

years from primary schools to university students who were selected by a proportionate randomised population based sampling method, in 2008. Data was collected by a structured validated & reliable ( $r = 0.8$ ) questionnaire, after a completed consent from the subjects.

**Results** Mean SD of age in children and young adults were 11.7, 1.6 and 20.74.3, respectively. Overall 50.7% were boys. Among girls (9–14 years), practice scores were higher than boys ( $p < 0.001$ ), and among boys (15–30 years) attitude and practice scores were higher than girls ( $p < 0.02$ ). Among high school students, attitude score was higher than primary schools' students ( $p < 0.043$ ). Among scholarships, attitude and practice scores were higher than the others ( $p < 0.001$ ). Knowledge & practice scores were higher in primary school pupil liaisons than middle school pupil liaisons ( $p < 0.003$ ).

**Conclusion** These findings revealed the essential need for a comprehensive educational plan on traffic injuries, to enhance knowledge, change attitudes & improvement of practice.

### 0073 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) OF CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS ON ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES IN TEHRAN, IRAN

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**Background** Road traffic injuries have dramatically increased in previous decade in Iran. According to the literature, rate of road traffic injuries among children & young adults is high. The first step for an accurate planning is situational analysis of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) in road traffic injuries.

**Objective** Determining the KAP of road traffic injuries among children (9–14 years) & young adults (15–30 years) in Tehran-Iran.

**Material and methods** A descriptive study was performed among 304 Tehrani children (9–14) and 327 young adults (15–30)