Sports injury

LACROSSE-RELATED INJURIES AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS TREATED IN US EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS, 2000–2016

Rebecca McAdams, Joseph Banojo, Kristin Roberts, Jingzheng Yang, Lara McKenzie. Nationwide Children’s Hospital

Purpose Lacrosse is one of the fastest growing sports in the United States (US). Research is limited, and there are no known studies utilizing a nationally representative data set to analyze lacrosse injury patterns in the youth population over several years. This study sought to describe the epidemiology of lacrosse-related injuries treated in United States (US) hospital emergency departments (EDs).

Methods/Approach We conducted retrospective analysis using the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System data for youth aged 11–18 years who were treated for lacrosse-related injuries in US EDs from 2000–2016. Based on review of the case narratives, we created and coded a new injury mechanism variable. We generated national estimates from 6,408 cases.

Results An estimated 206,274 lacrosse-related injuries to youths aged 11–18 years were treated in US EDs from 2000–2016. The rate of injuries per 10,000 youths significantly increased from 1.9 in 2000 to 5.3 in 2012 (p<0.0001), followed by significantly decreasing to 3.4 in 2016 (p=0.020). Injury mechanism, body region injured, and diagnosis differed by sex. Boys were 1.62 times (95% CI: 1.25–2.09) as likely to be injured by player-to-player contact. Girls were 2.21 times (95% CI: 1.96–2.49) as likely to have non-contact injuries. Patients were divided into different age groups: 11–12, 13–14, 15–16, and 17–18. As age increased, the percentage of injuries from lacrosse sticks decreased and player-to-player contact increased.

Conclusions Despite additional protective regulations in the sport, injuries still occur and differ by the sex and age of the athlete. This study supports the continuation, modification, and addition of rules aimed to reduce lacrosse injury risk.

Significant and contribution to the field Understanding lacrosse-related injuries is critical as lacrosse-related injuries are a significant source of pediatric injury and ED utilization.

Motor vehicle crashes: epidemiology and interventions

RANDOMIZED TRIAL OF SOCIAL COMPARISON FEEDBACK AND FINANCIAL INCENTIVE STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING HANDHELD PHONE USE WHILE DRIVING IN A NATIONAL USAGE-BASED AUTO INSURANCE PROGRAM

M Kit Delgado. University of Pennsylvania, Penn Injury Science Center

Purpose The purpose of this work is to discuss the therapeutic and translational value of using creative research activities to describe the healing journeys of survivors of campus sexual violence.

Approach Ethnographic narrative interviews (n=24) and follow up photo-elicitation interviews (n=19) were conducted with survivors of undergraduate sexual violence to help them describe their healing journeys. These stories were translated into a video and an interactive photography exhibit built with community partners to build a narrative about what healing after sexual violence looks and feels like.

Results Overall, participants noted the therapeutic value of engaging in this type of research and that the visual nature of the work gave them new ways of looking at their situation. Two hundred forty six people attended our interactive exhibit and attendees noted the exhibit’s ability to educate them about the healing process while also validating and shedding light on the experiences of sexual violence survivors. Our

Domestic and sexual violence

AMPLIFYING DAY-TO-DAY SEXUAL VIOLENCE HEALING EXPERIENCES THROUGH PHOTOGRAPHY AND STORYTELLING

Laura Sinko. University of Pennsylvania

Purpose The purpose of this work is to discuss the therapeutic and translational value of using creative research activities to describe the healing journeys of survivors of campus sexual violence.

Approach Ethnographic narrative interviews (n=24) and follow up photo-elicitation interviews (n=19) were conducted with survivors of undergraduate sexual violence to help them describe their healing journeys. These stories were translated into a video and an interactive photography exhibit built with community partners to build a narrative about what healing after sexual violence looks and feels like.

Results Overall, participants noted the therapeutic value of engaging in this type of research and that the visual nature of the work gave them new ways of looking at their situation. Two hundred forty six people attended our interactive exhibit and attendees noted the exhibit’s ability to educate them about the healing process while also validating and shedding light on the experiences of sexual violence survivors. Our
Epidemiology of substance abuse and overdose

A MIXED METHODS COMPARISON OF A NATIONAL VS. STATE OPIOID OVERDOSE SURVEILLANCE DEFINITION

Catherine Wolff. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University
10.1136/injuryprev-2020-savir.69

Statement of Purpose In 2018, federal opioid epidemic funding doubled to $7.4 billion. National case definitions have been created to expand state-level surveillance efforts; we analyzed a CDC surveillance definition (Opioid V.1) to determine whether or not a state definition (NC DETECT) should be expanded to include additional ICD-10-CM codes and/or chief complaint keywords.

Methods/Approach Two clinically-trained independent reviewers retrospectively reviewed North Carolina (NC) ED visits to identify false positives generated by components of the Opioid V.1 definition not currently included in the NC DETECT definition. False positives were defined as any visit where available evidence, including triage notes and disposition diagnosis codes, supported an alternative explanation for patient presentation that reviewers deemed more likely than an opioid overdose. Following individual assessment, reviewers met to reconcile disagreements.

Results From 1/01/2018–7/31/2018, 2,296 ED visits were identified by Opioid V.1 but not NC DETECT criteria. Reviewers initially disagreed on 312 observations (13.6%); reconciliation led to 100% agreement. False positive rates ranged from 2.6%–41.4% for codes/keywords uniquely identifying at least 10 visits. Based on uniquely identifying 10+ visits and a false positive rate ≤10.0%, 4 of 16 (25.0%) ICD-10-CM codes evaluated were identified for NC DETECT definition inclusion. Only 2 of 25 (8%) keywords evaluated, ‘OD’ and ‘overdose’, met inclusion criteria.

Conclusions A detailed comparison of the CDC Opioid V.1 and NC DETECT opioid overdose case definitions showed significant variability in accuracy of keywords/diagnosis codes used in the federal surveillance definition.

Significance and Contributions to Injury and Prevention Science These findings may help direct future policy or interventional efforts to mitigate TWD.

Motor vehicle injuries and policy

THE ENFORCEMENT OF TEXTING WHILE DRIVING LAWS: A NATIONAL SURVEY OF POLICE
Tori Rudisill. West Virginia University
10.1136/injuryprev-2020-savir.70

Statement of Purpose While virtually all states have passed testing while driving (TWD) legislation, there is evidence that these laws may be difficult for police to enforce. Thus, a national survey of police was conducted to determine if barriers to cellphone law enforcement exist.

Methods/Approach A web-based survey was developed using Qualtrics software. The survey was assessed for content validity, pilot-tested, and verified for test-retest reliability prior to its release. Police departments from all 50 states were randomly selected and sent an electronic link to the survey via the department’s email or social media pages beginning in mid-November 2019. Frequencies and percentages of responses were assessed.

Results Despite its recent release, several officers (N=27) from numerous states (N=9) have responded. Among respondents, 85% (N=23) claimed that TWD is a serious threat to road user safety. Several officers (44%) report that they issue citations for TWD less than they issue speeding tickets. Nearly 48% reported that TWD citations are difficult to adjudicate (N=13). The largest barriers to enforcement are: narrowly focused laws (56%), laws which permit drivers to engage in some behaviors but not others (83%; e.g. driver is not permitted to text, but allowed to dial a phone number). Many officers (70%) felt drivers do not understand current distracted driving laws. The officers felt that making laws applicable to all licensed drivers (96%), a primary offense (93%), eliminating legal loopholes which permit some behaviors but not others (83%), and making one general law that eliminates any type of hand-held cell phone use could improve TWD enforcement (89%).

Conclusions Numerous barriers to TWD enforcement exist among police. Current legislation could be improved to facilitate enforcement.

Mental health consequences of violence

VARIABLE TRAJECTORIES OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS AMONG VIOLENTLY INJURED YOUTH
Stephanie Garcia, Stephanie Garcia, Rachel Myers, Laura Vega, Katherine Feske-Kirby, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia
10.1136/injuryprev-2020-savir.71

Statement of Purpose It is common for posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) to decline after a traumatic event; symptom