

Learning Outcomes While some migrant communities readily engage in programs that provide multiple benefits, the impact on reducing inequalities within drowning will be limited unless broader multi-strategic approaches are undertaken.

8B.004 REDUCING DROWNING MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY THROUGH SCHOOL AWARENESS PROGRAM IN RURAL BANGLADESH

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Context Drowning is a leading cause of death globally. Fatal drowning among children is more than adult. To reduce drowning morbidity and mortality among school aged children awareness program is implemented where increasing water safety knowledge among them.

Process Water related safety messages sessions were conducted in classrooms by a School Educator from grade I to VIII with support of Coordinator. He monitored the sessions and analyzed monitoring data. A total 266 schools were covered from 2018 to 2019 in three sub-districts of Barishal Division.

Analysis Coordinator has organized 97% pretest amongst students. 45% Boys & 55% Girls were participated in the pre-test session. The Educator has showed water safety messages flipchart in 95% sessions. About 95% students were engaged in feedback session which was interactive. The Educator has provided hands-on training in 98% times through the students on demonstration session. The approach of Educator was equal to the students during session delivery. At 95% times, the session delivery speech was understandable. The School Educator operated the session functionally in 97% sessions and he wore with unique uniform in 98% times while conducting school session for awareness of the students.

Outcomes The interactive sessions were conducted for the students where briefing water safety messages of drowning prevention. The students have encouraged for disseminating the water safety information amongst the communities.

Learning Outcomes If the students work individually in local communities for disseminating the water safety information, it will play a pivotal role for increasing mass awareness of the whole community.

8B.005 ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION IN COASTAL BANGLADESH

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Background Some water bodies of Barishal become the cause of drowning point, which is a major killer where death occurs up to 19,500 each year. Among them, 14,500 are children (0–17 years). Barishal has the highest rate of drowning mortality, which is nine deaths per day.

Methods In spite of huge number of fatal drowning was public health threat, it often goes unregistered in government

MIS system. Passive drowning surveillance system is to develop a data generation system within government setting to obtain number of fatal drowning in the intervention sites.

Results Passive drowning surveillance system has slightly developed based on local government death registration system exist at the union level. The key findings of Union Council register book in Kolapara, Taltoli and Betagi areas, it has found only 17 drowning death case registered partially. The CIPRB staffs have collected 41 drowning death information's from the local communities during 2017 to 2019. The Union council Secretary & Information officer does not usually record any death case on register book regularly. So unrecorded death notification has hampered on the track of actual drowning status in Barishal regions.

Conclusion Due to lack of fulfil effectiveness, drowning death information was received partially from the death register book of the Union councils. However, the community level information showed discrepancy in both number of deaths information.

Learning Outcomes The Government should have a mechanism about actual magnitude of the drowning death; there would be strengthen passive surveillance system to reduce drowning situation in Barishal areas.

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8C.001 TOWARDS DECENT, SAFE WORK: LEARNINGS FROM WORK-RELATED FATAL INJURY IN NEW ZEALAND

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Decent and safe work for all are key tenants of the Sustainable Development Goals. New Zealand's (NZ) workplace fatality record is high compared to similar OECD countries, with the reasons for its substandard performance unclear and limited by a lack of detailed data. This study aims to inform injury prevention efforts for NZ by: i) enumerating the work-related fatal injury burden; and ii) identifying high risk groups

Methods A work-related fatal injury dataset spanning the period 2005–2014 was created by: 1) identifying possible cases aged 0–84 years from mortality records using selected external cause of injury codes, 2) linking these to Coronial records and 3) reviewing and coding work-related cases. Work-related deaths were classified as workers, bystanders, commuters or students. Frequencies and rates per 100,000 workers were calculated.

Results of 7,730 injury fatalities reviewed, 1,924 (24%) were work-related, of which 955 were workers. This corresponds to an overall rate of fatal injury of 4.8 (95% CI 4.5, 5.1) per 100,000 workers. Rates of fatal injury were highest for indigenous Māori (7.7, 95% CI 6.6, 8.7), workers aged >70 years (18.1, 95%CI 14.8, 21.8) and males (8.1, 95% CI 7.7, 8.5). The 'Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries', and 'Transport, Postal, Warehouse' sectors both had a high burden of fatal injury.

Conclusions Work-related injury makes a substantial contribution to the overall burden of fatal injury. To deliver decent