

Safekids Information Centre KidsInfo Bulletin

14/03/2008

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Our database can also be searched online at www.safekids.org.nz.

CAMPAIGNS

Preventing injuries and violence: a guide for ministries of health

World Health Organization (WHO)

Geneva, WHO Press: 2007

This document from the WHO is aimed especially at those countries which are still in the process of developing injury prevention organisations and policies. Includes references and table of effective violence and injury prevention interventions, pp. 24-26. The WHO website states: "Around the world, morgues fill with victims of injuries and violence and hospital beds and doctors' waiting rooms overflow with survivors. The huge amount of suffering, time and expense our societies bear as a result could be spared. While violence and injury prevention is not a minor or easy undertaking, with good collaboration and systematic effort, even this oldest of human afflictions can be prevented." and "This document should be used by ministries of health and their focal points as both a guide and a reference book. It leads the user through the stages of setting up, developing and evaluating violence and injury prevention efforts, always stressing collaboration with other sectors. The various tasks of organization, policy development, data collection, advocacy work and capacity-building are described in detail. Both new and established units of violence and injury prevention should find inspiration for their programmes in this document."

Reference number 8850

Developing policies to prevent violence and injuries: guidelines for policy-makers and planners

Author Schopper, D., Lormand, J.D., Waxwiler, R. (eds)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Geneva, WHO Press: 2006

This WHO publication is aimed at assisting those wishing to develop national policies to prevent injuries and violence. It does not explore implementation. The WHO website states: "Injuries and violence are threats to health in every country of the world. Worldwide, more than five million people die each year as a result of some form of injury and many more remain disabled for life. Given current trends, the global burden of injuries and violence is expected to rise considerably during the coming decades, particularly in low-income and middle-income countries." and continues: "These guidelines cover all the steps that are necessary for developing such policies up to and including approval by governmental and political authorities. It also explains the rationale behind the need for such tools, the importance of the health sector in their development and the link between policies and legislation. The guidelines are primarily aimed at representatives of government ministries that are concerned with violence and injury, in particular, ministries of health, transport, justice, interior, welfare, family affairs, education, housing, labour, agriculture, sport and consumer affairs." The New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) is referred to.

Reference number 8851

Guidelines for conducting community surveys on injuries and violence

Author Sethi, D. [et al.] (eds.)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Geneva, WHO Press: 2004

This WHO publication is aimed at assisting those who wish to conduct household surveys of injury prevalence in their communities. The main focus is on surveys at the community rather than at the national level. This manual is aimed at researchers, health workers, and scientists from ministries of health and academics and NGOs who are concerned about the problem of injuries and interested in the collection of relevant data.

Reference number 8852

CYCLISTS

Helmets: a road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO): 2006

This WHO publication is aimed at both practitioners and policy makers. Although the manual is aimed at countries with low use of helmets, the modular structure of the manual means it can be used in countries with very different levels of helmet use. The focus of the manual is on motorcycle helmets, although examples that pertain to bicycle helmet use are also used. Along with a global increase in motorization, particularly in low-income and middle-income countries, the use of motorized two-wheelers and bicycles is growing rapidly in many places. As a result, there are increasing fatalities and injuries among users of two-wheelers, with head injuries being a major concern. Motorcycle and bicycle helmets are effective both in preventing head injuries and in reducing the severity of injuries sustained by riders and passengers of two-wheelers. The increasing promotion of cycling as more sustainable also necessitates increased promotion of helmet use.

Reference number 8853

Bicycle safety [factsheet]

www.kidsafe.com.au

Kidsafe Australia

Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Australia

Kidsafe Western Australia

Perth, Kidsafe Western Australia: 2005

This factsheet from Kidsafe Western Australia provides information about cycle safety under the headings: 'Riding the bike', 'The Bike', 'Bicycle safety checklist', 'Tips for safe kids', 'Bicycle helmets save lives', 'Most crashes usually don't involve another vehicle', 'Rural children face the same risks as city children', 'Choosing a helmet' and 'Other ways to protect cyclists'.

Reference number 8865

Safe Kids Canada position statement on bicycle helmet legislation

<http://www.safekidscanada.ca>

Toronto, Safe Kids Canada: 2005

This position paper from Safe Kids Canada makes the case for consistent national laws which cover all cyclists as both adults and children are at risk of head injury. They point out that, in Canada, legislation is effective by: increasing helmet use, reducing head injuries and NOT decreasing the number of people who ride bikes. In 2005 only 30% of Canadians were covered by cycle helmet legislation. The complex situation in Canada, with regard to differences between states, is described and the conclusion is reached that legislation, combined with ongoing education and enforcement is necessary. They also conclude that "... safer environments for cyclists; the development of bike paths and traffic calming measures"

are also needed.

Reference number 8866

Safe Kids Canada fact and myth about helmet legislation

<http://www.safekidscanada.ca>

Toronto, Safe Kids Canada: 2006

This position paper from Safe Kids Canada provides an update on their earlier position paper of 2005 (record # 8867) in the form of five 'myths' about cycle helmet legislation and arguments against these common 'myths'. The myths are: helmet laws should not apply to adults, they are a waste of time and money, they are overly intrusive into private lives, that helmets are ineffective, that they give a false sense of security and encourage greater risk taking. All are firmly rebutted - with supporting references.

Reference number 8867

CYCLISTS - NZ

Got a bike? Be smart, be safe, be seen! [card/ pamphlet and reflective stickers]

<http://www.safekids.org.nz>

Auckland, Safekids New Zealand: 2008

This resource was developed for the Safekids Campaign 2007-2008 as part of the current cycle safety theme. The card/ pamphlet (A5 size) carries a biking safety checklist and safety message headings 'Be smart, be safe, be seen!' It features photos of children demonstrating best practice (correctly fitted and worn helmets etc.). It also includes reflective stickers which may be applied to helmets, wheels or bikes to increase visibility. The stickers also have the safety message printed on them.

Reference number 8857

DROWNING

International comparison of injury deaths: Drowning: A report to the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) Secretariat

Author Connor, Jennie, Langley, John, Cryer, Colin

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) Secretariat

Wellington: New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy Secretariat:
2007

This report concludes that the mortality rate from drowning in New Zealand appears high compared with other similar countries but the comparisons are likely to be unreliable due to widespread undercounting overseas due to issues with coding. Compared with Australia, New Zealand has higher rates of male adult drowning and lower rates of toddlers drowning and "... this may relate to higher exposure to risk for men in New Zealand through geography, occupation and recreation, and lower risk to toddlers through fewer home swimming pools."

Reference number 8874

DROWNING - NZ

Akona te kauhoe! [water education kit]

Author Haimona, Mark, Takurua, Natana

Maori Water Safety

Water Safety New Zealand

Manukau City Council

Auckland, Manukau City Council: 2006

This drowning prevention kit is made up of a clear plastic envelope which holds a booklet aimed at Maori children (with text in Te Reo) with photos of Maori children engaged in water safety education in swimming pools. There is also a collection of 6 group 'discussion' cards

with similar photos of children and the text of water safety instructions in Maori.

Reference number 8868

Survey of local authorities regarding compliance with and enforcement of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987: A replication: Report to Water Safety New Zealand

Author Gulliver, Pauline, Chalmers, David, Cousins, Kimberly

Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU)

Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ)

Dunedin, Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU): 2006

This report to Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) from the IPRU is based on a survey of local authorities which was commissioned by WSNZ in October 2006. The survey (which is included) aimed to identify the status of compliance with and enforcement of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987. The survey is based on one done in 1996-7. It concludes that there have been improvements but that there is room for more as there is still a need for greater clarity in the interpretation of the Act to ensure that it is administered consistently across the country.

Reference number 8871

Supervision of ACC RiverSafe activities and other EOTC [education outside the classroom] activities in, on or near rivers

Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)

Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ)

Wellington, Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC): 2006

The ACC RiverSafe programme has been developed by Water Safety New Zealand and is being implemented in partnership with ACC. There are two versions of the programme targeting school children in years 6-7 and years 9-10 involved in education outside the classroom. This publication focuses on the detail of supervision activities, the roles of teachers and other supervisors, skills needed etc

Reference number 8872

Water Safety New Zealand strategic direction 2007-2012

www.watersafety.org.nz

Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ)

Wellington, Water Safety New Zealand: 2007

This publication from Water Safety New Zealand sets their strategic direction for 2007-2012 with sections on: leadership, education, collaboration, resourcing, research and planning and communication.

Reference number 8873

NURSERY EQUIPMENT - NZ

AS/NZS 2172:2003 Australian/New Zealand Standard - Cots for household use - Safety requirements (incorporating Amendment No. 1).

Standards Australia

Standards New Zealand - Paerewa Aotearoa

Wellington, Standards New Zealand: 2003

The objective of this Standard is to provide regulatory authorities with essential safety requirements and to provide manufacturers with functional, durability, stability and performance criteria to meet these safety requirements, in order to reduce the likelihood of deaths or injuries to children. Supersedes AS/NZS 2172:1995 Cots for household use - Safety

requirements.

Reference number 8849

PASSENGERS - CHILD RESTRAINTS

Safe restraint of the child passenger

Author Cameron, Leanne, Segedin, Elizabeth, Nuthall, Gabrielle, Thompson, John

Journal of paediatrics and child health 42 (2006) 752-757

Emergency Department, Starship Hospital, Auckland.

Paediatric Intensive Care Unit, Starship Hospital, Auckland.

Department of Paediatrics, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.

Current New Zealand legislation only requires child car restraints to the age of 5 years. This article describes a study which aimed to understand the need for, and use of, booster seats in the 4-12 years age group and to identify risk factors for booster seat-non-use. It describes the importance of boosters in relation to child height for child restraints to properly restrain the child's body at the 'bony' points of the body (hips and shoulder). It concludes that the lack of use of booster seats highlights the need for education programmes and legislative change and that while "... the proportion of 9 to 12 year olds needing a booster drops sharply, there would be benefits from educating parents ... to help identify the 30% of children ... that would continue to benefit from a booster seat."

Reference number 8862

PASSENGERS - NZ

Safe2Go technicians manual

Safe2go

Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC thinksafe)

Land Transport NZ

Wellington, Land Transport New Zealand: 2006 (3rd ed.)

This is the third edition of this well illustrated and concise manual which was first produced by Sue Campbell from Plunket. Includes information on: the law and standards governing child restraints, how to fit a child restraint in a vehicle, fitting children into child restraints, fitting checklists and useful contacts.

Reference number 8869

Child restraints save lives: It is law in New Zealand that you use one for your child [Safe2go pamphlet]

Safe2go

Land Transport New Zealand

Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC thinksafe)

This pamphlet gives an overview of the correct child restraints to use in New Zealand to comply with the law. Has section on stages 1-3 as the child grows and needs different/ bigger restraints and has a section on avoiding the dangers of combining airbags and child restraints. Also describes the Safe2go scheme, technicians, website etc

Reference number 8870

PEDESTRIANS - NZ

Paediatric pedestrian trauma

Author Newbury, Clinton, Hsiao, Kai, Dansey, Rangi, Hamill, James

Starship Children's Hospital

Child Accident Prevention Foundation of New Zealand

CAPFNZ

A copy of a PowerPoint presentation made at the Starship Paediatric Trauma conference

2006. Examines (non-driveway-related) child pedestrian injuries for the six years 2000-2005, for the Greater Auckland area and concludes that these injuries are common and that prevention strategies would do well to target children aged 5-8 years with emphasis placed on preventing injuries at around 3 PM when school finishes.

Reference number 8858

Driveway run-over injuries: A preventable yet continuing tragedy

Author Hsiao, Kai, Newbury, Clinton, Dansey, Rangi, Morreau, Phil, Hamill, James

Starship Children's Hospital
Starship Children's Trauma Service
University of Auckland

A copy of a PowerPoint presentation made at the Starship Paediatric Trauma conference 2006. Examines driveway-related child pedestrian injuries for the 50-month period: Nov. 2001-Dec. 2005, for the Auckland area (Starship, Middlemore and Auckland City Coroner). 25% of child pedestrian injuries in Auckland occur in driveways and New Zealand may lead the world in this type of injury. Concludes that the problem is that children and vehicles are sharing the same space and that one solution is the physical separation of driveways from areas used by children.

Reference number 8859

Improving the road-crossing practices of children in a virtual environment.

No date.

Author Lamb, Steve

Child Accident Prevention Foundation of New Zealand
CAPFNZ

Report based on research conducted with Ilam Primary School (Christchurch) students into the educative value of virtual reality pedestrian crossing use training.

Reference number 8860

Driveway accident prevention for children - an evaluation.

Author Sharma, Rajiv

Child Accident Prevention Foundation of New Zealand
CAPFNZ
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Auckland
Auckland, Child Accident Prevention Foundation of New Zealand
(CAPFNZ): 2006

Report based on research conducted to investigate whether technology can help to prevent child driveway runovers. The focus is on the problem of poor vehicle reversing visibility and possible solutions investigated include: reversing proximity indicators, reversing cameras and mirror/lens devices. It concludes that while many of these devices are effective they need to be reduced in price for the lower socio-economic groups who are over-represented in driveway runovers cases to be able to afford them.

Reference number 8861

PLAYGROUNDS - NZ

Outside is where we need to be: A guide to providing optimal outdoor environments in early childhood settings.

Author Greenfield, Cheryl

Manukau Institute of Technology
Auckland, Manukau Institute of Technology: 2007

This publication describes the need for outdoor play environments which are well designed to

provide learning opportunities for children. It aims to promote " ... reciprocal advice and guidance between playground landscapers, designers, manufacturers, early childhood education researchers, educators and teachers." It discusses the need to provide children with outdoor experiences which are both challenging and safe. Refers to the relevant curricula, research and standards.

Reference number 8863

POISONING - NZ

Are we poisoning our kids?: Did you know? Too much paracetamol can be dangerous for your child!

Injury Prevention Waimakariri
Waimakariri District Council

Rangiora, Injury Prevention Waimakariri: 2007

This pamphlet warns parents and caregivers about the dangers of children overdosing on paracetamol based medications (e.g. sometimes self-administered liquid medication from the fridge or bedside table). It discusses the importance of correct dose for weight of the child, the fact that there are two different strengths of medication available and the importance of storing all medicines high up, out of sight and locked away.

Reference number 8876

Paracetamol: How much and how often? [fridge magnet]

Injury Prevention Waimakariri
Waimakariri District Council
Safekids New Zealand

Rangiora, Injury Prevention Waimakariri: 2007

This fridge magnet includes a table which shows children's weight and the correct dose rates for the two different strengths of paracetamol medication which are commonly available. It talks about: the importance of knowing the child's weight, using a proper measure, doses at least four hours apart and checking the bottle for the strength of the medicine before measuring the dose.

Reference number 8877

ROAD SAFETY - NZ

Pedestrian and cyclist road safety framework

Ministry of Transport

Wellington, Ministry of Transport: 2006

This 'framework' document from the Ministry of Transport describes the plan to develop and implement a package of best practice safety interventions for pedestrians and cyclists. It has been developed with input from cycling and pedestrian groups, regional and local bodies and other government agencies. It is to be read in association with the 'New Zealand Transport Strategy', the 'Road Safety to 2010 Strategy' and in 'Getting there – on foot, by cycle', (the strategy for advancing walking and cycling in New Zealand) and its implementation plan. Major aims are to: (1) guide the work of government agencies, ensuring a co-ordinated national approach to improving road safety for pedestrians and cyclists, (2) provide guidance for support for road controlling authorities (RCAs) who are responsible for improving access and safety for pedestrians and cyclists in their road environment; and (3) support the effective integration of safety into walking and cycling promotion efforts.

Reference number 8864

RURAL ENVIRONMENT

Inter primary schools rural safety challenge.

Author Halse, Sue, Bristoe, Rosey

Injury Prevention Waimakariri

Rangiora, Injury Prevention Waimakariri: 2007

This item is the hard-copy handout which accompanied the PowerPoint presentation by the authors at the 2007 IPNANZ Conference in Napier. The highly successful inter-primary schools rural safety challenge involved children competing on the kinds of safety issues that potentially confront rural children. The children are presented with a safety-related scenario (e.g. an ATV accident scene) which they must respond to. They are assessed by experienced judges. The challenge is a bit like a junior Young Farmer of the Year competition with a focus on rural injury prevention.

Reference number 8856

SAFE COMMUNITIES - NZ

17th international safe communities conference, working together to make a difference, 20-23 October 2008, Christchurch, New Zealand

Christchurch City Council

Safe Communities Foundation

Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS)

World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion

Christchurch, Christchurch City Council: 2007

This 2008 'safe communities' conference will be held in Christchurch. It aims to 'make a difference' to: child and adolescent safety, indigenous peoples safety, older person's safety, suicide, road safety, water, sport and recreational safety, home safety, fire safety.

Reference number 8878

SAFETY PRODUCTS - NZ

Protective stove guards

Mike and Shelley Paddock

This is a pamphlet promoting stove guards for gas and electric freestanding stoves. This safety guard is NZ patented and designed to fit Simpson, Westinghouse, Fisher and Paykel branded stoves, therefore will not fit all stoves, is known to have fitted some Shacklock and atlas stoves. Includes photos of the guard. (email - s.paddock@xtra.co.nz).

Reference number 8854

STRATEGIC PLAN - NZ

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy [pamphlet and postcard]

Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU)

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy Secretariat, Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)

Wellington: New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy Secretariat,

ACC

This pamphlet and postcard about the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) from the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy Secretariat, Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) briefly describes the Strategy, refers to its website, www.nzips.govt.nz, and describes its publications and reports. The postcard also features the messages: 'Achieving a positive safety culture' and 'Creating safe environments'.

Reference number 8855

THERMAL INJURIES

Facts about injuries: Burns

World Health Organization (WHO)

Geneva, Switzerland, World Health Organization (WHO): 2004

This is a updated pamphlet from WHO about burns (see record # 6378). Information is provided under the following headings: Magnitude of the problem, Who is affected? Where do burns occur? Risk factors, Prevention (of fire burns and hot water burns), Care of burns, Cost of burns, Role of public health, First aid.

Reference number 8879

TRANSPORT INJURIES

School journey safety: A comparative study of engineering devices

Author Wigmore, Brenda J. et al

Land Transport New Zealand

Wellington, Land Transport New Zealand: 2006

Crash data indicates that 40% of child pedestrian injuries occur on the home-to-school (including school-to-home) journey. This report describes research into engineering devices to improve safety for children on this journey. An extensive literature review was done and a comparison is made between devices used in New Zealand and overseas: safe crossing areas, traffic calming, school zone restrictions, footpaths/ cyclepaths, parking, intersections, warnings (including variable message signs), bus stops, bus safety and security. It concludes that: devices need to be tailored for individual situations and user groups, addition of complementary devices and design detail enhances safety gains, differences between urban and rural impact of devices should be recognised, a document providing a range of best practice engineering treatments is needed in New Zealand, development of best practice guidelines needs to incorporate findings in the literature.

Reference number 8875

Wayne Carter