

# Injury Prevention Delivery Systems: The role of public health and primary care in reducing injury-related infant mortality among vulnerable populations

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## Background

- Unintentional injuries are a major public health problem in the United States (US)
- Unintentional injury is the 5th leading cause of infant mortality in the US.
- The US unintentional injuries mortality rate for infants was 3.1 per 1,000 live births in 2010.
- The most common cause of injury-related infant mortality include suffocation, motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fire/burns, and poisoning.
- By working together and creating an integrated delivery system, public health and primary care (PHPC), that leverages their strengths, these agencies can conserve resources by reducing duplication and sharing expenses, fostering cooperation between diverse sectors of society, and achieving the capacity to deliver superior services to care for our communities and the nation.

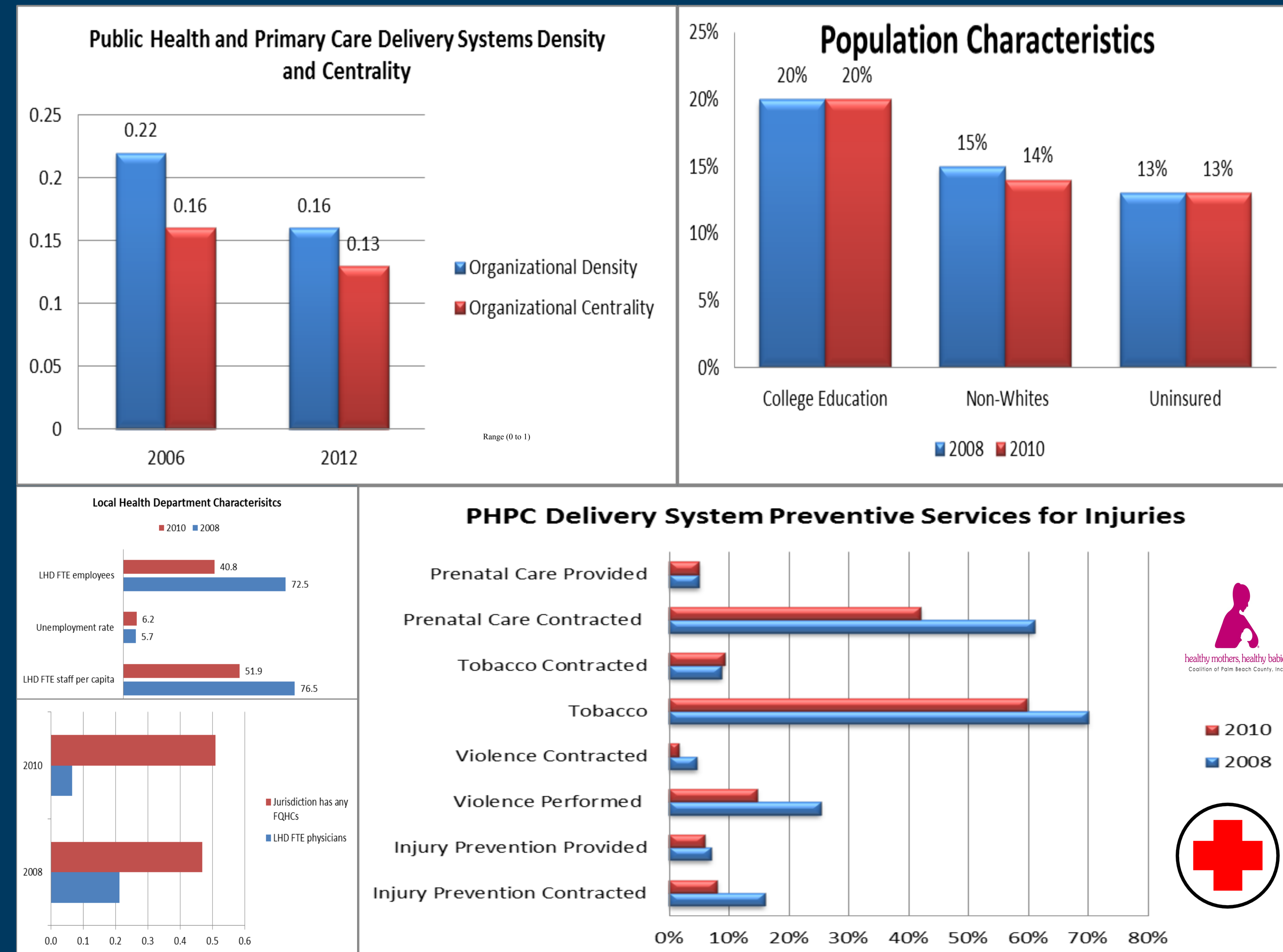
## Data and Methods

- We used data from the 2006 and 2012 National Longitudinal Study of Public Health Agencies and 2008 and 2010 National Profile Study linked with contemporaneous information on the population demographics, socioeconomic characteristics and health resources.
- Network analysis density and centrality measures were constructed and descriptive analysis were used to examine variation in PHPC delivery systems and injury related infant mortality.



## Preliminary Results

- Public health and primary care delivery systems are the wide array of state and local public health agencies, community health clinics, hospitals, and physician agencies that collaborate to address public health problems such as injury-related infant mortality.



## Conclusions

- LHDs provide a limit number of prenatal and injury prevention services. These findings highlight the importance of working together with other agencies to reduce the injury-related infant mortality rate.
- Prevention programs that take into account the vulnerability of children and use a multidisciplinary approach have been shown to be the most effective for reducing child mortality as a result of injury.

## Research Objective

- To examine the association of the density and centralization of PHPC systems and injury-related infant mortality.
- To examine the variation in density and centralization of the PHPC delivery systems.