


## Good practice for burn & scald prevention in children

	Evidence statement	Transfer and Implementation points
Engineering	<b>Product modification, specifically child resistant cigarette lighters and self-extinguishing cigarettes, are primary prevention strategies where the technologies have been developed, tested and found to be effective and which would prevent many fires from starting if adopted.</b> <sup>14,60-62</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the U.S.A., fire deaths associated with cigarette lighters dropped 43% with the adoption of child resistant designs.<sup>14</sup></li> <li>- Regulations requiring product modifications and their enforcement will increase availability of safe products.<sup>62</sup></li> <li>- Parental knowledge and modified product availability, accessibility, cost and ease of use will impact their uptake.<sup>55,56</sup></li> </ul>
Enforcement	<b>Legislation requiring a safe pre-set temperature for all water heaters has proved a more effective method of reducing scalds than education to encourage parents to turn down water heaters.</b> <sup>14</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of enforcement will impact effectiveness.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>- Legislation is most effective when supported by educational activities.<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Legislation requiring installation of smoke detectors in new and existing housing when combined with multi-factorial community campaigns and reduced price coupons is an effective way to increase smoke detector use.</b> <sup>14</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of enforcement will impact effectiveness.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>- Legislation is most effective when supported by educational activities.<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Legislation regulating flammability of sleepwear is effective in reducing burn injuries when enforced.</b> <sup>14</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation passed in the U.S.A. in 1972 resulted in a 75% reduction in burn unit admissions due to sleepwear related burns.<sup>14</sup></li> <li>- Level of enforcement will impact effectiveness.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>- Legislation is most effective when supported by educational activities.<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>



## Good practice for burn & scald prevention in children, continued

	Evidence statement	Transfer and Implementation points
Enforcement	<p><b>Legislation banning the manufacture and sale of fireworks combined with enforcement is the most effective way to restrict the supply.<sup>14</sup> At this time there is no study directly linking restricted supply to injury reduction.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of enforcement will impact effectiveness.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>- Legislation is most effective when supported by educational activities.<sup>29</sup></li> <li>- Supporting legislation is best targeted at primary and secondary school students and parents.<sup>63</sup></li> </ul>
Education	<p><b>Smoke detector give away programmes have proven successful when high-risk neighbourhoods are targeted and multi-faceted community campaigns have the specific objective of installation of working smoke detectors.<sup>27</sup></b></p> <p> <b>Case Example: Child Safety Box, Austria, Page 66</b></p> <p><b>Education / advocacy campaigns around fireworks are useful as supplemental efforts and can be used to build support for legislation.<sup>14</sup></b></p> <p><b>Fire safety skills training increases knowledge and behaviour of both children and parents.<sup>14,64</sup> At this time there is no study directly linking training to injury reduction.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Important elements of community-based approaches are long-term strategy showing commitment to the issue, effective focused leadership, multi-agency collaboration, involvement of the local community, appropriate targeting and time to develop a range of local networks and programmes.<sup>15</sup></li> <li>- Important elements of community-based approaches are long-term strategy showing commitment to the issue, effective focused leadership, multi-agency collaboration, involvement of the local community, appropriate targeting and time to develop a range of local networks and programmes.<sup>15</sup></li> <li>- Programs using active participation by children in learning fire responses are more effective than those using passive methods.<sup>64</sup></li> <li>- When evaluating programs, actual demonstration of skills is likely a more reliable marker of children's real response in fire situations than providing correct answers on a written test.<sup>64</sup></li> <li>- The addition of fear reduction techniques and teaching the rationale supporting the use of correct fire response behaviours may significantly improve skill retention.<sup>64</sup></li> <li>- Periodic repetition of material is required for maintenance of knowledge and skills.<sup>64</sup></li> <li>- The use of figures of authority in fire safety skills training (e.g., fire fighters) may increase knowledge gain.<sup>64</sup></li> </ul>

