

investigations to identify missed opportunities to prevent each death under review and recommend strategies to prevent future deaths. Investments in the CDR system to date have prioritized building the system and expanding participation. Attention to implementation to identify best processes and practices is now needed.

Methods/Approach We conducted in-depth interviews with 19 CDR team coordinators to understand how their teams are organized, the process for reviewing a death and issuing prevention recommendations, and how the recommendations are used to impact child death in their jurisdictions.

Results Respondents stressed the importance of relationships with their internal and external partner organizations. Strong relationships facilitate data sharing, CDR team participation, and being able to have an impact on the community. Some respondents were challenged to articulate how CDR has impacted child death in their communities. While almost everyone stated that there had been a decline in child deaths over the years, few respondents could quantify how or point to an example where the results of the CDR meetings prevented child injury and rarely reported being engaged in translating the recommendations into action.

Conclusions CDR teams provide a strong foundation for identifying local vulnerabilities for child injury and death, but lack resources to act on recommendations.

Significance New strategies are needed to help bridge the gap between the work of CDR teams and injury prevention policy and practice.

TBI/Concussion injuries

0079 SPORT-RELATED CONCUSSION IN PRACTICE, COMPETITION, AND AFTER COLLISION RULE CHANGES IN MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL

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Statement of purpose Estimate rates of sport-related concussion (SRC) in high school football and evaluate a rule change over 5 seasons.

Methods/Approach The Michigan High School Athletic Association (MHSAA) surveillance system records total numbers of participating athletes and circumstances of each SRC occurring in athletic-sanctioned events. Across five seasons, MHSAA progressively limited time for collision practices. We estimated player-days exposed as the total number of players multiplied by the total number of possible practices (11 weeks, 4 days each) or competitions (9 weeks, 1 day each) each regular season. Rate ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) compared practice and competition SRC, and compared each season relative to the most recent season (2019/20). Annual SRC rates modeled by year (2015/16–2018/19, 2019/20) and event (practice, competition) using Poisson regression estimated rate difference-in-differences and 95% CI.

Results The overall football SRC rate was 0.82/1,000 player-days. The greatest proportion of practice SRC occurred during the first two weeks of the season (preseason;40.6%) and competition SRC occurred between weeks 5–9 (63.5%). The competition SRC rate (3.10/1,000 player-days) was higher than practice (0.35/1,000 player-days; RR:8.87, 95%CI:8.47,9.29).

For practice SRCs, risk of SRC was lower in 2019/20 than 2015/16 (RR:0.85, 95%CI:0.75,0.97) and 2016/17(RR:0.84, 95%CI:0.74,0.95). The competition rate was lower in 2019–20 than 2015–16 (RR:0.90, 95%CI:0.82,0.98). However, the difference-in-differences analysis for practice vs. competition in the 2019/20 season vs. the 2015/16– 2018/19 seasons was null (-0.015, p=.958).

Conclusions SRC rates in football were higher in competition than practice. The reduction noted in practice SRC in 2019/20 compared to prior seasons was not greater than the reduction observed during competition.

Significance Highlighting when SRC occur throughout an athletic season may focus preventative efforts. The strategy of progressively limiting collision practices did not alone reduce SRC in Michigan high school football.

Domestic & intimate partner violence

0080 DO TRADITIONAL MASCULINITY ATTITUDES MODERATE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CUMULATIVE VIOLENCE EXPERIENCES AND MARIJUANA/ALCOHOL USE AMONG BLACK YOUNG MEN IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND?

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Statement of purpose To examine relationships between cumulative violence (CV) experiences and marijuana/alcohol use among Black young men and to test whether relationships are modified by traditional masculinity attitudes.

Methods/Approach We examined cross-sectional survey data from 100 Black men ages 18–24 recruited from community organizations in violence (IPV), reproductive marijuana/alcohol use were models. Moderating effects of masculinity norms were examined by adding a product term to the final multivariable model and by examining stratum specific estimates. Baltimore, MD. We measured CV as lifetime intimate partner coercion (RC), and child abuse (CA). Associations between CV and tested using unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression.

Results Most men (81%) experienced one or more types of violence. We observed positive trends between CV experiences and marijuana/alcohol use in unadjusted associations (OR 1.667, 95% CI 0.595, 4.665) and adjusted associations (OR 1.409, 95% CI 0.438, 4.534) but neither were statistically significant. Masculinity attitudes did not modify the relationship with statistical significance (p-value = 0.504). However, in bivariate logistic regression analyses stratified by masculinity attitudes, there were increased odds of marijuana/alcohol use among men with high traditional masculinity attitudes who experienced CV (OR 2.231, 95% CI 0.549, 9.061) and lower odds among men with low traditional masculinity attitudes who experienced CV (OR 0.945, 95% CI 0.159, 5.634).

Conclusions Our analyses did not reach statistical significance; however, the odds of marijuana/alcohol use among Black young men who experienced CV had an increased trend. There was also evidence that traditional masculinity attitudes moderate this relationship.

Significance Black young men's CV experiences could be a potentially important predictor for substance use. Screening