Objectives Social position and social mobility are associated with cancer incidence and mortality, yet little is known about their association with mediating factors such as occupational exposures to carcinogens. Our aim was to assess the association between the type of professional trajectory and multiple occupational exposure profiles.

Method Data were extracted from the Giscop93 study (n = 1009), which is a cohort of cancer patients with (mainly) respiratory tumours. Job histories were reconstructed through interview, then a multi-disciplinary expert group examined the probability of occupational exposure to a list of 54 potentially carcinogenic agents. The typology of professional trajectories was built based on employment stability, employment continuity, job qualification trend, and multiple skills through Multiple Correspondence Analysis followed by Ascending Hierarchical Classification. Association with multiple-exposure profiles was then assessed through multiple logistic regression.

Results Men and women differed in terms of predominant job category over the life course (68.2% of blue-collar-workers among men, 57.3% of employees among women, p = 0.0001). Professional trajectories were grouped in four classes as “stable qualified, employee” (21.3%), “stable manual, independent blue-collar-worker” (24.4%), “stable tiring, no gain in qualification” (30.5%), and “very unstable, precarious” (23.8%). Among men, the last two categories were associated with exposure to at least five different occupational carcinogens (ORstable_tiring/stable_qualified=2.0 [1.3;3.1], ORvery_unstable/stable_qualified=2.6 [1.6;4.2]). No such association was found among women.

Conclusions The association found between the type of professional trajectory and multiple occupational exposures among men should be replicated among people not suffering cancer. Forthcoming analysis will investigate the gendered differences observed.

Objectives To analyse the relationship between mental health and non-agricultural informal employment in Central America; and to examine whether patterns of association differ by gender.

Method Cross-sectional study of 8904 non-agricultural workers (48% women) based on the I Central American Survey of Working Conditions and Health of 2011. Employment profiles were created combining formal and informal characteristics: labour conditions, employment stability, job qualification trend, and multiple skills through Multiple Correspondence Analysis followed by Ascending Hierarchical Classification. Association with multiple-exposure profiles was then assessed through multiple logistic regression.

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Objective Prostate cancer is one of the most frequent cancers worldwide. Its etiology is largely unknown with farming being suspected. Our aim was to identify occupational risk factors for prostate cancer in farmers in the French prospective cohort study AGRICAN.

Method During the period from enrollment (2005–2007) to 31 December 2009, 1664 incident prostate cancer cases were identified in the cohort (n = 92669) by linkage with cancer registries. Data on occupational history and agricultural exposures during lifetime on 13 types of crops and 5 types of animals were collected by the enrollment questionnaire. Hazard ratios (HR) were estimated using Cox regression analysis with attained age as an underlying time scale.

Results Elevated risks were found for six agricultural activities: cattle, hogs, horses, grassland, wheat/barley and tobacco (HR=1.07 to 1.16; p = 0.07 to 0.23). Prostate cancer risk was related to duration of work in wheat/barley and tobacco productions, number of cattle and hogs, and grassland area. We also observed an increased risk for fruit growing, both with duration and area. Increased prostate cancer risk was associated with applying pesticides on wheat/barley (HR=1.40, p = 0.06) with a duration relationship, and with making hay (HR=1.16, p = 0.03).

Conclusions Our analysis suggests that the risk of prostate cancer is increased in some farming activities, mainly in crops. This work will be completed by a multivariate analysis, with variables positively associated with the outcome in the previous analysis. The possible association between use of some chemical classes of pesticides and prostate cancer occurrence will be analysed through a crop-exposure matrix (PESTIMAT).

Objective The aim of this study was to evaluate the dimensional structure of the SRQ-20 in different occupational groups. It’s a validation study that involved four sectoral drawing surveys.

Method Individual analysis of the databases has been conducted using the method of principal components. The latent class analysis has been used in the factor analysis of tetrachoric correlations in order to assess the dimensionality of the instrument, aiming to tailor the assessment method to the distribution of variable (categorical). The Vuong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin test adjusted Lo Mendell Rubin (LRT Test), the parametric bootstrap verisimilitude ratio test has been used to review the adequacy of the number of classes extracted in the coincidence of the CMD. The reliability of the latent classes has been evaluated by Latent Class Reliability Coefficient (LCRC).

Results The factor analysis of tetrachoric correlations allowed the assessment of the dimensions of the SRQ-20 and the comparison between different categories of workers. As a complement, the latent class analysis permitted the interpretation of subgroups for expressions of common mental disorders in the occupational sphere, providing in-depth research.

Conclusions The study combined two methods of analysis for assessing the dimensional structure of the SRQ-20 among workers. The factor analysis of tetrachoric correlations enabled us to verify the dimensional stability of the instrument, since the number of extracted factors and dimensions represented maintained similarities in the groups assessed. The study points to the use of measures of SRQ 20 as valid for screening TMC occupational groups.