Conclusions The assessment and prevention of occupational risks are a major asset to improve the quality of work and retain employees through a better quality of work life.

**0420 SEVERE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN MOROCCO**

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Objectives Occupational injuries represent a considerable part of the injury burden to society, affecting people in the most productive years of their lives. The aim of this study is to describe the profile of severe occupational injuries in Kenitra city, economic capital of the Gharb region (NW Morocco).

Method This is a descriptive retrospective analysis of severe occupational injuries (fatal injuries or resulting in permanent disability) notified in the delegation of employment of Kenitra in 2007 to 2012 all was codified on 67 group homogeneous defined by a set of tasks of the same characteristics. We analysed 200 severe workplace injuries reported; 176 resulted in temporary disability and 34 were fatal. According to data recorded, 91% of the victims were men with a male-female ratio of 10.05. The most exposed sectors were building and public works sector (38%), wood, furniture, paper, cardboard, textile and clothing industries (29.5%) and metallurgical industries (10%). Accidents were caused by machinery and falling materials, followed by falls from height and electricity.

Results There were 210 severe workplace injuries reported; 176 resulted in temporary disability and 34 were fatal. According to data recorded, 91% of the victims were men with a male-female ratio of 10.05. The most exposed sectors were building and public works sector (38%), wood, furniture, paper, cardboard, textile and clothing industries (29.5%) and metallurgical industries (10%). Accidents were caused by machinery and falling materials, followed by falls from height and electricity.