Conducted to assess the quality of directly observed treatment of tuberculosis in Dhaka city to enhance Stop TB strategy supported by National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP), Bangladesh.

**Methods** Data were collected from 11 DOT centers located in 11 out of 90 wards in Dhaka city using a two-stage systematic sampling technique. All the facilities providing DOT services were the primary sampling unit for this study. A total of 62 pulmonary tuberculosis cases selected were interviewed at home.

**Results** Mean ages of the patients were 31±12 years, 61.3% were male and 38.7% literate. About 95% of patients gave 3 sputum samples whereas only 62% followed correct procedure for giving sputum for diagnosis. 75% of the patients swallowed drug at home. About 74% respondents swallowed drug under direct observation. Treatment follow-up schedule was followed by 88% smear positive and 95% smear negative patients. Patients had highly positive attitude towards DOT though 58% of the patients showed average knowledge level regarding tuberculosis. Overall 75% patients showed adherence to DOT. Level of education showed significant association (p<0.05) with patients’ opinion about necessity of direct observation and “following of sputum giving procedure correctly for diagnosis.

**Conclusion** Although patients level of knowledge was average but showed highly positive attitude and good adherence towards DOT. Strict monitoring, frequent sensitisation and assistance regarding diagnosis and treatment follow-up may increase the adherence as well as quality of DOT.

**SP3-72** FRUIT AND VEGETABLES INTAKE AND PLASMA HOMOCYSTEINE LEVELS AMONG RESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITY OF SÃO PAULO

**Introduction** The elevated concentration of plasma homocysteine (pHcy) was recently identified as risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Many studies have linked consumption of fruits and vegetables (F&V) with decreased of pHcy.

**Objectives** To investigate the pHcy concentrations according to consumption of F&V.

**Methods** A cross-sectional analysis was conducted in a sample of 291 individuals of both sexes, aged 12 y or over, that are from a population-based study performed in 2008–2010 in municipality of São Paulo. The consumption of fruits and vegetables were measured by two 24-h dietary recalls applied in non-consecutive days. Biochemical analysis of pHcy was conducted by the fluorescence polarisation immunoassay method. The cut-off point of pHcy used was <5 μmol/l for individuals younger than 15 y, <12 μmol/l for individuals with 15–65 y and <16 μmol/l for those over 65 y. The median consumption of F&V was described according to the pHcy levels (normal or high) in both sexes and analysed using the Kruskal–Wallis test.

**Results** The median of F&V was 97.9 g/day, with females exhibiting the higher consumption (134 g/day). Considering the WHO recommendation (>400 g/day), only 5.8% of individuals had adequate intake. There were no differences in the medians of intake of fruit and vegetables in females according to pHcy levels (normal: 112.88 g/day; high: 155.25 g/day). Unlike, we found lower consumption of F&V in males with hyperhomocysteinemia (normal: 96.80 g/day; high: 23.30 g/day; p<0.01).

**Conclusion** F&V intake is low in this population, especially in men with hyperhomocysteinemia. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage the F&V intake in this population.

**SP3-73** INCREASE OF RAILWAY SUICIDES IN GERMANY AFTER THE RAILWAY SUICIDE DEATH OF ROBERT ENKE, A FAMOUS GERMAN FOOTBALL PLAYER

**Introduction** Robert Enke, an internationally respected German football goal keeper committed suicide railway suicide on the 10 November 2009. Concerns were raised about the potential of this event to spark copycat suicides afterwards. Therefore, we analysed the impact on the frequency of subsequent railway suicides.

**Methods** The daily incidence of railway suicides was derived from the Event Database Safety (EWS), the national database of person accidents on the German railway net. We compared the daily numbers of suicides from 11 November to 31 December in 2006–2009 and the number of suicides 28 days before and after the event by estimating incidence ratios with 95% CIs using Poisson regression.

**Results** The mean daily number of suicide acts in the critical time window in 2006 to 2008 was about 2 but almost 4 in 2009. The incidence ratio was 1.81 (95% CI 1.48 to 2.11), thus showing a daily increase after Enke’s suicide by 81% compared to the previous year. Comparison of the number of suicides 28 days before and after the incidence revealed similar results. No modifications of these associations were observed by daytime, by location of the suicide and death.

**Conclusion** The present study indicates that a celebrity suicide may bring about copycat behaviour in an unforeseen amount, even if the reporting in the media seems to be rather sensitive and other preventive measures are taken.

**SP3-74** EXPEDITED APPROACH TO DISSEminating EVIDENCE TO POLICY MAKERS IN ORDEr TO IMPROVE ABORIGINAL CHILD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN CANADA

**Objectives** To facilitate timely uptake of research evidence by policy makers and support the implementation of evidence-informed policies and practices to improve Aboriginal child health and well-being.

**Methods** This work was initiated in response to national government interest in improving Aboriginal child health and well-being. The approach began with a synthesis review which critically and culturally appraised published papers to identify promising practices. Next, a summary of the synthesis and other relevant reports was written for stakeholders and five recommendations were developed. The research team and other researchers in the area validated these documents. Key stakeholders, including policy makers, community leaders, and content experts, were surveyed to assess general support for the recommendations, identify other key contacts and identify facilitators and barriers to dissemination. With support from stakeholders and the lead organisation’s board of directors, the recommendations were finalised as a brief “Call To
Action” document. An Aboriginal community member also wrote a culturally aligned, plain language version.

**Results** In 6 months, peer-supported recommendations were developed and broadly disseminated to stakeholders locally and nationally. The “Call To Action” was distributed to stakeholders via facilitated discussions, presentations, email, and internet. A follow-up survey of stakeholders will be conducted to assess the impact of our dissemination approach. The intended outcomes will include increased awareness, knowledge, and investment in evidence-informed strategies as recommended in the “Call To Action”.

**Conclusions** The approach undertaken provided timely research evidence for policy makers. Other than raising awareness, the impact of this approach remains to be determined.

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**INCIDENCE AND PERSISTENCE OF OBESITY IN BRAZILIAN ADULTS FROM BODY MASS INDEX AT END OF ADOLESCENCE**

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**Introduction** The prevalence of obesity has increased among adults living in developed or developing countries. In Brazil, obesity among adults reached at least 10% of population in 2008–2009. This study estimates the incidence and persistence of overweight or obesity in adults according to nutritional status at end of adolescence.

**Methods** Former and present self-reported anthropometric data come from VIGITEL 2006 to 2009 (acronym in Portuguese for System of Health Surveillance by Phone) and include 61 985 cases from individuals aged 21 to 39 years. Nutritional status was classified according to WHO systems. The RR for obesity was calculated according to level of education.

**Results** For individual with normal BMI at 20 years incidence of overweight is 40% among male and 30% among female. For individuals with pre-obese BMI at 20 years the incidence of obesity is 5.4 higher among male and 4.7 higher among females than that for normal BMI at 20 years. Persistence of overweight is 40% among male and 30% among female. RR of present obesity among college degree vs <4 years of school education, both with normal BMI at 20 years, is 0.56 for males and 0.26 for females.

**Conclusion** Higher level of education is associated with a lower incidence and persistence of obesity among adults, especially among females.

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**VALIDITY AND REPRODUCIBILITY OF A FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPED BASED ON A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENTS FROM SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL**

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**Introduction** The food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) has been one of the most widely used method for assessment of food consumption, as well as being able to provide the usual intake, is considered easy to use and of low cost.

**Objective** To assess the validity and reproducibility of a quantitative FFQ with 66 food items (QFFQ) developed based on a representative sample of adolescents from São Paulo, Brazil.

**Methods** 250 adolescents filled two FFQ (1-year interval) and 5 24-h recalls (3-month interval) as part of a population-based survey conducted in São Paulo, Brazil, in 2007. To quantify the nutrient intake, the software Nutrition Data System for Research was used.