discriminate between workers at a wider range on each scale, and detect changes in IWP. In conclusion, the IWPFQ seems to be a suitable instrument to study IWP in occupational epidemiology.

### 52 ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHO THERAPY WITH LONG-TERM DISABILITY BENEFIT CLAIM CLOSURE AMONG PATIENTS DISABLED DUE TO DEPRESSION


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**Objectives** To evaluate the effect of psychotherapy for depression in patients receiving disability benefits.

**Methods** Using administrative data from a large Canadian, private, disability insurer, we evaluated the association between the provision of psychotherapy and other potentially predictive factors with time to long-term disability (LTD) claim closure.

**Results** We analysed 10,338 LTD claims in which psychotherapy was the primary disabling complaint. Depression management included psychotherapy in 1580 (15.3%) LTD claims. In our adjusted analyses, receipt of psychotherapy was associated with faster claim closure (hazard ratio [HR] = 1.42; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.33 to 1.52). Older age per decade (0.85 [0.80 to 0.85] respectively), a primary diagnosis of recurrent depression (0.90 [0.74 to 0.87]) versus major depression, a secondary psychological (0.77 [0.72 to 0.81]), or non-psychological diagnosis (0.66 [0.61 to 0.71]), a longer time to claim approval (0.995 [0.992 to 0.998], and an administrative services only policy (0.87 [0.78 to 0.96] or refund policy (0.73 [0.69 to 0.77]) versus non-refund policy were associated with longer time to claim closure. Residing in the Prairies (1.46 [1.35 to 1.57]) and Quebec (1.93 [1.82 to 2.05]) versus Ontario were associated with faster LTD claim closure.

**Conclusions** We found multiple factors, including psychotherapy, which were predictive of time to LTD claim closure. Our findings may however be influenced by selection bias and other biases that present challenges to the analysis and interpretation of administrative data, and highlight the need for well-designed prospective studies.

### 53 ASSOCIATIONS OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL WORK ENVIRONMENT FACTORS WITH THE MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IN NURSING PROFESSION

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**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 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.

### 54 OCCUPATIONAL CANCERS RISK PERCEPTION IN IRANIAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

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**Objectives** 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 toward 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 workforce 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 workplaces. Further efforts should be placed in the training of workers to enhance their knowledge and subsequently their perception toward occupational cancers.

### 55 AN HISTORICAL COHORT STUDY OF WORKERS IN THE UK HARD-METAL INDUSTRY

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