

Learning Outcomes Undertaking an OHS risk management approach with academic staff was a positively received experience that provided an opportunity to greater understand teaching program hazards. A consultative approach aided the education of teaching staff around their OHS roles and responsibilities, inclusive of applying a reasonably practicable approach to risk mitigation from identified hazards. Finally, the toolkit saw transferability so that a quality teaching program lens was able to be applied throughout discussions and action plan implementation.

E-Posters P4 – Child, Community, Sport, Falls, Strategy, Systems & WHS, March 25, 2021

P4.001 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CHILD BURN INJURY PREVENTION CAMPAIGN, IN MONGOLIA

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Introduction Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 demonstrated that in Mongolia, child burn mortality is remarkably high, which is 8.1 per 100,000 children aged <15 years as compared with global rate 2.5. To tackle this problem, nationwide burn prevention campaigns were implemented from August 2014 to May 2015 and from January 2017 to February 2017 in Mongolia.

Methods To evaluate the campaign effectiveness, we conducted an interrupted time-series analysis, using the monthly rate from 2009 to 2018 of child burn injuries per 10,000 by sex, age group, mode and severity of burn injury. The burn injury data were derived from the National Trauma and Orthopedic Research Centre.

Results During the study period, there were 27800 medically attended child burn injuries, 34% of them were major burns. After the first campaign, the rate of scalds shortly decreased compared with that of other types of burns. The decreasing trend was significant among children aged <4 compared with children aged from 5 to 14, and the relative change of the scald rate was -29% in one-year post-intervention. However, the rate of major burns continued to increase irrespective of the types of burns. After the second campaign started, none of the rates declined.

Conclusions Though the first campaign was effective in reducing minor and moderate scalds among young children, major burns did not decrease. The importance of understanding the success and failure of the prevention campaign is to help to integrate burn prevention.

P4.002 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN WEB-DESIGN TO PROMOTE SAFE RECREATION FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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Background Participation in recreational activity by children with autism is important for health and social inclusion. However, these children and their families experience many barriers to recreation participation including parental concerns about safety and injury risks and a lack of educational resources to address children's recreational safety needs. In this study, we are aiming to design a web-based parent resource to increase safety awareness and promote appropriate strategies for safe recreation.

Methods Using a community-based research approach, this study will engage parents and stakeholders in urban and rural settings to design a website to meet the needs of families of children with autism. Focus groups, interviews and survey methods will be used to evaluate the development, feasibility and effectiveness of the website resource.

Results Findings from parent focus groups conducted in urban and rural communities in British Columbia, Canada will be presented. These results will be used to identify priority website components to inform the blueprint for the website structure, content and design. The website design process and testing procedures will be highlighted.

Conclusion Community engagement is needed to identify unique safety needs and strategies to foster safe active recreation for children with autism. This research supports SDG #10.2 to reduce inequalities through better understanding to promote recreational inclusion for families and children living with autism.

Learning Outcomes Participants will gain: 1) awareness of family-centred priority safety issues and strategies and 2) appreciation of how community engagement approaches can inform website design to promote safe recreation for children with autism.

P4.003 THE COMPLEXITY OF SUPERVISION: IMPACT OF PARENTAL SUPERVISION STYLE ON CHILDREN'S RISK-TAKING

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Background Active supervision to prevent child injury encompasses close proximity, full attention, and continuous monitoring (Saluja et al, 2004). Absent components may increase injury risk. We examined the impact of supervision and supervision styles on children's risk-taking.

Methods 59 children aged 4–6 years (Mage=5.47, SD=.47) engaged in an activity room with hazards (e.g., ball pit) for ten minutes (supervised, then unsupervised). Parents completed questionnaires while 'supervising,' creating poor attention/non-continuous monitoring. Children also responded to 12 illustrated risk-taking activities (6 pairs, split between unsupervised/actively supervised), indicating preferred engagement in risks.

To assess supervision style, parents completed the PSAPQ (Morrongiello & House, 2004), which includes four scales: supervision (keep close watch), protectiveness (strong sense of responsibility), fate (injuries are bad luck; excluded from analyses given focus), and risk-tolerance (encourage independence).