FeNO and pulmonary functions. Three studies were not significant correlation. The various results of studies were effected by characteristics of the patients (COPD severity, smoking status, treatment status) and differences in FeNO measurement methods.

Conclusions The studies includes in this review highlight the difficulties of correlation between FeNO and pulmonary function. So, the role of add-on monitoring of FeNO to pulmonary function test is less clear because of the absence of conclusive double-blind, randomised, control studies concerning potential clinical benefits in the management of COPD. Further randomised controlled trials are required.

PARENTAL INCOME IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN PARENTAL EDUCATION TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND WELLBEING IN ADULTHOOD: EVIDENCE FROM THE TROMSØ STUDY

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Objectives The aim of this research was to estimate and compare the direct and indirect influence (mediated by respondents' education) of three indicators of CSES (childhood financial conditions, mothers' education, fathers' education) on: i) the generic health dimensions included in the EQ-5D; ii) self-rated health (SRH), iii) age-comparative self-rated health (ASRH), and; iv) subjective wellbeing.

Method The data was analysed using Stata command Paramed. Log-linear regression was used for the health and life satisfaction outcomes to estimate the natural direct effects (NDE), natural indirect effects (NIE) and marginal total effects (MTE) as risk ratios (RR). Statistically significant interaction (p < 0.05) was observed between the CSES exposures and gender, regressed on the health and wellbeing outcomes, therefore the analysis was conducted separately for men and women.

Results Childhood financial conditions was associated (NDE) with all health measures. Men had a higher risk of being unhealthy on the composite EQ-5D measure, and the anxiety/depression dimension, but women had a higher risk of being unhealthy on the dimensions self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, as well as on SRH. Childhood financial conditions had no statistically (p > 0.05) significant NIE mediated by respondents’ education, on any health measure. While almost all NDEs of parental education on health outcomes were not statistically significant (p > 0.05), most of the NIEs of parental education were statistically significant (p < 0.05).

Conclusions Childhood financial conditions have a strong direct effect on later health and wellbeing, independent of respondents’ education, while parental education has an indirect effect on later health mediated by respondents’ education.

A BAYESIAN APPROACH TO ACCOUNT FOR THE HEALTHY WORKER SELECTION EFFECT

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Objectives We propose a Bayesian method to adjust for the component of the healthy worker effect that arises from selection of healthier individuals into workforce to allow correct estimation of the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) and associated credible intervals.

Method Information on general populations is typically used to generate expected counts for outcomes in SMR calculations but an occupational cohort is not a random sample of the general population. The alternative is to use the expected number of outcomes from industrial cohorts known to experience the outcome of interest but free of the exposures that defined the observed cohort. In Bayesian terms, we can view “expected counts of outcomes given the observed age-sex-period structure” as the target of inference for which we seek a posterior distribution. We show that the problem reduces to elucidation of a prior distribution: we propose using expert opinions about relative rates of mortality outcomes of interest in the observed cohort relative to general population rates and direct estimation of reference rates from occupational cohort studies.

Results Data from DuPont on 320 000+ active and former employees with work histories in the US from 1955 will be used. This registry allows for the calculation of expected