

value=0.00). Respondents who identified as morbidly obese were 36% more likely to report more stress than satisfaction (p value=0.00); those who identified as underweight were 40% more likely to report more stress than satisfaction at work (p value=0.03).

This analysis shows that certain groups are at higher risk of experiencing more stress than satisfaction at work. This can serve as a baseline to monitor stress levels and changes in employees' weight over time and can help target wellness interventions at the appropriate groups.

Oral Presentation

Risk Assessment

0347 ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN A POOLED COHORT OF CANADIAN AND GERMAN URANIUM PROCESSING WORKERS WITH NO MINING EXPERIENCE

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Purpose Long-term health risks of occupational exposures to uranium processing were examined to better understand potential differences with uranium underground miners and nuclear reactor workers.

Methods Two cohort studies of workers from Port Hope, Canada (1950–1999) and Wismut, Germany (1946–2008) employed in uranium milling, refining, and processing were pooled. Poisson regression was used to evaluate the association between cumulative exposures to radon decay products (RDP) and gamma-rays and causes of death potentially related to uranium processing.

Results The pooled cohort included 7431 workers (2 70 201 person-years of follow-up). Mean RDP exposures were lower than in miners while gamma-ray doses were higher than in reactor workers. Both exposures were highly correlated (weighted $r=0.89$). Risks of lung cancer and cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in males were increased but not significant and compatible with risks estimated for miners and reactor workers, respectively. Higher RDP-associated CVD risks were observed for exposures 5–14 years prior to diagnosis compared to later exposures and among those employed <5 years. Risks of solid cancers excluding lung cancer were increased, but not significant, both for males and females, while all other causes of death were not associated with exposures.

Conclusions In the largest study of uranium processing workers to systematically examine radiation risks of multiple outcomes from RDP exposures and gamma-rays, estimated radiation risks were compatible with risks reported for uranium miners and nuclear reactor workers. Continued follow-up and pooling with other cohorts of uranium processing workers are necessary for future comparisons with other workers of the nuclear fuel cycle.

Poster Presentation

Working Conditions

0350 RETURN-TO-WORK FOR MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WITH A WORK-RELATED MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDER: A POPULATION-BASED, MATCHED COHORT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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The objective of this study is to examine the association between multiple jobholding and return-to-work (RTW) for workers with a work-related musculoskeletal disorder (MSD). We hypothesise that multiple jobholders (MJHs) are less likely to RTW compared to single jobholders (SJHs), due to their higher sickness absence threshold, more unstable employment contracts, and higher workload.

We used administrative workers' compensation data to identify workers with accepted MSD lost-time claims and an injury date between 2010–2014 in British Columbia, Canada ($n=125,639$ SJHs and 9,029 MJHs). The outcome was time until RTW within one year following the first time-loss day. The MJH and SJH cohorts were balanced using coarsened exact matching, which yielded a matched cohort of 8,992 MJHs and 8,992 SJHs. The outcome was estimated using cox proportional hazard models.

MJHs were less likely to RTW within one year after the first time-loss day compared to SJHs (Hazard Ratio (HR) 0.78; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.76–0.81). This applied to men and women, but the reduced likelihood to RTW was larger for male MJHs (HR 0.73; 95% CI 0.70–0.77) than for female (HR 0.83; 95% CI 0.79–0.87). Furthermore, this result was stronger for those with \leq five pre-injury weekly workdays (HR 0.76; 95% CI 0.73–0.79), compared to those with six or seven days pre-injury weekly workdays (HR 0.94; 95% CI 0.86–1.02).

MJHs are disadvantaged compared to SJHs in terms of RTW following a work-related MSD. Identifying differences between MJHs and SJHs is the first step to improve RTW outcomes for this vulnerable segment of the workforce.

Poster Presentation

Other

0351 NATIONAL PREVALENCE OF OCCUPATIONAL NOISE EXPOSURE

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Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) is common and is one of the major costs to occupational compensation schemes. NIHL can