Oral Presentation

Reproductive Effects

0262 RISK OF MISCARRIAGE IN ASSOCIATION TO WORK AT NIGHT: A PROSPECTIVE PAYROLL DATA STUDY

¹Luise Mølenberg Begtrup*, ²Ina Olmer Specht, ¹Paula Edeusa Christina Hammer, ³Anne Helene Garde, ⁴Johnni Hansen, ¹Jens Peter Ellekilde Bonde. ¹Department of Occupational Medicine, Bispebjerg University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; ²Parker Institute, Bispebjerg and Frederiksberg University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; ³National Research Institute for the working environment, Copenhagen, Denmark; ⁴The Danish Cancer Society Research Centre, Copenhagen, Denmark

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Methods This study used data from the Dutch National Working Conditions Survey (NWCS 2014; occupational disease confirmed by a doctor, self-reported, employees).

Multivariate regression analyses were performed to assess the independent association at the individual level (OR) between each determinant and the presence of at least one occupational disease. Additionally, the Population Attributable Risk (PAR) was calculated for each determinant in order to assess the risk at the population level as well.

Results The top three determinants that may be influenced and also contributed most to *musculoskeletal* occupational diseases, were the same at the individual and the population level: 'Repetitive movements' (PAR=40.0%; OR=2.25), 'Working in uncomfortable positions/bad posture' (PAR=17.7%; OR=1.62), and 'High job demands' (PAR=17.6%; OR=1.57).

Determinants that contributed most to *psychological* occupational diseases were also the same on the individual and population level: 'Low engagement' (PAR=33.6%; OR=2.27), 'Conflict with supervisor' (PAR=16.7%; OR=1.51), and 'High emotional demands' (PAR=14.4%; OR=2.85).

Conclusion These determinants may be influenced through education, measures and/or policies at the workplace or on higher levels, in order to decrease the prevalence of occupational diseases in the working population.

Poster Presentation

Exposure Assessment

0264 PROBE: HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS REGISTER FOR OCCUPATIONAL USE IN BELGIUM

^{1,2}Lode Godderis*, ¹Sara Pauwels, ^{3,4}Anne-Marie Temmerman, ²Steven Ronsmans, ^{2,5}Antoon De Schryver, ^{6,7}Dorina Rusu, ³Lutgart Braeckman. ¹KU Leuven- University of Leuven, Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Environment and Health, Kapucijnenvoer 35 blok D box 7001, 3000 Leuven, Belgium; ²IDewe, External Service for Prevention and Protection at Work, Interleuvenlaan 58, 3001 Heverlee, Belgium; ³UGent- Ghent University, Department of Public Health, De Pintelaan 185, 4K3, 9000 Gent, Belgium; ⁴OCMW Brugge- Public Social Welfare Centre Bruges, Ruddershove 4, 8000 Brugge, Belgium; ⁵University of Antwerpen, Epidemiology and Social Medicine, Universiteitsplein 1, 2610 Antwerpen, Belgium; ⁶University of Liège, Department of Public Health, Avenue Hippocrate 13, 4000 Liège, Belgium; ⁷SPMT-ARISTA, External Service for Prevention and Protection at Work, Rue Royale 196, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgium

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During their job, workers are exposed to a wide variety of working conditions including chemical substances that are potentially detrimental to employees' health. Today, Belgian data on occupational exposure to dangerous chemicals are collected by Occupational Health Services (OHS) merely for the purpose of assuring the appropriate health screening. This makes these data of little use for epidemiological research and exposure surveillance on one hand and for policy development by competent authorities on the other hand. The PROBE (Hazardous chemical Products Register for Occupational use in Belgium) study is set up to investigate the exposure of Belgian workers to dangerous chemical products, including type, duration and frequency of exposure. PROBE consists of a systematic collection and analysis of occupational chemical exposure data. A trained, motivated, and representative sample of occupational physicians from both internal and external OHS will

Oral Presentation

Risk Assessment

0263 DETERMINANTS OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN THE NETHERLANDS: RISKS AT THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE POPULATION LEVEL

Romy Steenbeek, Liza van Dam*, Ernest de Vroome. The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Leiden, The Netherlands

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Objective To identify the main determinants of occupational diseases at both the individual and the population level.