Estimation of PAR showed that higher personal and client-related burnout, and always felt stressed at job were the most crucial factors and accounted for 12.2%, 9.3%, and 7.7% suicidal ideation among nurses.

Conclusion A significant proportion of nurses developed suicidal ideations. Poor psychological work environment and long working hours were relevant factors for suicidal ideation. A good psychological work environment is warranted to dissuade nurses from developing suicidal ideations.

Poster Presentation  
Specific Occupations

**0100 CHILDHOOD IN BACKSTAGE: REPERCUSSIONS, RISKS AND CHALLENGES OF ARTISTIC CHILD LABOUR**

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10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.76

In Brazil, despite constitutional prohibition of labour before 16 years and absence of law that sets limits to protect the young artist health, court orders have authorised children and adolescents participation in artistic productions, based on the international standard and the judge’s subjective criteria.

The study aims to describe and analyse the young artist activity and its possible impact on the child’s development, according to the reports from such youth and their parents.

This qualitative exploratory research collected data using 25 individual interviews: 10 junior artists, aged between 10–13, and their mothers, in semi-structured individual interviews. Open mode Interviews were conducted with 5 adult professional of artistic segment working with child artists. This survey also made 3 days of observation in soap opera backstage with characters being played by children.

The results show that child participation in the artistic segment have characteristics of labour and that there is no special care to adapt the production process observed to the young artist needs; relationships are established in atmosphere of pressure, competition and vanity; and the accompanying mothers are aware of the presence of risks. Bio-psycho-social health effects have been reported both, positively: increased self-esteem, improved learning skills, higher culture acquisition; and negatively: low self-esteem, elevated self-criticism, poor nutrition, sleep disorders, deficits in school performance and damages to relationships.

The law is often disregard due to lack of court permits or due to accompanying parent is not allowed to remain in set to supervise the child during testing, recording or presentation.

**Poster Presentation  
Specific Occupations**

**0101 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS OF PREGNANT WORKERS IN TAIWAN**

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10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.77

Objectives This study aimed to describe the prevalence of exposures to occupational hazards among pregnant workers and examine the prevalence of depressive mood and the associated underlying risk factors.

Materials and Methods Subjects were recruited during their regular prenatal screening at 12 weeks gestation in one medical centre and one local clinic in Northern Taiwan. Data were obtained through questionnaires containing demographic characteristics, workplace exposures, occupational burnout inventory, job content questionnaire, and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS).

Results Of 172 women screened, the most commonly encountered exposure was to prolonged standing (30%), followed by repetitive movements (26%) and noise (26%). 63% reported that consultation services on maternity protection or right were not provided in the work place, but those who were exposed to four or more hazards had more access to these services (p=0.0157). 13% of pregnant workers scored above the cutoff point (=10) on EPDS; in addition, higher work-related burnout, lower job control, and lower workplace support were significantly associated with antenatal depressive symptoms (adjusted odds ratio of 1.50, 0.68, and 0.89, respectively).

Conclusion These data revealed that pregnant workers suffered a substantial amount of occupational hazards and experienced depressive symptoms in Taiwan, and their work conditions may require increased monitoring and better improvement.

**Poster Presentation  
Specific Occupations**

**0103 FARMING AND MORTALITY FROM NON-HODGKIN’S LYMPHOMA IN TAIWAN**

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10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.78

Summary This study aimed to investigate the association of farming with mortality from non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in Taiwan.

Methods We used a hospital-based case-control study in which a total of 62 cases of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and 124 controls matched for age, gender, and residence area were recruited. We used a food frequency questionnaire and a lifestyle questionnaire to assess diet and lifestyle factors among cases and controls. We also included occupational history in the lifestyle questionnaire.

Results Farming was associated with a significant risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. The risk was highest in those who worked for at least 25 years in agriculture (OR = 1.78, 95% CI: 1.12–2.82, p = 0.016).

Conclusion These findings suggest that farming is associated with an increased risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in Taiwan.