students’ baseline knowledge Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo (internal fifth-year residents and first-year internal medicine) as well as evaluate their own health habits.

**Method** We conducted a cross-sectional study in which we applied two questionnaires that had been used in previous studies by Ferreira Junior, 2011. The questionnaires so called 1) “Survey of attitudes and behaviour” and 2) “Questionnaire assessment of knowledge in health promotion.” Regarding the epidemiological data to submit descriptive statistics and Excel filters the table.

**Results** The higher scores among graduate students, were related to nutrition and oral hygiene, both at present as expected in a year. Questions about professional attitude in their 13 items’ scores were higher post-graduate training in the item. In other items, students’ grades and graduation from residency and postgraduate students were equal. When comparing the mean of grade students called in questionnaire 2, all items showed lower values in relation to the notes of interns and residents.

**Conclusions** The loss in quality of care is undeniable, since there is awareness on the part of the respondents own lack of technical knowledge updated with regard to health promotion that contrasts with the self-perception of adequate training to do so.

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**0294 CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AS A RISK FACTOR FOR DISABILITY RETIREMENT**

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**Objectives** The relationship between work and some diseases that they can provide is already known for a long time. Because of these conditions some projects were created to improve conditions of work and to support the worker loses her job capacity such, among them the disability retirement. The objective of this study was to identify cardiovascular disease as risk factors for disability retirement.

**Method** Was realised a literature review, including articles published in 2000 to 2013, being surveyed those in the period from April to November 2013, using the following descriptors: risk factors, pensions and cardiovascular diseases in databases PUBMED/MEDLINE, BIREME, SCOPUS, WEB OF SCIENCE and COCHRANE. Found, respectively, 8, 8, 27, 2 and 0 items. After deleting the duplicate items, those whom were not in English or Portuguese and non revolved around the topic of study, 7 remained. All showed a positive association between disability retirement and cardiovascular diseases.

**Results** In the study used to compare relative risk for cardiovascular disease retirements with musculoskeletal found the same risk for both diseases. Other studies showed association between increased uric acid, poorly controlled hypertension, perceived stressful work postures and work and increased risk for this retirement. There is a huge investment in prevention campaigns for workers’ health to prevent the musculoskeletal disease, but not always the same commitment to the prevention of the cardiovascular.

**Conclusions** In conclusion cardiovascular disease has high significance for the health of the employee, being an important risk factor for disability retirement, and should be encouraged to implement policies to prevent these.