Results Preliminary results indicate that associations between individual-level estimates of psychosocial work factors with depressive symptoms were largely linear and statistically significant. The associations of JEM estimates of psychosocial job factors with depressive symptoms showed varied patterns of non-linearity and were generally not statistically significant, after adjustment for individual-level measures.

Discussion Our study indicates that individual estimates of psychosocial work factors are consistently, strongly and linearly associated with depressive symptoms, whereas JEM estimates showed varied and non-linear patterns. JEM psychosocial work estimates may capture different phenomena than individual-level estimates.

Poster Presentation
Musculoskeletal

0258 PREVALENCE OF WORK-RELATED MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES AND DISABILITY IN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN ANKARA

The main outcome is prevalence of work-related MSD and disability. The study proposal has been approved by the PHIT and the construction company. Workers will be asked for informed consent.

Results We planned that 1,200 people will be included in the study. The prevalence of work-related MSD and disability will be determined, stratified for occupational groups and sociodemographic variables.

Conclusion The main outcome is prevalence of work-related MSDs in construction workers studied and related disability in work and daily life. Interventions will be recommended for prevention.

Poster Presentation
Respiratory

0259 AIR POLLUTANTS ASSOCIATED WITH BASELINE IN FRACTIONAL EXHALED NITRIC OXIDE (FENO) IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) is now recognised as a surrogate marker of eosinophilic airway inflammation and is affected by several factors, air pollution is an environmental determinant of it. Previous studies provide evidence that children are sensitive to the effects of air pollution. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to determine the effects of ambient air pollution on exhaled NO levels among school children.

From March 2016 to March 2017, a nationwide cross-sectional study was conducted in Taiwan using a modified Chinese version of the International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC-C) questionnaire. Children received FeNO measurement in the morning, and inside buildings. Air pollution data were retrieved from air monitoring stations within two kilometres of the schools.

From 37 schools, 3,344 students aged 6–15 years were randomly selected as candidates of the study. We complete monitoring data of air pollution, including SO2, O3, CO, NO2, PM2.5, and PM10. Our preliminary results showed that the levels of FeNO were significantly (p<0.05) associated with average CO (0.48±0.4 ppm), NO (5.48±10.21 ppb), PM2.5 (20.96±14.27 μg/m3), and PM10 (46.44±22.78 μg/m3) concentrations of lag day1. In summary, results indicated that exposure ambient pollutants might affect FeNO levels of schoolchildren. In order to further investigate, multilevel modelling will be used to distinguish the sources of variation in the response. We plan to evaluate variations among children in the first level, and variations among schools in the second level.
Objectives Returning to employment after a period on welfare benefits is particularly challenging for people aged over-50 and those with health conditions. We explore the unemployment-to-employment transitions made by clients engaging with the Work Programme (WP); the UK Government’s main return to work (RTW) initiative. It supports two main groups of welfare benefit claimants - JSA, for people who are unemployed but capable of work; ESA, for people with a disability as JSA clients. Analyses also investigated employment by clients under-50 and those with health conditions. We explore the unemployment-to-employment transitions made by clients engaging with the Work Programme (WP); the UK Government’s main return to work (RTW) initiative. It supports two main groups of welfare benefit claimants - JSA, for people who are unemployed but capable of work; ESA, for people with a disability. Visualising longitudinal employment data provides new insight into the relationship between age, health and the RTW process. Although people receiving health-related benefits (ESA) enter employment at lower rates, they can sustain employment similarly to JSA clients, suggesting support for policies aiming to reduce the disability employment gap.

Methods The data were from the SOPIE cohort (13 461 unemployed clients aged 18–64, who entered the WP in Scotland between April 2013 and July 2014). For clients who started a job, unemployment and employment spells during their two-year period in the WP were determined and sequence index plots produced using Stata version 14. These visualisations were explored by age and benefit type.

Results Job start rates were: JSA clients under-50, 65%; JSA clients over-50, 49%; ESA clients under-50, 23%; ESA clients over-50, 14%. Despite the lower numbers of ESA clients with a job start, the visualisations revealed that these clients (both under and over-50) were as likely to sustain employment as JSA clients. Analyses also investigated employment by Standard Occupational Classification and full versus part-time.

Conclusions Visualising longitudinal employment data provides new insight into the relationship between age, health and the RTW process. Although people receiving health-related benefits (ESA) enter employment at lower rates, they can sustain employment similarly to JSA clients, suggesting support for policies aiming to reduce the disability employment gap.