Hand eczema is very common among construction workers. Dust exposure and a dry skin type were associated with a higher prevalence of hand eczema and work-related skin hypersensitivity.

**Aim**

The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence and determinants of hand eczema in several job titles within the construction industry.

**Methods**

As part of a voluntary medical examination, a questionnaire including items on health symptoms and working circumstances was administered to construction workers between January 20, 2012, restricting the articles in English, Portuguese or Spanish, published between 1990 and 2011. There was 96 workers diagnosed with contact dermatitis and 1331 workers with conjunctivitis. In the sample, were identified eleven staff who had both diagnoses of conjunctivitis and contact dermatitis: 05 were workers from various areas of the hospital and 06 were health professionals, such as: 01 laboratory technician, 01 nurse and 04 nursing technicians, who used latex gloves in their daily workload. There were 36 days of removal by conjunctivitis and contact dermatitis associated. This study showed the importance to research in different health institutions, aimed at earlier diagnosis related to latex allergy and to establish prevention campaigns, including the identification of the factors sensitization in occupational health programs of the health care professionals.

**Conclusion**

The study suggests the possibility of correlation between the both diagnosis of conjunctivitis and dermatitis to latex in healthcare professionals.

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**Abstracts**

122 **ABSENTEEISM BY CONJUNCTIVITIS AND DERMATITIS HEALTH CARE IN PROFESSIONALS WHO USE LATEX AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL**

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**Objectives** To evaluate absenteeism in health care professionals that showed removal by conjunctivitis and contact dermatitis from the latex during the period September, 2011 to September, 2012 at a university hospital in São Paulo, Brazil.

**Methods** We performed a study about the absenteeism among health professionals of university hospital in São Paulo, from September 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012, with workers who have had absences related to conjunctivitis and dermatitis contact. Moreover, were consulted scientific databases (MEDLINE via PubMed, LILACS, SciELO) between October 1 and November 20, 2012, restricting the articles in English, Portuguese or Spanish, published between 1990 and 2011.

**Results** There was 96 workers diagnosed with contact dermatitis and 1331 workers with conjunctivitis. In the sample, were identified eleven staff who had both diagnoses of conjunctivitis and contact dermatitis: 05 were workers from various areas of the hospital and 06 were health professionals, such as: 01 laboratory technician, 01 nurse and 04 nursing technicians, who used latex gloves in their daily workload. There were 36 days of removal by conjunctivitis and contact dermatitis associated. This study showed the importance to research in different health institutions, aimed at earlier diagnosis related to latex allergy and to establish prevention campaigns, including the identification of the factors sensitization in occupational health programs of the health care professionals.

**Conclusion** The study suggests the possibility of correlation between the both diagnosis of conjunctivitis and dermatitis to latex in healthcare professionals.

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123 **OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT DERMATITIS: INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT WORKERS’ COMPENSATION CLAIMS IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA**

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**Objective** Occupational contact dermatitis (OCD) is caused by a range of workplace exposures such as frequent hand-washing or exposure to irritating or allergic substances. We compare costs and days away from work for initial and subsequent workers’ compensation claims for OCD amongst workers in Victoria, Australia.

**Methods** The Compensation Research Database (CRD), held by the Institute for Safety, Compensation and Recovery Research, contains de-identified details of all workers’ compensation claims submitted to the Victorian WorkCover Authority. We accessed injury/disease, employment and demographic variables for OCD claims, as well as information about claim costs (in 2009 Australian dollar equivalent values) and days away from work, for the period January 1985–December 2009. The estimate for the