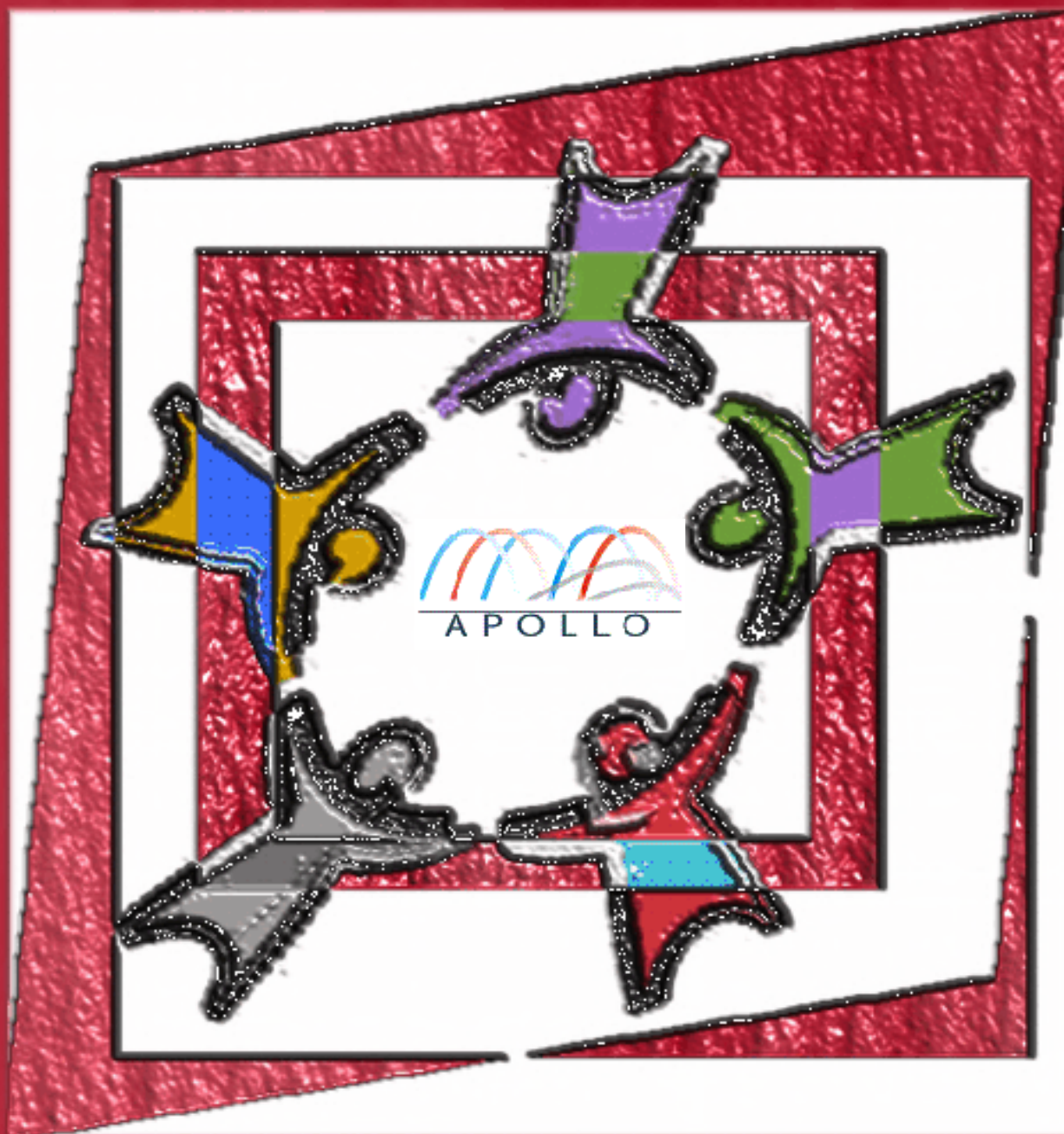


SUCCESS FACTORS & BARRIERS

WHICH FACTORS FACILITATE AND WHICH HINDER THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF INJURY PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS?

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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Working Package Three: Ways to overcome the barriers in applying best practices and efficient policies to achieve tangible prevention of unintentional injuries in all age groups and development of the European Code Against Injuries

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The ambition of this report is to share in a systematic way the experience gained during the implementation of evidence-based effective interventions. Implementers provided comprehensive information for the factors facilitating but also hindering their efforts during the realization of the interventions. Lessons learned constitute a knowledge base for stakeholders who would potentially put into practice a similar injury prevention programme.

Background information

Although unintentional injuries represent the fourth leading cause of death among EU citizens¹, local societies still need further knowledge that could help them to promote initiatives to enhance injury safety among people. It is noted that often injuries at a local level are not considered as a public health problem but as an individual problem that must be solved merely by single authorities depending on type of injury, let say the ministry of transport in case of road traffic injuries.¹ National and local authorities working together could ensure that people in individual EU member states have the greatest opportunity to live safely in an environment free from the impact of injuries.

To this end the EU council has recommended that all EU member states should review the burden of injury at a national level and promote evidence-based injury preventive practices that address each community's needs². This will be achieved by the development of national plans including the promotion of public awareness on safety issues, as well as development of guidelines on effective interventions and effective policy actions². Moreover it is recommended that injury prevention and safety promotion should be introduced in school settings and other local infrastructures throughout health and

other professionals, so that these groups can serve as competent actors and advisors in the field of injury prevention.

Even though there are many effective injury prevention interventions worldwide, usually the evaluation of these efforts focus on their effectiveness and efficacy with little reference to specific factors influencing directly or indirectly positively or negatively the implementation process itself. Considering that people who implemented effective preventive interventions are the most appropriate to communicate information regarding barriers and facilitating factors they met, it would be wise to formulate a useful tool for future implementation of similar practices based on such experiences.

To this end the present report aims to communicate lessons learned via a series of recommendations that addresses to everyone who is interested to implement an effective injury prevention intervention at national or local level. These recommendations are important components in decision making for both implementing new effective practices and encouraging the replication of existing successful practices in different settings.

Defining "Good Practices"

'Good Practices' in the context of the present report were defined as those evidence-based interventions that were likely to reduce the incidence of specific unintentional injuries.

After the identification of effective interventions for four injury priorities, namely, road traffic injuries, alcohol related injuries, occupational injuries and drownings, a research tool has been developed in order to explore the success factors and barriers of the identified implemented interventions. Throughout this procedure, the implementers reported specific factors that influenced the effectiveness of their own preventive efforts.

¹ WHO, 2007. Preventing injuries and promoting safety in Europe http://www.euro.who.int/violenceinjury/network/20070329_1

² European Council, 2007. Council Recommendation of 31 May 2007 on the prevention of injury and the promotion of safety Text with EEA relevance (Available at: <http://eurlex.europa.eu/>)

Success factors and Barriers

All the reported facilitators and barriers for the implementation of injury preventive practices targeting at (i) road traffic injuries, (ii) alcohol related injuries, (iii) occupational injuries and (iv) drownings are presented in figures 1 and 2 respectively.

The factors that were explored were the following:

Administrative factors: These were factors that referred to leadership and co-ordination of the intervention, staff or technical expertise, communication methods, appropriate preparatory work, monitoring and duration of the intervention.

Educational factors: factors that referred to awareness of the benefits of injury prevention, adaptation of the intervention to the educational level of target population and existing educational preventive efforts.

Ethical factors: factors that referred to adherence of health professionals to the obligations to acquire and apply scientific knowledge, aimed at maintaining and restoring public health while respecting individual autonomy and rights.

Financial factors: factors that referred to the allocation of appropriate resources for implementing preventive actions including support for capacity building across multiple sectors and encouraging coordination of the different sectors related to injury prevention such as governmental support, private funding and other sources (voluntary work, etc.).

Infrastructure factors: factors that referred to structures available at national and local level such as health care systems, schools, workplaces, as well as existing community-based partnerships and technical facilities.

Political factors: factors that referred to the political climate and to the extent that injury prevention is highly prioritized in the national

political agenda. In addition, these factors refer to existing regulations, legislation, existence of a national plan for injury prevention, etc.

Public will: factors that referred to the extent of acceptance of the intervention by the general public, as well as to parameters which may affect the participation such as the use of appropriate language, use of culturally sensitive materials, recruitment strategies and methods to promote the intervention.

Unforeseen factors: any other factors such as unforeseen social events or environmental changes that stimulate positively or negatively the public interest and therefore the smooth implementation of the intervention.

Summary of the results and lessons learned

The figures below show that the most frequently reported facilitators are factors relating to infrastructures, political climate and good administration. Regarding the barriers that the implementers of the interventions came across, lack of political prioritization, lack of public interest and poor administration were the top three most frequently reported barriers.

For a more detailed presentation of the results, please, refer to the “Success Factors and Barriers” Report edited by CEREPRI and APOLLO WP3 Partners in the context of APOLLO WP3 Project

[Available at: www.euroipn.org/apollo]

Figure 1: Success factors ranked by frequency

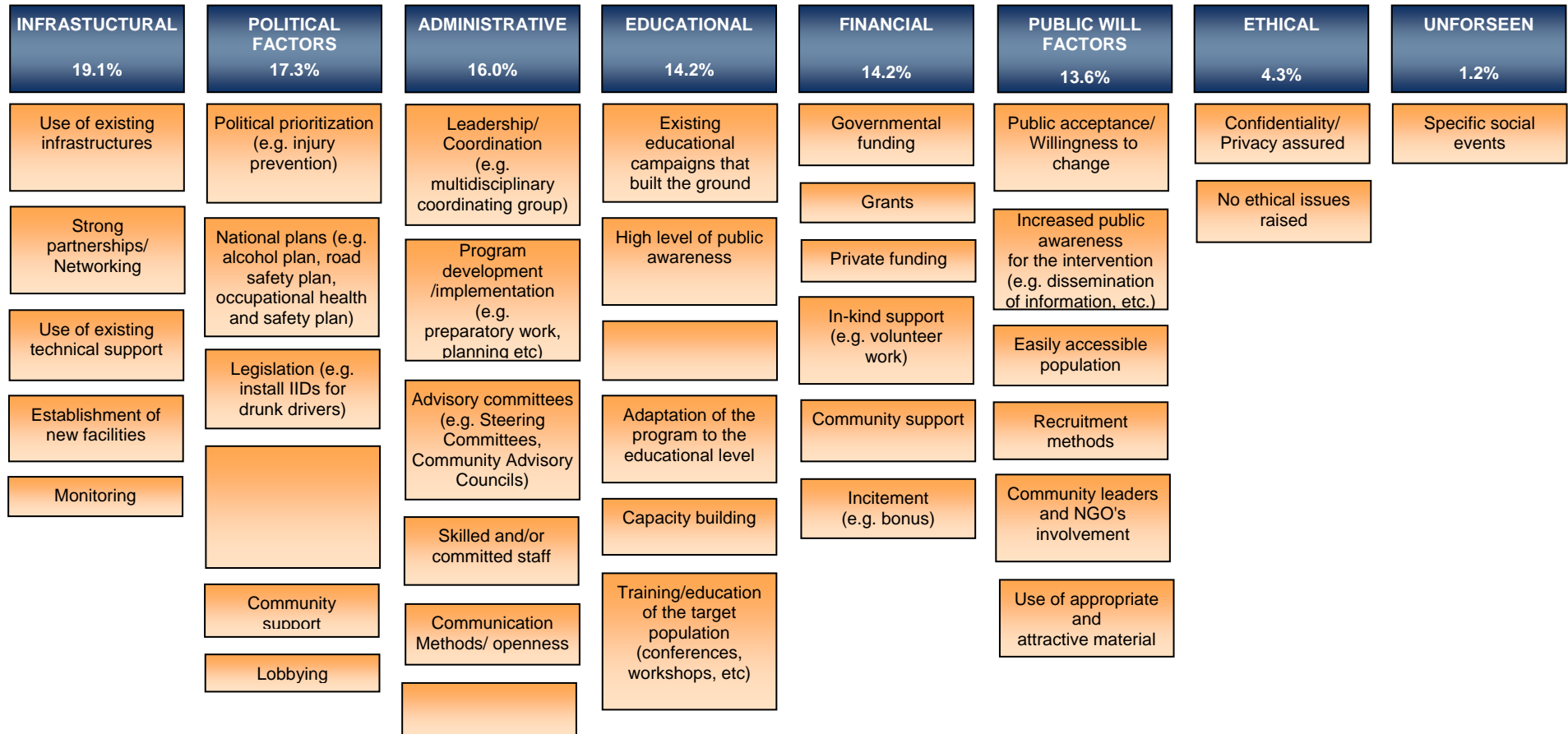
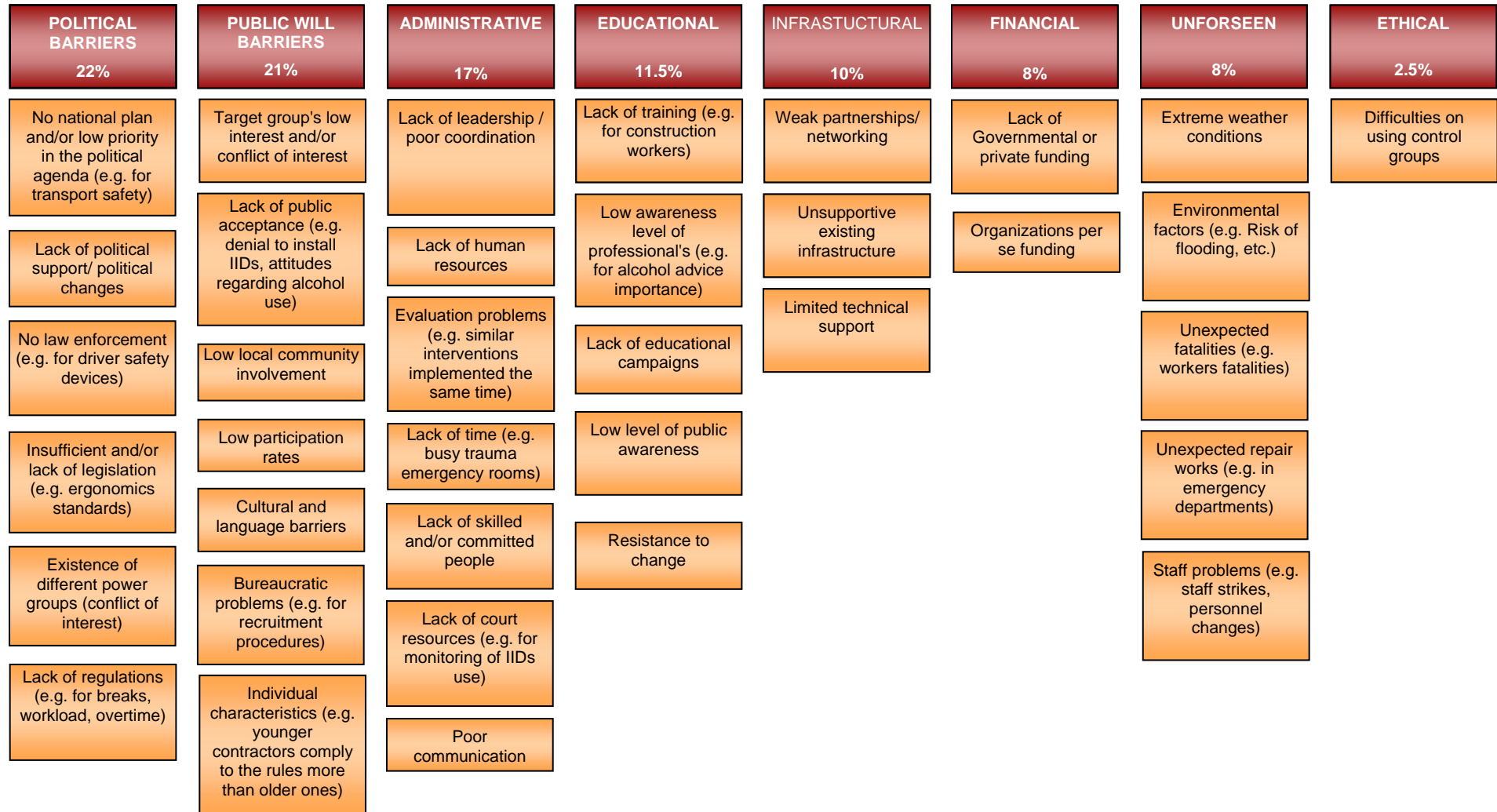


Figure 2: Barriers ranked by the frequency



Identified Interventions for the exploration of Success factors and barriers:

- ⇒ Aggressive Driving Kills Campaign
http://207.35.157.102/programs/FMPPro?db=programs&lay=main&sortfield=titlefull&op=cn&TitleFull=Aggressive%20Driving%20Kills%20&Injury%20Area=*%20Group%20at%20Risk=*%20Region=*%20find=&max=1&skip=0&format=details.htm
- ⇒ An investigation of the relationship between speed enforcement, vehicle speeds and injury crashes in New Zealand.
http://www.ipenz.org.nz/ipenz/te/ipenz/te_cd/cd/2003_pdf/01_Povey_Keall_Frith.pdf
- ⇒ Impact of graduated driver licensing restrictions on crashes involving young drivers in New Zealand
<http://ip.bmjournals.com/cgi/reprint/7/4/292>
- ⇒ The attitude and knowledge of Italian family doctors in respect to early identification and brief intervention on alcohol & tobacco: a controlled study.
<http://www.priory.com/fam/italop.htm>
- ⇒ An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Ignition Interlock in California
http://www.dmv.ca.gov/about/profile/rd/210_ignition_interlock_report.pdf
- ⇒ BOB Campaign In Greece - Not Tonight I Am Driving
<http://www.certh.gr/dat/009B7E90/file.pdf?632962351927891250>
- ⇒ Effect of legislation on the use of bicycle helmets
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/reprint/166/5/592>
- ⇒ Brief intervention in alcohol-positive traffic casualties: is it worth the effort?
<http://alcali.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/41/1/76>
- ⇒ Graduated Driver Licensing Programs and Fatal Crashes of 16-Year-Old Drivers: A National Evaluation
<http://www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/118/1/56>
- ⇒ A maternity hospital-based infant car-restraint loan scheme: Public health and economic evaluation of an intervention for the reduction of road traffic injuries
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=15764240&dopt=Abstract
- ⇒ Effectiveness of nurse-led brief alcohol intervention: a cluster randomized controlled trial.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=16671972&query_hl=7&itool=pubmed_docsum
- ⇒ Progeto Pilota Timoteo: A plan for the monitoring and the reduction of the incidence in the province of Turin
http://www.provincia.torino.it/sic_stradale/timoteo/index.htm
- ⇒ Effectiveness of nurse-led brief alcohol intervention: a cluster randomized controlled trial.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=16671972&query_hl=7&itool=pubmed_docsum
- ⇒ Childhood Drownings and Fencing of Outdoor Pools in the United States, 1994
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/101/6/e3>
- ⇒ Water Safety: Age specific changes in knowledge and attitudes following a school-based intervention
<http://injuryprevention.bmj.com/cgi/reprint/13/2/120>
- ⇒ The construction of the Øresund Link between Denmark and Sweden: the effect of a multi-faceted safety campaign
<http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=13459719>
- ⇒ Are mobile speed cameras effective? A controlled before and after study
<http://ip.bmjournals.com/cgi/reprint/9/4/302>
- ⇒ Reducing the Risk of Musculoskeletal Injury in Healthcare Laboratory Technologists Performing Pipetting Tasks
<http://www.obsab.bc.ca/media/30-PU-Pipetting.pdf>
- ⇒ "A Randomized Controlled Trial of a brief intervention after alcohol-related facial injury."
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12492754&dopt=Abstract
- ⇒ Development of a Swedish bicycle helmet promotion programme - one decade of experiences
<http://heapro.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/17/2/161>
- ⇒ "A Randomized Controlled Trial of Sport Helmet Interventions in a Pediatric Emergency Department"
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16280946>
- ⇒ Pediatric pedestrian trauma study: a pilot project.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=Retrieve&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=15203948&query_hl=48&itool=pubmed_docsum
- ⇒ Use of child booster seats in motor vehicles following a community campaign: a controlled trial.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?CMD=search&DB=pubmed>

This summary highlights key findings from the Report on Success Factors and Barriers of Implemented Interventions for the Prevention of Injuries (Athens, 2007), which describes the findings of a survey aiming to gather information about facilitating factors and factors that hindered the implementation of successful injury preventive interventions. The report was prepared in the framework of APOLLO project “Strategies and Best Practices for the Reduction of Injuries”, run under the auspices of DG-SANCO and was coordinated by Center for Research and Prevention of Injuries, University of Athens-Greece.



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