

Method We are establishing a prospective night shift worker cohort in Shenzhen, China. More than 10 000 workers will be recruited and followed up. Currently, we have recruited more than 4000 workers but most questionnaires have not yet been input. A standardised questionnaire is used to collect information on lifetime night shift work, light at night, occupational hazards, sleep disorders, etc. Fasting blood and spot urine samples are also collected for further usage. CVD risk factors include hypertension, diabetes, overweight and dyslipidemia etc. All participants will have the annual or biennial occupational physical examination.

Results We reported data from a manufacturing company dealing with welding and shipment. We obtained 131 day workers and 370 shift workers with a response rate of 95%. The shift workers are significantly younger than day workers. The smoking and alcohol drinking status are comparable in two groups. The presence of number of CVD risk factors positively relate to the years of shift work after adjusting for age and other confounding factors.

Conclusions These preliminary results suggest long-term night shift work may increase CVD risk factors, while these will be updated in the conference. [National Natural Science Foundation of China (Project number 81273172 and 81372964), Shelly@cuhk.edu.hk (Lap Ah Tse)]

0175 PRELIMINARY BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS OF A PROSPECTIVE NIGHT SHIFT WORKER COHORT IN SHENZHEN, CHINA

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Objectives The incidence of metabolic syndrome (MS) increases rapidly in China. Growing evidence suggests that alterations in circadian systems and sleep disorders have participated in the etiology of metabolic disorders. This study aims to investigate the relationship between night shift work and MS risk and examine the underlying mechanisms that have never been explored by previous epidemiological studies.

Method We are establishing a prospective night shift worker cohort in Shenzhen, China. More than 10 000 participants will be recruited and followed up. A standardized questionnaire is used to collect information on lifetime night shift work, light at night, occupational hazards, sleep disorders, etc. Fasting blood and spot urine samples are also collected for further usage. All participants will have the annual or biennial occupational physical examination. MS will be diagnosed following the NCEP-ATPIII criteria. Currently, we have recruited more than 4000 workers but most questionnaires have not yet been input.

Results We reported data from the occupational health examination. We obtained 3878 male workers and 250 female workers with a response rate of 95%. More than 50% participants are aged from 20–30 years. About 3.4% subjects' fasting blood glucose was more than 6.1 mmol/L. More than 30% subjects are overweight, and 25% subjects' is with high blood pressure.

Conclusions It is the basic characteristics of the recruited participants. The preliminary result of night shift work and MS will be present in the conference. [National Natural Science Foundation of China (Project number 81273172 and 81372964), Shelly@cuhk.edu.hk (Lap Ah Tse)]

0176 ASSESSMENT OF EXPOSURE TOTETRACHLORETHYLENE AND ITS CLINICAL IMPACT IN A POPULATION OF 60 EMPLOYEES CLEANERS IN WEST ALGERIA

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Objectives Evaluation of the clinical impact of chronic exposure to perchlorethylene in west Algeria.

Method After protocol definition, inclusion of salaries for three pressings willay as the west Algeria (Sidi Bel Abbas, Oran and Ain Témouchent), we conducted a study papers / unexposed to evaluate the clinical symptoms with matching on age and sex.

55Data collection made by a questionnaire (one of Hogstedt). Were conducted psychometric tests.

The evaluation of occupational exposure by air sampling was carried out in two pressings using colorimetric detector tubes for spot metering (Dragger pumps). The first in any point in the space, the second opening when the window.

Results Sixty employees and 120 controls were included. 50% of employees often have fatigue at the end of work against it are more than 50% sometimes complain of fatigue at the beginning and at the workplace and irritability.

There is a significant difference between exposed and unexposed population on the presence of clinical signs except for the presence of three signs: nightmares, tingling in arms and digestive disorders.

There is a significant difference between the two populations for all the psychometric tests.

Perchlorethylene air rate upon opening of the window is greater than or equal to 100 ppm and both are higher than the limit value ACGIH 2005

Conclusions This study confirms the existence of an occupational exposure to perchlorethylene dry cleaners or employees of the questionnaire results allowed us to identify a number important information on the symptoms observed in the study population according to exposure.

0177 EXPOSURE TO STYRENE AND THE RISK OF CANCER: A LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF WORKERS IN THE DANISH REINFORCED PLASTICS INDUSTRY

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Objectives Styrene was incorporated in the 12th Report on Carcinogens (RoC) based on sufficient experimental evidence in animals. The human evidence has been evaluated as limited by RoC and IARC. The objective of this study was to analyse the risk of