

**0273 RISK FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ROAD TRAFFIC  
CRASHES IN A FAST DEVELOPING COUNTRY:  
THE NEGLECTED HEALTH PROBLEM**

H R Burgut, A Bener\*, H Sidahmed, R AlBuz, R Sanya, W Ali Khan *Correspondence:* Department of Medical Statistics & Epidemiology, Weill Cornell Medical College & Hamad Medical Corporation, Hamad General Hospital, Hamad Medical Corporation Department of Public Health, Weill Cornell Medical College PO Box 3050, Qatar Office, Qatar

10.1136/ip.2010.029215.273

**Aim** The main objective of this study was to explore the patterns of road traffic crashes (RTCs) among drivers in Qatar and examine the contributing factors involved with road traffic crashes.

**Design** This is a cross sectional survey.

**Methods** The study based on 1228 drivers. Face to face interview was conducted by well-trained research assistants based on a questionnaire covering socio-demographic information, driving history, type of vehicle, driver behaviour, details of crashes and accident pattern.

**Results** The study revealed that 26.6% of the studied Qatari drivers were involved in RTCs. 69.4% of the drivers with history of RTCs were men. Drivers in the age group 25–34 years were involved with higher risk of having crash (31.2%). Drivers of car (45.6%), 4WD/SUV (23.5%) were more affected by the RTCs. 23.5% of drivers who had crashes were not always using seat belt while driving. Less than half of the drivers were engaged in eating and drinking (37.9%) and using mobile phone (41.9%) while driving. More than half of the drivers were involved in traffic violation (57.2%) with exceeding speed limit (25.7%). Overturn skid (17.7%), angle collision (14.3%) and rear end hit (10.7%) were the most frequently reported patterns of RTC.

**Conclusion** The study findings revealed the high risk of RTCs among drivers. Among the socio-demographic factors, men and young drivers of age group 25–34 years found to have a higher accident involvement.