



Australian Government  
Department of Health

VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE/  
MONASH UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC  
MEDICINE AND THE AUSTRALASIAN INJURY  
PREVENTION NETWORK  
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# Background

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- The World Health Organization states that injury prevention policies should be developed in a multi-sectoral fashion.
- The Injury Plan acknowledged that there are a number of deficiencies in Australia's current injury prevention and safety promotion efforts.
- Injury prevention efforts need to be integrated through coordination and collaboration between government agencies and other stakeholders.
- More accessible and improved data and information to support injury prevention and safety promotion is required.
- By rolling out a suite of activities under key action areas, the Australian Government could make a major contribution to reducing the rate of preventable injury among the Australian population, including disadvantaged groups.



## Background

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- Australian Government announced \$900,000.00 over 3 years in the 2018-19 Budget for a *National Injury Prevention Strategy*. This Strategy will update and build on the work of the *National Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Plan: 2004 – 2014*.
- As the Strategy will cover the whole of population, it will take into consideration but not replace, the work of the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Safety Promotion Strategy* and the *National Falls Prevention for Older People Plan 2004 Onwards*.



## Background

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- The Strategy will re-establish and build on the efforts of the expired National Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Plan: 2004–2014 (the Injury Plan) which took a life stages approach to injury prevention.
- The life stages approach recognises and responds to the differing injury risks confronting different age groups, and opportunities to influence safety.
- The Strategy will seek to identify key action areas to be implemented across a range of settings including rural and remote and low socioeconomic areas. Vulnerable groups, including children and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, will be a specific focus of the Strategy.



## SCOPE

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- The scope is broad. The Strategy will have a focus on vulnerable groups including children and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It will take a whole of population and all ages approach.
- It will include consideration of injury prevention strategies in relation to: rural and remote areas, low socioeconomic areas, adolescents, homeless people and people with mental illness.
- The strategy will identify action areas to reduce the incidence of injury related hospitalisation and deaths and ongoing chronic pain, physical limitations and psychological issues as a result of injury.



## TIMELINES

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- The Strategy is expected to be completed in 2019-20 with a Monitoring and Reporting Framework completed the following year in 2020-21.
- The Monitoring and Reporting Framework will include measurable targets and timeframes; so both the Commonwealth and State and Territory levels of government as well as the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare - National Injury Surveillance Unit will be key stakeholders in its development.
- Like the previous National Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Plan, the Strategy is expected to identify priorities to improve injury prevention in Australia.



- What will be different in the Strategy?
- Under each Priority there will be detailed action plans on what needs to be delivered and how. As an example of the level of detail, under the Endometriosis Priority sub-heading about defining and documenting best-practice, evidence-based patient pathways.
- So the plan will have broad over-arching objectives and priorities and detailed action plans on how to achieve them.



- The Strategy will be informed by the Australian Burden of Disease Study which has provided evidence on the impact of injury and risk factors. It shows large inequalities across socioeconomic groups and remoteness areas. What it doesn't do is show what interventions will work and are cost effective, that's the kind of input we need for the Strategy action plans.





# National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions

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The Framework provides national guidance for the development and implementation of policies, strategies, actions and services to address chronic conditions and improve health outcomes.

The Framework is guided by eight key principles;

- Equity;
- Collaboration and partnerships;
- Access;
- Evidence-based;
- Person-centred approaches;
- Sustainability,
- Accountability and transparency; and
- shared responsibility



# National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions

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In turn, these principles are supported by six enablers;

- governance and leadership;
- health workforce;
- health literacy;
- research;
- data and information;
- technology and resources

The Framework contains three primary objectives:

- Focus on prevention for a healthier Australia.
- Provide efficient, effective and appropriate care to support people with chronic conditions to optimise quality of life.
- Target priority populations (particularly Indigenous Australians, but also: older Australians; carers; people with disability; people from CALD backgrounds; the socio-economically disadvantaged; and rural/remote populations.



## Key Assertions contained in the Framework

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- The Framework incorporates a number of key assertions regarding chronic conditions, which include:
  - Chronic conditions can be prevented, or delayed, through individuals effectively controlling health risk factors that commonly contribute to many chronic conditions: e.g. physical inactivity; unhealthy diet; tobacco smoking; harmful alcohol consumption.
  - An individual's experience of chronic conditions can be influenced by their physical environment; social environment; economic factors; and individual characteristics.
  - A comprehensive life course approach to preventing chronic conditions should be adopted
  - Australians affected by chronic conditions are likely to experience better health outcomes where their condition(s) are identified in an early and timely manner and they are able to access coordinated, person-centred and clinically appropriate care.



# Disease-specific Strategies and Action Plans

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- It is intended that disease-specific strategies — e.g the [National Diabetes Strategy 2016-2020](#); the [National Mental Health Strategy](#); the [National Asthma Strategy 2018](#) — will sit under, and align with, the Framework.
- There is no implementation activity associated with the Framework, but an implementation plan has been devised for the [National Diabetes Strategy 2016-2020](#), and a number of other related areas.
- The Action Plans will contain guidance and direction around key goals and priorities for each chronic condition, along with the identification of specific actions and activities that could be introduced to realise improvements for each goal/priority.



Currently ten national strategic action plans are being developed in the areas of;

- Arthritis.
- Childhood heart disease.
- Pain management.
- Heart & stroke.
- Inflammatory bowel disease.
- Kidney disease.
- Lung conditions.
- Macular disease.
- Osteoporosis, and the first of these action plans
- Endometriosis. This new plan was launched by the Minister recently.

In addition we are developing new health strategies in;

- National Women's Health Strategy – 2020-2030
- National Men's Health Strategy – 2020-2030
- National Child Health Strategy – 2020-2030



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QUESTIONS