

internet leaving residents uncertain and anxious. Clear and easy to understand safety guidelines should be made in order to prevent anxiety among residents.

Methods A questionnaire survey was conducted of mothers with 1–3 years old and junior high school students (15 years old) in Hiroshima. Junior high school students were included as they will be play an important role in future societies and their mothers showed high levels of anxiety regarding this issue.

Results 75 questionnaires were collected from mothers and 79 questionnaires were collected from junior high school students. 66 mothers answered “I was anxious about radiation”, 67 answered “I am worried about radiation from food”. Interestingly, 16 said “I know where I can acquire information about radiation” and 2 said “I know the limit of the annual dose of radioactivity”. 65 Students answered “I am anxious about radiation” and “I am worried about radiation from food”. 6 answered, “I know where I can acquire information about radiation”.

Conclusions Although neither mothers nor students worried about the health effects of radiation, knowledge was insufficient. If a nuclear accident happens residents’ confusion will occur in the same way as it did following the Fukushima accident. The goal of safety guidance considered areas such as, residents have a clear understanding of radiation and know the information source is reliable in helping them make decisions. Health educators provided a simple method to measure radiation in the air, soil, water and foods etc. and clarify the normal radiation dose as it relates to Sievert and Becquerel. Publication of clear, reliable information is essential.

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TRAINING ON SAFETY ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT FOR NEW AND INNOVATIVE CHILDREN’S PRODUCTS

¹Karina Pernias, ¹Mari Cruz Arenas, ¹Mari Carmen Hita, ²Dario Gregori, ²Giulia Lorenzoni, ³Helena Menezes, ⁴Pedro A Pernias. ¹AJLU Technological Institute for Children’S Products and Leisure, Spain; ²Unit of Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Public Health, Department of Cardiac, Thoracic and Vascular Sciences, University of Padua, Italy; ³ANEC, the European Consumer Voice in Standardisation, Belgium; ⁴Universidad De Alicante, Departamento De Lenguajes Y Sistemas Informáticos, Spain

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Background The children’s products industry is forced to innovate continuously in order to maintain the business activity and meet the highest safety requirements, taking into account the special vulnerability of children as consumers. The SMEs which stand for 95% of total of this industry lack of resources and knowledge to assess the safety of their new products, which undermines their competitiveness. Similarly, consumer associations are the other weak stakeholder. According to the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on a Consumer Programme 2014–2020, one of the main issues to be addressed is the insufficient capacity of consumer organisations, especially the lack of resources and specialists, in the new Member States in particular.

Objective To develop and implement an innovative Open Educational Resource using ICT-based methodologies in order to provide training on safety assessment and management for new and innovative children’s products customised to the needs of the staff working in the industry, consumer organisations and other stakeholders.

Results The result has been an online course with unlimited participation and free and open access via the Internet, commonly known as MOOC (Massive Open Online Course), on children’s

product safety. Its pedagogical design is focused on five key areas: learning, activities, resources, interactivity and assessment. It covers subjects such as the legal framework for children’s products, risk analysis and epidemiology of the injuries related to products used by children.

Conclusions In addition to training, this MOOC has also served as a platform to exchange experience and raise awareness of the importance of safety products for children among the key stakeholders (consumers, industry and other stakeholders). MOOCs aimed at specific interest groups actively involved in product safety can become an effective tool to prevent unintentional injuries that arise from the use of products.

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FARM MAPPING TO ASSIST, PROTECT, AND PREPARE EMERGENCY RESPONDERS (FARM MAPPER)

¹Matthew Keifer, ¹Bryan Weichelt, ²Gerald Minor, ¹Iris Reyes, ¹Casper Bendixsen. ¹National Farm Medicine Centre, Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation, Marshfield, WI, USA, ²Pittsville Fire Department, Pittsville, WI, USA

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Background Farm Mapping to Assist, Protect and Prepare Emergency Responders (Farm MAPPER) is an interactive web-based tool developed by the NFMC that provides emergency responders onsite information about hazards, resources and physical layouts of agricultural operations. Emergency responders generally do not have right of entry to private farms to map them for future emergencies. Farm MAPPER provides a palate of icons representing items important in emergency events such hazards, access points, water sources, etc., even information on special needs farm residents.

Methods The system was developed to allow a farmer to drag and drops icons on an overhead farm map using their computer. Through Farm MAPPER this information is accessible to emergency responders in the fire station, in-route by web connected device, or onsite using QR codes located on post box posts. This knowledge assists responders to efficiently and safely respond to on farm emergencies. MAPPER presently displays icons on Bing maps in an overhead bird’s eye view of the farm.

Results The team developed and tested the prototype Farm MAPPER application with local farmers and conducted mock response with the Pittsville fire department using the MAPPER on a volunteer farms. Feedback was received from both groups. Farmers found it easy to use and expressed willingness to map their farms for the benefit of the emergency responders who might use the application. Emergency responders who participated in the mock responses found the application helpful in quickly locating the items that they needed to avoid or employ for their safety and response efficiency. They suggested modifications to the application which have since been incorporated.

Conclusions The system was developed to handle geographic diversity, and will be available for worldwide adoption. The team is currently seeking collaborative opportunities to further expand the project reach beyond central Wisconsin.

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HOW COULD ROAD SAFETY FUNDING BE EFFECTIVE?

Arumdyah Widiati, Harry Evdorides. University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

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