### Appendix Table 6. Included Studies: Children Age 0 to 4 Years*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study, Year (Reference)</th>
<th>Target Behavior</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Study Design; Location; Target Population</th>
<th>Study Population</th>
<th>Baseline Data on Use Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC setting during WCC visits</td>
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| Guyer et al., 1989 (36) | Child restraints; age 0–5 y Burns, poisonings, suffocations, falls | PC component and peripartum hospitalization | CCT; 14 communities in Massachusetts; families with children age 0–5 y | n = 286.676 Age: NR % male: NR % minority: NR | SES: NR | 49% using child restraints  
Inclusion: ≥1 child in household age <19 y  
Exclusion: NR  
IG: Concurrent implementation of 5 injury prevention projects conducted in health care settings and the community. Components targeting infant and child safety seat use included injury counseling by pediatricians during WCC visits for children up to age 5 y by using Framingham Safety Surveys and promotion of infant safety seat restraints for infants leaving maternity hospitals and in preschool-age children.  
CG: None of the 5 injury prevention projects were implemented. (Population had incidental participatory exposure to MVOI-related interventions: 14% at baseline and 34% at 2 y after intervention.) Exposure to the intervention was assessed through telephone survey respondents grouped into 3 groups. |
| Kelly et al., 1987 (27) | Infant car seat Other behaviors: home safety, such as fires and burns; falls; poisoning; drowning, suffocation, and choking; injuries due to sharp and heavy objects; electrical hazards | PC pediatrics | RCT; New Haven, CT; community hospital PC clinic | Overall n = 171 Age: NR % male: NR % minority: NR | SES: NR | IG: 3-part series of age-appropriate, tailored safety information requiring active parent participation given by physician at 6-, 9-, and 12-mo WCC visit.  
CG: Routine safety information was given as part of WCC visits. |
| Liberato et al., 1989 (28) | Infant and child car seats | PC pediatrics | RCT (randomized clinics); Phoenix, AZ; 4 randomly selected county outpatient care clinics, medically indigent, 66.9% minority  
People (observed driving in the clinic parking lot) | n = 900 people (observed driving in the clinic parking lot) Age: NR % male: NR % minority: NR | SES: NR | IG: Parking lot drivers with unrestrained children (age 0–4 y) were given a printed warning, recommended to obtain a safety seat, and advised to avoid a city citation fee by contacting the health educator who would encourage attendance at a formal class. Drivers with restrained children were given sunshades. Back-up stickers and cups with information were distributed in waiting rooms; waiting room presentation participants were given sunshades; bulletin boards displayed information. Clinic staff (not physicians) provided verbal reinforcement and incentives when subject arose. Monthly 1-h meetings by health educator and lottery drawing of a car seat.  
CG: Patients received usual care in maternity clinics and WCCs on the importance of safety seats. |

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Appendix Table 6—Continued

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<td>Reisinger et al., 1981 (37)</td>
<td>Infant car seats</td>
<td>PC postpartum and PC WCC visit</td>
<td>ECT; Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td>Overall (n = 269)&lt;br&gt;Age: NR&lt;br&gt;% male: 0&lt;br&gt;% minority: NR, “almost entirely white”&lt;br&gt;SES: “middle and upper middle class”&lt;br&gt;IG: n = 127&lt;br&gt;Age: 27 y&lt;br&gt;% male: 0&lt;br&gt;% minority: NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Inclusion: Requested 3 pediatrics within a group practice and came in for 1 follow-up visit&lt;br&gt;Exclusion: NR</td>
<td>IG: Reviewed education on infant car seat delivered by physician-pediatrician at postpartum hospital stay and WCC visits at 1 mo and 2 mo. Pamphlet and formal prescription at postpartum visit; tailored message at 1 mo and 2 mo; demonstration by pediatrician of seat use at 1 mo.</td>
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| Serwint et al., 1996 (30) | Infant car seats | PC prenatal visit | RCT; suburban Kansas City, MO, hospital | Overall (n = 156)<br>IG: n = 81<br>Mean age: 20.2 y (SD, 2.1)<br>% male: 0<br>% minority: 91 African American<br>SES: NR (medical assistance)<br>CC: n = 75<br>Mean age: 20.7 y (SD, 2.1)<br>% male: 0<br>% minority: 91 African American<br>SES: 95 (medical assistance) | NA | Inclusion: Nulliparous women, age of 18 y, fetus of gestational age ≤28 wk, not yet selected a pediatrician<br>Exclusion: Admitted to prenatal drug use, had a recognized psychiatric illness, or had HIV | IG: Had a prenatal visit with a pediatrician scheduled between 32 wk and 36 wk of gestation; received a welcome letter to the pediatric clinic with a brochure for proper health care utilization; counseled by a postgraduate year-2 pediatric resident on multiple anticipatory guidance topics if attended visit. | CG: Not offered a visit; received used with future pediatrician information, welcome letter, and brochure. |

| Christophersen and Sullivan, 1983 (11) | Infant car seats | Peripartum hospitalization | RCT; suburban Kansas City, MO, hospital | Overall (n = 30)<br>Age: NR<br>% male: 0<br>% minority: NR<br>SES: NR (see comments) | NA | Inclusion: Delivered a single low-birth infant; baby’s physician within 10 miles<br>Exclusion: NR | IG: Discharge staff person brought in a free loaner car seat at time of discharge and then offered to demonstrate proper infant placement in seat before leaving room, carrying infant seat, and correct fastening with lap belt in family's vehicle; if mother declined, no further effort was made. | CG: Used car. |
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| Lindqvist, 1995 (39)    | Infant car seats | Peripartum hospitalization | CCT (group-level); Sweden; 3 community hospitals in smaller cities | Overall: n = 1157  
  Age: NR  
  % male: 0  
  % minority: NR  
  SES: NR  
  IG: n = 764  
  SES: 97.9% car ownership  
  CC: n = 393  
  SES: 86.4% car ownership | NA | Inclusion: Live birth at the participating hospital during the test period  
  Exclusion: NR | IG: An infant car seat was loaned free of charge during the mother’s postpartum inpatient hospitalization; maternity ward staff demonstrated the use of the seat and parents viewed videotape; seats were returned at 9 mo.  
  CC: Usual care. |
| Reisinger and Williams, 1978 (40) | Infant car seats | Peripartum hospitalization | CCT; Pittsburgh, PA; couples before postnatal discharge | n = 1183  
  Age: NR  
  % male: 0  
  % minority: NR  
  SES: NR | NA | Inclusion: Delivered live baby within the study period  
  Exclusion: Babies who were to be adopted, those whose babies died, did not speak English or were deaf, no car ownership; were not discharged before next treatment group was initiated. | IG1: Received 2 pamphlets from research staff with training on child safety seat use and given in room access to purchase car seat; seat delivered to room and correct use demonstrated for women who purchased it.  
  IG2: Same as IG1, but also visit from health educator on use of car seat.  
  IG3: Same as IG1 and offered free car seat.  
  CC: Car seats available for purchase in gift shop. |
| Tietge et al., 1987 (41) | Infant car seats | PC peripartum hospitalization | CCT; major community hospital in San Diego, CA | n = 93  
  Age: NR  
  % male: 0  
  % minority: 16 (calculated value)  
  SES: 73.25% had some college education or more; 45.6% had income >$20000/mes | NA | Inclusion: First-time mothers, gave consent, or were discharged during experimental period  
  Exclusion: Could not verify that participant viewed video, or video was not viewed at discharge | IG1: Viewed video.  
  IG2: Watched 14-min video from Physicians for Automotive Safety (including demonstration of proper use of infant safety seat) and 5-min, face-to-face instruction session, which included practice by participant.  
  IG3: Viewed video.  
  CC: Given no safety seat information. |
| PC-R education courses  
  Baroni, 1988 (32) | Car seat | PC-R parent education classes  
  Other behaviors: water temperature, smoke detector | RCT (group-level); suburban Kansas City, MO; medical center; parents who elected to participate in a continuing education series | Overall: n = 79 couples or individuals  
  IG1: n = 41 couples or individuals  
  Mean age: 32 y (mother), 34 y (father)  
  % male: 0  
  % minority: NR  
  SES: education mean, 2.96R  
  SES, income mean, 4.79R  
  IG2: Same as IG1 and offered free car seat.  
  IG3: Same as IG1, but also visit from health educator on use of car seat. | NR for IG and CC | Inclusion: Participation in follow-up education class, consented to a home visit and safety assessment, attended health and safety education presentation, lived in a dwelling where they could control the setting of the water heater, not engaged in major water use 2 h before home visit  
  Exclusion: NR | IG: Viewed home safety videos; slides addressing water temperature, smoke detectors, and child restraints; 6-min film on crash tests of restrained and unrestrained children; received education (in-person and digital therapist); 15-min, face-to-face instruction session; and brochures.  
  IG2: Viewed home safety videos only.  
  CC: Usual care. |
| Goodson et al., 1985 (42) | Infant car seats | PC-R prenatal classes | CCT (group-level); San Francisco, CA; prenatal couples | Overall: n = 163  
  Age: NR  
  % male: 0  
  % minority: NR  
  SES: NR  
  Hospital A: n = 67  
  Age: NR  
  % male: 0  
  % minority: 24  
  SES: Median education, 16 y  
  Hospital B: n = 66  
  Age: NR  
  % male: 0  
  % minority: 77  
  SES: Median education, 12 y | Seat belt use of parents: Hospital A, 6% never wear; hospital B, 98% never wear | Inclusion: Attendance at hospital prenatal class  
  Exclusion: No car ownership | IG: Half-hour lecture given by social worker; including a discussion; demonstration of correct use of infant safety seat with a doll; 10-min film by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety that illustrated crash results of unrestrained infant; question-and-answer session; and brochures.  
  IG2: Usual care.  
  CC: Usual care. |

* CCT = controlled clinical trial; CG = control group; IG = intervention group; MVOC = motor vehicle occupant injury; NA = not applicable; NR = not reported; PC = primary care; PC-R = referable to primary care; RCT = randomized, controlled trial; SES = socioeconomic status; WCC = well-child care.  
† SES education of 2 = high school; SES education of 3 = baccalaureate.  
‡ SES income of 4 = $51,000–$88,000 per year; SES income of 5 = $84,000–$120,000 per year.  
§ optimistic estimate; ‡ conservative estimate.  

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