Findings: A total of 1370 students (681 males and 689 females) with the average age 17.73 (+0.46) from 16 secondary high schools completed the survey. Among all respondents, 206 students self-reported they were involved in road traffic crashes in the past 6 months as victimized pedestrians (20.98%), cyclists (21.46%), three-wheel or motorcycle passengers (34.14%) and vehicle passengers (19.02%). 381 students experienced near misses and 33.24% of these events happened on the way to/from schools. 98 and 7 students suffered minor or severe traffic injuries respectively leading to on average 1.23 days off from school. However, only 21 students reported to the police and 16 students sought healthcare. The regression shows that male (OR=2.21, 95%CI [1.51, 3.24]) and cyclist (OR=2.20, 95% CI[1.03, 4.71]) are more likely to be involved in the crashes. Behavior factors, as crossing the street without looking both ways and vehicle conditions as not having seat belts also significantly increase the risk (p<0.001 and 0.037).

Interpretation: This study is one of the few studies that conducted a cross-sectional survey to understand the burden of road traffic injury and near misses among adolescents in LMICs. More attention should be given to adolescents in LMICs on road traffic injury prevention especially among males and vulnerable road users. Consistently with previous studies conducted in developed countries, improving the safety on the way to school is a potential way to significantly reduce the risk of road traffic injury among adolescents in developing countries. In addition, the low rate of reporting to the police and seeking healthcare indicates most previous studies based on second hand data may underestimate the burden of road traffic injury among adolescents in LMICs.

Funding: This study was supported and funded by Duke University Global Health Institute.

Abstract #: 02NCD003

Sterilization and re-use of single use devices in India as a safe and acceptable method of cost reduction

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Background: The sterilization and reuse of medical equipment marked by the manufacturers for single use only is a common practice in many hospitals in India. This practice becomes a concern when patient safety is compromised. The adverse reactions a patient may experience that may be tied to the reuse of SUDs include fever, hypotension, hypotension, sudoresis, chills, bleeding, nausea and vomiting. There is no national licensing regulatory authority in India. Hospitals follow an in-house protocol to determine safe standards of sterilization and reuse. This raises the question of whether protocols used in India are enough to prevent adverse reactions.

Objective: The objective of this study is to analyze the outcomes of Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) patients at different hospitals in India in order to determine the correlation between reuse of single use devices and adverse reactions.

Methods: The study took place in two hospitals in India with different economic resources, Medanta Medicity (high income) and Bangalore Baptist Hospital (low income). A retrospective chart review was done for PTCA patients at each hospital to determine whether there were any correlations between the number of reused SUDs used in a procedure and adverse outcomes. Forty PTCA patient charts were analyzed in Medanta and 42 in BBH. Reasons for hospitalization were similar at both hospitals. Data regarding the SUDs used during the procedure, and information regarding serious and non-serious adverse reactions following procedures was collected. Serious adverse reactions were considered death, pyrogen reactions...