

**Background** Higher mental ill-health (MIH) prevalence rates have been reported in doctors compared to other professionals. Previous studies have investigated MIH prevalence in doctors, but trends in their incidence rates (IR) of work-related mental ill-health (WRMIH) have not yet been reported.

**Objectives** This study measured IR and IR trends of work-related ill-health (WRIH) and WRMIH in doctors in comparison to nurses, paramedics, social workers and teachers as reported by occupational physicians to the Occupational Physician Reporting Activity (OPRA) Network.

**Methods** OPRA reported WRIH and WRMIH incidence data was collected prospectively from 2001–2014. OPRA reporting denominators were surveyed during two triennial periods (2005–07; 2008–10) and corrections undertaken to improve IR accuracy. IR trends were investigated using ‘multilevel’ regression.

**Results** Between 2005–2010, 1097 WRIH cases were reported in doctors, of which 905 (82.5%) were WRMIH. Annual average WRIH and WRMIH IR in doctors were 515 and 431 per 1 00 000 employed, respectively, with little variation between the two triennia. Compared to doctors, higher IR for WRIH and WRMIH were observed in nurses and paramedics.

From 2001–2014, doctors demonstrated an annual average IR increase for WRIH (6.1% [95%CI 2.2%, 10.1%]), whereas teachers and nurses demonstrated decreasing trends (–4.3% [95%CI –5.3%, –1.0%] and –3.2% [95%CI –5.3%, –1.0%]). Doctors also demonstrated an annual average IR increase for WRMIH (6.5% [95%CI 2.2%, 11%]), whereas teachers showed a decreasing trend (–3.9% [95%CI –6.5%, –1.2%]).

**Conclusions** Nurses and paramedics demonstrated higher IR than doctors but trends analyses suggested that IR is increasing for both WRIH and WRMIH only in doctors.

## Poster Presentation

### Injuries

#### 0044 INJURIES IN CONSTRUCTION SITES: A COMMUNITY-BASED SURVEY IN BANGLADESH

Mohammed Abul Kalam. *Siam Health Care, Dhaka, Bangladesh*

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**Background** Construction sector is well recognised as higher risk industry where injury rates are much higher comparison to other industry; and accidents at construction site are major Public Health problem throughout the world as well as in Bangladesh.

**Methods** This was a cross-sectional study. The study was carried out during 2015 (January to December) in Dhaka Metropolitan City. Anyone who was injured in construction site and received treatment or could not perform normal activities for at least 3 days was included as a case of machine injury. Close-ended questionnaires were used to collect data/information. Mothers were preferred as respondents.

**Results** A total of 337 non-fatal unintentional machine injury cases were found in this study. Among the cases, 87.4% (n=295) were male and 12.6% (n=42) were female. The

incidence of machine related injury was 41.14 in year in 1 00 000 populations. The highest incidence was found in the age group 15 to 19 years. Service provider 25.5% (n=86) and daily labour 23% (n=77) are the main victims. Most of the victims are poor 83.2% (n=281) and monthly income was below 100 US \$. The highest number of injury was found in industrial setting 39.3% (n=132) and 86.3% (n=291) were victim in the day time.

**Conclusion** Machine injury is a significant cause of morbidity and disability in Bangladesh. The magnitude and consequences of this problem make machine injury an urgent public health problem. A national strategy and program is needed to be taken to prevent machine injury in Bangladesh.

## Poster Presentation

### Methodology

#### 0045 REPORTING BIAS IN OBSERVATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH ON PHTHALATES

Gerard Swaen\*, Miriam Urlings, Maurice Zeegers. *Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands*

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