

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

¹Katariina Välikangas, ²Pirjo Laitinen-Parkkonen, ³Thommie Burström. ¹City of Hyvinkää, Finland; ²City of Hyvinkää and University of Helsinki, Finland; ³Hanken School of Economics

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.961

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)

Sibnath Deb. Department of Applied Psychology, Pondicherry University (A Central University), Silver Jubilee Campus, R.V. Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry – 605 014, India

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.962

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

¹Emma Stanmore, ¹Jane McDermott, ²Wim Rogmans, ¹Chris Todd, the ProFouND Consortium. ¹School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work and MAHSC (Manchester Academic Health Science Centre), Jean MFarlane Building, University Place, UK; ²European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion (EurSafe) Rijswijkstraat 2, 1059 GK Amsterdam, The Netherlands

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.963

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