Results The total cost of the 40 cases was 181,072.3€ and the average cost per case was 4,526.8€. Cancer accounted for 84% of all cases. Men accounted for 93% of the total cost and those over 65 years were 76% of the total. The amount billed for the 40 cases was 146,964.6€.

Conclusions This study provides precise economic information that must be considered in the coordination needed between the NHS and the Social Security, which should significantly contribute to the reporting of ODs and their prevention.

Poster Presentation
Developing Countries

NEGOTIATING RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES: HEALTH AND SAFETY DECISION-MAKING IN THE MINES OF POTOSI (BOLIVIA)
Mel Trueba. University of Sussex, Brighton, UK
10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.123

It is generally agreed that knowledge of the causes and consequences of a particular OHS risk influences the way people prepare for and respond to it. My ethnographic research among the cooperative miners working in Potosí’s Cerro Rico shows however a much more complex scenario, in which miners simultaneously face a number of physical, geological, socio-political and economic risks and uncertainties as they go about their work and lives which must be carefully weighed against each other. Miners often have little or no control over most of these risks that simultaneously affect them, and health and safety risks are only a small group of concerns. Prone to take risks to their health at work as a strategy to manage other risks that simultaneously affect them Potosi miners are well aware of the potential losses of taking OHS risks, but also of the potential gains of their decisions. This presentation offers an anthropological account of the factors, conflicts and negotiations that shape voluntary health and safety risk taking amongst the cooperative miners working in the Cerro Rico of Potosí. Unveiling the complex factors and relationships that impede the miners’ ability to respond to OHS risks as per their wishes and understandings this presentation demonstrates the need for revisiting the value of OHS risk perceptions as strategy to eliminate occupational injuries.

Poster Presentation
Cancer

LUNG CANCER AMONG MEAT INDUSTRY WORKERS: RESULTS OF THE ICARE STUDY
1Soumaya Ben Kheche*, 2Mireille Matrat, 3Sylvie Cenée, 4Marie Sanchez, 5Danièle Lucu, 6Isabelle Stücker. 1Université Paris-Saclay, Univ. Paris-Sud, UVSQ, CESP, INSERM, Villejuif, F-94807, France; 2University Paris Est Créteil, Faculty of Medicine IFR 10, 94010 Créteil Cedex, France; 3Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal, Service de Pneumologie et de Pathologie Professionnelle, 94010 Créteil Cedex, France; 4INSERM, U 1085 RJSMT, F-97154 Pointe-a-Pitre, France; 5University of Rennes 1, F-35700, Rennes, France
10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.124

Purpose Lung cancer among butchers and others meat workers has been investigated in a French population based case-control study ICARE.

Methods Detailed information was collected on occupational history and smoking habits from 2926 patients with histologically confirmed lung cancer and 3555 matched controls. Jobs were defined according to the international Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) codes and categorised according to the French Nomenclature of Activities (NAF). Smoking history was combined into a comprehensive smoking index (CSI) that included mean number of cigarettes/day, duration and time since cessation.

Personal history of hand warts were used as a proxy for an eventual exposure to the HPV (2,7).

Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated using unconditional logistic regression models and controlled for well-established risk factors for lung cancer including smoking and occupational exposure to asbestos.

Results We found an increased risk of lung cancer among meat workers (101 cases/85 controls; OR=1.46, 95% CI=1.01–2.13), especially among those who started working before the age of 17 (OR=1.72, 95% CI=1.08–2.74). The risk was concentrated in workers exposed to slaughtered meat including Slaughterers (ISCO code 77320) and Meat Cutters (ISCO code 77330). Associations were not affected by history of hand warts. However, pronounced inverse associations for lung cancer were shown with personal history of hand warts (OR=0.63, 95% CI=0.56–0.71).

Conclusions Working in meat industry may increase risk of lung cancer suggesting the role of oncogenic viruses other than HPV. Associations with history of hand warts remain to be clarified by future studies.

Oral Presentation
Occupational Medicine (SCOM/Modernet)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING A DISABILITY BENEFIT AND PREDICTORS OF LEAVING THE DISABILITY BENEFIT SCHEME. A 5 YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY
1Isée Louwarse*, 2Maaike Huysemans, 3Izilda van Rijssen, 4Allard van der Beek, 1Han Anema. 1Department of Public and Occupational Health, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 2Research Centre for Insurance Medicine, AMC-UMCG-VUMc, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 3Dutch Institute of Employee Benefit Schemes (UWV), Amsterdam, The Netherlands
10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.125

Purpose Nowadays, work disability is one of the largest social and labour market challenges for policy makers in almost all OECD countries. Understanding of factors associated with long-term work disability may be helpful to identify groups of individuals at risk for disability benefit entitlement or continuing eligibility, and to develop effective interventions for these groups. The purpose of this study is to give insight into the main diagnoses of workers who qualify for disability benefit and how these diagnoses differ between age groups, gender and educational level. Moreover, using a 5 year follow-up period, we study the duration of the disability benefit and examine how durations differ between individuals with different characteristics.