

women with high health literacy were 19% less likely to have ever experienced IPV (OR = 0.81, 95% CI: = 0.6, 1.0). Health literacy and seeking help were not related.

Conclusions This is the first study to find that high health literacy as measured with a robust indicator in a large national sample was protective against IPV. Opportunities should be identified to improve health literacy in an attempt to prevent this global health problem.

Disabled Persons and Safety

Post Tue 2.12

727 MOBILITY RELATED INJURY AMONG LEARNERS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF JOS NIGERIA

¹Samuel Olawuwo, ²Alphonsus Yakubu, ³Suraju Rasaki, ⁴Sylvester Yakwal. ¹Physical Therapist, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Jos Nigeria; ²Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Jos Nigeria; ³Universal Basic Education Board (Special Need Education Unit), Garki Abuja; ⁴Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Jos Nigeria

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.727

Background Vision is not a requirement for independent mobility. Students with visual impairment faces more challenges in their studies compared with sighted peers as a result of gap in speed, volume and distance of obtaining information which cannot be adequately quantified resulting in mobility related injury such as head-level, trips and fall.

Method Thirty undergraduates with visual impairments were surveyed and interviewed on frequency, nature and causes of head-level and fall injuries they encountered at the university. Mobility related injury questionnaire was administered using purposive sampling technique. The questionnaire has four themes: demographical information, travel habits, head-level accidents and trip/fall accidents. Data were computed with SPSS version 20.

Results 73.3 percent of the participants were male while 26.7 percent were female. 80 percent of the respondents stated that they use mobility aids, out of which 66.7 percent are cane and sighted guide users. 22 (73.3%) of respondents reported to have prior knowledge of orientation and mobility, while 10 (33.3%) has not receive lecture in orientation and mobility since their enrolment at the institution. Majority of the participants has encountered head-level injury with 22 (73.3%) and 8 (26.7%) affirmed that the injury is with medical consequences and bed rest respectively. 28 (93.3%) of trip and fall had resulted in person with visual impairment changing their walking strategy and 53.3 percent claimed that their confidence as an independent traveller is not affected by the fall. There is a significant association between independent traveller confidence and having the opportunity to have received lectures in O& M since enrolled at the university ($r = -0.189, \infty = 0.5$).

Conclusion The interview enabled us to see the risk involve in independent mobility experienced by students with various degree of vision loss. Head level injury and fall which learners experience more often needs to be addressed by the school authority.

728 HEALTH AWARENESS & LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION IMPACT ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY FROM LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

¹Aditi Kamat, ²Manohari Kamat. ¹HARI OM NGO, Belgaum India; ²HARI OM NGO, Belgaum India

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.728

Background According to UN Enable, around 10% of the world's populations, 650 million people, live with disabilities. Census 2001 has revealed that over 21 million people in India as suffering from one or the other kind of disability. This is equivalent to 2.1% of the population. Among the total disabled in the country, 12.6 million are males and 9.3 million are females. Even though current disability figures are not the most reliable, it is noteworthy that national prevalence rates suggest that about 35 percent of people with disabilities are in the 10–29 years age group.

Methods The stratified sampling study was conducted in the southern district Belgaum in India within seven years from Sep 2008 to Sep 2014 and covered the population of all disabled children from low income rural set ups.

Results Nearly 60 percent of the children who underwent health awareness and life skills education showed significant improvement in over all growth and wellbeing. About 60 percent of this group completed their primary education, and 10 percent went on to continue high school. Their overall health improved leading to improved personal development. This resulted in their active participation in school and society.

Conclusions Early health awareness can help in the building of self esteem, betterment of health and reduce infections and cases school dropouts.

Epidemiology

Post Tue 2.13

729 FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRATED ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES REGISTRY IN WEST BANK, PALESTINE

Mohammad Baniode, Oleg Storozhenkho, Rand Salman. Palestinian National Institute of Public Health/World Health Organisation (WHO), Occupied Palestinian Territory, Palestine

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.729

Background Road traffic casualties and risks are poorly quantified in the West Bank, Palestine. The aim of this study was to provide a first-ever overview of road traffic casualties (RTC) surveillance systems, and to assess the feasibility of establishing an integrated RTC registry in West Bank to provide reliable data to decision makers.

Methods General assessment methodology for surveillance systems and registries (World Health Organisation and CDC, USA) were used. The assessment took place in 2014 in collaboration with the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Interior. Qualitative methods were used, including semi-structured questionnaires, in-depth interviews and review of grey literature.