trustworthiness of the study was examined using Lincoln and Guba (1985) principles.

**Results** Seventeen health care workers participated in our study. There are five main themes generated, including (1) Emotional loading: shock and collapse, fear of being seroconverted to infectious diseases, worry about family members, and damage of the professional image. (2) Disappointment on the working environment: lack of manpower support, feel isolated and helpless. (3) Disapproving eyes: invasion of privacy, fear of being labelled. (4) Impact on life: feelings of life-threatening, prophylaxis of physical discomfort, impact on professional ambitions. (5) Self-adjustment: efforts to recover from the event.

**Conclusions** A needlestick injury not only causes risk of infection, but has great psychosocial impact to the victims. Intervention should cover psychosocial support to the health care workers in addition to prophylaxis of infection.

**Objectives** Exposure to noise has been associated with cardiovascular disease, but the mechanism related to cardiac activity is unknown. This repeated-measure study aimed to investigate effects of occupational noise exposure on 24-hour ambulatory cardiac parameters among aviation industry workers.

**Method** We recruited 75 volunteers in an aircraft-manufacturing industrial cohort in 2009. Individual noise exposure and personal cardiac parameters, including left ventricular contractility (LVC) and stroke volume (SV), were measured simultaneously over 24 h on working and non-working days. Linear mixed-effects regressions were used to determine transient and sustained effects on ambulatory LVC and SV among high-exposure (≥ 80 A-weighted decibel [dBA]), low-exposure (< 80 dBA) and office workers by controlling for potential confounders.

**Results** Per 1-dBA increase was significantly associated with the transient effects of -1.30 (95% confidence interval [CI]: -2.166, -1.024) ml/beat in SV and -1.75 (-2.95, -1.03) L/sec in LVC at work on working day only among high-exposure workers. Such decreasing effects on SV (-1.18 [-2.86, -1.09] ml/beat) and LVC (-2.22, -4.43, -1.11] L/sec still persisted in the 30-min time-lagged occupational noise exposure. We also found that 1-dBA increment in 24-hour average noise exposure was significantly associated with a sustained decrease of -1.19 (-1.25, -1.13) ml/beat in SV on working day among high-exposure workers. No significant effects were found among other groups on working day and among all groups on non-working day.

**Conclusions** Occupational noise exposure may have acute effects on 24-hour ambulatory cardiac parameters among workers. Such effects may be associated with the development of cardiovascular disease.
**Objective** To examine the relationship between occupation and blood lead levels in pregnant women of Durango, Mexico.

**Method** A cross sectional study was conducted with 299 pregnant women. Information on occupation, risk factors and socio-demographic data was collected by means of a structured questionnaire. Blood lead concentration was tested by graphite furnace spectrometry. Women were divided into three groups according to occupation: working in places with potential source of lead exposure (exposed group), working in places without lead exposure (control group I), and non-working women (control group II). The $X^2$ test was used to assess statistical differences between the groups, and one way ANOVA was applied for comparisons. Logistic regression was performed using blood lead concentration within the study sample was 2.79 $\mu$g/dL. Women with $>5$ $\mu$g/dL, as dependent variable, and adjusted for jurisdiction, income, gestational age, and abortions.

**Results** Only 248 (81.7%) women worked in places with potential source of lead exposure, 47 (15.7%) worked in other places, and 5 (1.7%) of control group I, and 6% of control group II ($X^2$ = 13.04; $p$ = 0.001). Mean blood lead level was 4.24 $\mu$g/dL in the exposed group, 2.31 $\mu$g/dL in the control group I, and 2.74 $\mu$g/dL in the control group II; those differences were statistically significant ($p$ = 0.036). Logistic regression confirmed that blood lead concentration was associated with occupational exposure ($p$ = 0.036).

**Conclusions** Our findings suggest that surveillance for occupational exposure to prevent health damages during pregnancy is needed.

**Objective** To identify association between weekend work and psychosocial well-being in a representative sample of Korean workers.

**Method** We analysed the associations between weekend work and psychosocial well-being in 29,711 workers using data from the 2011 Korean Working Conditions Survey. Weekend work was defined by working one or more day on Saturday or on Sunday over the last month. Psychosocial well-being was measured by WHO well-being index. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed adjusting age, education, income, regular/non-regular work, working time with stratifying sex and shift-work.

**Results** The prevalence of weekend work was higher in male (62.4%) than in female (54.8%). The longer working time per week, the more employees worked weekend (62.4%) than in female (54.8%). The longer working time per week. The longer working time per week. The prevalence of weekend work was higher in male (62.4%) than in female (54.8%). The longer working time per week. The longer working time per week. The prevalence of weekend work was higher in male (62.4%) than in female (54.8%). The longer working time per week. The prevalence of weekend work was higher in male (62.4%) than in female (54.8%). The longer working time per week. The prevalence of weekend work was higher in male (62.4%) than in female (54.8%). The longer working time per week. The prevalence of weekend work was higher in male (62.4%) than in female (54.8%).

**Conclusions** Weekend work is associated with a significant increase in lesser psychosocial well-being among Korean non-shift workers.