Background Paraquat (dipyridylum herbicide), used commonly in Taiwan, may cause severe pulmonary injury and lung fibrosis and be associated with Parkinsonism. Ocular exposure had caused acute, severe and prolong conjunctivitis with persistent fibrosis, pannus and vascular distortion due to superoxide radicals formation and NADPH depletion via redox cycling reaction as David McKeag’s and others’ cases. We will report a case with delay onset and relative better prognosis.

Case A 31 years old male farmer had his left eye spilled by Paraquat solution during preparing procedure on Sep 11, 2012. After washing eye by himself with clean water for about 5 minutes, no discomfort was noted initially. Unfortunately, he suffered from pain and tearing 3 days later. Mild conjunctivitis with slight redness was noted in Ophthalmology Clinic. Focal steroid and antibiotics were used. Progressive worsening condition with more tearing, ocular pain, photophobia, erythematous hyperaemic discharge, eyelid swelling, vascular congestion, more papilla and follicles and infiltration had been noted since the 4th day. Eventually, local pulse steroid every day, focal steroid ointment every 2 hours and oral antioxidant were administered on the impression of Paraquat-associated keratoconjunctivitis caused by superoxide radical on 6th day. Pseudomembrane formation was found on 8th. Condition was improving after intensive therapy. Symptoms subsided on 12th day and papillae, follicles and infiltration disappeared on 18th day. Only mild dry eye sensation, cicatrisation on conjunctiva and no impairment of visual acuity were found 45 days later. No systemic effect could be found.

Conclusion Delay onset is different from acute severe conjunctivitis in McKeag’s and other chemical and pesticide exposed ocular injuries. More intense therapy with local pulse steroid and oral antioxidant may improve prognosis with less sequelae. Close monitoring, early management should be considered in case of ocular exposure to Paraquat solution even without early symptom/sign.

68 INJURY RELATED DEATH OF PRODUCTION WORKER IN SHENZHEN FROM 2007–2011

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Objectives There are many production workers in Shenzhen, a city of immigrants, which is a public problems should be concerned. This study aimed to explore the nature of injury related death of production worker, and provided basic interventional measures.

Methods The data were collected from the Death Surveillance System in China from 2007 Jun 1st to 2011 Dec 31st. The cause of injury related death was coded from V01 to V98, and the occupation was production worker. The data were analysed by SPSS 15.0.

Results 517 deaths of production worker due to injury were indentified from 2007–2011 in Shenzhen. There were 437 male workers (84.5%), and 80 female workers (15.5%). The average age was 34.72. The first five cause of injury death was W17, V03, V09, W20, and V02 (ICD-10, fall and traffic injury), accounted for 15.7%, 11.6%, 10.6%, 7.9% and 3.9%, respectively. The distribution of injury cause in different district was significant different (p<0.05).

Conclusions Production worker is a dangerous job. More effective measures should be taken to prevent fall and traffic injury for production worker. The aim population is the young male worker in special district.