prioritisation, communication and acceptance of hazards, but need not be the primary tool for the management of design safety.

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**P3.001** FATAL UNINTENTIONAL DROWNING IN INDONESIA: UNDERSTANDING THE GAP OF KNOWLEDGE

1,2Muthia Cenderawati*, 2Richard Franklin*, 2Sue Devine. 1The University of Mataram, Indonesia, Mataram, Indonesia; 2James Cook University, Townsville, Australia

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.145

**Background** Most drowning deaths occur in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) (91%). However, a limited number of studies investigating unintentional drowning deaths were identified in LMICs, including in Indonesia.

**Objective** To investigate rates of unintentional drowning deaths in Indonesia, and to investigate the availability of drowning prevention strategies in Indonesia between 2010 and 2019.

**Methods** A systematic search, guided by PRISMA, was conducted to identify all relevant grey literatures, including government/other authoritative reports, policy statements and upstream, population-focused, socio-ecological approaches of drowning prevention strategies in Indonesia between 2010 and 2019.

**Results** The disparity of drowning data availability was observed across countries investigated. The highest rates were identified in lower-middle income South-east Asian countries. The socio-economic background of the family, overcrowding, and living close to water bodies were important predictors for paediatric drowning in LMICs, while the presence of mother as caregiver was identified as a protective factor. The over-reliance on individual-focused, behaviour-based preventive measures was identified.

**Conclusion** Further research focusing on developing relevant upstream, population-focused, socio-ecological approaches of drowning prevention and water safety promotion is needed to ensure the sustainability of drowning prevention in LMICs.

**P3.002** THE SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL NATURE OF DROWNING IN LMICS: REVIEW INFORMING HEALTH PROMOTION APPROACHES

1,2Muthia Cenderawati*, 1The University of Mataram, Indonesia, Mataram, Indonesia; 2James Cook University, Townsville, Australia

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.146

**Background** Most deaths by drowning worldwide have occurred in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) (91%), particularly in Southeast Asia (35%) and Africa (20%). Poor data collection in LMICs hinders the planning, implementation, and evaluation of prevention strategies.

**Objective** To review the rates and risk factors of unintentional drowning in LMICs, and to identify its prevention strategies within a socio-ecological health promotion framework.

**Methods** A systematic search, guided by PRISMA, was conducted on Ovid MEDLINE, CINAHL, Informit health, PsycINFO (ProQuest), Scopus, SafetyLit, Google Scholar, and BioMed Central databases for all relevant studies published between 2012 and 2017. McMaster appraisal guideline was used for critical review.

**Results** The disparity of drowning data availability was observed across countries investigated. The highest rates were identified in lower-middle income South-east Asian countries. The socio-economic background of the family, overcrowding, and living close to water bodies were important predictors for paediatric drowning in LMICs, while the presence of mother as caregiver was identified as a protective factor. The over-reliance on individual-focused, behaviour-based preventive measures was identified.

**Conclusion** Further research focusing on developing relevant upstream, population-focused, socio-ecological approaches of drowning prevention and water safety promotion is needed to ensure the sustainability of drowning prevention in LMICs.