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

[1,2,3]Jared Brown*, [1]Ingrid Berling, [1,3]Thanjira Jiranantakan, [1]Nicholas Buckley, [1]Andrew Dawson. *[1]NSW Poisons Information Centre, Sydney, Australia; [2]UNSW, Sydney, Australia; [3]NSW 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 poisons 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 – Safe Communities, March 23, 2021

2F.001 SAFE AND BARRIER FREE MODEL CITY DEVELOPMENT IN PINDAYA TOWARDS SDG 2030

[1]Aye Moe Moe Lwin*. *[1]WHO Country Office, Yangon, Myanmar; [2]National Rehabilitation Hospital, Yangon, Myanmar; [3]Township Hospital, Pindaya Township, Myanmar*

Context This project was agreed with community at Pindaya City, place of Danu ethnic tribe from Myanmar, to be long term continuing project from 2019–2030 for achieving Universal Health Coverage for four target populations of persons with disability (PWDs), elderly, children and women and five Sustainable Development Goals.

Process The community agreed during capacity building of key stakeholders that investing for safe and barrier free environment and community-based rehabilitation (CBR) support was more economical and sustainable. Barrier free hospital and health clinics followed by improving services and infrastructure of the public places to be barrier free.

Analysis The mobilization of financial resources from Danu self-administrative department and Township Development Committee were main mechanisms for financial resources. Technical support on capacity building for safety and accessibility audit for vulnerable people was provided by WHO and Myanmar Independent Living Initiative. Setting up of comprehensive center for violence survivors, CBR program for PWDs and establishment of management committee to plan and implement were important activities.

Outcomes The community can build their own future they want for safety, accessibility, participation and economy. Nearly 80 to 90% of targets achieved after first year. As the community develops, benefit will also be for all people, not only vulnerable groups.

Learning Outcomes Sustainability is promising when local government and community pursue with own vision and goals, planning own financial resources and capacity building for safety and barrier free.

2F.002 EXPLORING SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Kelly Keena*. *Underwriters Laboratories, Northbrook, USA*

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's power source: each step in a Li-ion pouch cell's production from raw minerals to when the phone arrives in our hands. Then, the module explores the global issue of e-waste as the phones break or become obsolete.

As a part of the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities, Xplorlabs supports youth understanding and solutions for e-waste, a global safety issue.

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

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

Background 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.