

in men and women, followed almost equally by powered wood cutters in men. Doors were the most frequent objects of amputation in children, followed by powered wood cutters.

Conclusion Education, enforcement, and improved engineering are the keys to prevent amputations. Precluding illegal child labour is essential.

P1-141 MYOCARDIAL RE-INFARCTION: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, GENDER, SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITION (SEP), AND AGE TO BE CONSIDERED

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Introduction Myocardial re-infarction is common and carries a high mortality rate. The risk of myocardial re-infarction in Sweden is less known, and no studies are conducted to consider re-infarction among immigrants in Sweden. We are aimed to compare the risk of myocardial re-infarction among foreign-born to the risk among those born in Sweden.

Methods We followed a cohort of 330 thousand men and more than 180 thousand of women ages 30 to 85 years between 1987 and 2008 through linkages between Swedish National Registers. HR is adjusted for age, calendar year of diagnosis of first MI and education. The main outcome measure was second myocardial infarction in relation to main exposure which is country of birth.

Results We observed an overall higher risk of second MI among immigrants compared to Swedes, the risk was statistically significantly 5% higher (HR 1.05; 95% CI 1.02 to 1.09) among women foreign-born and 7% higher (HR 1.07; 95% CI 1.04 to 1.10) among men foreign-born. The risk decrease with increasing level of education for both Swedes and immigrants and with increasing age the risk will increase.

Conclusion The higher risk of second myocardial infarction among immigrant in Sweden apart from common risk factors (life style, stressful migration, problem in communication) also might be due to differences in access and utilisation of care after MI. It is important for healthcare providers to guarantee the equality of healthcare and to be directed by medical requirements.

P1-142 PREVALENCE OF MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS IN KARACHI PAKISTAN: IDENTIFICATION OF AT RISK GROUPS

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Background Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a possible threat to global tuberculosis control. Despite a disease prevalence of 263/100 000 population Pakistan lacks information on prevalence of drug resistant TB.

Objective Our objective was to estimate prevalence of MDR and associated risk factors in patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Karachi.

Methods 640 adult consenting patients were enrolled from field clinics (July 2006 to August 2008) through passive case finding. Prevalence of MDR-TB with 95% CI was calculated with Epi-Info. Logistic Regression analyses were performed for risk factors associated with MDR.

Results Overall MDR rate was 5.0%, 95% CI 3.3% to 6.6% (untreated 2.3%, treated 17.9%). Mean age was 32.5 (\pm 15.6) years. With 45.6% (n=292) females and 54.4% (n=348) males. Factors independently associated with MDR were; female gender (OR 3.12;

95% CI 1.40 to 6.91), and prior history of incomplete treatment (OR 10.1; 95% CI 4.71 to 21.64). Ethnic groups at higher risk for MDR included Sindhis (OR 4.5; 95% CI 1.42 to 14.71) and Pashtoons (OR 3.6, 95% CI 1.12 to 11.62).

Conclusion This study reports an over all MDR rate of 5.0% in our study population. It further highlights the need for MDR prevention through re-focusing DOTS delivery with emphasis on women and certain high risk sub groups.

P1-143 ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN HEALTHCARE CONSUMPTION: DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

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Introduction Ethnic variations in healthcare consumption do not necessarily reflect inequities (variations that are avoidable, unfair and unjust). We analysed the usefulness of the literature for interpretation of ethnic variations in healthcare consumption, and the data requirements for further research.

Methods Conceptual review of empirical studies based on healthcare registry data.

Results Studies documenting ethnic variations in healthcare consumption, and studies using healthcare consumption data to define quality of care indicators and subsequently comparing these across ethnic groups, are not conclusive on (in)equity of care. If such studies include analysis of the impact of ethnic variations in consumption on health outcomes, and if medical need and other explanatory variables are taken into account, conclusions on (in) equity of care are possible. Following Andersen's model and its clinical adaptation by Rathore (2004), we specified the explanatory variables needed to understand ethnic variations in healthcare consumption and their effect on health outcomes as: objective medical need, socio-economic factors, patient preferences, lifestyle and therapy adherence. We found no published studies or datasets allowing for comprehensive analyses of causal associations of healthcare consumption and health outcomes.

Conclusions The literature does not provide sufficient evidence to distinguish between ethnic variations in healthcare consumption reflecting systemic inequities and those reflecting ethnic variations in medical need. The distinction has important policy implications, because the first requires measures to overcome ethnic bias in care, the second ethnic targeting of services.

P1-144 FOOD INSECURITY IN PREGNANT WOMEN: SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS AND ASSOCIATION WITH DIETARY PATTERNS

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Introduction In Brazil, 37.7% of all households are food insecure (FI). The prevalence is high not only in North-46.4% and Northeast-53.6% regions, but also in the South-23.5% and Southeast-27.1%.

Objectives Describe socioeconomic characteristics of FI and investigate the association of FI with dietary patterns.

Methods Longitudinal study was carried out with 1482 pregnant in two cities of Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. Women were interviewed during the first trimester of pregnancy where FI was assessed and at postpartum when a frequent food questionnaire was applied. Principal components analysis was used to identify dietary patterns. Multiple logistic regression was performed to study the association of socioeconomic characteristics and FI and multiple linear regression to study the association of FI and dietary patterns.