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*

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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 risk 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.

Oral Presentation

Working Conditions

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*

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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.

Poster Presentation

Policy/Impact

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

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

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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)