

for neighbourhood deprivation, age, money spent on groceries, number of children and educational attainment ($\beta=0.23$ (95% CI $-0.01, 0.47$).

Conclusion Creating a healthier store layout within supermarkets may improve the diets of women customers. Future government programmes targeting the food environment could consider working with the food industry to improve product placement.

RF28

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILDHOOD OBESITY: DEFINITIONS, DRIVERS AND SOLUTIONS

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Background Childhood obesity is a global public health concern, associated with a wide range of illnesses and economic costs. Tackling childhood obesity demands a comprehensive package of measures, targeting various levels in the whole system. However, governments often rely on individual-level solutions rather than societal-level solutions to tackle the problem. Public attention and supportiveness is often a prerequisite for political action, and news media represent a key influence on public attention to, and interpretations of, health problems and their potential solutions. This study is a comparative analysis of the framing of childhood obesity between 1996 and 2014 in national newspapers of the UK, Canada and Sweden, taking into account the specific policy contexts of each country.

Methods Quantitative content analysis of newspaper articles predominantly focused on childhood obesity, collected from the Nexis and Retriever Research databases. A total of 1839 relevant articles were coded using a framework that recorded mentions of definitions of, drivers of, and solutions to the childhood obesity problem. A random subsample of each country's articles was double-coded and inter-rater reliability was measured to ensure consistent interpretation and application of codes. Data were subjected to statistical analysis, including chi2 tests of relationships between countries and logistic regressions of changes in framing over time, with particular focus on mentions of individual- and societal-level solutions to childhood obesity.

Results Across the three countries, there was significantly ($p=0.013$) more coverage of societal-level solutions (51.0%) than individual-level solutions (43.5%). Between 1996 and 2014 the proportion of articles reporting on individual solutions declined ($p<0.001$), while the proportion mentioning societal solutions remained steady. However, trends in representations of solutions differed between the three countries over time. There were also between-country differences in representations of gender, ethnocentrism, alarmism, and the extents to which diet and sedentary behaviours were associated with the problem.

Conclusion Given the influence of the media framing, an increasing focus on societal framings may be beneficial for public health advocates campaigning for political action to target the systemic drivers of childhood obesity. However,

substantial differences in each country's framing of childhood obesity suggest that advocates must tailor their tactics to the dominant framing of the issue within their countries, as well as to the specific national policy landscapes in which they operate.

RF29

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCE OF MEDIA COMMENTARY ON FATAL FETAL ABNORMALITY IN IRELAND

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Background Antenatal diagnosis of a fatal fetal anomaly (FFA) confronts parents with their child's mortality and creates difficult decisions including whether to terminate or continue with the pregnancy. Media offers an insight into health-related information available to the public. Readers are both active and selective in their interpretations of text, however the influential nature of media is well documented as readers are constrained by the framing of these texts. This study aimed to examine how information on FFA, termination of pregnancy for FFA (TOPFA) and perinatal palliative care (PPC) were framed in Irish published media.

Methods This qualitative study applied a critical discourse analysis, which examines the relations between discourse and social and cultural phenomena. The analysis of the text, actors, language used and its context assists in the deconstructing of text to facilitate interpretation and understanding of socially produced meanings, recognising the ability of language to generate a social world. An Irish broadsheet and online journal, both of which were easily accessible online with daily outputs and both having a daily readership in excess of 3 00 000 were chosen for this study. An online search of FFA, PPC and TOPFA was undertaken. Language and visuals of the articles were analysed to identify the potential influence on the reader.

Results 130 articles, dated from 2012 to 2017 referencing FFA, TOPFA and PPC were identified. Themes of power and politics, international influence, ethical dilemmas and emotional appeal were embedded in the discourse, creating political influence and appealing to the emotional side of the reader to influence perceptions and views. The use of different terminology e.g. 'FFA' versus 'life-limiting condition' and the use of the word 'fetus' versus 'baby' were evident throughout the results. Representatives with different ideological standpoints chose these terms in attempts to create varying contexts and support arguments e.g. those from pro-choice groups used 'FFA' to convey the lethal prognosis and those who were pro-life used 'baby' to personify the individual who is being terminated.

Conclusion Connotations and intentional terminology were evident within the articles to convey a particular influence to the reader. Language is not neutral and therefore it is important to analyse the information being delivered through media to the general public. This is of additional relevance as a referendum to adapt Irish Abortion Laws is imminent which has the potential to change health service provision and requires the delivery of accurate knowledge to the public.