

Oral Presentation

Reproductive Effects

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

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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

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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

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