

and disaster management as a means to develop appropriate training and networks with neighbors with additional aims to deploy “health diplomacy” as part of the process to improve human security, tolerance, and reconciliation as well as to ascertain disaster risk. The process is ongoing and is being conducted with the respective Ministries of Health and the international community. Public health and disaster response management was conceptualized as a single unitary instrument in foreign policy development as well as an integral part of the understanding of and response to unwelcome events. A tentative health disturbance model was employed utilizing the Utstein Template (UT), which also was being examined as a basis for training of health disaster managers and public health professionals. From such collaboration and related activities, socio-economic development can be promoted and health systems strengthened. A case will be made for more specific application in the sensitive region of the Balkans, as an operational aid in terms of societal preparedness. It stresses the management function within the context of organized society and the harmonization of disaster response. A tentative declaration awaiting ratification has been drafted between Greece and Turkey. Acknowledgements to Knut Ole Sundnes and Marvin Birnbaum.

**Keywords:** coordination; disaster management; public health; response

*Prehosp Disast Med* 2007;22(2):s132–s133

#### (224) Urban Solid Wastes as a Major Public Health Disaster in Nigeria

*C. C. Ikoku*

Dumik International Consultants, Abuja, Nigeria

Currently in Nigeria, most urban cities are experiencing an increased rate of environmental degradation, with solid wastes of various dimensions dumped along the streets, market places, behind houses, and along drainage channels— all arising from increasing population, urbanization, and uncoordinated industrialization. Apart from destroying the aesthetic appeal of these urban cities, these wastes constitute a disastrous public health nuisance, as they contribute to the transmission of parasitic infections. An investigation of all the stages of integrated solid waste management in Nigeria (which includes sorting, collection, storage, and transportation) indicated serious public health implications. In addition to the various communicable infections and upper respiratory tract infections, there are other emerging threats: Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) can be contracted from sharp healthcare wastes and problems of avian flu and other zoonotic infections can be transmitted through poor hygiene and disposal practices. Some of the recommended disposal methods, such as incineration, have public health consequences through the emission of dioxins and other toxic/carcinogenic substances. The current challenge calls for all stakeholders (governments, indigenous and non-indigenous private sector actors, civil society organizations, and all people) to harmonize their activities towards promotion of sustainable waste management procedures. Some of the technologies being applied must be reviewed and improved for better wastes

management and wealth creation. International concerns involved in Ecopreneurship also should capitalize on the wonderful and attractive investment climate provided by Nigerian Government and consider investing in this sector to help arrest the disaster.

**Keywords:** disease; management; Nigeria; public health; sustainable; waste

*Prehosp Disast Med* 2007;22(2):s133

#### (225) Road Safety Investigation, a New Perspective?

*J. A. Stoop*

Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands

Road safety has been considered an intrinsic aspect of road traffic, in which accidents are an unwanted but inevitable byproduct of the system. Due to mechanisms of diminishing returns, policy-making strategies consider present safety performance levels as outstanding, without much perspective for drastic reduction of the present fatality and injury rates. Changes in the road system consequently focus on environmental and congestion issues.

However, in extrapolating trends in motorization and traffic volumes, the World Health Organization (WHO) forecasts road accidents to be the third highest cause of death in the next two decades worldwide. The WHO and the United Nations propose a paradigm shift towards road safety as a public health issue. Focusing on the public health aspects of road safety may promote societal awareness of high-risk activities.

In order to improve knowledge about accident and injury causation, this contribution advocates safety investigations in road traffic on a similar methodological basis as in aviation, shipping, and railways. This advocacy is based on experiences with several in-depth analyses of road accidents conducted for the Dutch Road Victim Organization VVS.

In addition to this practical approach, a more theoretical approach is explored by applying Paul Slovic’s Dual Process Theory. This theory is used to examine the relationships between the notions of “ratio” and “affect”, with the hope that it will help to clarify the difficulties associated with the introduction of a new perspective for road safety policy-making.

Finally, suggestions are made to improve the quality of road accident investigations and to reassess the role and involvement of organizations of road victims and their relatives.

**Keywords:** Dual Process Theory; public health; road safety; road traffic crashes; World Health Organization

*Prehosp Disast Med* 2007;22(2):s133

#### (226) Pandemic Influenza: An Integrated Approach to Health Service Planning in the Avon Area

*J. E. James,<sup>1</sup> C. Payne,<sup>2</sup> R. J. McKeand<sup>1</sup>*

1. Great Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust, Bristol, UK

2. South Gloucestershire Primary Care Trust, Bristol, UK

**Background:** In the UK, there has been much national publicity and government interest in the potential for the emergence of a new pandemic strain of influenza virus and its potential impact on the health of the population, industry, and commerce.<sup>1,2</sup> The Department of Health (UK) recently