

NOTES

- 1 Founder President Avoid Accident India.
- 2 The Motor Vehicle Act of India and rule amended in 1993 exempts Sikhs men wearing turbans and women from wearing helmets while riding motor-cycles and scooters.
- 3 Figures released by the Delhi Traffic Police
- 4 an activist who is challenging the government to enforce safety rules. He said similar moves to force women to wear helmets in Goa met with fierce resistance from female pillion passengers.
- 5 Jawed Habib Hair and Beauty Ltd is the leading player in the hair and beauty segment. <http://jhhairbeauty.com/profile.php>

Child Maltreatment

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716 PARENTING TECHNIQUES & FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD MALTREATMENT AMONG CHILDREN 11 TO 17 YEARS IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN

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Background Harsh disciplinary practices are considered common in developing countries. However, scientific evidence lacks to support this. Primary aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of different forms (physical, emotional maltreatment and neglect) of child abuse in Karachi, Pakistan.

Methods A cross sectional survey of 800 dyads (children ranging from 11–17 years old and their parent) were selected from 32 clusters of Karachi, using multistage cluster sampling between December 2014 to March 2015. A structured questionnaire adopted from International society of child abuse and neglect (International child abuse screening tool for parent and child). Prevalence of child maltreatment was estimated by mean child abuse score. MLR was used to assess the association of factors with outcome.

Results Mean score were 51.7 + 11.9 (child), 77.9 + 20.2 (mother) and 63.6 + 17.3 (father). Both parent and child responses revealed similar prevalence (43%) of child maltreatment. There is an interaction between parental exposures to childhood abuse and physical fighting with hard object among family members. Among children whom family always fight with each other and parents have exposure to childhood maltreatment, the mean estimated ICAST-Child score increases by 13.746 (95% CI: 7.193, 20.298). There is an interaction between age of mother and parental education. The estimated mean of ICAST-Child score increases 2.169 times for every 10 years increase in age of mother among children whom both formal have no formal school education as compared to children whom both parents have formal education.

Conclusions This study reflects hidden extent of child maltreatment and poly-victimisation in Karachi. Our findings provide evidence to raise public awareness about malpractices and highlight the need to develop positive parenting program.

717 TOWARDS A SAFE PARENTING IN FINNISH FAMILIES

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Background A safe relationship between a child and his or her close adults has a significant impact on the child's future life. From the child's point of view the feeling of safety is created by sensitive parenting practices, close and positive interaction and responding to child's everyday physical and emotional basic needs. A child's safety in close relationships can be compromised as a result of different forms of violence and neglect. Recent studies confirm that many mothers and fathers in Finland still use violent and neglectful methods in their everyday parenting. Also exposing to domestic violence is harmful to the child's development.

Objective Kannusta minut vahvaksi! (Encourage me to grow strong) – project at The federation of mother and child homes and shelters is developing professional work in shelters, mother and child homes and their regional partners to help prevent neglect, abuse and corporal punishment. The project operates in three pilot areas (Turku, Lahti, and Oulu). The project also continues national awareness raising so that children's right to safety and non-violent childhood can be strengthened.

Results Corporal punishment in the home has been prohibited by law for over 30 years. During these decades the attitudes against corporal punishment have successfully tightened, but the practices towards positive and encouraging parenting methods are still only developing. The professionals working with children and families need more knowledge and better practices to recognise and intervene the harmful ways and to promote the positive ways in parenting.

The project has developed various materials for the professionals to support their work and continues educating different organisations and communities and co-developing with them.

Conclusions The Finnish parents need support and guidance in safe and positive parenting and parenthood. Every professional working with children and parents should promote positive interaction and safe childhood.

718 THE NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF CHILD AND SEXUALLY ABUSE IN THAILAND

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Background Child abuse was top five rank causes of preventable premature death in Thai children. Many types of child injury were reported by campaign/law enforcement and nationwide policy such transport injury and other physical injuries (drowning and near drowning, falling, suffocation, bite and string, burn and struck by against). Child Abuse and maltreatment was a one problem of injury types that difficult to report and approach. As a tip of iceberg, a few cases were reported and usually fatal but these bring to the short term of social concern due to few