

The challenges of multi-professional work most emphasised were lack of time, personnel turnover and communication issues. Research findings on the views of the various actors were supported by the interviews with the children and young people. These interviews were taken into consideration in the development of the model. Research finding obtained from the third research phase will be presented at the Safety 2016 World Conference.

Conclusions When attending to the concerns of children and young people, account must be taken of the views expressed by those who need help as well as by those parties that are engaged in collaboration.

930 RISK FACTORS OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES BETWEEN THE YOUNGSTERS

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Background The elevated occurrence of traumatic brain injuries (TBI) between the youngsters has brought much spotlight to this area in current years. Sports harms have been recognised as a major instrument. Even though vigour drinks, counting those mixed with alcohol, are frequently used by juvenile athletes and other youngsters they have not been observed in relation to TBI. We examined the occurrence of youngsters' TBI and its alliances with vigour drinks, alcohol and energy drink assorted in with alcohol use.

Methods Data were obtained from the Institute of Public Health in Albania. This cross-sectional school study comprised 7430 students from high school (aged 14–20) who fulfilled self-administered questionnaires in classrooms.

Results Between the participants, 25.6% (95% CI: 21.3, 23.8) expressed a record of TBI. Sports harms remain the major instrument of a current TBI (44.8%, 95% CI: 40.6, 49.4). Logistic regression demonstrated that compared with youngsters who never maintained a TBI, the odds of supporting a current TBI were bigger than those using alcohol, vigour drinks, and energy drinks assorted in with alcohol than abstainers. In relation to current TBI thanks to other reasons of harm, youngsters who carried on a current TBI whereas playing sports had bigger odds of current energy drinks use than abstainers.

Conclusions TBI continues to be a immobilising and ordinary circumstance abetween the youngsters and the use of alcohol, vigour drinks, and alcohol assorted with vigour drinks promote the enhancement of the odds of TBI between the youngsters. These alliances necessitate additional research.

931 IMPLEMENTING SAFETY CULTURE IN TEACHER EDUCATION

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Background During the past few years the incidents of extreme violence and the increase of unintentional injuries and accidents have created situations where new safety procedures are needed. Safe learning environment should be a safe working environment for teachers. According to the target programs and visions, safety and wellbeing can be seen as basic values of the society.

Objective The New National core Curriculum contains broad-based competence issues such as “Looking after oneself, managing daily activities and safety”. The renewed curricula also includes practical safety issues such as knowing the basic safety signs and symbols, conducting appropriate behaviour in traffic and avoiding dangerous situations. The renewed curriculum sets new challenges also for teacher education. There is a need for new teacher's safety competence with knowledge and attitude but also the practical skills.

Results The curricula for the University of Turku, teacher education in Rauma unit were renewed. The new teacher education curricula include safety and security issues such as safety competence and school subject didactical safety as well as safety in practical training. As a part of their studies the prospective teachers participate to educational lessons or debates, safety walks, fire-drills and monitoring of unintentional injuries. This is preparing the teachers to act safely when working at the school.

In addition The Developing Network of Safety in Schools (OPTUKE) has been established. The aim was to advance a wide, systematic and open safety culture in schools as well as to support the process of making safety culture more visible with the help of a pedagogic point of view on safety.

Conclusions These measures strengthen prospective teachers' safety competence, resilience and ability to respond in the emergency situations

932 PREVENTING SOCIAL EXCLUSION WITH VOLUNTARY FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES

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Preventing social exclusion with voluntary fire department training activities

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Background Social exclusion among youth is one of the major social problems in Finland. Therefore it is seen as the biggest threat to internal security. A low level of education, a lack of hobbies and a lack of sufficient skills increase the risk of becoming excluded from the labour market and from society. Moreover, inherited problems, such as transgenerational social exclusion, are seen as relatively new and worrying phenomena in Finland.

Objectives The Yli Hyvä Juttu –program is an early intervention, where at-risk children and young people are directed to participate in interesting free-time activities at a local voluntary fire department. This is done in collaboration with the local authorities, such as social, youth and educational services. The target groups are children and young people between the ages of 7 and 17, especially those who have been antisocial, lonely or in need of boundaries. A study of the possibilities of the program was carried out among the youth trainers and social workers. The presentation will show the forms of activities as well as the results of the latest outcome study of the possibilities of Yli Hyvä Juttu working model.

Results Through the voluntary fire department's training activities, children and young people learn firefighter skills and other safety activities. Youth trainers in fire brigades are educated to meet the possible special needs of young persons. Also group dynamics such as team control and team spirit are taught to the trainers.