Poster Presentation

Migrant Workers

0033 A SURVEY OF CHILD LABOURERS AMONG SYRIAN REFUGEES IN AGRARIAN LEBANON

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Background Since the outbreak of the war in Syria in 2011, over 1 million Syrians have sought refuge in Lebanon, more than half of whom are children below 18 years of age. Recent reports have highlighted the increasing numbers of Syrian children working in Lebanese agricultural settings.

Methods This research will utilise cluster random sampling to enrol into a survey 500 households living in informal tented settlements near the agricultural areas of the Beqaa Valley, Lebanon. A questionnaire was designed to capture information on the living and working conditions of child labourers living in these communities. The surveys will collect data on household socioeconomic and demographic information, migration history, and service usage. Data will also be collected on child labourers demographics, work history and experience, education, health status, and life experiences. The quantitative data from the survey will be entered into a descriptive analysis aimed at identifying trends in the population data. The findings will be categorised by age, gender, location, and other salient variables.

Results This report will highlight the working conditions that predominate Lebanon's migrant child labour force, while exploring the familial and household context that affect these children's experiences as migrants, workers, and children.

Discussion The analysis will highlight how migration push factors such as war and the conditions of extreme familial poverty may necessitate child labour. This research will provide contextualised understandings of refugee children's participation in the agricultural labour force and support targeted interventions aimed at increasing education and childhood opportunities for these young people.

Poster Presentation

Pesticides

0034 ACUTE OCCUPATIONAL PESTICIDE POISONING IN MOROCCO: A 6 YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Introduction Pesticide poisoning has become a major public health problem worldwide, following the intensification of agriculture. The easy availability of highly toxic pesticides in the homes of farming communities has made pesticides the preferred means of suicide with an extremely high fatality rate. Similarly, the extensive use of pesticides exposes the

community to both long-term and acute occupational health problems. The aim of this study is to describe the epidemiological characteristics of acute occupational pesticide poisoning in Morocco.

Methods This is a descriptive retrospective study of occupational poisoning cases, notified between 2007 and 2012 in the Moroccan Poison Control Centre.

Results There were 151 cases of acute occupational pesticide poisoning (35.7% of women and 64.3% of men), which was 43.7% of all occupational poisoning cases notified during the period of study. These products were responsible for poisoning of varying severity, depending on the types of pesticides, the route of exposure, and the duration and frequency of exposure. The average age of victims was 27.9 ± 0.9 years. More than half of reported cases resulted from inhalation (53%), 36.2% from oral exposure and only 9.4% from dermal exposure. The risk was mainly related to the use of insecticides (50%). Among the 136 cases for whom the evolution is known, a 26-year-old man died. For other cases, the outcome was favourable with or without sequelae.

Conclusions Preventive measures should be taken to rationalise pesticide use, which pose a real public health problem, not only for users, but also for the general population.

Poster Presentation

Disease Surveillance

0035 NOTCH AND NOTCH AREA AMONG HEARING LOSS EMPLOYEES AT CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN RAYONG, THAILAND

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Introduction For Surveillance of Noise-induced hearing Loss (NIHL), Thai Workers in Hearing Conservative Programs (HCPs) must have hearing test (audiograms) annually. Occupational Medicine Physicians (OMPs) use Notch Criteria for early diagnosis of NIHL. Naturally, notch would be deeper and wider after additional exposure to loud noise. The purpose of this study was to describe nature of Notch and Notch Area in target population.

Method In 2015, a descriptive cross-sectional study was performed by collecting audiograms from 1122 employees at chemical industries in Rayong province, Thailand. The investigators used criteria concluded from previous study to identify Notch at 3,000 4,000 6,000 Hertz, V-shape Notch, U-shape Notch and calculate Notch Area.

Results The most common Notch was 6,000 Hertz 4,000 Hertz and 3,000 Hertz respectively. V-shape notch is more common than U-shape Notch. The means of notch area (square unit) in right ear and left ear were 17.7 and 21 accordingly. For workers with bilateral notch, mean difference of notch area between right and left ear was 19.4.

Discussion and Conclusion Occupational Medicine Physician may use Notch Area to make diagnosis of ONIHL. Notch Area was useful for identifying symmetrical hearing loss. Longitudinal study should be conducted to show how Notch Area

may change gradually which would be useful for identifying gradual onset of hearing loss. Another descriptive study of Notch and Notch Area should be conducted in population with diagnosed Occupational NIHL and other work-related hearing loss. 6,000 Hertz Notch and V-shape notch were common

Poster Presentation

Other

0038

AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTIONAL COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MORBIDITY PROFILE IN AN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING UNIT

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Introduction Occupational aetiology as a determinant of morbidity risk factor is often correlated but difficult to signify.

Aim To study the socioeconomic, demographic and occupational profile of 2 groups- workers + junior management vs senior management, to identify and assess the morbidity factors influencing them, to make comparison of the factors between the two groups and deduce inference and to suggest recommendations for controlling them.

Method A cross-sectional simple random sampling study was done over a period of 12 months in 2013–14. The sample sizes were 923 and 229 respectively. Study inclusion criteria- All permanent workers working more than 2 years. Group 1- Upto Manager grade and group 2- senior manager and above. Study process- Informed consent, structured interview, clinical check-up with documentation and data analysis.

Results Average age was 40.05 ± 9.54 years and 46.9 ± 6.22 years respectively, literacy more than secondary level 30%–100%, experience 15.3 ± 3.1 and 6.7 ± 2.4 years, work was hazardous and sedentary in group 1 while sedentary and supervisory in group 2, addiction $21\% \pm 5\%$ and $9\% \pm 2.74\%$, obesity $49\% \pm 9.4\%$ and $65\% \pm 6.29\%$, hypertension $20\% \pm 5.5\%$ and $23\% \pm 10.25\%$, diabetes mellitus $4\% \pm 2.2\%$ and $8\% \pm 4.5\%$, high stress levels $5\% \pm 2.3\%$ and $24\% \pm 7.9\%$, dyslipidaemia $4\% \pm 2.4\%$ and $22\% \pm 6.97\%$, sedentary lifestyle $6\% \pm 2.3\%$ and $21\% \pm 5.3\%$, musculoskeletal disorders $55\% \pm 9.8\%$ and $10\% \pm 5.3\%$, allergic/inflammatory manifestations $14\% \pm 5.1\%$ and $4\% \pm 2.7\%$, eye complaints $32\% \pm 9.4\%$ and $29\% \pm 3.6\%$, respiratory symptoms $21\% \pm 6\%$ and $4\% \pm 2.5\%$ respectively.

Conclusions Morbidities related to allergic, inflammatory or infective aetiology were more significant in the first group but those related to psychosocial hazards and lifestyle disorders were predominant in 2nd group.

Poster Presentation

Other

0039

A STUDY ON KAP (KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE) OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN AN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH BACKGROUND

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Introduction Diabetes Mellitus, a known risk factor for CAD was chosen for study in a selected population in Occupational Health background.

Aim KAP study to assess the need for intervention studies in lifestyle management, to conduct training for increasing awareness and to assess the final intervention impact through statistical tool.

Methods Workplace based cross-sectional study conducted over a month by the use of questionnaire for pre and post training assessment of KAP towards DM control.

Results 56 employees were selected for study, with age 50.7 ± 5.4 years, 15% were graduates, 46 were known diabetics, 3 non-diabetic and 7 failed to comply with survey. Of the diabetics, 43.47% had a positive family history, 23.9% had stress at work, 15.21% had diabetic complications, 54.34% were addicted. 30.4% had started early treatment, 43.47% had started late while 26.08% were not taking treatment. 79.4% were on regular treatment, while 20.6% were irregular. 26% were getting blood sugar monitored at home regularly, 76% were following exercise program, 93.5% had changed their eating habits but only 28.3% were using personalised diet charts. 65.2% were overweight during diagnosis and 34.8% did weight reduction after following lifestyle modification. Training was conducted to increase awareness about DM control and change their attitude and practice. Post training survey showed a significant improvement in KAP ($p=0.001$).

Discussion Although the employees had significant knowledge about control of DM, evidenced by high pre-training value and a mild increase post training, there was marked positive change in their attitude and practice.

Oral Presentation

Psychosocial

0041

WORK-RELATED ILL-HEALTH IN DOCTORS WORKING IN GREAT BRITAIN: INCIDENCE RATES AND TRENDS

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