Results 2060 unique articles were screened of which 28 (from 24 studies with 2 882 654 participants) were included. We statistically pooled information from 19 studies, showing that males with high intensity OPA had a higher risk of early mortality than those with low intensity OPA (HR [95% CI]: 1.24 [1.03 1.49]). Such an association was not observed for females (0.88 [0.75 1.03]).

Conclusion These findings support the PA health paradox, with levels of high intensity OPA being associated with ill-health (for males). An explanation for this finding may be the nature of OPA, involving sustained demanding tasks, causing chronically elevated blood pressure and heart rate responses. Males may be more prone than females because of gender differences in OPA, with males more likely to work in higher intensity occupations. Future research (preferably using objectively measured OPA) should further explore these potential mechanisms.

Poster Presentation
Musculoskeletal

THE ASSOCIATION OF ADOLESCENT SPINAL PAIN WITH WORK ABSENTEEISM IN EARLY ADULTHOOD – SIX-YEAR FOLLOW-UP DATA FROM A POPULATION-BASED COHORT

Introduction For many, spinal pain first develops during adolescence. However, the extent to which adolescent spinal pain impacts work absenteeism later in life is largely unknown. We assessed the association of spinal pain in adolescence with work absenteeism in early adulthood, using a population-based cohort.

Methods Data from a sample of working people in the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study (n=476) were analysed. At 17 years of age, spinal pain (low-back or neck) with impact on work and/or study behaviour was self-reported. Six years later (at 23 years), participants replied to four quarterly text messages asking them about their work absenteeism, from which annual total and sickness absence (Incidence Rate Ratios (IRR) with 95% confidence interval (95% CI)) were estimated. Negative binomial mixed-models were used to estimate the association between spinal pain and work absenteeism. With males more likely to work in higher intensity occupations. Future research (preferably using objectively measured OPA) should further explore these potential mechanisms.

Poster Presentation
Occupational Medicine (SCOM/Modernet)

ASSESSING SELF-REPORTED HEALTH EFFECTS BY FORKLIFT OPERATORS

Aim Forklift is a special machine used in transporting, lifting, carrying and storing heavy objects in logistics and in all other occupational settings. This study has proposed recommendations to labour or health care professionals for managing professional drivers with diabetes. OBJECTIVES: To assess the prevalence of DM and its treatment among professional drivers, and to estimate the risk of RTC among professional drivers with diabetes.

Results The RTC drivers had high frequency of DM (13.8% vs. 7.3%; p=0.007), type 2 DM (12.2% vs. 7.0%; p=0.009), and DM treatment (11.8% vs. 7.1%; p=0.007), type 2 DM (13.2% vs. 7.0%; p=0.009), and DM treatment (11.2% vs. 5.8%; p=0.014) in comparison to non-RTC drivers. DM and type 2 DM increased the 6 year RTC risks among professional drivers (HR: 2.31, 95% CI: 1.31 to 4.06; p=0.004), even after adjusting for education, caffeine drinks used, sleeping pills used, time since first employment, hypertension, and overnight oxygen desaturation index. Moreover, DM treatment with insulin secretagogue (Sulfonylurea and Meglitindie) and insulin sensitizer (Biguanide) had an increased risk for RTC (HR: 2.22, 95% CI: 1.01 to 4.93; p=0.049, and HR: 2.07, 95% CI: 1.06 to 4.05; p=0.033).

Conclusion This study have proposed recommendations to labour or health care professionals for managing professional drivers with diabetes.