478 CHILD MORTALITY IN CROATIA FROM 1995 TO 2019 DUE TO ACCIDENTS

¹Branislav Šuša*, ²Lucia Šuša, ³Petra Maras, ⁴Iva Lukačević Lovrenčić, ⁵Aida Mujkić. ¹Opća bolnica Pula; ²Community Health Centre Pula; ³School of Public Health School of Medicine Zagreb

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.478

Accidents in the broadest sense, which include intentional and unintentional events, are the leading cause of death after the first year of life in all developed countries, including Croatia. These are avoidable/preventable events, so their high frequency mortality and other serious consequences is all the more tragic.

Objective Analysis of data on child mortality caused by accidents in the Republic of Croatia over the period of 25 years.

Material and Methods Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia processed by the Croatian Institute for public Health on mortality in children aged 0 to 19 in the period from 1995 to 2019 were analyzed. The following diagnoses according to the X International Classification of Diseases and Injuries are included; (I) Accidents-traffic accidents V01-V99, drowning W65-W74, suffocation W75-W84, falls W00-W19, burns X00-X09, X10-X19, poisoning X40-X49, weapons/explosive accidents W32-W40; (II) suicides – X60-X84; (III) murders X85-Y09. Absolute case numbers were analyzed by gender and age groups.

Results 3343 children aged 0-19 lost lives due to accidents – injuries in the period of 25 years in the Republic of Croatia. Over the years, a downward trend in mortality has been observed. The most common single causes of death were traffic accidents, 1643 (49%) suicides 594 (18%) and drowning 261 (8%).

Other common causes were present in smaller numbers and proportions: poisonings, suffocations, falls. Given the highest incidence, we analysed traffic accidents and suicides by age and gender. Traffic accidents were most prevalent in the 15-19 age group among boys. Suicides were also most common in the same age and gender group. In all age groups and according to all analyzed causes, the number of deaths is higher in boys/young men than girls. In the age group of 0-1 year the most common cause of death of all the causes was suffocation.

Conclusion positive trends in reducing the number of deaths of children due to accidents are encouraging, but Croatia still lags significantly behind the most developed countries. The data from the European Union the most common cause of death in the age group 0-14 are injuries, traffic accidents, murders and suicides, which is not in accordance with our results.

The EU countries Austria, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden record the lowest rate of traffic accidents. Malta, Italy, Spain and England are the countries with the lowest number of recorded suicides. Unfortunately, Croatia is among the countries from the top of the list. Effective injury prevention in childhood may require different combinations of prevention policies, depending on epidemiological characteristics, such as the development of injury supervision and public education on injury awareness and prevention.

479 ASSESSMENT OF THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN ADOLESCENTS

Ksenya Eletskaia*, Leyla S Namazova-Baranova, Elena V Kaytukova. *Scientific Center of Children Health*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.479

To study the prevalence of underweight, overweight and obesity among students in the Federal Districts at the age of 11 and 15 years.

The study includes data from 2023 schoolchildren of 11 and 15 years recruited in nine regions of the Russian Federation. The estimation of body mass index (BMI) was made according to the standard deviation score tables.

In assessing the BMI in boys of 11 years in the regions of Russia, obesity was recorded in 18.6%, overweight in 15.4%, and underweight in 5.4%. Among boys of 15 years, obesity was detected in 10%, overweight in 11.5%, underweight in 8.5%. The total number of girls with overweight was 17% for the younger age group and 11% for the older. The number of girls with underweight was 20% for 11-year-olds and 26% for 15-year-olds.

Among girls of 11 and 15 years, regions from the Siberian (12.3%), Southern (10.9%) and Far Eastern (10.7%) Federal Districts were the leaders in the prevalence of obesity. Among boys aged 15 overweight ranged from 5% to 25%, the largest percentage was in boys of 11 years in the North-West Federal District, and the smallest (4.3%) in girls of 15 years in the Volga Federal District.

The study found that the prevalence rates of obesity are characterized by regional differences. The data obtained can be used in the development of regional programs aimed at preventing obesity in children.

480 AVAILABILITY AND COVERAGE OF PEDIATRIC PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN CROATIA

¹Đurđica Španović*, ¹Andrea Kostinčer-Pojić, ²Ureljka Rodin, ²Željka Draušnik. ¹Pediatric practice, Health centre Zagreb – East, Zagreb, Croatia; ²Division of Public Health, Croatian Institute of Public Health, Zagreb, Croatia

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.480

Objective To determine the changes in the availability and coverage of pediatric primary health care for preschool children.

Methods Based on data from the Croatian Health Insurance Fund (HZZO) for 2012 and 2018, an analysis of the number and share of preschool children (0-6 years of age) in the care of pediatricians and family physicians (GP) and the number of contracted and the required pediatric teams in the primary health care was done.

Results In 2012, there were 295,735 pre-school aged insured persons in Croatia. Of the overall number, 84.2% (248,989) of them were in the care of pediatrician and 15.8% (46,755) in the care of GP. In the meantime, there has been an increase in the number of pediatric teams from 267 in 2012 to 281 in 2018 and a decrease in the total number of children to 259,769, out of which 90.2% (234,414) were in the care of pediatrician and 9.8% (25,355) in the care of GP. The