

Conclusions Although the injury mortality has been decreased in the past 20 years, injury is still a public health problem in Shenzhen City. The road traffic injury in Shenzhen was still a main leading injury cause of death. Meanwhile, we should paid more attention on suicide and fall. Only do we change our preventive strategies, injury preventive measures should be more efficient.

482 FRENCH HOME AND LEISURE INJURY PERMANENT SURVEY: WHAT CONTRIBUTION TO EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE?

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.482

Background The literature and the knowledge regarding home and leisure injury (HLI) are far wider than it used to be a couple of decades ago. Different types of epidemiological surveillance have been carried out: cross-sectional, population, cohort studies. Nevertheless, little is known about detailed circumstances of those injuries.

Methods The French HLI permanent survey started in France in 1986 in a dozen of hospital emergency services and is fully standardised since 2004. All patients admitted for HLI are included and detailed information is collected: where, when, how, who, what product is involved as well as the chronology of the injury and the care given.

Results In France, like in other countries, several systems provide epidemiological indicators to describe HLI: incidence in population, consumption of health care services, and people at risk. However, when a specific injury needs to be more documented, such as button battery ingestion, trampoline injuries, wasp stings, barbecue burns, traumatic sport injuries, elderly falls, etc., the only system able to provide solid answers in France is the HLI permanent survey, which records around 120 000 annual injuries. The strength of the survey is the robustness guaranteed by the annual quality analysis and evaluations making the figures reliable and allowing time series analysis. Incidence rates can be estimated thanks to sophisticated models.

Conclusions For prevention purposes, there are increasing demands about HLI from the Ministry of Health, organisations, and associations. The HLI permanent survey is a key tool to improve knowledge about incidence, severity, preventability, and contributes to the diminution of those injuries through specific prevention initiatives and regulations.

483 DOG BITES: SEVERITY AND SEQUELAE, A MULTICENTER SURVEY, FRANCE, SEPTEMBER 2010 – DECEMBER 2011

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.483

Background Every year in France, dog bites result in several thousand admissions in emergency departments and numerous hospitalizations. The purpose of this survey was to identify severity factors and sequelae due to dog bites.

Methods An epidemiological study about the severity of 485 dog bites was carried out in eight hospital emergency departments between 2009 and 2010; a study investigating sequelae 16 months after the bite was conducted among 298 of the 485

patients. Patients and dogs characteristics were collected by caregivers and veterinarians, 16-month sequelae were asked to patients by questionnaire. Multivariate regression analyses were conducted to explore severity and sequelae risk factors.

Results In children, bites were more frequent in the head and neck, but lesions were more severe in adults. The bites were more numerous and more serious when the victim knew the biting dog. No association was found between the severity of the bite and the type of biting dog. Almost half of respondents (47%) reported sequelae; most of them were aesthetic (91%). There were more sequelae when the bite was located at the head or inferior limbs; the sequelae were more frequent among women, when the weight of the biting dog was higher, and when the initial severity of the bite was higher. The link between the victim and the dog, the sex of the dog, the type of aggression, as well as the age of the victim, had no impact on the occurrence of sequelae. One patient out of seven was still having pain 16 months after the bite, women more often than men.

Conclusions Numerous patients still suffer 16 months after a dog bite, articles providing this type of results were not found in the literature. Dissemination of these results among professionals (physicians and veterinarians) and the general public should contribute to make dog owners aware of the risk of bite and the means to avoid them.

484 STUDY ON CHILD HEAD INJURIES THROUGH DATA FROM THE NATIONAL INJURY SURVEILLANCE: SYSTEM OF CHINA, 2014

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.484

Background Child head injury is an important public health issue. It is estimated that head injury is the first cause of child disability. The data from National Injury Surveillance System of China 2014 showed that about 200,000 cases went to outpatient and emergency due to head injury, 1/5 of them were child aged 0 to 14.

Methods Descriptive analysis was applied to depict general information, injuries events and clinical characteristics of child head injuries in 2014.

Results In 2014, 47690 cases of child head injuries were collected, males were twice higher than females, with 43.5% of them under 1–4 years of age. October, Thursday and 6 PM were the peak period of time. The three leading causes responsible for child head injuries were falls (69.6%), blunt force injuries (14.23%) and road traffic injury (11.0%). Main locations causing head injuries were at home(45.0%), public places (19.7%), in road/street (15.8%). Recreation activates (77.88%), driving (7.32%), sports activities (5.72%) were the three major activities when injuries took place. The main injury intent was unintentional (95.4%). The three leading nature of injury were bruise injuries (71.7%), Sharp injuries, bites and open injuries (20.1%), concussion/cerebral contusion (4.0%). Most of the injury cases were mild (90.3%), only 13.8% of them were moderate, and 0.9% of them were severe. The major disposition of injury cases were treated and discharged (82.0%), others were observed/admitted/transferred (9.4%) and dead (0.04%).

Conclusions In 2014, child head injuries were seen more in male than in female, mostly occurs at home. The leading causes for head injuries were falls, blunt injuries and road traffic.