researchers, however it is well established that there can be long delays in the translation of knowledge into practice. The objective of this work is to accelerate the impact and dissemination of evidence based falls prevention research through use of ICT technology, European wide collaboration and campaigning.

Methods This presentation will describe effective strategies using ICT technologies, free access resources, media tools and context specific targeted campaigning to raise awareness of best evidence in falls prevention and to facilitate widespread implementation. ProFouND consortium partners and multi-sectorial stakeholders based throughout the regions (118) were invited to take part in a series of dissemination activities.

Resources and information can be found at ProFouND.eu.com

Results In this paper, we contribute to the narrative evidence-base by outlining key benefits, challenges and mechanisms that may enable effective implementation of research evidence relevant to other contexts. Following a comprehensive survey of all partners and associate partners (including EIP AHA), engagement from the 12 participating countries was largely achieved, particularly in areas with dedicated personnel. This resulted in widespread dissemination through public engagement events, television, radio and multi-sectorial stakeholders, health websites, social media and NGO uptake and coverage.

Conclusions An understanding of methods to increase effective dissemination and implementation of robust evidence can ensure that effort is put to best use to improve public health knowledge in areas such as falls prevention. With relatively small investments of time and resources we conclude that ICT technologies for the dissemination of research are worthwhile and offer great potential in raising awareness, widening access and increasing engagement with best evidence falls prevention resources.

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RISK FACTORS FOR HIP FRACTURES DUE TO FALLS IN THE ELDERLY DURING ONE YEAR 2014/15 IN KIEV

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Background Hip fracture is one of the most serious injuries that can be experienced in the elderly: 20-30% will die in the following year and many more will experience significant functional loss. Moreover hip fracture implies long-lasting great financial expenditure for patient's treatment. 90% of hip fractures are caused by falls. This study seems to be the first investigation of risk factors for hip fractures in Ukraine.

Methods Study was carried out in two Kiev hospitals. A sample of 50 patients 55+ treated from February 2014 to January 2015 was collected, 45 were in -depth interviewed about their hip fracture experience. Study design was qualitative, retrospective and prospective, case exploratory. Observational method and in-depth interviewing were applied.

Results Most common causation of fall leading to hip fracture was stumbling/tripping over different barriers. Indoors risk factors were thresholds, loose wire, broken interior elements. Outdoors risk factors were pets, broken asphalt, and some architectural forms.

In wintertime the main risk factor was slippery surface. Other accident types were pushing, loss of balance, colliding with other person.

Conclusions Numerous environmental risk factors were identified, the most common were icy/wet surface and physical barriers like thresholds, pets and loose wire. Slipping has significance in wintertime, while stumbling/tripping, pushing and loss of balance can occur throughout the year. A set of recommendations was proposed.

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ANALYSIS OF VISION AND RELATED RISK FACTORS AMONG THE FALLS OF ELDERLY IN COMMUNITIES OF BEIJING CITY, CHINA

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Background To investigate the incidence and characteristics of falls in senior citizens at xicheng district community in Beijing, analyse the relationship among falls incidence of the elderly, vision and related falls risk factors, and provide guidance for the elderly on fall prevention and intervention.

Methods The survey covered all the 7 communities on xinjiakou street at xicheng district in Beijing, 1082 elderly people who meet the requirements of over 60 years old were surveyed by systematic sampling method and 1082 investigation forms were received (response rate was 100%), and 1034 effective questionnaires were obtained (effective rate was 95.6%), including 399 men (38.6%) and 635 women (61.4%). Presenting visual acuity (VA), slit-lamp examination, direct fundus ophthalmoscope, stereopsis test and colour vision examination were measured at 141 old people.

Bivariate analysis was performed by Chi-square test, and multiple analysis was performed by Logistic regression.

Results In 1034 of the elderly, 167 people experienced 189 times falls in the past 2 years and incidence rate of falls among the elderly was 16.2%. It was higher in women (18.0%) than in men (13.3%), there were significant difference in fall incidence rate between women and men ($P = 0.047$). The proportions of 141 old people examining vision < 1.0 was 56%, and proportion losing Stereo vision completely was 7.8%. Eye disease inspection results showed that cataract (91.5%) and macular degeneration (33.3%) were the major eye disease in old people. According to our results, the risk factors of falls were cataract ($P = 0.004$, OR = 1.727, 95% CI: 1.187 ~ 2.512), glaucoma ($P = 0.028$, OR = 2.507, occupation ($P = 0.041$), dizziness ($P = 0.001$, OR = 2.663, 95% CI: 1.503 ~ 4.614), other body disease ($P = 0.003$, OR = 1.801, 95% CI: 1.217 ~ 2.666), 95% CI: 1.105 ~ 5.684). when compared to the age group from 60 to 64 years old, 70 to 79 years old elderly have more falls risk ($P = 0.002$).

Conclusions The incidence rate of falls is high in the elderly of Beijing urban communities, and cataract and glaucoma lead to decreased vision are the risk factors of falls.

Poisonings

Post Wed 3.5

966 TOUGH PILL TO SWALLOW: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF POISON-RELATED HOSPITAL VISITS IN ALBERTA

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Background Little is known about the events and circumstances that contribute to poison-related incidents and mortality in Alberta. Poisoning events may take on any of three forms of exposure: Unintentional (including iatrogenesis – complications resulting from medical care), Experimental (including suspected suicidality), and Intentional. The objective of the current study was to review and analyse patient records from 18 hospital sites to ascertain trends in morbidity, mortality, and healthcare utilisation for medical incidents related to poisonings in Alberta.

Methods A retrospective analysis of health services records involving poisoning events was conducted for the 2010 calendar year. The Emergency Department (ED) and In-Patient (IP) data were analysed as separate event-sets to compare and contrast circumstances and conditions, and subsequent courses of action taken. Protocol filters yielded a total of 1,729 records used in the final analysis; 1,360 ED records and 369 IP records. The data were summarised using descriptive statistics and presented as frequency tables and graphs, and where appropriate as means. Where inferential statistics are used, the level for significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results The majority of records indicated intentional poisonings (i.e. voluntary self-harm). Females were implicated in 56.1% of all ED poison visits, while their male counterparts were fewer at 43.9%. The majority of cases involved adults aged 22–60 years. Young adults aged 17–21 years and toddlers aged 1–5 years were the next most represented groups. Overall, the highest number of poisonings was attributed to prescription medications. Females consumed predominantly prescription medications while males consumed primarily recreational substances.

Conclusions Intentional poisoning were found overall to be higher than unintentional poisonings. Exposures varied between age groups and other demographic factors. Rural populations exhibit a unique set of circumstances and outcomes given relative isolation from major centres. Poisonings are complex events that span financial, socio-cultural, and healthcare domains. These events are a considerable societal and financial burden in Alberta – both intentional and unintentional. Many poisonings that appear benign on the surface may have implications beyond the acute presentation of symptoms.

967 A RESEARCH ON CHILDREN'S MEDICATION SAFETY IN HOSPITAL, KINDERGARTEN AND FAMILY IN CHINA

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.967

Background Poisoning is the leading causes of childhood injury told by China National Injury Surveillance System (NISS). There is no research on children's medicine safety issue in China. This research includes a retrospective study on hospital data, a

questionnaire survey among paediatricians, parents and behaviour tests among children.

Methods 603 medical cases that related to medication poisoning among were collected through from Beijing Capital Children's Hospital and Shanghai Children's Medical Centre during the year 2012 to 2014. Opinions of 146 paediatricians from 114 hospitals in 35 cities were collected through a questionnaire during a national seminar. Awareness of 1760 kindergarten children's parents' in 4 cities were collected through questionnaires. Ideas of 218 children were collected through one-on-one dialogue by the trained teachers and every child was asked to open medicine bottles with or without child-proof, the time was recorded.

Results Medication accounted over half of all poisoning cases in children's hospitals; 1–4 age group was the leading victims. Main cause is mistaking by children (79.2%); There is an out-standing increase on cardiovascular medicines mistaken by children such as anti-hypertension. Half parents have placed home medicine in an easier way for adult's reach. 98% of kindergarten children could opened non child-proofing bottles in 2.5 seconds while 16.7% of them opened child-proofing bottles in 9.6 seconds; 41% paediatricians thought it a must to talk with parents on medication safety while almost all paediatricians admitted that they barely have time to do so.

Conclusions There is a strenuous need on Child medication safety in China. Safe storage is the key action for the intervention. Paediatricians have a great opportunity to be involved in medication safety promotion. There is another opportunity to engage grandparents as they are one of the main caregivers.

968 ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION FOR MASS LEAD POISONING AMONG CHILDREN IN DUSTRIAL AREA, THAILAND

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Background In 2012, a girl with blood lead level of 166 mcg/dl was admitted in Ramathibodi hospital due to status epilepticus. She lived with her parent in the recycling factory where high lead dust was found around the area inside. Children in the school which located around 100 metres from such recycling factory were investigated and found that the prevalence of high blood lead level (BLL) ≥ 10 mcg/dl was 44.2% (75 in 165 children).

Methods We conducted a case-control study with 43 cases of school children with BLL ≥ 10 mcg/dl, and a control group of 43 children from the same school by matching criteria of gender and classroom. The interviewed personal data, information on environmental risk factors and collected household environmental samples were collected by questionnaire and laboratory technique to identify the association between environmental factors, BLL ≥ 10 mcg/dl, and to study the prevalence of low IQ and learning disability among children with BLL ≥ 15 mcg/dl. Determined factors influencing BLL were analyses by univariate analysis and multiple logistic regression analyses. Children with