

organisation. Our study concerned safety and health culture assessment in 600 companies of the private sector in Côte d'Ivoire. Preliminary results for 151 companies were presented in the present communication and concerned sectors of transport, manufacturing, construction and public work, forest exploitation and sawmills.

Methods A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted from November to December 2016 in 151 companies. But, since all companies having more than 100 workers in Côte d'Ivoire are concerned, so approximately 6600 workers will be included at the end of our study. For the 151 companies, 1661 workers were questioned about their opinion on the implementation level in their companies of prevention culture pillars as confirmed at the 2nd Strategic Conference of Dresden (Germany, 2011) and leading role criteria as defined in 2012 by the Agency European for OSH. In addition, professional and sociodemographic characteristics of workers have been noted.

Results Results, covering 151 companies, indicated that 70% of the workers (n=1661) affirmed effective implementation of the prevention culture in their companies. About the pillars of the prevention culture, 68% of workers affirmed occurrence of reducing work accident and occupational diseases scheme in their companies, 55% for the OHS training program and 51% for the program of cooperation between public health and OSH. According to the leading role, 51% of workers affirmed relatively high OSH prevention policy in their companies. However, in the manufacturing sector (n=58), prevention policy is inadequate in 44% of cases and completely non-existent in 23% of cases.

Conclusion Taken together, in contrast to the positive perception of workers, our results suggested an insufficient implementation of safety and health culture in the 151 companies.

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OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS: THE REALITY OF NURSING WORKERS A BRAZILIAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Introduction It is known that the work process in hospital nursing job, when developed under adverse conditions, can result in an increased occurrence of occupational accidents and/or processes of wear.

Objective To monitor nursing workers' occupational accidents in an university hospital.

Method It is an exploratory study, developed in the hospital of the University of São Paulo, in 2016, after Research Ethics Committee – School of Nursing of the University of São Paulo approval (#1110/2011). Data were extracted from the software SIMOSTE® – Monitoring System for Nursing Workers' Health, and studied using descriptive analyses with SPSS® 20.0.

Results The mean age of the 77 nursing workers that notified occupational accidents is 43.3 years old (S=9.4); 80.5% of them are women. About nursing categories, 67.5% are auxiliary or technicians and 32.5% are nurses (RN). The locations with the highest occurrence of occupational accidents were: Intensive Care Units (24.7%) and emergency service (20.8%). Most of work notifications was typical accidents (77.9%),

followed by the disease (11.7%) and route accidents (10.4%). Analysing the occupational accidents according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10), it was found greater occurrence of injuries to the wrist and hand – S60-S69 (22.1%); knee and lower leg injuries – S80-S89 (10.4%); and ankle and foot injuries – S90-S99 (10.4%). About workloads, the mechanic aspects were involved in 77.9% of occupational accidents, followed by biological (27.3%). In general, the occupational accidents caused 85 days of removal from work.

Conclusions The occupational accidents occurred more frequently in nursing technicians, involving mainly mechanic and biological workloads. Traumas of upper and lower limbs were the most common. The monitoring of occupational accidents can provide subsidies for interventional measures of prevention of diseases and health promotion, and consequently a reduction in absenteeism.

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NECESSARY COOPERATION IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN NORTH AFRICA FRENCH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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Aim of special session Demonstrate ways of current collaboration in occupational safety and health, and, explore innovative ways for promoting collaboration in this field.

Co-Chair: Mr Stéphane Pimbert

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COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN NORTH AFRICA

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North Africa mainly includes Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and on top of that Mauritania. 210 million people live there. The average GDP per capita is 3 513 \$, while the world's average sits around 14 956 \$, and the economical growth doesn't exceed 3%.

Occupational health is directly linked to the social environment and to the company's performance, it can also impact prevention policies, management of critical circumstances and