

Methods Development of the ROI taxonomies was fourfold. First, member groups of the International Life Saving Federation (ILSF) were contacted for access to any drowning related data taxonomies available to them. A comparison study of the different taxonomies accessed through the email campaign was then conducted. Analyses involved contrasting and comparing items from the selected taxonomies and identifying valuable details for inclusion in the ROI set. Materials relevant to an Irish context were then adapted, and the taxonomies created. Last, a host of ROI-based water safety experts reviewed the proposed taxonomies during an interactive stakeholder workshop. This was conducted using the Interactive Management (IM) methodology, and yielded valuable recommendations, which were then incorporated to produce the definitive set of drowning data taxonomies.

Results A novel set of drowning data taxonomies were designed and completed. These were evaluated favourably during the stakeholder workshop, with any expert feedback acknowledged and incorporated.

Conclusions The quality of drowning fatality data records in the ROI can be improved by the current project activities. These taxonomies will be used to populate a drowning fatalities database, currently being designed in conjunction with this study. These will ultimately provide a high quality evidence base from which to inform intervention design in the ROI, and prevent further drowning fatalities.

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FROM ROLE OF THE SEARCHER DROWNING VICTIMS LEAD TO DROWNING PREVENTING IN THE COMMUNITY, NAKHON RATCHASIMA PROVINCE, THAILAND

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Background Nakhon Ratchasima is on the northeastern of Thailand with a largest area of the country and population, is the 2nd from the capital, Bangkok Metropolitan. Mainly area is the agricultural area, the several rivers flows through includes the canals have many the drilled pools and water wells for the local agricultural. The number of the deaths from 2008–2013 were drowned in a most of the country averaged 200 persons a year (with population rate per a thousand equal to 6.4–9.3) in this number were the children lower aged 15 years, averaged 47 children a year, the underwater rescue of Huk 31 caused gather into a group of volunteers networking with mainly role to seek for the drowning victims and was operated according to seeking for the drowning victims task from 1993 until the current found that more than 1000 victims that was informed and seek in the water have not one to be survival and the crime scene often found that is the nature water will in the community thus was caused of concept to preventing from the origin rather than solve an end up of the problem that is mean have no chance to survive.

Methods To stimulate the participation of the community in the prevention of drowning.

Started operation since 2012 by taught the children and those interested learning about water safety, how to survive by floating in the water and use the easily floating devices (Empty plastic bottles) that assists to buoyancy themselves and how to help the others from drowning in correctly by offered free course 1 time a month and build up the team networking of the community to surveying the risk water wills includes operate to manage the risk

water wills in the community in Loy Krathong Festival and Songkran Festival by installed the warning Signs, fitting drowning rescue instruments too easily finding such as plastic gallons, filing beams, ropes, for the purpose that operating and instruments which using were from corporation of the public in the community and donation from the private sectors.

Results After operated, the student of Primary Education Level 1–6 trained practical part of 6,114 students, to be the instruction volunteers networking of 606 volunteers, offered free survival method from drowning 1 time a month totally of 35 times with the children, the guardians, the interested public of 350 persons, arranged the risk water will by the preventing the children from drowning networking of 90 water wills and operated covers the sub-districts of 32 districts of Nakhon Ratchasima Province furthermore found that notification to seeking the drowning victims was decreased.

Conclusions Drowning is preventable by the role of the searcher drowning victims that lead to drowning preventing in the community with operations in simple measures focused skills training for the children, creating the volunteers networking, manage the risk water wills under participation of the community It increases the chances of survival from drowning for the children in Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

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SUCCESS PROJECT ABOUT DROWNING PREVENTION BY VOLUNTEERS IN THE COMMUNITY, NAKHON RATCHASIMA PROVINCE, THAILAND

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Background Nakhon Ratchasima province is the largest province of Thailand. It has the second highest number of population (the first highest number of population is Bangkok). Its main areas are agricultural. Its statistical death of drowning, that usually occurs in rural areas and natural water sources, is in the top 10 provinces of Thailand.

Methods This project has been starting since 2012. To reduce The number of dead children from drowning in Nakhon Ratchasima provinces. It has been built by a network of well-promoter team comprising many sectors. This project has been based on the revision of existing experience and the own cost. This project was started from one team in the urban and then was expanding to rural areas until it was completely covered the 32 districts in 2015. There are educations about safety on water for communities, skills about helping people from drowning, survival skills on the water when drowning and, skills for CPR. In addition, there are using the resources that are easy to find out in the area, build up communities network team to manage high-risk water sources and, installing warning sign with first aids for helping people from drowning.

Results According to the study, it is found that the number of children, who died from drowning (0–14 years) in Nakhon Ratchasima at the beginning of the year 2012, were 40 children (8.4). In 2013, there were 36 children (7.5) who died from drowning. In 2014, there were 23 children (4.8) who died from drowning. In 2015, there were 21 children (4.4) who died from drowning. The number of dead children from 2012–2015 has been decreasing because of the good cooperation between a network of well-promoter (32 teams of Nakhon Ratchasima) and management 90 places high-risk water sources.