

A Concept of “Culture of Prevention”: A Review of Literature

Simo Salminen Jinsu Lee

¹*Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Finland*

²*Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency, South Korea*

Corresponding author:

Received date:

Accepted date:

Published date:

Copyright:

Abstract

ambitious plan to help nurture a “culture of prevention”. This means improving developmental policies to address the causes of conflict. The most immediate action was the control of illegal small and light weapons [19]. However, the problem is that researchers are not unanimous about the definition of conflict prevention. The definitions differ according to the aim of prevention. The aim of direct prevention is very sharp and targets the reduction of violence between identified actors [20]. It is possible to see many different dimensions in the use of “culture of prevention” in international politics. On the one hand, it is a global phenomenon and on the other hand, it includes local actions protecting minorities. The “culture of prevention” could be understood as conflict prevention between countries, but also the control of small and light weapons.

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters are the second area used to the term “culture of prevention” by United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan. He wanted the nations to focus on preventing these threats instead of simply reacting after the fact [21]. Lower level of seismic cultures of prevention has increased the vulnerability to earth-quake disasters in the Central Asia. The relative young age of the population influences the level of preparedness, planning response and recovery capacity of communities. Teaming women and the elderly with disaster preparedness specialists would improve the culture of prevention [22]. UNDP has launched initiatives to encourage a ‘culture of prevention’

practices observed included a well-established medical waste disposal program that coordinated with the municipally plan. Develop a culture of prevention will improve this development with care workers and hospital managers [43]. In Australia, dominant policy and practice did not give adequate consideration to prevention and protection for people with intellectual disability. Their accommodation services were not at the satisfied level. This situation fails to develop a culture of prevention in this sector [44]. The culture of prevention is also related reducing inhaled corticosteroids in asthma care [45].

In the multifaceted quality improvement intervention at a university-based residency program clinic in Texas improved documentation in 8 of 19 preventive services. Measurements of the intervention, including use of the Health Risk Profiles and the educational curriculum, had only little association with observed improvement. This increased documentation is fostering a culture of prevention [46].

In Italy, the task of veterinary services is to protect public health and safety of the environment in which people and animals live required new skills, new knowledge, and new technical-scientific responses. Official veterinary Services are responsible for maintain hygiene and animal health standards. A culture of prevention prevails, which places 'food safety' at the forefront of its priorities, through tools of hazard analysis and critical control point [47].

The concept of culture of prevention is used at least two different meanings in medical studies. Firstly, it is used as a part of prevention illnesses like malaria. Secondly, it is used as part of the process where for example poliomyelitis is eliminated in certain area. Of course the prevention culture is related to education and training of medical profession.

Work life

Workplaces are the fourth area, where the concept "culture of prevention" is used. The enlargement of European Union with ten new members has reopened inherent tensions in current policy-making on safety and health in the workplace. These spring from seemingly incompatible objectives, the need to ensure broad European Union member states compliance with regulation, around agreed minimum standards through active regulatory enforcement, and the promotion of softer voluntary initiatives in the management of workplace risks and hazards in order to create "a culture of prevention" [48]. In a Norwegian petroleum company, the concept of

this concept. An important dimension in the culture of prevention is global versus local actions. Both in international politics and medicine have these two points. Globally it is defined the general principles related to culture of prevention, but the actions are usually local ones.

45. Weiner JM (2003) Reducing inhaled corticosteroids in asthma is just the start. *Med JAust* 179: 173.
46. Schneider GW, DeHaven M, Snell LM (2003) Fostering a culture of prevention in a residency program through a continuous quality improvement project. *Am J Med Qual* 18: 82-89.
47. Marabelli R (2003) The role of official veterinary services in dealing with new social challenges: animal health and protection, food safety, and the environment. *Rev Sci Tech* 22: 363-371.
48. Woolfson C (2006) New modes of regulation for health and safety: post-enlargement policy perspectives for the European Union. *New Solut* 16: 155-173.
49. Hoivik D, Moen BE, Mearns K, Haukelid K (2009) An explorative study of health, safety and environment culture in a Norwegian petroleum company. *Saf Sci* 47: 992-1001.
50. Sampere M, Gimeno D, Serra C, Plana M, Martínez JM, et al. (2011) Organizational return to work support and sick leave duration: a cohort of Spanish workers with a long-term non-work-related sick leave episode. *J Occup Environ Med* 53: 674-679.
51. (2003) U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration 25 years of success. Arlington, VA.
52. Grayson RL (2010) Comments on prevention of major-hazard events. Public meeting on Mine Emergency Preparedness and Response.
53. Bamber CJ, Sharp JM, Hides MT (1999) Factors affecting successful implementation of total productive maintenance: A UK manufacturing case study perspective. *J Quality Maint Eng* 5: 162-181.
54. Sander PC, Brombacher AC (2000) Analysis of quality information flows in the product creation process of high-volume consumer products. *Int J Production Economics* 67: 37-52.
55. Brunoro C, Sznclwar LI, Bolis I, Abrahão J (2012) Contributions of ergonomics to the construction of bus drivers health and excellence in public transport and at work. *Work* 41 Suppl 1: 30-35.
56. McKinnon R (2010) Promoting the concept of prevention in social security: issues and challenges for the International Social Security Association. *Int J Social Welfare* 19: 455-462.
57. Zwetsloot GJM, Aaltonen M, Wybo JL, Saari J, Kines P, et al. (2013) The case for research into the zero accident vision. *Saf Sci* 58: 41-48.
58. Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (2011) The annual report of Culture and Public Relations Offices in Kosha. Seoul: The author.
59. Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health at Work (2008) Seoul: Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency.