CROSSING BUSY CITY ROADS BY PEDESTRIAN SCHOOL-BOUND CHILDREN: HOW VULNERABLE THEY REMAIN FOR FATAL RTAS IN BANGLADESH!

doi:10.1136/injuryprev-2012-040590d.33

Anwar Kazi Selim, Mollah Abid Hossain, Sen Gupta Pradip Kumar, Monowar Syed Reaz, Begum Ayesha, Molla Azheer Ali, Nahar Nazmun. Development Organization of Socio-economic, Health and Environmental Research (DOSHER), 701, Tongi Diversion Road, Moghbazar (Shifted at Punak Complex, 2nd Floor, 99/2, Moghbazar, Dhaka 1217, Bangladesh; Child & Adolescent Health Program, DOSHER; Department of Pediatrics, Dhaka Medical College Hospital; IMPACT Foundation Bangladesh; Child Right Division, ORNOB; Faculty of Food Science & Tech, Chittagong Veterinary & Animal Sciences Univ; Institute of Heath Economics, University of Dhaka & EC-Member, DOSHER; Department of Child Health, BIRDEM Med College & Hosp, Shabag Av. Dhaka, Bangladesh (*Recently joined as Coordinator, QI Program at the CIPRB, H#B-162, Lane 23, New DOHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka 1206, Bangladesh)

Background Globally, Road-Traffic Accident (RTA)-induced injuries remain the second leading cause of death in 5–14 years old children. In contrast to safeguarding child’s right, RTA constitutes a veritable epidemic among the pedestrian-children, two-third of which occur in south-east-Asia. We report here the risky practices of reckless-road-crossing among school-children in Bangladesh, being vulnerable and resource constraint.

Purpose To explore practices and compliances of road safety and traffic-rules/regulations by the pedestrian school-bound children while crossing busy city-roads.
Methods  Total 148 purposively selected school-bound children were studied cross-sectionally while crossing busy-roads adjacent to nine randomly-selected school-fringes in Dhaka city using a structured questionnaire.

Outcome  Of these school-bound children (mean age: 9.6±2.4 years), majority (87%) were found to run-off busy city-roads showing no difference in age-groups (p=0.122) or sex (p=0.164). School-girls were accompanied by mothers (75%) more than school-boys (25%) (p<0.03). Around 78% used to cross roads 2–3 times/day, recklessly, even knowing its dangerous-consequences. Alarmingly, no zebra-crossing/over-bridge existed in 56% and no traffic-police seen in ~half of school-fringes surveyed. More shockingly, most of on-duty traffic-police (69%) showed reluctant-attitude to come forward to assist these children in crossing roads, safely. Nearly 24% of children who had RTA once or twice within the last 12 months, 10% sustained severe and 14% had minor injuries, as informed.

Significance/Contribution  This alarming scenario demands immediate intervention to save these children from fatal RTAs by concerned departments, instituting zebra-crossing/over-bridge, deploying ‘STOP’/lollipop-guides and enforcing low-speed of vehicle near school-fringes. Creating mass-awareness among these children/mothers through periodic education/practical-training on road-safety and traffic-regulations remains imperative.