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

for all types of violence in clinical settings is imperative. Gender transformative interventions designed to shift attitudes about masculinity norms should also be considered in the context of men's violence experiences.

Transportation safety

0081

ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

Transportation safety

0082

PARENT PERCEPTIONS OF THE 'BOOST 'EM IN THE BACK SEAT' INTERVENTION: A MIXED METHODS EVALUATION

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Statement of purpose It is recommended that children over age eight continue to use a booster seat until they fit properly

into an adult seatbelt. 'Boost 'em in the Back Seat' is a video intervention informing parents about this recommendation and is empirically supported to increase booster seat use. The present study aimed to evaluate key elements of the video.

Methods/Approach Parents participated in one of two study arms: virtual focus groups (3 groups, n = 23) or an online survey (n = 28); both examined knowledge of booster seat recommendations and perceptions of the 'Boost 'em in the Back Seat' video. All participants viewed the video and provided feedback. Qualitative data from both study arms were analyzed using NVIVO software and common theme analysis, and descriptive survey data were analyzed using SPSS.

Results Almost half of survey parents (42.9%) were unaware of current booster recommendations. Thematic analysis revealed that parents found the narrative approach of the video impactful. Parents preferred male expert's perspectives, found some medical language too technical, and had mixed reactions to the realistic crash scene. Parents felt the length of the video (4-minutes) was too long, but felt that the novel information, seeing the incident from the mother's viewpoint, inclusion of local talent/settings, and the cinematography distinguished the video from others.

Conclusions Parents find the 'Boost 'em in the Back Seat' video impactful and provided helpful feedback regarding how the video could be modified such as excluding certain actors, shortening the introduction, and using less technical language.

Significance Parent feedback was helpful in determining which elements of the video are essential for persuasive effect. This will inform how to best translate the message to other uses, such as static media or a shorter video, as we continue to work toward improving child occupant protection.

Epidemiology/Surveillance

0083

INJURIES PREVENTION: FROM DATA NEEDS TOWARDS EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES IN GEORGIA

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Statement of purpose Traumatic injuries account for significant global burden of disease, causing 9% of all deaths worldwide and substantial short- and long-term disability. Injury rates are disproportionately high in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). However, despite the fact that more than 90% of injury related deaths occur in LMICs, most of the research comes from high-income countries. In spite of the overall impact and importance of the topic, emerging economies such as Georgia experience high injury rates yet have little research addressing incidence, characteristics, risk factors, and prevention strategies.

Methods/Approach The aim of this research was to describe the epidemiological characteristics of injury in two tertiary teaching hospitals in Georgia. The data was extracted from the official database of the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health for 2018.

Results A total of 1494 adults patients were admitted of whom 912 (61%) were males and 582 (39%) were - females. The highest prevalence was among the age group 25-44 years old (36%), followed by 45-64 years old (26%). The main mechanism of injuries were falls (61%) and road traffic incidents