

# Mexican Medical Students Protest During COVID-19 Pandemic

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## The Experience

#### The Protest

On Saturday, February 6th, a protest of about 200 medical students, medical interns, social service physicians (SSF) and graduated physicians was carried out on the outskirts of the city hall of Monterrey Nuevo León - 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest metropolitan area of Mexico - on the *Explanada* de los Héroes (Esplanade of the Heroes). The protest was organized by senior medical students and coauthors of this manuscript: Patricio García-Espinosa and Gabriela Torres-Hernández, together with other senior students. It was organized through social media networks (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) where, a week before the protest, through these channels, instructions were given to maintain a distance of 1.5 meters across the length and width. On the day of the protest, marks were placed along the esplanade. The use of surgical uniform was requested, in order to make identification easier, while the use of facemask and face shield was mandatory. The use of posters was also requested, while the use of umbrellas and rugs was only suggested due to the terrain and varying weather conditions. The time from the protest ranged from 12.00 p.m. to 03.00 p.m. (Figure 1 and Figure 2), because at that time the Secretary of Health provides daily update conferences on COVID-19 for the general population.

The protest was covered by local media and featured participation of 4 organizers in the news conference, where the request was presented to the general population (*Figure 3*). For those who were unable to attend, support was asked from their homes, by using the custom profile photo frame on Facebook with the hashtag (#) of the protest; the # used was #SinSeguridadNoHayServicio which can be translated as "without security there is no service". The protest occurred with everyone seated, except for the minute of silence dedicated to the SSF and medical interns who have lost their lives by doing their job.

## Background

In the last days of January 2021, the SSF Mariana Sánchez of 24 years old was killed while doing her job in a remote community of Chiapas, a state in southern Mexico known for being one of the poorest states in the country.¹ The assassination of Mariana was announced after she reported that she suffered from sexual assault during her service, instead of providing the necessary support, they only told her to take 30 days off and come back to work after that.² This occurred few days after the death of Jorge López, 23-year old medical intern, due COVID-19 was announced.³ The deaths of these young physicians has showed the exploitation of medical health care workers in Mexico, generating protest throughout the country, from medical students and physicians in general. 4-5-6-7

Figure 1. Medical Students in Front of the Monterrey City Hall (side view).



Figure 2. Medical Students in Front of the Monterrey City Hall (rear view).



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Editor: J. Bonilla-Escobar Student Editors: Nguyen Tran Minh Duc, Duha Shellah Copyeditor: Adnan Mujanovic Proofreader: Benjamin Liu Layout Editor: Anna-Maria Chantaliyska Submission: Feb 9, 2021 Revisions required: Apr 9, 2021 Received in revised form: Apr 12, 2021 Acceptance: Apr 12, 2021 Publication: Dec 14, 2020 Process: Peer-reviewed The process of obtaining a medical degree normally lasts for 7 years, divided into 5 years of basic studies, 1 year of rotating undergraduate internships, and 1 year of social services which are normally carried out in hospitals and clinics of the health secretary. The interns have a payment of less than 2000 pesos (approximately 100 U.S. dollars on February 8th, 2021 and less than the minimum Mexican salary) while doing shifts of up to 60 hours a week. SSF, on the other hand, have a payment of less than 4000 pesos (approximately 200 U.S. dollars on February 8th, 2021) with shifts of up to 40 hours a week.8,9 The failures of the Mexican social service have been well documented previously by Nigenda, G.8 He exposed that there is a need for social service reform, and that the SSF need to be recognized as workers, and not as students. Insecurity and precarious working conditions have also been documented by reporters of the most important Mexican newspapers. 10 However, social service still to this day remain the same.

Figure 3. Event Organizers at the COVID-19 Press Conference.



Legend: Patricio García-Espinosa, Daniela Capitán, Dr. Manuel de la O Cavazos (Secretary of Health), Gabriela Torres-Hernández, Daniel Bustamante from left to right.

## **Solutions and Mid-Term Solutions**

In the Mexican Official Standard (NOM-009-SSA3-2013) it is established that the organizations responsible for the SSF are the schools and universities, on which the centers where they are being sent to, depend (rural and urban locations and hospitals). Excluding them as formally recognized workers under contract as established by the Mexican federal labor law.<sup>10,11</sup>

The solutions seem clear, and lies in the very foundation of medical social service in Mexico, which was originally organized as part of a scheme to provide outpatient services to rural and poor populations. <sup>12</sup> We recommend the following:

- A reform of social service from the grassroots level.
- The Mexican health system must be able to hire personnel who are permanent in rural areas; or
- They must recognize SSF as formal workers and put them under the protection of a contract that adheres to the benefits which the law requires workers to have.
- To be treated as human beings, not as heroic figures or martyrs.

## Mid-term solutions:

- keeping them only in rural areas that can guarantee safety.
- Consider them for vaccination before teachers as planned by federal government or not being forced to serve in COVID-19 areas.

We found this problem due to the idea imposed by the federal and state governments, where physicians must put vocation before integrity and that this allows them to do everything a worker does, but without the benefits of being a worker (*Figure 4 and Figure 5*).<sup>8,12</sup>

## Conclusions.

There have been many ways to raise the voice of fellow doctors during these events, asking for justice and better conditions for social service physicians. We decided to make a sit-in because it was the easiest way to have controlled protests due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We believe that in events like these, any way is valid for the voices to be heard about a system that should have reformed years ago, and that show the conditions of labor exploitation in Mexico. We are proud to see the union of Mexican students throughout the country and to belong to the so-called *Generación del Cambio* (Generation of change).

A signed petition sheet was delivered to the authorities, in addition to conducting an online survey with suggestions to improve social service, and on the day of the protest, a box filled with these suggestions was also delivered. For now, the Nuevo Leon's Secretary of Health, Manuel de la 0 has promised that he will seek to comply with our requests.<sup>13</sup>

Figure 4. Protest Request



**Legend:** A medical student with a sign that says "All the obligations of a worker without any of the rights"

Figure 5. Protest Request



Legend: "Justice for Mariana"

Torres-Hernández G, et al.

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