

information for the parents/adopters about child home safety (OR = 0.56; 95% CI: [0.38–0.82],  $p = 0.0001$ ) and the risk to cut/prick is smaller if sharp things are out of reach of children (OR = 0.6; (95% CI: [0.46–0.80];  $p = 0.0001$ ).

**Conclusions** The prevalence of home injuries among children under five was 64,3%. 2) The most common injuries are fall, cut/prick, burn/scald and choking/suffocation. 3) Most often injuries occur then child are supervised by an adult. 4) Storage of sharp things out of reach of children and enough information for parents/adopters about home safety are preventive factors. Letting children play in the yard/playground, to use kitchen appliances, to play with pets without adult supervisions are home injuries risk factors.

### 238 WATER HEROES – WATER SAFETY SKILLS FOR KIDS

<sup>1</sup>Kristiina Jakobsson, <sup>2</sup>Riitta Vienola, <sup>3</sup>Tero Savolainen, <sup>3</sup>Kristiina Heinonen, <sup>1</sup>Sari Turunen. <sup>1</sup>Finnish School Sport Federation; <sup>2</sup>Arcada, University of Applied Sciences, Finland; <sup>3</sup>Finnish Swimming Teaching and Lifesaving Federation

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**Background** Water is a big part of the life style in Finland, “the land of a thousand lakes”. The geographical and cultural features motivate the Finns to learn to swim. However, the statistics on causes of death reveal that among children (0–17) in Finland, drownings are the second largest group among fatalities due to accidents (Finnish Safety Investigation Authority 2012). The project “Water Heroes” was created for children, teachers and parents to help them to enjoy swimming and other water activities in a safe way.

**Objective** The three year project Water Heroes was launched in 2015. Its main goals are 1) to distribute information and inspire children and young people to spend time in and around water in a safe way, 2) to create a teacher handbook including different indoor and out-door models for the teacher to carry out various activities in conjunction with different school topics, 3) to advise parents on how to support their children in learning swimming and other water related skills safely. The project is led by the Finnish School Sport Federation and financed by Reijo Rautauoma Foundation.

**Results** During the first year, the project reached almost 3000 children and their teachers during the tour that stopped in five cities. In Helsinki the event was part of the European Week of Sport. Feedback from the participants has been positive and teachers found the events useful. Project has also received media attention. The experiences from the first events will be used to develop project activities and materials in the future. An online handbook for teachers will be published in the beginning of 2016.

**Conclusions** It is important to have different kind of strategies to tackle the drowning problem as well as to promote water activities in a safe way. Action-based projects seem to work well with school children. In addition, the learning-by-doing – model supports well the new fundamentals of Physical Education 2016, issued by the Finnish National Board of Education.

### 239 SURVEILLANCE OF TOXIC EXPOSURES TO LIQUID LAUNDRY DETERGENTS IN PODS IN ITALY

<sup>1</sup>Franca Davanzo, <sup>2</sup>Laura Settimi, <sup>3</sup>Felice Giordano, <sup>2</sup>Laura Lauria, <sup>1</sup>Anna Celentano, <sup>1</sup>Fabrizio Sesana. <sup>1</sup>National Poison Control Centre in Milan, Niguarda Cà Granda Hospital, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Italian National Institute of Health (ISS), Rome, Italy; <sup>3</sup>Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, Sapienza University, Rome

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**Background** Previous investigations have shown that liquid laundry detergents in pods have the potential to cause corrosive eye damages, pulmonary toxicity and serious laryngopharyngeal injuries. In Italy, different actions had been undertaken to prevent hazardous exposures in young children. The present study is mainly aimed at providing a preliminary evaluation of impact of these preventive measures.

**Methods** Exposures to laundry detergents involving children aged <5 years occurred during 2010–2014 were extracted from the National Poison Control Centre in Milan (NPCCM). The main characteristics of cases exposed to the two main categories of laundry detergents, i.e., liquid laundry detergents in pods (LDPs) and traditional laundry detergents (TLDs) were compared by means of Pearson’s  $X^2$  test or Fisher’s exact test. The mean daily number of exposure to main category of laundry detergents by month and year, and quantity of LDPs sold by month and company, i.e., MC and OCs, as provided by industry, were used to calculate exposure rates, i.e., number of cases exposed to LDPs/millions of units sold/month by year and company. Change-point analysis was used to determine significant changes in exposure occurrence during the study period. A change was considered significant when the level of confidence that the change actually occurred was 95% or higher, as estimated by bootstrapping technics. Significant change points were used to define pre- and post-change point periods.

**Results** In comparison to cases exposed to TLDs ( $n = 1,203$ ) those exposed to LDPs ( $n = 1,551$ ) were more frequently treated at an hospital (68% vs 41%,  $p < 0.001$ ), and suffered moderate/high severity clinical effects (13% vs <1%,  $p < 0.0001$ ). During the study period, the number of cases exposed to pods changed from an average of 1.3 cases/day, observed in September 2010–November 2012, to an average of 0.6 cases/day, observed in December 2012–December 2014. The observed change was specifically driven by products from a major company whose average rates were 2.10 cases/million units sold before December 2012, and 0.97 cases/million units sold in the following period. The rate change occurred four months after this company started selling its brands in obscure outer-packaging.

**Conclusions** The present study indicates that reducing visibility of LDPs could be associated with about a 50% decrease of incidents among young children. However, considering that these products are strongly associated with severity of poisoning, further efforts should be devoted to prevent hazardous exposure and reduce the intrinsic toxicity of mixtures in pods.

### 240 CHILD POISONING RISK DURING MATERNAL DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY EPISODES: SELF-CONTROLLED CASE SERIES

Ruth Baker, Denise Kendrick, Elizabeth Orton, Laila J Tata. *The University of Nottingham, UK*

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