

clinicians' perceptions of the quality of clinical trauma care delivered in New Zealand's only regional trauma system.

**Methods** An anonymous online survey of clinicians providing trauma care in five hospitals in the Midland region of New Zealand was conducted in 2014. The region has a population of around 799,000 people and a predominantly rural environment. The survey sought information on clinicians' perceptions regarding: their level of comfort in managing trauma; awareness of regional and local trauma care guidelines; quality of trauma care at their hospital and the region; presence/absence of inequities in care; and the potential benefits of Computerised Decision Support Systems (CDSS).

**Results** 23% (74/319) of clinicians invited took part, the majority of whom were medical specialists, had >5 years of experience treating trauma patients, and attended to trauma patients less than twice weekly. Linear regression analyses indicated that having >5 years of experience treating trauma patients ( $p = 0.04$ ) and holding a senior position ( $p = 0.04$ ) were significant predictors in clinicians' comfort level in managing major trauma patients. Two-thirds of clinicians felt there were gaps in trauma care delivery in both their hospital and the Midland region with senior clinicians more likely to give a lower rating to the quality of the regional system. 35% of clinicians 'often/very often' experience difficulty in engaging with relevant specialities for trauma patients. Over 75% of respondents answered 'rarely'/'never' when asked how often their healthcare organisation treats people unfairly based on a range of factors (e.g. ethnicity, socioeconomic status). While their direct experience with CDSS was minimal, over half the clinicians considered CDSS to be a useful tool to guide the diagnosis and management of trauma patients.

**Conclusion** The study has highlighted some perceived gaps in trauma care in the region, and a lack of confidence among junior clinical staff in managing trauma patients. An opportunity exists to investigate the integration of CDSS into clinical trauma care to help guide the delivery of evidence-based care.

## Safety Culture

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### IMPROVING SAFETY CULTURE IN A MULTIPROFESSIONAL NETWORK – FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE

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**Background** The Finnish safety culture in working life and in traffic has improved as well as the safety of children. A good safety culture needs to be extended to all environments and prevention belongs for everyone. The multi-sectoral coordination group in Finland has drawn up a National Target and Action Programme for the Prevention of Home and Leisure Accident Injuries 2014–2020.

**Description of the problem** Young and middle-aged men are over-represented in the statistics on home and leisure accident injuries. The growing number of elderly people and independent living pose challenges the safety culture. The high levels of alcohol consumption and binge drinking increase the accident risk.

**Results** Municipalities, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finnish National Rescue Association, social and health care service providers and housing companies have increased safety assessments as a part of the structures, planning, management systems, decision-making and activities of organisations like schools, day-care centres and hospitals. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (MSAH), Finnish Institute of Occupational Health and Centre for Occupational Safety have included the home and leisure accident prevention as a permanent part of safety work at workplaces. MSAH, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Transport and Communications and non-governmental organisations continue the efforts to intensify cooperation across the accident prevention sector. Finnish Defense Forces, Finnish Road Safety Council, sports clubs and leisure time organisations are engaged in the work to prevent accidents in various environments and activities into account in the preventive efforts.

**Conclusion** Number of injury deaths in Finland show decreasing trends. The prevention activity has to be permanent and long lasting and targeted well for all age group and different environments. Non-governmental organisations are important in implementing actions in the practice.

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### FINNISH TRANSPORT AGENCY'S OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY CULTURE – MAPPING THE DEVELOPMENT PHASE IN 2016

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**Background** The mapping of the Finnish Transport Agency's (FTA) occupational safety culture, or more briefly 'OS culture', will be conducted as a thesis project starting in January 2016. The project is carried out in cooperation with FTA, Laurea University of Applied Sciences and Finnish Institute of Occupational Health. The research's aim is to develop FTA's OS culture by defining its development phase.

**Methods** The mapping will be focused on FTA's employees whose job description includes working at the worksites. The mapping will be executed through qualitative research method with interviewing the target group by using the standardised, open-ended interviews as well as surveys for cross-checking. The discussed factors in the research include the control of occupational safety (norms, instructions and procedures) and the safety management (managing human factors, creating a culture by leadership). The interview compilations will be brought to the target group for evaluation in a workshop to gain constructive and comprehensive data.

**Results** The mapping's results will define the target group's OS culture's development phase and its level; positive, negative and neutral factors and how to develop the OS culture. These issues will be discussed from two points of views; the development phase in FTA's and in its employees' operations. Based on the results the thesis will give concrete suggestions on how to proceed to develop the OS culture. The mapping will be compared with earlier similar researches' methods and results to gain value and versatile insight for the mapping and to create the possibility for other fields of expertise to utilise the data.

**Conclusions** The thesis project will be finished and the mapping's results released in August 2016. Through the cooperation amongst the parties the results are to gain information on OS culture for advance and support the development of new procedures not just in FTA but also for other fields of industries.