Methods Data were collected from June 2009 to February 2010, from all elementary and junior high schools located in a northern sub-prefecture of Ibaraki, 100 km north of Tokyo (approximate population of 280,000). The information included school name, school address, the enrolment number by school, dates of absences from influenza-like illness (type-A), date of class closure and date of school closure. Impacts of school closure was analysed considering timing of closure, enrolment number, geographical location.

Result All 68 schools responded for study. 8576 out of 23,880 (145,280 person-months) enrolled school children were infected. We classified these schools into two groups according to date of school closure. The difference of incidence between two groups was estimated with the RR with 95% CI. The incidence rates in the early and late school closure groups were 71.6 and 64.9 (1/1000 person-months), respectively. RR was 1.10 (95% CI 1.05 to 1.15), which was significant.

Conclusion The result would show that the early school closure may have impact to prevent infection number of A/H1N1 influenza.

Objective To examine the association between distances from adolescent’s residences to UGS and OSS with the intensity of PA and sports activity.

Methods We evaluated 1489 (51.4% girls) 17-year-old adolescents living in Porto, Portugal (EPTeen cohort). Residences were georeferenced. Buffers of 250 m and 500 m around each space were created and distances to residences were classified in ≤250 m (class1), >250 m and ≤500 m (class2) and >500 m (class3). Association between distances to spaces and Intensity of PA (adjusted to BMI, and parents’ education) and with sports activity (adjusted to parents’ education and obesity) were measured using OR and 95% CI using logistic regression analysis.

Results Considering class1 as reference, in girls the association between distance to UGS and Intensity of PA was 0.99 (0.70;1.42) for class 2 and 0.81 (0.54;1.24) for class 3. Among boys, those results were 0.85 (0.58;1.24) and 0.69 (0.46;1.05), respectively. Regarding the association between distance to OSS and intensity of PA, in girls, was 0.75 (0.50;1.3) for class 2 and 1.14 (0.76;1.71), for class 3. Among boys, those results were 1.30 (0.84;2.01) and 1.38 (0.90;2.11), respectively. Similar results were found between distances to UGS and OSS and sports activity.

Conclusion Adolescents closer to UGS and those most far from OSS were more physically active, although in general no statistically significant association was reached.