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

ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH LONG-TERM
DISABILITY BENEFIT CLAIM CLOSURE AMONG PATIENTS
DISABLED DUE TO DEPRESSION

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Objective To evaluate the effect of psychotherapy for depres-
sion in patients receiving disability benefits.

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

Results We analysed 10,338 LTD claims in which depression
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 (0.83 [0.80
to 0.85] respectively), a primary diagnosis of recurrent depres-
sion (0.80 [0.74 to 0.87]) versus major depression, a secondary
psychological (0.77 [0.72 to 0.81]), or non-psychological diagno-
sis (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 Que-
bec (1.93 [1.82 to 2.05]) versus Ontario were associated with
faster LTD claim closure.

Conclusions We found multiple factors, including psychother-
apy, 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.

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 environ-
ment factors with the mental health disorders in nursing profession.

Methods A cross-sectional survey was carried out among regis-
tered nurses in the Tartu University Hospital. The electronic ques-
tionnaire was sent to all 906 full staff nurses working in hospital.
The Estonian translation of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Question-
naire, version II (COPSOQ II) was used to measure psychoso-
cial work environment dimensions and mental health disorders.
Data were analysed using the SPSS version 18 and Statistical Soft-
ware R. Descriptive statistics was used to assess means and stand-
ard 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 anal-
ysis. 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 rela-
tionships 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.

Conclusions Our study confirmed that there are strong relation-
ship between psychosocial risk factors and mental disorders. The
present study refers to the urgent need for preventive strategies
to reduce the psychosocial stress factors as the main causes of
mental health problems.

Session: H. Cancer epidemiology I

OCCUPATIONAL CANCERS RISK PERCEPTION IN IRANIAN
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

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

Methods The structured questionnaire was used to measure par-
ticipants 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 percep-
tion (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 im-
portant finding in our results is the differences between our findings
and other studies about cancer risk perception in general popula-
tion. It seems that there is different model for perception of occu-
pational cancers in workforces. Further efforts should be placed in
the training of workers to enhance their knowledge and subse-
quently their perception toward occupational cancers.

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

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