QUALITATIVE FINDINGS FROM A SAFETY ROTATING NIGHT SHIFT WORK IN NURSES AND A66

Conclusions The B-SAFE program led to many positive changes on-site, including an increase in safety awareness, teambuilding, and collaborative competition. Future quantitative data analysis to evaluate program effectiveness including worker surveys, safety inspections, and injury reports will augment these qualitative results.

0061 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF LUNG INFLAMMATION AND OXIDATIVE DAMAGE IN INDIUM TIN OXIDE WORKERS

Objectives Indium Tin Oxide (ITO) is widely used in many kinds of touch panels nowadays. Workers could expose to ITO particles from sintering granules, splashing, pulverisation, cutting, and grinding processes. This study aimed to assess the relationship between ITO exposure and lung inflammation and oxidative damage in ITO workers.

Method We recruited 148 exposed workers and 38 control workers from ITO powder process, recycling and ITO target manufacturing plants in Taiwan. Indium in serum (S-In) and urine (U-In) was determined as biomarkers of exposure. Exposed group was further divided as high (S-In > 3 μg/L) and low exposed groups (S-In £3 μg/L). Urinary and plasma 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG), serum Clara cell protein (CC16), and fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FENO) were measured as biomarkers of oxidative damage and pulmonary inflammation, respectively.

Results The geometric mean air concentrations of indium were 0.0041 ± 2.49 mg/m³ by area sampling and 0.017 ± 5.20 mg/m³ by personal sampling. The mean S-In level and U-In level in high exposed group were 8.01 ppb and 3.45 ppb, respectively. The mean levels of S-In and U-In in high exposed group were significantly higher than those of low exposed group. The mean levels of serum CC16 and urinary 8-OHdG in high exposed group were significantly higher than those of low exposed groups. After adjusting potential confounders, dose-response gradients were found between S-In and CC16 (p = 0.020) and between S-In and urinary 8-OHdG (p = 0.027), respectively.

Conclusions We concluded that indium particles exposure may induce lung inflammation and DNA oxidative damage.

0062 ROTATING NIGHT SHIFT WORK IN NURSES AND MIDWIVES AND LIFESTYLE

Objectives To investigate the association between rotating night shift work and selected modifiable lifestyle factors among nurses and midwives.

Method The cross-sectional study included 725 nurses and midwives aged 40-60 (334 rotating night shift and 371 daytime workers). Occupational history and data about potential confounders were collected through in-person interview. Weight and height were measured and BMI was calculated. Associations between night shift work characteristics such as current rotating