

Conclusions For many older people, long-term functional limitations persist after a hip fracture despite surgery. These findings also demonstrate the importance of personal factors as determinants of recovery from hip fracture and support the need to maintain the good health status of patients before hip surgery through the tailored interventions tackling seniors.

961 AN ECOSYSTEM PERSPECTIVE ON ELDERLY SAFETY

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Background Demographic trends, technological advancements, and fiscal constraints make elderly care a major issue. Innovations in devices, process and care models have been introduced. It however appears that innovations are adapted slowly or haphazardly. This study apply an ecosystem perspective - an area of activity needs to be seen as the totality of players that affect the elderly and their safety, regardless of if they have administrative or trading relationships, or employ voluntary resources. An ecosystem includes one or several ecosystem leaders that aim at structuring the system through rules, platforms and resource flows.

Methods We study the city of Hyvinkää. The problems within the field can be defined as spanning between quality – adjusted productivity. The objective is to achieve more and/or better with fewer resources by adding different stakeholders related to the elderly safety. A qualitative method with a value process mapping technique is applied.

Results The city is managing a multi-actor environment aiming to increase the safety of the elderly as part of the elderly care. The city is thus developing a contemporary governance model, i.e. the rules according to which explicit or implicit contracts between ecosystem players are made, monitored and enforced, including regulators, public professional organisations, for-profit corporations, third-sector players, volunteers, local communities, and relatives.

Conclusions Cities need to develop a “healthpathway” thus taking on a role as a public ecosystem leader coordinating the efforts among elderly care and safety. This means that the city creates market segmentation and matches this segmentation with private and public actors. Such segmentation allows for the creation of a public service platform through which actors can be governed and coordinated in increasing elderly safety.

962 MENTAL HEALTH OF ELDERLY PEOPLE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH FEELING OF NEGLECT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN KOLKATA (INDIA)

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Background Mental and physical health problems are the main challenges during old age especially those who suffer from chronic problems and become bedridden.

Objective The broad objective of the study was to examine the perceived psychological well-being of elderly people.

Methods A group of 200 elderly people, 100 male and 100 female, participated in the present study voluntarily. In addition

to a specially designed Semi-structured Questionnaire, four psychological study tools Psychological General Well-being, The Satisfaction with Life, Subjective Happiness Scale, and Maslow's Security and Insecurity Feeling Inventory were used for data collection after local adaptation. The study was carried out in 2014 in Kolkata, India.

Results Data pertaining to psychological variables i.e., Psychological General Well-being, Subjective Happiness and Feeling of Security are concerned, male elderly people were found to be with higher mean scores compared to their counterparts i.e., psychologically male elderly people were in better state of mind compared to female elderly people. However, statistically significant difference was found between male and female with respect to Subjective Happiness and Feeling of Security only ($p < 0.01$). Data with regard to psychological variables further segregated in terms of marital status in order to ascertain whether married people were psychologically with better mental state compared to their unmarried counterparts. Mean score of married elderly people in Psychological General Well-being was found to be 88.98 compared to unmarried elderly people's mean score i.e., 86.54 although statistically insignificant. Interestingly unmarried elderly people were found to be more satisfied in life and statistically it is significant at 0.05 levels. At the same time, unmarried people had better feeling of happiness compared to married people, although statistically insignificant. On the other hand, married elderly people had better feeling of security compared to unmarried elderly people. Although neglect had negative effect on all domains of mental health considered in the present study, statistically significant difference was found in case of subjective happiness only i.e., feeling of subjective happiness was low among elderly people who experienced neglect in the family.

Conclusions In general, male elderly people were found to be psychologically in better situation in terms of Subjective Happiness and Feeling of Security. However, when the mental health issue of married and unmarried elderly people was compared, it was found that Psychological General Well-being and feeling of happiness of unmarried people was better than that of married elderly people. Findings of the present study speak in favour of arrangement of recreational and group activities in the Old Age Homes for better mental health of the elderly people.

963 USE OF ICT TECHNOLOGY & CAMPAIGNING TO ACCELERATE THE DISSEMINATION OF FALLS PREVENTION EVIDENCE ACROSS EUROPE

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Background ProFouND is an EC funded initiative dedicated to the dissemination and implementation of best practice in falls prevention across Europe (12 countries). ProFouND has led annual falls prevention campaigns; collated a free access resources library; an online app to distribute tailored, best practice guidance, available in various languages; a cascade model training programme for exercise trainers across 10 countries and an “ICT for Falls Network” has been implemented to promote the development and adoption of novel ICT.

Description of the problem Ensuring that robust research evidence is widely implemented is a key outcome for all healthcare

researchers, however it is well established that there can be long delays in the translation of knowledge into practice. The objective of this work is to accelerate the impact and dissemination of evidence based falls prevention research through use of ICT technology, European wide collaboration and campaigning.

Methods This presentation will describe effective strategies using ICT technologies, free access resources, media tools and context specific targeted campaigning to raise awareness of best evidence in falls prevention and to facilitate widespread implementation. ProFouND consortium partners and multi-sectorial stakeholders based throughout the regions (118) were invited to take part in a series of dissemination activities.

Resources and information can be found at ProFouND.eu.com

Results In this paper, we contribute to the narrative evidence-base by outlining key benefits, challenges and mechanisms that may enable effective implementation of research evidence relevant to other contexts. Following a comprehensive survey of all partners and associate partners (including EIP AHA), engagement from the 12 participating countries was largely achieved, particularly in areas with dedicated personnel. This resulted in widespread dissemination through public engagement events, television, radio and multi-sectorial stakeholders, health websites, social media and NGO uptake and coverage.

Conclusions An understanding of methods to increase effective dissemination and implementation of robust evidence can ensure that effort is put to best use to improve public health knowledge in areas such as falls prevention. With relatively small investments of time and resources we conclude that ICT technologies for the dissemination of research are worthwhile and offer great potential in raising awareness, widening access and increasing engagement with best evidence falls prevention resources.

964

RISK FACTORS FOR HIP FRACTURES DUE TO FALLS IN THE ELDERLY DURING ONE YEAR 2014/15 IN KIEV

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Background Hip fracture is one of the most serious injuries that can be experienced in the elderly: 20-30% will die in the following year and many more will experience significant functional loss. Moreover hip fracture implies long-lasting great financial expenditure for patient's treatment. 90% of hip fractures are caused by falls. This study seems to be the first investigation of risk factors for hip fractures in Ukraine.

Methods Study was carried out in two Kiev hospitals. A sample of 50 patients 55+ treated from February 2014 to January 2015 was collected, 45 were in -depth interviewed about their hip fracture experience. Study design was qualitative, retrospective and prospective, case exploratory. Observational method and in-depth interviewing were applied.

Results Most common causation of fall leading to hip fracture was stumbling/tripping over different barriers. Indoors risk factors were thresholds, loose wire, broken interior elements. Outdoors risk factors were pets, broken asphalt, and some architectural forms.

In wintertime the main risk factor was slippery surface. Other accident types were pushing, loss of balance, colliding with other person.

Conclusions Numerous environmental risk factors were identified, the most common were icy/wet surface and physical barriers like thresholds, pets and loose wire. Slipping has significance in wintertime, while stumbling/tripping, pushing and loss of balance can occur throughout the year. A set of recommendations was proposed.

965

ANALYSIS OF VISION AND RELATED RISK FACTORS AMONG THE FALLS OF ELDERLY IN COMMUNITIES OF BEIJING CITY, CHINA

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Background To investigate the incidence and characteristics of falls in senior citizens at xicheng district community in Beijing, analyse the relationship among falls incidence of the elderly, vision and related falls risk factors, and provide guidance for the elderly on fall prevention and intervention.

Methods The survey covered all the 7 communities on xinjiengkou street at xicheng district in Beijing, 1082 elderly people who meet the requirements of over 60 years old were surveyed by systematic sampling method and 1082 investigation forms were received (response rate was 100%), and 1034 effective questionnaires were obtained (effective rate was 95.6%), including 399 men (38.6%) and 635 women (61.4%). Presenting visual acuity (VA), slit-lamp examination, direct fundus ophthalmoscope, stereopsis test and colour vision examination were measured at 141 old people.

Bivariate analysis was performed by Chi-square test, and multiple analysis was performed by Logistic regression.

Results In 1034 of the elderly, 167 people experienced 189 times falls in the past 2 years and incidence rate of falls among the elderly was 16.2%. It was higher in women (18.0%) than in men (13.3%), there were significant difference in fall incidence rate between women and men ($P = 0.047$). The proportions of 141 old people examining vision < 1.0 was 56%, and proportion losing Stereo vision completely was 7.8%. Eye disease inspection results showed that cataract (91.5%) and macular degeneration (33.3%) were the major eye disease in old people. According to our results, the risk factors of falls were cataract ($P = 0.004$, OR = 1.727, 95% CI: 1.187 ~ 2.512), glaucoma ($P = 0.028$, OR = 2.507, occupation ($P = 0.041$), dizziness ($P = 0.001$, OR = 2.663, 95% CI: 1.503 ~ 4.614), other body disease ($P = 0.003$, OR = 1.801, 95% CI: 1.217 ~ 2.666), 95% CI: 1.105 ~ 5.684). when compared to the age group from 60 to 64 years old, 70 to 79 years old elderly have more falls risk ($P = 0.002$).

Conclusions The incidence rate of falls is high in the elderly of Beijing urban communities, and cataract and glaucoma lead to decreased vision are the risk factors of falls.