Abstracts

Poster Presentation

Developing Countries

0010 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ROAD CRASH AND ACCIDENT FATALITIES AMONG BUS AND TRUCK DRIVERS: VULNERABLE OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
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Aim This study looked at occupational road crashes among truck and bus drivers in comparison to other drivers and motorists on the road of Metro Manila which is one of the cities with a high traffic density. One of the most precarious and risky occupations is driving especially buses used for public transportation, and trucks for commercial activities.

Methods The study used meta-analysis of previous studies conducted, grey literature, government statistics, and validation through key database research in concerned national government agencies involved in road traffic from 2010–2015.

Results The study found that the in terms of the number of public utility vehicles registered in Metro Manila (2015), 51.27% were buses and 20.21% were trucks. Majority of the drivers worked more than 12 hours a day. In terms of time and peak of accidents, it alarming to note that about 35% of the road crashes occurred from 22–23 gmt (2010–2015), and 30% from 23–24 (2010–2015) gmt. Human error accounted for the overwhelming cause of road crashes such as drunk driving, beating the red light, sleepiness, at 99.52% in 2012, 99.47% in 2013, 95.33% in 2014, and 97.19% in 2015.

Conclusion The study has shown how risky driving is as an occupation especially due to the work schedule. The study suggests developing better information, education and communication campaign and policies particularly on pedestrian safety, road safety, road-sharing concepts. Moreover, it is suggested that occupational health and safety among drivers as a special occupational group should be carried out.

Poster Presentation

Respiratory

0012 PULMONARY FUNCTION AND HIGH-RESOLUTION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (HRCT) IN OFFSHORE OIL DRILLERS
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Purpose 1 to study short-term changes in pulmonary function in drill floor workers exposed to airborne contaminants from drilling fluids offshore compared to a reference group of non-exposed offshore workers; and 2 to detect possible signs of pulmonary disease by HRCT scans in previously exposed workers.

Methods In a follow-up study 51 drill floor workers and 55 referents were examined with measurements of pulmonary function at the heliport before and after 14 days of work.

Additionally 37 drill floor workers exposed to drilling fluids in the 1980’s were examined in a cross sectional study with HRCT of the lungs.

Results Mean declines in forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1) were 50 mL and 60 mL in the drill floor workers, respectively, and in the referents 60 mL and 70 mL. Average base-line examination time was 10:47 a.m., and re-examination time 14 days later was 15:05. After adjusting for possible diurnal changes in pulmonary function, the exposed workers still experienced a statistically significant decline in FEV1 while the referents did not. Declines in FEV1 and FVC among exposed workers were correlated to fewer days of active drilling during the 14 days offshore.

HRCT abnormalities were detected in 54%, but coarse fibrosis with honeycombing was not observed.

Conclusion After correction for diurnal variation in pulmonary function, a statistically significant decline in FEV1 was observed among the drill floor workers. There were indications of a connexion between pulmonary function decline and exposure factors other than oil mist.