

Playground injuries

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Recent attempts to begin to address what we don't know

In the current issue of *Injury Prevention* two studies examine aspects of playground safety. Nixon and colleagues examined frequency of use of play equipment in public schools and parks in Brisbane, Australia¹ and Sherker *et al* present the development of a novel method to investigate physical risk factors for playground related arm fractures.² These studies represent recent attempts to begin to address gaps in research that enhance the current state of knowledge about this important childhood injury issue. Addressing these gaps is vital to a comprehensive understanding and approach to the issue, which will ensure effective policy decisions and result in a reduction in playground injury.

So what do we know? Playground injury has been recognised as an important issue for some time. We know that playground injuries are common and represent an important cause of childhood injury in most countries in the developed world.³⁻¹² We also know that the age group most affected are school age children, whose increased exposure to playground equipment at schools, public parks, and back yards affects their risk.^{7 8 13-21} Thankfully, although reasonably common, most playground related injuries are not serious enough to cause permanent disability and fatal incidents are rare.²²⁻²⁷ We know that the most common cause of playground injuries are falls from equipment (for example, climbers, monkey bars, slides). However, injury also results when children are struck by moving objects (for example, swings) or strangle either through head entrapment or as the result of clothing caught in equipment.^{3 4 9 13-16 20 22-41} The rare playground fatalities have for the most part been the result of asphyxiation secondary to strangulation,^{13 22-27} while overall, the most common injuries seen in emergency departments are fractures and dislocations, most often the result of falls from equipment.^{3 4 15 39} Estimates from hospitalisations have suggested that about 5% of children seen in the emergency department are admitted, the remainder being treated in the ambulatory setting and released.^{8 9}

Of non-fatal injuries involving playground equipment, the most serious relate to the height of equipment (swings, slides, and climbers). While

there is no consensus on safe heights, unsafe equipment height estimates range from 1.5 to 4.0 metres.^{21 34-36 38 40 42 43} Height of equipment also has direct implications for type and depth of surfacing underlying playground equipment. Studies examining this issue find that the type and depth of surfacing at most playgrounds are inadequate (related to installation and maintenance).^{20 38 41 42 44-48} Attempts to address these issues have involved setting standards for playground equipment and landing surfaces. Equipment standards vary internationally^{43 49-52} and their implementation and enforcement have not been rigorously evaluated. However, evidence from case-control studies conducted in a number of countries suggests that children are at higher risk from equipment that does not meet existing standards. Specifically, having an appropriate landing surface lowers the risk of injury in the event of a fall, as does compliance with a depth standard for the specified landing material.^{15 35 36 38 40}

Despite this evidence, many playground structures do not meet current standards.^{20 38 41 42 44-48} The challenge of implementation and enforcement of standards is further complicated by the fact that playground equipment can be under the jurisdiction of schools and day care facilities or, in the case of playgrounds in public parks, municipal or state/provincial governments. Playground equipment can also be found on private land, as in the case of backyards or campgrounds. Thus, while manufacturers do for the most part now build equipment for public play spaces that meet current standards, correct installation and maintenance are typically not enforced. Further, there are issues of old equipment not being modified to meet current standards and in most countries no standard exists for playground equipment sold to private home owners. Even in settings where policy requiring adherence to standards has been established, little attempt has been made to evaluate the impact of these policies. For example in Ontario, Canada, childcare facilities licensed by the Ministry of Community and Social Services are required to ensure that their outdoor play spaces meet the Canadian voluntary standard as part of licensing requirements (personal communication). The impact of

this strategy on playground injury has yet to be evaluated.

Beyond descriptive epidemiological studies examining the magnitude of the issue and exploring risk factors, there have been few attempts to evaluate strategies to prevent playground injuries.⁵³⁻⁶¹ Of the nine studies found, two studied engineering strategies related to landing surface^{56 58} and seven examined educational approaches.^{53-55 57 59-61} Only three used rigorously controlled designs.^{56 58 61} None of the studies appear to have broadly influenced practice.

What don't we know? At the 6th World Conference in Montreal in May 2002 world experts on playground injuries met to discuss the current state of knowledge and, perhaps more importantly, the gaps in that knowledge. Important gaps identified included the unknown efficacy and effectiveness of interventions such as equipment and landing surface standards, policy/regulation requiring adherence to said standards, signage, caregiver supervision, and equipment and surface maintenance by those responsible for playgrounds. While risk analyses suggest these strategies may play an important part in reducing playground injury, they have yet to be rigorously evaluated. However, further discussion suggested that evaluation of proposed intervention strategies was likely to be hampered by other knowledge gaps that result in an incomplete understanding of the playground injury issue. These gaps include information on body part specific risk factors and parameters (for example, arm fracture versus head injury), age specific risk factors (toddler versus school age), and exposure data.

A better understanding of body part or age specific risk factors will allow more focused interventions on injuries that are more common and/or costly to treat, and ultimately may serve to inform the enhancement of current playground safety standards. However, efforts in this area are currently impeded by a lack of validated measurement tools to quantify body part specific physical risk factors (for example, current playground impact tests have limited generalisability to body parts other than head injury) or issues around caregiver supervision. Sherker *et al* begin to address the former by examining methods to quantify equipment height and surface impact characteristics for arm fractures.² These measurement tools and the information produced are vital to achieve a better understanding of risk, the design of more effective interventions, and evaluation of the cost benefit of the various strategies used.

As with many areas of injury prevention, there is also a lack of good exposure data. Most studies to date have reported

population rates of playground injury, which likely underestimate overall or age specific injury rates, but may overestimate equipment specific rates. Few attempts have been made to go beyond this to examine playground use (for example, number of children/playground/week) or even more specifically equipment use (for example, number of children/specific piece of equipment/hour). Nixon *et al*, in this issue, have attempted to quantify specific estimates of injury risk for different pieces of equipment in playgrounds in Brisbane.¹ This study begins to fill an important gap that will allow prevention practitioners to determine the relative risk of specific pieces of playground equipment, thereby providing more accurate information to policy makers. The importance of addressing this gap cannot be underestimated, as exemplified by Nixon *et al* who conclude that their findings suggest that the economic costs of modifications and any resultant reduction in challenging play opportunities may outweigh the benefit of further injury reduction strategies in that community.

Play is an important part of healthy development of children and playground equipment serves as one tool with respect to that development. The public accept that play and injury resulting from play are part of childhood and this in and of itself results in additional challenge for those working to prevent these injuries. Both public education and recommendations to decision makers setting policy for design, installation, and maintenance of playground structures will be greatly enhanced if current gaps in understanding of risk and knowledge of effective prevention strategies are filled. We also need to know how effective vigorous enforcement of existing regulations is likely to be. Much could be learned by cross country comparisons. Meeting these challenges as an international community will ensure that safe and challenging playgrounds are possible.

Injury Prevention 2003;9:194–196

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LACUNAE

Speed humps cost lives

Paramedics are warning that speed humps on London streets are killing hundreds of people a year by increasing ambulance response times. Sigurd Reinton, chairman of the London Ambulance Service, claimed in February that more lives are being lost through delays caused by speed humps and other calming measures than are saved by them.

“The situation is about more than road humps—our ambulances also have to slow down for chicanes and width barriers, often to walking pace”, he said. “The fact that side streets have been shut off also has an impact as we then get caught up in the increased traffic on other routes.

“There is no doubt that the policies are well-intentioned, but I feel that the introduction of congestion charging offers an ideal opportunity to review their effectiveness”.

Research in Boulder, Colorado, supports Reinton’s claims. It suggests that for every life saved by traffic calming as many as 85 people may die because emergency vehicles are being held up. The report found response times are typically extended by 14% by speed reduction measures.

Cardiac arrests were of particular concern in the study: 90% of victims survive if treated within two minutes, though the rate falls to just 10% if they go untreated for six minutes. London has particularly low survival rates: among the 8000 people who suffer arrests each year only 2% of the most serious cases are revived.

The ambulance service calculates that each of the capital’s 20 000–30 000 humps can add 15 seconds to a journey, with each minute’s delay responsible for a 10% reduction in survival rates for cardiac arrest patients. Reinton says even the strictest traffic calming could reduce London road deaths by only another 100 a year, while his crews could save up to 800 more lives annually if calming measures did not delay them.

Emergency services chiefs have also previously criticised councils for introducing speed humps without any apparent consideration of their adverse effects. Although there are no signs of London ambulance crews claiming injuries as a result of speed humps, two firefighters in Sacramento, California, suffered spinal injuries in separate incidents when they hit their heads on the cab roof as their vehicle went over a hump. One was forced to take early retirement, the other was permanently disabled.

Humps have come in for criticism for other reasons, too. Although the official Department for Transport line is that they can increase car emissions by between 1% and 60%, Austrian researchers found exhaust pollution can soar 10-fold as drivers accelerate away from humps.

Transport for London (TfL) said it understood Reinton’s concerns but did everything it could to strike the correct balance. “We give great consideration to balancing the needs of road users and pedestrians”, said Derek Turner, managing director of street management for TfL. “Traffic calming measures should only be installed where it is necessary to reduce casualties” (based on a report in *The Times* (London), February 2003; submitted by Barry Pless).