One of the great challenges for countries like Tanzania is to produce and enforce policy and regulation to improve road safety indicators. Understanding the behaviour of road users like commercial (called 'Bodaboda') and recreational African motorcycle drivers is an important step towards this goal.

Methods This study is the second part of a traffic psychology project for Bodaboda drivers of the Arusha city in Tanzania. The questionnaire, written in Swahili, was distributed to 513 Bodaboda drivers in December 2016.

The 513 subjects replied to 46 questions to investigate seven different aspects: demographic information, protective equipment, passengers, motorcycle maintenance, police fines and bribes, and driver's crash history.

Results Forty-eight per cent of the respondents had been involved in a crash since they started driving. Perceived crash factors were external: the most frequent cause mentioned was the poor driving skills of other drivers (56.1%). For 10.5% of the subjects, crash-avoidance was impossible because crashes are predestined, thus unavoidable.

Conclusion This data gives us important insights into road safety experience and perceptions of professional motorcycle drivers in Arusha, Tanzania. This data, combined with other observational data, is useful to design better policies and regulations in the sector.

5D.004 AN UNHELMETED MOTORCYCLIST NOT HOLDING HANDLEBARS – A PHOTOGRAPH IDEA FOR EDUCATION

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10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.133

Context A manuscript in the Aust. NZ J of Public Health [2004] by Ozanne-Smith reported that in 2000, 1.2 million deaths resulted from road traffic injury [RTI] with 10 times this number injured. The author states that high income countries have the knowledge, expertise and responsibility for assisting low income countries to counter the growing burden of RTI.

Campaigns in Australia typically have simple, hit home messages with captions overlaid on photos. [Stop, Revive, Survive] is well-known, with accompanying photos displaying red fatigued eyes with the words; tired eyes, yawning, driver fatigue: wake up to the signs.

Process The author noted that in Thailand few motorcyclists wear helmets. Photographs were selected from an array taken by Stephen Hilton, whom won the 2019 Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health early career network photo competition. A photograph of a young motorcyclist with no helmet, holding one handlebar, while smoking a cigarette was utilised with words overlaid on the image including; Helmet, Handlebars, Headlights.

Analysis A systematic statistical analysis is not possible. Instead the design will be shown to potential travellers being mostly young folk planning travel to Thailand, Bali, Vietnam or Indonesia. Their comments will be gathered and collated with themes identified.

Outcomes Changes in RTI rates are impossible to measure from viewed photographs with overlaid text. Impact on behaviour change being helmet usage maybe ascertained by questioning upon return to Australia.

Learning Outcomes Education may alter behaviour for travellers, while local residents may continue to face barriers such as cost.

5E – Data, March 24, 2021

5E.001 IDENTIFYING LOCATION-SPECIFIC INJURY CASES FROM ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORD NARRATIVES: THE 'WIPEOUT METHOD'

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Background Free text narratives in the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) provide rich information, but extracting data is difficult. For emergency department (ED) surveillance and to inform a prevention program for beach-related injury and illness (BRIL), we developed and tested the 'Wipeout Method' to query ED EMR narratives in EPIC.

Methods The first of this five-step process involved identifying a cohort of ED BRIL cases via lifeguard reports and generating an initial set of search terms based on their EMR narrative. The next four iterative phases involved using the set of search terms, updated for each phase, to query ED EMR records from sequential sample time periods. In each phase, we manually verified BRIL cases and analyzed true and false positives of the search using a combination of single word, bi-gram and tri-gram frequencies; gold standard review of high activity days; deep word search of false positive terms; and text classification regression. The set of terms was refined at the end of each stage with the goal of minimizing false positives without compromising precision.

Results The 'Wipeout Method' generated a set of 49 query terms with 75.2% precision over all available ED EPIC records in our hospital, a 19-month period. We verified 1,605 BRIL cases from 2,134 flagged records.

Conclusion This novel method allowed identification of the majority of cases in medical records with the use of minimal resources. The technique is widely applicable to other injury and public health areas for case identification for surveillance and study purposes.

5E.002 FEASIBILITY OF HOSPITAL-BASED INJURY SURVEILLANCE IN NEPAL: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Background Injury surveillance is important for national injury control and prevention initiatives and enables monitoring of progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3.4 and 3.6. In the absence of a national injury surveillance system in Nepal, we evaluated the feasibility of a model of hospital-based surveillance.