

laboratory workers to hidden and unnecessary hazards. Even having the prospect of working in a new purpose-built facility does not mean that the laboratory worker is not a risk from the hidden hazards which form part of the architects/designer need to design an aesthetically pleasing workspace.

Perhaps we could forgive the repurposed laboratory, given limitations in budget, and infrastructure, but there are no excuses when it comes to the design and development of new facilities. Whether it is a new 'super laboratory' or a small QA/Formulation laboratory, it is important that designers/architects understand some of the basics concepts which are essential for developing a safe workplace. This includes understanding the role that AS/NZS 2243 Safety in Laboratories and AS/NZS 2982 Laboratory design and construction have in designing laboratory and auxiliary workspaces (Store rooms, preparation rooms).

## E-Posters P2 – Intentional, Trauma, Violence, Suicide, Poisoning & Alcohol, March 23, 2021

### P2.001 ALCOHOL'S EXCESSIVE EPISODIC CONSUMPTION IN TEENAGERS FROM EL CARMEN, JUJUY, ARGENTINA, 2018

Nadia Rivera Leinecker\*. *Faculty of humanities and social sciences. Jujuy national university, El Carmen, Argentina*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.91

The youth population of Jujuy has adopted a pattern of consumption with large amounts of alcohol in short periods of time, called excessive episodic consumption of alcohol or 'binge drinking', which is intake of large amounts of alcohol (more than 5 UNEs = 60 Gr/cc pure alcohol) in a short period of time (hours). This produces significant behavior and consciousness state alterations and causes negative social-sanitary effects.

**Design** Quantitative, transversal descriptive research. Applying structured, self-administered, anonymous and voluntary questionnaire.

**Population and sample** Intentional sampling of students in the first and last high school's years of educational centers in El Carmen.

**Results** Excessive episodic consumption was more prevalent among older students (28.0% vs. 9.2%); among those who worked (26.0% vs. 15.8); who had friends who drank alcohol (29.1% vs. 5.8%); that were concerned about their consumption (48.3% vs. 15.8%); who said they had sufficient information on alcohol use (21.0% vs. 12.6%) or on alcohol abuse (21.9% vs. 11.6%); who regularly attended bars or pubs (36.6 vs. 12.9%); and among those who spent a lot of time with their partner (22.8% vs. 13.4%). Excessive episodic consumption was lower among those who spent a lot of time watching television (15.2% vs. 25.6%); with their family (14.8% vs. 23.7%); who spent time in the church (14.1% vs. 20.7%); or in some shops where playing video games (12.9% vs. 19.0%).

**Conclusion** Excessive alcohol consumption is enhanced by having friends who drink and attending night bars.

**Reflections** Strategies for risk reduction in consumption contexts are necessary.

### P2.002 TODDLER INTERACTION WITH LIQUID LAUNDRY DETERGENT CAPSULES: INFLUENCE OF CAPSULE SIZE

<sup>1</sup>Annalise Richmond\*, <sup>2</sup>David Schwebel, <sup>2</sup>Casey Morgan, <sup>1</sup>Gerard Stijntjes. <sup>1</sup>Procter and Gamble, Research and Development, Srombeek Bever, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, USA

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.92

**Background** Liquid laundry capsules have been involved in child poisoning incidents, allegedly due to product appearances. This research explored potential influence of capsule size on toddler interaction.

**Methods** We compared two capsule designs identical in appearance but different in size through three studies: (a) forced-choice test in laboratory setting; (b) simulated real-world setting of laundry cabinet with open container of capsules; and (c) simulated real-world cabinet with capsule outside its container. Capsule interaction was measured by grasping choice among samples of 156 toddlers ages 9–36 months in each study.

**Results** Study 1: Toddlers selected the small (49.8% selection) and large (50.2%) capsule with nearly identical frequency. Study 2: Toddlers grasped the small (26.8%) and large (22.3%) capsule or container of capsules with similar frequency. Study 3: Toddlers grasped the small (18.0%) and large (19.2%) capsules with similar frequency. No consistent gender or age differences existed. Study 1 found toddlers selected capsules closest to their dominant hand more frequently, no matter their size.

**Conclusion** Findings consistently failed to demonstrate statistical differences in toddler interaction with different-sized capsules. We conclude the difference in size (small vs large capsules) is not expected to impact toddler interaction rates in the home.

**Learning Outcomes** Extending previous research concerning laundry capsule colours, size also seems unlikely to impact child poisoning risk. The work offers valuable evidence for action to reduce child poisoning incidents, supporting current strategies to reduce risk through theory-driven caregiver education and use of packaging with barriers to prevent young children's access to capsules.

### P2.003 CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET-BASED MEDIA REPORTS ABOUT INFLUENTIAL VIOLENCE AGAINST DOCTORS IN CHINA

<sup>1,2</sup>Liheng Tan, <sup>1</sup>Shujuan Yuan, <sup>1</sup>Peixia Cheng, <sup>1</sup>Peishan Ning, <sup>1</sup>Yuyan Gao, <sup>1</sup>Wangxin Xiao, <sup>3</sup>David Schwebel, <sup>1</sup>Guoqing Hu\*. <sup>1</sup>Department of Epidemiology and Health Statistics, Xiangya School of Public Health, Central South University, Changsha, China; <sup>2</sup>Kaifu District Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Changsha, China; <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, USA

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.93

**Background** Media reports may influence criminal behavior that leads to violence against doctors. Little is known about the characteristics of media reports on patient violence against their doctors.