

values frameworks, evaluation findings and key outcomes. Outcomes to date include changes in parental behaviour, changes to the physical environment of HNZA homes, and the development of design guidelines for vehicle access on high density housing sites.

Problem Children living in areas of high socio-economic deprivation are more likely to reside in high household occupancy dwellings and are more likely to be at risk. Driveway run over injuries are disproportionately experienced by Indigenous children.

Effective interventions to reduce the risk of driveway run over injuries need to target three key factors – human, vehicle and property design factors.

Driveway run-over and low-speed injuries typically involve young children, the driver is often a family member, and injuries are usually severe and/or fatal.

Results As a result of the collaboration, HNZA has commenced a multi-million dollar fencing and landscaping programme that utilises Safekids tools and messaging to reduce the risk of driveway run over injuries across 69,000 properties nationwide. In addition, a joint Safekids and HNZA nationwide public awareness campaign was developed and delivered in the spring-summer 2013. A further joint public awareness campaign was delivered in 2015–2016.

Conclusion Key take away learnings from this presentation will include:

- Increased awareness of the burden of driveway runover injuries and opportunities for effective intervention
- Key concepts that support effective intersectoral collaboration between Safekids and Housing New Zealand Corporation to reduce the risk of driveway run over injuries for vulnerable children and their families
- Outcomes and key learnings from this initiative, and future opportunities for effective child injury prevention action

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ON-LINE ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PAEDIATRIC BICYCLING INJURIES ALBERTA, CANADA

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Background There are few studies on the relationship between the severity of bicycle-related injury in children and characteristics of the built environment.

Methods Emergency Medical Services (EMS) 9–1–1 calls completed between 2010–2013 in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, Canada for bicycle injury events in children <18 years old were identified. These data contain clinical pre-hospital variables and were linked to administrative health outcome data using a deterministic linkage strategy. Events that required hospital admission were considered severe injuries. ArcGIS software was used to identify the EMS injury locations. Virtual environmental audits were done using the Pedestrian Environmental Data Scan (PEDS) with Google Maps. The personal characteristics of the injured bicyclists and the environmental characteristics of the injury locations were examined.

Results Among all paediatric EMS calls that were linked to a health care database, 575 involved bicycle injuries. To date, we have completed 157 location audits using the PEDS instrument with Google Maps. Analysis of audits completed to date indicates

83% of the subjects were male. Almost half (45%) of all injuries occurred on road segments with intersections. Two-thirds of injuries occurred at locations with a lack of street crossing aids.

Conclusions We have made progress toward profiling the individual and environmental characteristics of bicycle injuries. Next steps involve completing this process for the remaining injury locations. Injuries requiring hospital admission (i.e., severe injuries) will be compared with the ones that did not (i.e., non-severe injuries) for personal (e.g., age, sex) and location (e.g., presence of intersection) variables.

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UNDERSTANDING THE PREVENTION OF UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AT HOME AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS FROM RAMALLAH DISTRICT: MULTIPLE-CASE STUDIES

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Background Unintentional injuries are a growing global public health problem that causes mortality, morbidity and disability among children. These injuries are most common among under-fives and form a significant burden on healthcare systems, particularly in low and middle income countries. Parents, health professionals, and key peoples have a major role to play in the prevention of home injuries, as expressed in many international reports. In Palestine there is a paucity of research in this area. Moreover, most previous studies adopted quantitative approaches to investigate particular aspects of injuries. Therefore, this study aimed to explore parents', health professionals', and key people's perceptions and practices regarding the prevention of home injuries among children aged under-five years, and the potential factors that might influence such practice in Ramallah district.

Methods A case study approach was followed, whereby three parental case studies scenarios were obtained from those who live in camp, rural, and urban settings within Ramallah District. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with twelve mothers in three setting and their homes were observed (four mothers in each setting). The context that surrounds them was investigated by interviewing twenty-four health professionals who worked with children in a primary health care setting, and nine key people who worked as senior level managers within organisations concerned with children. The derived data were analysed using thematic analysis, and a template was used for the analysis of multiple case studies.

Results Parents were involved in trying to prevent child home injuries and many similarities were noticed between the perspectives of parents within the three case studies. However, many factors affected their practice and these were mainly related to lack of awareness and low financial status. Environmental factors influenced injury prevention, including: the physical environment of the house, socio-cultural environment (e.g. belief in fatalism), as well as governmental policy (e.g. lack of home safety regulations). Most of the health professionals and half of the senior managers interviewed were positive toward preventing home injuries, but workload and lack of training were the main barriers to their practice in this area.

Conclusion The evidence from this thesis shows that the causes of home injuries in Ramallah District are embedded within the families' culture, social and economic status, and are influenced by government policies and the surrounding physical