

statistical analysis was carried out for features of each incident. The Chi-square test was applied to compare the fatalities and types of flights (domestic or international flights). Grouping of numbers of fatalities and survivors was done according to previous studies.

Results: The data reported a total of 619 aviation accidents which occurred within 13-year period. The number of accidents decreased from 2003 to 2016 with the exception of 2008. There were 12,339 lives lost due to aviation accidents which occurred between the study period. While 64.8% (n = 397) of accidents had no survivors only 2.0% (n = 12) of accidents had no fatality. Passenger flights (49.1%) constituted a greater proportion of the accidents. Thirty-one out of 33 accidents resulted in 100+ fatalities, and 18 out of 22 accidents resulted in 50 to 99 fatalities. Aviation accidents occurred in 115 different countries. The number of fatalities which were 100+ and above was significantly higher in international flights (53.1%) as compared to the domestic flights (46.9%) (p < 0.001).

Conclusion: Aviation accidents and fatalities related to these accidents were high between 2003 and 2016 years worldwide. Passenger flights were responsible for the majority of fatalities and accidents. More detailed studies and interventions are needed to reduce the rate of aviation accidents.

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An Evaluation of Records Related to Dwelling Fires in the Central District of Yalova Province, Turkey

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Study/Objective: This analysis aims to evaluate the dwelling fires in Central District of Yalova Province between the years from 2010 to 2015.

Background: Fires are one of the most common disasters and important cause of accidental death in world and also in Turkey. It is fourth leading cause of death within unintentional injuries with a proportion of 4%.

Methods: A total of 3014 fires were recorded by Yalova Provincial Fire Authority within the study period. Out of them 630 dwelling fires (20.9%) were evaluated. In this descriptive study, permission was obtained from the Provincial Fire Department to analyze the data. The data consisted of the cause, type and year of fire, degree of burning. Losses caused by fire were not recorded.

Results: Chimney ignition was the first cause of dwelling fires with percent of 35.2% (n = 222) followed by electricity (33.0%, n = 208) and smokers' materials (2.4%, n = 15). 94.6% (n = 596) of fires was extinguished by firefighters at the beginning phase. The distribution of the fires by year has not shown a steady increase: 19.0% (n = 120) was happened in 2010, 18.5% (n = 116) in 2011, 15.5% (n = 98) in 2012, 16.2% (n = 101) in 2013, 13.5% (n = 85) in 2014, 17.3% (n = 109) in 2015. 99.3% (n = 626) of the construction material was concrete and 0.7% (n = 4) was wooden for all dwelling fires. It was interesting that the losses (human and/or animal) were not recorded.

Conclusion: The number of dwelling fires consisted of one-fifth of total fires and the number was not decreased by years. All dwelling fires should be regarded as potentially preventable events, effective and intensive public training activities should be carried on the reasons of fires and prevention.

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Was Internet Usage Effective on Radiation Protection After the Nuclear Disasters among General Workers in

Fukushima?

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Study/Objective: To clarify radiation knowledge and preventive behaviors between those who got the information on the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plants' Accidents (FDNPPAs) mainly by the Internet, and those who didn't among general workers in Fukushima, 3-5 months after a nuclear disaster.

Background: The FDNPPAs were the second nuclear power plant accidents in the world. On the other hand, there is a widespread diffusion of the Internet all over the world. No studies have been done regarding the relationship between using the Internet and radiation knowledge, and preventive behaviors after a nuclear disaster.

Methods: A descriptive study of preventive behaviors among general workers in Fukushima, 3 to 5 months following the nuclear accidents. The subjects were 1,394 regular workers who took part in health seminars produced by the Fukushima Occupational Health Promotion Center between July and September, 2011. Of the 1,282 responses, 1,119 eligible responses participated in this study. This anonymous questionnaire survey was asking for characteristics and questions on main information sources following the nuclear accidents. Those who chose the Internet on main information sources were defined as Internet users. We also asked 10 questions of radiation knowledge (hair loss, cancer, malformation etc.) and 10 questions of preventive behaviors (washing hands, wearing a mask, refraining from going outside etc.).

Results: Workers who got the information on the FDNPPAs mainly by the Internet, had more radiation knowledge among general workers in Fukushima after a nuclear disaster. Plus, the Internet users had more preventive behaviors against radiation than non-users.

Conclusion: The Internet was one of useful tools for having knowledge and preventive behaviors in emergency settings such as nuclear disasters. Our research will contribute to determine a way of distributing information to average citizens if a nuclear accident occurs in the future.

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