

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.

Results The odds of sexual violence among children in high SES households is 1.24 times the odds of sexual violence among children in low SES households (POR: 1.24, 95% CI: 0.84, 1.85). The odds of sexual violence among children in medium SES households is 1.19 times the odds of sexual violence among children in low SES households (POR 1.19, 95% CI: 0.78, 1.80). High and medium SES were associated with higher odds of sexual violence among children aged 13- 17 in Malawi.

Conclusion This study contributes to the growing body of research evaluating the association between SES and childhood violence in Africa. More research is needed to understand the cultural and geographical context of childhood violence in the region and in Malawi.

Significance The findings of this study highlight the need for targeted interventions towards high and medium SES households to prevent violence against children in Malawi.

Youth violence

0092 DAILY ROUTINES AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS AS CONTEXTS FOR SCHOOL VIOLENCE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Statement of purpose School violence is a major concern for the safety and wellbeing of school-age youth. In 2018, adolescent students reported 836,000 nonfatal victimizations at school, and 410,000 away from school. These experiences are disruptive to the educational environment and associated with negative mental health, school performance, and delinquency outcomes. The purpose of this study was to understand how students' daily routines and social interactions over the school day influence risk of violence with the goal of informing intervention.

Methods/Approach We conducted this qualitative work in the context of a large-scale, mixed-methods investigation of school violence in an urban setting. Semi-structured interviews (n=56) were conducted with 12–18 years old who lived/went to school in Philadelphia, PA, and were involved (victim/perpetrator) in a violent school-related assault in the six months prior to their interview. Interviews were recorded, transcribed and entered into NVivo 12 for coding and analysis. Using a modified grounded theory approach, we developed a codebook matching common themes identified in the interviews.

Results Preliminary results suggest school-related violence is infrequently a random act; instead there was usually a precipitating event, and these incidents almost always involved people who knew each other. Important emerging themes included: opportunities to intervene; role of adults and peers in encouraging/discouraging violence; varied attitudes towards school supervision; role of social media; and presence of trauma and importance of emotion regulation. Social

environment was considered in the context of the physical environment to enhance the meaning of place.

Conclusion School violence occurs with some regularity, and violent acts or incidents are often the final culminating events, offering several areas of modifiable factors for intervention leading up to the incident.

Significance Findings from this study lend important insights for how to reduce school violence and will inform training and policy recommendations at the local level which can also be adapted nationwide in similar settings.

Transportation safety

0093 STATE DRIVER LICENSING AGENCY POLICY ADAPTATION DURING COVID-19: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

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Statement of purpose We analyzed adaptations of state driver licensing agencies (e.g., DMV, BMV, etc.) operation policies during the COVID-19 pandemic across 50 US states. Specifically, we analyzed the contents of policy adaptations related to road testing adaptation, licensure extension and renewals, and re-opening precautions.

Methods/Approach We searched state driver licensing agencies websites across all 50 states, except the District of Columbia, and collected all pages and tabs on policies related to operation practices adapted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Three coders independently analyzed the policy content and identified subthemes for the three major adaptation areas. Two coders scored each subtheme ranging from 0 to 2, with a higher score indicating stricter COVID-19 precautions. Direct quotes were identified to support each subtheme.

Results All 50 state driver licensing agency policies contained road testing adaptation, and licensure extension and renewals, but 45 (90.0%) contained re-opening precautions. Common re-opening precautions included requiring social distancing (n=30, 60%) and face coverings/PPE (n=29, 58%) inside office buildings. Very few states indicated safety precautions were not required. Nearly all states extended license renewal (n=49, 98%), but extensions varied by time, beginning date, and end date. Most also allowed for online or mail-in renewals (n=43, 86%). Lastly, changes related to road-testing were the least commonly described, with the most common change being the adoption of COVID-19 related precautions during the road test (e.g., sanitizing the vehicle, wearing face coverings/PPE during the test, etc.) (n=22, 44%).

Conclusion While driver licensing agencies in all states made some operation policy adaptations due to COVID-19, these varied by strictness and type of precaution taken. Future studies should examine the influence of these adaptations on driving behaviors and road safety.

Significance Our results contribute to understanding how state agencies adapted their policies to combat COVID-19 and maintain driver safety.