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This is the latest edition of the Child Accident Prevention Practice and Information Exchange Network Information Bulletin prepared by Children in Wales. It contains the latest news, research and reports from the field of Child Accident Prevention.

If you do not wish to receive this occasional e-briefing, please let us know by emailing info@childreninwales.org.uk.

If you feel your colleagues would benefit from this information, please forward.

Mothers' perspectives on the delivery of childhood messages

[This research](#) was commissioned by Children in Wales and published in BMC Public Health journal. Childhood injury is the second leading cause of death for infants aged 1-5 years in the United Kingdom (UK) and most unintentional injuries occur in the home. The research explored mothers' knowledge and awareness of child injury prevention and sought to discover mothers' views about the best method of designing interventions to deliver appropriate child safety messages to prevent injury in the home.

Protect children, prevent nicotine poisoning: Where do you keep yours?

Children in Wales and Public Health Wales have produced an information sheet on the dangers of nicotine poisoning. All products containing nicotine, such as cigarettes, ashtrays, gum, patches, sprays, lozenges and e-cigarettes, should be kept away from children as these products can be attractive to curious children.

You can find the information sheet on our website [here](#).

Child safety in Wales - Examples of intervention in practice

A report was released in June, providing practical examples of accident prevention activity in Wales. The report, created by Children in Wales, who worked with the sector to find out about the work going on in Wales.

The report give an insight into each project, including information on partnerships, implementation, cost, sustainability of the intervention and any particular challenges faced along the way. The report includes examples from all over Wales on accident prevention interventions. These include interventions that are working to reduce

[Atal Damweiniau](#)

[Cysylltiadau / Links](#)

[CHAPPIE Network
Webpage](#)

accidents in the home, in cars, and while playing.

The report can be downloaded from the [Children in Wales website](#).

Children in Wales resources

In addition to the resources outlined above, the Child Accident Prevention section of the Children in Wales contains a range of useful resources for professionals and carers.

Please visit the Children in Wales site to access these resources, including:

[Lock up your liquitabs!](#) - our A4 poster informing parents about the dangers of 'liquitabs'. We advise that this poster is displayed in parenting sessions, community venues, childcare settings, GP's surgeries, A&E waiting rooms, pharmacies, libraries and school staff rooms.

[Keep in Mind!](#) - Children in Wales' popular aide memoire about common causes of injury and fatality in under fives. Available as a free download or to buy from as little as £29.50 for 50 glossy, durable leaflets.

Wasted lives: Child accidents and deaths

The Safeguarding Children e-Academy has created an infographic giving information about child accidents and deaths. The resource is downloadable as a poster and gives statistics on the number of deaths, hospital admissions, and road accidents that occur in England and Wales. You can access this resource online at http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/wasted_lives_child_accidents_and_deaths

News

Road casualties: Safer routes to school for children in Wales call

Campaigners are demanding safer routes to school as figures show a third of pedestrian casualties in road accidents in Wales last year were children.

295 child pedestrians died or were injured and the latest Welsh government statistics indicate one in four incidents were on the way to or from school.

Read the whole BBC News piece [here](#). The latest Welsh Government statistics on road accidents is available on their website [here](#).

Toddlers from deprived homes at greater risk of scalds

Researchers from the University of Nottingham used information routinely collected by GP patient records to study children born between January 1988 and November 2004 and their mothers. They examined data from a total of more than 180,000 mother-child pairs, which included 986 cases of scald injuries. [Find out more](#).

US baby dies after eating packet of detergent

A 7-month-old US baby has died after swallowing candy-coloured liquid detergent from a packet that his mother accidentally left on the bed while the child was sleeping.

The baby boy was a resident at a battered women's shelter in Kissimmee, Florida, that hands out laundry detergent packets individually to residents, police said. [Full story](#).

Road safety

[On the hazard of quiet vehicles to pedestrians and drivers](#)

The need to produce more efficient and less polluting vehicles has encouraged mass production of alternative energy vehicles, such as hybrid and electric cars. Many of these vehicles are capable of very quiet operation. While reducing noise pollution is desirable, quieter vehicles could negatively affect pedestrian safety because of reduced sound cues compared to louder internal combustion engines. Three studies were performed to investigate people's concern about this issue.

[A sustainable city environment through child safety and mobility-A challenge based on ITS?](#)

Our cities should be designed to accommodate everybody, including children. This paper presents the results of two expert questionnaires focusing on the potential safety and mobility benefits to child pedestrians of targeted types of intelligent transportation systems (ITS).

[Compulsive cell phone use and history of motor vehicle crash](#)

Few studies have examined the psychological factors underlying the association between cell phone use and motor vehicle crash. This study sought to examine the factor structure and convergent validity of a measure of problematic cell phone use, and to explore whether compulsive cell phone use is associated with a history of motor vehicle crash.

[Evaluation of a bicycle helmet safety program for children](#)

Helmets have been shown to decrease the risk of brain injury; however, helmets must be worn correctly and fit well in order to be effective. The objective of this study is to determine whether kindergarten-aged children could learn and retain appropriate helmet wearing technique through an educational bicycle safety program.

[Changes in self-reported driving intentions and attitudes while learning to drive in Great Britain](#)

Novice drivers are overrepresented in traffic collisions, especially in their first year of solo driving. It is widely accepted that some driving behaviours (such as speeding and thrill-seeking) increase risk in this group. Increasingly research is suggesting that attitudes and behavioural intentions held in the pre-driver and learning stage are important in determining later driver behaviour in solo driving. This study examines changes in several self-reported attitudes and behavioural intentions across the learning stage in a sample of learner drivers in Great Britain.

[Learner driver experiences and crash risk as an unsupervised driver](#)

The purpose of this study was to describe the driving experiences of learner licensed drivers and examine the association between these driving experiences, associated factors, and on-road car crash involvement during the unsupervised restricted license stage.

Water safety

[Drowning and the influence of hot weather](#)

Drowning deaths are devastating and preventable. Public perception does not regard hot weather as a common scenario for drowning deaths. The objective of our study

was to test the association between hot weather and drowning risk.

[Drinking and swimming: Investigating young Australian males' intentions to engage in recreational swimming while under the influence of alcohol](#)

Drowning, a largely preventable problem, continues to be a serious issue worldwide, with young men particularly at risk. Alcohol and drugs are often present among young males and, particularly for males aged 18-34 years, alcohol is considered to be a significant risk factor for drowning. The current study aimed to understand the motivations guiding the intentions of young Australian men to engage in drinking and swimming, a behaviour not yet examined systematically.

[Changes over swim lessons in parents' perceptions of children's supervision needs in drowning risk situations: "His swimming has improved so now he can keep himself safe"](#)

The aim of this longitudinal study was to determine how children's participation in swim lessons impacts parents' appraisals of children's drowning risk and need for supervision.

Poisoning and burns

[An analysis of energy-drink toxicity in the National Poison Data System](#)

Small studies have associated energy drinks-beverages that typically contain high concentrations of caffeine and other stimulants-with serious adverse health events. The objective of this study was to assess the incidence and outcomes of toxic exposures to caffeine-containing energy drinks, including caffeinated alcoholic energy drinks, and to evaluate the effect of regulatory actions and educational initiatives on the rates of energy drink exposures.

[Children's misunderstandings of hazard warning signs in the new globally harmonized system for classification and labeling](#)

Accidental chemical poisoning causes more than 35000 child deaths every year across the world, and it leads to disease, disability, and suffering for many more children. A new Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling chemicals is being implemented internationally. This study was designed to establish a productive, effective means of teaching the new GHS warning signs to primary school children (aged 7-11 years).

[Pediatric button battery injuries: 2013 task force update](#)

Over the last 10 years, there has been a dramatic rise in the incidence of severe injuries involving children who ingest button batteries. To mitigate against the continued rise in life-threatening injuries, a national Button Battery Task Force was assembled to pursue a multi-faceted approach to injury prevention.

[Unwitnessed lithium ion disc battery ingestion: Case report and review of best practice management of an increasing clinical concern](#)

This paper describes a case of unwitnessed lithium ion disc battery ingestion, with a review of radiology findings and current best practice management.

[Magnet-related injury rates in children: a single hospital experience](#)

The ingestion of multiple magnets simultaneously or the placement of magnets in both nares can lead to serious injury resulting from the attraction of the magnets across the tissues. The impact of mandatory standards for toys containing magnets has not been thoroughly investigated. The aim of the present study was to describe the emergency department (ED) visit rate for magnet-related injuries.

[Warnings for children](#)

The purpose of this paper is to provide information to the reader on warnings and the use of warnings with children, to prevent accidental injuries. Methods: A literature review was used to present research findings related to child warnings.

[Effect of fuel type on carbon monoxide accumulation in tents of varied design](#)

The use of backpacking stoves in tents has been recognized to result in elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels and even death among tent inhabitants. A study was performed to evaluate carbon monoxide production occurring in varying tents with variable fuel types.

[Button battery foreign bodies in children: Hazards, management, and recommendations](#)

The demand and usage of button batteries have risen. They are frequently inadvertently placed by children in their ears or noses and occasionally are swallowed and lodged along the upper aerodigestive tract. The purpose of this work is to study the different presentations of button battery foreign bodies and present our experience in the diagnosis and management of this hazardous problem in children.

[Paediatric burns: From the voice of the child](#)

This study uses phenomenology, a qualitative methodology to explore the psychological experiences following a burn injury in children.

[Course of traumatic stress reactions in couples after a burn event to their young child](#)

This study examines traumatic stress reactions in couples that were followed prospectively for 18 months after a burn event to their child.

Accident prevention

[Advancing our understanding of sibling supervision and injury risk for young children](#)

This study examined whether informing two sibling that the older child is in charge would improve both older sibling supervisory practices and compliance by the younger child.

[Parental educational level and injury incidence and mortality among foreign-born children: A cohort study with 46 years follow-up](#)

Injury risk during childhood and adolescence vary depending on socio-economic factors. The aim of this study was to study if the risk of fatal and non-fatal unintentional injuries among foreign-born children was similar across parental educational level or not.

[Safe play areas on farms in New South Wales](#)

The aim of this research was to assess the prevalence and security of fenced house yards on NSW farms and rural properties with a view to providing information to increase the development of safe play areas on farms.

[An investigation into the circumstances surrounding fatal dwelling fires involving very young children](#)

This paper presents an analysis of the circumstances surrounding fatal dwelling fires involving children aged 5 years and under which has been gleaned from coronial reports.

[Child Deaths Due to Injury in the Four UK Countries: A Time Trends Study from 1980 to 2010](#)

Injuries are an increasingly important cause of death in children worldwide, yet injury mortality is highly preventable. Determining patterns and trends in child injury mortality can identify groups at particularly high risk. This study compares trends in child deaths due to injury in four UK countries, between 1980 and 2010.

[Safety measures for trampolines cannot prevent severe injuries](#)

The number of injuries caused by accidents while springing on a trampoline has increased significantly. This study therefore focused on the incidence, morbidity and circumstances of the accidents in pediatric patients.

[Home safety education and provision of safety equipment for injury prevention \(Review\)](#)

This paper evaluates the effectiveness of home safety education, with or without the provision of low cost, discounted or free equipment, in reducing child injury rates or increasing home safety practices and whether the effect varied by social group.

[Controlling for exposure changes the relationship between ethnicity, deprivation and injury: An observational study of child pedestrian injury rates in London](#)

Research has suggested that inequalities in risk exposure may help explain identified ethnic inequalities in child pedestrian injury risk. However, addressing risk exposure in epidemiological research presents theoretical and methodological challenges. This article conceptualises the risk of child pedestrian injury as related to both exposure levels and the probability of a hazard where that exposure takes place.

Housing and Child Health

The connection between housing and health is well established. Physical, chemical, and biological aspects of the child's home, such as cleanliness, moisture, pests, noise, accessibility, injury risks, and other forms of housing environmental quality, all have the potential to influence multiple aspects of the health and development of children. (This is a pay-walled article, available from: [http://www.cppah.com/article/S1538-5442\(13\)00079-5/abstract](http://www.cppah.com/article/S1538-5442(13)00079-5/abstract). Printed in Current Problems in Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care, Volume 43, Issue 8, Pages 187-224, September 2013.

BWLETIN GWYBODAETH RHWYDWAITH CHAPPIE

Hwn yw'r rhifyn diweddaraf o Fwletin Gwybodaeth y Rhwydwaith Cyfnewid Arferion a Gwybodaeth am Atal Damweiniau i Blant (CHAPPIE), a baratowyd gan Plant yng Nghymru. Mae'n cynnwys y newyddion, ymchwil a'r adroddiadau diweddaraf o faes Atal Damweiniau i Blant.

Os nad ydych yn dymuno derbyn yr e-gyfarwyddiad achlysurol hwn, gadewch inni wybod, os gwelwch yn dda, drwy e-bostio i info@plantynghymru.org.uk.

Os ydych yn teimlo y byddai'ch cydweithwyr yn elwa o'r wybodaeth hon, cofiwch ei hanfon ymlaen.

Safbwyntiau mamau am gyfleu negeseuon plentyndod

Cafodd [yr ymchwil](#) hon ei chomisiynu gan Plant yng Nghymru a'i chyhoeddi yng nghylchgrawn Public Health y BMC. Anaf mewn plentyndod yw ail achos pennaf marwolaeth i blant 1-5 mlwydd oed yn y Deyrnas Unedig (DU), ac yn y cartref y mae'r mwyafrif o anafiadau anfwriadol yn digwydd. Edrychodd yr ymchwil ar wybodaeth ac ymwybyddiaeth mamau o atal damweiniau plant, a cheisio darganfod eu barn am y ffordd orau o ddylunio ymyriadau i roi negeseuon diogelwch plant priodol er mwyn atal anafiadau yn y cartref.

Amddiffynwch blant, ataliwch wenwyno nicotin: ble ydych chi'n cadw'ch nicotin chi?

Mae Plant yng Nghymru ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cynhyrchu dalen wybodaeth yn ddiweddar am beryglon gwenwyno nicotin. Dylai unrhyw gynnyrch sy'n cynnwys nicotin, fel sigarennau, blychau llwch, gwm, clytiau, chwistrellau, losennau ac e-sigarennau, hysbysu amser gael eu storio i ffwrdd o blant. Gallwch weld y

ddalen wybodaeth ar ein gwefan [yma](#).

Diogelwch plant yng Nghymru - Enghreifftiau o ymyrraeth ar waith

Cyhoeddodd Plant yng Nghymru adroddiad ym Mehefin 2013 sy'n rhoi enghreifftiau ymarferol o weithgarwch atal damweiniau yng Nghymru. Mae'n rhoi cipolwg ar bob prosiect, gan gynnwys gwybodaeth am bartneriaethau, gweithredu, cost, cynaladwyedd yr ymyrraeth ac unrhyw heriau arbennig a gafodd eu hwynebu ar hyd y ffordd.

Mae modd lawrlwytho'r adroddiad o [wefan Plant yng Nghymru](#).

Adnoddau Plant yng Nghymru

I fanteisio ar adnoddau pellach ynglyn ag Atal Damweiniau Plant, ewch i wefan Plant yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys:

[Lock up your liquitabs!](#) - Mae'r poster A4 yn dweud wrth rieni am beryglon 'liqui-tabs.' Byddai Plant yng Nghymru yn cynghori mynd â hwn i unrhyw sesiynau rhianta sy'n cael eu trefnu a'i ddangos mewn lleoliadau cymunedol, mannau gofal plant, meddygfeydd, ystafelloedd aros A&E, fferyllfeydd, llyfrgelloedd ac ystafelloedd staff ysgolion.

[Cadwch mewn Cof!](#) -Dyma nodyn atgoffa poblogaidd Plant yng Nghymru, sy'n amlinellu achosion cyffredin anaf a marwolaeth mewn plant dan bump. Mae ar gael i'w lawrlwytho'n rhad ac am ddim neu i'w brynu am gyn lleied â £29.50 am 50 o daflenni sgleiniog parhaol.

Gwastraff bywydau: Damweiniau a marwolaethau plant

Mae gwybodaeth ar gael o'r e-Academi Diogelu Plant am ddamweiniau a marwolaethau plant. Gallwch lawrlwytho eu hadnodd fel poster sy'n rhoi ystadegau am nifer y marwolaethau, derbyniadau i ysbyty a'r damweiniau ffordd sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Gallwch fynd at yr adnodd hwn ar-lein yn: http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/wasted_lives_child_accidents_and_deaths

Newyddion

Anafedigion Ffordd: Galwad am lwybrau mwy diogel i'r ysgol ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru

Mae ymgyrchwyr yn galw am lwybrau mwy diogel i'r ysgol, wrth i ffigurau ddangos mai plant oedd un o bob tri cherddwr a anafwyd mewn damweiniau ffordd yng Nghymru y llynedd. Bu farw neu anafwyd 295 o gerddwyr a oedd yn blant, a dengys ystadegau diweddaraf Llywodraeth Cymru fod un o bob pedwar achlysur yn digwydd ar y ffordd i'r ysgol neu oddi yno. Darllenwch erthygl Newyddion y BBC [yma](#). Mae ystadegau diweddaraf Llywodraeth Cymru am ddamweiniau ffordd ar gael ar eu gwefan [yma](#).

Plant bach o gartrefi difreintiedig mewn risg uwch o sgaldio

Defnyddiodd ymchwilyr o Brifysgol Nottingham wybodaeth a gasglwyd fel rhan o'r drefn drwy gofnodion cleifion meddygon teulu i astudio plant a anwyd rhwng Ionawr 1988 a Thachwedd 2004 a'u mamau. Edrychant ar ddata o fwy na 180,000 o barau o famau a phlant, a oedd yn cynnwys 986 o achosion o anafiadau sgaldio. [Dysgwch ragor](#).

Baban yn yr Unol Daleithiau yn marw ar ôl bwyta pecyn o lanedydd

Mae baban saith mis oed yn UDA wedi marw ar ôl llyncu glanedydd hylif lliw candi o becyn y gadawodd ei fam ar y gwely'n ddamweiniol tra roedd y plentyn yn cysgu.

Roedd y bachgen bach yn breswlydd mewn lloches i fenywod yn Kissimmee, Florida, sy'n dosbarthu pecynnau glanedydd hylif golchi dillad yn unigol i'r preswylwyr. Darllenwch y [stori lawn](#).

Diogelwch y ffordd

[Perygl cerbydau tawel i gerddwyr a gyrwyr](#)

Mae'r angen i gynhyrchu cerbydau mwy effeithlon ac sy'n llygru llai wedi annog masgynhyrchu cerbydau ynni amgen, fel ceir hybrid a thrydanol. Mae llawer o'r cerbydau hyn yn gallu gweithredu'n dawel iawn. Tra bod lleihau llygredd swm yn beth da, gallai cerbydau tawelach effeithio'n negyddol ar ddiogelwch cerddwyr o ganlyniad i'r ciwiau sain is o'u cymharu â pheiriannau tanio mewnol mwy swmlyd. Cafodd tair astudiaeth eu cynnal i ymchwilio i bryder pobl am y mater hwn.

[Amgylchedd dinas cynaliadwy drwy ddiogelwch plant a symudedd-Her ar sail ITS?](#)

Dylai ein dinasoedd gael eu dylunio i ddarparu ar gyfer pawb, gan gynnwys plant. Mae'r papur hwn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau dau holiadur arbenigol sy'n canolbwyntio ar fanteision diogelwch a symudedd posibl i gerddwyr sy'n blant o fathau pwrpasol o systemau trafndiaeth deallus (ITS).

[Defnydd cymhellol ffon symudol a hanes drawiadau cerbydau modur](#)

Ychydig o astudiaethau sydd wedi edrych ar y ffactorau seicolegol sydd tu ôl i'r cysylltiad rhwng defnydd ffôn symudol a thrawiad cerbyd modur. Nod yr astudiaeth hon oedd archwilio strwythur ffactorau a dilysrwydd cydgyfeiriol mesur o ddefnydd ffôn symudol problemus, ac archwilio a ydy defnydd cymhellol ffôn symudol yn gysylltiedig â hanes o drawiadau cerbyd modur.

[Gwerthuso rhaglen diogelwch helmedau beicio i blant](#)

Dangoswyd bod helmedau wedi lleihau risg anaf i'r ymennydd, ond mae'n rhaid i helmedau gael eu gwisgo'n gywir a ffitio'n dda er mwyn bod yn effeithiol. Nod yr astudiaeth hon yw pennu a allai plant ysgol fabanod ddysgu a chynnal techneg wisgo helmed briodol drwy raglen addysgol diogelwch beicio.

[Newidiadau mewn bwriadau ac agweddau gyrru a hunan-adrodd wrth ddysgu i yrru ym Mhrydain Fawr](#)

Mae gyrwyr newydd yn cael eu gorgynrychioli mewn gwrthdrawiadau traffig, yn arbennig yn eu blwyddyn gyntaf o yrru ar eu pen eu hun. Derbynir yn eang bod rhai ymddygiadau gyrru (fel goryrru a chwilio am wefr) yn cynyddu risg yn y grwp hwn. Yn gynyddol, mae ymchwil yn awgrymu bod agweddau a bwriadau ymddygiadol a delir yn y cyfnod cyn dysgu a'r cyfnod dysgu yn bwysig wrth bennu ymddygiad y gyrrwr yn nes ymlaen pan fyddant yn gyrru ar eu pen eu hun. Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn edrych ar newidiadau mewn sawl agwedd a bwriad ymddygiadol a hunan-adroddir yn ystod y cyfnod dysgu mewn sampl o'r bobl sy'n dysgu gyrru ym Mhrydain Fawr.

[Profiadau'r sawl sy'n dysgu gyrru a'r risg gwrthdrawiadau fel gyrrwr heb heb oruchwyliaeth](#)

Diben yr astudiaeth hon oedd disgrifio profiadau gyrru y sawl sydd â thrwydded i ddysgu gyrru ac edrych ar y cysylltiad rhwng y profiadau dysgu hyn, ffactorau cysylltiedig, a bod yn rhan o wrthdrawiadau ceir ar y ffordd yn ystod y cyfnod trwydded gyfyngedig heb oruchwyliaeth.

Diogelwch Dwr

[Boddi a dylanwad tywydd poeth](#)

Mae marwolaethau boddi yn ddifrodus ac mae'n bosibl eu hosgoi. Nid yw canfyddiad cyhoeddus yn ystyried tywydd poeth fel senario cyffredin am farwolaethau boddi. Amcan ein hastudiaeth oedd rhoi prawf ar y cysylltiad rhwng tywydd poeth a'r risg boddi.

[Yfed a nofio: Ymchwilio i fwiadau dynion Awstralaidd ifanc i gymryd rhan mewn nofio hamdden pan fyddant dan ddylanwad alcohol](#)

Mae boddi yn parhau yn broblem ddifrifol o gwmpas y byd, gyda dynion ifanc mewn risg arbennig. Yn aml mae alcohol a chyffuriau'n bresennol ymhlith dynion ifanc ac, yn enwedig i ddynion 18-34 blwydd oed, ystyrir bod alcohol yn ffactor risg arwyddocaol ar gyfer boddi. Nod yr astudiaeth bresennol oedd deall y cymhellion sy'n llywio bwriadau dynion ifanc yn Awstralia i yfed a nofio, ymddygiad sydd heb ei archwilio'n systemataidd eto.

[Newidiadau dros wersi nofio yng nghanfyddiadau rhieni oâ€™r angen i oruchwyllo plant mewn sefyllfa oedd lle mae boddi yn risg: "Mae ei nofio wedi gwella felly nawr maeâ€™n gallu cadw ei hun yn ddiogel"](#)

Nod yr astudiaeth hydredol hon oedd pennu sut mae cyfranogiad plant mewn gwersi nofio yn effeithio ar arfarniadau rhieni o risg boddi plant a'r angen am oruchwyliaeth.

Gwenwyno a Llosgiadau

[Ddansoddiad o wenwyndra diodydd ynni yn y System Genedlaethol Data Gwenwynau](#)

Mae astudiaethau bach wedi cysylltu diodydd ynni - diodydd sydd yn nodweddiadol yn cynnwys crynodiadau uchel o gaffin a symbylyddion eraill â digwyddiadau iechyd andwyol difrifol. Amcan yr astudiaeth hon oedd asesu amllder a chanlyniadau datguddiad gwenwynig i ddiodydd ynni sy'n cynnwys caffin, gan gynnwys diodydd ynni alcoholig caffinedig, a gwerthuso effaith camau rheoleiddio a mentrau addysgol ar gyfraddau datguddiad diodydd ynni.

[Camddealltwriaethau plant o arwyddion rhybuddio am berygl yn y system newydd ar gyfer dosbarthu a labelu byd-eag](#)

Mae gwenwyno cemegol damweiniol yn achosi mwy na 35000 o farwolaethau plant bob blwyddyn ledled y byd, ac mae'n arwain at haint, anabledd, a dioddefaint i fwy o blant. Mae System wedi'i Chydygyfeirio'n Fyd-eang o Ddosbarthu a Labelu cemegau yn cael ei rhoi ar waith yn rhyngwladol. Dyluniwyd yr astudiaeth hon i sefydlu dull cynhyrchiol, effeithiol o ddysgu arwyddion rhybuddio newydd y System i blant ysgol gynradd (7-11 mlwydd oed).

[Anafiadau batriau botwm ymhlith plant: newyddion diweddaraf tasglu 2013](#)

Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd ddiwethaf, bu codiad aruthrol yn amllder anafiadau difrifol i blant sy'n amlyncu batriau botwm. I liniaru yn erbyn codiad cyson anafiadau sy'n berygl i fywyd, cafodd Tasglu cenedlaethol Batriau Botwm ei gynnull i ddilyn dull aml-elfen o atal anafiadau.

[Amlyncu batri disgion lithiwm heb ei weld: Adroddiad achos ac adolygiad o reoli arfer gorau pryder clinigol cynyddol](#)

Mae'r papur hwn yn disgrifio achos amlyncu disg ïon lithiwm, gydag adolygiad o ganfyddiadau radioleg a rheolaeth bresennol arfer gorau.

[Cyfraddau anafiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â magnedau mewn plant: profiad un ysbyty](#)

Mae amlyncu magnedau lluosog ar yr un pryd neu osod magnedau yn y ddwy ffroen yn gallu arwain at anaf difrifol o ganlyniad i atyniad y magnedau ar draws y meinweoedd. Nid yw effaith safonau gorfodol ar gyfer tegannau sy'n cynnwys magnedau wedi cael ei harchwilio'n drylwyr. Nod yr astudiaeth bresennol oedd disgrifio cyfradd ymweliadau â'r adran frys am anafiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â magnedau.

[Rhybuddion i blant](#)

Pwrpas y papur hwn yw rhoi gwybodaeth i'r darllenwydd am rybuddion a defnydd rhybyddion gyda phlant, er mwyn atal anafiadau damweiniol. Dulliau: Defnyddiwyd adolygiad o'r deunydd cyhoeddedig i gyflwyno canfyddiadau ymchwil am rybuddion i blant.

[Effaith y math o danwydd ar grynodiad carbon monocsid mewn pebyll dyluniadau amrywiol](#)

Mae defnydd stoffau sach gefn mewn pebyll wedi cael ei gydnabod fel arwain at lefelau carbosyhemoglobin uwch a hyd yn oed marwolaeth ymhlith trigolion y babell. Cynhaliwyd astudiaeth i werthuso cynhyrchiad carbon monocsid sy'n digwydd mewn pebyll amrywiol gyda gwahanol fathau o danwydd.

[Batriau botwm fel corffyn estron mewn plant: Peryglon, rheolaeth ac argymhellion](#)

Mae'r galw am fatriau botwm a'u defnydd wedi cynyddu. Yn aml mae plant yn eu rhoi'n anfwriadol yn eu clust neu eu trwyn ac weithiau maent yn cael eu llyncu gan lynu yn y llwybr aero-dreuliol uwch. Pwrpas y gwaith hwn yw astudio'r achosion o fatriau botwm sy'n cael eu cyflwyno fel corffyn eston a chyflwyno'n profiad ni yn niagnosis a rheolaeth y broblem beryglus hon ymhlith plant.

[Llosgiadau paediatrig: O lais y plentyn](#)

Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn defnyddio ffenomenoleg, methodoleg ansoddol, i archwilio profiadau seicolegol yn dilyn anaf llosgi mewn plant.

[Hynt adweithiau straen trawmatig mewn parau yn dilyn digwyddiad llosgi i'w plentyn ifanc](#)

Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn edrych ar adweithiau straen trawmatig mewn parau a gafodd eu dilyn am 18 mis ar ôl digwyddiad llosgi i'w plentyn.

Atal Damweiniau

[Hyrwyddo'n dealltwriaeth o oruchwylio gan frawd neu chwaer a risg anaf i blantifanc](#)

Edrychodd yr astudiaeth hon ar a fyddai dweud wrth frodyr a chwiorydd fod y plentyn hyn â gofal yr un iau yn gwella arferion goruchwylio'r plentyn hyn a chydymffurfiad y plentyn iau.

[Lefel addysgol rhieni a digwyddiad anafiadau a marwolaethau ymhlith plant a anwyd tramor: Astudiaeth garfan gydag Æ1-astudiaeth ar Æ1 46 o flynyddoedd](#)

Mae'r risg anafiadau yn ystod plentynodod a llencyndod yn amrywio yn ôl ffactorau sosio-economaidd. Nod yr astudiaeth hon oedd astudio a oedd y risg anafiadau anfwriadol angheuol a heb fod yn angheuol ymhlith plant a anwyd tramor yn debyg ar draws lefel addysgol y rhieni neu beidio.

[Mannau chwarae diogel ar ffermydd yn Ne Cymru Newydd](#)

Nod yr ymchwil hon oedd asesu amllder a diogelwch iardau ty wedi eu ffensio ar ffermyd ac eiddo gwledig yn NSW gyda golwg ar ddarparu gwybodaeth i gynyddu datblygiad manau chwarae diogel ar ffermydd.

[Ymchwiliad i amgylchiadau tanau annedd angheuol sy'n cynnwys plant ifanc iawn](#)

Mae'r papur hwn yn rhoi dadansoddiad o amgylchiadau tanau annedd angheuol a oedd yn cynnwys plant 5 mlwydd oed ac yn iau. Cafwyd yr wybodaeth o adroddiadau crwner.

[Marwolaethau Plant o Ganlyniad i Anaf ym Mhedair Gwlad y DU: Astudiaeth Tueddiadau Amser o 1980 i 2010](#)

Mae anafiadau'n achos marwolaeth mwyfwy pwysig mewn plant ledled y byd, ond mae marw o anafiadau'n rhywbeth hawdd ei osgoi. Drwy nodi patrymau a thueddiadau mewn marwolaethau plant o anafiadau, mae'n bosibl nodi'r grwpiau sydd mewn risg arbennig. Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn cymharu tueddiadau mewn marwolaethau plant o ganlyniad i anaf ym mhedair gwlad y DU, rhwng 1980 a 2010.

[Ni all mesurau diogelwch ar gyfer trampolinau atal damweiniau difrifol](#)

Mae nifer yr anafiadau a achosir gan ddamweiniau wrth neidio ar drampolin wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol. Canolbwyntiodd yr astudiaeth hon felly ar amlder, morbidrwydd ac amgylchiadau'r damweiniau mewn cleifion pediatrig.

[Addysg diogelwch cartref a darpariaeth offer diogelwch i atal damweiniau \(Adolygiad\)](#)

Mae'r papur hwn yn gwerthuso effeithiolrwydd addysg diogelwch y cartref, gyda neu heb ddarpariaeth offer cost isel, gostyngedig neu am ddim, wrth leihau cyfraddau anafiadau plant neu gynyddu arferion diogelwch cartref ac a oedd yr effaith yn amrywio yn ôl grwp cymdeithasol.

[Mae rheoli am ddatguddiad yn newid y berthynas rhwng ethnigrwydd, amddifadedd ac anaf: Astudiaeth arsyllol o gyfraddau anafiadau i blant sy'n gerddwyr yn Llundain](#)

Mae ymchwil wedi awgrymu bod anghydraddoldebau mewn datguddiad i risg yn helpu i esbonio anghydraddoldebau ethnig a nodwyd mewn risg anaf i blant sy'n gerddwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae ymdrin â risg datguddiad mewn ymchwil epidemiolegol yn cyflwyno heriau damcaniaethol a methodolegol. Mae'r erthygl hon yn cysyniadu'r risg o anaf i blant sy'n gerddwyr fel bod yn gysylltiedig i lefelau datguddiad a'r tebygolrwydd o berygl ble mae'r datguddiad yn digwydd.

Tai ac Iechyd Plant

Mae'r cysylltiad rhwng tai ac iechyd wedi ei hen-sefydlu. Mae gan agweddau corfforol, cemegol a biologiegol cartref y plant, fel glendid, lleithder, plâu, swm, hygyrchedd, risgiau anaf, a ffurfiau eraill o ansawdd amgylcheddol tai, y potensial i ddylanwadu ar lawer o agweddau ar iechyd a datblygiad plant. (Erthygl am dâl yw hon, sydd ar gael o: [http://www.cppah.com/article/S1538-5442\(13\)00079-5/abstract](http://www.cppah.com/article/S1538-5442(13)00079-5/abstract). Argraffwyd yn Current Problems in Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care, Cyfrol 43, Rhifyn 8, Tudalennau 187-224, Medi 2013.

Thank you,

Diolch,

Karen McFarlane

Development Officer: Child Safety
Swyddog Datblygu: Diogelwch Plant

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