The 5th International Road Safety and Pediatric Trauma Congress

Shefa Neuroscience Research Center, Tehran, Iran, 20-22 January, 2016

The Neuroscience Journal of Shefaye Khatam

Volume 3, No. 4, Suppl 3

Oral Presentation

The Investigation of Decreasing Traffic Accidents in Children by Education and Culture

Fahimeh Ghanadi*, Zahra Shakibaie

Health Home of Municipality, Tehran, Iran

Published: 20 January, 2016

Abstract

ثفاري

Accidents allocate more than 30 percent causes of mortality and are the most common reason of mortality in children after one year old. Thus, in order to provide children health, education of road safety is essential and children should be more aware about road safety necessities and learn the methods of life maintenance proportionate with own age and needs. There is a significant note that education should be started from childhood by family and educational system, because it will show the itself favorable effects in the future and since children play important roles in future in their countries and are the most important factor in promoting culture and social, thus education of traffic culture to them will be effective. Education of traffic topics is one of the most issue in prevention of injury due to traffic difficulties and its effectiveness can be felt better when be able to used from various methods of theoretical and practical educations via different institutions including: schools, family, broadcasting, traffic. On the other hand, according to the major role of human fault in road accidents, road safety education to children cause to improve beliefs, attitude and safe behaviors, so that its positive effects will be appear in future and adulthood. The investigations were shown that education about correction of traffic behaviors in children, improving children awareness from risks due to traffic accidents have positive effect and according to this, we express suggestions for establishing traffic culture between children.

Keywords: Education, Children, Traffic Accidents, Culture.

*Corresponding Author: Fahimeh Ghanadi E-mail: fahimghanadi@gmail.com