

video won an award at Awareness Film Festival and has been used for service organization and student trainings since.

Conclusion This work highlights the value of creative research strategies in exploring the healing journeys of survivors of sexual violence. This work also reveals the importance of research dissemination and how sharing survivor stories can build community and feelings of universality knowing that individuals are not alone in their experiences.

Significance This methodology will be tested as a potential intervention in the upcoming year and this event will be replicated in the Philadelphia community to further explore what sexual violence healing looks like within university institutions and their surrounding communities. This gives voice to those who do not have the privilege or desire to share their stories publicly themselves, but want to contribute to a larger group narrative to educate and advocate for survivors of sexual violence.

Epidemiology of substance abuse and overdose

171 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 $\leq 10.0\%$, 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 Violence Prevention Science The human and financial toll of the opioid epidemic produces an urgent need to ensure appropriate resource

distribution to areas most in need. Findings from this analysis show the importance of this type of investigation and may prove helpful for further state or national evaluations.

Motor vehicle injuries and policy

174 THE ENFORCEMENT OF TEXTING WHILE DRIVING LAWS: A NATIONAL SURVEY OF POLICE

Toni 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 (85%; 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 loop holes which permit some behaviors but not others (85%), 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.

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

Mental health consequences of violence

175 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