

To address this gap, the field of implementation science is now answering many of the questions about how to produce consistent, positive outcomes in real-world settings. This talk will address the successful drivers behind effective implementation and tools for assessing your organisation's readiness for implementation.

4 SNOW'D IN: TRANSLATING RESEARCH INTO PRACTICE

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John Snow's investigation of the 1854 cholera outbreak in London is portrayed as a classic example of epidemiology informing real world implementation.

The public discourse regarding cholera in Victorian London was more fraught than is generally appreciated today.

Snow suspected that cholera was transmitted by contaminated water. At a time when disease was believed to be spread by miasma (foul air), Snow's views were revolutionary.



Snow's story will be retold in the person of his friend and colleague Rev Henry Whitehead. 600 of Whitehead's parishioners died in the epidemic. Though initially sceptical of Snow's theories, he investigated the outbreak using his strong network of relationships with the people of Soho, identifying the sentinel case and source of contamination of the Broad Street Well.

Snow had died when cholera returned to London in 1865/66, leaving Whitehead the main authority on the Broad Street outbreak. Whitehead worked with the Government Statistician William Farr's staff to identify the source of the outbreak. This time Farr was convinced and took up the cause.

Arguably, the real driver for reform may have been political. It was not until the "big stink," when the heavily contaminated Thames became so disgusting that it threatened to close the newly opened House of Commons, that politicians found the motivation to pass legislation ensuring clean water.

The ferocious public discussion regarding cholera in Victorian England has many parallels with contemporary public health debates. While Snow's theories have subsequently been proven, he did not win the argument. Others who were more politically savvy and socially better connected did that.

"Dr Snow's views on cholera," said a medical friend to me in 1855, "are generally regarded in the profession as very unsound. If that be the case," I replied, "then heresy may be as good a thing in your profession as some of you are apt to suppose it is in mine." Reverend Henry Whitehead (1825–1896).

Plenary Session Monday 19.9.2016 9:30–10:30 Safety in all Policies

5 USING "HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES" – FRAMEWORK TO INTEGRATE SAFETY

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Background "Health in all policies (HiAP) is an approach to public policies across sectors that systematically takes into account the health and health systems implications of decisions, seeks synergies and avoids harmful health impacts, in order to improve population health and health equity" (Health in all policies – Seizing opportunities, implementing policies. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2013).

Description of the problem Drawing from the HiAP approach, a "safety in all policies" (SiAP) framework could help integrating safety into sectoral policies, such as those of transport, infrastructure, housing, leisure, entertainment, sport, justice, education, labour, social services and industry. This calls for "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" approaches, as well as for "system approaches". Through these, safety could become a key component of sectoral performance, and contribute to increasing efficiency, enhancing sectoral performance, reducing inequalities and preventable loss. SiAP entails ownership and accountability for safety by relevant sectors, and promotes a shift towards a proactive identification and management of risks. It could also promote new partnerships between the safety community and different sectors, benefiting from an evidence-based public health approach to safety.

Results With several of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including targets related to safety, SiAP may support the attainment of the SDGs. On the other side, the SDGs provide additional legitimacy and facilitate the implementation of SiAP by placing safety targets squarely within relevant policy domains.

Conclusions SiAP requires a cultural shift, and the development of a robust understanding and appreciation of the long-term health, developmental and economic benefits offered by integrating safety in sectoral policies. It may also require changes to institutional accountability frameworks and to how sectoral performance gets appraised.

6 CREATING MORE PEACEFUL SOCIETIES: GLOBAL STRATEGIES TO REDUCE INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

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The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have put violence reduction at the heart of global efforts to create sustainable societies. Goal 16 is entirely devoted to the promotion of