

FP-072

Comparison of Patient Characteristics in Acute Spinal Trauma Caused By Traffic Accidents Versus Falls in Northern Taiwan

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Background: Traffic accidents and falls are the major causes of spinal trauma, which result in serious personal and social loss. Therefore, an investigation about relationship between causes and patients' characteristics can be important.

Methods: 681 spinal trauma patients were compared for differences and discussed the effects of age stratification of the differences.

Results: Significant differences were observed between falls and traffic accidents in the variables, included age ($p<0.000$), associated injuries ($p<0.000$), pattern of neurologic deficits ($p=0.040$), and location of spinal trauma ($p<0.000$). After age stratification, significant difference was noted in neurologic deficits ($p=0.032$) in prime-aged group (25-44 year-old).

Conclusions: Although traffic accidents caused spinal trauma mostly in prime-aged group, falls caused more neurologic deficits. Falls caused more spinal trauma in elders (>65 year-old) but do not cause more neurologic deficits. To decrease economical cost of neurologic deficits, preventions should be targeted to youngsters from falls and elders from both causes.

FP-073

Establishment of Injury Surveillance System in Danang, Vietnam

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Safe DanangTM is a community based child injury prevention project which is implementing in Danang city, Vietnam. Besides interventions at Home, school and community, a Injury Surveillance System (ISS) was developed to strengthen the injury and health surveillance system in Danang and measure the impact and effectiveness of all intervention programs. A sample of 12/56 communes was randomly selected. All households having children less than 12 years old were interviewed on injury incidence and death (1 year recall) and on household hazard and risk factors. A total of 20461 households were interviewed, with 2392 non-fatal injury incidents and 46 fatal cases. Most non-fatal cases commonly took places in boulevard/street (39%), home (25%) and lane/walkway (10%). The leading three causes of injury were transport injury (44%), fall (28%)

and sharp object injury (7%). The top three natures of injury were lacerated wound (30.9%), fractured bone (28.6%) and blunt trauma (10.3%). Most patients got injured while traveling (41.9%), working (13.7%) and playing sport outdoor (10.7%). Demographic and social variables permit further analysis of injury. The data is analyzed to determine characteristics of injury and for further in-depth analysis on different purposes. There are various practical difficulties in establishing and maintaining the system and these will be of use in developing ISS systems elsewhere as will sample selection and the experience rolling out ongoing surveillance.

FP-074

The Current Situation of Child Jockeys' Health and Safety in Mongolia

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Introduction: Horse racing, as a manly sport, is the manifestation of this strong tradition in Mongolia where children are the masters of the race. Each year, 80-120 thousand horse trainers train horses and 60-80 thousand children participate in races. Accidents and injuries of jockeys have been increasing. According to the reports of horse race organizers during 1996-2006, a total of 206 children fell from horses, and of these 82 children received light injuries, 64 children serious injuries and 17 children died. The goal of this study was to assess the injuries of child jockeys and to identify adequate prevention from child injuries.

Methods: Data were collected from the reports of horse race organizers in 2006-2008. The data were analyzed with descriptive methods. Results A total of 932 children were hospitalized due to horse injuries in 2003-2005. Forty percent of the injured cases were to arms and limbs, 29,8% to scalp and 24,1% were musculoskeletal injuries. Many less serious injuries were not registered and notified. Horse race organizers considered that the causes of injury were due to miss-management, weather conditions, lack of child skills, the attitude of the horse and the duration of the child's horse riding. Sixty percent of the jockeys did not have accident insurance. Jockeys do not use personal protective equipment (PPE) during the horse races. This is because of the lack of a PPE standard and information and the high cost. There is a need to develop

FP-075

Analysis of Gender Differences among Victims of Domestic Violence

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