- 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

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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

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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.

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

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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.