burden associated with injuries incurred by youth living on agricultural operations.

**P171** TIME SERIES STUDY FROM 2000 TO 2013 OF FATAL WORK-RELATED ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES IN SPAIN: THE EFFECT OF THE ECONOMIC RECESSION

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Background Road traffic injuries are decreasing in the last decades in Spain. However, the percentage of traffic-related occupational injuries was increasingly rising in relation to the total occupational injuries. The aims of this study were (1) to analyse the incidence rate of fatal work-related road traffic injuries between 2000 and 2013; and (2) to assess the effect of the economic recession.

Methods Before-after evaluation study with time-series. Annual incidence rates of work-related road traffic injuries were calculated by sex, age, and reason of travelling. Using binomial regression, and adjusting by age, the annual percentage change and its 95% confidence interval was estimated for the period 2000–2013 as a whole, and also for the periods before the economic recession (2000–2007) and during the economic recession (2008–2013).

Results Fatal work-related road traffic injuries incidence rates decreased from 53.7 in 2000 to 11.2 per 1,000,000 workers in 2013. This trend was found in both, men and women, and either during working or commuting hours. Moreover, there was no significant change in the reduction of this trend after the start of the economic recession in 2008.

Conclusions These results show a significant decline of fatal work-related road traffic injuries in the whole time period studied, without an effect of the economic recession on this decline.

**P172** ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER AND RISK OF INJURIES

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Objective To investigate associations between a diagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and their risk of injuries.

Methods In a cohort study of children and adolescence, the ADHD diagnosis was extracted from the Danish Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Departments according to the BupBase, and merged with the Danish National Patient Register, in 2004–2010, (8,601 with a confirmed diagnosis) and compared with 115,700 controls from the background population. They were followed up for injuries in the Danish National Patient Register in 2005–2011. Logistic regression with adjustment for age, gender and ethnicity was used to calculate odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Results The number of patients and thus the incidence of hospital contacts for ADHD increased during the study period e.g. n = 767 in 2004, and n = 1,347 in 2008. In subgroup analyses the 14 to 18 year olds with ADHD showed an increased risk, adjusted OR, (95% CI), of injuries, 1.4 (1.3–1.5). Due to effect modification by gender we looked at each gender separately, and we found a slightly higher risk of injuries among females.

Conclusion We found an overall increased risk of injuries for both genders of ADHD. Further studies on types of injuries and injury mechanisms are needed as well as subgroup analyses on the impact of the ADHD diagnosis on the risk of occupational injuries.

**P173** WORK RELATED INJURIES IN EQUINE VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS- A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Objectives Equine Veterinary practitioners can sustain significant injuries as a result of their work with horses but the incidence and type of injuries has never been quantified in the UK. Concerns about injury risks led the British Equine Veterinary Association (BEVA) to commission a study of injuries.

The objectives of this study were to
- Identify experience of occupational injuries occurring among equine veterinary practitioners (EVPs).
- Estimate rates of occupational injuries.
- Compare accident rates with published UK data.

METHOD A work related injuries questionnaire was developed, piloted and 3000 membership of BEVA surveyed. A workplace inspection was undertaken at an Equine Veterinary hospital. Findings were compared with published UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) data.

Results 620 EVs completed the survey of whom 80% of respondents reported an injury defined as “an injury or event that required (self) treatment and/or time off work”. Median number of injuries was three.

The workplace inspection confirmed that many traditional working practices were unsafe and there was a lack of systematic safety risk assessment.

Estimates of injury rates per 100,000 per year in EVPs were between 5467 (if study is not representative of the rest of the EV population) and 26452 (if study is representative). Data published by the LFS reported rates of 11,320 per 100,000 for all veterinarians including EVPs; 10,760 for prison service; 4,760 for construction workers and 4,610 for farm workers.

Conclusion This study has identified equine veterinary practice as one of most hazardous occupations in the UK, when compared with other occupational groups. There is a need to establish safer systems of work and education of EVPs and other horse handlers.
P173 Work related injuries in equine veterinary practitioners- a comparative study

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