Background

- Motor vehicle collisions (MVC) are the leading cause of unintentional death in children age 1-19 years.
- In 2011, 98 percent of caregivers of children < 8 years used restraints when transporting their children. Nearly half of these child safety seats (CSS) were used incorrectly.
- Parents don’t understand when to transition children into a new seat.

This study identified risk factors for improper use of child safety seats. The majority of respondents reported that their pediatrician was a trusted source of information about CPS. Knowledge scores were generally low, however most respondents reported having their child in the proper car seat.

Discussion

- Knowledge scores were generally low, however most respondents report having their child in the proper car seat.
- Previous studies found that age-appropriate CSS use is lower among minority children, we found no relationship between race, education, income and appropriate CSS use.
- Young parent age, fathers, parents of older children were predictors for improper CSS use. Parents who obtained knowledge from a pediatrician, the internet or other sources were more likely to have their children in the correct seat.
- The majority of respondents reported that their pediatrician was a trusted source of information about CPS.

Conclusion

- We would like to thank Kendra Sikes for assistance with the IRB process and research support, the Summer Research Scholar Program and AAP CATCH grant program for funding support.

Acknowledgments

References


Objective

- Assess knowledge of child passenger safety (CPS) and car safety seat use among parents of patients in Norton Children’s Hospital Emergency Department (ED).

Methods

- Subjects: Following IRB approval parents of Norton Children’s Hospital ED patients completed a survey regarding CPS. Children<4’9” tall who do not require CSS, non-Spanish speaking parents, patients with life-threatening illness/injury were excluded. Based on the hypothesis that 30% of parents would be informed on current AAP guidelines our goal sample size was 126; 150 were enrolled.

- Survey Administration and Questions: Questions consisted of demographics, CSS use, knowledge of CSS and preferred source of information about CPS.

- Data Analysis: Descriptive analysis and logistic regression models were developed to test what impacted the odds a parent/guardian properly used a safety seat for their child.