This study examined changes in traffic accident mortality, examining different types of victims according to each development region in the state of Pernambuco, and estimated expected years of life lost. A descriptive and ecological study was carried out, using secondary data describing traffic collision deaths from the Ministry of Health Mortality Information System, from 1998 through 2007. Spatial analysis techniques were used: Mortality Coefficient Estimates by the Local Empiric Bayesian Method and Moran Spreading Diagram, applied over the digital cartographic databases from Pernambuco. Percentage variation in the coefficient showed a 16.5% decline between the first and the last years in the series. Linear regression showed a negative trend and was statistically significant at the 5% level. The observed decline in traffic collisions resulted mainly from a 35.5% reduction in pedestrian mortality rates, although all the other types of accidents contributed to this decrease, except for motorcycle mortality, which saw an increase of 297%. From the 185 municipalities, 16 encompassing five clusters were identified with an average mortality rate ranging from 5.66 to 11.66 per 100,000 inhabitants, were considered critical areas. Three clusters were located in the area known as Sertão and two in the Agreste of the state. These results point to a greater risk of dying due to motorcycle accidents outside of the Metropolitan areas, and within the identified ones. This suggests that intervention measures that take into consideration the economic, social and cultural contexts are critical.

**Conclusion**
Knowledge about CC prevention was poor but seemed higher among vaccinated girls. Knowledge and behaviours about STD prevention seemed appropriate, whatever the HPV vaccination status. HPV vaccination should be widely proposed to adolescents and their parents and information on it and on CC prevention should be reinforced.
**Results** In the unpaired analyses, an inverse educational gradient in CVD risk was observed, particularly in women. This association was not replicated in the intrapair analyses of female MZ twins, but it persisted among female DZSS twins. For men, the pattern was less clear.

**Conclusions** The attenuation of association in the intrapair analyses suggest that shared familial factors account for part of the observed association between education and CVD. The fact that it was primarily attenuated in MZ twins may point to genetic factors as an important source of confounding. However, since education was associated with CVD in the intrapair analysis of DZSS twins, there was still some evidence of effect of education. Finally, these Danish data suggest that the social inequality in CVD is larger for women than for men.

**P1-466** EFFECTS OF OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE AND RAIN ON THE RISK OF HEMORRHAGIC STROKE

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1R Magalhães,* 1,2M Correia, 1M C Silva. 1Instituto Cieˆncias Biomédicas de Abel Salazar, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal; 2Centro Hospitalar do Porto, Hospital Santo António, Porto, Portugal

**Introduction** Changes in meteorological parameters have been associated with stroke occurrence. The incidence of primary intracerebral haemorrhages (PICH) seems to increase in days with cold/mild outdoor temperature. In Portugal, neurologists forward the hypothesis that the incidence of PICH increases in rainy days and not particularly low temperatures. This study aims to study the association between occurrence of PICH and weather parameters.

**Methods** Data from ACINpc-project, involving 78 patients suffering a first-ever-in-the-lifetime PICH over a 2-year period in the city of Porto was used. Information on daily weather parameters was obtained from the National Meteorological Office. A Poisson model was used to estimate the association between weather parameters and PICH incidence. Using a conditional logistic regression model, a case-crossover design was then used to estimate the risk of PICH following specific exposures associated with PICH incidence: low diurnal temperature range (DTR) and rainy days. For each subject, the case period was matched with 4 control periods, the same weekday in the previous 4 weeks.

**Results** PICH incidence increases by 11.8% (95% CI 3.8 to 20.4%) for 1°C drop in DTR and 3.1% (95% CI 1.1 to 5.1%) for a 1 mm/m² in precipitation. Following a day with a DTR<4°C the OR is 2.9 (95% CI 1.4 to 5.8), increasing to 8.8 (95% CI 1.7 to 44.8) after a 48 h exposure. Following days with low DTR and rain, the OR is 3.2 (95% CI 1.3 to 8.1) and 9.5 (95% CI 1.1 to 88.9) for a precipitation>10 mm/m² and 40 mm/m², respectively.

**Conclusion** Precipitation by itself is not associated with PICH incidence, nevertheless has a synergistic effect in low DTR days.

**P1-467** SERO-PREVALENCE OF RIFT VALLEY FEVER IN SOUTHWESTERN SAUDI ARABIA

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1A Al-Arafi, A E Meiki, A Mahfouz.* College of Medicine, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

**Introduction** The objective was to study seroepidemiology and potential risk factors of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) virus infection in South Western Saudi Arabia.

**Methods** A random sample of the general population were studied. Through questionnaire interviews, data were collected regarding sociodemographic status, housing conditions, animal contact and other relevant information. Blood samples were taken and tested for RVF-specific IgG and IgM utilising enzyme-linked immunosorbenet assays (ELISAs).

**Results** Out of 2322 persons included in the study, only 139 were positive for RVF-specific IgG giving an overall prevalence of 6.0%. On the other hand, none of the study samples were found to be sero-positive to RVF-specific IgM. The highest prevalence of sero positive RVF IgG was observed in Al Birk of Aseer region (15.3%) followed by Al-Arda of Jizan Region (11.8%), where the first animal deaths were reported during 2000—2001 outbreak. The study revealed zero prevalence of specific IgM and IgG among children born after the 2000—2001 outbreak. Using multivariate binary logistic regression analysis, the following significant risk factors were identified; lacking house electricity, having animals in the house, history of slaughtering animals, contact with or transporting aborted animals.

**Conclusion** The lack of recent virus activity mandates the rigorous maintenance of the control measures undertaken by the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. It is recommended to have regular seroepidemiological surveillance of RVF among humans, fostering public health messages in the region for risk reduction on reducing the risk of animal-to-human transmission as a result of unsafe animal husbandry and slaughtering practices.

**P1-468** TOWARDS A MODE OF COLLECTIVE CONSTRUCTION OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

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1B Mariana,* 1M A Lia, 1H Juliana, 2A M Franci. 1Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina; 2Universidad Nacional de Villa María, Córdoba, Argentina

Several Latin-American authors (Breilh, Almeida Filho, Czersnia, among others) and some Europeans (as Tognoni) argue critically about the ways of constructing knowledge in epidemiology. They coincide in pointing out the limitation of the expert eye to account for the processes collective health. They debate how to manage knowledge and methodologies to coordinate the management of institutional knowledge to the collective management of knowledge, in order to generate conceptual and methodological tools to impact effectively on the life stage of communities. We hypothesise that co-management of knowledge, as inter-subjective process between academics and communities, promotes the transforming and democratising actions. In this regard, two national universities in the province of Córdoba, along with a local institution of healthcare built since 2000 an area of informal training, the Permanent Seminar of Epidemiology Community (EC), whose line of work is health as indicator of life, autonomy, knowledge and democracy in the communities. Participants are workers and health promoters from different districts of the province, members of community-based organizations and universities (students and teachers). In this context, it has been done during 2009—2010 a province-wide survey of experiences in community health, encouraging integration of community members to the EC research network. The progress made in terms of health monitoring and community organising around health is the subject of a manual about EC co-management of knowledge, and realises the real possibilities of achieving them.

**P1-469** SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF INJURED CHILDREN IN ZANJAN, IRAN

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1S Mazloomzadeh,* M Hasaniha. Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran

**Introduction** Injuries are one of public health priorities in Iran. Information on injuries in children and its related factors are less well known. The aim of this study was to describe the socioeconomic factors in injured children in Zanjan, Iran.