eclampsia (12%). The times when fields 45 (i.e., death during pregnancy, labour or miscarriage) and 44 (during the puerperium) of the death certificate showed potential reasons for sub-registration, beyond not contributing to the selection of the deaths investigated. **Conclusion** The analysis of the deaths investigated enabled us to clarify all the cases of maternal morbi-mortality. This study showed how joint surveillance action together with that of the Committee enhances the quality of the information and contributes to the advance of maternal health.

**P1-280** ESTIMATES OF AVOIDABLE DEATHS BY FECAL OCCULT BLOOD TEST (FOBT) SCREENING FOR COLORECTAL CANCER IN THE EU

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**Introduction** RCTs have demonstrated CRC screening efficacy. However, programme implementation requires substantial resources. Reliable estimates of the potential screening impact in a population would facilitate timely decisions about establishing programmes. Many countries lack the capacity and detailed knowledge of the distribution of the disease in the population for complex modeling, particularly medium-resource countries. Simple methods for estimating the future impact of CRC screening in such settings would be a useful tool in cancer control planning.

**Methods** For the 27 EU countries, population projections by country, sex and quinquennium were obtained from the UNpopin database. Country-, sex- and age-specific mortality rates were obtained from GLOBOCAN2002. The method requires stating parameters for the following factors: screening interval, age at screening attendance, participation rate and programme duration. Estimates for these parameters were derived from FOBT result; simultaneous programme introduction throughout a country and high quality management were assumed.

**Results** 600 000 to 1.05 million CRC deaths could be avoided over 25 years in the EU depending on the screening interval and compliance rate, for programmes offered to the 50–74-year-old population.

**Conclusion** A method for estimating the population impact of CRC screening has been developed which requires minimum epidemiologic and technical support. The accuracy of the method should be assessed by comparing these preliminary results with sophisticated modeling approaches and with up-to-date estimates of CRC burden in populations in which screening coverage is known. Countries contemplating CRC screening, but lacking detailed knowledge of the disease burden, should develop this capacity in the early translational phase of programme planning.

**P1-281** ASSOCIATION BETWEEN STRESS, PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SLEEP BRUXISM IN CHILDREN: A POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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**Introduction** Sleep bruxism is an unusual orofacial disorder affecting both children and adults. Its consequences include temporomandibular disorder, muscle pain, periodontal problems, tooth wear and tooth loss. Its aetiology remains unclear, and a multifactorial nature has been attributed to pathophysiological, psychological and morphologic aspects. Most studies carried out so far involve adults and few have investigated younger groups. Hence this study aimed to assess the association between stress levels, personality traits and sleep bruxism in children.

**Methods** A population-based case-control study (proportion of 1:2) was carried out involving 120 children with sleep bruxism and 240 children without this disorder aged between 7 and 11 years. The sample was randomly selected from schools in the city of Belo Horizonte, Brazil. The following instruments were employed for the data collection: questionnaire administered to parents; Child Stress Scale (CSS); and Neuroticism and Responsibility scales of the Big Five Questionnaire for Children (BFI-Q). Psychological tests were administered and evaluated by psychologists. Sleep bruxism was diagnosed from parents’ reports. The χ² test, binary and multivariate logistic regression were applied for the statistical analysis.

**Results** In the adjusted logistic model, children with a high level of stress due to psychological reactions (OR = 1.8; 95% CI 1.1 to 2.9) had a significant higher risk of having sleep bruxism in comparison to those with low levels of these psychological traits.

**Conclusion** High levels of stress and responsibility are associated factors for the development of sleep bruxism among children.

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