

contained playing with the rolling belt (26.26%), too long hair or skirt (16.36%), tread for power cut or other reasons (4.26%). Accident area concentrated near the entrance or exit of escalator (88.37%) and only 5 happened in the middle of the stairway following a tread (11.63%).

Conclusions Escalator-related injuries to preschoolers damaged seriously in Guangdong Province, China. Better design for this electric equipment, adequate attention and safety education from families, and reasonable labels or notices around the site, are multilateral intervention approaches. They might help.

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A CASE OF LEAD POISONING TO AN ACTION OF BLOOD LEAD LEVEL SCREENING IN CHILDREN IN KRATUMBAN, THAILAND

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Background Lead has known as the heavy metal which could be harmful to several human organs such as brain, bone marrow and kidneys. In 2012, an 8 month-old girl was admitted to PICU due to status epilepticus and has been diagnosed with Lead Poisoning with the Blood Lead Level (BLL) of 166 mcg/dL. Then we conducted the field investigation and also checked the BLL of students and children living nearby who might have been at risk of poisoning.

Methods The sample of clothes, floor mat, tap water, dust and wall-paint in the room were collected and tested for Lead level, including the “earth” from the “big bag” which has been stored in the recycled-warehouse where the index case lived.

Three Primary Schools and 2 Child Centres which locate within the distance of 10 km from the index case were selected and divided into two groups; group A consists of 2 Schools and 1 Child Centre located around 3 km from the warehouse and group B consists of 1 School and 1 Child Centre which located 9 km away. Students and children with total number of 234 (222 children, 12 adults) were performed the BLL test and those whose the result of BLL is equal or higher than 10 mcg/dL will be classified as “High BLL” and those whose the result of BLL is lower than 10 mcg/dL will be classified as “Non-high BLL”.

Results The high level of Lead was found in the sample from the girl’s clothes and floor mat, and also extremely high in the “earth” from “big bag”.

BLL test revealed 68 out of 234 (29.05%) participants has been categorised as High BLL. Schools and Child Centres in group A which located nearer to the index case has higher percentage of students and children with high BLL comparing to group B (19.8%–14.1%).

Conclusions The Lead contamination in the index case could be from several sources. High BLL Students and children who live in Kratumban district is common. Further field investigation should be conducted to identify the source of contamination and BLL should be performed in every school in this area.

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SAFE KIDS @ HOME—A SURVEY ON CHINESE FAMILIES’ PERSPECTIVES ON INDOOR AIR QUALITY AT HOME

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Background WHO put air pollution is one of the largest environmental risks, but people are more concerned about Outdoor Air Quality (OAQ) but little about Indoor Air Quality (IAQ). People’s indoor activities accounts 70% to 90% time of a day. Children may stay longer. This survey is to learn Chinese families perspectives on IAQ, identify knowledge and behaviour gap and collect insights on IAQ promotion.

Methods 10 cities were selected based on geography and year average PM_{2.5}. 100 school-aged children’s families participated the survey in each city. Data from 1000 school-aged children was collected through school teachers. Children marked their choices on the questionnaire sheets while teacher reading the questions and choices. Data from 1000 parents was collected online. Parents got an survey invitation with online survey links, they completed the online survey and returned a signed feedback slip to school teacher.

Results 80% of the families consider OAQ as “worse”. A limited knowledge of PM_{2.5} and its impact, such as 31% of kids have NEVER heard about the word PM_{2.5} and 54% of parent do not know the “safety level” of indoor PM_{2.5} by WHO. Chemicals, bacteria and viruses are the most concerned ingredients on IAQ at home. An obvious gap between knowing and doing, such as smoking was rated as No. 1 bad for IAQ at home (72%), but 58% of the parents were observed smoking at home. High consensus on improving IAQ at home with 87% families supporting actions on No Smoking, Ventilation, Green-materials for decoration and More greenery.

Conclusions The awareness on IAQ low while the need on IAQ is high. An obvious gap between knowing and doing on smoking at home. Great opportunities to conduct IAQ at home with majority families’ support especially actions on No Smoking, Ventilation, Green-materials for decoration and more Greenery.

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THE EFFECT OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE ON INJURY RISK FACTORS IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

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Background The neighbourhood an individual lives in affects their injury risk. In Brazil, males of minority races with low education have the highest risk for injury. Family is an important aspect of Brazilian culture; however there is little research on how family structure affects injury risk. This preliminary analysis investigates the association between household size and risk for types of injuries.

Methods Information on household demographics was collected in a survey on treatment-seeking behaviour following injury in Maringá, Brazil between May and September 2015. The prevalence of demographic factors, including insurance status, mode of transportation to health care, and education level, as well as reasons for not seeking care, were analysed by three categories of household size: 2 or fewer individuals, 3 to 5 individuals, and 6 or more individuals. Frequencies, range, and odds ratios were reported.

Results Of 2678 households, the mean household size was 3.39 (r 1–15). As household size increased, enrollment in private insurance decreased; 50.5% of households of 2 or fewer had private insurance compared to only 27.5% with 6 or more. Alcohol usage prior to injury increased with household size; 5.3% of individuals in households of 2 or fewer reporting use, compared and