reflected in changes both to the work health and safety legislation and the newly introduced ISO 45001 standards.

It is difficult to implement effective protective strategies for mental health and emotional wellbeing at work; especially, in consideration of our individual differences, our life experiences and the variance in mental health resilience we each bring to the workplace.

Specific work demands such as the level of control over work, social supports in the workplace, the emotional demands of the job, traumatic events, role ambiguity, role conflict, the meaningfulness of work, long working hours, and the quality of relationships with supervisors were common themes in work-related stress.

Exposure to dangerous working conditions (street outreach, working alone with clients), client-initiated violence; and regular dealings with clients who have experienced physical and/or emotional trauma, are all emotionally draining and present across diverse industry sectors.

With many organisations using Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) to mitigate these stressors, we look at just how effective are EAPs and what workplace supports work best.

5A – Child – School/Road, March 24, 2021

5A.001 CHILD SAFETY IN SCHOOLS: APPRAISAL FROM BENGALURU DISTRICT, INDIA

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Context Child injuries are a growing public health problem in India with nearly 5,00,000 child deaths in the last decade. They are susceptible to injuries owing to their difficulty in risk perceptions, curiosity, impulsivity and risk-taking behavior. A national report titled, Advancing Child Safety in India: Implementation is the Key, was released by National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) and Underwriters Laboratories. The report emphasizes the need to prevent child injuries and increase awareness about safety standards in schools amongst the key stakeholders.

Process Apart from the secondary research from key data sources, the report also includes the insights from safety appraisals conducted across 131 schools (public and private) in Bengaluru and Kolar districts. These schools were assessed and scored on physical infrastructure, road and fire safety and first-aid facilities.

Analysis Every day, about 165 children die in India due to an unintentional injury. From an official report in 2015, it is estimated that 60,445 children aged 0–18 years died as a result of injuries. Out of these, 45,636 deaths were due to unintentional injuries like road crashes, burns, drowning, poisoning and others in year 2015.

From the primary research, overall safety in schools was observed to be 50.8% of expected levels.

Outcomes A first of its kind technical and advocacy document that provides information for stakeholders to plan appropriate safety interventions for children in India.

Learning Outcomes Strict implementation of existing policies, programs and legislations is the key to reduce child injuries in India.

5A.002 CALL FOR ACTION TO ADDRESS SCHOOL BULLYING IN THE UAE: SCOPING REVIEW

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Background Schools in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) witnessed an increase in bullying prevalence (20% - 2005; 27% - 2016). National Bullying Prevention Strategy was established in 2018 with different ministries starting bullying prevention interventions. We aimed to map anti-bullying interventions for school children in the UAE.

Methods Studies addressing anti-bullying interventions in the UAE from 2010–2019 were included. We systematically searched six electronic databases (EMBASE, PubMed, PsycINFO, Scopus, Eric and Google Scholar). We also included grey literature and information from other meta-resources. Each anti-bullying intervention was mapped using its distribution across key sectors, level of public health practice and type of organization.

Results Among 1081 identified papers, only 2 were included in the study. Both papers were published in 2019 and used qualitative methods. From organization websites search, we found 22 multi-level interventions presented on the three levels of public health practice across the different sectors and different target stakeholders. Education and Justice's sectors contributed the most, 9 and 5 interventions respectively. The majority of interventions (8) were from federal level, followed by private level (6) interventions. Funding resources were mostly from governmental organization with 59% of all interventions and 50% of all were based on awareness approach. A total of 4 interventions were designed to address cyberbullying. A multi-sectoral collaboration was used to design 3 of the founded interventions.

Conclusion UAE is building capacity for bullying prevention. A framework to understand core knowledge base and theoretical models is being used to guide the design, delivery and outcomes evaluation is needed.

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5A.003 IMPACTS OF SAFE SCHOOL PROGRAMS WITH 8 INDICATORS IN JAPAN

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10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.123

Background Although schools are taking great roles in student's safety, there are still children who get harmed physically and mentally including bullying. Moreover, there are growing risks including disasters in the communities. Therefore, further comprehensive efforts are now required at the community level as well as schools. To meet that need, Safe School Programs (SSP) based on eight indicators are drawing attention and have introduced to over 30 schools in Japan.

Methods To clarify the impacts of SSP, the comparison studies were made between the groups of SSP promoting schools and not SSP promoting schools. In addition, the longitudinal studies were made at the SSP promoting schools.

Results The injuries decreased close to the half at the SSP promoting schools, while the other groups didn't show significant change. As for the intentional injuries and mental harms related to bullying, the clear changes were not identified yet, but the number of students who have uncomfortable experience with others have declined and the behaviors and/or conversations among students become more positive and friendly.

Conclusion With SSP programs, the schools can reduce injuries and increase positive communication. Those achievements in making schools safer have been made through the development of the capacities and the ownership of the students as well as teachers. In addition, the network with parents and communities have been developed through the programs.

Learning Outcomes Children's capacities gained through SSP can be applied not only to injury prevention but also to any risks for the rest of their lives.

5B – Child – General, March 24, 2021

5B.001 DEVELOPING BEHAVIOURAL THEORY GROUNDED AND USER-CENTRED MOBILE APP TO PREVENT INFANT FALLS

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Background Digital behaviour change interventions (DBCI) are common public health tools but their use in injury prevention is limited. This paper presents the development and user-testing of the first module to be implemented in a mobile app designed as a DBCI to prevent infants falls.

Methods We used the Behaviour Change Wheel (BCW) to guide DBCI development, and review of literature and parental forum discussions to identify target behaviours. These were mapped to Behaviour Change Techniques (BCTs) and a logic model was constructed. For pilot-testing, pregnant mothers were provided the app to review. Feedback through think-aloud interviews and an iterative process of user-testing was used to refine the app until comprehension criteria was reached: 80% of participants achieving $\geq 90\%$ correct comprehension.

Results Development work identified key target behaviours, including mother getting adequate rest, safe feeding practices and safe infant placing after a feed. BCTs identified were information on health consequences, credible information, social support, prompts and cues, instruction and self-monitoring. For pilot-testing, 20 pregnant mothers were recruited, and 4 iterations of app refinement were required to reach the comprehension target. Acceptability was high and logic model changes were minimal.

Discussion and Conclusion This project demonstrates our novel development pathway and likely acceptance of the DBCI but further work is required to examine app engagement. Once fully implemented, the impact on behaviour change will be examined.

Learning Outcomes Use of the BCW and a user-centred approach is a feasible method for development of DBCI for injury prevention.

5B.002 DEVELOPMENT OF AR APPLICATION AND DATABASE TO VISUALIZE RISKS OF HOME INJURIES

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10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.125

Background/Aims Accidental injuries among young children at home is a global issue. Previous research has indicated that some home injuries are preventable. Although the potential for home injuries is everywhere, it is sometimes difficult to anticipate injuries before they happen. Therefore, it is important to visualize children's behaviors at home as part of an effort to mitigate the risk of injuries at home. This study presents a prototype augmented reality (AR) mobile application and web database system aimed at visualizing various children's actions toward their home surroundings in order to prevent injuries.

Methods To visualize how children interacted with their surroundings in everyday environments, we conducted longitudinal observations of 15 children aged 4 to 12 months at their homes in Japan and Portugal. After shortlisting videos that related to the most frequently observed 10 objects, we then developed an AR application, converting the videos into line drawings so as to protect the identity of the participants. The database integrates all observational data and content of the AR application, comprising texts and movies of over 530 everyday objects that infants directly touched at home from 4,100 episodes.

Results As a result, AR application users are able to select the object in their own home environment and see how children interact with it. The AR application provided insight into the interests and behaviors peculiar to young children, and the database enabled users to look for information that could identify potential causes of home injuries.

5B.003 IMPACT OF UNINTENTIONAL CHILD INJURIES IN KAVREPALANCHOK DISTRICT OF NEPAL

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Background Among the children who meet unintentional injuries every year globally, many are left with some form of disability. The rehabilitation of these children is costly and difficult to afford due to poor economic resources. Thus, it highlights the importance of prevention of unintentional injuries.

Methods A cross-sectional analytical study was done in rural and urban areas of Kavrepalanchok District in Nepal. A total of 667 children aged 1–16 years were included. Impacts of injury on the children and their families were assessed.