Objectives To describe the documented evidence concerning agricultural injury in China and to identify topics for future research.

Methods Literature search and review were conducted to collect publications that were relevant to agricultural injury in China. The process included defining agricultural injury for the purpose of this study, selecting articles according to inclusion criteria and extracting data from each paper. Descriptive methods were used to analyse the contents, research approaches, distribution of authors, and cooperation percentage of agricultural injury studies.

Results After applying the inclusion criteria, 89 articles were included in this study. The author collaboration percentage (number of articles with more than one author divided by number of total articles) and the institutional collaboration percentage (number of articles with more than one organisation divided by number of total articles) among the 89 articles were 85.4% and 42.7%, respectively. Most of the authors are affiliated with a Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or an academic institution located in 10 of the 31 provinces in mainland China. Among the 89 articles, only six were on injuries related to agricultural work, the rest (83) dealt with injuries among rural residents with or without clarifying occupations or ongoing activities.

Significances Our study is the first to describe the documented evidence on agricultural injuries in China and identify topics for future research.

DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE OF AGRICULTURAL INJURY IN CHINA

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Background Up until 2010, there were more than 1600 peer reviewed articles on agriculture related injuries around the world. However, relatively few literature reviews existed concerning China's agricultural injuries.

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