

enrolled in a youth leadership program in rural Guatemala. Pre-/post-testing was conducted.

**Results** Pre-/post-testing revealed increased injury prevention knowledge (76% to 96%) and self-confidence to implement community injury prevention strategies (50% to 90%) among participants. Participant feedback from the course was positive: 60% endorsed that all topics were comprehensively covered; however 20% desired more education on drowning prevention and road traffic injury. Ninety percent of adolescents anticipated positive safety behavior change post-course.

**Discussion and Learning Outcomes** Our modified Adolescent Injury Prevention Program was well-accepted by a class of Guatemalan adolescent learners and was efficacious at increasing their injury prevention knowledge and self-confidence. This novel approach of actively engaging adolescents in injury prevention programs could lead to increased adolescent safety behaviors, while building capacity among this high-risk population and their communities.

#### P4.007 BACK SEAT SAFETY BELT USE AND CHILD RESTRAINT SEAT USE IN JAPAN

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**Background** A national survey reported driver and front passenger seat belt use to be high in Japan, 98.9% and 95.9% respectively in 2019. On the other hand, back seat safety belt use is alarmingly low at 39.2%. Child restraint seat (CRS) use has been mandatory since 2000, yet the survey reported the rate of use in 2019 to be only 70.5% for children under the age of 6. Additionally, the rate of use for 5-year-old children is dangerously low at 48%. The purpose of this study was to determine rear passenger seat belt use and CRS use on short-distance trips on local roads in a regional area of Japan.

**Methods** A cross-sectional survey using self-report questionnaires was performed at 78 nursery schools throughout Aomori prefecture. A descriptive analysis was performed on selected variables.

**Results** A total of 3021 valid responses (71.1% response rate) were returned. The number of respondents who always wore a seat belt traveling short-distance on local streets as a back-seat passenger was significantly low (25.7%). Consistent CRS use on short trips using local roads was also considerably low with an average of 72.7%.

**Conclusion** Rear passenger seat belt use is very low, as is CRS use on short-distance trips on local roads in Aomori prefecture. Parents' seat belt use as a backseat passenger may be affecting their behavior toward CRS use.

**Learning Outcomes** Interventions to increase the protection of children as passengers may need to address parents' perceptions of rear-seat safety.

#### P4.008 BEYOND SUPERVISION: LINKING SIBLING RELATIONSHIP QUALITY AND SCHOOL-AGED CHILD INJURIES

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**Background** While family size and sibling supervision have both been shown to influence child injury risk, the role of sibling relationship quality in child injury has not been investigated. Our goal was to investigate potential linkages between child injuries and the quality of sibling relationships.

**Methods** Seventy-nine families with two school-aged children aged seven and ten years on average were recruited from the community; 54% were female. Children reported on the quality of their sibling relationships and parents reported on the frequency of minor child injuries within the past three months, as well as their supervision attitudes.

**Results** Younger siblings in antagonistic relationships characterized by high hostility and low warmth incurred significantly more minor injuries; this was especially the case when age spacing between siblings was larger. Higher parental confidence in younger siblings was significantly related to fewer minor injuries for older, but not younger siblings.

**Conclusions** Sibling relationship quality played a significant role in injury risk for school-aged children, particularly when sibling age spacing was larger. Therefore, the quality of sibling relationships should be taken into account in future research, as well as in home injury prevention programs. Parental confidence in younger siblings was linked to fewer older sibling injuries, underlining the importance of understanding the interconnected nature of family dynamics on child injury.

**Learning Outcomes** Antagonistic sibling relationships were significantly associated with more minor injuries for younger siblings, especially when sibling age spacing was larger. Parental confidence in younger siblings was related to fewer older sibling minor injuries.

#### P4.009 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SCHOOL INJURIES AMONG MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KANDY, SRI LANKA

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**Background** School injuries are recognized as a preventable public health problem. No study has been conducted to find the incidence of school injuries in Sri Lankan schools up to date.

**Methods** A sample of 820 students were recruited using multi-stage cluster sampling from an education division in Kandy. A well-structured, pre-tested, interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to gather information on unintentional school injuries that took place in the preceding 1 month. Injury severity was assessed using the Abbreviated Injury Score (AIS). The statistical significance of the associations was tested using the chi-square test.

**Results** The event-based injury incidence rate was 25.37 per 100 students per month (95% CI: 22.04–29.06). A majority (31.8%) of the injury events occurred during a sports event. Some contributory factors identified were overexertion (32.2%), starvation (19.7%), and lack of maintenance of the premises (15.4%). Common injury types were abrasions (33.5%) and lacerations (14.7%). Lower extremities (50.7%) were affected most. The majority of injuries (94.7%) fell to AIS 1, whilst 5.3% fell to AIS 2. Being a male ( $\chi^2=22.6$ ,