

# Newsletter

No 16 - December 2000

Health  
Promoting  
Hospitals

An International  
Network  
Initiated  
by the  
WHO Regional  
Office for  
Europe

## Editorial

Dear readers, at the end of the year 2000 we look back on a number of interesting events around HPH and health promotion in the health care sector. Already in Autumn last year, WHO-Euro started a new European Office for Integrated Health Care Services in Barcelona, which is also responsible for the HPH Network (see enclosed report).

We set out to prepare the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on HPH, where some of the future challenges for the network – evidence based health promotion, the role of health promotion in health policy perspectives and the possible role of HPH to tackle inequalities in health – will be on the agenda (see enclosed information and recommendations for reading).

We welcome a new member of the International HPH Network – with Russia, the biggest Eastern European country joined the team (see article in this Newsletter).

Under the lead of the German Network of HPH, the task force on HPH and EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management) developed an EFQM handbook with specific indicators for HPH, which will be introduced at the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on HPH in Copenhagen.

An EU funded European project on health promotion in health care analysed possibilities to implement health promotion in the primary health care sector (see enclosed report).

And an English National Conference had health promotion in settings as its main issue (see enclosed report).

Now we would like to wish you a merry Christmas, a happy and healthy 2001 and all the best for your HPH activities!

*Jürgen M. Pelikan  
Karl Krajcic  
Christina Dietscher*

## The WHO European Office for Integrated Health Care Services, Barcelona

- **With the foundation of a new office in Barcelona, WHO-Euro started an initiative for integrating health care services.**

In September 1999, a new WHO-European Centre – the WHO European Office for Integrated Health Care Services – was set up in Barcelona, Spain. This centre is amongst other projects now also co-ordinating the WHO Health Promoting Hospitals Network. Dr. Mila Garcia-Barbero is the director of the new centre.

As one of its main objectives, the office formulated the identification of approaches which can promote and facilitate evidence-based decision-making in the development of strategies for health care services.

Based on the HEALTH 21 strategy of WHO (to be downloaded at xxx), the Barcelona Office will:

identify, evaluate and disseminate organisational and managerial innovations in primary care supported by hospital and home care; study the implications of current trends for human resources development, focussing on the integration of health care provision and appropriate multi-professional teams; advise and provide support to governments on health care delivery systems.

The plan of work of the Barcelona Office seeks to encourage and facilitate changes in health care services to promote health and improve management and patient satisfaction by working for quality and health gain. The work is being undertaken in collaboration with other relevant technical programmes of the WHO Regional Office for Europe (with regional headquarters in Copenhagen),

including the European Observatory on Health Care Systems (Copenhagen, London, Madrid) and the European Centre for Health Policy (Brussels). The seven main areas of work of the Barcelona Centre are:

- Primary Health Care
- Linking Levels of Care
- Human Resources
- Hospital Management
- Telemedicine – Telematics
- Emergency Medical Services
- Home Health Care

In each of these areas, the centre is addressing a number of issues and is running several projects in co-operation with partners in the respective thematic area:

The main topics dealt with in Primary Health Care are equity in health care delivery and community models for primary health care.

Under the heading Linking Levels of Care, the centre aims at identifying and analysing examples of good practice linking primary health care and hospital care, organisational structures facilitating the linkage, constraints,

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## WHO-Euro News

benefits and requirements for implementation. There will be a strong focus on the analysis of sharing common information systems, sharing patient records, the problems of confidentiality and the cost analysis of sharing resources and diagnostic procedures to avoid duplication.

In its Human Resources program, the centre will address Family Medicine/ General Practice and Undergraduate Medical Education.

The objectives of the WHO Hospital Management Program are to identify innovations in hospital management and to analyse systems used in hospitals and health care systems with a view to improving hospital performance and identify strategies for better management and implementation. Health Promoting Hospitals is being run as part of that program.

The Telemedicine – Telematics program aims at identifying new tools for education and training as well as for quality of health care.

In its Emergency Medical Services program, the centre aims at linking emergency departments and out-of-hospital emergency services in Europe. Finally, the centre runs a project "From Hospitals to Home Health care" in its home health care sector. This is a joint venture between the World Health Organization – European Office for Integrated Health Care Services, the European Association of Care and Help at Home (EACHH) and Medicasa in the Home Health Care Sector.

For further information about the Barcelona Office, please visit the following website: <http://www.es.euro.who.int>

*Mila Garcia Barbero, Barcelona*

## Conference Reports

### 9th International Conference on Health Promoting Hospitals May 16 - 18, 2001: Preliminary information

- **The 9th International Conference on HPH will target the role of HPH in a National Health Policy Perspective and Evidence in Health Promotion.**

An increasing demand for a better evidence base in health promotion can be observed in recent years. "While our work in this area must be consistent with the values of health for all, our recommendations should be based on evidence rather than ideology", says Gro Harlem Brundtland, General-Director of WHO, in the WHO Health Report 2000.

In several European countries, new national health policies that are focusing on the prevention and promotion of health are being implemented. An important and recurrent issue in these policies is the reduction of social inequalities in health.

This development in health policies has led to changed conditions and new challenges for Health Promoting Hospitals. One challenge will be the constantly growing demand for enhancing the quality of health promotion programmes, and for the documentation of programme effects. Another challenge will be the search for possible contributions of Health Promoting Hospitals to the reduction of social inequalities in health.

Hospitals have a considerable contact potential with regard to the population in general and with regard to underprivileged groups in particular. In some countries, within a year as many as 20% of the population visit a hospital as inpatient, outpatient or visitor. Hospitals should therefore aim at providing health services that may contribute to a reduction of inequalities in the patients' social conditions and health.

Therefore, the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Health Promoting Hospitals will focus on:

- The development of new national health policies: how do they influence the activity of Health Promoting Hospitals?
- Evidence-based health promotion programmes: what does evidence mean in health promotion and how can Health Promoting Hospitals contribute to the development and implementation of evidence-based health promotion programmes in clinical practice?
- Social inequalities in health: what are the implications for Health Promoting Hospitals and how can Health Promoting Hospitals contribute to reducing social inequality in health?

One of the aims of Health Promoting Hospitals is to broaden the focus of hospital management and structures so as to include prevention and health promotion in addition to curative care. HPH concept and strategies, which have been developed in the past years, are now widely understood and accepted, and a widespread International WHO HPH Network has been formed on this basis.

An important challenge in the further development of these concepts and strategies in the coming decade will be to focus on methods and strategies for a systematic implementation of health promotion programs in clinical practice. Health promotion programs in hospitals are competing with new possibilities for treatment and care and expensive medical technology in a system with scarce resources.

Health promotion programs in hospitals should therefore be complementary to traditional programs and meet the same standards as curative care: they must be directed towards relevant health problems and must be based on evidence. The programs have to be evaluated, and research and teaching in the area of health promotion must be given priority.



## Conference Reports

### Main topics of the conference

The conference program will highlight the following aspects:

- Health problems in Europe and the role of Health Promoting Hospitals
- National health policies – how do they influence the strategies and activities of Health Promoting Hospitals?
- Evidence-based health promotion programmes in hospitals
- Change of clinical practice: the role of evidence in implementation
- Social inequalities in health: implications for Health Promoting Hospitals

### Other topics

Besides the plenary sessions of relevance to all, the following topics will be addressed in workshops, parallel paper sessions and a poster session:

- Health promotion for hospital patients
- Health promotion for hospital staff
- Health Promoting Hospitals in their local communities
- Creating healthy hospital organisations

Furthermore sessions/workshops will be arranged dealing with specific issues such as:

- Evidence based health promotion methods
- Risk prediction models in Health Promoting Hospitals
- Health promotion programmes in hospitals in a multiethnic society
- Empowerment of patients

Finally there will be sessions based on presentations of concrete projects and experiences regarding the implementation of evidence based health promotion programs in clinical practice within the following areas:

- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Diabetes
- Asthma/Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease
- Psychiatry

Further information about the conference program, submitting of abstracts, registration and accommodation can be obtained at [www.forebyggendesygehuse.dk/hph2001](http://www.forebyggendesygehuse.dk/hph2001).

*The conference preparation team,  
Copenhagen*

## Report on the "European Conference on Health Promotion in General Practice and Community Pharmacy – Experiences and Perspectives"

- **Health promotion (HP) in primary health care has a big potential. A European conference discussed options for further developing HP as applied by general practitioners and community pharmacists.**

360.000 general practitioners and 500.000 community pharmacists are serving the 370 million inhabitants of the European Union. Many – if not most – have contacts with these Primary Health Care professionals at least once a year – and many even more often.

These several hundred million contacts, although primarily taking place in the context of diagnosis and treatment, provide an excellent opportunity for health promotion interventions. Therefore the European Commission is currently funding a European project "Health Promotion in General Practice and Community Pharmacy" (co-financed by the "Fonds Gesundes Österreich", Vienna, Austria).

The project (9/1998 – 2/2001) has been dedicated to make visible the many initiatives taking place already and – through exchange of experiences, mutual learning and creating cross-national and inter-professional

synergies – to strengthen health promotion in these two settings.

### The conference

A major milestone of this project was the "European Conference on Health Promotion in General Practice and Community Pharmacy – Experiences and Perspectives" that took place in Brussels on November 10-11, 2000.

The conference brought together representatives of professional associations, general practitioners, community pharmacists, health policy actors, patient representatives and health scientists from all parts of Europe. A central aim was to discuss practical options to further develop health promotion within the two professions as basis for further European action. Another issue was the discussion how a joint commitment of general practitioners and community pharmacists to health promotion could increase health gain through improved co-operation between the two professions in specific areas.

In an opening and closing panel, top representatives of professional organisations (who were also co-organising the conference: European Commission, EUROPREV, IAPO, PGEU, WONCA, FIP, EuroPharm Forum, IUHPE EURO, WHO-Regional Office for Europe) highlighted their organisations' experiences and perspectives on the further development in the area. There was broad consensus that a lot of health promotion is going on already, but also that this area would be well worth further development. The discussants expressed their conviction that their organisations would be very interested in this development. Support from European health policy would be needed especially in the area of research. The development of Recommendations from the Commission to the Council on the basis of the results of the project might be an important contribution. The conference aimed at creating opportunities for an exchange of experiences and discussion of implementation and results of models and initiatives, discussion of concepts

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## Conference Reports

of and innovative proposals for health promotion in Primary Health Care settings, and for the discussion of hindering and furthering factors for health promotion in both professions. The conference gathered 103 participants from 14 member states of the European Union and 8 other countries (primarily candidate countries). 40% of the participants came from a Community Pharmacy background, 20% from General Practice and the other 40% were representatives from health policy and health administration, patient representatives, experts in health promotion and other health scientists.

By making visible a wide range of ongoing activities, models of good practice and demonstrating an elaborated level of discussion, the conference reached its aims to a high degree.

Part of this success was due to a very generous, friendly and warm hosting by Association Pharmaceutique Belge (A.P.B.) and Association Belge des Syndicats Médicaux (ABSyM/BVAS) on the premises of A.P.B.

### **Opportunities for health promotion in General Practice and Community Pharmacy**

The Ottawa Charter (1986) defines health promotion as "the process of enabling people to increase control over and to improve their health". The key strategies addressed in the Ottawa Charter are advocating for health, enabling individuals and groups, and mediating between interests. This landmark document also outlines five key action areas, one of which is strengthening health promotion within the health services.

Three keynote lectures highlighted perspectives on the specific opportunities for the two professions: Professor Ilona Kickbusch (Yale University, USA) from a health promotion perspective, Professor Chris van Weel (University of Nijmegen, NL, President WONCA Europe/ ESGP – FM) from a general practice and family medicine viewpoint and Dr. Claire Anderson (Nottingham

University, UK) from a community pharmacy perspective.

All three speakers underlined that general practitioners and community pharmacists are key providers in primary health care. In many parts of Europe their role in the health care system is that of a first contact point. They get to see patients and healthy people from all age groups and all walks of life and have to deal with a wide range of health issues – general practitioners as providers of primary medical care and community pharmacists as specialists for medicines and advisors for self-medication, respectively.

Professor Kickbusch highlighted the particular contribution both professions have to make towards enabling/empowering individuals through the personal contacts within everyday practice. Referring to a current discussion in the US on "Health Literacy" she underlined specific opportunities to further relevant skills in Primary Health Care settings – an important contribution these professionals could make to counter increasing social inequalities in health. She also underlined that the growing (private) market for health related interventions would offer significant chances for the two professions – for the benefit of health. Professor van Weel underlined the importance of empowerment – a core concept of health promotion – as the "missing link" between what is possible in health care and health development and what actually happens. This is relevant not only for health enhancement and disease prevention, but also in the treatment of diseases. He also underlined the close relationship between the health promotion perspective and Primary Care concepts. The development of the role of the general practitioner not only as medical generalist but as personal doctor links very well with the empowerment approach. Empowering individuals to increase their health and strength in the day-to-day practice is very much in line with what a personal doctor could do.

Dr. Anderson provided an overview about many areas of health promotion models and initiatives in community

pharmacy practice that demonstrated a wide range of activities and a move towards quality development, moving away from simple concepts like the display of leaflets, to systematic educational and consulting interventions, primarily related to the dispensing of prescribed drugs and provision of OTC drugs as core tasks of pharmacists. She underlined the significance of these opportunities for the community pharmacy's further professional development – opportunities not only to further health, but also to make visible the importance of pharmacists in a changing health care environment.

Lectures by Dr. Sylvie Stachenko (WHO – Euro) and Dr. Sue Ziebland (Oxford University, UK) further enriched the picture. Dr. Stachenko introduced a health systems and health policy perspective and underlined the different determinants that are asking for an increased relevance of health promotion in the health services (ageing, changing patterns of disease, increased citizens' expectations) as well as the constraints in the further health service development (financial constraints for publicly financed services, challenges provided by a medical environment that is becoming increasingly evidence based).

Dr. Ziebland highlighted that the empowerment of patients/ users of health care services asks for a much deeper understanding of the patient's experiences than is reflected in current professional perspectives and in much of the scientific discourse. The participants were most interested in her presentation of the DIPEX database on patients' perspectives on specific experiences with illness and treatment, based on rigorous systematic qualitative research of the subjective patient experience.

These lectures were complemented with nine parallel sessions, offering presentations and discussion on concepts, models and practice initiatives from widely varying health care environments, covering the following topics:

- Development and Evaluation of Patient Education and Lifestyle

## Conference Reports

Interventions in General Practice

- Health Promotion and Pharmaceutical Care
- Health Promoting Pharmacotherapy in the Triangle Patient/General Practitioner/Community
- Health Education and Counselling in Community Pharmacy
- Lifestyle Counselling in General Practice and Community Pharmacy: The Case of Smoking Cessation
- Quality Assurance and Information Systems in General Practice and Community Pharmacy.

Specific working groups allowed for an in-depth discussion of the first three keynote lectures, and for further elaboration and discussion of the following project products:

- Country Reports on the Status quo: Models, initiatives, furthering and hindering factors.
- Preliminary Conclusions and Proposals for the Development of Health Promotion in General Practice and Community Pharmacy.

## Further Information

The conference (like the overall project) has been managed by the Ludwig Boltzmann-Institute for the Sociology of Health and Medicine, Vienna, WHO Collaborating Centre for Hospitals and Health Promotion.

The conference program and abstracts are available at the web-site <http://www.univie.ac.at/phc>.

Conference proceedings and other project results will be made available on a step by step basis on this site. A final publication of the project will be distributed in spring 2001

*Karl Krajic, Vienna*

## News from the Networks

### The Russian Network of Health Promoting Hospitals

- **In a difficult economic and political climate, the newly set-up Russian Network of Health Promoting Hospitals formulated the reform of school health care as one of its ambitious goals.**

The development of different public non-governmental, independent organisations (societies, committees, associations, foundations, etc.) appears to be a new trend in the Russian Health Care System. The great intellectual potential that exists in the country is hardly realised on the level of governmental structures that are responsible for Health Care and Medicine Sciences. The fulfilment of this potential by means of volunteer professional and public units can make a considerable contribution to the reform of the Health Care System and its further improvement.

The productivity of the co-ordination of state and public organisations' activities can become noticeable when these systems are balanced to a great extent.

It is there, where economic limits stop the development of new conceptual decisions, of new ideology, that public organisations are capable of realising a scientific and conceptual breakthrough, by means of attracting public force and the unrealised intellectual potential of the Russian scientists.

The Foundation "XXI Century Hospital", one of these public foundations, was registered in Moscow in April 1999. "XXI Century Hospital" is a new philosophy of treating patients, which includes a noticeable growth of expectations and demands of the public, receiving the increasing amount of information about the achievements of medicine and about the market of medical services. This ideology is based on a qualitative change in the very process of in-patient treatment. This includes the introduction of the most advanced medical technologies as well

as the provision of a comfortable hospital stay for patients, the elimination of hospitalisation-caused stress, care for a normal mental state of patients, and the optimisation of the functioning of all hospital services.

By means of developing new projects and precipitating the course of the Health Care reform, the Foundation "XXI Century Hospital" has actually been formed into a conceptual and analytical centre, which accumulates the great practical and scientific potential of our country, as well as the best foreign achievements in the sphere of the hospital health care system, adapting them for the existing conditions of Russia.

In this context, the ideas that form the basis of Health Promoting Hospitals, and the aims and objectives which are being fulfilled by the International Network of HPH are completely connective to the aims and objectives of the Foundation "XXI Century Hospital". The inclusion of the Foundation "XXI Century Hospital" into the International Network of HPH as the national co-ordinating institution for the Russian Federation defines a new important direction in the work of the Foundation.

According to the data given by the Russian statistic agencies, there are about 10.700 hospitals in Russia, only 3.000 of which can more or less fulfil modern hospital health care standards. One of the key demands on the health care reform in Russia is a training program in modern management for hospital directors, because the new social and economic conditions of the free market system require absolutely different management knowledge and principles (including marketing, sociology and psychology) than we are used to. Therefore, the development of the Russian National Network of HPH will be started with management training.

According to this aim, the Foundation "XXI Century Hospital" issued a newsletter with detailed information on HPH and suggestions for co-ordinating efforts on health promotion. The newsletter was sent to 3.000 leading Russian hospitals. One of the

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## News from the Networks

suggestions that the Foundation proposes is a two-week training program for hospital directors, based on the courses that are provided by the Academy of National Economy under the Government of the Russian Federation (Academician Abel Aganbeguyan being a rector of the Academy). The program of the health care management course has been developed by specialists from the Academy together in co-operation with scientists, experts in the sociology of health care and medicine, and the Foundation. In addition, the Foundation intends to implement the total quality management approach of EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management) to further the professionalisation of managers.

Since Health Promotion is regarded as a key factor in the work of the Foundation "XXI Century Hospital", the Foundation developed the idea of setting up an "ExMedica-Club", which intends to co-operate with men of art, literature, politics, business, who used to be doctors or who have got medical education, in spreading information about the foundation and HPH. The opinion of people who are popular with the public, can become an affective action for Health Promotion.

The next global objective of the Foundation will be the health care reform in Russian schools. The modern school system is more and more becoming the main cause for the development of such diseases as vegetative vascular disease, myopia, gastrointestinal dysfunctions, juvenile hypertension, cephalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome. Exuberant pressures on a child's organism may lead to different psycho-somatic diseases.

In the report of the General Assembly of UNO and UNICEF from April 4, 2000, it is pointed out that educational systems should on the one hand be adaptable to changing circumstances and, on the other hand, should provide good quality education. Schools must become institutions that serve as an example for literally everything. Nursing programs for children of younger age with the purpose of providing proper food, total

immunisation and a satisfactory general health status can be considered as an integral part of high-quality education. Our Foundation is developing the program "Healthcare in Schools", based on the principle that health should be promoted since early childhood.

*Sergei Osipov, Moscow*

## Task force on HPH and EFQM: new initiatives

- **A handbook on HPH and EFQM has been developed by the German Network of HPH.**

In April 1999, a task force on HPH and EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management), a total quality management developmental approach for organisations, was founded in the framework of the 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on HPH in Swansea, Wales. The lead of this task force was taken by the German Network of HPH who started the development of HPH indicators to be included into the EFQM model of assessing organisational processes and outcomes. As a result of this development process, a handbook in German language was published in Autumn this year. In the future, the task force aims at further developing the handbook and is looking for possibilities to translate it into English. Amongst the next activities of the task force, there will be a workshop in the framework of the next international conference on HPH in Copenhagen in May 2001.

For further information about the task force, you may contact Prof. Werner Schmidt (e-mail: profwernerschmidt@t-online.de). in Germany or Dr. Ferdinand Waldenberger (e-mail: frw@herzchirurg.com) in Austria.

*HPH Co-ordinating Centre, Vienna*

## Settings for Health conference

- **The settings approach is at the basis of health promotion. A UK conference examined ways of further developing this approach.**

A Settings Conference was organised by the UK Health for All Network on the 29<sup>th</sup> November 1999 in Preston, England. The aim of the conference was to examine the ways in which the different health promoting settings have evolved and the possibilities of moving towards more integration across settings. Presentations were given from the World Health Organisation, NHS Executive North West Regional Office and individuals working within settings. The conference gave an opportunity to examine the similarities and differences between the settings and ways of working in the future.

Dr Jill Farrington, Centre for Urban Health, WHO Regional Office for Europe, presented the different settings based work in progress across the whole of Europe which includes schools, prisons, hospitals, healthy cities etc. and the need for more collaboration between them.

Professor John Ashton, Regional Director of Public Health and Policy in the North West and one of the founders of the healthy cities movement, gave an overview of the history of the settings movement and the progress that has been made in the North West of England. He announced that a Settings Unit would be set up in Preston to provide support and development of settings based work.

The day ended with workshops where participants were invited to exchange ideas on ways of working together on developing the settings approach within and around their settings.

*Rabbia Khan, Preston*

## Thematic Issues

# Evidence Based Health Promotion: Suggestions for reading

- **As operating in the centre of the health care system, HPH has to adjust itself – as much as possible – to the Evidence Based Medicine Trend.**

In modern medicine, EBM (evidence based medicine) is an emerging trend. Every day, masses of contradictory information about the effectiveness of different medical techniques are being published – a clinician would have to read several articles a day to keep up with the overflow of information. In order to facilitate the reception of knowledge, the Cochrane Collaboration started in 1993 to develop meta-analyses that summarise the findings of different, methodologically sound studies.

As evidence based medicine continues to develop, health promotion will have to adjust itself to this trend as much as possible if it is to succeed in the medical field in the future. But what can evidence based health promotion mean? Unlike medicine, health promotion cannot look back on a tradition of randomised controlled trials. It is thus not so easy to compare or summarise research findings. And health promotion interventions cannot easily be evaluated by standardised methods such as randomised trials because of the complexity of the interventions. Numerous health promotion experts have been discussing the issue of evidence based health promotion in the last years, and this topic will also be one of the main subjects of the next international HPH conference in Copenhagen in May 2001 (see article in this Newsletter).

In order to facilitate the reception of further information on this subject, we have prepared a list of recent publications on this issue:

The International Union for Health Promotion and Education (IUHPE) has published a compendium with collected

evidence for health promotion in different settings for the European Commission:

IUHPE (Eds.) (1999): The Evidence of Health Promotion Effectiveness. Shaping Public Health in a New Europe. Part One: Core Document. Part two: Evidence Book. Brussels, Luxembourg: European Commission.

And a number of international health promotion journals (e.g. Health Promotion International, Health Education Journal) have been publishing numerous articles on theoretical and methodological issues of evidence based health promotion. Please find below a list of recently published articles:

Macdonald, Gordon (2000): A new evidence framework for health promotion practice. In: Health education journal, 59, 1. S.3-11 LBI  
McQueen, David (2000): Strengthening the Evidence Base for Health Promotion. Geneva: World Health Organization.

McQueen, David (2000): Perspectives on health promotion: theory, evidence, practice and the emergence of complexity. Health Promotion International, 15, 2. S.95-97

Nutbeam, Don (1999): The challenge to provide 'evidence' in health promotion. Editorial. Health Promotion International, 14, 2. S.99-100

Raphael, Dennis (2000): The question of evidence in health promotion. Health Promotion International, 15, 4. S.355-367 LBI

Rütten, Alfred, Von Lengerke, Thomas, Abel, Thomas, Kannas, Lasse, Lüschen, Günther, Rodriguez Diaz, Josep A., Vinck, Jan, and Van der Zee, Jouke (2000): Policy, competence and participation: empirical evidence for a multilevel health promotion model. Health Promotion International, 15, 1. S.35-47

Tones, Keith (2000): Evaluating health promotion: a tale of three errors. Patient Education and Counseling, 39. S.227-236

## Announcements

We are looking forward to interesting discussions on the evidence for Health Promoting Hospitals at the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on HPH!

*HPH Co-ordinating Centre, Vienna*

## Call for papers for Issue no. 17 of the HPH Newsletter

- **If you wish to send in contributions for issue no. 17 of the HPH Newsletter, please follow the guidelines below. Deadline: May 25, 2001**

If you wish to submit an article for issue no. 17 of the HPH Newsletter, please do not exceed 750 words. If you wish to make longer contributions, please contact the editors (c/o Christina Dietscher).

Especially invited are contributions

- about specific HPH projects (either for hospital patients, for hospital staff, for the population in the community or for developing "healthy" hospital organisations)
- about comprehensive HPH approaches in the development of hospitals
- about experiences and developments of the national/regional HPH networks
- information about HPH conferences and publications
- about related initiatives that might be of interest to the HPH audience

Please send your contributions to the Ludwig Boltzmann-Institute for the Sociology of Health and Medicine by e-mail (hph.soc-gruwi@univie.ac.at) or on disc (word for windows 98). Please do also include some short information about the author(s) of the contribution (max. 15 words).



Health  
Promoting  
Hospitals

An International  
Network  
Initiated  
by the  
WHO Regional  
Office for  
Europe

## Announcements

### Announcements

**9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Health Promoting Hospitals, May 16-18, 2001, Copenhagen.**

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**Health: an investment for a just society**

**XVIIth IUHPE World Conference, Paris, July 20-25, 2001.**

In the framework of this conference, a specific session for health promotion and health education in health care settings will be offered. For further information about the special session, see: <http://www.univie.ac.at/hph>

For further information about the conference, please contact:  
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