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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Withdrawn at the author's request

Oral Presentation

Risk Assessment

0046

MORTALITY STUDY OF A COHORT OF CHEMICAL WORKERS PRODUCING PERFLUORINATED DERIVATIVES AND OTHER CHEMICALS

^{1,2}Paolo Girardi*, ³Enzo Merler. ¹Venetian Mesothelioma Registry, Occupational Health Unit, Padua, Italy; ²SER Epidemiological Department, Veneto Region, Venice, Italy; ³Promotion and Development of Hygiene and Public Health, Veneto Region, Venice, Italy

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Since 1968 a single factory (Veneto Region, Italy) has been the largest manufacturer of perfluorinated derivatives (PF) in UE. Intermediates for pharmaceutical and crop protection chemicals have been also produced. In total 609 subjects have been employed since production began. PF are manufactured by electrochemical fluorination. Higher homologues are no longer produced since 2012. Nowadays, a groundwater pollution of PF is involving the water supplies for a population of about 1 10 000 inhabitants.

As a first step for an evaluation of long-term health effects, we conducted a retrospective cohort mortality study on male employees, hired before year 2004, at work for at least one year, followed up until June 2016 (415 subjects), using the regional mortality rates as a reference.

High serum levels of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) have been detected since year 2000 covering 121 workers (median PFOA concentration, 1817 ng/g; range, 166 ng/g for nonexposed workers to 5101 ng/g for directly exposed workers).

The cohort as a whole (12,449 PYs, 79 deaths) expresses an unexpected over-mortality (SMR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.86–1.34), mainly due to liver cirrhosis and liver tumours. The subset of employees with a certain exposure to PFOA (plant operator, maintenance and laboratory workers) (2,351 PYs, 22 deaths) shows an higher overall mortality (SMR=1.48 95% CI 0.98–2.33) and a statistically significant excess of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system (infarct; SMR: 7.21; 95% CI: 1.80–28.85) and diabetes (SMR: 6.75; 95% CI: 1.69–26.99).

The study suffers from the limited size, and mortality is not an appropriate end-point for some diseases of interest.

Oral Presentation

Ageing Workforce

0047

POOR HEALTH, LIFESTYLE, WORK-RELATED FACTORS AND PREMATURE LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT IN OLDER WORKERS – RESULTS FROM THE HEALTH AND EMPLOYMENT AFTER FIFTY (HEAF) STUDY

Stefania D'Angelo*, Holly Syddall, Georgia Ntani, E Clare Harris, Cathy Linaker, Martin Stevens, Karen Walker-Bone, Keith T Palmer. MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK, Southampton, UK

10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.32

Background Populations of Western countries are ageing; in response to this, governments encourage longer working lives. However, many workers leave paid employment prematurely.

We have examined the combined importance of poor health, lifestyle and work-related characteristics as risk factors for health-related job loss among older workers.

Methods 8134 men and women aged 50–64 were recruited from 24 English general practices to the HEAF study. Participants provided information on their socio-demographic, life-style, health (self-rated health, depression, chronic disabling musculoskeletal pain, severe difficulties in daily activities), and employment characteristics. Those in paid employment at baseline were categorised at 1 year follow-up as: 'still in work and didn't change job on health grounds' (n=4,232) versus 'not in work due to health reasons (n=101)'. The remaining participants were excluded from this analysis.

Multivariate Poisson regression with robust standard errors was used to analyse the data.

Results All ill-health measures were strongly associated with health-related exit from the workplace (RR for poor self-rated health=4.5, (95%CI 3.1, 6.6)). Adjustment for smoking, leisure-time physical activity (LTPA) and job dissatisfaction attenuated these associations (RR for poor self-rated health=3.1, (95%CI 2.0, 4.8)). Smoking, lack of LTPA, and job dissatisfaction (RR=5.4; (95% CI 3.4, 8.5)) were associated with health-related job loss independently of health variables.

Conclusions Poor self-rated health, depression, chronic disabling musculoskeletal pain and severe problems with daily activities significantly increased the risk of leaving employment on health grounds. Tackling unhealthy behaviours and improving job satisfaction could reduce the risk of exiting the workforce for older workers with poor health.

Poster Presentation

Developing Countries

0048

THE TWO-DECADE CONTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE TRAINING IN THAILAND — EXPERIENCE FROM THE FOUNDATION TOWARD THE FUTURE

¹Jate Ratanachina*, ²Pornchai Sithisarakul. ¹Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, The Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand; ²Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

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For two decades, the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University has firstly served the Occupational Medicine Residency training program in Thailand. Occupational physicians have dedicated their potentials to occupational medicine works in terms of health promotion in the workplaces, prevention, and occupational medical services towards Thai working population.

At present, there are 159 Thai board-certified occupational physicians. Thai occupational physicians are presently working nationwide in both public and private healthcare practice. A number of certified occupational physicians have currently occupied various top national health leading positions. Furthermore, the occupational medicine knowledge is currently essential for Thai undergraduate medical students mentioned in the Thai Medical Council's Medical Competency Assessment Criteria.

Being awarded the postgraduate diploma of occupational medicine in Thailand can be divided into 2 categories: by