Abstracts

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
Sandra Cavalcante*, Rodolfo Vilela. Public Health Faculty – University of São Paulo, São Paulo/SP, Brazil
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 disregarded 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
1Sherri Yeh, 1Chi-Hsien Chen*, 2Chien-Nan Lee, 1Ying-Shuan Wu, 1Nai-Chi Tu, 1Yue-Leon Guo, 1Pau-Chung Chen, 1Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, and Centres for Occupational Disease and Injury Service, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan; 2Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan; 4Institute of Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene, National Taiwan University College of Public Health, Taipei City, Taiwan; 4National Health Research Institute, Miaoli County, Taiwan
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 rights 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
1Chun-Yuh Yang*, 2Shang-Shyue Tsai. 1Department of Public Health, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; 2Department of Healthcare Administration, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.78

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.
Mortality and incidence studies have suggested that agricultural workers may be at an increased risk for some cancers including non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL). We used a death certificate-based case-control study design to investigate whether farmers in Taiwan had an increased risk of dying from NHL (ICD-9 codes 200 and 202). Data on all deaths of Taiwan residents were obtained from the Taiwan Death Certification Registry. Cases were deaths from NHL that occurred between 1997 and 2009 who were at least 50 years of age at death. Controls were deaths from all causes other than cancers. From each death certificate we extracted information on sex, marital status, year of birth, year of death, cause of death, county of residence, and usual occupation. The mortality odds ratio (MOR) and their 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated using logistic regression models. From 1997 to 2009, a total of 32 456 deceased farmers were identified. Of these 32 456 decedents, 205 deaths were coded as NHL. Farmers were at a slightly but statistically non-significant excess risk of NHL (aMOR=1.11, 95% CI=0.96–1.29) compared to nonfarmers. The MOR for NHL among farmers was higher among those who died at ages 65 or older (aMOR=1.25, 95% CI=1.06–1.48) than those who died at younger ages (aMOR=0.81, 95% CI=0.60–1.10). Further investigation of NHL among farmers is warranted.

Oral Presentation
Dusts and Fibres

**0104 CURRENT AND FUTURE ASBESTOS EXPOSURE RISKS IN AUSTRALIA**

Alison Reid. Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia, Australia

To be presented in an accepted mini-symposium.

**Background** Australia mined, and manufactured asbestos and imported asbestos products. More than 90% of this asbestos was used in the form of asbestos cement, which was used in the construction of private, public and residential properties, including fencing. Today there is a legacy of in situ asbestos throughout the built environment. The aim of this study was to identify possible sources of current and future asbestos exposure from the built environment.

**Methods** A review of the literature and telephone interviews with environmental health officers, asbestos removalists and assessors across the country, sought information about common exposure scenarios encountered.

**Results** Substantial amounts of asbestos remain in situ throughout the Australian built environment. Potential current and future sources of exposure to the public are from asbestos-cement containing roofs and fences, unsafe asbestos removal practices, illegal dumping and do-it-yourself home renovations.

**Conclusion** Consistent approaches in the regulation and enforcement of safe practice for the management and removal of asbestos is needed across all states, to ensure that in situ asbestos in the built environment is managed safely.

**0106 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HIGH TEMPERATURE AND WORK-RELATED INJURIES IN GUANGZHOU, CHINA**

Rongrong Sheng*, Changchang Li, Cunrui Huang. School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China

**Background** Despite increasing concerns about the health effects of climate change, the extent to which workers are affected by temperature increases is not well documented. This study aims to investigate the association between high temperatures and work-related injuries in Guangzhou, China.

**Methods** We used workers’ compensation claims to identify work-related injuries occurred in Guangzhou, China during 2011–2012. A time-stratified case-crossover study design was used to examine the association between temperatures and work-related injuries. Workers’ compensation claims data were transformed into time series format, merged with meteorological data and analysed using conditional Poisson regression models.

**Results** Overall, a 1°C increase in minimum temperature was associated with a 0.9% increase in daily injury claims. Specifically, the incidence rate ratio (IRR) for male workers and workers aged 25–45 were (1.011, 95% CI 1.002 to 1.006), and (1.018, 95% CI 1.014 to 1.022), respectively. Significant associations were also found between daily minimum temperature and risk of injury for fractures injuries, lower degrees of disability, manufacture, outdoor industries combined and small-sized enterprises, and between maximum temperature and injury for workers aged 25–45 and indoor industries combined. Larger effects were observed in the warm season for Guangzhou (1 June–31 October).

**Conclusions** There is a significant association between injury claims and temperature in Guangzhou, China, for certain industries and groups. This study provides valuable epidemiological evidence for policy-makers and relevant stakeholders for reducing potential effects of the projected increase in global average temperature due to climate change.

**0107 EUROPEAN SURVEY OF NATIONAL HEPATITIS B VACCINATION POLICIES FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS**

1Antoon De Schryver*, 2Tom Lambaerts, 3Nathalie Lammertyn. 1University of Antwerpen, Epidemiology and Social Medicine, Antwerpen, Belgium; 2IDEWE, Leuven, Belgium

**Background** The risk of transmission of blood-borne pathogens, including hepatitis B virus (HBV) to healthcare workers (HCWs) is well known. Under current European Union (EU)