were associated with decreased ORs: appropriate control group, high response rate, appropriate confounder control, independent exposure information, and many participants; and with increased ORs: quantitative or semi-quantitative exposure measure, hospital based diagnosis, and well-defined diagnostic criteria. Only the latter was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). When we consecutively excluded low quality studies, the overall OR value decreased to 1.3 (0.4–4.2, 3 studies) but this exercise was sensitive to the order. Egger's test of no small study effect was highly statistically significant ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion This review provides some evidence that crystalline silica is associated with systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and small vessel vasculitis. However, more high-quality studies are needed to confirm or refute if this represents causal associations.

Poster Presentation

Exposure Assessment

0435 PIGEON BREEDING AND THE RISK OF INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE, DOES NUMBER OF PIGEONS MATTER?

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Objective We recently showed an increased risk of interstitial lung disease (ILD) among pigeon breeders. The current study aims to explore this finding further by investigating the relation between the duration and intensity of the pigeon exposure and the risk of ILD.

Methods This is a retrospective follow-up study from 1980 to 2013 of pigeon breeders identified in the records of the Danish Racing Pigeon Association. Since 2000 the association has kept annual records on the number of pigeon leg bands purchased by each breeder. From this information and the average pigeon life expectancy we will calculate number of pigeons kept. Dates of enrolment and resignation in the association are used to assess duration of pigeon breeding. Hospital based diagnoses of ILD are identified by linkage with the National Patient Registry 1977–2013.

We will calculate hazard ratios with Cox regression analyses and censor participants at date of death, emigration, disappearance, diagnosis of connective tissue disease, or end of study by December 31 2013.

Results We have obtained information on number of pigeon leg bands and duration of membership for 2085 and 2656 pigeon breeders, respectively. Average number of pigeons kept is 132.73 per year and mean membership duration is 11.35 years. A total of 19 members are diagnosed with ILD. Statistical analyses are still pending but will be concluded before the conference, where results will be presented.

Conclusion This data provides a unique opportunity for investigating a possible exposure-response relation between pigeon related exposures and the risk of ILD.

Poster Presentation

Policy/Impact

0436 COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICIANS WITH ATTENDING PHYSICIANS FOR OPINIONS ON COLLABORATION WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS. HOW TO SUPPORT OF FITNESS FOR WORK OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISEASES

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Objectives To compare occupational physicians (OPs) with attending physicians (APs) for opinions on collaboration with their counterparts. Another purpose is to estimate the determinants of success of the collaboration.

Methods A questionnaire was mailed to both OPs belonging to the subcommittee of Japan Society for Occupational Health and APs belonging to Japan Medical Association. The questionnaire assessed demographics, opinions regarding collaboration such as medical information exchange with their counterparts, and successful or failed cases of cooperation.

Results A total of 94 OPs and 150 APs responded. Each of them offered 212 and 222 collaboration cases, respectively. From the analysis of successful cases, both groups showed mental disorder had the highest necessity of collaboration although APs showed relatively lower percentage (37%) compared with that of OPs (52%). From the perspective of situation of collaboration, approximately 60% cases occupied return-to-work and 35% cases showed the prevention of diseases exacerbation, which was the similar tendencies on both groups. However, 95% cases on OPs groups started from OPs side although only 48% cases on APs groups started from OPs side. OPs may like to start collaboration with APs but are unwilling to respond to APs letters. Furthermore, from the analysis of successful and failed cases of collaboration in mental disorders using chi-square test, the factors such as strong understanding of attending physicians ($p = 0.007$) and superiors of the employees ($p = 0.041$) for the collaboration, and controlled severity of diseases ($p < 0.001$) were suggested to be significantly important in successful cooperative support for employees.

Poster Presentation

Risk Assessment

0437 EFFECT OF AGE AND BODY MASS INDEX AS RISK FACTOR FOR OCCUPATIONAL CONTINGENCIES IN HEALTHCARE WORKERS

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