

Conclusions Voluntary fire brigade gives hope, new goals and empowerment to the vulnerable group of young people.

933 IMPACT OF FIRST AID TRAINING ON THE FIRST AID KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS CAPACITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA

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Background Acute illness and injury are major causes of child morbidity and mortality. Young children are prone to injury, and schools in developing countries are often not optimally child-proofed. In Nigeria, primary schoolteachers supervise students in an often injury-prone environment, with poor access to emergency services. First Aid (FA) can make a significant difference in outcome for a young child injured at school. This study was conducted to assess FA knowledge and skills in a cohort of primary school teachers and evaluate the effect of a training program on the cohort's FA capacity.

Methods We randomly selected 151 teachers from 16 primary schools in Ibadan. A 26-point survey and simulated scenarios graded on an 18-point scale assessed FA knowledge and skills, respectively. Based on identified gaps, a training program was developed and applied to a randomly selected subset of 70 of the 151 teachers, assigning them to intervention (N = 36) and control (N = 34). Controls were given an HIV education talk. FA knowledge and skills were measured immediately and 3 months post-intervention. FA knowledge was rated poor (<13), fair (13–17) and good (>17); skills were rated poor (<9), fair (9–11) and good (>11). Chi-square, t-test and ANOVA were used to compare means and to test for associations.

Results Respondents' mean age was 41.44 ± 9.90 years, and 95.4% had poor baseline knowledge. There was no difference in mean FA knowledge between intervention (7.69 ± 1.97) and control (7.29 ± 2.47) at baseline ($p = 0.49$). Mean baseline FA skills scores between intervention (0.5 ± 2.27) and control (0.65 ± 1.28) were similar ($p = 0.59$). Compared to baseline, there was a significant increase in mean FA knowledge immediately (20.83 ± 1.00 , $p < 0.001$) and 3 months post intervention (18.24 ± 2.00 , $p < 0.001$). Mean FA skills scores also improved from baseline, immediately (12.72 ± 1.80 , $p < 0.001$) and 3 months post intervention (9.64 ± 2.03 , $p < 0.001$). There were no significant changes in FA knowledge or skills in the control group.

Conclusions First aid knowledge and skills among primary school teachers in Ibadan was poor. The training program led to a significant and sustained improvement in teachers' FA capacity. Primary school teachers can be trained and retrained to provide appropriate and timely basic care for students injured at school.

934 INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE INJURIES AMONG STUDENTS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN XINING CITY

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Background Injuries are a global public health problem, and child injuries are particularly outstanding considering that children are free from most other health problems. We carried out an investigation on injuries in three primary and two secondary schools in Xining in 2003, and the results showed that the incidence of injuries was as high as 26.24%. Interventions were taken to reduce injuries in one primary and one secondary schools in Xining from 2006 to 2008.

Methods Baseline survey was carried out before intervention. School leaders, teachers, students, doctors and CDC experts were invited to devise intervention measures and discuss the implementation approaches. Between 2006 and 2008, several interventions were applied: dispensing injury prevention brochures; composing injury prevention knowledge into songs and printing them on school timetable; making posters of fall prevention; compiling the proposal of creating a safe and peaceful school environment and printing related contents on the outer packing of ballpoint pen; dispensing accidental childhood injury prevention handbook named "love, with safety first"; and sponsoring a drawing contest with the theme of injury prevention. Besides these measures, we also heightened and strengthened stair railings, placed warning signs on accident-prone locations, and improved school security.

Results The results of baseline survey showed that student knowledge awareness rate of fall injury prevention was 63.76%; the overall incidence of injuries in students in one year was 21.51%; and the leading types of injuries were fall (8.69%), collision (3.85%), traffic accident (2.14%), burn (1.71%), cut (1.28%) and animal bites (1.28%) according to the injury frequency. After intervention, the awareness rate of fall injury prevention in students increased to 98.86%; the overall incidence of injuries decreased to 18.06%; and the incidences of fall, collision, traffic accident, burn, cut and animal bites changed to 8.19%, 3.03%, 1.82%, 1.52%, 1.37% and 0.91%, respectively.

Conclusions Interventions could effectively reduce injuries among students. Our work laid a foundation for further interventions on child injuries in Xining city.

935 SIGNIFICANCE OF TRADITIONAL MASCULINITY FOR THE PREDICTION OF INJURIES IN MALE ADOLESCENTS

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Background Risk from injuries and accidents is increased for men in comparison to women. Young men are especially at risk. There is a complexity of interactions between environmental and personal factors (masculinity, impulsivity, depression and indicators of socioeconomic status, micro and macro environment) in relation to risky behaviours and injuries and accidents. Men have higher incidence of risky behaviours (for instance, alcohol use) that contribute to injuries. Existing studies put emphasis on exploring traditional masculine attitudes as factors contributing to this trend.

Methods Research was implemented by using already existing, validated tools on 1. Injuries and accidents: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey-YRBS (CDC, 2013), 2. Masculinity: Male Role Norm Inventory- Adolescent- revised (MRNI-A-R), 3. Socioeconomic status: Indicators of socioeconomic status for adolescents using Family affluence scale as measure of family wealth and 4. Experiences of injuries and accidents using Injury Checklist (Jelalian,

1997) and HIP scale (hyperactivity, impulsivity, attention). Respondents were 2nd and 3rd grade Zagreb high school students. **Results** We have just finished the field work and still didn't analyse questionnaires. The results will be available in the next months.

Conclusions At the moment we can't give conclusions but the hypothesis is: Expressed masculine attitudes measured through 5 dimensions (Avoidance of Femininity, Self-Reliance, Aggression, Achievement/Status and Restrictive Emotionality) are significant predictors of risk for safety in the population of high school students aged 16 and 17 in the City of Zagreb.

936 PARENT'S EXPERIENCE WITH CHILD SAFETY RESTRAINT IN ROMANIA

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Background Child safety restrains are known as the most effective measures in protecting children from severe injuries and death while travelling in a car. Little is known about the Romanian rates of child safety restrains as the legal requirements are new and there is little enforcement.

Methods An observational study on child safety restraint use was conducted in Cluj-Napoca, Romania, between 2013 and 2014. Child restraint and parent surveys were conducted at 38 schools and kindergartens and 3 commercial areas, to explore the use of safety restraints. Drivers were asked about their knowledge and attitudes towards restraint legislation and safety behaviour. A total of 892 children were observed and 533 (69.4%) drivers approached responded to our survey.

Results Of the total number of observed children, 67.4% were travelling in some type of restraint. One third of the children were registered as being properly fitted (38.3%). More than two thirds of the drivers approached (n = 348, 68.4%) had knowledge about the existence of child safety restraint legislation. Among parents who did not use a child safety restraint, low use was attributed to lack of awareness and knowledge (49.4%) followed by being aware but choosing not to (27.9%), financial reasons (12.7%) and the seat being in the other car (10.1%). They were also asked to give examples of what would motivate them to use child restraints for their children and 26.6% indicated that a better law would increase the use, while 11.4% acknowledged that free availability will determine them to use restraints.

Conclusions Parent drivers could benefit from proper knowledge on the importance of and how to correctly use child safety restraints, as few children were properly restrained in our sample population. The majority of parents had some information on child safety restraint use and were aware that they are important, yet a large proportion of parents were not using restraints, therefore raising awareness actions are much needed.

937 PARENTAL EDUCATION AND CHILDHOOD INJURIES: SCOPING REVIEW PROTOCOL

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Background All around the world, injuries in childhood have an important impact on individual and population health. Childhood unintentional injuries are a leading cause of death globally among children and young people aged 0–17 years. The latest updates on the Global Burden of Diseases shows that injury is the fourth leading cause of deaths among children below 15 years of age. Child mortality due to injury is a public health problem internationally and in Europe. Socioeconomic position inequalities in childhood injuries are well known, but there is less information on how child mortality by injuries is socially patterned by parental education. There is a need to evaluate published evidence.

Methods Using Arksey and O'Malley's and Levac et al methodological frameworks for scoping review methodology as a guide, our scoping review of published literature begins by searching several databases: PubMed, Scopus, the Cochrane Library, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), PsycInfo and the Educational Resources Information Centre (ERIC) and web of science. A possible research question will be: What is known from the existing literature about the effect of parental education on childhood injuries? The scoping review will consider all study designs including qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Bibliographic data and abstract content will be collected and analysed using a tool developed iteratively by the research team.

Results This study will provide a broad overview of the research literature specific to differences in socioeconomic inequalities in childhood injuries, measured by parental educational attainment. Potential gaps in the research on the possible effect of parental education on childhood injuries will be identified, and thus, the results will inform future research directions.

Conclusions The findings of this scoping review protocol will be used to determine the evidence coming from the research literature about the relationship and influence of parental education (mother and/or father education) in the frequency of childhood injuries. We will disseminate our findings through the presentation in the 12th World Safety Conference, as well as through articles published to generate key messages most relevant.

938 A JOURNEY FROM PEDESTRIAN SAFETY INTERVENTION TO FIRST INTERNATIONAL SAFE SCHOOL INITIATIVE ATTEMPT

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Background The 2nd Global United Nation Road Safety Week launched in 2013 with the theme on pedestrian safety. This was followed by the 3rd Global United Nation Road Safety Week in 2015 with the theme on children safety. In conjunction with these global campaigns run locally, a pedestrian safety intervention was launched for the safety of the school community comprising students, teachers, staffs and parents on May 11, 2013

Methods A pedestrian safety intervention was initiated to segregate the vulnerable road users (pedestrians) from the traffic by building a Covered Pedestrian Walkway (277 feet long x 7 feet width) by Safe Kids Malaysia Universiti Putra Malaysia with funding from Industries (FedEx and Global Alliance of NGOs on Road Safety). This initiative bridged the industries and community.