awareness and financial constraints make change difficult. Social campaigns should target decision-makers within households and emphasise low-cost solutions.

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## CARETAKER PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDHOOD HOME SAFETY AND INJURY RISKS IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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**Background** Over 875 000 deaths occur annually in children under the age of 18 due to unintentional injuries. Children under 5 years spend the predominant part of their day at home—an environment that poses the greatest amount of risk for their safety. Despite this risk, home-based injury prevention campaigns are primarily a westernised concept. Understanding caretaker perceptions of home safety and injury risks in low-income countries is central to effective prevention efforts.

**Aims/Objective/Purpose** The objective of this study was to understand caretaker perceptions of childhood home safety, injury risk, and optimal mechanisms for dissemination of childhood home safety prevention information in Karachi, Pakistan.

**Methods** In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with caretakers in multiple communities in Karachi, Pakistan. Data were coded by two independent coders, themes were identified, and a theoretical framework was developed.

**Results/Outcome** Thirty in-depth interviews and ten focus group discussions were conducted. Caretakers correctly identified risk factors and home safety hazards; however, they noted several barriers to addressing them such as financial hardship, lack of decision-making power as women, pressure from extended family living in the household, and lack of simple safety solutions. Caretakers felt that community campaigns via TV/radio could help change household attitudes toward prioritising child safety.

**Significance/Contribution to the Field** Caretakers in low-income countries like Pakistan are aware of home injury risks and safety hazards for children under 5; however, lack of community