Environmental risk factors for injuries in UK primary school aged children

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Factors associated with risk of injury in school aged children

Home

Wider environment

- Poor state of home
 1 cohort û
- Frequent house moves
 2 cohorts found conflicting evidence
 - UK adolescents û
 - NZ primary school aged children

3 cohorts found no association with injury

- Neighbourhood disadvantage (Canada)
- Regional disadvantage (UK)
- Regional disadvantage (USA)

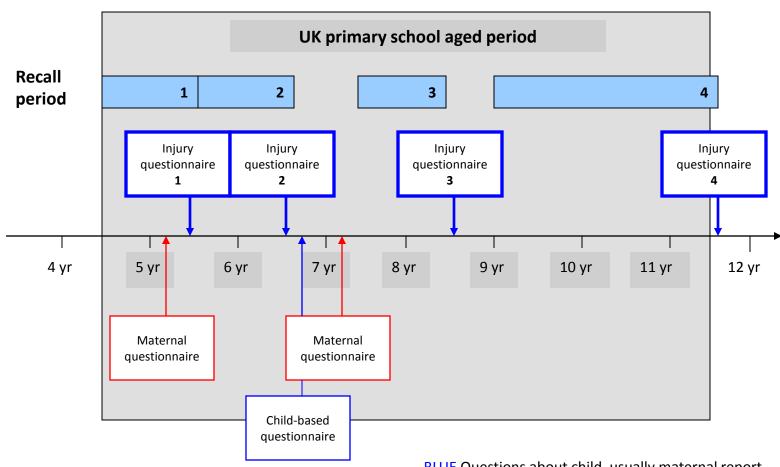
ALSPAC

- CHILDREN OF STATE OF
- Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children
- Women recruited with an expected delivery date between 1st April 1991 and 31st December 1992
- 13998 infants live at 12 months
- Parentally reported injuries occurring to children aged 4½-11½ years



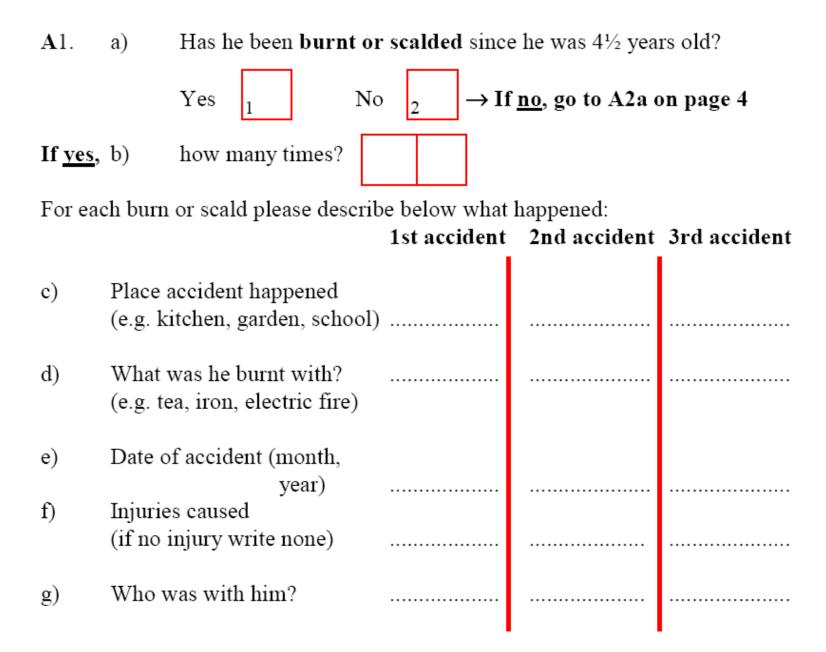


ALSPAC primary school age injury measures



BLUE Questions about child, usually maternal report

RED Questions about mother, asked of mother



Injury questions

Questionnaire (Age)	Burns & scalds	Falls	Ingest substance or object	Sports injuries	Traffic injuries	Action of another person	Other injuries
1 (5½ years)	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓
2 (6½ years)	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 (8½ years)	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 (11½ years)	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Injury data

Questionnaire (Age)	Questionnaires sent out	Questionnaires returned (%)	Recall period (months)	No. of injury events	No. of children injured (%)
1 (5½ years)	11549	9013 (78.0)	12	2050	1607 (17.8)
2 (6½ years)	10908	8578 (78.6)	12	2882	2019 (23.5)
3 (8½ years)	10981	7996 (72.8)	12	3476	2271 (28.4)
4 (11½ years)	10311	7165 (69.5)	30	4446	2846 (39.7)

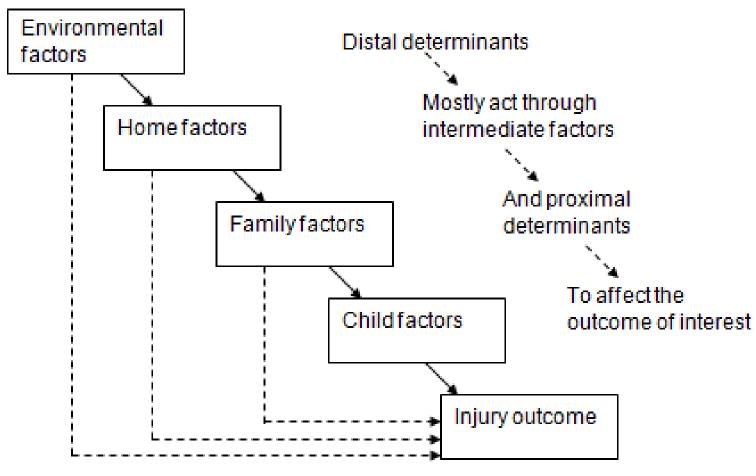
Number of families returning all 4 injury questionnaires = 5752

Total reported injury events = 12854

Multivariable regression of risk factors

- Outcome variable; any injury seen &/or treated in secondary care, n=1877 (32.6%)
- Explanatory factors
 - 4 groups; Child, family, home and environment
 - Inclusion criteria; unadjusted univariable OR p<0.1
- Multiple imputation of missing data
- Analysis by age; early (<7y) & late (>7y) primary

Hierarchical conceptual framework



Distal determinants may exert some effect directly

Home factors

Variable	Prevalence	OR (95% CI)	P value		
Early primary school aged children					
Over-crowding (>1 person per room)	9.0%	1.19 (0.92, 1.55)	0.188		
Mother reported problems with the home	10.2%	1.38 (1.08, 1.77)	0.010		
Mother dissatisfied with the home	5.0%	0.92 (0.64, 1.33)	0.658		
Living in private rented accommodation	3.6%	0.79 (0.50, 1.27)	0.329		
≥1 house move in last 2 years	30.0%	0.98 (0.82, 1.18)	0.851		
Late primary school aged children					
Over-crowding (>1 person per room)	7.3%	0.89 (0.69, 1.15)	0.390		
Mother reported problems with the home	9.2%	1.00 (0.80, 1.24)	0.977		
Mother dissatisfied with the home	3.4%	1.41 (1.02, 1.95)	0.039		
Living in private rented accommodation	3.1%	1.42 (1.01, 1.97)	0.039		
≥1 house move in last 2 years	25.0%	1.16 (1.00, 1.34)	0.046		

Environmental Factors

Variable	Prevalence	OR (95% CI)	P value		
Early primary school aged children					
Deprivation Index of area of residence	n/a	1.03 (0.97, 1.09)	0.374		
Strong maternal social networks	28.4%	0.85 (0.71, 1.03)	0.090		
Mother has good relationship with neighbours	24.3%	0.92 (0.79, 1.15)	0.622		
Late primary school aged children					
Deprivation Index of area of residence	n/a	1.04 (1.00, 1.09)	0.060		
Strong maternal social networks	28.4%	1.08 (0.94, 1.24)	0.300		
Mother has good relationship with neighbours	24.2%	1.18 (1.02, 1.36)	0.023		

Summary

- Few home or environment factors associated with injury
- Associations were generally weak
- More frequent associations seen for older children than younger children
- More frequent associations were seen for the home than the wider environment

Interpretation

- Relative contribution to overall injury risk from home or environmental factors is small compared to child and family factors
- In the UK most children live in a relatively safe environment therefore demonstrating difference in injury risk is challenging
- Comparisons between countries may help explore environmental associations