

Don't Stop Believing: Health Belief Model and TZD

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Because traffic related trauma is preventable and frequently predictable, it is subject to the same epidemiology as disease. By defining and addressing trauma as a disease, and approaching it within the context of behavioral theory, traffic safety advocates can develop interventions with the potential to reduce the impact and incidence of traffic related trauma across a wide spectrum of at-risk groups.

Objectives

Upon Completion of this session the participant will be able to:

Define and explain the four core concepts of the Health Belief Model

Discuss how to apply the concept of self- efficacy to current and future prevention messaging.

Describe how these concepts can be utilized in planning and implementing traffic safety initiatives.



Trauma Prevention Programs are required/desired for all levels of Trauma Centers in Minnesota

Level I and II

- Participate in injury prevention activities
- Have a coordinator/job description/salary
- Presence of prevention activities that center on priorities based on local data
- Demonstrate collaboration/participation in national, regional or state programs

State Level III and IV

Coordination/participate in community

Prevention activities

- Level III- Essential Fairview Ridges
- Level IV- Desired

Health Belief Model

- HBM was first developed in the 1950s by social psychologists Hochbaum, Rosenstock and Kegels working in the U.S. Public Health Services
- · A psychological model that attempts to explain and predict
- Done by focusing on the attitudes and beliefs of





Hennepin**Healthcare**





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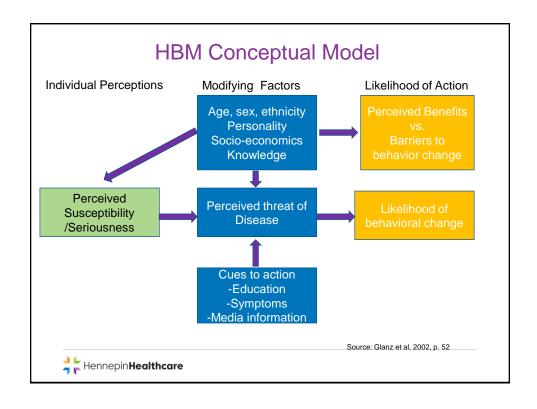
The Health Belief Model is based on the understanding that a person will take a health/safety related action (i.e., MV Safety) if that person:

- condition can be avoided,
- has a positive expectation that by taking a recommended action, he/she will avoid a negative health condition and
- believes that he/she can successfully take a barriers to the change.

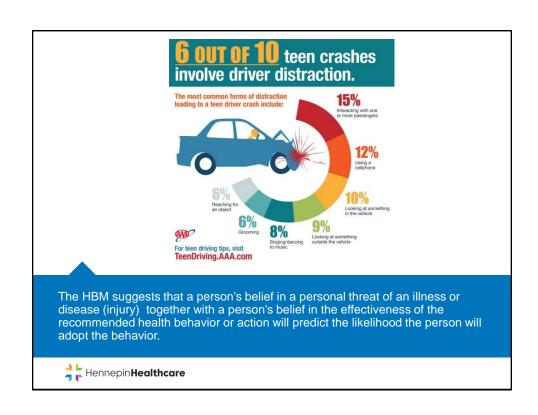
HBM assumes ...

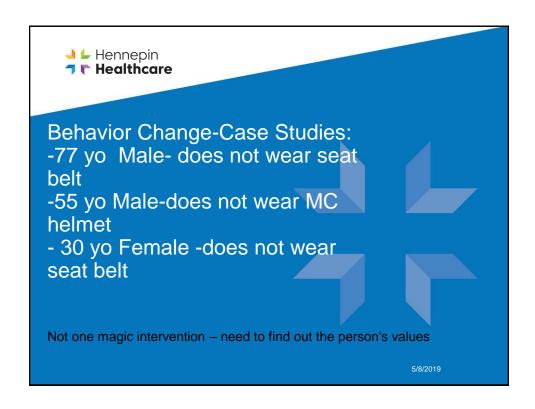
- It assumes that everyone has access to equal amounts of information on the illness or disease
- It assumes that cues to action are widely prevalent in encouraging people to act and that "health" actions are the main goal in the decision-making process.
- Does not suggest a strategy for changing health-related actions
- Perceived susceptibility, benefits, and barriers were consistently associated with the desired health behavior; perceived severity was less often associated with the desired health behavior.

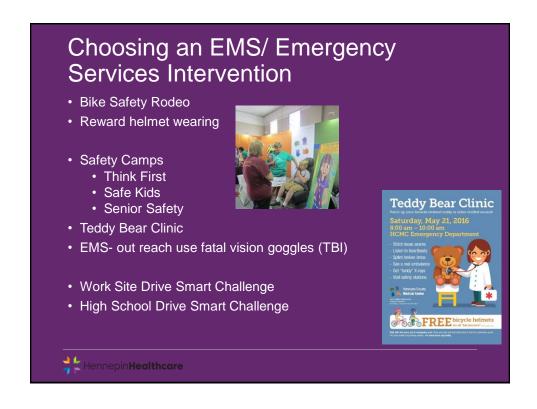














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