RISK OF ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES IN BARCELONA: BASELINE RESULTS FROM THE LESIONAT COHORT STUDY

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Aim  To assess the relationship between medical risk factors, and traffic collisions (TC) traffic injuries (TI) the year before recruitment.

Methods  Design: prospective cohorts.


Population  1938 subjects possessing driving license, who attended one of the participating practices from March to November/2009.

Measurements -outcome  TC, TI the year before.

Main exposures  Risk-associated long-term conditions (LTC), medications, alcohol, psychoactive substance (PS)

Covariates  Age, gender, driver’s characteristics, social class.

Data collection  Structured survey (checked with medical records) during the recruitment visit.

Statistics  Mann-Whitney-U to assess differences in TC and TI occurrence between categories. Logistic regression to assess relationship between TC, TI and drivers characteristics.

Results  Mean age 44 years (SD 18.7). 57.3% males. TC incidence the year before 12.6%; TI 6.1%. 51.1% had a history of LTC, and 45.2% were taking medicines. 2.7% were risk alcohol consumers, and 14% PS users. TC risk was higher among those less than 50 years (OR 2.17 (1.27 to 3.7)) and those with high-risk alcohol consumption (OR 4.14 (1.7 to 10.0)). TI occurrence was higher among those less than 50 years (OR 4.8 (1.8 to 12.4)) and in lower social classes (OR 9.9 (2.0 to 23.4)).

Conclusions  According to our data, preventive interventions on alcohol intake, in lower social classes and among young people, are necessary.