AN EPIDEMIOLOGY OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT IN NORTHERN THAILAND
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Objective A cross-section study design aimed to explain the characteristics of traffic accident cases in northern of Thailand.

Method A cross-section study design aimed to explain the characteristics of traffic accident cases in northern of Thailand. The subjects were recruited from 8 hospitals and 7 police stations in the highest case accident areas from hospitals and police stations during 2009-2012. All medical records and police statements were used as the sources of data collection. All research procedures were approved by the committee for the protection of human subjects of Mae Fah Luang University.

Results Totally 35,925 cases had been recruited into the study from 8 hospitals during 2009-2011. 66.58% were female, 28.01% aged 16-25 years old, and main vehicle was motorcycle (78.85%). 29.31% of subjects had been admitted at the hospital, 28.01% aged 16-25 years old, 60.96% were married, 92.02% were Buddhism. The main vehicle was the cars (56.60%), 67.29% had their accident during 24 hours (06.00 am.-06.00 pm.), and 13.12% drank alcohol.

Conclusions Thailand needs the specific study for improving driving safety behaviours and also an effective regulation to control for traffic accident.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS
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Objectives The objectives of this study were to assess the importance of the mental suffering of employees in the service sector of a city in western Algeria and to identify risk factors and moderators of this suffering in order to develop an effective prevention.

Method Standardised questionnaires were subjected to 753 employees in the tertiary sector. These questionnaires include three categories: A social and professional record (21 items), Maslach Burn Out Inventory: MBI (22 items), Job Personal Interaction Scale: JPI (35 questions) on the perception of the work environment by the individual divided into 6 rubrics (workload and unpredictability, control, rewards, recognition and fairness at work, social support, conflicts and perceived value at work and training).

The data collected were anonymous and confidential. Data analysis was performed using SPSS (version 17.0). Univariate analysis was performed (chi-square Pearson correlations and a multivariate analysis (logistic regression).

Results The state of burn-out was 23.6% after logistic regression analysis. The main social determinants of psychological distress in the overall sample one taking medication to relieve pain (p = 0.0002) remained significant.

Conclusions Preventive actions to reduce or eliminate risk factors directly affect the environment and source of work: training more relevant, better organisation of work, especially the riding tasks and recognition of work done.