

Tool Validation for Community Survey for Injury with Burn Injury

February - June 2015



Testing tools for burn and injury related surveys

Project Objectives:

- To improve the quality of the draft community burn injury survey tool presented to GACC by pre-testing in an appropriate low- and middle-income setting o To ensure survey questions are culturally appropriate, relevant, unambiguous and concise
 - * To ensure the survey questions are in the correct sequence
 - * To make recommendations about the use and further testing of the revised community burn injury survey tool

Team Members:

Dr. Sushil Chandra Baral	Project Lead
Hilary Wallace	Quality Assurer
Uden Maharjan	Study Coordinator
Samita Killa	Research Assis-
Sudesh Chaudhary	Research Assistant

Project Summary

At the International Society for Burn Injuries conference in Edinburgh 2012 the need for collection of burn injury data at the community level was identified, along with the need to develop a suitable instrument for data collection that would allow comparison across countries. In 2013/14 the Global alliance for Clean Cook stoves (GACC) working group on Burn Data developed a list of potential domains and questions for community survey of burn injury in low and middle-income countries.

A draft survey document was prepared, based on the structure of the WHO guideline for conducting community survey on injuries and violence. This draft document was presented to a meeting of burn injury experts with the Global alliance for Clean Cook stoves (May 2014) in Washington DC. The draft comprised:

- Supplementary questions for the **Household module** to ensure important and relevant information is obtained for household hazards related to cooking, heating, and lighting.
- Recommendation on case definition of burn injury and recall period for **screening**.
- Recommendation on inclusion of element of **WHO Core Injury Module** and **Optional Modules**.

The New burn injury Sub-sections in the Injury Module and the Injury Outcome Module (an "expanded" data set) to provide more detailed information on the burn injury event, medical care and impact.

Findings

Interviews were conducted in a total of 31 households: 6 households with a burn injury case; 20 households with other injury cases; 5 households with no injury cases (mock interview 5 with senior female or other adult). Overall, the majority of the 'cases' were male (61%) and belonged to the Newar community (61%). Eighty seven % the 'cases' were of the Hindu religion. Five of the injury cases were children under the age of 16 years.

Conclusion

A new survey tool for burn injury in the community has been developed as an expansion of the questions contained in the WHO *Guidelines for Conducting Community Surveys on Injuries and Violence* (2004). This new tool will enable the collection of quantitative information about the rate of burn injuries in the community (mortality, disability and morbidity), household hazards and risk factors for burn injury, health-seeking behaviour and treatment of burn injury, and the impact of burn injury. The resulting information can be used to estimate the burden of burn injuries and to inform appropriate burns prevention strategies.

Recommended next steps for the community burn survey tool are:

- To translate the revised pre-tested survey tool into Nepali.
- To conduct a pilot field trial of the survey tool in the Kathmandu Valley.

