

years between those who have seen the campaign vs those who have not. Reduction in injury deaths among the target population was associated with the campaign period.

Conclusions A well-developed injury prevention social marketing campaign based upon input from the target audience can result in significant changes in awareness, attitudes and behaviours, which was associated with decreased injury mortality.

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DEVELOPMENT AND PILOT TEST OF AN MHEALTH TRAUMA REGISTRY IN OMAN

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Background Trauma registries (TRs) play a vital role in the assessment of trauma care, but are often underutilised in countries with a high burden of injuries. We postulated that emerging technologies in trauma and injury surveillance could enable the design of a tablet-based application for health care professionals. This would be used to inform trauma care and acquire surveillance data for injury control and prevention in the Sultanate of Oman.

Methods The study comprised of three steps. a) Consensus on variables to record the quality of trauma care and injury surveillance. b) Design of an electronic tablet-based application and pre-testing at the Johns Hopkins International Injury Research Unit c) Pilot study of electronic registry at two large hospitals in the Sultanate of Oman.

Results The application was designed to provide comprehensive information on each trauma case from the location of injury until discharge, so the variables were organised to cover eleven domains of information, with standardised format of data collection. Internet connexion was required only at the time of data transfer to the electronic database. Pilot study included training and induction of nurse data collectors, data collection over six months, data quality control, and data analysis. A nurse-based pilot study demonstrated that the application was user friendly, reliable, and feasible in the current setting. With approximately 2600 completed cases, the data was found to be accurate and reliable in >93% of cases.

Conclusion Initial results show the promising potential of a user-friendly, comprehensive electronic TR to develop a multicenter trauma database. The pilot test in two hospitals indicates that the registry can be used in multiple hospitals. Stakeholders engagement, training of the staff and supervised induction is the key to success and help improve injury surveillance as well as quality of trauma care.

Violence

Parallel Tue 3.4

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WRAPAROUND CARE FOR YOUTH INJURED BY VIOLENCE: A PILOT RANDOMISED CONTROL TRIAL

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Background Youth injured by violence is a major public health concern in Canada. It is the fourth leading cause of death in youth and the foremost reason youth visit an emergency department (ED). In Winnipeg, 20% of youth who visit an ED with an injury due to violence will have an ED visit for a subsequent violent injury within one year. Youth injured by violence are in a reflective and receptive state of mind, rendering the ED setting appropriate for intervention.

Methods We completed a pilot randomised control trial in November 2015 comparing wraparound care for youth age 14 – 24 who were injured by violence to standard ED care. Youth were excluded if their injury was due to child maltreatment, sexual assault or self-harm. An adapted pre-consent randomization methodology was used. The intervention was developed using a community based participatory research approach. Wraparound care was delivered by a support worker with lived experience with violence. Support workers were on call 24/7 in order to start the intervention in the ED and take advantage of the “teachable moment.” Care continued in the community for approximately one year.

Results A total of 133 youth were randomised (68 intervention, 65 control) in one year. There was no difference in age, gender, or severity of injury between the two groups. Patients randomised to the intervention spent a median of 30 minutes less in the ED than those receiving standard care ($p = 0.22$). Youth are safely housed, have enrolled in education opportunities, and are engaged in addictions care. Results of a chart review examining repeat visits to the ED for violent injury, substance use and mental health will be completed in late 2015 and will be presented.

Conclusions There were no differences between standard care and intervention groups on baseline characteristics reflecting effective randomization. The introduction of an intervention at bedside in the ED did not have a negative impact on patient length of stay.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16.1: ARE NONKILLING SOCIETIES POSSIBLE?

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Background In September 2015 the United Nations adopted the newly drafted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as the post-2015 development agenda. The SDGs replaced the Millennium Development Goals that expired at the end of 2015 and, for the first time, include an item explicitly addressing the need for “peaceful and inclusive societies”, setting the goal to “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere” (16.1).

Description of the Problem The SDGs will significantly shape international development policies until 2030 and set targets to be met by major national and international agencies. Besides the overarching SDG 16.1, other goals specifically address different types and contexts of violence (4a, 4.7, 5.2, 5.3, 16.2) and a number of risk factors closely connected to violence. However, the possibility of significantly reducing death rates and building killing-free societies is still strongly questioned.

Results The field of violence prevention has grown significantly over the past decade, signalled in 2002 with the publication of the *World Report on Violence and Health* that clearly identified violence as “a preventable disease”. This paper explores some of the accumulative supportive evidence for violence prevention

policies that provide a solid base for taking SDG 16.1 seriously and making the case for the necessary build up to escalate their application.

Conclusions We currently have much of the needed knowledge to drastically reduce death rates everywhere and to start building killing-free societies, as sought by SDG 16.1. Failure to seize this opportunity may not only prove an strategic failure in the efforts to reduce violence, but may also jeopardise other development goals. SDGs are interdependent, and failure to address certain targets will obstruct advances in others. Disregarding violence prevention as an integral part of the solution could undermine the process and even lead to unwarranted harmful practices.

341 SEVERE VIOLENCE IN EASTERN JUTLAND, DENMARK, 2003–2014

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Background We set out to study some aspects of the nature of severe violence in the Danish region of Eastern Jutland (Oestjylland) over a twelve-year period (2003–2014).

Methods Retrospective register study. Victims of non-fatal, non-sexualised, interpersonal violence in Eastern Jutland between 2003 and 2014 were included, if they were 15 years or older. For cases in 2003 through 2014 patterns in gender, age and trauma force were evaluated. For cases in 2003, 2004, 2013 and 2014 severity was studied using the variables threat-to-life, Shepherd's severity score as well as the necessity of hospitalisation, medical intervention and surgery whilst injury patterns were studied using the variables lesion type and topographic location.

Results There were 389 cases in 2003 through 2014, of which 122 (31%) were in 2003–2004 and 2013–2014. Males were more likely than females to sustain injuries from sharp force ($p = 0.013$), whilst the opposite was the case for strangulation ($p < 0.001$). Lesions in women were almost exclusively caused by blunt trauma or strangulation, and a difference between females and males was found in the distribution of lesions by trauma force ($p < 0.001$). No difference in topographic distribution of lesions was found between females and males ($p = 0.154$). The ratio between the number of forensic clinical examinations and police cases with a suspect showed a downward trend ($p = 0.060$). Neither differences in severity between cases with female and male victims ($p = 0.129$) nor temporal changes in severity ($p = 0.464$) were found. Finally, the number of cases involving other tools decreased ($p = 0.045$) whilst the number of cases involving knives showed an upward trend ($p = 0.061$).

Conclusions Victims in this study were older, the severity of their injuries greater, and the topographic lesion distribution different than what is seen in other studies. One explanation may be that most studies include victims of violence altogether whilst this study focused on victims of severe violence. More and larger-scale research is warranted to allow for comprehensive data collection, further study the nature of violence, and elucidate injury patterns, to continuously develop and strengthen the evidence base of (clinical) forensic medicine.

342 COMMUNITY SAFETY BY DESIGN: PREVENTING VIOLENCE THROUGH LAND USE

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Background Violence is preventable, and land use strategies can enhance community safety. A growing evidence base, grounded in research and community practice, describes the factors that affect the likelihood of violence. Many of these factors are impacted by how land is used, by whom and for what purposes. Even though community safety is essential for a thriving neighbourhood, land use decisions are rarely made with violence prevention in mind and have historically done great harm to communities of colour and low-income groups. Too often, contemporary land use decisions criminalise behaviour when they could expand access and opportunities instead. Reframing the issue to focus on preventing violence rather than crime and incorporating a greater focus on safety in land use decisions holds immense promise for increasing community safety.

Objective This session explores the relationship between land use and community safety as an emerging topic in research and practice and delineates the roles of multiple sectors in enhancing safety.

Results Land use decisions across diverse sectors can have transformative impacts on community health and practitioners and researchers are searching for ways to think more deeply about these connexions. The Spectrum of Prevention, a signature Prevention Institute tool for developing comprehensive community health strategies, offers a framework to develop mutually-reinforcing strategies across levels ranging from policy and legislation to individual knowledge and skills. These recommendations offer the opportunity to shift norms around land use and community safety and build capacity among practitioners and researchers to make land use decisions that help prevent violence before it occurs.

Conclusions Land use decisions made with community safety as an explicit desired outcome can prevent violence, transform and revitalise public spaces, expand opportunities, and foster connexion and hope within communities.

343 ADDRESSING COMMUNITY VIOLENCE THROUGH TRAINING: RUKAJUU BEEKEEPING PILOT INTERVENTION IN DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

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Background More than half of DSM, Tz. homicides are a result of community violence. In 2005, it was found, those most at risk for homicide death are: male Tanzanians, aged 20–35 years, lack of employment/education, caught stealing sale-able goods such as cell phones, purses, and domestic meat animals. Most deceased had family responsibilities.

The most malleable variable is: lack of employment/occupation. The objective of this research is to gain insight into ways to operationalize interventions designed to improve income generation of at-risk youth.

Methods This pilot study will use pre-test post-test design with four interventions: