Conclusions Approaches adopted to distribute the survey, the response rate and demographics of the population who completed it, and comparison of responses of Geraldton residents with those in the NCAS will be discussed.

Learning Outcomes It is feasible to administer a shorter survey based on the NCAS, to measure particular attitudes on which to focus violence prevention education for a regional population.

CYCLE OF VIOLENCE: CHILDHOOD ABUSE AND RISK OF VIOLENCE REVICTIMISATION IN ADULTHOOD

Interpersonal violence is a serious threat to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A public health approach to violence prevention is crucial, and addressing risk factors is a key priority. Global research has demonstrated that childhood adversity increases risk of a range of poor outcomes across the life course. This study used data from a nationally representative survey of household residents in Nepal (n=21,845), to examine the impact of childhood abuse (physical, sexual and psychological abuse, and witnessing domestic violence) on risk of adulthood violence revictimisation (physical assault (PA), intimate partner violence (IPV), and sexual violence (SV)).

Compared to individuals who experienced no child abuse, those who experienced one type were, twice as likely to experience PA, and three times as likely to have experienced IPV and/or SV. Individuals who experienced multiple types were three, six and seven times more likely to experience PA, IPV, and SV, respectively. After controlling for the number of types experienced, associated types differed by adult violence outcome; child psychological and physical abuse were associated with IPV; psychological and sexual abuse with SV; and psychological abuse with PA.

Findings from the study will be presented with consideration of strategies to prevent and respond to child abuse and the potential downstream effect on preventing interpersonal violence across the life course and achieving the SDGs. With adulthood victimisation likely to compound the already detrimental effects of childhood abuse, and given that many associated outcomes represent adversities for the next generation, breaking the cycle of violence represents a critical priority.

BURDEN OF SUICIDE IN NEPAL: AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE RECORDS

Background Suicide is a complex human behaviour which might be initiated with an onset of psychic pain. It is the leading cause of unnatural deaths in Nepal, and the number is rising continuously. Due to issues regarding the legality, stigma, and logistical problems, there is an underreporting of suicide cases in Nepal.

Methods We studied the records of Nepal Police for five years between 2015 and 2019. Access to the dataset was obtained through institutional research collaborations. The socio-demographic variables for each individual case of deaths were extracted and analysed.

Results During the five years, 25,316 cases of suicidal deaths were recorded; an average of 14 people each day. The data revealed that people aged 19 to 35 years accounted for almost 60% of all suicide deaths. Overall, there is an increase in suicidal deaths by 33% in 2019 compared to 2015 whereas the increase in females was 200%. Hanging was the most common (70.13%) method followed by the consumption of poison (26.55%).

Conclusion Suicide is a serious but neglected public health problem in Nepal. It has been found that adolescents, youths, and females are the most vulnerable population for suicide. The findings warrant an urgent need for suicide prevention in Nepal.

Learning Outcomes Police records are currently the only reliable source for information regarding suicides occurring within the nation. There still may be cases that might not have been recorded. Large-scale researches can identify factors associated with suicides in Nepal in order to inform prevention interventions.
evaluation and monitoring of implementation and supported by standardised data collection.

**Learning Outcomes** Increased understanding of Theory of Change as it applies to the ZSH framework.

---

**2E.005** TOXICOVIGILANCE FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION FOLLOWING INTERNET PROMOTION OF SODIUM NITRITE

1,2Jared Brown*, 1Ingrid Berling, 1Tharjira Jinanantakan, 1Nicholas Buckley, 1Andrew Dawson. 1NSW Poisons Information Centre, Sydney, Australia; 2UNSW, Sydney, Australia; 3NSW Ministry of Health, Sydney, Australia

**Background** There are limited epidemiological studies on emerging trends in suicide methodology relating to Internet promotion of toxic substances. We investigated time trends and demographic characteristics of deliberate self-poisonings with sodium nitrite/nitrate following Internet promotion for euthanasia in 2017 and a cluster of poisonings.

**Methods** Retrospective observational study of the National Coronial Information System (2000 – June 2020), Poisons Information Centres, toxicology services (2004 – June 2020) and a scoping review including Embase and MEDLINE (2000 – June 2020) for deliberate self-poisonings with sodium nitrite/nitrate. We examined survival, date, gender, age, setting, geographical location, history of a terminal or psychiatric illness, product.

**Results** We identified 66 deliberate self-poisonings, who were mostly male (65%) with a wide age distribution (median: 44 years; IQR: 24–66 years; range: 16–92 years; mode: 20–29 years). The majority had a fatal outcome (80%). A sudden and sustained step-increase in poisonings was seen from September 2017 (and the first death). Most cases (83%) had a psychiatric illness and no terminal illness (91%). There were 33 unique cases (mostly young adults) identified in the scoping review from eight countries.

**Conclusions** The promotion of suicide methodology was associated with a dramatic change in harms from sodium nitrite/nitrate in the past two decades. The signal generated by poisonings centre cases was confirmed using national coronial data and pooled poisoning data.

**Learning Outcomes** State public health actions to date have focused on means restriction, improved antidote stocking and clinical education. National and international collaboration is needed for monitoring promoted lethal substances.

---

**2F.002** EXPLORING SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Kelly Keena*. Underwriters Laboratories, Northbrook, USA

**Abstract** UL Xplorlabs is an online virtual safety science resource for secondary students and their teachers. Based on the safety research being conducted at Underwriters Laboratories, UL Xplorlabs investigates the science behind the safety in online and hands-on investigations.

In 2019, UL Xplorlabs launched a new module under the theme Safe and Sustainable Cities. The first in the series is Extraction to Ewaste: The Lithium-ion Battery Supply Chain. In this module, participants investigate a mobile phone from its production on October 31, 2023 by guest. Protected by copyright. http://injuryprevention.bmj.com/ Inj Prev: first published as 10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.52 on 14 March 2021. Downloaded from http://injuryprevention.bmj.com. on October 31, 2022. By guest. Protected by copyright.

---

**2F.003** 30-YEAR ANALYSIS OF DESIGNATED INTERNATIONAL SAFE COMMUNITIES

Dale Hanson*. James Cook University, Glenelg South, Australia

**Abstract** The International Safe Communities movement was established in 1986. It developed into an international collaborative network comprised of the WHO CCCSP/ISCCC, regional and national safe community organisations, support centres and communities.