

received prehospital IV fluid (98.2% vs. 81.9%). From univariate analysis, patients receiving prehospital IV fluid were less likely to survive (OR 0.08; 95% CI: 0.05–0.14 p-value < 0.00001) after adjusted for other variables (age, sex, mechanism of injury, Glasgow Coma Scale, initial blood pressure and Injury Severity Score), prehospital IV fluid did not decrease survival (OR 0.85; 95% CI: 0.35–2.07 p-value=0.735). However subgroup analysis in patients with hypotension at scene, prehospital IV fluid significantly decreased survival to discharge (OR 0.16; 95% CI: 0.04–0.76 p-value = 0.021).

Conclusions Prehospital IV fluid did not increase survival in trauma victims and it may be harmful in hypotensive patients. The routine use of prehospital IV fluid administration for all trauma patients should be considered.

788 COMPLEX THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF OSTEOPOROSIS

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Background Osteoporosis is system disease of skeletal system with loosening of bone tissue mass and microarchitecture disorders, which follow to bone's fragility and high risk of fractures.

Statistical data make it possible to realise the level problem on Azerbaijan Republic. Population group of persons older than 50 y.o. increase, it was 19% of whole population in 2010, it consist 1700 000.

Specialist of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Institute of Azerbaijan Republic established and used methodic with ultrasound densitometry, which was helpful for primary risk group including decreasing of mineral density, disorders of bone architectonic and strength of skeletal bones.

Treatment methodic established by Obstetrics and Gynaecology Institute specialists included physical exercises and medical therapy. Physical exercises were prepared for all age groups. There was difference in intensity of exercises according to patient's age. Main task of exercises was strengthening of vertebral column.

Methods There was used non invasive ultrasound densitometer SUNLIGHT OMNISENSE 7000 included 3 probes for examination of different bones (radius, tibia and phalanx of thumb) for diagnostic, screening and monitoring of osteopenia and osteoporosis. We have observed by densitometry 722 female patients (middle age 56, 4 ± 1, 0 y.o.) trying to detect osteoporosis in postmenopausal syndrome stage on period from January 2009 till October 2014. There were 382 (52, 9%) cases with osteoporosis and 211 (29, 2%) cases with osteopenia. There weren't pathological process in 129 (17, 9%) cases.

Densitometry examination of patients was interpreted by special computer program. Computer program estimated patient's status as osteoporosis, osteopenia or normal; also computer program predicted percentage possibility of fracture. Re- examinations were arranged after 6 months and 1 year.

Results Patients were treated by Obstetrics and Gynaecology Institute approved method. There was used complex treatment method included medical therapy and physical exercises. Physical activity was indicated as important part of treatment. Physical exercises course continued 3 months. All patients didn't interrupt exercises after finish of treatment. Medical therapy includes hormonal therapy, Ca and bisphosphonates. Successful results of treatment demonstrated efficiency of treatment method and

importance of physical activity in patients with osteoporosis and osteopenia.

Densitometry gave possibility to make monitoring during treatment period.

Conclusions Primary diagnostic of osteoporosis and osteopenia gave possibility to detect risk group and start complex treatment and dynamic monitoring. As result it was possible decrease clinical manifestation of osteoporosis and osteopenia to minimal level in limited period.

789 POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDERS AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG TRAFFIC CRASH SURVIVORS IN MALAYSIA

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Background Traffic crashes (MVC) injure many people and affects victims' everyday lives and productivity. Traumatic experiences are common, but only a minority of survivors develops chronic emotional problems such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The objective of this cross sectional study is to determine the quality of life (QoL) and PTSD among traffic crash survivors.

Methods A total of 108 traffic crash survivors from the Orthopaedic Clinic of two leading public hospitals in Selangor, Malaysia (Serdang Hospital and Tengku Ampuan Rahimah Hospital) participated. Each respondent was interviewed face to face using WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire to measure QoL and Impact Event Scale (IES) to measure the level of PTSD.

Results The results found that 82.4% of the respondents developed PTSD and 56.5% of the respondents had poor QoL. There is significant difference exists in social relationship domain with the level of PTSD (p < 0.05). There is also a significant difference between overall QoL score and the level of PTSD among the respondents (p < 0.05). The result also showed a significant difference between age (p = 0.044), race (p = 0.013) and educational level (p = 0.002) with the mean score of QoL. However, there was no significant association between age, gender, marital status and educational level with the level of PTSD. QoL score was found to be significantly correlated with PTSD (p = 0.030).

Conclusions In conclusion, traffic crash involvement is a leading cause to PTSD. Decrements in QoL have been associated with both chronic pain and also PTSD. Hence, greater attentions need to be given for those traffic crash survivors who developed PTSD symptoms.

790 A RANDOMISED CONTROL TRIAL STUDY ON BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL COACHING INTERVENTION

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Background Physical injury is one of the outcomes due to road traffic accidents. These survivors, who are left with temporary or permanent disability, may result in continuous restriction on their physical functioning which gives impact to their health related quality of life (HRQOL). The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of a biopsychosocial intervention on HRQOL among road traffic accident survivors.

Methods A randomised control trial study design was applied among 200 respondents who were equally divided into the intervention and control group. All respondents in both groups were