

of 85.2% (95.0% CI 81.9% to 88.4%) participants affirmed that they could move with a deformed leper to the market or church. 71.5% (95.0% CI 67.5% to 75.5%) participants stated that they could offer a job to a deformed leper.

Conclusion The high proportion of positive attitudes among the participants and in different divisions is a positive indicator that the elimination of leprosy social stigma is progressing in the right direction.

SP5-21 ASSESSMENT OF THE SPATIAL CLUSTERS OF KNIFE VIOLENCE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN NORTHWESTERN IRAN, USING GIS AND GPS, DURING 2009–2010

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Objective To determine of spatial distributions of knife violence in Urmia, Iran, from 20 March 2009 to 21 March 2010.

Material and Methods In this cross-sectional study, we studied the data of 703 new knife-assault victims, who attended to Accident and Emergency departments of three general Hospitals of Urmia, capital of West Azerbaijan province, during a 1-year period. The "Average Nearest Neighbor" method was used to identify the statistically significant geographical clusters. χ^2 test was used for statistical analysis.

Results Countryside areas and shopping centers had significantly the most extensive spatial clusters of knife violence ($p < 0.001$). In summer season, there was different pattern in the clusters of the knife assaults in parks and recreation centers at hours of 19:00 to 3:00, which these data were added to the clusters of the other seasons. Considering space-time and socio-demographic status, teenagers and young single males were commonly as the victims of knife assaults in mentioned areas ($p = 0.04$).

Conclusion There is sufficient evidence about existence of knife stabbing violence clusters in Urmia. Understanding that, which areas of city have the high rates of the crime occurrence, provides potentially a unique opportunity for regional planners and policy makers by GIS (Geographic Information System)/GPS (Global Positioning System).

SP5-22 THE ASSESSMENT OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FOLLOWING THE 2009 PADANG EARTHQUAKE

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Introduction The earthquake that hit Padang West Sumatra, Indonesia on 30 September 2009, extremely devastating one, registering 7.6-magnitude on the Richter scale. The destruction of health infrastructure and the displacement of population following the earthquake have increased the need of support with regard to the reproductive healthcare services in all health facilities. On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that providing reproductive health services is pivotal and especially to improving family planning during the earthquake.

Methods A community health center-based study was conducted to assess and examine the methods of contraception used before and within 1 year after the 2009 Padang earthquake. In total, 550 married women aged 15–49 years old participated.

Results The study found difference in the utilisation of contraceptive methods before and after the earthquake. Within 1 year of the earthquake, use of condom significantly increased after the earthquake and the percentage of participants who used injections and implants tended to decrease. When compared before and after the earthquake, availability, affordability and acceptability of services in access to family planning services showed significantly affected by the earthquake.

Conclusion The earthquake affected to access in the utilisation of contraceptive methods. Availability, affordability and acceptability of services in access to family planning services were important to improving family planning during the earthquake situation.

SP5-23 IS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE CORRELATING WITH PRACTICES? A KAP STUDY ON DENGUE FEVER

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Introduction Dengue/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an emergent disease in India. It is endemic in some parts of country and contributes annual outbreaks of dengue/DHF.

Methods A cross sectional study was conducted in Aligarh, India, in peri urban area from October to November 2010 to assess knowledge, attitude and preventive practices on dengue. Randomly 120 adults were recruited by using Cochran's formula. Standardised oral questionnaire was used to collect information on demographic and dengue related KAP after taking informed consent. Knowledge and practices were graded good, fair and poor using Bloom's cut-off point and attitude was classified as positive, neutral and negative using Likert's scale. Reliability of questionnaire was analysed by using Cronbach's α Coefficient. The data collected was analysed by software SPSS version 17.0.

Results 42% respondents had low knowledge, 44.2% had positive attitude and 10.2% respondents followed good practices. Significant positive correlation was found between knowledge and practice ($p < 0.05$), but no significance was found between attitude with knowledge or practice.

Conclusion The results suggested that good attitude does not translates into good practices, therefore health promotion activities should be strengthened for improving knowledge, ensuring people are receptive to the messages and making it easier for them to adopt desired change of behaviour.

SP5-24 FAMILY, SCHOOL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS WITH ILLNESS/DISABILITIES IN KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN

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Backgrounds According to the 2008 report by Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare, the number of households receiving public assistance was nearly 1.2 million, and elderly households accounted for 46% of them, followed by households headed by individuals with illness/disabilities (36%).

Aim The present study investigated family, school, and social life of public assistance recipients because of their illness/disabilities in Kagoshima, Japan, to identify predictive characteristics of high-risk group of public assistance recipients and to seek preventive measures against welfare dependence.

Subjects and Methods In this study, 409 public assistance recipients with illness/disabilities and 787 controls were recruited. One or two controls were matched with each recipient on age (10-year category) and residence area (city, town or village). A self-administered and anonymous questionnaire was distributed by case workers and local welfare commissioners to public assistance recipients and control subjects, respectively, during the period from July to November 2007. The information on birth weight, parent-child relationship in childhood, relationship with friends, academic backgrounds for both study subjects and their parents, marital history, lifestyles including smoking and alcohol drinking habits, health action, employment history, possession of driver's license, and relationship with their children.

Results and Discussion In addition to the reported common characteristics, higher frequencies of poor relationship with their parents, smokers, no driver's license, and poor relationship with their children were observed in the public assistance recipients than control subjects. Interactions between each factor and more details will be discussed.

SP5-25 ASSESSMENT OF BEHAVIOURAL ANTECEDENTS TO TESTICULAR SELF-EXAMINATION AND TORSION AMONG MALE STUDENTS OF BABCOCK UNIVERSITY ILISAN-REMO, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Testicular Torsion (TT) poses a serious health challenge to young men and Testicular Self-Examination (TSE) is recommended for its early detection and management. However studies related to the perception and adoption of TSE among students are not common in Nigeria. This study was designed to assess the knowledge, perceptions and practice of TSE, using a three-stage random sampling technique in selecting 500 male undergraduates for the quantitative survey. Respondents' mean age was 21 ± 3.2 years. Only 28.2% had heard about TT; while 39.6%, had heard about TSE. The sources of information about TSE included health workers (16.4%), books (12.0%), magazines (10.6%), and friends (9.4%). Respondents' mean knowledge score was 8.5 ± 4.8 . 58% perceived every male to be vulnerable to testicular pain and/or swelling. Majority (62.0%) perceived testicular pain to be a symptom of testicular disorder, while 67.6% believed that swelling in the testes requires medical care. Few (18.2%) knew that testicular pain and/or swelling could lead to loss of testes. 67% considered TSE to be a useful practice. Only 0.4% had ever had TT; 33.0% had ever experienced testicular pain and/or swelling and only 8.4% had ever visited a hospital immediately. Only 48.0% had ever practised TSE. The mean knowledge score of respondents who had ever practised TSE (10.6 ± 5.1) was significantly higher than the score of those who had never done so (6.7 ± 3.7) ($p < 0.05$). Participants' knowledge of TT and TSE was also low. Integration of TSE into the general studies curriculum of the university.

SP5-26 DETECTION OF GOAT MILK ADULTERATIONS IN BRAZIL: A PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTION

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Introduction Goat milk and their dairy products are frequently adulterated with cow milk because of its smaller production in the world and its higher price compared to cow milk. However, the main benefit claimed about goat milk is that it is less allergenic than

cow milk and is a suitable substitute, especially among children. Besides, cow milk proteins, even in low concentrations, are able to trigger allergic reactions.

Methods It was collected reliable samples of goat and cow milk. Afterwards, adulterations were performed adding different concentrations of cow milk (3%, 5%, 8%, 10%, 12%, 15% and 50%) in goat milk. Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (UREA-PAGE) and densitometry (ImageQuant TL) were used because this technique is simple and inexpensive to analyse proteins. Samples were applied in duplicate, obtaining two densitograms for each concentration. It was used bovine α_{s1} -casein to detect cow milk, because this protein fraction has a larger electrophoretic migration than caprine α_{s1} -casein.

Results Area peak of bovine α_{s1} -casein were directly proportional to the increase of concentration of cow milk and a linear regression was performed with the average of the duplicates: $y = 56.18x + 1239$. The linearity of the method could be observed because of high correlation ($R^2 = 0.9989$).

Conclusion There is no official method to assure the absence of cow milk in goat milk and their dairy products in Brazilian legislation. Then this method can be easily introduced as a tool to detect this fraud, which may represent a dangerous for health population.

SP5-27 PERCEPTION OF PAKISTANI WOMEN PILLION RIDERS ABOUT HELMET USE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Introduction Despite the importance of helmet in prevention of head injuries in motorcyclists, there is lack of use of helmet both by riders and pillion passengers. It is a common practice in Pakistan that women pillion passengers do not wear helmet. The objective of the study is to assess the knowledge of women pillion riders regarding the motorcycle safety especially use of helmets.

Methods Data were collected from five focus group discussions held with women pillion riders working at the Aga Khan University. The study participants were recruited voluntarily. Written informed consent was taken from each participant before beginning of each discussion.

Results Some major themes emerged from the data analyses, which included (1) motorcycle is a risky transport particularly due to clothing of women that gets trapped in wheels and causes injuries (2) All participants never wore a helmet and never thought about it before, on the contrast, the most important benefit of helmet use expressed was "safety" (3) Main barriers to helmet use, identified were, included: lack of appropriate information on helmet use; unaware of helmet laws; gazes or stares of people; the current sitting style of women in bikes with both the legs on one side (4) Strategies to implement helmet use included; awareness campaigns in media; women should make example and start using helmet as a first step; strict law enforcement in the form of fine/challans.

Conclusion The findings of this study provide insight factors associated with non-use of bicycle helmets.

SP5-28 COST OF DOMICILIARY TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER IN SELECTED SLUMS IN NORTH INDIA

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Introduction Treatment of drinking water at home is commonly advocated for prevention of diarrhoea by health personnel. The methods of disinfection include chlorination, boiling or use of filters. Among others, the cost of water treatment is a known barrier to its practice.