

**0829** **HOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS INFLUENCES ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES AND HOME INJURIES IN ROME**

S Farchi\*, L Camilloni, F Chini, P Giorgi Rossi, D Di Lallo, G Guasticchi *Correspondence:* Public Health Agency Lazio region, Italy, Via di Santa Costanza, 53 Rome, Italy

10.1136/ip.2010.029215.829

**Objective** To explore the relationship between morbidity, hospitalisation, mortality from Road Traffic Injuries (RTI) and Home Injuries (HI) and socioeconomic status (SES) of the area of residence. Source: RTI and HI surveillance based on the integration between the Emergency Department (ED) Hospital and Mortality data of Lazio region. The SES index (five levels: 1 most privileged areas; 5 most deprived areas) was derived

using census data. For each injured subject the SES index of its census tract of residence was obtained.

**Population** Residents in Rome, 2005 Italy.

**Analyses** For each level of SES, we computed rates for ED visits, hospitalisation and mortality, adjusted by sex and age. IRR and 95% CI have been estimated using Poisson Regression.

**Results** Out of 127 129 ED visits, 9576 (7.5%) were followed by a hospitalisation and 594 (0.5%) died within 30 days. SES was estimated for 109 993 cases, 87% of the total. The rates of RTI and HI ED visits were higher among the most deprived level of SES (IRR 1.27 95% CI 1.24 to 1.30; IRR 1.33 95% CI 1.29 to 1.37, respectively) compared to the most privileged ones. A strong relation was found between RTI mortalities and poor level of SES. These findings were more marked for 0–4 year old HI and RTI injured and for males.

**Conclusion** RTI and HI incidence were associated to sociodemographic factors. This finding has implications for targeting injury prevention interventions and resources.