

[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

<sup>1</sup>Jessica Landry\*, <sup>2</sup>Nimsy Carolina Ramos Velásquez, <sup>2</sup>María Isabel Bolaños Reyna, <sup>1</sup>Cinnamon Dixon. <sup>1</sup>*University of Colorado/Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, USA;* <sup>2</sup>*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:

- 30% increase in space's use.
- 23% increase in people at risk recruitment.
- 20% reduction hospital's admissions.
- 17% decrease in police arrests.

**Conclusion** The program had excellent acceptance and replication in different areas, generating attitudinal change in security agents from repressive to supportive. It made visible the excessive alcohol consumption. Contributed to the zero alcohol penalty (2019).

Applying environmental strategies in recreational settings was shown to reduce the negative effects of alcohol consumption and sensitize the population.

#### P4.016 EXPERIENCE USING REDCAP IN INJURY PREVENTION RESEARCH, NEPAL

Sumiksha Bhatta, Prerita Joshi, Elisha Joshi, Sunil Kumar Joshi\*. *Nepal Injury Research Centre (NIRC), Kathmandu Medical College Public Ltd., Kathmandu, Nepal*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.219

**Context** Nepal Injury Research Centre (NIRC) is dedicated to injury-related studies in Nepal. One of the key objectives of NIRC is to conduct standardized research additional to building the capacity of local researchers in adopting a robust Electronic Data Capture (EDC) system.

**Process** A NIRC data manager was appointed and trained by a REDCap expert from the University of Bristol, UK who then supported implementation of the system. Local data collectors were trained to use the REDCap mobile application allowing them to collect data offline and synchronize the collected data to the server when a good internet connection was available. We surveyed 24 data collectors involved in NIRC studies to gather their feedback.

**Analysis** Data collectors were largely positive regarding REDCap as a tool in comparison with other methods and reported the interface to be user-friendly. Data collected could be monitored remotely which helped in maintaining data quality and preparing data for analysis. It allowed sharing of data collection tools within different projects, reducing duplication of effort. However, the main reported challenge was adapting to the periodic updates in the REDCap system.

**Outcomes** REDCap was used successfully to capture data electronically across five studies. The few issues encountered were mitigated using available system functionalities. An in-country server was established, with potential for NIRC to offer EDC services to other researchers in Nepal.

**Learning Outcomes** Using collaborative approach to reflect on opportunities and challenges of using EDC is crucial to strengthen and expand local ownership of research tools and data.

#### P4.017 QUEENSLAND AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY PROSECUTIONS: REPERCUSSIONS

<sup>1,2</sup>Jemma C King\*, <sup>1,2</sup>Richard C Franklin, <sup>1,2</sup>Kristin E McBain-Rigg, <sup>1,2</sup>Peter A Leggat. <sup>1</sup>College of Public Health, Medical and Veterinary Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, Australia; <sup>2</sup>World Safety Organization Collaborating Center for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, James Cook University, Townsville, Australia

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.220

**Context** Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries are among the most dangerous industries in which to work, in Australia and internationally. Australia and its states & territories have robust work health and safety regulation, enforcement and prosecution systems outlined via Work Health and Safety (WHS) Acts (and Regulations), in Queensland the new regulations came into effect in 2011. The acts require employers to provide a safe place of work, to protect workers (via procedures and other mechanisms) and to train workers in matters relating to WHS.

**Process** In Queensland, details of WHS and electrical safety law breaches, against which a prosecution and conviction have occurred, are made publicly available.

**Analysis** A review of the agriculture, forestry and fishing prosecutions in this public registry was performed focused on incident type, industry and outcomes. Suggestions for system-related improvements are outlined.

**Outcomes** Since 2014 (at 27 February 2020), 33 prosecutions have been successfully brought against defendants of which a third were due to a death. Penalty costs ranged from \$5k to \$400k. The common injuries from the incidents included amputation, fractures and crush injuries. Prevention options will be discussed.

**Learning Outcomes** The public register exists to serve as a deterrent to others, concurrently discouraging non-compliance and promoting improvements in safety practices and systems. A key consideration when trying to promote safety practice and system improvements is to create meaningful change, whilst also balancing the onerous nature of change. This is particularly pertinent as many agriculture-related ventures in Queensland are small to medium sized enterprises.

## E-Posters P5 – Road, March 26, 2021

#### P5.001 INJURY PATTERNS OF WHEELED RECREATIONAL VEHICLES IN THE TRAFFIC ENVIRONMENT

Rod JE\*, Oscar Oviedo-Trespalacios, Mark King. *CARRS-Q, QUT, Brisbane, Australia*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.221

**Background** Wheeled recreational vehicles (WRV) are becoming a popular transportation choice among younger commuters. While users of WRV such as skateboards, scooters, and roller-blades are legally regarded as pedestrians in some jurisdictions, injuries occurring due to the use of these devices are not often classified as pedestrian injuries unless a motor vehicle is involved.

**Methods** We seek to describe non-vehicle WRV accidental injury when used in public roads and footpaths. We retrospectively reviewed data from the Queensland Injury Surveillance Unit (QISU) for calendar years 2008–2017.

**Results** There was a total of 1922 non-intentional WRV single events occurring in the traffic environment treated in emergency departments. The mean age of the injured was 13 (SD = 7) with 99% of the events been a fall. Males (73%) were most commonly injured and the trauma most frequently occurred on weekdays (60%) compare to weekends (40%). Upper extremity (54%) and the head (16%) was the most common injured body part while fractures (40%) and sprains (21%) were the most common type of injury. Brain Injury was found to be an important risk factor for hospital admissions.