[1]Indrakantha Welgama, [2]Hemantha Herath, [3]Samath Dharmaratne. [1]Office of the Regional Director of Health Services, Colombo, Sri Lanka; [2]Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka; [3]University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Background The objective of this study was to describe parental perceived factors which may influence the occurrence of unintentional traumatic injuries among children aged 5 to 12 years, in the Colombo district of Sri Lanka.

Methods A community based qualitative study consisting of several Focus Group Discussions (FGD), were conducted, covering four separate areas of the district. The study population was housewives, who were parents of children. Each FGD consisted of 5 participants, a facilitator and a note taker. They were conducted in a private setting within their villages.

Results The study showed that home, schools, playgrounds and roads were the most common injury risk environments according to the parental perception. Risk factors for home injuries were hyperactive children, non-vigilant parents, socio-economic family factors and behaviour of other siblings. Unruly students, inexperienced teachers and unsafe school environment were identified to be the risks at school. Playground conditions and incorrect techniques in sports were causes for playground injuries. Travelling in 2-wheel and 3-wheel vehicles were a risk factor for road accidents. Most parents thought inexperience of children were a main cause for sustaining injuries. Lack of proper parental guidance in carrying out activities put children at risk of injury. Parental awareness of child's friends, their behaviour and activities were found to be important. Knowledge of first aid in the children and proper implementation of regulations by the authorities were also mentioned as important steps that could minimise the occurrence, and effects of injuries.

Conclusions Parents have a responsibility in the prevention of injuries of their children. They need to teach and train their children to identify injury risks factors and avoid them or act safely. They need to be aware of the child's friends, their behaviour and must have a close bond with their children to prevent them from injuries.

[1]Ahmad Saifan, [2]Intima Alrimawi, [3]Ibraheem Bashayreh. [1]Applied Science Private University; [2]Birzeit University; [3]Philadelphia University

Background Despite the efforts to protect children around the world, child abuse and neglect remain serious and global problems. In Palestine, child abuse is hidden under the community culture, does not appear in the Ministry of Health official reports, and little is known about nurses' perceptions towards this phenomenon. The aim of this study was to identify nurses' perceptions about child abuse definition, whether they faced such cases during their work, and how they managed them.

Methods Data were collected using descriptive survey (exploratory) approach. A total of 84 nurses from a major hospital in Ramallah city in Palestine were surveyed.

Results Only 33% of the participants intend to use referral system in co-operation with the Ministry of Social Affairs, child protection organisations, or the police in Palestine to deal with child abuse cases. The most seen abuse case was neglect (79%), followed by psycho-logical abuse (61%), then physical abuse (57%) and the least seen was sexual abuse (27%).

Conclusions Most of the participants do not know how to deal with child abuse effectively. This research provides baseline information for understanding nurses' practice in the ground, and it helps in presenting the appropriate conditions that enable nurses to fully practice their role toward such cases.

Ying Chen, Liping Li. Centre for Injury Prevention Research, Shantou University Medical College, Shantou, China

Background Dogs are a potential source of several health hazards for humans. Global public attention has recently focused on bites and other canine aggression, but few data in China. Our study aims to estimate the prevalence of dog-induced injuries and to identify possible risk factors in the two cities with different population and development level.

Methods A cross-sectional survey of 9380 children from middle size city, Shantou and super city, Shenzhen in Guangdong province, was conducted in 2015. A self-administered questionnaires was used to collect participant's information on socio-demographics and injury occurrence. Multivariate logistic regression was used to assess the individual and family factors associated with odds of dog-induced injuries.

Results Among 9380 children, the range of age was 6–20 (12.85 ± 3.29), and 50.5% were male. 1413 (15.1%) children reported they had been injured by dog, In the two areas, 18.1% of children had been injured by dog in Shenzhen and 11.7% was attacked in Shantou ($x^2 = 75.03$, $P < 0.01$). Multivariate logistic regression results for all children showed dog-induced injury was associated with middle-school age (OR: 2.17, 95% CI: 1.71–2.74), living in rural area (OR: 2.48, 95% CI: 1.93–3.19), being fond of animals (OR: 1.46, 95% CI: 1.09–1.91), poor academic performance (OR:1.54, 95% CI: 1.28–1.85), both parents working outside (OR: 1.42, 95% CI: 1.17–1.72) and dog owner (OR: 1.76, 95% CI: 1.40–2.21). The dog-induced injury rate was no significant difference among boys and girls. Moreover, hierarchical multiple regression analysis were conducted by different city, showed increased risk of non-only child, poor academic performance and dog owner were significant only in Shantou (middle size city), while middle-school age, living in rural area and mother working outside only in Shenzhen(super city).

Conclusions Dog-induced injuries have become a pressing public health problem among Chinese children. Strategies targeting the risk factors may be effective for the prevention of injuries by