p<0.001), a member of ≥1 school sports teams, (χ²=11.6, p=0.001), and involvement in a physical fight during the last 30 days (χ²=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** SCOPE REVIEW OF ELOPEMENT BEHAVIOR AMONG CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.213

**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 databases, 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

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

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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
a. National Safety Science Quiz for grades 8 to 10 is aimed at imparting safety science knowledge
b. Poster Contest for grades 4 to 7 gives a platform to creatively unleash their thoughts on safety
c. Safety Impact films for ages 16 to 25 brings highlights the brilliant safety innovations being built by young students
d. 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’
e. 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.

COMMUNITY PREVENTION OF PROBLEMATIC CONSUMPTION ‘FEEL GOOD, ENJOY WITHOUT EXCESSES’

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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.
- Stuff 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: