



Planetary Health Report Card (Medicine): *University of Bern*

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UNIVERSITÄT
BERN

2022-2023 Contributing Team:

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Summary of Findings

Overall	C-
<u>Curriculum</u>	C-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Bern does include Planetary Health (PH) in the curriculum. The topic is integrated in several lectures in the first year, but it lacks integration longitudinally. Recommendations: We recommend improvements in different parts of the curriculum. On the one hand, at the level of lectures with a better longitudinal integration, in particular at Master level, addition of topics not covered so far, and training of lecturers on how to integrate PH into their courses. On the other hand, other forms of teachings (such as elective courses, clinical communication courses and problem based learning classes) should be implemented. We see a coordinating position provided by the faculty, as it is already the case in other universities in Switzerland, as the most important point to effect these changes. 	
<u>Interdisciplinary Research</u>	C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Bern has a research group with the primary focus in PH being part of the institute of social and Preventive Medicine and a subgroup of the dedicated institute called Oeschger Centre of Climate Change Research of the University of Bern. Recommendations: There is still a lack of integration of vulnerable communities to the research, information of students and society by creating a Planetary Health website with ongoing and past research and organising conferences or symposia. 	
<u>Community Outreach and Advocacy</u>	F-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Bern has no community outreach related to PH. Recommendations: We recommend creating more communication material for the community and the medical faculty to join PH organisations such as the Planetary Health Alliance. 	
<u>Support for Student-Led Initiatives</u>	C-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is one student group dedicated to this topic: Health for Future, where student leadership is the only driving force. Recommendations: We recommend that the medical school offers increased support to students interested in sustainable initiatives for example via creating a website that advertises mentors or opportunities for students relating to PH and prioritises grants for related research e.g. creating an annual sustainability award. 	
<u>Campus Sustainability</u>	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the university hospital and the university facilities as the medical campus, the University of Bern has made good progress to become a more sustainable campus, including fossil fuel divestments and using fully renewable energy on site, to setting achievable goals for carbon neutrality in the future. Recommendations: We recommend to continue efforts and try to also focus on making lab spaces more sustainable and introducing sustainable guidelines for events and procurement and a public compost system. 	

Statement of Purpose

Planetary health is human health.

The Planetary Health Alliance describes planetary health as “a solutions-oriented, transdisciplinary field and social movement focused on analyzing and addressing the impacts of human disruptions to Earth’s natural systems on human health and all life on Earth.” This definition is intentionally broad, intended to encompass the multitude of ways that the environment can affect health, including water scarcity, changing food systems, urbanization, biodiversity shifts, natural disasters, climate change, changing land use and land cover, global pollution, and changing biogeochemical flows. The health of humanity is dependent on our environment, and our environment is changing rapidly and in disastrous ways. Although the World Health Organization has called climate change “the greatest threat to global health in the 21st century,” many medical school’s institutional priorities do not reflect the urgency of this danger to human health.

As future health professionals, we must be prepared to address the impacts of human-caused environmental changes on our patients’ health. This preparation is in the hands of the institutions providing our medical training. It is imperative that we hold our institutions accountable for educating medical students about the health impacts of climate change and other anthropogenic environmental changes, generating research to better understand health impacts and solutions, supporting related student initiatives, embracing sustainable practices as much as possible, and engaging with surrounding communities that are most affected by environmental threats. Because climate change and environmental threats disproportionately affect vulnerable populations (for example, communities of color, older adults sensitive to health threats, and individuals in low-resource settings), these issues are inherently ones of equity and justice.

With the purpose of increasing planetary health awareness and accountability among medical schools, we have created a Planetary Health Report Card that medical students internationally can use to grade and compare their home institutions on an annual basis. This medical-student-driven initiative aims to compare medical schools nationally and internationally on the basis of discrete metrics in five main category areas: 1) planetary health curriculum, 2) interdisciplinary research in health and environment, 3) university support for student planetary health initiatives, and 4) community outreach centered on environmental health impacts 5) medical school campus sustainability.

Definitions & Other Considerations

Definitions:

- **Planetary Health:** is described by the Planetary Health Alliance as “the health of human civilisation and the state of the natural systems on which it depends.” For example, topics such as climate change, declining biodiversity, shortages of arable land and freshwater, and pollution would all fall under the realm of planetary health. Both planetary health and traditional ‘environmental health’ examine the relationship between human health and the external environment, including extreme temperatures, chemicals, vector-borne diseases, etc. Planetary health explicitly concerns itself with the potential health harms associated with human-caused perturbations of natural systems. Therefore, the human health focus of planetary health makes the field well-adapted for the context of medical school education. Throughout this report card, we use the term planetary health to refer to this broad swath of topics, but resources do not need to explicitly include the term “planetary health” to satisfy the metric.
- **Sustainable Healthcare:** As defined by the Academy of Royal Colleges, sustainable healthcare involves ensuring the ability to provide good quality care for future generations by balancing the economic, environmental, and social constraints and demands within health care settings. A sustainable healthcare system maintains population health, reduces disease burden and minimises use of healthcare services.
- **Education for Sustainable Healthcare (ESH):** is defined as the process of equipping current and future health professionals with the knowledge, attitudes, skills and capacity to provide environmentally sustainable services through health professional education, thus working to decrease the enormous environmental impact of the healthcare industry. Planetary Health Education is an integral part of this education rather than an end in itself. This is because knowledge on Planetary Health is required to be able to fully understand the necessity of sustainable healthcare as well as being part of the broader knowledge needed to fully protect and promote health. In summary, ESH is covered by the three Priority Learning Outcomes of the Centre of Sustainable Healthcare below, and Planetary Health Education is embraced in the first learning objective and is a fundamental requirement to achieve learning outcomes 2 and 3:
 1. Describe how the environment and human health interact at different levels.
 2. Demonstrate the knowledge and skills needed to improve the environmental sustainability of health systems.
 3. Discuss how the duty of a doctor to protect and promote health is shaped by the dependence of human health on the local and global environment.
- **Medical School vs. Institution:** When “medical school” is specified in the report card, this only refers to curriculum and resources offered by the School of Medicine and does not include offerings from other parts of the university (e.g. undergraduate departments (USA), other related departments (e.g. Public Health, Population Health departments). In contrast, when “institution” is specified in the report card, we are referring to the university more

broadly. Any resource reasonably accessible by medical students, no matter where in the institution the resource comes from or if it is specifically targeted for medical students, can meet this metric.

- **Environmental history (Metric #19 in Curriculum Section):** This is a series of questions providers are taught to ask during medical encounters that elicits patients' exposures and environmental risk factors. Historically, this has included consideration of exposures like pesticides, asbestos, and lead, though in the modern era shaped by climate change, it can be expanded to include things like wildfire smoke exposure, air pollution and mold after flooding. Key components include place of residence over the lifecourse, occupational history, food and water sources (e.g. meat from industrial feeding operations, regular fishing in contaminated water, access to clean drinking water), and exposure to air pollution.
- **Elective:** The word "elective" refers to an optional course or lecture series that a medical student can opt to take part in but is not a requirement in the core curriculum. Generally, these elective courses take place in the preclinical curriculum but vary by school.
- **Clerkship:** This is a term used in the USA to refer to placements that medical students go on e.g. Pediatrics, General medicine, Psychiatry. In the UK these are referred to as rotations or placements.

Other considerations:

- If there are more than one "tracks" at your medical school with two different curricula (for example, Harvard Medical School has a Pathways and HST curriculum track), you can choose to fill out a report card for each track, or fill out just one report card and average the scores received by each track in cases where the scores are different (see the 2021 Harvard or Oxford report cards as examples).

Added to our resources this year, the Planetary Health Report Card [Literature Review by Metric](#) collates the evidence behind each of the metrics in the Planetary Health Report Card. It serves as a collection of references for further learning and a resource for those advocating for increased planetary health engagement at their institutions.

Planetary Health Curriculum

Section Overview: This section evaluates the integration of relevant planetary health topics into the medical school curriculum. Today's medical students will be on the frontlines of tackling the health effects of climate and other environmental changes. Therefore, it is critical that medical students are trained to understand the health effects of these changes, as well as planetary health issues and principles more broadly. Topics like the changing geography of vector-borne diseases, the health consequences of air pollution, environmental health inequities, and disaster response principles must be part of every medical school's core curriculum.

Curriculum: General

1. Did your <u>medical school</u> offer elective courses (student selected modules) to engage students in Education for Sustainable Healthcare or Planetary Health in the last year?	
3	Yes, the medical school has offered more than one elective whose primary focus is ESH/planetary health in the past year.
2	Yes, the medical school has offered one elective whose primary focus is ESH/planetary health in the past year.
1	The medical school does not have any electives whose primary focus is ESH/planetary health, but there are one or more electives that include a lecture on planetary health.
0	No, the medical school has not offered any electives on planetary health or electives that include ESH/planetary health topics in the past year.
Score explanation : As far as we know, there is no elective course on PH or ESH in Bern.	

Curriculum: Health Effects of Climate Change

2. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the relationship between extreme heat, health risks, and climate change?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
Score explanation : Bernese Medical School implemented in the bachelor studies (year 1) in the core curriculum 10 years ago, 4 special weeks in humanities and environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. BA year: Lecture "Human and Environment": 4 slides on the impacts of heatwaves on swiss mortality 	

- 3. BA year: Lecture “Pathophysiology of ageing”: 4 slides, pathophysiological reasons, why elderly people are so vulnerable during heatwaves
- 3. BA year: Lecture “Urolithiasis”: 1 slide on kidneystones prevalence in extreme heat conditions

3. Does your medical school curriculum address the impacts of extreme weather events on individual health and/or on healthcare systems?

3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.

Score explanation : Bachelor studies see point 2.

- 1. BA year: Lecture “Human and Environment”: 3 slides on health impacts of flooding and wildfires including early (e.g. cutaneous infections) and late impacts (e.g. hepatitis a or e virus infection), and extreme heat waves (such as in the year 2003)
- Master study different lectures: global health: 1 slide on direct impacts of extreme weather events

4. Does your medical school curriculum address the impact of climate change on the changing patterns of infectious diseases?

3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.

Score explanation :

- 1. BA year, lecture: “Human and Environment” (Ana Video-Cabrera): spreading of vector-borne diseases such as zika, chikungunya and dengue
- 1. BA year, lecture: “Sustainability in the medical school”: 2 slides addressing infectious diseases outbreaks because of deforestation, less biodiversity, with the example of the covid-19 pandemic.
- 2. MA year, lecture: “Global Health” 3 slides on mosquito habitats: current and projected, and its consequences

5. Does your medical school curriculum address the respiratory health effects of climate change

and air pollution?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<p><i>Score explanation : Many lectures about air pollution and its effects on the human health.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. BA year, lecture: "Air pollution": whole lecture on health effects of different air pollutants - 1. BA year, lecture: "Protection from air pollution": whole lecture dealing with how to protect from air pollution - 1. BA year, lecture: "Human and Environment": 2 slides on alternation of pollen patterns and 5 slides on co-benefits of air pollution mitigation on health and environment - 3. BA year, lecture: "Obstruction": 2 slides on climate change/ air pollution as a risk factor for COPD - 1. BA year, Problem based learning case dealing with living in the city of Bern with a lot of air pollution 	

6. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the cardiovascular health effects of climate change, including increased heat?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<p><i>Score explanation :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. BA year, lecture: "Human and Environment": heat waves and cardiovascular effects - 3. BA year: Lecture "Pathophysiology of ageing": 4 slides, pathophysiological reasons, why elderly people are so vulnerable during heatwaves, including the cardiovascular system 	

7. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the mental health and neuropsychological effects of environmental degradation and climate change?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.

0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation : It was briefly mentioned in 2 slides in the 1. BA year lecture “ Human and environment” dealing with mental health effects after flooding and migration because of climate change.</i>	

8. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the relationships between health, individual patient food and water security, ecosystem health, and climate change?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. BA year, 2 lectures: “Sustainability in the medical school”: in total 4 slides dealing with food and water security, production and distribution, syndromes of global change (e.g. the Sahel-syndrome) 	

9. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the outsized impact of climate change on marginalized populations such as those with low SES, women, communities of color, Indigenous communities, children, homeless populations, and older adults?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3. BA year: Lecture “Pathophysiology of ageing”: 4 slides, pathophysiological reasons, why elderly people are so vulnerable during heatwaves 	

10. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the unequal regional health impacts of climate change globally?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.

1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation : 1. BA year, 2 lectures: “Sustainability in the medical school”:2 slides on how climate change affects health in the global north and south differently and leads to migration</i>	

Curriculum: Environmental Health & the Effects of Anthropogenic Toxins on Human Health

11. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the reproductive health effects of industry-related environmental toxins (e.g. air pollution, pesticides)?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. BA year, lecture: “Environmental Health & the Effects of Anthropogenic Toxins on Human Health” - 1. MA year, lecture: reproductive medicine 	

12. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address important human-caused environmental threats that are relevant to the university’s surrounding community?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, this topic is not covered in the curriculum.</i>	

13. To what extent does your <u>medical school</u> emphasize the importance of Indigenous knowledge and value systems as essential components of planetary health solutions?	
3	Indigenous knowledge and value systems are integrated throughout the medical school’s planetary health education
2	Indigenous knowledge and value systems as essential components of planetary health solutions are included briefly in the core curriculum.

1	Indigenous knowledge and value systems as essential components of planetary health solutions are included in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, this topic is not covered in the curriculum.</i>	

14. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the outsized impact of anthropogenic environmental toxins on marginalized populations such as those with low SES, women, communities of color, children, homeless populations, Indigenous populations, and older adults?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, this topic is not covered in the curriculum.</i>	

Curriculum: Sustainability

15. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the environmental and health co-benefits of a plant-based diet?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum.
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, this topic is not covered in the curriculum.</i>	

16. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum address the carbon footprint of healthcare systems?	
3	This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum
2	This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum.
1	This topic was covered in elective coursework.
0	This topic was not covered.

Score explanation : 1. BA year, lecture: "Human and Environment" 3 slides on the carbon footprint of the healthcare system in the UK and the pharma industries carbon footprint

17. Does your <u>medical school</u> curriculum cover these components of sustainable clinical practice in the <u>core</u> curriculum? (points for each)	
2	The health and environmental co-benefits of avoiding over-medicalisation, over-investigation and/or over-treatment
2	The environmental impact of pharmaceuticals and over-prescribing as a cause of climate health harm. Alternatively teaching on deprescribing where possible and its environmental and health co-benefits would fulfill this metric.
1	The health and environmental co-benefits of non-pharmaceutical management of conditions where appropriate such as exercise or yoga classes for type 2 diabetes; social group activities such as gardening for mental health conditions; active transport such as bicycle schemes. This is commonly known as social prescribing in the UK.
1	Environmental impact of surgical healthcare on planetary health and the climate crisis, and how can it be mitigated
1	The impact of anaesthetic gases on the healthcare carbon footprint and ways to reduce anesthesia environmental impacts, such as total intravenous anaesthesia or choosing less environmentally harmful anaesthetic gas options with reduced greenhouse gas emissions
1	The impact of inhalers on the healthcare carbon footprint and the environmental benefit of dry powdered inhalers over metered dose inhalers.
1	Waste production within healthcare clinics and strategies for reducing waste in clinical activities (e.g. single use items in the inpatient or outpatient setting)
	<p>4. 1. BA year, lecture: "Sustainability in medical school": 1 slide: weight of waste produces during hip and knee replacements in the US, no mitigation advice though</p> <p>7. 1. BA year, lecture: "Sustainability in medical school": 1. slide: detergents, heavy metals, weight of waste produces during hip and knee replacements in the US, though no strategies</p>

Curriculum: Clinical Applications

18. In training for patient encounters, does your <u>medical school's</u> curriculum introduce strategies to have conversations with patients about the health effects of climate change?	
2	Yes, there are strategies introduced for having conversations with patients about climate change in the core curriculum.

1	Yes, there are strategies introduced for having conversations with patients about climate change in elective coursework.
0	No, there are not strategies introduced for having conversations with patients about climate change
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, this topic is not covered in the curriculum.</i>	

19. In training for patient encounters, does your <u>medical school's</u> curriculum introduce strategies for taking an environmental history or exposure history?	
2	Yes, the core curriculum includes strategies for taking an environmental history.
1	Only elective coursework includes strategies for taking an environmental history.
0	No, the curriculum does not include strategies for taking an environmental history.
<i>Score explanation : No strategies. Enviromental toxins are asked while taking an exposure history. As far as we know, this topic is not covered in the curriculum.</i>	

Curriculum: Administrative Support for Planetary Health

20. Is your <u>medical school</u> currently in the process of implementing or improving Education for Sustainable Healthcare (ESH)/planetary health education?	
4	Yes, the medical school is currently in the process of making major improvements to ESH/planetary health education.
2	Yes, the medical school is currently in the process of making minor improvements to ESH/planetary health education.
0	No, there are no improvements to planetary health education in progress.
<i>Score explanation : Document for the integration of sustainability into the medical curriculum was written by members of the faculty and students. Progress is happening but still too slowly.</i>	

21. How well are the aforementioned planetary health/Education for Sustainable Healthcare topics integrated longitudinally into the <u>core</u> curriculum?	
6	Planetary health/ESH topics are well integrated into the core medical school curriculum.
4	Some planetary health/ESH topics are appropriately integrated into the core medical student curriculum.
2	Planetary health/ESH is not integrated and is primarily addressed in (a) standalone lecture(s) .

0	There is minimal/no education for sustainable healthcare.
<i>Score explanation</i> : 2-week-course focused on topics of human and environment. However, only in the first year of the bachelor. Longitudinally integration is still not given.	

22. Does your <u>medical school</u> employ a member of faculty to specifically oversee and take responsibility for the incorporation of planetary health and sustainable healthcare as a theme throughout the course?	
1	Yes, the medical school has a specific faculty/staff member responsible for overseeing curricular integration of planetary health and sustainable healthcare
0	No, the medical school does not have a specific faculty/staff member responsible for overseeing curricular integration of planetary health and sustainable healthcare.
<i>Score explanation</i> : The faculty is planning on a specific staff member responsible for the integration of PH.	

Section Total (30 out of 72)	42%
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Back to Summary Page [here](#)

Are there additional curriculum resources offered at your medical school or institution not yet asked about that you would like to describe? If so, please do so below.

Interdisciplinary Research

Section Overview: *This section evaluates the quality and quantity of interdisciplinary planetary health research at the medical school and broader institution. Interactions between health and the environment are complex and multifactorial. While climate change has been extensively studied from an environmental science perspective, planetary health is an emerging field. As leading health institutions with talented researchers and research resources, medical schools should fund research studying the health effects of climate change and anthropogenic environmental toxins. This obligation is particularly strong because the public and policymakers are more attentive to climate change when its implications for human health are emphasized.*

1. Are there researchers engaged in planetary health research and healthcare sustainability research at your <u>medical school</u> ?	
3	Yes, there are faculty members at the medical school who have a primary research focus in planetary health or healthcare sustainability.
2	Yes, there are individual faculty members at the medical school who are conducting research related to planetary health or healthcare sustainability, but it is not their primary research focus.
1	There are planetary health and/or healthcare sustainability researchers at the institution , but none associated with the medical school.
0	No, there are no planetary health and/or healthcare sustainability researchers at the institution or medical school at this time.
<p><i>Score explanation : Research Group: Climate Change and Health (see 3), Their main research lines are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of current and future temperature-related health impacts in Switzerland and overseas. - Characterization of the impact of the urban heat island effect on health.- Identification of potential etiological mechanisms explaining the association between heat and specific diseases 	

2. Is there a dedicated department or institute for interdisciplinary planetary health research at your <u>institution</u> ?	
3	There is at least one dedicated department or institute for interdisciplinary planetary health research.
2	There is not currently a department or institute for interdisciplinary planetary health research, but there are plans to open one in the next 3 years.
1	There is an Occupational and Environmental Health department , but no interdisciplinary department or institute for planetary health research.
0	There is no dedicated department or institute.

Score explanation : There is a research group from the Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine dedicated to Climate Change and Health. They are a part of Oeschger Centre of Climate Change Research of the University of Bern and the Multi-City Multi-Country Collaborative Research Network. ([Research: Research Group: Climate Change and Health - Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine \(ISPM\) \(unibe.ch\)](#))

3. Is there a process by which communities disproportionately impacted by climate change and environmental injustice give input or make decisions about the research agenda at your medical school?

3	Yes, there is a process in which community members impacted by climate and environmental injustice have decision-making power in the climate + environmental research agenda.
2	Yes, there is a process in which community members impacted by climate and environmental injustice advise the climate + environmental research agenda.
1	No , but there are current efforts to establish a process for community members to advise or make decisions on the research agenda.
0	There is no process, and no efforts to create such a process.

Score explanation : as far as we know, there are no initiatives to create such a process.

4. Does your institution have a planetary health website that centralizes ongoing and past research related to health and the environment?

3	There is an easy-to-use, adequately comprehensive website that centralizes various campus resources related to health and the environment including all of the following: upcoming events, leaders in planetary health at your institution, and relevant funding opportunities.
2	There is a website that attempts to centralize various campus resources related to health and the environment, but it is hard-to-use, not updated, or not adequately comprehensive.
1	The institution has an Office of Sustainability website that includes some resources related to health and the environment.
0	There is no website.

Score explanation : There is no website. Only a Research Group, but without “ongoing and past research” ([Research: Research Group: Climate Change and Health - Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine \(ISPM\) \(unibe.ch\)](#))

5. Has your institution recently hosted a conference or symposium on topics related to planetary health?

4	Yes, the medical school has hosted at least one conference or symposium on topics related to planetary health in the past year.
3	Yes, the institution has hosted at least one conference or symposium on topics related to planetary health in the past year.
2	Yes, the institution has hosted a conference on topics related to planetary health in the past three years.
1	The institution has not hosted any conferences directly, but they have provided financial support for a local planetary health event.
0	No, the institution has not hosted a conference on topics related to planetary health in the past three years.
<p><i>Score explanation : “Beating the Heat” Conference 2022, OCCR (Services: “Beating the Heat” Conference 2022 - Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research (OCCR) (unibe.ch))</i> <i>“The World in Crisis - Climate Change, Pandemic and War” MMS Symposium (https://www.medicusmundi.ch/en/exchange-and-networking/events/mms-symposium/die-welt-in-der-krise-klimawandel,-pandemie-u/?cultureKey=en)</i></p>	

6. Is your <u>medical school</u> a member of a national or international planetary health or ESH organization?	
1	Yes, the medical school is a member of a national or international planetary health or ESH organization
0	No, the medical school is not a member of such an organization
<p><i>Score explanation : The Medical School is no member of such an organization.</i></p>	

Section Total (9 out of 17)	53%
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Back to summary page [here](#)

Are there additional research resources offered at your medical school or institution not yet asked about that you would like to describe? If so, please do so below.

Community Outreach and Advocacy

Section Overview: *This section evaluates medical school engagement in community outreach and advocacy efforts associated with planetary health. Researching and teaching planetary health is necessary but not sufficient. It is critical that institutions also directly engage with communities most affected by environmental health harms. Although climate change is a problem largely created by those with power and resources, its impacts fall disproportionately on under-resourced populations and communities of color. Institutions should partner with local communities affected by climate change and pollution to share information about environmental health threats, advocate together for change, and provide opportunities for students to be a part of this work.*

1. Does your medical school partner with community organizations to promote planetary and environmental health?	
3	Yes, the medical school meaningfully partners with multiple community organizations to promote planetary and environmental health.
2	Yes, the medical school meaningfully partners with one community organization to promote planetary and environmental health.
1	The institution partners with community organizations, but the medical school is not part of that partnership.
0	No, there is no such meaningful community partnership.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, no such partnership exists</i>	

2. Does your medical school offer community-facing courses or events regarding planetary health?	
3	The medical school offers community-facing courses or events at least once every year.
2	The medical school offers courses or events open to the community at least once per year, but they are not primarily created for a community audience.
1	The institution has offered community-facing courses or events, but the medical school was not involved in planning those courses or events.
0	The institution/medical school have not offered such community-facing courses or events.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, no such courses or events have been offered.</i>	

3. Does your medical school have regular coverage of issues related to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare in university update communications?	
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2	Yes, all students regularly receive communication updates dedicated to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare.
1	Yes, planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare topics are sometimes included in communication updates.
0	Students do not receive communications about planetary health or sustainable healthcare.
<i>Score explanation : There is no communication, so students do not receive such communications.</i>	

4. Does the <u>institution</u> or <u>main affiliated hospital trust</u> engage in professional education activities targeting individuals post graduation with the aim of ensuring their knowledge and skills in planetary health and sustainable healthcare remain up to date during their professional career?	
2	Yes, the institution or main affiliated hospital trust offers multiple in-person or online courses relating to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare for post-graduate providers, including at least one with a primary focus of planetary health.
1	Yes, the institution or main affiliated hospital trust offers one course relating to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare for post-graduate providers
0	There are no such accessible courses for post-graduate providers
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, there are no such courses for post-graduate providers.</i>	

5. Does your <u>medical school</u> or its primary <u>affiliated hospital</u> have accessible educational materials for patients about environmental health exposures?	
2	Yes, all affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients.
1	Some affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients.
0	No affiliated medical centers have accessible educational materials for patients.
<i>Score explanation : According to the sustainability group of the university hospital, there are no such materials.</i>	

6. Does your <u>medical school</u> or its <u>primary affiliated hospital</u> have accessible educational materials for patients about climate change and health impacts?	
2	Yes, all affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients.
1	Some affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients.

0	No affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients.
<i>Score explanation : According to the sustainability group of the university hospital, there are no such materials.</i>	

Section Total (0 out of 14)	0%
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Back to summary page [here](#)

Support for Student-Led Planetary Health Initiatives

Section Overview: *This section evaluates institutional support for student-led planetary health initiatives, such as funding, fellowships, programming, and student groups. Planetary health is a young field and, as young people facing a future deeply shaped by climate change, students are often some of the first at an institution to engage with it. Institutions should provide support for students to engage in sustainability quality improvement (QI) initiatives, discover mentors in their area of interest, and receive funding for planetary health projects.*

1. Does your <u>medical school</u> or your <u>institution</u> offer support for medical students interested in enacting a sustainability initiative/QI project?	
2	Yes, the medical school or institution <i>either</i> offers grants for students to enact sustainability initiatives/QI projects <i>or</i> sustainability QI projects are part of the core curriculum.
1	The medical school or institution encourages sustainability QI projects (to fulfill clerkship or longitudinal requirements) and offers resources to help students succeed in these projects, but there is no student funding available and there is no requirement to participate.
0	No, neither the medical school or the institution offer opportunities or support for sustainability initiatives or QI projects.

Score explanation : “UChange” program of “Bildung für Nachhaltige Entwicklung” funds innovative student projects on sustainable development and education for sustainable development as well as support platforms for student projects.
“Platform for Student towards Sustainability” (Centre for Development and Environment)
[\(*Universität: Studierendenprojekte - Universität Bern \(unibe.ch\)*\)](http://unibe.ch)

2. Does your <u>institution</u> offer opportunities for medical students to do research related to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare?	
2	The institution has a specific research program or fellowship for students interested in doing planetary health/sustainable healthcare research.
1	There are research opportunities for students to perform research related to planetary health/sustainable healthcare, but these require student initiative to seek these out and carry them out in their spare time.
0	There are no opportunities for students to engage in planetary health/sustainable healthcare research.

Score explanation : see above

3. Does the <u>medical school</u> have a webpage where medical students can find specific information	
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related to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare activities and mentors within the medical school? For example, projects achieved, current initiatives underway at the medical school and/or contact of information of potential mentors.

2	The medical school has a webpage with specific information related to planetary health or sustainable healthcare that includes up-to-date information on relevant initiatives and contact information of potential mentors.
1	There is a medical school webpage that features some information on projects and mentors within planetary health and sustainable healthcare within the medical school, but it lacks key information.
0	There is no medical-school specific webpage for locating planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare projects or mentors.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, there is no such webpage for the Medical School.</i>	

4. Does your medical school have registered student groups dedicated towards fostering a culture of planetary health engagement, scholarship, and advocacy on campus, supported by faculty advisors?

2	Yes, there is a student organization with faculty support at my medical school dedicated to planetary health or sustainability in healthcare.
1	Yes, there is a student organization at my medical school dedicated to planetary health or sustainability in healthcare but it lacks faculty support .
0	No, there is not a student organization at my institution dedicated to planetary health or sustainability in healthcare.
<i>Score explanation : Health for Future Bern is part of a global movement of people from all health professions working on climate action. Support from the faculty in the form of e.g. having a concrete contact person can still be expanded.</i>	

5. Is there a student liaison representing sustainability interests who serves on a medical school or institutional decision-making council to advocate for curriculum reform and/or sustainability best practices?

1	Yes, there is a student representative that serves on a medical school or institutional decision-making council/committee.
0	No, there is no such student representative.
<i>Score explanation : As far as we know, there is no such student representative.</i>	

6. In the past year, has the <u>institution</u> had one or more co-curricular planetary health programs or initiatives in the following categories? (1 point each)	
1	Projects where students are able to gain experience in organic agriculture and sustainable food systems, such as gardens, farms, community supported agriculture (CSA), fishery programs, or urban agriculture projects.
1	Panels, speaker series, or similar events related to planetary health that have students as an intended audience.
1	Events in which students learn directly from members of a local environmental justice community about the climate and environmental challenges they face, and how health professionals can partner with their community to address these exposures and impacts.
1	Cultural arts events, installations or performances related to planetary health that have students as an intended audience.
1	Local volunteer opportunities related to building community resilience to anthropogenic environmental impacts.
1	Wilderness or outdoors programs (e.g., that organize hiking, backpacking, kayaking, or other outings for students)
<p><i>Score explanation :</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Association for Sustainable Development at the Universities of Bern (BENE), BENE - Verein für Nachhaltigkeit in Bern (bene-bern.ch) established a “Studigarten” for the students, organise a “Sustainability Week”, where discussions on “economizing vs. sustainability in the health care system” and “Planetary Health diet” were hold, Kleidertausch (dress exchange), RepairCafé, a guide on “Sustainable on the road in Bern” and a lot more. 2. “Education for sustainable development” Bildung für Nachhaltige Entwicklung (BNE) (unibe.ch) 3. - 4. - 5. - 6. “Unisport” and for example “Medventura” offer a wide range of outdoor programs. 	

Section Total (6 out of 15)	40%
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Back to summary page [here](#)

Are there additional student-led initiative resources offered at your medical school or institution not yet asked about that you would like to describe? If so, please do so below.

Campus Sustainability

Section Overview: *This section evaluates the support and engagement in sustainability initiatives by the medical school and/or institution. The healthcare industry is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions as well as pollution that harms local, regional, and global ecosystems. While healthcare is, by nature, a resource-intensive endeavor, the healthcare sector is well poised to lead the world to a more sustainable future. This will involve scrutinizing every aspect of how our systems operate, from where we source our energy, to how we build our infrastructure, to what companies we invest in. Our medical schools, clinics, and hospitals must set the standard for sustainable practices, and show other sectors what is possible when it comes to minimizing environmental impact.*

1. Does your medical school and/or institution have an Office of Sustainability?	
3	Yes, there is an Office of Sustainability with multiple full-time staff dedicated to campus sustainability. If the Office of Sustainability serves the entire campus, there is at least one designated staff member for sustainability at the hospital and/or medical school.
2	There is an Office of Sustainability with one or more full-time staff dedicated to campus sustainability, but no specific staff member in charge of medical school and/or hospital sustainability.
1	There are no salaried sustainability staff , but there is a sustainability task force or committee
0	There are no staff members or task force responsible for overseeing campus sustainability
<i>Score explanation : Fachstelle Nachhaltigkeit Inselspital: Nachhaltigkeit - Insel Gruppe AG (Aktiengesellschaft = stock company)</i>	

2. How ambitious is your institution/medical school plan to reduce its own carbon footprint?	
5	The institution/medical school has a written and approved plan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030
3	The institution/medical school has a written and approved plan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040
1	The institution/medical school has a stated goal of carbon neutrality by 2040 but has not created a plan to reach that goal or the plan is inadequate
0	The institution/medical school does not meet any of the requirements listed above
<i>Score explanation :</i> <i>Certain areas, such as emissions from electricity and heat, fuel, anesthetic gases, waste and wastewater, and business travel, that can be directly influenced are to become climate-neutral by 2035, while those that can be indirectly influenced are not to be made climate-neutral until 2050.</i>	

<https://www.insel.ch/de/aktuell/aktuelles/details/news/die-insel-gruppe-beschliesst-klimaneutralitaet-2035>

3. Do buildings/infrastructure used by the medical school for teaching (not including the hospital) utilize renewable energy?

3	Yes medical school buildings are 100% powered by renewable energy
2	Medical school buildings source >80% of energy needs from off-site and/or on-site renewable energy.
1	Medical school buildings source >20% of energy needs from off-site and/or on-site renewable energy.
0	Medical school buildings source <20% of energy needs from off-site and/or on-site renewable energy.

Score explanation : In the area of electricity, the Insel Group, providing a lot of medical school buildings, is already climate-neutral; it obtains 100 percent renewable electricity. The other university buildings are not that clear. We are still looking for evidence.

4. Are sustainable building practices utilized for new and old buildings on the medical school campus, with design and construction of new buildings and remodeling of old buildings conforming to a published sustainability rating system or building code/guideline?

3	Yes, sustainable building practices are utilized for new buildings on the medical school campus and the majority of old buildings have been retrofitted to be more sustainable.
2	Sustainable building practices are utilized for new buildings on the medical school campus, but most old buildings have not been retrofitted .
1	Sustainable building practices are inadequately or incompletely implemented for new buildings.
0	Sustainability is not considered in the construction of new buildings.

Score explanation : New bed skyscraper (Bettenhochhaus "BHH") high-rise built according to Minergie P-Eco standard. Old buildings are/will be renovated. ([Infrastruktur und Areal - Insel Gruppe AG](#))

5. Has the medical school implemented strategies to encourage and provide environmentally-friendly transportation options for students and reduce the environmental impact of commuting?

2	Yes, the medical school has implemented strategies to encourage and provide environmentally-friendly transportation options such as safe active transport, public transport, or carpooling and these options are well-utilized by students. Alternatively, the campus location is not amenable to unsustainable forms of transportation by default.
1	The medical school has implemented some strategies to provide environmentally-friendly transportation options, but the options are unsatisfactorily accessible or advertised.
0	The medical school has not implemented strategies to encourage and provide environmentally-friendly transportation options.
<i>Score explanation : The Medical School has a good accessibility by public transport, support PubliBike, BiketoWork, and there are bicycle parking in the new building.</i>	

6. Does your <u>medical school</u> have an organics recycling program (compost) and a conventional recycling program (aluminum/paper/plastic/glass)?	
2	Yes, the medical school has both compost and recycling programs accessible to students and faculty.
1	The medical school has either recycling or compost programs accessible to students and faculty, but not both.
0	There is no compost or recycling program at the medical school.
<i>Score explanation : Recycling is promoted. Compost system is only available in the kitchens and gardens, but not accessible for the public.</i>	

7. Does the <u>medical school</u> apply sustainability criteria when making decisions about the campus food and beverage selections (e.g. local sourcing, reduced meat, decreased plastic packaging)?	
3	Yes, the medical school has adequate sustainability requirements for food and beverages, including meat-free days or no red-meat, and is engaged in efforts to increase food and beverage sustainability.
2	There are sustainability guidelines for food and beverages, but they are insufficient or optional . The medical school is engaged in efforts to increase food and beverage sustainability.
1	There are sustainability guidelines for food and beverages, but they are insufficient or optional . The medical school is not engaged in efforts to increase food and beverage sustainability.
0	There are no sustainability guidelines for food and beverages.
<i>Score explanation : Glasses instead of plastic, restaurant "Panorama Verde" in the university hospital is pure vegetarian-vegan</i>	

8. Does the medical school or institution apply sustainability criteria when making decisions about supply procurement?

3	Yes, the medical school has adequate sustainability requirements for supply procurement and is engaged in efforts to increase sustainability of procurement.
2	There are sustainability guidelines for supply procurement, but they are insufficient or optional . The medical school is engaged in efforts to increase sustainability of procurement.
1	There are sustainability guidelines for supply procurement, but they are insufficient or optional . The medical school is not engaged in efforts to increase sustainability of procurement.
0	There are no sustainability guidelines for supply procurement.

Score explanation : The university hospital is engaged in this topic. The goal is to have implemented measures by 2035, currently they are still clarifying the options.

(https://www.inselgruppe.ch/fileadmin/Insel_Gruppe/Bilder/Nachhaltigkeit/Nachhaltige_Insel_Gruppe-Fakten_2021.pdf)

9. Are there sustainability requirements or guidelines for events hosted at the medical school?

2	Every event hosted at the medical school must abide by sustainability criteria.
1	The medical school strongly recommends or incentivizes sustainability measures, but they are not required .
0	There are no sustainability guidelines for medical school events.

Score explanation : There are no requirements or guidelines for events in the medical school.

10. Does your medical school have programs and initiatives to assist with making lab spaces more environmentally sustainable?

2	Yes, the medical school has programs and initiatives to assist with making lab spaces more environmentally sustainable.
1	There are guidelines on how to make lab spaces more environmentally sustainable, but not programs or initiatives.
0	There are no efforts at the medical school to make lab spaces more sustainable.

Score explanation : As far as we know, there are no programs to make labs more sustainable.

11. Does your <u>institution's</u> endowment portfolio investments include fossil-fuel companies?	
4	The institution is entirely divested from fossil fuels and has made a commitment to reinvest divested funds into renewable energy companies or renewable energy campus initiatives.
3	The institution is entirely divested from fossil fuels.
2	The institution has partially divested from fossil fuel companies or has made a commitment to fully divest , but currently still has fossil fuel investments.
1	The institution has not divested from fossil-fuel companies, but faculty and/or students are conducting organized advocacy for divestment.
0	Yes, the institution has investments with fossil-fuel companies and there have been no efforts to change that.
<p><i>Score explanation : Institution "university hospital": Investments of the archipelago meet the ESG criteria (Environment-Social-Governance) and should thus be as sustainable as possible. (Environmental social and governance (ESG) investing - OECD)</i></p>	

Section Total (23 out of 32)	72%
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Back to summary page [here](#)

Are there additional sustainability resources offered at your medical school or institution not yet asked about that you would like to describe? If so, please do so below.

Grading

Section Overview

This section focuses on the grading of the report card. The institution received a grade for each of the individual sections as well as an overall institutional grade. Section point totals were tallied, divided by the total points available for the section, and converted to a percentage. The overall institutional grade is a weighted average of the section grades, with curriculum receiving a higher weight owing to its larger number of metrics. Letter grades for each section and the institution overall were then assigned according to the table below.

Letter Grade*	Percentage
A	80% - 100%
B	60% - 79%
C	40% - 59%
D	20% - 39%
F	0% - 19%

**Within each grade bracket, a score in the top 5% (_5 to _9%), receives a “+”, and a score in the bottom 5% (_0- _4%) receives a “--”. For example, a percentage score of 78% would be a B+.*

Planetary Health Grades for the School of Medicine University of Bern.

The following table presents the individual section grades and overall institutional grade for the School of Medicine University of Bern on this medical-school-specific Planetary Health Report Card.

Section	Raw Score %	Letter Grade
Planetary Health Curriculum (30%)	$(30/72) \times 100 = 42\%$	C-
Interdisciplinary Research (17.5%)	$(9/17) \times 100 = 53\%$	C
Community Outreach and Advocacy (17.5%)	$(0/14) \times 100 = 0\%$	F-
Support for Student-led Planetary Health Initiatives (17.5%)	$(6/15) \times 100 = 40\%$	C-
Campus Sustainability (17.5%)	$(23/32) \times 100 = 72\%$	B
Institutional Grade	$(A \times 0.3 + B \times 0.175 + C \times 0.175 + D \times 0.175 + E \times 0.175) = 41\%$	C-