

Cases are children <16 years who attend any paediatric trauma hospital in the state of New South Wales, Australia. Controls are age and gender matched children who have ridden off-road vehicles in the last year, recruited through social media and advertising through riding and training organisations. Case numbers will be limited by the number of children presenting to hospital, we expect a final sample of 50–70 children. Our aim is to collect 2–3 controls per case, so the estimated control sample size is 210. For cases, data collection involved in-depth interviews, inspection of the crash site, vehicle and protective equipment. For controls, data collection is via an online survey. Information on riding history, training, behaviours, locations and purpose, as well as rider anthropometry, vehicle type and protective equipment will be collected from both samples. Conditional logistic regression modelling will be used to conduct the case-control analysis.

Results To date, 20 cases have been recruited and 40 control riders. Of the first 12 cases with complete data, all have been males aged between 4 and 15 years. Almost all (11/12) wore helmets and full protective gear at the time of the crash. Injury severity ranged from AIS1-5. Most crashes involved a loss of control or impacting fences.

Conclusions This study will provide an in-depth analysis of risk factors related to children riding powered off road vehicles. It could inform the development of injury preventative strategies in terms of regulation, training, legislation, licensing, vehicle and equipment design and manufacture.

657 THE BIRTHDAY PARTY

Christie Burnett, Elizabeth Lumsden. Community Safety Project Officer, RSPA, Community Safety Manager, RSPA

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.657

Background The importance of teaching home safety to children in Scotland has been highlighted by NHS Scotland statistics, which show 2,128 injuries to children under five happen in the home each year. Most of these accidents are preventable through improved awareness, improvements in the home environment and greater product safety.

Methods RoSPA worked in partnership with Go Safe Scotland, an online education resource, and author Linda Strachan, to produce 'The Birthday Party', a book aimed at children 6 years old and younger. The book was produced to highlight home safety issues in the form of a fun and engaging story. Funds were raised through various sources to be able to produce a printed copy of 'The Birthday Party' and allow it to be distributed to Primary One pupils in Scottish schools.

Results RoSPA have still to collect feedback on the resource from primary schools however the production of 'The Birthday Party' has engaged the attention of a wider audience and has appealed to those who work with children and families. Requests have come in from a number of organisations including: The Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh, Community Safety Partnerships and Police Scotland. The production of the book has allowed RoSPA to make new partnerships with organisations they have never worked with before, helping to reach the desired target audience and risk groups of vulnerable families across the whole of Scotland.

Conclusions 'The Birthday Party' has been well received throughout Scotland by leading health and safety organisations and Scottish schools. The distribution of the book has allowed us

to target our most vulnerable age groups. By implementing home safety issues and preventative measures in a fun and engaging way we have been able to introduce new desirable behaviour for young children. Through producing the book along with Go Safe Scotland we have been able to co-ordinate teaching notes to allow follow up sessions after reading the book with mum/dad/carer to enhance the learning and increase awareness around home safety.

658 SMART SHARE OF SERIOUS INJURY AMONG SCHOOLS IN THE ERA OF CLOUD COMPUTING

^{1,2}Kenta Imai, ^{1,3}Koji Kitamura, ^{1,3}Yoshifumi Nishida, ²Hiroshi Takemura, ^{1,3,4}Tatsuhiro Yamana. ¹National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan; ²Tokyo University of Science, Japan; ³Safe Kids Japan, Japan; ⁴Ryokuen Children Clinic, Japan

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.658

Background A large number of injuries occur in Japanese school environments. To prevent injuries in school, it is important to share injury data and find serious injuries that we have to deal with. In this paper, we developed a cloud computing system for sharing serious injury among schools.

Methods We develop the following method; First, using text mining, we obtain feature values expressing characteristics of the situation for each situation data. Second, we detect serious injury situation that should be shared among schools by evaluating both similarity among environmental characteristics of schools and medical cost. We use 5,817 injuries from sixty nine Japanese schools' injury data to evaluate the developed system in cooperation with Japan Sport Council. This injury data include Japanese elementary and junior high school injury data.

Results The developed system classified 5,817 injury data were into twenty three groups and could detect serious injuries for each group. The developed system also enables us to recommend serious situations that a school risk manager should know. For example, when a user inputs "a student was playing tag and hit his head on a chin-up bar." into the system, the system outputs "a student was playing with ball after school. He ran after the ball and hit his nose on a chin-up bar." The output injury case is similar to the input injury case but it is much more serious since bone fractures occurred. Thus, system allows us to share serious injury situation among schools.

Conclusions We describes a new system for sharing serious injury in a new manner that fits with the era of cloud computing. Disseminating the developed software to more schools and creating community for school safety is an important future work.

659 THE ROLE OF BODY MASS INDEX ON CHILDHOOD PEDESTRIAN INJURY RISK

¹Elizabeth E O'Neal, ¹Plumert M Jodie, ²Leslie A McClure, ³David C Schwebel. ¹University of Iowa, USA; ²Drexel University, USA; ³University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.659

Background Road traffic deaths rank as the 2nd leading cause of death worldwide in children aged 5 to 9 years old. Child pedestrians are particularly vulnerable. Many risk factors have been identified as contributing to childhood pedestrian injury risk, but the role of obesity is less well understood. Obesity affects children's physical and cognitive abilities, both of which could

substantially influence a child's ability to choose a safe route and to cross roads safely.

Methods Two hundred and forty 7- and 8-year-old children completed a series of road crossings in a semi-immersive virtual environment by watching traffic and stepping off of a curb onto a trigger plate when they felt it was safe to cross. Road crossing performance was assessed via measures of attention, wait time, movement timing, and crashes. Route selection was assessed by asking children to choose the safest route to a destination using vignettes and a tabletop model. BMI was calculated using BMI-for-age growth charts for boys and girls.

Results Children with higher BMI were riskier than peers with lower BMI on measures of waiting before crossing, time to spare relative to oncoming vehicles, and crashes with virtual traffic. BMI was not related to route selection.

Conclusions Childhood obesity is an important risk factor for pedestrian injury. In particular, children with high BMI had difficulty perceiving and acting on gaps in traffic.

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CHILD DEATH REVIEW: AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING CHILD INJURY DEATHS

¹Theresa Covington, ²Jared Parrish, ³Patricia Schnitzer. ¹National Centre for Fatality Review; ²University of N. Carolina and Alaska Department of Public Health; ³National Centre for Fatality Review

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.660

Background Child Death Review (CDR) is the multi-disciplinary case review of preventable child deaths. All fifty states in the United States, several Indian Tribes and Guam have well established CDR programs. A number of other countries, including Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom also have CDR programs. There is wide variation in the quality of CDR reviews. A majority of states utilise the National CDR Case Reporting System, a standardised system that collects and allows analysis of findings from the reviews. This educational session will present.

Objectives

- Understand the purpose and function of child death review.
- Develop knowledge and skills in establishing a multidisciplinary CDR team that reviews all injury deaths of children ages 0–19.
- Develop skills in conducting an effective review team meeting.
- Develop skills in developing recommendations for evidence-based prevention strategies. using CDR findings and data.

Results This session is designed to provide an overview on CDR, a description of the status of CDR in the United States and other countries, and then provide information on developing and implementing quality CDR reviews. Attendees will be given program materials from the US CDR Resource Centre at the National Centre of Fatality Reviews. Participants will participate in a mock case review of child injury deaths including infant suffocation, drowning, motor vehicle and child abuse. The intent of the session is to build capacity of participants to effectively develop and manage their own review programs within their own local context. Data from the US CDR Case reporting system will be shared so that participants understand how review data can be used effectively to develop and implement policies, practices and programs that prevent child injury deaths.

Conclusions is an effective approach to galvanising community and state level injury prevention programs and policy.

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REDUCING THE RISK OF CHOKING IN CHILDREN: A MOOC (MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSE) TO TEACH HOW TO PREPARE FOOD

¹Dario Gregori, ²Solidea Baldas, ²Luca Rosati, ¹Giulia Lorenzoni. ¹University of Padova, Italy; ²Prochild ONLUS, Italy

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.661

Background To try to respond to the need for education initiatives targeted at adults supervisors, with an easy and accessible communication format, a MOOC (massive open online course) for disseminating information on food choking injuries, has been realised.

Methods The project consists of a series of informative videos freely available on a dedicated website. The contents are intended for an audience mainly of parents, educators and childcare professionals. The video contents are realised on the basis of data provided by the Susy Safe, an International registry of foreign body injuries in children aged 0–14. Currently, it has collected over 25.000 cases. The information regarding the foreign body details and the circumstances of the injury allows the identification of the food foreign bodies causing injuries with greater frequency. Presently Food bones, Nuts and Seeds and grains have the highest incidence.

Results Following the recommendations provided by the International Guidelines for food preparation, the videos provide basic information addressed to those who have the task of preparing food for children, explaining in a clear and as simple as possible manner how to reduce the risk presented by certain foods. With simple measures even the most dangerous foods can be safely consumed by children. In each video a specific topic, closely related to the problem of food choking in children is clearly addressed (epidemiology, children anatomy, obstruction mechanism, food preparation) by a field expert. According to the Susy Safe data, almost 40% of injuries happened under adults' supervision, showing a lack of information and the need to implement specific educational campaigns targeted to families and supervisor.

Conclusions The MOOC, available at www.safefood4children.org, has been actively attended by families and firms in the food supply chain. This testifies the interest and the need for education in the field of choking injuries prevention.

Traffic Safety

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MOTORCYCLE HELMET AND CAR SEAT BELT USE PATTERNS IN DELHI, INDIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY INTERVENTIONS

Dinesh Mohan. Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.662

Background In 1993 The Delhi government made it mandatory for all MTW riders to wear helmets and use of seatbelts for front seat passengers of cars in 2002. It became compulsory for all cars in 2002 to be equipped with seatbelts in the rear seats, but not their use. In 1999 helmet use was made optional for female MTW riders and the notification was reversed in September 2014 and helmet use became mandatory for all MTW riders again. In this paper we report the motorcycle helmet and car seat