Using our voices—and using our science

Johanna M. Hinman, MPH, MCHES

1Associate Director of Education, Department of Surgery, Emory University School of Medicine and President-Elect, Georgia Public Health Association

At the close of the 2015 Annual Meeting and Conference of the Georgia Public Health Association (GPHA), President Deborah Riner encouraged the assembly to “use your voice[s],” to be advocates for public health. Indeed, the history of our successes in public health reflects a history of advocacy, of speaking up to make change. Our charge is to use our voices to express our passion for public health or specific public health causes, and to use our voices to promote the best available science.

As Cynthia Hallett, Executive Director of Americans for Nonsmokers’ Rights, reminded us in her opening keynote address, successes in reducing tobacco use and exposure in the United States are the results of long and careful advocacy efforts focusing on what science tells us will best protect public health. These efforts have roots in what might have initially seemed an unlikely place—the release of the 1964 Surgeon General’s Report on Smoking and Health. The document appears plain and bureaucratic—from its cover, a standard government publication with little to engage the reader. In his foreword, Dr. Luther L. Terry noted, “it has seemed necessary to determine, as precisely as possible, the direction of scientific evidence and to act in accordance with that evidence for the benefit of the people of the United States.” Hardly a rousing call to particular action. However, the weight of the evidence that Terry’s advisory committee reviewed (some 7,000 scientific studies) led them to this statement: “On the basis of prolonged study and evaluation of many lines of converging evidence, the Committee makes the following judgment: Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action.”

Since this simple but powerful statement, the United States has witnessed changes in policy and in social norms, and dramatic reductions in smoking rates and disease. By issuing a report that reviewed scientific evidence and made recommendations grounded in that science, Dr. Terry and his colleagues provided a solid and defensible platform for decades of advocacy that would follow.

Our charge as public health professionals in the 21st century is continue to define the “many lines of converging evidence” for the public health challenges we face and to advocate for the programs and policies to which the evidence guides us. Let us ground our actions in science to advance the public’s health.


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