

- Some girls had beaten and kicked other girls as a revenge for «stealing» their boyfriends.
- Two girls had assaulted a boy on the homeway from their school.
- Some of the informants with experiences as victims of bullying at school, felt they did not get help but were met by passively and partly belittling attitudes from the schools and authorities.
- One aspect is that most of the girl victims had kept quiet and told nothing to their families and friends about those incidents
- Another aspect is that to stop the violence some of them had moved to another place to get away from the perpetrator, often by presenting other reasons for moving,

Conclusions Young girls are more exposed as the victims of the youth violence than parents and the authorities know about. Some of the young girls feel to ashamed to tell their parents. It is important to identify the need for help to the young victims, and make good programs for preventions as well as advocating for increased political will and greater attention and resources for raising awareness about the problem of youth violence.

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FREE2B: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THEORY, PRACTICE & INNOVATION IN BULLYING PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.578

Background Urban minority youth are disproportionately exposed to violence, a factor that perpetuates disparities in education, incarceration, and social/behavioural problems. Involvement in bullying in early adolescence has been associated with maladaptive outcomes as youth enter young adulthood. Combining state-of-the-art interactive technology, a strong theoretical foundation and a partnership-based approach with urban youth and educators, initial studies of Free2B will be examined to determine its relevance, acceptability, and initial effectiveness for urban 7th and 8th graders.

Methods The program theory explicates how the primary intervention components (3D film, inspirational videos and an interactive quiz show) are thought to impact both proximal (e.g., knowledge of bullying facts; prosocial attitudes about positive bystander behaviour) and distal (e.g., increases in positive bystander behaviour and collective action to prevent bullying) outcomes over time.

Results Data from 268 7th and 8th grade ethnic minority youth from two North American urban schools will be presented. Over 90% of students found the program to be acceptable and feasible. In addition, paired sample t-tests also suggest that Free2B enhanced students' social problem-solving knowledge, prosocial attitudes about bullying, and confidence in resolving conflicts. In addition, data has just been collected from ten additional schools across both urban and suburban contexts in order to better understand program applicability for a more diverse set of school contexts.

Conclusions Free2B highlights how researchers can collaborate with multi-media experts to develop engaging and scientifically-grounded injury prevention programs that can relevance for diverse urban and potentially suburban settings. Challenges for

researchers in trying to bridge the gap between theory, practice, and innovation will be highlighted.

Occupational Safety

Post Mon 1.17

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APPLICATION OF MINI MORT AND WHY 5 METHODE TO ANALIZED AND INVESTIGATE LOSS TIME ACCIDENT (LTA) CASES (CASE STUDY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES)

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.579

Background Through in-depth identification of management system and specific control factor, the root cause of the accident can be determined. Had been an accident in the PT.X such as a first aid injury and loss time accident, and has conducted investigations and follow-up but similar accidents still happen. The purpose of this study was to identify the cause of the accident based on management system and specific control factor.

Methods This study used qualitative approaches to explore the root cause based on management system factor and specific control factor. Researchers used a qualitative approach, because researchers used a standard mini-MORT as a data collection tool and 5 whys method to explore the root causes.

Results Results of the analysis in the first case accident that crushed by c-canal, and the second case of an accident that falling from a ladder have in common causes, which is the cause of the accident was due to organisational influences. Influence of the organisation, such as resource management, organisational climate and organisational process. This relates to the allocation of limited resources, both human and financial, and material.

Conclusions Conclusion of this study is that there are elements of the management system and specific control factor was inadequate, and the root cause of the accident was on organisational Influences. The company had to consider the approach to safety behaviour that occupational safety and health programs can be done with an awareness of the whole management to workers who are believed to reduce the number of accidents.

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PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES AMONG RUBBER TAPPERS IN SRI LANKA

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.580

Background Occupational injuries are a major cause of global disability and death. Agriculture has been shown to be the most hazardous of all industries, particularly in jobs that require intense manual labour. Rubber tapping- the process of extracting rubber from rubber trees- involves sharp tools, steep terrain, and heavy loads; putting tappers at risk for injury. This study assesses injury