

missing/filled in permanent teeth (DMF-T index) and in primary teeth (dmf-t index) and verify the association with oral health behaviours and socio-demographic factors in children aged 5–12 years old.

Participants and methods A sample of 605 children aged 5–12 years old, attending twenty-seven public schools in Sátão, Portugal, was enrolled in this cross-sectional study. Clinical examinations of oral health status were carried out according to WHO criteria to determine the prevalence of dental caries and the DMF-T and dmf-t. Structured questionnaires for interviewing children on oral health behaviours and socio-demographic factors were used.

Results Prevalence of dental caries is 72.1%. Dental caries experience was 0.93 DMF-T and 2.99 dmf-t, higher among the female sex (3.04 vs 2.93; $p=0.02$). The total DMF index was associated with residence area (rural=4.18 vs urban=3.43; $p<0.01$), parents' level of education (0–4 years=4.29; 5–6 years=4.15; 7–12 years=3.69; >12 years=1.73; $p<0.01$) and dental appointments in the last twelve months (no=4.24 vs yes=3.33; $p<0.01$).

Conclusions We found a high prevalence of dental caries in primary and permanent teeth, associated with socio-demographic factors. Oral health programmes and primary preventive strategies should be considered.

P2-489 RELATIVELY HIGH MORTALITY FOR MAORI AND PACIFIC PEOPLES IN THE 2009 INFLUENZA PANDEMIC AND COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS PANDEMICS

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¹N Wilson,* ¹L T Barnard, ¹J Summers, ²D Shanks, ¹M Baker. ¹University of Otago, Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand; ²Australian Army Malaria Institute, Gallipoli Barracks, Brisbane, Australia

Introduction There is evidence that indigenous peoples suffered disproportionately in the 2009 influenza pandemic, and we aimed to examine any such patterns for Māori and Pacific peoples in New Zealand (NZ).

Methods We analysed data from a national Mortality Review Committee and conducted analyses for datasets covering the 1918 and 1957 influenza pandemic periods.

Results In the 2009 pandemic the Māori mortality rate (2/100 000) was higher than the European New Zealander rate (1.7 and 2.6 times, depending on the method of age-standardisation and with only the latter result being statistically significant). Pacific peoples in NZ had a higher mortality rate (5/100 000) which was significantly higher than that for European New Zealanders (4.6–4.8 times). These mortality differentials for the 2009 pandemic were consistent with those seen for hospital and intensive care admissions. By comparison, the Māori mortality rate in the 1918 pandemic (4230/100 000 population) was 7.3 times the European settler rate. For NZ military personnel we estimated the mortality rate for Māori was 2.3 times the European rate. In the 1957 pandemic the Māori mortality rate (40/100 000) was 6.2 times the European rate.

Conclusion Mortality rates in the 2009 influenza pandemic for Māori and Pacific peoples were elevated compared to other New Zealanders. This pattern is consistent with previous pandemics, albeit with evidence for some decline in relative ethnic health inequalities over the past century. Nevertheless, the persistence of such inequalities in 2009 highlights the need for improved public health responses.

P2-490 YOUNG CENTRAL EUROPEANS SAY I'M JUST FINE: A MULTILEVEL EXPLORATION OF GENERATIONS AND THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL HISTORY ON PERSONAL HEALTH FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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¹M Witvliet,* ^{1,2}O A Arah, ¹K Stronks, ¹A Kunst. ¹Academic Medical Center (AMC), University of Amsterdam, Department of Public Health, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ²UCLA School of Public Health, Los Angeles, California, USA

Introduction Few studies have investigated the East-West health discrepancy within young adults who were children during this era. We study this phenomenon and its context globally, by examining variations between world regions in personal health within generations. Socioeconomic influence is also investigated.

Methods World Health Survey data were analysed on adults aged 18–34 ($n=91\,823$), and their elders aged 35+ ($n=132\,362$). Main outcome was personal health. Main predictor variable was regions. Multilevel logistic regression was used to assess associations between personal health and regions, while accounting for individual and country-level socioeconomic factors.

Results Citizens of the Former Soviet Union reported the highest prevalence of poor health, globally with OR being 3.29 (95% CI 1.92 to 5.64). Central Europeans also had high odds of reporting poor health as compared to Western Europeans, but not to the global south, (OR)=1.66 (95% CI 1.07 to 2.55). Age analyses showed that a generation effect was apparent. After full adjustments of socioeconomic factors, East-West health differences were small within young adults, and became larger at each increasing age interval. This pattern was opposite for the global south.

Conclusion The East-West health gap is more pronounced within the Former Soviet Union citizens, rather than Central Europeans. Although the public health concern within these regions cannot be denied, it seems as though young adults might have been insulated to some extent from the ill-health effects of the political transition. Unlike their elders, they have come of age within the new regime, and might not feel as displaced from society.

P2-491 UNDERSTANDING THE REASONS FOR FATAL DIARRHOEA: A MATCHED CASE-CONTROL STUDY ON HEALTHCARE SEEKING PATTERNS OF CARETAKER'S OF CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DIARRHOEA IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN

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U Zaman.* Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan

Estimates place the global death toll from diarrhoeal diseases at about 1.3 million deaths in 2008, ranking second among all causes of deaths and in Pakistan alone 16% of the half million deaths in children who did not live to see their fifth birthday were caused by diarrhoea. We aimed to see the differences in the healthcare seeking behaviours of caretakers for children less than five year of age who died of severe diarrhoea compared to those with non-fatal severe diarrhoea. A mixed method study including a matched case-control study and focus group discussions was performed. Cases and their age and neighbourhood matched controls included 0–59 months old children who had fatal severe diarrhoea and non fatal severe diarrhoea respectively. Using statistical analysis system (SAS), conditional logistic regression showed that the odds of provision of appropriate care (going to a licensed doctor within 24 h from the recognition of the illness) were 80% (MORadj=0.2, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.91) less in children with fatal severe diarrhoea than in children with non-fatal severe diarrhoea. Supporting these qualitative results