per year) among the retirees and sex-age matched controls drawn from the non-retired population.

Results Unemployment increased during the six years preceding disability retirement but collapsed during the last pre-retirement year as the persons applying for pension moved on to disability benefits (i.e. sickness allowance). Unemployment increased also among the controls as the study population grew older during the follow up. However, there was no temporal trend in the level of pre-retirement unemployment among those who retired during the study years 2011–2015. Among manual workers, unemployment was more common than lower or upper non-manual employees or the self-employed in all years preceding disability retirement. However, unemployment was more common in the respective groups also among the matched controls. Among upper non-manual employees and the self-employed, unemployment more than doubled the risk of disability retirement whereas among manual workers and lower non-manual employees unemployment was only weakly related to disability retirement.

Conclusions Unemployment is most common among manual workers but among upper-non manual employees and self-employed who experience unemployment have an increased risk of disability retirement.

Poster Presentation

Other

0268 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN USE OF OCCUPATIONAL, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH CARE IN WORKING-AGE POPULATION IN FINLAND

Jenni Blomgren. *The Social Insurance Institution of Finland, Helsinki, Finland*

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Introduction Timely access to healthcare is crucial in order to tackle problems of work ability in the workforce. However, studies have shown that in many countries, e.g. in Finland, use of healthcare is unequally distributed across the socio-economic groups. Primary healthcare in Finland is organised at three different sectors (free occupational healthcare, costly private healthcare, and scarcely available public healthcare) that practically service different population segments. More knowledge is needed on use of healthcare at different sectors by socio-economic groups in order to advance more equal access to care.

Data and methods Register data on use of occupational, public and private healthcare during 2013 and on socio-demographic covariates were linked for the total working-age population (age 25–64) of the city of Oulu, Finland (n=105 000). Concurrent and exclusive use of healthcare at different sectors by socio-economic status was analysed with descriptive methods and multinomial logistic regression.

Results Use and non-use of healthcare at different sectors was strongly associated with socio-economic status. The majority

of the employed used some type of healthcare, and the users mostly utilised only occupational healthcare. Use of occupational healthcare also increased use of private healthcare. Those in disadvantaged socio-economic positions - also within the employees - were more likely to use only public healthcare or no care at all.

Conclusion Socio-economic position affects the availability and use of healthcare since different types of services, with varying costs and waiting times, are accessible to different groups. Access to healthcare of those in disadvantaged socio-economic positions should be improved.

Poster Presentation

Working Conditions

0269 OCCUPATIONAL RISKS AND HEALTH PROBLEMS OF ANAESTHESIA TECHNICIANS AND DOCTORS IN OPERATING ROOM, A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL STUDY

¹Elif Aylin Yuce*, ¹Meral Turk, ¹Hediye Asli Davas, ²Aslihan Esra Yuksel. ¹EGE University Faculty of Medicine Department of Public Health, Izmir, Turkey; ²EGE University Faculty of Medicine Department of Anesthesiology and Reanimation, Izmir, Turkey

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Health effects caused by occupational risks are commonly ignored. We aimed to find out relation between working conditions and health problems. Cross-sectional study targeted anesthesiologists (114) working in Ege University Faculty of Medicine Hospital between 2016 October –2017 January. 81,5%(93) of anesthesiologists accepted to join this study. For data collection we use questionnaire (89 question) and periodical examination for 2016. Participants were divided into 41 anaesthesia technicians, 52 doctors according to their profession. The average age of the study group is 34. Anesthesiologists(63 person) have an average of 4 night shifts per month. Only 28% of employees use their annual leave regularly. 69.9% of the employees have used leave for 5 days or less annually. 61% of the employees are free overtime. The average time spent in daily operations is 7.9 ± 2 hours. There were 16 'abortion x persons' in the study group. There are 4 people who have infertility treatment. In the study group, there were 76.3% (71) presence of any disease, 66.7% (62) of work related disease, 45.2% (42) of work related psychiatric problem, 25.8% (24) of work related musculoskeletal problem expressed. Immature granulocyte levels were high in 29 (35.8%) workers. There are 81 people who have periodic hemogram examinations; 38,3 of them was anaemic. Haemoglobin values determined lower in women, in less than two hours a day sitting workers, those had high levels of exposure to chemical and psychosocial risks ($p < 0,05$). Anesthesiologists face risks often. Annual periodic examinations are very important in terms of protection and improvement of employee health.