

products and around 16% were related to secondary product misidentification, where the exposure product had been decanted from the original packaging. Although product misidentification injuries were identified in all age groups, almost half of the cases were amongst children under the age of 10 years old, with the unintended product being administered by an adult in 68% of these cases. The most common type of misidentification error identified in the data was cleaning products mistaken for consumable products (10%) and essential oils mistaken for paediatric syrup medications (12%).

Conclusion While injury surveillance data are unlikely to capture the full extent of this issue, the details extracted from text narrative data on trend and pattern of injuries related to product misidentification can potentially inform product safety regulators.

816 HEALTH SUPPLEMENT USE AND RELATED ADVERSE HEALTH EVENTS IN DUBAI: A POPULATION-BASED CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background Health supplement products (HS) that are on-sale in the Emirate of Dubai (United Arab Emirates) may contain ingredients and chemicals that may affect human health. This research aims to conduct a population based survey to identify the prevalence of HS consumption in the population of Dubai and the adverse health events related to their consumption.

Methods A population-based cross sectional household survey will assess the prevalence of HS product consumption and related adverse health effects. The survey will include both nationals and non-nationals aged 16 and above who live in Dubai and will be conducted in collaboration with Dubai Statistic Centre. Households will be randomly sampled from the sampling frame to give a sample of 600 nationals and 600 non-nationals which will ensure the desired precision. The survey will start in February 2016, data will be collected from participants through a telephone interview and the survey is expected to be completed in two months.

Results The expected results of this study will provide important descriptive epidemiology on the prevalence of HS use and associated adverse health effects in Dubai. Study data is currently being collected and will be presented at the conference.

Conclusions With the increase in the use of HS products globally, the safety and efficacy of HS products have become a public health concern in Dubai. The strategic location of Dubai, an open market and the opportunities and conditions in the UAE promote the availability of such products in large amounts and the lack of data on exposure indicates the importance of this research.

Drowning and Water Safety

Post Tue 2.23

817 EFFECTIVENESS OF VOLUNTEER BASED FIRST RESPONDER PROGRAM FOR PREVENTING DROWNING IN RURAL BANGLADESH

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Background Health care facilities in rural areas are challenging in most developing countries. Bangladeshi people exposes to water for their daily life as a result child mortality & morbidity due to drowning is higher than any other causes. In this paper trained community volunteers provided First responder services in managing drowning casualties were described.

Objective Assessment of the First Aid services provided by community volunteers in managing of drowning casualties in rural Bangladesh.

Methodology To deliver first aid services under SwimSafe program 1644 adolescent (male-741, female-903) were trained in different districts of Bangladesh. All volunteers received 2 days training using manual adopted from IDRC-B. All trainees had access of manikins to practice CPR. All volunteers were also trained on record keeping about the first aid services they provide. Trainings were conducted in between May to September and at the end of the year data was collected from the volunteers.

Results reports were collected from 844 instructors and services were provided among 4,648 casualties, of them 79 were due to drowning. Among the drowning casualties 70 were children. CPR was given to manage 23 casualties, among them 21 were children and 2 were adults. Of all 21 children 76% (n = 16) survived and 24% (n = 5) died. All the children were within 10 years of age. Volunteers treated 56 drowning casualties with keeping recovery position, of them 30 were boys & 26 were girls. Among the 56 casualties 80% (n = 49) were children. Of all drowning casualties 48 were referred for further treatment.

Conclusion Bangladesh is a disaster prone area and the access of health care providers is very difficult in rural areas of Bangladesh so by developing adolescent based first responder it is possible to reduce drowning related mortality, morbidity disability.

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818 EFFECTIVENESS OF SEASAFE LIFEGUARD SERVICES IN COX'S BAZAR BEACH BANGLADESH

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