

those less than 50 years (OR 2.17 (1.27 to 3.7)) and those with high-risk alcohol consumption (OR 4.14 (1.7 to 10.0)). TI occurrence was higher among those less than 50 years (OR 4.8 (1.8 to 12.4)) and in lower social classes (OR 9.9 (2.0 to 23.4)).

**Conclusions** According to our data, preventive interventions on alcohol intake, in lower social classes and among young people, are necessary.

# 0551 RISK OF ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES IN BARCELONA: BASELINE RESULTS FROM THE LESIONAT COHORT STUDY

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**Aim** To assess the relationship between medical risk factors, and traffic collisions (TC) traffic injuries (TI) the year before recruitment.

**Methods** Design: prospective cohorts.

**Setting** 26 primary care practices (PC). Urban area. Barcelona (Spain).

**Population** 1938 subjects possessing driving license, who attended one of the participating practices from March to November/2009.

**Measurements -outcome** TC, TI the year before.

**Main exposures** Risk-associated long-term conditions (LTC), medications, alcohol, psychoactive substance (PS)

**Covariates** Age, gender, driver's characteristics, social class.

**Data collection** Structured survey (checked with medical records) during the recruitment visit.

**Statistics** Mann-Whitney-U to assess differences in TC and TI occurrence between categories. Logistic regression to assess relationship between TC, TI and drivers characteristics.

**Results** Mean age 44 years (SD 18.7). 57.3% males. TC incidence the year before 12.6%; TI 6.1%. 51.1% had a history of LTC, and 45.2% were taking medicines. 2.7% were risk alcohol consumers, and 14% PS users. TC risk was higher among