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# CAN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION OF ROAD TRAFFIC INJURY PATIENTS DECREASE AFTER INFORMATION EDUCATION COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN IN VIETNAM

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**Background** Road traffic injury (RTI) is the leading cause of death and disability in the world. Drink-driving is one of risk factor of fatal injury related traffic road in the world and in Viet Nam.

**Objectives and Methods** Determine blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of RTIs patients in 2 phases in 5 hospitals. Phase 1 (5 months) with 1453 patients, phase 2 (6 months) with 2640 patients was conducted pre and post-intervention of IEC campaign on drinking-driving. RTIs patient was taken blood for BAC testing.

**Results** RTIs patients in phase 2 with high BAC in tendency decrease, BAC<50 mg/dl in phase 1 with rate of 16.5% to 33.8% in phase 2, and BAC≥50 mg/dl in phase 1 of 83.5% to 66.2% in phase 2. Rate of motorbike drivers with BAC≥50 mg/dl pre-intervention lower 7.2% than post-intervention. Rate of motorbike drivers with BAC≥50 mg/dl had RTIs from 16:30–19:30 lower 9.1% than pre-intervention. Rate of 20–29 of age drink-driving exceeded the limit of legal and with BAC≥50 mg/dl had RTIs from 19:30 were not decreased.

**Significance** It is vital to continue strengthening interventions; developing regulations of using and selling alcohol, focusing on age of 20–29; monitoring and checking random alcohol on the highways, from 19:00; conducting researches on RTIs and drinking for recommendations.