policy/advocacy, doctoral programmes, and new schools/PH programmes. The results of all three rounds were discussed and consulted with a group of external stakeholders formed by key professional organization in public health field.
The final results of ASPHER 2015 will be presented during the seminar, and followed by a discussion regarding key aspects concerning the future implementation of the European-wide public health education accreditation programme.
Presenters include:
Antonie Flahault, France; Ilana Levin, France; Robert Otok, ASPHER and Jacek Sitko, Poland.

3.9. Workshop: The pandemic in Europe—managing the public health impact of H1N1

Chair: Ruth Gelletlie, UK*
Organizer: EUPHA section on infectious disease control
*Contact details: ruth.gelletlie@hpa.org.uk
The emerging epidemiology of the pandemic over the autumn months in Europe.

Presentations by representatives from ECDC, UK and other countries.

Panel discussion

3.10. Health determinants

The influence of area size at different points in the life course on mortality

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Background
Studies have investigated area level determinants on health risk. Few studies have looked at how area size matters for the estimates of area effects. No study has looked at this at different points in time through people's life course. In this study we wanted to follow the residential history of a cohort and investigate how area effects differ according to size of area and time point of area residency through people's life course. Area effects were both estimated as the variation in mortality (random part) and the effect of area level determinants (fixed part).
Methods
Data were obtained by linking the censuses from 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2001 with the death register. Deaths were from 2001 until 2006. Based on the population in Oslo 2001, all those who had been residents in Oslo in the period 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 were selected (age-group 30–69 years). Three different area sizes were used: electoral wards (478 areas), administrative areas (69 areas) and borrows (25 areas). All these were nested within each other. Area coding had changed through the period, and in order to use areas with similar geographic boundaries through time, areas were recoded. Level of education and air pollution was used as indicators of area level determinants. The analysis was run in multilevel logistic regression.
Results
The effect of area short time prior to death was larger than earlier residency. As distance in time between area of residence and follow up of death increased, the effect on mortality attenuated. Smaller areas had larger effects on the estimates.
Conclusion
Results from the study suggest that geographical size and time of area residency through the life course matters in studies of area effects on mortality. This has implications for interpretation of such studies when evaluating evidence for health policy and for future design of such studies.

Nature conservation and preventative health protection in Germany – a strong partnership?

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Background
Unsustainable use of natural resources associated with climate change, degraded water resources, poor air quality, loss of biodiversity and several stressors of the urban living environment nowadays is discussed as a major threat to human health. Therefore, necessity of protecting nature as a health resource is increasingly considered a high-priority aim in multinational approaches. In Germany, the connections between nature conservation (nc) and preventative health protection (php), however, have not been ascribed much importance to science, politics and planning procedures so far.
Objective and methods
This study from a public health perspective systematically ascertained potential synergies and interferences between nc and php identifying the prerequisites and potentials for cooperation and developing a concept for implementation. Besides an extensive literature review, the study focused on a survey of 158 opinion leaders and stakeholders in national, federal state and scientific institutions and organizations using a standardized questionnaire and statistical (principal-component) analysis. Furthermore, 18 experts were interviewed and originated in an actors network.
Results
The studies reviewed outline strong evidence on the relationship between humans and nature and address references to nature and well-being. However, connections between the explicit conservation of nature and impacts on human health are rare and mostly confined to the international discussion of sustainable resources management. The survey showed that most of the stakeholders are basically open to connections between nc and php. Some promising, recently initiated approaches could be identified. Nevertheless, strict division of competencies and responsibilities were underlined as main causes for communication barriers and missing cooperation.
Conclusion
There is a need for improving dialogue, integration of strategies and concepts of nc and php, reduction of the immanent deficit of information, and reduction of situations with rivalry or conflicts. Nc and php in science and politics are