POSTER PRESENTATIONS - SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENTS FOR INFORMED PREVENTION

INTERVENTION TO REDUCE TOURISTS' DEATHS BY DROWNING IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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INTRODUCTION:

Brazil has a subtropical climate extremely inviting to tourism and aquatic activities, and the state of Rio de Janeiro(RJ) is the main receiver of this tourist flow. Drowning may dramatically affect the tourism activity and a good water safety strategy would make a huge difference. Although some reactive preventive intervention (i.e; lifeguards) could be applied directly at RJ, others need to be implemented at the tourist origin (i.e; water safety education), which elicits the understanding from where they come from.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Deaths by drowning data using residence and place of occurrence were collected from January-2012 to December-2016, in the 92 RJ's counties, using "ICD-10":V90/V92/W65-W70/W73/W74/X71/X92/Y21. Tourism death numbers were evaluated using the residence crossed with the occurrence in each county.

RESULTS:

In 5 years, 1.512 death occurred by drowning in RJ State. From those, 164 (11%) were tourists. Rio de Janeiro countie had 13% of all (374). Eight counties were responsible for 65% of tourist death by drowning. The number of death and percentage of tourists were: Angra dos Reis 31(56%), Arraial do Cabo 27(84%), Paraty 27(69%), Cabo Frio 26(52%), Mangaratiba 18(72%), Marica 18(52%) and Niteroi 17(34%).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

A tourist death by drowning impacts negatively in network, social media and hotel chain. Data on tourism death by drowning shows that people from others states or countries are more susceptible to die while visiting RJ beaches and open waters. So, it is advisable to encourage preventive measures at their counties origin, made at schools, communities, tourist buses, etc. In the receiver's counties, increase active (warning signalizations) and reactive preventions (lifeguards) should be the priority.