



Con il patrocinio di



ORDINE DELLE PROFESSIONI INFERMIERISTICHE DI BIELLA

COVID 19 & MEDICAL HUMANITIES

Newsletter Scientifica

"Per arrivare a ciò che non conosci, devi passare per dove non conosci"

San Giovanni della Croce



Edward Jenner vaccina un bambino, opera di E.E. Hillemacher, 1884. Wellcome Collection

Questa newsletter settimanale, redatta dal Servizio Formazione e Sviluppo Risorse Umane della ASL BI in collaborazione con la Biblioteca Biomedica 3Bi, si rivolge ai professionisti sanitari impegnati nella fase di emergenza Covid-19.

Fedeli alla filosofia che ha animato l'agire del nostro Servizio, la newsletter Covid 19 & Medical Humanities affianca alle risorse bibliografiche e agli articoli tratti dalle principali fonti istituzionali e scientifiche alcuni contributi che fanno riferimento alle discipline umanistiche.

Crediamo nel valore generato dall'integrazione dei saperi e ci auguriamo che la pubblicazione incontri il vostro gradimento.

Buona lettura!

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Per info corsi aziendali e supporto webinar
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Per appuntamenti e ricerche bibliografiche
015.1515.3132

I numeri di queste Newsletter sono visibili e scaricabili dal sito aziendale cliccando [qui](#)

Newsletter



Pagina Pensieri Circolari

Pagina Fondazione 3Bi

Comitato Redazionale

SERVIZIO FORMAZIONE E SVILUPPO RISORSE UMANE - ASL BI - BIELLA

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ROBERTA MAORET
LEONARDO JON SCOTTA

Vi segnaliamo nella home page del portale della BVS-P, la sezione in "PRIMO PIANO" dedicata alla documentazione prodotta dalle istituzioni ed arricchita dal contributo di materiali ed articoli prodotti dalle più autorevoli riviste medico scientifiche internazionali sul Covid-19. Per consultarla non è necessaria l'iscrizione; le risorse sono completamente ad accesso libero.



Per ricercare
la letteratura internazionale

La Biblioteca Virtuale per la Salute - Piemonte è uno strumento di supporto all'attività degli Operatori della sanità piemontese. La BVS-P offre periodici elettronici e banche dati agli operatori della sanità piemontese per consentire loro di ricercare progressi e significati nella letteratura scientifica, sui temi della salute e dell'ambiente. Inoltre si propone di promuovere la medicina basata sulle evidenze, e di contribuire alla formazione nel campo della ricerca bibliografica e della valutazione critica della letteratura scientifica.

Articoli Consigliati

Review J Am Heart Assoc. 2020 Jun 16;9(12):e017013. doi: 10.1161/JAHA.120.017013. Epub 2020 Apr 29.

Current Perspectives on Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Cardiovascular Disease: A White Paper by the JAHA Editors

Ajay K Gupta 1 2 3, Hani Jneid 4, Daniel Addison 5, Hossein Ardehali 6, Amelia K Boehme 7 8, Sanket Bongaonkar 4, Romain Boulestreau 9, Kevin Clerklin 10, Nicolas Delarche 9, Holli A DeVon 11, Isabella M Grumbach 12, Jose Gutierrez 7, Daniel A Jones 1 3, Vikas Kapil 1 2, Carmela Maniero 1 2, Amgad Mentias 13, Pamela S Miller 14, Sher May Ng 3, Jai D Parekh 12, Reynaldo H Sanchez 5, Konrad Teodor Sawicki 6, Anneline S J M Te Riele 15, Carol Ann Remme 16, Barry London 12

PMID: 32347144 PMCID: PMC7429024 DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.120.017013

Abstract: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has infected more than 3.0 million people worldwide and killed more than 200,000 as of April 27, 2020. In this White Paper, we address the cardiovascular co-morbidities of COVID-19 infection; the diagnosis and treatment of standard cardiovascular conditions during the pandemic; and the diagnosis and treatment of the cardiovascular consequences of COVID-19 infection. In addition, we will also address various issues related to the safety of healthcare workers and the ethical issues related to patient care in this pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; cardiovascular disease; cardiovascular risk factors; coronavirus disease 2019; management; treatment.



Synopsis

[Too Close for Comfort: The Familiarity of Anti-Mask Rhetoric](#)

Posted by HAEJOOKIM117 on DECEMBER 19, 2020

Abstract: Last summer, a friend was accosted by a woman as he was walking down the street to my house in Syracuse, NY. The woman was not wearing a mask and wanted him to take off his mask as well. "Look up Andrew Kaufman, MD," she yelled, "you will learn everything you need to know about Covid."

Lancet. 2020 Oct 10;396(10257):1061-1063.

[COVID-19, comics, and the visual culture of contagion](#)

Brian Callender 1, Shirlene Obuobi 2, M K Czerwic 3, Ian Williams 4

PMID: 33038957 PMCID: PMC7544439 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32084-5

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic is inescapable. From curtailing our daily social and professional interactions, locking down or physically distancing our communities, and drawing our anxious attention to daily updates of international case and death statistics, the lived experience of the pandemic is at once personal, local, and global. It is also a shared experience that emphasises, through the pandemic's pervasive disruption, the social interactions and behaviours that define our shared world. One cultural response to the disruption and uncertainty during an infectious disease outbreak is the construction of what Priscilla Wald terms the "outbreak narrative", a formulaic plot that serves to shape our collective understanding of a pandemic. This narrative traces the emergence and spread of a novel pathogen and the scientific, social, and political responses to the outbreak. In doing so, the outbreak narrative emphasises the breakdown of boundaries, the sites of infection, the social interactions that are disrupted and enacted, and the efforts of science to contain the spread and find a cure. In our increasingly visual society, images are a vital component of the outbreak narrative and more broadly contribute to the visual culture of contagion. We routinely engage with images of the pandemic, whether through epidemiological maps or infographics, photographs of masking and physical distancing—or the lack thereof—and the ubiquitous medical illustration of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). These images serve to inform, provide meaning, and illustrate the outbreak narrative in ways that help us process, reflect on, and understand our experiences. The dynamic nature of our engagement with these images allows us to generate collective knowledge about the pandemic in a cultural space where images are created, contested, embraced, and at times transformed into icons. Comics, as both a visual medium and cultural product, are important contributions to the visual culture of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Am J Public Health. 2020 Dec 10;e1-e3. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2020.306087. Online ahead of print.

[Building Trust in COVID-19 Vaccines and Beyond Through Authentic Community Investment](#)

Bisola O Ojikutu 1, Kathryn E Stephenson 1, Kenneth H Mayer 1, Karen M Emmons 1

PMID: 33301352 DOI: 10.2105/AJPH.2020.306087

Abstract: COVID-19 vaccine development has advanced at lighting speed. Research that would normally require years has been completed in months. As a result of this unprecedented effort, two vaccine candidates, mRNA-1273 (Moderna, Cambridge, MA) and BNT162b2 (Pfizer, New York, NY), have been found to be safe and more than 90% effective in preventing symptomatic COVID-19 shortly after vaccination. These vaccines are extremely promising and will eventually be distributed widely. Unfortunately, as the science of vaccine development has swiftly progressed, the equally important science of community engagement, which should guide the establishment of mutually beneficial partnerships and promote eventual vaccine uptake, has lagged behind. Research methods focused on the development of effective public health interventions place communities-groups with shared culture, norms, beliefs, or language-at their core and emphasize the primacy of community ownership as essential for uptake and sustainability.¹ Yet, communities of color (i.e., Black, Latinx, and Indigenous communities), who remain at highest risk for infection, have been peripheral, not central actors in the pursuit of COVID-19 vaccines. Instead, the tripartite relationship between industry, government, and academia has dominated the research enterprise related to COVID-19. (Am J Public Health. Published online ahead of print December 10, 2020: 1-3. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2020.306087>).



Glob Public Health. 2020 Dec 15;1-21. doi: 10.1080/17441692.2020.1860249.

[COVID-19 vaccines and treatments nationalism: Challenges for low-income countries and the attainment of the SDGs](#)

Godwell Nhamo 1, David Chikodzi 1, Hlengiwe Precious Kunene 2, Nthivhiseni Mashula 2

PMID: 33317389 DOI: 10.1080/17441692.2020.1860249

Abstract: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (AfSD) has the vision to leave no one behind, particularly low-income countries. Yet COVID-19 seems to have brought up new rules and approaches. Through document and critical discourse analysis, it emerges that there has been a surge in COVID-19 vaccines and treatments nationalism. Global solidarity is threatened, with the USA, United Kingdom, European Union and Japan having secured 1.3 billion doses of potential vaccines as of August 2020. Vaccines ran out even before their approval with three candidates from Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna and AstraZeneca having shown good Phase III results in November 2020. Rich countries have gone years ahead in advance vaccines and treatments purchases. This is a testimony that the 2030 AfSD, especially SDG 3 focusing on health will be difficult to achieve. Low-income countries are left gasping for survival as the COVID-19 pandemic relegates them further into extreme poverty and deeper inequality. The paper recommends the continued mobilisation by the World Health Organisation and other key stakeholders in supporting the GAVI vaccine alliance and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (COVAX) global vaccines initiative that seeks to make two billion vaccine doses available to 92 low and middle-income countries by December 2021.

Keywords: COVAX; COVID-19; SDGs; low-income; nationalism; vaccines.

N Engl J Med. 2020 Dec 30. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2035389. Online ahead of print.

[Efficacy and Safety of the mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine](#)

Lindsey R Baden 1, Hana M El Sahly 1, Brandon Essink 1, Karen Kotloff 1, Sharon Frey 1, Rick Novak 1, David Diemert 1, Stephen A Spector 1, Nadine Roushaphel 1, C Buddy Creech 1, John McGettigan 1, Shishir Kehtan 1, Nathan Segall 1, Joel Solis 1, Adam Brosz 1, Carlos Fierro 1, Howard Schwartz 1, Kathleen Neuzil 1, Larry Corey 1, Peter Gilbert 1, Holly Janes 1, Dean Follmann 1, Mary Marovich 1, John Mascola 1, Laura Polakowski 1, Julie Ledgerwood 1, Barney S Graham 1, Hamilton Bennett 1, Rolando Pajon 1, Conor Knightly 1, Brett Leav 1, Weiping Deng 1, Honghong Zhou 1, Shu Han 1, Melanie Ivarsson 1, Jacqueline Miller 1, Tal Zaks 1, COVE Study Group

PMID: 33378609 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2035389

Abstract: Background: Vaccines are needed to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) and to protect persons who are at high risk for complications. The mRNA-1273 vaccine is a lipid nanoparticle-encapsulated mRNA-based vaccine that encodes the prefusion stabilized full-length spike protein of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes Covid-19.

Methods: This phase 3 randomized, observer-blinded, placebo-controlled trial was conducted at 99 centers across the United States. Persons at high risk for SARS-CoV-2 infection or its complications were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive two intramuscular injections of mRNA-1273 (100 µg) or placebo 28 days apart. The primary end point was prevention of Covid-19 illness with onset at least 14 days after the second injection in participants who had not previously been infected with SARS-CoV-2.

Results: The trial enrolled 30,420 volunteers who were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive either vaccine or placebo (15,210 participants in each group). More than 96% of participants received both injections, and 2.2% had evidence (serologic, virologic, or both) of SARS-CoV-2 infection at baseline. Symptomatic Covid-19 illness was

confirmed in 185 participants in the placebo group (56.5 per 1000 person-years; 95% confidence interval [CI], 48.7 to 65.3) and in 11 participants in the mRNA-1273 group (3.3 per 1000 person-years; 95% CI, 1.7 to 6.0); vaccine efficacy was 94.1% (95% CI, 89.3 to 96.8%; P<0.001). Efficacy was similar across key secondary analyses, including assessment 14 days after the first dose, analyses that included participants who had evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection at baseline, and analyses in participants 65 years of age or older. Severe Covid-19 occurred in 30 participants, with one fatality; all 30 were in the placebo group. Moderate, transient reactogenicity after vaccination occurred more frequently in the mRNA-1273 group. Serious adverse events were rare, and the incidence was similar in the two groups.

Conclusions: The mRNA-1273 vaccine showed 94.1% efficacy at preventing Covid-19 illness, including severe disease. Aside from transient local and systemic reactions, no safety concerns were identified. (Funded by the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; COVE ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT04470427.).

J Biol Regul Homeost Agents. 2021 Feb 24;35(1). Online ahead of print.

The British variant of the new coronavirus-19 (Sars-Cov-2) should not create a vaccine problem

P Conti 1, AI Caraffa 2, C E Gallenga 3, S K Kritas 4, I Frydas 5, A Younes 6, P Di Emidio 7, G Tetè 8, F Pregliasco 9, G Ronconi 10
PMID: 33377359

Abstract: Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a highly contagious virus that infects humans and a number of animal species causing coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19), a respiratory distress syndrome which has provoked a global pandemic and a serious health crisis in most countries across our planet. COVID-19 inflammation is mediated by IL-1, a disease that can cause symptoms such as fever, cough, lung inflammation, thrombosis, stroke, renal failure and headache, to name a few. Strategies that inhibit IL-1 are certainly helpful in COVID-19 and can represent one of the therapeutic options. However, until now, COVID-19 therapy has been scarce and, in many cases, ineffective, since there are no specific drugs other than the vaccine that can solve this serious health problem. Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines which are the newest approach, are already available and will certainly meet the many expectations that the population is waiting for. mRNA vaccines, coated with protected soft fatty lipids, use genetic mRNA (plus various inactive excipients) to make a piece of the coronavirus spike protein, which will instruct the immune system to produce specific antibodies. The soft fatty lipids allow the entry of mRNA into cells where it is absorbed into the cytoplasm and initiates the synthesis of the spike protein. In addition, vaccination also activates T cells that help the immune system respond to further exposure to the coronavirus. mRNA induces the synthesis of antigens of SARS-CoV-2 virus which stimulate the antibody response of the vaccinated person with the production of neutralizing antibodies. The new variant of the coronavirus-19 has been detected in the UK where, at the moment, the London government has imposed a lockdown with restrictions on international movements. The virus variant had already infected 1/4 of the total cases and in December 2020, it reached 2/3 of those infected in the UK. It has been noted that the spreading rate of the British variant could be greater than 70% of cases compared to the normal SARS-CoV-2 virus, with an R index growth of 0.4. Recent studies suggest that coronavirus-19 variation occurs at the level N501Y of the spike protein and involves 23 separate mutations on the spike, 17 of which are linked to the virus proteins, thus giving specific characteristics to the virus. In general, coronaviruses undergo many mutations that are often not decisive for their biological behavior and does not significantly alter the structure and the components of the virus. This phenomenon also occurs in SARS-CoV-2. It is highly probable that the variants recently described in the UK will not hinder vaccine-induced immunity. In fact, the variant will not break the vaccine although it may have some chance of making it a little less effective. Therefore, it is pertinent to think that the vaccine will work against the SARS-CoV-2 variant as well. In today's pandemic, the D614G mutation of the amino acid of coronavirus-19, which emerged in Europe in February 2020 is the most frequent form and causes high viral growth. The previously infrequent D614G mutation is now globally dominant. This variant, which is being tested by many international laboratories, is rapidly spreading across the countries and a series of vaccinated subjects are testing to see if their antibodies can neutralize the new variant of SARS-CoV-2. This variant has a very high viral growth and is less detectable with the RT-PCR technique in the laboratory. It has been reported that the British variant that increases viral load does not cause more severe effects in the respiratory tract and lung disease, therefore, it is certain that the variant is growing rapidly and must be kept under control; for this reason, laboratory data is expected impatiently. The study on the many variants that coronavirus-19 presents is very interesting and complete and clearer data on this topic will be ready in the near future. In addition, it is still unclear whether the different variants discovered in many countries, including Africa, share the same spike protein mutation and therefore, this is another study to elaborate on. In order to be certain and to not have unexpected surprises, we need to reduce the spread and the transmission speed of viral variants that could appear around the world, creating new pandemics. For this reason, the scientific community is on

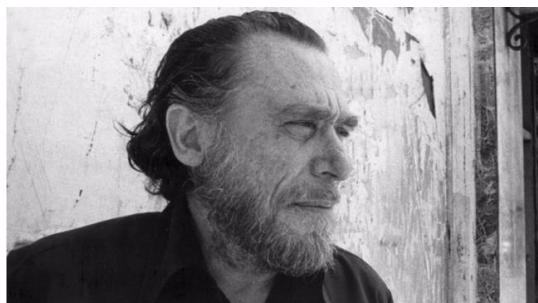
the alert since laboratory tests on serum antibodies from COVID-19 survivors have been reported to be less effective in attacking the variant. In light of the above, the scientific community must be on the alert as larger variants of the spike protein could escape vaccine-induced antibodies, which for now are of great help to the community and can save millions of lives. Deepening the study of spike protein mutations will help to better understand how to combat coronavirus-19 and its variants.

Keywords: British; COVID-19; Immunity; RNA; SARS-CoV-2; coronavirus; inflammation; side effect; vaccine; variant; virus.



IL CUORE CHE RIDE

“La tua vita è la tua vita.
Non lasciare che le batoste la sbattano nella cantina dell’arrendevolezza.
Stai in guardia.
Ci sono delle uscite.
Da qualche parte c’è luce.
Forse non sarà una gran luce ma la vince sulle tenebre.
Stai in guardia.
Gli dei ti offriranno delle occasioni.
Riconoscile, afferrale.
Non puoi sconfiggere la morte ma puoi sconfiggere la morte in vita,
qualche volta.
E più impari a farlo di frequente, più luce ci sarà.
La tua vita è la tua vita.
Sappilo finché ce l’hai.
Tu sei meraviglioso
gli dei aspettano di compiacersi in te.”



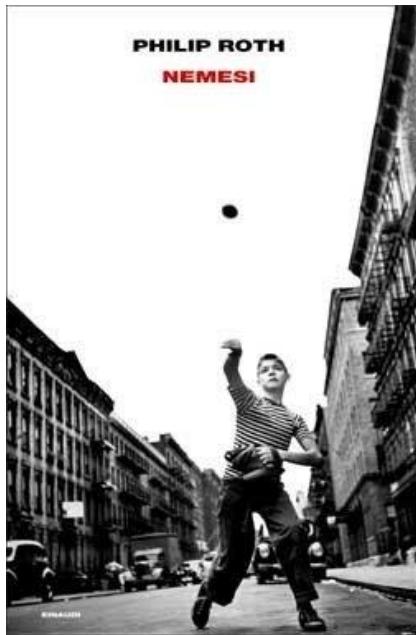
Charles Bukowski



I WEBINAR DI PENSIERI CIRCOLARI TORNANO SU FACEBOOK!

Ogni giovedì, dal 7 gennaio al 4 febbraio, alle ore 18.00, i webinar di Pensieri circolari verranno trasmessi **in diretta sulla pagina Facebook "Pensieri circolari"**.

Un ottimo modo per rivedere gli interessanti interventi dei relatori, commentandoli in diretta con la community di medicina narrativa.



Estate 1944. Nel «caldo annichilente della Newark equatoriale» imperversa una spaventosa epidemia di polio che minaccia di menomazione e perfino di morte i figli della cittadina del New Jersey. Bucky Cantor, l'animatore ventitreenne di un campo giochi della città, combatte la sua guerra privata contro la malattia nel tentativo di opporsi alla

avampiedi e il lieve dondolio delle spalle possenti. Alcuni di loro avevano fatto proprio ogni tratto

- Che volete? - disse Mr Cantor.

- Veniamo ad attaccare la polio, - rispose uno degli italiani. Era il primo a essere sceso tutto tronfio

da una delle due auto. - Giusto? - disse, voltandosi per farsi bello davanti le coorti che gli coprivano le spalle e che, a Mr Cantor apparivano fin troppo desiderose di fomentare una rissa. - A me pare che veniate ad attaccare briga, - ribatte Mr Cantor - Perché non vi togliete di torno?

- No, no, - insistette l'italiano, - prima vi attacchiamo un po' di polio. Noi ce l'abbiamo e voi no, perciò abbiamo pensato che potevamo venire qui e attaccarvela -. E mentre parlava si dondolava avanti e indietro per far vedere che era un duro. La sfacciaggine dei pollici infilzati nei passanti dei calzoni serviva a mostrare il suo disprezzo tanto quanto lo sguardo.

- Io sono l'animatore del campo giochi, - disse Mr Cantor indicando noi ragazzini dietro le sue spalle. - Vi chiedo di allontanarvi dal campo. Questo non è il vostro posto e vi chiedo cortesemente di andarvene. Cosa mi dite?

- Da quando in qua c'è una legge che vieta di attaccare la polio, signor animatore del campo giochi? -

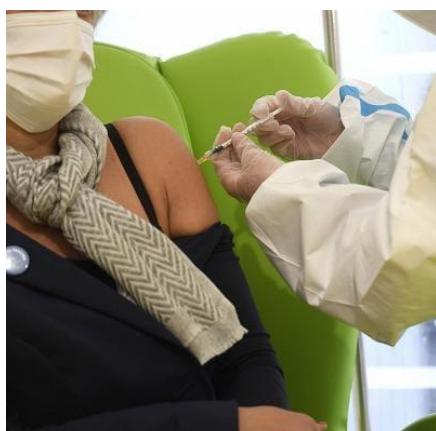
- Sentite, con la polio non si scherza. E c'è una legge che vieta di turbare l'ordine pubblico. Preferirei non dover chiamare la polizia (...).

Philip Roth (Newark 1933 - Manhattan 2018) è stato uno scrittore statunitense. Figlio di ebrei piccolo-borghesi rigorosamente osservanti, ha fatto oggetto della sua narrativa la condizione ebraica, proiettata nel contesto urbano dell'America dell'opulenza. I suoi personaggi appaiono vanamente tesi a liberarsi delle memorie etniche e familiari per immergersi nell'oblio dell'attualità americana: di qui la violenta carica comica, ironica o grottesca, che investe anche le loro angosce.

Estratto da libro: "Nemesi".

(...) Un pomeriggio, ai primi di luglio, arrivarono due auto piene di italiani dell'East Side High, ragazzi dai quindici ai diciotto anni che si fermarono all'imbocco della strada residenziale dietro la scuola, dove era situato il campo giochi. L'East Side si trovava nella zona dell'Ironbound, lo slum industriale dove, fino a quel momento si erano registrati la maggior parte dei casi di polio in città. Non appena li vide accostare Mr Cantor lasciò cadere il guantone – stava giocando con noi come terza base in una partita a prendere – e si precipitò verso il punto dove i dieci estranei si erano riversati fuori dalle due auto.

I ragazzini del campo giochi già avevano preso a imitare il suo atletico trotterellare con i piedi rivolti all'interno, la determinazione con cui si muoveva leggermente verso l'alto mentre si sollevava sugli



RADIO3 SCIENZA INTORNO AL VACCINO

Come funzionano i vaccini messi a punto quest'anno per il nuovo coronavirus?
Che cosa aspettarci da questa campagna vaccinale?
Esistono controindicazioni?

Clicca sul link: <https://www.raipleyradio.it/playlist/2020/12/Intorno-al-vaccino-ceb3fd03-f370-4743-8349-2dceaa7f8bca.html>

Siamo lieti di invitarvi a prender parte al webinar "**CURA DI SÉ E CURA DELL'ALTRO. La pratica educativa come pratica di cura**". Il seminario online si terrà **ven 5 feb 2021**, dalle ore **14.30** alle ore **17.30** e vedrà esperti del mondo dell'Educazione e della Salute tracciare una disamina di alcuni temi che concorrono a delineare una Cultura della Cura intesa come *promozione di una vita buona e in salute*. **La partecipazione è gratuita.**

Link per l'iscrizione: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1685679280544330511>

Per ogni ulteriore utile informazione contattare la segreteria di Pensieri Circolari al n° **015 15153218**.



Convegno online

CURA DI SÉ E CURA DELL'ALTRO

La pratica educativa come pratica di cura

RAZIONALE E DESTINARI

"La cura è la dimensione essenziale della vita umana perché senza cura l'esistenza non può fiorire".

Luigina Mortari

La Scuola, insieme a tutte le istituzioni educative, è chiamata a collaborare per sostenere, sviluppare, valorizzare e rinnovare una cultura della cura di sé e dell'altro. Il convegno intende mettere in evidenza come pratiche educative centrate su contributi artistico-espressivi diversi (letteratura, cinema, fotografia, pittura, ecc.) possano consentire di esplorare pedagogicamente il tema della cura evidenziandone gli elementi essenziali, le forme e gli ambiti nei quali la relazione di cura può costituirsì a fondamento di ogni pratica di promozione della salute e di future opportunità di cittadinanza attiva.

Il Convegno è rivolto a insegnanti e professionisti di area psico-sociale, educativa e sanitaria.



Paul Klee - Senecio - Kunstmuseum

DIRIGENTI SCOLASTICI PROMOTORI DEL CONVEGNO

Donato GENTILE, Liceo Avogadro Biella
Giovanni MARCIANÒ, I.I.S. Q. Sella Biella
Raffaella MIORI, I.I.S. Eugenio Bona Biella
Cesare MOLINARI, I.I.S. Gae Aulenti Biella
Gianluca SPAGNOLO, I.I.S. G. e Q. Sella Biella

VENERDÌ 5 FEBBRAIO 2021
ore 14.30 - 17.30
online

PROGRAMMA

Avvio dei lavori e saluti delle autorità,
con l'intervento del **Ministro On. Lucia Azzolina**.

Interventi:

Vincenzo ALASTRA

Responsabile Formazione e Sviluppo R. U. ASL BI e
Prof. di Psicodinamica delle Relazioni - Università di Torino
Complessità della cura

Maria Luisa IAVARONE

Prof. Ordinario di Pedagogia generale e sociale -
Università degli Studi di Napoli "Parthenope"
Potere, volere, curare.
Per un progetto di benessere edutativamente sostenibile

Federico BATINI

Prof. Associato di Pedagogia Sperimentale - Università degli Studi di Perugia
*Storie e letture ad alta voce per la crescita,
l'apprendimento, la cura di sé, degli altri, del mondo*

Simone GIUSTI

Prof. di Didattica della Letteratura Italiana - Università degli Studi di Siena
*Per il verso giusto. La lettura della poesia
e la comunicazione in ambito socio-educativo*

Presentazione del Protocollo di intesa:

[Laboratorio permanente Cura di sé e cura dell'altro](#)

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Con il sostegno di:

