

may change gradually which would be useful for identifying gradual onset of hearing loss. Another descriptive study of Notch and Notch Area should be conducted in population with diagnosed Occupational NIHL and other work-related hearing loss. 6,000 Hertz Notch and V-shape notch were common

Poster Presentation

Other

0038 AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTIONAL COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MORBIDITY PROFILE IN AN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING UNIT

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Introduction Occupational aetiology as a determinant of morbidity risk factor is often correlated but difficult to signify.

Aim To study the socioeconomic, demographic and occupational profile of 2 groups- workers + junior management vs senior management, to identify and assess the morbidity factors influencing them, to make comparison of the factors between the two groups and deduce inference and to suggest recommendations for controlling them.

Method A cross-sectional simple random sampling study was done over a period of 12 months in 2013–14. The sample sizes were 923 and 229 respectively. Study inclusion criteria- All permanent workers working more than 2 years. Group 1- Upto Manager grade and group 2- senior manager and above. Study process- Informed consent, structured interview, clinical check-up with documentation and data analysis.

Results Average age was 40.05 ± 9.54 years and 46.9 ± 6.22 years respectively, literacy more than secondary level 30%–100%, experience 15.3 ± 3.1 and 6.7 ± 2.4 years, work was hazardous and sedentary in group 1 while sedentary and supervisory in group 2, addiction $21\% \pm 5\%$ and $9\% \pm 2.74\%$, obesity $49\% \pm 9.4\%$ and $65\% \pm 6.29\%$, hypertension $20\% \pm 5.5\%$ and $23\% \pm 10.25\%$, diabetes mellitus $4\% \pm 2.2\%$ and $8\% \pm 4.5\%$, high stress levels $5\% \pm 2.3\%$ and $24\% \pm 7.9\%$, dyslipidaemia $4\% \pm 2.4\%$ and $22\% \pm 6.97\%$, sedentary lifestyle $6\% \pm 2.3\%$ and $21\% \pm 5.3\%$, musculoskeletal disorders $55\% \pm 9.8\%$ and $10\% \pm 5.3\%$, allergic/inflammatory manifestations $14\% \pm 5.1\%$ and $4\% \pm 2.7\%$, eye complaints $32\% \pm 9.4\%$ and $29\% \pm 3.6\%$, respiratory symptoms $21\% \pm 6\%$ and $4\% \pm 2.5\%$ respectively.

Conclusions Morbidities related to allergic, inflammatory or infective aetiology were more significant in the first group but those related to psychosocial hazards and lifestyle disorders were predominant in 2nd group.

Poster Presentation

Other

0039 A STUDY ON KAP (KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE) OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN AN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH BACKGROUND

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Introduction Diabetes Mellitus, a known risk factor for CAD was chosen for study in a selected population in Occupational Health background.

Aim KAP study to assess the need for intervention studies in lifestyle management, to conduct training for increasing awareness and to assess the final intervention impact through statistical tool.

Methods Workplace based cross-sectional study conducted over a month by the use of questionnaire for pre and post training assessment of KAP towards DM control.

Results 56 employees were selected for study, with age 50.7 ± 5.4 years, 15% were graduates, 46 were known diabetics, 3 non-diabetic and 7 failed to comply with survey. Of the diabetics, 43.47% had a positive family history, 23.9% had stress at work, 15.21% had diabetic complications, 54.34% were addicted. 30.4% had started early treatment, 43.47% had started late while 26.08% were not taking treatment. 79.4% were on regular treatment, while 20.6% were irregular. 26% were getting blood sugar monitored at home regularly, 76% were following exercise program, 93.5% had changed their eating habits but only 28.3% were using personalised diet charts. 65.2% were overweight during diagnosis and 34.8% did weight reduction after following lifestyle modification. Training was conducted to increase awareness about DM control and change their attitude and practice. Post training survey showed a significant improvement in KAP ($p=0.001$).

Discussion Although the employees had significant knowledge about control of DM, evidenced by high pre-training value and a mild increase post training, there was marked positive change in their attitude and practice.

Oral Presentation

Psychosocial

0041 WORK-RELATED ILL-HEALTH IN DOCTORS WORKING IN GREAT BRITAIN: INCIDENCE RATES AND TRENDS

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