

promote increased opportunities for active and safe play engagement for children with ASD.

360 SOCIAL IMPACT ON LOWER LIMB DISABILITY AMONG URBAN COMMUNITY DWELLING RESIDENTS IN SRI LANKA

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Background Social impact refers to changes in the ways in which people live, work, relate to one another, organise to meet their needs and their cultural norms and beliefs. Disability is often a perception created by social environment. Therefore, physically disabled people are more vulnerable and suffer more due to societal prejudices than due to health conditions. Present study explored the social impact due to limb disability in terms of attitudes among a group of city dwelling residents in Sri Lanka.

Methods A qualitative research was conducted using in-depth interviews to extract data on social impact associated with unilateral limb disability in year 2012. A sample of persons with unilateral lower limb disability (n = 12) were selected from a major study to assess the physical disability in a selected population in central Sri Lanka. An interviewer guide prepared on a conceptual framework was used to extract information from in-depth interviews.

Results People had different attitudes and behaviours towards the limb disabled. Participants described several enacted, perceived and internalised stigma experiences such as being criticised and isolated by the community, health providers, friends and relatives as well as denial of access to education and meaningful work roles. Some people helped and consoled the limb disabled. Some participants had feelings of discrimination by the society especially in conditions of disfigurement. Non acceptance of the social sympathy on one's disability status was demonstrated by several participants. Lack of safety and accessibility facilities confined them to their residential facilities.

Conclusions Implementation of safety and accessibility facilities, community awareness programmes and improvement of social attitudes associated with limb disability depending on the age, gender and education are necessary for Sri Lanka.

Parallel Sessions Wednesday 21.9.
8:30–10:00

Rural and Agricultural Safety

Parallel Wed 1.1

361 A POPULATION-BASED STUDY OF ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE EXPOSURE IN A RURAL COUNTY

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Background All-terrain vehicle (ATV) crashes are common in agricultural communities, but few studies have reported on who is being exposed and may be at greatest injury risk. This study was performed to determine the epidemiology of ATV exposure and crashes in a rural county.

Methods Data was analysed from the Keokuk County Rural Health study which is a prospective population-based, longitudinal study of residents in Keokuk County, Iowa. Descriptive and comparative analyses were performed on 2006 Round 3 survey data which included ATV-related questions.

Results Of 1,123 respondents, 38% reported having ridden an ATV in the previous year. Respondents who were male, younger, currently working on a farm, had higher income, or owned/rented more acres had a greater likelihood of recent ATV exposure. Adults with children in the home were more likely to have ridden an ATV in the past year than those with none (53% vs. 28%, $p < 0.0001$). ATV exposure also varied by place of residence, with 57% of those living on a farm being exposed vs. 20% of those living in town ($p < 0.0001$). Respondents who were working on farms had the highest exposure rates (75%). Those 12–19 years of age, with taxable household income $< \$60,000$, and adults who had never been married were each significantly more likely to have experienced an “ATV wreck” in the previous year. Of adults, 92% never wore a helmet when riding an ATV with “don’t own a helmet” the most common reason (43%). Ten percent reported having been injured on an ATV in the past with more than one-half requiring medical attention. Previous safety training was reported by only 14% of adults having had ATV exposure in the past year.

Conclusions Study respondents had a high exposure to ATVs, particularly young people and those who lived or worked on farms. Safety training efforts should be focused on demographic groups identified with higher exposure and greater likelihood of ATV crash, including agricultural workers and their families.

362 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN WORK TASKS AND INJURIES IN AGRICULTURE

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Background Research indicates that farmers in general and livestock farmers in particular have an elevated risk of work-related adverse health outcomes. We investigated gender differences in work tasks and occupational injuries in the Finnish farming population covered by the mandatory workers' compensation insurance.

Methods Insurance claims data were augmented with data from a postal survey containing questions about the relative division of farm work between male and female farmers.

Results Over the 5-year study period (2009–2013), the average number of farmers was 73,870 (males 67% and females 33%) with a total of 23,004 compensated occupational injuries (males 75% and females 25%). Claims most frequently involved work tasks related to animal husbandry. Altogether 319 usable responses were received to the postal survey (12.9% response rate). Farm work time and occupational injuries differed by gender. In general, crop production, construction work, forestry work, and few other farm work tasks including repair and maintenance of machines, and farmstead and road maintenance were male-dominated, whereas females took the main responsibility