

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

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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

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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

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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.

Methods Based on the international and domestic guidelines for media reports, we developed a checklist to assess adherence of Chinese media reports to recommended principles. We adopted a seed approach to search influential violence stories. Reports were assessed using the unified coding scheme by different coders; the conflicts between raters were resolved through discussion.

Results In total, 17,222 media reports were captured; 788 met inclusion criteria. 49.5% and 52.7% of 788 included reports mentioned real and complete names of writer and editor, respectively. Of 329 reports including quotes or opinions from doctors, patients, and hospital administrative personnel, only 15.79%, 11.25% and 18.62% respectively specified they had obtained the consent of the interviewees. 21.6% of reports including all specifically-coded details of the violent acts against doctors (time, place, methods and perpetrators), and 43.5% of reports included some details. Only 18.7% of media reports offered suggestions for seeking professional help in case doctors are threatened by violence and 11.3% offered contact information for third parties who mediate doctor-patient conflicts.

Conclusion Most internet-based media reports did not strictly follow media recommendations from authoritative bodies. Strong efforts are needed to require journalists to increase adherence so risk of violence against doctors is reduced in China.

Learning Outcomes Most Chinese internet-based media sources did not appropriately report stories concerning violence against doctors.

P2.004 A SCOPING REVIEW ON STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS IN GLOBAL NEUROTRAUMA PREVENTION

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Background Neurotrauma from road traffic collisions (RTCs) is an important yet preventable cause of death and disability especially in low and middle income countries (LMICs). However, it is uncertain if current preventative strategies are applicable globally due to variations in environment, resources, population, culture and infrastructure. This scoping review aims to identify, quantify and describe the evidence on approaches in neurotrauma and RTCs prevention, and ascertain contextual factors that influence their implementation in LMICs and high income countries (HICs).

Methods A systematic search was conducted using five electronic databases, grey literature databases, and bibliographic and citation searching of selected articles. The extracted data were presented using figures, tables, and accompanying narrative summaries.

Results A total of 411 publications met the inclusion criteria. Only 65 papers came from LMICs, which mostly described

primary prevention, focussing on road safety. For the reviews, 41 papers (66.1%) reviewed primary, 18 tertiary (29.1%), and three secondary preventative approaches. Most of the primary papers in the reviews came from HICs (67.7%) with 5 reviews on only LMIC papers. Fifteen reviews (24.1%) included papers from both HICs and LMICs. Contextual factors were described in 62 papers, and varied depending on the interventions.

Conclusions There is a large quantity of global evidence on strategies and interventions for neurotrauma and RTCs prevention. However, less papers were from LMICs, especially on secondary and tertiary prevention. More primary research needs to be done in these countries to determine what strategies and interventions exist, and the applicability of HIC interventions in LMICs.

P2.005 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MAJOR TRAUMA IN NEW ZEALAND: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background Traumatic injuries are one of the major causes of disability and death worldwide and have an immense impact on the health of the population. In New Zealand, an estimated 8% of total health loss from all causes was attributed to injuries in 2016. The aim of this research is to describe the incidence and characteristics of major trauma in New Zealand up to May 2019.

Methods A literature review was performed in MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL and Scopus. Studies published in English reporting the incidence of major trauma in New Zealand were included. Major trauma was defined as death or an Injury Severity Score greater than 12. The quality of studies was assessed using the GATE LITETM tool.

Results Thirty-one studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The majority of studies were descriptive observational studies (n=29). The population incidence rate of fatal major trauma was highest among those injured from motor vehicle crashes or falls, among Māori males and those sustaining head injuries. The incidence rate of non-fatal major trauma was highest among young Māori males. Length of hospital stay was greatest in patients with the highest Injury Severity Scores.

Conclusions The incidence of major trauma varies by age, sex and ethnicity. The review findings highlight the need for further analytical studies that can explore factors that may impact on survival from major trauma.

Learning Outcomes Capacity to integrate knowledge and to describe the different aspects of major trauma.

P2.006 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE IN TRAUMA CARE: A SURVEY ON MOZAMBIQUE'S CENTRAL HOSPITALS

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Severe or major trauma is a pandemic and one of the leading causes of death and disability; It is distributed unequally worldwide with most of these deaths occurring in LMICs.