

Domestic & intimate partner violence

0089 CAPTURING HEALING AFTER GENDER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE USING PHOTO-EXPERIENCING AND REFLECTIVE LISTENING (PEARL)

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Statement of purpose While photo-elicitation has been described as a promising method to explore complex emotional topics such as trauma healing, few methods incorporate a trauma-informed approach grounded in feedback from participants who have experienced violence firsthand. The purpose of this study therefore was to create and evaluate a new trauma-informed photo-elicitation method, Photo-experiencing and Reflective Listening (PEARL).

Methods/Approach PEARL involves the use of a photography focusing prompt and subsequent activity-based interview to capture day-to-day healing experiences and emotions. We used a concurrent mixed methods approach with 17 survivors of gender and sexual violence to evaluate the feasibility and acceptability of using PEARL to explore one's healing journey.

Results Overall, participants enjoyed the uniqueness of PEARL and found it a non-triggering way to engage with difficult material. Of note, participants said that they fully agreed that the interview covered the most important aspects of the topic for them (N=17) and that it was the correct investigative approach (n=14). Participants also noted that PEARL helped them understand how to improve their situation (n=15) and gave them new ways of looking at their problems (n=14).

Conclusion With careful application, PEARL is a survivor-centered method that allows researchers to get a glimpse at survivor healing experiences through the collection of both visual and narrative data. Future research should explore PEARL not only as a potential data collection technique, but also as an intervention to promote active healing engagement in survivors of gender and sexual violence.

Significance While PEARL was created for survivors of sexual violence, it can be applied to understand a wide array of violence experiences. Learning from those who have been victims of violence first hand can help reveal the roots of violence in our society and how we can ultimately prevent it.

Child maltreatment

0090 ABUSIVE HEAD TRAUMA: NEEDS MORE ATTENTION

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Statement of purpose To review the clinical data, imaging and associated work up of children suspected of AHT at our institute. About a hundred pediatric patients between newborn to 3 years with head injury are attended to annually in our institute. A pilot study done previously had

drawn attention to the prevalence of possible AHT in Indian set up.

Methods/Approach The admission non contrast CT brain of children (newborn to 3 years) who attended the institute casualty with alleged head trauma and were suspected of AHT between 2016–2020 was reviewed. Of these 18 patients, there were 12 males & 6 females, age ranging from 1m to three years (avg age 14.7 months).

Results The imaging findings included: convexity SDH (10/18), tentorial SDH (2/18) interhemispheric fissure SDH (4/18), parenchymal hemorrhage (1/18), sub arachnoid hemorrhage (1/18), hypoxic ischemic injury (2/18), skull fractures (4/18). The clinical history was often misleading. Despite suspecting AHT, the work up for AHT was incomplete and included: CT brain (17/18), chest x-ray (11/18), complete skeletal survey (4/18), MRI brain (6/18), fundoscopy (6/18).

Conclusion Based on the clinical profile, imaging findings and related work up a few cases were considered to be possible AHT. The imaging though points to possible AHT, extensive work up is needed to assert or refute AHT.

Significance This analysis highlights that when AHT is suspected, the work up of cases to assert or refute AHT needs to be complete. If the clinical & imaging data of all children under 3 years of age, attending our institute and with findings pointing to AHT were evaluated; a much larger number of cases could possibly be identified thus changing the perception that AHT is not as rampant in India. It would then help work on prevention.

Sexual assault & rape

0091 ASSOCIATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG CHILDREN IN MALAWI IN 2013: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Statement of purpose The purpose of this study was to estimate the association between household socio-economic status (SES) and sexual violence among children in Malawi.

Methods/Approach The Violence Against Children (VACS) was a national cross-sectional household survey among males and females aged 13- 24 in Malawi. The analysis sample was restricted to age group 13 - 17 (n = 1,057). The exposure was household SES. A SES score was constructed by using asset data and applying principal component analysis. The SES score was categorized into tertiles based on the distribution of the score (high, medium, low). The outcome was sexual violence in the past 12 months. Sexual violence included sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex. A logistic regression model was used to determine prevalence odds ratio (POR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for the association between SES and sexual violence. Confounders in the final adjusted model included age, sex, marital status, orphan status, and gender inequity norms.