

adequate. Factors associated with drowning have not been thoroughly examined.

Objective and method use of cross-sectional descriptive method to describe the status and risks of drowning. Interviewers interviewed all drowned deceased' relatives or near-drowned people.

Results Total drowning cases within 6 months was 312. Deaths were accounted for 39.1%. Drowning occurred mostly in age group 0–4 with 26.29%; followed by age group 5–9 and 10–14 with 21.47% and 18.9%, respectively. 43.27% of drowning cases happened in the area inside home. Drowning in children from 0 to 4 seemed to occur inside home in compare to outside home. 82.22% of place of drowning at home was pond (based on local custom, making ponds inside home brings luckiness). 90.96% of ponds, lakes or rivers do not have warning signs. 25.32% of people with drowning can swim. Among them, 21.5% of cases occurred due to cramp. 71.15% of people received first aid after drowning. 56.1% of people had adequate knowledge on drowning prevention.

Significance The study recommends strengthen first aid for drowning, make warning board and fence around watery place, well practice or massage of calves before swimming to prevent cramp, improve IEC on drowning prevention and promote the quality of drowning surveillance system.

Concurrent C: Surveillance in Low Middle Income Counties

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INCEPTION RESULT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM ON DROWNING IN THE COMMUNITY FROM 6 TO 12/2011

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Background Drowning is the second leading cause of death related injury. However, collecting and reporting data of drowning is not