Transportation safety

**0105**  
**YOUNG DRIVER LICENSE EXAMINATION OUTCOMES IN RELATION TO AGE, SEX, LENGTH OF LEARNER PERMIT AND COMPLETION OF DRIVER TRAINING**

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**Results** Applicants aged 16 and 17 spent 6 and 9 months (respectively) in the learner permit, on average. Applicants aged 18 years had a shorter learner period and only 27% completed driver training before attempting the ORE. Fail rates were lowest for the youngest applicants, with a linear increase in fail rates with increasing age. About 40% of applicants aged 18+ years failed the ORE at first attempt, compared to only 23% of those younger than 18 years.

**Conclusions** Older applicants without complete training are more likely to fail. Almost no applicants finished training before attempting the ORE if they were older than the age set by regulation, which strongly indicates that participation in driver training is driven by statute.

**Significance** These results should be considered when states contemplate policy that mandates driver training. Future work that relates license examination performance and driver training to crash outcomes will determine their impact on young driver safety.

**Prescription drug overdose/opioids**

**0108**  
**LIMITATIONS OF OPIOID USE DISORDER (OUD) ICD CODES: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A NEW OUD IDENTIFICATION ALGORITHM IN ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS**

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**Results** Out of the 7,699 respondents, 3,070 (41.1%) reported having experienced at least one form of violence by their partners, with physical violence being more prevalent (32.5%) than emotional (27.7%) and sexual violence (7.2%). The partner’s use of alcohol, the respondent’s tendency to hurt her partner, her having witnessed her father beating her mother and being the first wife showed significantly higher odds of experiencing one or more types of IPV, whereas being older than the partner appears to have protective effects.

**Conclusion** Our results reflect the widespread prevalence rates of violence against women in African countries. Future intervention programs should focus on women with risky background characteristics to help decrease domestic abuse in Angola.

**Significance** Our findings can help to identify women at risk more easily and to create more effective prevention programs against IPV in Angola.

**Domestic & intimate partner violence**

**0106**  
**PREDICTORS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN ANGOLA**

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**Results** Of the 166 EMR charts, 100 (60%) were reviewed by two experts and exhibited 83% agreement. After four iterations and 2) examine the sensitivity and specificity of OUD ICD codes.

**Conclusion** In this study, eight pain and addiction medicine clinical experts across four large healthcare systems in two southern United States (two experts per healthcare system) reviewed 166 electronic medical records (EMR) from 2014–2017 which may or may not have been assigned OUD ICD codes. The experts relied on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-5 criteria for making OUD diagnoses. These ‘gold standard’ charts were used to 1) develop and validate a highly sensitive OUD identification algorithm and 2) examine the sensitivity and specificity of OUD ICD codes.

**Significance** Of the 166 EMR charts, 100 (60%) were reviewed by two experts and exhibited 83% agreement. After four iterations and