$p < 0.001$), a member of ≥ 1 school sports teams, ($\chi^2 = 11.6$, $p = 0.001$), and involvement in a physical fight during the last 30 days ($\chi^2 = 5.7$, $p = 0.01$) were some of the risk factors for sustaining an injury. Only 42.3% had received first aid at school.

Conclusions & Learning Outcomes Event-based school injury incidence is very high in the study area. Recommendations can be made to adopt safety measures during sports, proper maintenance of the school premises and improvement of first aid facilities.

P4.010 SCOPING REVIEW OF ELOPEMENT BEHAVIOR AMONG CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

Lise Olsen*, Crystal Shannon, Desiree Thompson, Catie Balehowski. *University of British Columbia, Okanagan, Kelowna, Canada*

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Background Recreation for children with living with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is important for improving health and quality of life, however, children with ASD and their families experience many barriers to activity participation. Child elopement behavior is a key barrier that poses a safety concern for parents and is associated with injury occurrence.

Methods We conducted a scoping review, guided by Arksey and O'Malley's framework, to assess the literature on elopement among children with ASD. Search procedures were developed in consultation with university librarian and included searches of five data bases, grey literature, and hand-searching. Included articles were those addressing elopement among children 0–19 years with ASD. Abstracts and full text articles were assessed by two reviewers and a third reviewer arbitrated disagreements.

Results A summary of search procedures and key study findings will be presented. Key findings pertain to: nature and patterns of elopement behavior and associated injury outcomes, factors associated with elopement behavior, and preventive intervention approaches and outcomes.

Conclusion This assessment of current literature promotes understanding of elopement behavior among children with ASD, related factors and preventive approaches. This research supports SDG #10 for reduced inequalities through better understanding of elopement to inform strategies for promoting inclusive and safe recreation participation for children with ASD.

Learning Outcomes Participants will gain understanding of elopement as a safety issue and barrier to equitable recreation participation for children with ASD. Participants will gain knowledge of current research findings about elopement and its prevention.

P4.011 COMMUNITY-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF DEATH DUE TO INJURIES IN MAKWANPUR DISTRICT, NEPAL

¹Santosh Bhatta*, ¹Julie Mytton, ²Dhruba Adhikari, ²Sunil Raja Manandhar, ³Elisha Joshi, ³Sumiksha Bhatta, ⁴Sunil Kumar Joshi. ¹University of the West of England, Bristol, UK; ²Mother and Infant Research Activities, Kathmandu, Nepal; ³Nepal Injury Research Centre, Kathmandu Medical College Public Limited, Kathmandu, Nepal; ⁴Department of Community Medicine, Kathmandu Medical College Public Limited, Kathmandu, Nepal

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.214

Background Availability of injury related mortality data can play a vital role in planning health services for injury prevention and monitoring progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 3.4. In the absence of a robust death registration system, this study explored the feasibility of a model to identify injury deaths occurring outside hospital in rural Nepal.

Methods Data were collected prospectively between February 2019 and January 2020, in two rural municipalities in Makwanpur district. Female Community Health Volunteers notified all deaths in their area to the local Health-Post. Trained data collectors identified the injury-related deaths and invited relatives of the deceased to take part in a structured face-to-face interview.

Results Over one year, 67/451 (14.9%) deaths were identified as secondary to an injury in the two study areas (injury mortality rate 104/100,000 population). The rate of community injury deaths was higher in males (128/100,000) than females (80/100,000) with a median age at death of 40 years (SD=20.8, range 2 to 93). Community injury deaths were most commonly secondary to suicide (65/100,000), followed by unintentional injury (36/100,000) and assault/violence (3/100,000).

Conclusion Large numbers of injury deaths occur outside hospital, and these appear more likely to be due to intentional than unintentional harm. These findings are a valuable additional source of information for engaging stakeholders, developing targeted injury prevention interventions and informing policies.

Learning Outcomes Community deaths secondary to injuries are common and will be missed in hospital-based data collection systems. The mechanism of injury may be different for community compared to hospital cases.

P4.012 A BASIC SURVEY ASCERTAINING DETAILS RELATED TO FALLS ON STAIRS OR ESCALATORS

Deborah Hilton*. *Deborah Hilton Statistics Online [http://sites.google.com/site/deborahhilton/], ASHWOOD, Australia*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.215

Background The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare state that falls account for 41% of all hospitalised injuries. In Melbourne City, at various train stations there are extremely long escalators and alarmingly one sign previously displayed states there are approximately 2–3 falls/week.

Methods A general convenience survey [n=125] was distributed to ascertain the percentage of people who've fallen down stairs and/or escalators. Additional questions related to rain, high risk footwear, poor lighting and how many falls they have had. Following on from that regardless of whether or not they'd had a fall, survey participants were asked about fear of falling and/or whether they felt uncomfortable around crowds on stairs or escalators.

Results 82 survey forms were returned. 29% of people had fallen, with 16% of those people indicating rain, 16% in either high heels or thongs, while 25% indicated poor visibility. Of those whom had fallen the estimate of the number of falls down stairs or escalators ranged from 1–20, with the average being 3 falls.

39% of respondents irrespective of whether or not they had fallen had a fear of falling, while 43% felt uncomfortable around crowds. The age groups were 33% [20–29 yrs], 8%

[30–39 yrs], 17% [40–49 yrs], 19% [50–59 yrs] and 23% [older than 60 yrs].

Conclusion Falls down stairs or escalators is relatively common, in addition to a large percentage of people having a fear or feeling uncomfortable.

Learning Outcomes Crowd control at events should include supervisors near stairs or escalators.

P4.013 EMPOWERING THE NEXT GENERATION OF SAFETY AMBASSADORS – NATIONAL SAFETY SCIENCE CAMPAIGN

Naina Urs*, Lakshmi Nair*. *Underwriters Laboratories, Bengaluru, India*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.216

Context Aligned to SDG 4.7, the National Safety Science Campaign(NSSC) by Underwriters Laboratories in India aims to create a culture of safety in young minds and empower India's next generation of safety ambassadors.

Core initiatives

- National Safety Science Quiz for grades 8 to 10 is aimed at imparting safety science knowledge
- Poster Contest for grades 4 to 7 gives a platform to creatively unleash their thoughts on safety
- Safety Impact films for ages 16 to 25 brings highlights the brilliant safety innovations being built by young students
- Safer Schools Safer India is for primary level to help them learn about fire safety by following the story of our in-house comic character 'Bittoo'.
- Safety clubs for middle schools is based on experiential learning for students to understand the science behind safety.

Outcomes Reached close to 57 million people across the country through this campaign.

Over 77,000 children from 2000 schools registered for the competitions in 2019. Safety Impact Films, piloted in 2019, garnered over 200 entries of which the top 5 innovations were chosen. Safety club program, piloted in 2019, saw a participation of 20 schools including 135 teachers and over 2000 students. With the Safer Schools Safer India program we trained 467 teachers and through them reached out to 26,879 students.

Learnings

- Need to influence the key stakeholders for safer school ecosystem, build awareness and promote the concept among children
- A combination of art and science to integrate safety into the curriculum.

P4.014 A NOVEL ADOLESCENT ROAD TRAFFIC INJURY PREVENTION ENGAGEMENT PROJECT

¹Jessica Landry*, ²Nimsy Carolina Ramos Velásquez, ³María Isabel Bolaños Reyna, ¹Cinnamon Dixon. ¹*University of Colorado/Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, USA;* ²*Trifinio Center for Human Development, Guatemala*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.217

Background Injury accounts for 30% of adolescent deaths in Guatemala; more than one-third are due to road traffic injuries (RTI). Little has been documented about adolescents who are most affected by RTI. This Photovoice project aimed to

engage a cohort of rural Guatemalan adolescents to assess and voice perceived RTI risk factors and community strengths.

Methods The project enrolled 10 adolescents participating in a local Youth Leadership program. In-classroom group discussions were held with participants to identify RTI perceived risk and protective factors; adolescents then conducted Photovoice (photo-exploration) of their community's injury risks/strengths.

Results RTI Risks: Five risk factors were identified during in-class discussion: desire for adrenaline, high speed travel, lack of traffic lights, distracted driving, and animals in streets. Adolescent photo-documentation identified an additional eleven risk factors: lack of separation between pedestrians and traffic, motorcycle-taxis, lack of curbs, steep drop-offs from the streets, narrow bridges, multiple passengers on motorcycles and in truck beds, young drivers, young children on motorcycles, broken glass and lack of helmets.

Community Strengths: Two community strengths were identified during classroom discussion: fences around homes and speed bumps. Photo-documentation resulted in identification of an additional six community strengths: guardrails, helmets, protective clothing, speedbumps in front of schools, school fences and security guards.

Conclusion RTI is a significant cause of adolescent mortality worldwide. Interactive injury prevention activities including Photovoice are important tools for motivating and involving this at-risk population to improve their understanding of injury risk and protective factors, which could result in increased safe behaviors.

P4.015 COMMUNITY PREVENTION OF PROBLEMATIC CONSUMPTION 'FEEL GOOD, ENJOY WITHOUT EXCESSES'

Nadia Rivera Leinecker*. *Faculty of humanities and social sciences. Jujuy National University, El carmen, argentina*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.218

In Jujuy province, alcohol consumption and acute poisoning are related to massive recreational events. Reducing risks and damage in this context is important.

The 'FEEL GOOD, ENJOY WITHOUT EXCESSES' program is a public policy which implements preventive actions articulated with other government departments and society. This program develops processes of care and protection inside recreation spaces, based on two lines: 1) Establish guidelines for responsible consumption and self-care. 2) Reduce risks and damage in nighttime contexts.

Strategy: Environmental prevention, advertising of care guidelines, staff training to detect risk; dissemination of protocol of poisoning or health emergency and creation of the health police.

Application

- Advertising of care and prevention guidelines.
- Presence of preventive agents for early risk detection.
- Staff training (bartenders, cleaners, etc).
- Hydration and recovery friendly spaces creation.
- Activation of protocol in intoxication or emergency situations.
- Integrity and security protection in charge of the health police.

Results Applied in massive events between the years 2017 and 2019: Carnival (60 hours and 125,000 people) and Student Parties (84 hours and 235,000 people) it was observed: