

followed by fall (13%) and MVC (12%). Among pedestrians, diffuse axonal injury, subarachnoid haemorrhage, skull fractures and mortality were significantly lesser in PATBI. Alcoholic pedestrians had higher proportion of polytrauma ($p = 0.02$). In fall-related injury, alcoholic patients had lower proportion of intubation ($p = 0.02$) and brain oedema ($p = 0.05$). MVC-related PATBI patients had more intrahemispheric haemorrhage but less skull fracture ($p = 0.02$) and epidural haemorrhage ($p = 0.03$).

Conclusions the proportion of positive alcohol among TBI is high; however, it shows better hospital survival. Screening of alcohol among TBI gives important clues in terms of the type of TBI lesions in relation to different mechanisms of injury. Early identification of alcoholic status and its early management could be reflected in better outcome among this set of population. This analysis is limited with the lack of long-term follow-up and patients disabilities.

632 KNOW THE SCORE: EVALUATION OF AN INTERVENTION TO REDUCE LEVELS OF DRUNKENNESS IN A UK NIGHTLIFE AREA

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Background In the UK the sale of alcohol to drunk people is illegal; however drunkenness remains common in nightlife environments. To address drunkenness in a UK nightlife area, an intervention was implemented to increase awareness of such legislation and to support bar staff compliance with the law.

Methods Pre- ($n = 260$) and post- ($n = 318$) intervention nightlife patron surveys were implemented exploring: drinking behaviours; expectations and tolerance of drunkenness; and knowledge of the law. The post-intervention survey additionally explored public awareness and perceptions of the intervention, and potential behavioural change as a result of the intervention.

Results The majority of pre-intervention survey participants had consumed alcohol; 63% of drinkers had preloaded. Drinkers expected units of alcohol consumed over the course of the night was 17.9 units. The majority expected their, and other people's, level of drunkenness to be high when leaving the city's nightlife. Over half believed that if someone was drunk and tried to get served alcohol in a bar in the city centre they would be served. Four in ten thought it was legal for a bar server to sell alcohol to someone who was already drunk. Post-intervention: significantly more participants knew that it is illegal for a bar server to sell alcohol to someone who is already drunk; significantly less agreed that getting drunk is socially acceptable; and significantly less reported preloading.

Conclusions The intervention presents an important step in working towards preventing the sale of alcohol to drunks and reducing associated harms. The evaluation suggests that the intervention may have increased knowledge of the laws around the service of alcohol to drunks amongst nightlife users, changed the perceived acceptability of drunkenness and decreased preloading. Despite this, post-intervention surveys illustrated that excessive alcohol consumption and drunkenness remain key features of the night-time economy.

633 DIVERGENT TRENDS IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FOR POISONINGS BY INTENT IN VÄRMLAND, SWEDEN

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Background Poisoning is one of the key categories of adverse events that cause a large number of hospital admissions. With the recent availability of detailed injury data it is possible to provide useful information about the demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with poisonings that warrant additional analysis and is important for policy implications. The aim of this study is to review emergency department (ED) visits for poisonings reported through Injury database (IDB), Värmland, and to evaluate demographic and clinical characteristics of poisonings by intent.

Methods Using data from the IDB, Värmland, we compared poisoning trends by poisoning intent (accidental vs suicide attempt) from 2007 to 2013. We also analysed poisoning cases by age, sex and mechanism of intoxication using distribution tabulation and logistic regression.

Results According to the IDB data, ED visits for suicide attempt by poisonings showed continuous increases from 2007 to 2013. Continuous and somewhat sharp increases were seen in suicide attempt by poisonings resulting from prescribed drugs during the period. By contrast, levelling off or steady declines in accidental poisonings were observed both in all poisoning cases and poisonings resulting from prescribed medicine. Age, sex, year and mechanism of intoxication were significantly associated with suicide attempt by poisonings among the ED visits due to poisoning cases.

Conclusions Inequalities in suicide attempt by poisonings exist between ages and sexes. Significant increasing trends of these self-inflicted poisonings, especially resulting from prescribed medicine, show in ED visits for poisonings when analysing IDB, Värmland database, which must be further compared with other Swedish IDBs to be resolved. The IDB data provide an opportunity to better understand poisoning mechanisms and associated risk factors, which is important for poisoning prevention practice and research.

Arctic safety and occupational safety

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634 REDUCING SLIPPING AND FALLING ACCIDENTS IN MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY IN THE ARCTIC AREA BY SELECTION OF SUITABLE SAFETY FOOTWEAR

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Background Accidents related to slips, trips and falls represent roughly one fourth of the total accidents in the mining and quarrying industry in Finland. According to a recent estimate, in Finland, an accident involving a fall costs about 6000 € on average. Working in the northern open pit mines exposes the workers in harsh weather conditions where pedestrian walkways are often very slippery because they are covered by ice and snow. Therefore it is essential that the footwear used by the workers has good grip in those conditions.