SICKNESS ABSENTEEISM IN BRAZILIAN NURSING STAFF

1C P Baptista, 1M da Silva, 1E A Felli, 1Martins. 1University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 2School of Nursing, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Abstracts

Objectives The absenteeism in nursing staff has been the focus of many studies in different countries revealing a serious problematic in occupational health. The absenteeism according the lost workdays highlights the impact on patient care and the costs for the health institutions. Aimed analyse the sickness absenteeism in Brazilian nursing staff.

Methods Descriptive and quantitative study, accomplished after approval by the Ethics and Research Committee, was conducted in seven hospitals located in different Brazilian geographic regions, which constituted the intentional sample. The data were collected by Surveillance System of the Health Nursing Workers -SIMOSTE, on line system, validated and made available to record and capture data about the nursing health problems related to work. The data were sent by the settings, treated quantitatively and analysed by descriptive statistic.

Results Of the 890 occurrences captured by SIMOSTE in one year, there were 8081 days of sick leave, caused by mental disorders (30,75%), work-related musculoskeletal disorders (19,20%), and consequences of external causes (14,90%). The sick leaves, although work-related, were most recorder as medical licences (83,00%). This situation is extremely worrying, due to work overload that generate these absences to nursing staff, and the impact on quality of care provided to patients.

Conclusions The sick leave days are considered days lost. It means that in one year were 22 years of work. The mental disorders and diseases of the musculoskeletal system were the main causes of absence, confirming the pattern of sickness among nursing staff. This study allow us to disseminate advances in nursing research related to the health system and health services strategies.

Session: G. Hazard identification (psycho social)
discriminate between workers at a wider range on each scale, and detect changes in IWP. In conclusion, the IWPQ seems to be a suitable instrument to study IWP in occupational epidemiology.

**Associations of Psychosocial Work Environment Factors with the Mental Health Disorders in Nursing Profession**

T Freimann, Lünekund, Merisalu. University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Objective This study examined the associations of work environment factors with the mental health disorders in nursing profession.

Methods A cross-sectional survey was carried out among registered nurses in the Tartu University Hospital. The electronic questionnaire was sent to all 906 full staff nurses working in hospital. The Estonian translation of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire, version II (COPSOQ II) was used to measure psychosocial work environment dimensions and mental health disorders. Data were analysed using the SPSS version 18 and Statistical Software R. Descriptive statistics was used to assess means and standard deviations for psychosocial risk factors and mental health disorders. Binary logistic regression analysis was used to observe relationships between risk factors and mental health disorders. The results were summarised by OR-s with 95% CI-s.

Results A total 404 questionnaires (45%) were used in the analysis. The average age of the study group was 40.2 years (SD 10.8) and most of respondents were women (98.3%). The mental health indicators showed relatively high average values of burnout and stress among nurses. High average scores of positive work characteristics (meaning of work, role clarity, social relationships at work and mutual trust between employees) in a 100 point scale were detected. High average scores were measured also on the negative work characteristics as work-family conflict, work pace, emotional and cognitive demands. The increased risk for mental health disorders was caused by work-family conflict, above-average quantitative and emotional demands and other factors. Risk for mental health disorders was decreased by above-average justice and respect, commitment to the workplace, job satisfaction and other factors.

**Session: H. Cancer epidemiology I**

**Occupational Cancers Risk Perception in Iranian Industrial Workers**

Dr Zare Sakhvdi, Barhordari, Halvani, F. Zare Sakhvdi, Dehghan, Firoozl, Dr Morowatisharifa. Yazd, Iran

Objective This cross sectional study examined the occupational cancer risk perception among 269 Iranian industrial workers according to their knowledge, job titles hazard and demographic properties.

Methods The structured questionnaire was used to measure participants knowledge and perception about occupational cancers (α = 0.72). There was significant difference in both knowledge and perception about occupational cancers in different age, and educational groups.

Results It was significant relation between knowledge and perception (p-value = 0.001, r² = 0.323). True answer to some questions was less than 20 percent. An optimistic bias was found in participant’s perception. We developed a path analytical model for occupational cancers risk perception according to these findings.

Conclusions Our findings prove that cancers risk perception in industrial workforces is affected by several factors. Another important finding in our results is the differences between our findings and other studies about cancer risk perception in general population. It seems that there is different model for perception of occupational cancers in workforces. Further efforts should be placed in the training of workers to enhance their knowledge and subsequently their perception toward occupational cancers.

**An Historical Cohort Study of Workers in the UK Hard-Metal Industry**

M McElvenny, Cherrie, Buchanich, Kennedy, Esmen, Marsh. Institute of Occupational Medicine, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, United States of America; University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, United States of America

Objective This study examined the associations of work environment factors with the mental health disorders in nursing profession.

Methods A cross-sectional survey was carried out among registered nurses in the Tartu University Hospital. The electronic questionnaire was sent to all 906 full staff nurses working in hospital. The Estonian translation of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire, version II (COPSOQ II) was used to measure psychosocial work environment dimensions and mental health disorders. Data were analysed using the SPSS version 18 and Statistical Software R. Descriptive statistics was used to assess means and standard deviations for psychosocial risk factors and mental health disorders. Binary logistic regression analysis was used to observe relationships between risk factors and mental health disorders. The results were summarised by OR-s with 95% CI-s.