE

+49 3834 420 3848

