

database consist over 13,000 accidents with outcome variables like frequency of accidents, fire related damages and nuisances, and fire deaths.

Results Evaluation of fire prevention programs is examined from two viewpoints. First, the results concern the requirements on information management. The relevant information concerning the costs, effects and risks for accurate utilisation of the method in strategic and operative conduct of fire services is pinpointed. Second, the study exposes the limitations and challenges in measuring the effectiveness of fire prevention. The variation in the key explanatory variables is used to identify their effects on outcome variables in order to study the causal effects of fire prevention.

Conclusions The Analysis is still a work in progress. The conclusions are expected to be completed by the end of 2015.

109 ASSESSING THE NUMBER OF FIRE FATALITIES IN A DEFINED POPULATION

¹Anders Jonsson, ²Anders Bergqvist, ¹Ragnar Andersson. ¹Karlstad University, Sweden; ²Swedish Fire Protection Association, Sweden

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.109

Background Fire-related fatalities and injuries have become a growing governmental concern in Sweden, and a national vision zero strategy has been adopted stating that nobody should get killed or seriously injured from fires. There is considerable uncertainty, however, regarding the numbers of both deaths and injuries due to fires. Different national sources present different numbers, even on deaths, which obstructs reliable surveillance of the problem over time. We assume the situation is similar in other countries. This study seeks to assess the true number of fire-related deaths in Sweden by combining sources, and to verify the coverage of each individual source. By doing so, we also wish to demonstrate the possibilities of improved surveillance practices.

Methods Data from three national sources were collected and matched; a special database on fatal fires held by The Swedish Contingencies Agency (nationally responsible for fire prevention), a database on forensic medical examinations held by the National Board of Forensic Medicine and the cause of death register held by the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare.

Results The results disclose considerable underreporting in the single sources. The national database on fatal fires, serving as the principal source for policymaking on fire-prevention matters, underestimates the true situation by 20%. Its coverage of residential fires appears to be better than other fires.

Conclusions Systematic safety work and informed policy-making presuppose access to correct and reliable numbers. By combining several different sources, as suggested in this study, the national database on fatal fires is now considerably improved and includes regular matching with complementary sources.

110 PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM FIRE AND BURN INJURIES IN PUNE THROUGH TRAINING AND AWARENESS

Cynthia Pinto. Safe Kids Foundation, India

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.110

Background Fire and burn injuries pose a serious risk to all especially to young children. Burn injuries often take a long time to

heal and are either not entirely reversible or extremely expensive to treat in India. As per World Health Organisation report, around 265,000 deaths are caused by burns every year especially in low economic countries and globally nearly 96,000 children under the age of 20 were estimated to be fatally injured as a result of fire related burns in 2004. Fire incidents are on the rise even in Pune. In 2014, it is estimated that around 76,000 children sustained burn injuries in Pune alone and out of these around 2980 suffered third degree burns. The highest number of burn injuries occurred in the age group of 7–10 years. 64% of the burn injuries happened at home.

Methods Safe Kids foundation India (SKFI) undertook extensive research conducted by IMRB international to understand preventable child injuries in Pune. Based on the findings SKFI has developed bilingual educational materials and safety messages. With the help of these, we will conduct training and create awareness among children and adults.

Objective Reduce fire, burn and scald injuries among children below 14 years of age in Pune by creating awareness that aim to change the behaviours.

Results The campaign will reach out to 325,000 students below 14 years of age and 175,000 parents in 3 years through community events and class room sessions. Educational and awareness efforts in schools & communities and rising mindfulness among caregivers will result in protecting children from fire and burn injuries.

Conclusions The statistics are alarming, and there are global concerns as well. Change of behaviour on the part of parents and children will pave the way for a safe environment in Pune. SKFI is exploring opportunities to extend education and outreach efforts in other states in India such as Bangalore and Gurgaon.

Burden of Injuries

Parallel Mon 1.7

111 FROM LOSS OF LIFE TO LOSS OF YEARS: SWEDISH INJURY FATALITIES FROM ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE

¹Linda Ryen, ²Mikael Svensson. ¹Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Sweden; ²Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.111

Background Traditionally, the burden of injury deaths is presented as the number of fatalities due to different injury types. In Sweden, the greatest number of accidental deaths is caused by falls followed by poisonings and road traffic accidents. There is however large differences among injury types when it comes to the age profile among those affected. By taking this into account, the distribution of the burden of injury among injury types will change dramatically.

Methods Using life expectancy tables and statistics on age, sex and type of injury for the victims, the plain number of fatalities due to injuries is converted to the sum of potential years of life lost due to injuries in Sweden for the time period 1972–2014.

Results Changing the perspective from counting the number of fatalities to summing the number of potential years of life lost according to life expectancy tables, dramatically changes which injury types cause the greatest burden on society.

The total number of life years lost due to injuries in 2014 amounts to about 108,000 of which almost half were lost due to accidents (unintentional injuries). Suicide account for about 25