

to ten, from Nan Province in northern Thailand were participating.

Results The result of this intervention is that the children are highly capable to learn swimming, CPR and lifesaving activities within 10 days. Out of 20 participants all have successfully completed the swimming, CPR and lifesaving programs.

Conclusions The conclusion of this intervention study can be sum up by both the interventions result, the questionnaires and the independent evaluators is that swimming program as this one is highly needed for saving lives. Support from the local as well as the central authority is also needed.

Therefore such swimming program shows the importance of swimming knowledge and water security to prevent drowning in near future.

834 FEASIBILITY OF TEACHING FIRST RESPONSE TO CHILDREN BELOW 10 YEARS IN RURAL BANGLADESH

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Background One research activity established a community-based first response system including CPR. Participants were aged 10 years and over and each age group demonstrated that they could successfully learn CPR and retain the skills over time. Another research activity involved teaching children 4 years old and over basic swimming skills and safe rescue. Follow-up research on the children showed that many conducted rescues. The average age of rescuer and rescuee was 9 years and 3 years respectively. Some rescues were not successful as the victim lacked a pulse and respiration. This demonstrated a need for children younger than 10 years old to be able to resuscitate young children. The objective of the study was to develop a group of young community first responders between the ages of 7 and 9 years to provide first aid and CPR in order to demonstrate whether first responders in that age group were able to provide emergency response when required

Methods Ten community swimming instructors (CSIs) were trained to teach first aid and CPR to children 7–9 years. The CSIs participated in a two-day intensive training-of-trainers activity. A standard first aid course including CPR was taught to the children using child manikins following swim training in the SwimSafe program.

Results A total of 811 children participated in the training programme. The male:female proportion was 51.2 percent and 48.8 percent. A total of 82.5 percent of participants passed the first aid and CPR certification process. Passing rates were similar for both sexes and the highest passing rates were noted in 7 year old boys (85.0 percent) and girls (87.0 percent).

Conclusion Children aged 7–9 years old can learn the skills of first aid and CPR. Further research is needed to demonstrate that skills are retained over time and that once trained, these young children can provide successful first response activities in emergencies that include CPR.

835 WHAT'S THE REPORTING STATUS OF CHILD DROWNING AND NEAR DROWNING: FINDINGS FROM 10 DISTRICT'S GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES OF BANGLADESH

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Background Drowning is the leading killer of children globally, especially in developing countries. In Bangladesh, drowning is the cause of death in under five. Bangladesh health and injury survey published in 2004, shown that every year around 18000 children die due to drowning. While estimated magnitude of drowning deaths are still so high from other research findings in Bangladesh. Drowning death in majority cases are under reported, deaths are not properly registering in national Management Informational System (MIS) of Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). The study is to explore district government hospital records on drowning deaths and near drowning treated in the facilities. The study also identified why deaths/near deaths due to drowning were low reported.

Methodology We have purposively selected 10 districts, in where 10 district hospitals and 69 Upazila Health complex (Primary health care centres at the sub-district level). Retrospective data was collected from the facilities from January – December 2014 for reported drowning death or come to hospital with near drowning. We also conducted 20 short interviews with the health care providers at the district and upazila health facilities.

Results A total 246 drowning deaths were reported in 9 districts during 2014, one district didn't recorded any deaths in children. Reported drowning rate was found 3.35/100,000, whereas, another 159 near drowning children come to hospital for treatment and has recorded in hospital register. Near drowning rate was found 2.0/100,000. Health care providers at districts and upazila facilities mentioned that drowning cases rarely come to hospital and the community didn't feel it's necessary to report or bring the drown child to hospital. Like this, they also mentioned, near drowning case were found to be mostly treated locally, they don't bring their children to the facilities.

Conclusions Present findings from the hospital record shown that there are serious under reporting of drowning and near drowning cases. Bangladesh health and injury survey shown drowning rate 28.6/100,000 in children and near drowning is 118/100,000 which are much higher. To understand the real burden of the injury and survival of the children, it's extremely essential to have a comprehensive data record on drowning nationally.

Fire Safety

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836 AN EXPLORATION OF PAEDIATRIC BURN INJURIES, ASSOCIATED WITH COOKING, IN RURAL AND PERI-URBAN MALAWI

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Background Burn injury rates are especially high in Africa where exposure to unsafe cooking appliances and open fires pose