• the process of stakeholder engagement, and importance of building cross-cultural relationships;
• the navigation of cultural and organisational expectations; and
• the consideration given to equity

Results: Developed over 2019, implementation of the project has been delayed by several challenges in 2020. Despite this, the rewards expected from the project are likely to be multi-fold, not least because of the time invested in partnership building, along with the prominent equity attainment driving force.

Conclusion: It is fully anticipated that by firmly weaving into this equity-focused initiative, both the core tenets of public health medicine, along with the aroha, wisdom and support from local Māori weavers and communities, that health outcomes for Māori and Pacific infants, and their wider whānau, will be improved.

ACQUISITION OF COVID-19 AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS: THE IMPORTANCE OF NON-PATIENT WORKPLACE SOURCES
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Background: Preventing SARS-CoV-2 infection among healthcare workers (HCWs) is paramount, not only for one’s personal health, but to prevent workforce depletion through illness, quarantine or fear of infection, and to prevent person-to-person transmission between HCWs, or between HCWs and patients.

Objectives: To summarise and review data on cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection in HCWs in Western Australia (WA), to inform local public health strategies to protect HCWs.

Methodology: Data collected for public health purposes up to 1 June 2020 were reviewed to identify all cases of COVID-19 among HCWs or workers in healthcare settings with direct patient contact in WA. Ethics approval was not required for this investigation which was under the WA Public Health Act 2016.

Results: Fifty-seven cases of COVID-19 among HCWs were identified across WA. Fifty-six cases were confirmed by SARS-CoV-2 PCR, and one case had positive SARS-CoV-2 IgG serology indicating past infection. Thirty-one HCWs acquired their infection from a cruise ship or overseas and 26 HCWs acquired COVID-19 within Australia. Ten definitively acquired the infection in the workplace. A further eight HCWs had no known positive COVID-19 contact, but worked during their incubation period.

Discussion/Conclusion: Transmission of COVID-19 occurred between HCWs, emphasising the need for staff to recognise not only the risk from patients but also from colleagues, where use of personal protective equipment and physical distancing may be relaxed. Workplace fomite transmission was the putative source on three occasions, and reinforces the importance of environmental cleaning, cleaning of shared equipment, and good cough etiquette and hand hygiene practices.

WHAT POLICIES ADDRESSING FOOD SYSTEMS HAVE POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND OBESITY IN AUSTRALIA?
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Background: Climate change and obesity are two of the biggest public health concerns at present. Australia is no exception, with 67% of the adult population overweight and obese, high greenhouse gas emissions per capita, and health impacts from climate change.

Objectives: To explore links between climate change, obesity and food systems, and assess policies with co-benefits in Australia, in order to develop evidence-based policy recommendations.

Methodology: A review of the literature using a systematic approach was conducted, through search of databases (Medline, Embase, Global Health, Scopus, Web of Science) and grey literature.

Results: Multiple links between climate change, obesity and food systems were identified. The main potential policy tools which were shown to have co-benefits focused on altering food consumption, via 1) dietary shift toward recommended dietary guidelines and 2) carbon pricing for food commodities.

Discussion/Conclusion: Encouraging shift towards recommended dietary guidelines and carbon pricing of food commodities are recommended as policy tools to influence consumer behaviour. However, the sociocultural, economic, national and global context in which obesity and climate change prevail must not be ignored. More research is needed on other aspects of food systems such as processing, packaging, distribution and loss/waste, as well as on influential factors on consumer behaviour and preference.