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ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN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

(22%). Over 17% of injuries resulted in death after hospitalization. These findings provide empirical bases for future studies. More research is needed to identify injury related factors useful for planning effective prevention strategies.

Conclusion The study was conducted with the goal of providing the baseline data to policy makers and other stakeholders to help guide future research, policy and funding agendas.

TBI/Concussion injuries

0084 PEDIATRIC HEAD INJURIES TREATED IN CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT FROM CHISINAU

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Statement of purpose The purpose of this study was to explore the particularities of TBI among children in the Republic of Moldova.

Methods/Approach A prospective study was conducted among children patients with TBI at the Republican Municipal Children's Hospital 'Valentin Ignatenko'. We used data from the pilot TBI registry, from March, 1 – August 31, 2019. Data were uploaded using an electronic data collection tool - Red Cap and analyzed through Microsoft Excel, Epi Info 7. Data collection was performed by resident neurosurgery and a scientific researcher. The ethics committee's approval was obtained.

Results There have been identified 167 cases of TBI in children aged between 0–17 years old, of which 109 (65,3%) male and 58 (34,7%) female; most cases being in the age group 0–6 years old 59 (35,3%), followed by a group of 10–14 years old 48 (28,7%). Mostly, the injury appears in urban area 161 (96,4%). The major cause- falling 97(63,6%) and the most affected group- 0–6 years old 44 (26,3%). In the second place, there were road accidents 50 (16,4%) with the most cases in the age group of 10–14 years old 16 (9,6%), followed by assault/violence 19 (18,7%). Most injuries occurred at home 45 (26,9%), followed by transport area 41 (24,6%), school education area 24 (14,4%). Most cases registered in March 35 (21%), followed by June and August with 29 (17,4%), between 10.00- 18.00 (65,3%), 20.00–22.00 (16,2%).

Conclusion Data shows the most vulnerable age group, 0–6 years old, and 10–14 years old. The main mechanisms of TBI are falls and road accidents. The results of the study impose to develop prevention measurements for this target group.

Significance The main results obtained in the research will be included in the implementation of prevention actions and to development of specific activities for children.

Occupational Safety

0085 CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY – THE PREVALENCE AND EFFECTS OF WORKPLACE VIOLENCE AGAINST MEDICAL STAFF IN THREE HOSPITALS OF TBILISI, GEORGIA

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Statement of purpose Violence at work is present at all work environments however, healthcare workers are at greater risk and the vast majority of cases go unreported. Existing scientific literature reveals that Workplace Violence (WPV) in health sector is very problematic in developing and transitional countries. Georgia as a developing country faces loads of human rights violation, including workplace violence, especially in the health care sector, however at present time there are no accurate and reliable data available. The main aim of the study was to assess prevalence, magnitude, consequences and potential risk factors of WVP against Medical Staff in three hospitals of Tbilisi.

Methods/Approach The cross-sectional study was conducted from May 2020 to August 2020 in three hospitals of Tbilisi. We used adapted and translated version of 'Workplace violence in the health sector country case studies research instruments survey questionnaires'. After proving validity of the questionnaire, we distributed its online version. Statistical Analysis was performed in IBM SPSS Statistics 23. Fisher's Exact Test was used for finding associations

Results A total study population included 80 medical staff from three different hospitals of Tbilisi, Georgia. Medical staff had experienced different types of WPV, including: Verbal Threat or assault 61,5%, physical assault -7.5%, sexual harassment – 2.5% and sexual assault- 1.5%. 41% of study participants considered violence as part of their job and 29% considered as part of their profession.

Conclusions Our study has indicated overall workplace prevalence against healthcare workers to be high in three hospitals of Tbilisi, Georgia.

Significance Violence is preventable, first step in violence prevention is recognizing that WPV is real and is one of the safety and health hazards. Guidelines for preventing and managing WPV are essential, each hospital should have mandatory violence reporting system and violence prevention policy, medical staff should not feel that violence is tolerable.

Health equity

0086 MENTAL HEALTH IN FORMERLY INCARCERATED BLACK MEN: A SYSTEMATIC MIXED STUDIES REVIEW

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Statement of purpose The disproportionate incarceration rate of Black men in the United States (US) is associated with a multiplicity of individual and community-level health outcomes. This review aims to evaluate the state of scientific knowledge on the mental health of Black men who have experienced incarceration and identify how Black men released from incarceration describe their mental health upon re-entry.

Methods/Approach This systematic mixed studies review used a sequential explanatory design incorporating quantitative and qualitative research. In June 2020, PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Social Work Abstracts, and Criminal Justice Abstracts were systematically searched. Of 538 articles identified, 22 met inclusion criteria as peer-reviewed original research, published in English from (2010–2020), relevant to the mental health of formerly incarcerated Black men in the US.