

suggested for the typical case, which is good for consumer safety protection. Effective measures and policies would be made to aim at youth and middle-aged adults and the main kinds of products.

0141 **STUDY ON PRODUCT-RELATED INJURY SURVEILLANCE  
IN SIX HOSPITALS IN CHINA**

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10.1136/ip.2010.029215.141

**Objectives** To explore a feasible product-related injury surveillance system that would be the foundation of a national system in the future, which can provide further information of product-related injury and basal data for injury prevention & consumer protection in China. To get primary information of product-related injury status in study fields.

**Methods** Two sites including one city and one county were selected from the National Injury Surveillance System of China as pilot fields. The surveillance system was hospital-based. Patient information was collected from each of the six hospitals by doctor or nurse for every first-time emergency or outpatient visit involving an injury.

**Results** Altogether, 63.43% of the total 3 9573 reported injury visits were related to at least one product. The main three kinds of products involved were road transport tools (25.52%), facilities in public places (23.45%) and housewares (21.82%). The major populations involved were aged 25–44 (42.86%), 20–24 (16.51%) and 45–64 (11.95%). The leading causes of injury were falls (31.36%), road traffic injuries (28.12%) and blunt injuries (20.08%). The most common natures of injury were bruise (41.94%), and sharp/bite/open injury (41.13%).

**Conclusion** Hospital-based product-related injury surveillance system is feasible in China. Insight investigation was