Poster presentation

Method We are establishing a prospective night shift worker cohort in Shenzhen, China. More than 10,000 workers will be recruited and followed up. Currently, we have recruited more than 4000 workers but most questionnaires have not yet been input. A standardized questionnaire is used to collect information on lifetime night shift work, light at night, occupational hazards, sleep disorders, etc. Fasting blood and spot urine samples are also collected for further usage. CVD risk factors include hypertension, diabetes, overweight and dyslipidemia etc. All participants will have the annual or biennial occupational physical examination.

Results We reported data from a manufacturing company dealing with welding and shipment. We obtained 131 day workers and 370 shift workers with a response rate of 95%. The shift workers are significantly younger than day workers. The smoking and alcohol drinking status are comparable in two groups. The presence of number of CVD risk factors positively relate to the years of shift work after adjusting for age and other confounding factors.

Conclusions These preliminary results suggest long-term night shift work may increase CVD risk factors, while these will be updated in the conference. [National Natural Science Foundation of China (Project number 81273172 and 81372964), Shelly@cuhk.edu.hk (Lap Ah Tse)]

0176 ASSESSMENT OF EXPOSURE TOTETRACHLORETHYLENE AND ITS CLINICAL IMPACT IN A POPULATION OF 60 EMPLOYEESCLEANERS IN WEST ALGERIA

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Objectives Evaluation of the clinical impact of chronic exposure to perchloroethylene in west Algeria.

Method After protocol definition, inclusion of salaries for three pressings willayas the west Algeria (Sidi Bel Abbès, Oran and Ain Témouchent), we conducted a study papers / unexposed to evaluate the clinical symptoms with matching on age and sex.

Conclusions This study confirms the existence of an occupational exposure to perchloroethylene dry cleaners or employees of the questionnaire results allowed us to identify a number important information on the symptoms observed in the study population according to exposure.