industry (difference: 9 jobs). The use of MRS allowed us to identify job characteristics that are associated with lower agreement between experts and to quantify the potential benefit of using multiple raters.

Poster Presentation

Cancer

0304 TEMPORO-SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FROM PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMA FROM 1975 TO 2012 IN ÎLE-DE-FRANCE

Philippe Bouvet de la Maisonneuve*, Florian Pontin, Adrien Saunal, Maylis Telle-Lamberton, Observatoire Régional de Santé d’Île-de-France, Paris, France; Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France

Context Pleural mesothelioma surveillance, a marker of asbestos exposure, improves early detection and helps improving compensation of the disease. Few epidemiological data exist at a sub-district level in France.

Objectives This study presents an analysis of mortality in Île-de-France region from pleural mesothelioma from 1975 to 2012, by sex, district and "cantons-villes" residence.

Material and methods Pleural mesothelioma deaths from 1975 to 2012 were provided by the CepiDc and the corresponding population numbers by INSEE. Mortality rates stratified by age were reported for the region and its districts. Standardised mortality ratios were calculated using the Île-de-France population as a reference at "canton-ville" level. A ranking algorithm to order the mortality by "canton-ville" over the period was developed and applied.

Results The epidemic peaked in the mid-90s. Among men the lowest standardised rate was observed for Paris (3.4 per 100,000) and the highest in Seine-et-Marne (5.1 per 100,000). Among women the lowest mortality was observed in Paris and in the Val d’Oise (1.3 per 100,000) and the highest in Seine-Saint-Denis (1.8 per 100,000). The temporal-spatial representation shows high mortality areas consisting of neighbouring "cantons-villes" in Seine-et-Marne (Perthes) and Seine-Saint-Denis (Aulnay-sous-Bois), in contrast with areas of low mortality localised mainly in Paris and the Val-d’Oise. The epidemic timeline differed among "canton-ville".

Conclusion Epidemic of pleural mesothelioma can be characterised at a fine scale over a long period. This territorial knowledge can be an aid to targeted education of health professionals and the populations concerned.

Oral Presentation

Cardiovascular Disease

0305 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO RESPIRABLE QUARTZ AND RADON AND THE RISK OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Johannes Gellissen, Dagmar Pattich, Norbert Ketsch, Matthias Möhner*. Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Berlin, Germany

Methods This individually matched case-control-study is nested into the Wismut cohort of former uranium miners. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) was ascertained from hospital discharge diagnoses coded in ICD-10 and validated according to WHO criteria (1979) by patient records. Exposure to RQ, radon, long-lived radionuclides, Gamma-radiation, and arsenic was estimated by a corresponding job-exposure-matrix. Information on silicosis was included in the dataset to reduce a possible Healthy-worker-effect. To exclude effects of possible exposures before hire in uranium mining, a second analysis was performed limited to miners born after 1930. Conditional logistic regression was used for risk modelling.

Conclusions This study shows elevated risk of AMI due to occupational exposure to radon and respirable quartz (RQ) on the risk of acute myocardial infarction.
Abstracts

Poster Presentation

Musculoskeletal

**0307** DETERMINANTS OF MODIFIED WORK AS PART OF THE RETURN-TO-WORK PROCESS FOR INJURED WORKERS WITH MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Mieke Koehoorn*, Christopher B McLeod, Lillian Tamburic, Esther Maas. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.250

**Introduction**

The longer an injured worker is off work the less likely they are to return to work and modified work is associated with shorter recovery durations. However, low rates of modified work have been found in Canadian compensation jurisdictions. This study investigated the determinants of modified work among workers with musculoskeletal injury compensation claims in British Columbia.

**Methods**

Three cohorts of injured workers were identified from compensation claims for back strain, limb fractures and connective tissue injuries. The effect of age, sex, occupation, wage quintile and prior claim on at least one modified day (yes/no) within the first four weeks of claim was analysed using Poisson regression.

**Results**

In multivariable models, female gender was associated with an increased likelihood of modified work (back strains: IRR 1.15 [95%CI 1.06, 1.25]; limb fractures: 1.22 [0.91, 1.64]; connective tissue injuries: 1.14 [0.85, 1.52]), while older age (e.g. 55 to 65 years) was associated with a decreased likelihood (back strains: IRR 0.69 [95%CI 0.63, 0.76]; limb fractures; connective tissue injuries: 0.59 [0.43, 0.81]). Higher income was associated with an increased likelihood of modified work for limb fractures (highest quintile: IRR 1.84 [1.27, 2.67]). The effect of occupation was variable on modified work by injury type.

**Discussion**

Unmeasured injury severity may have resulted in residual confounding of disability duration by gender and age. The offer of modified work may be dependent on occupation and the flexibility of higher paying occupations. The overall low rate of modified work for musculoskeletal injuries (<30%) warrants further investigation.

**Other**

**0308** A BRAZILIAN LOOK AT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE USA: OBSERVATION AND LEARNING WITH COSH GROUPS

1Sandra Cavalcante*, 1Rodolfo Viela, 2Carlos Siqueira, 1School of Public Health – University of São Paulo, São Paulo/SP, Brazil, 2College of Public and Community Service – University of Massachusetts, Boston/MA, USA

10.1136/oemed-2017-104636.251

Labour laws in the United States of America are less protective than the norms of most countries, including Brazilian ones. However, there is a strong militant movement for occupational safety and health in USA, organised in an articulated network that includes university professors and students, trade unionists, community leaders, public agents and various sectors workers.

The successful experience of the social activism of the Committees on Occupational Safety and Health (COSH) groups, which have been advocating for the safety and health of workers in the United States for 45 years, deserves propagation and study because it can inspire similar initiatives in Brazil and in other countries.

This exploratory research collected data through open interviews with workers, lawyers, teachers, researchers and activists heard between October/2013 and March/2014, as well as directed observation and interviews made during three events held in Boston and Baltimore (COSH Network, APHA 2013 and National Worker Safety and Health Conference).

The results show that COSHs are alliances that promote education and advocacy for workers’ health and safety. They articulate a national agenda to improve health and safety conditions for immigrant workers under the prevention bias, providing information and support in Spanish and other languages, as well as advocating for just compensation for workers who are ill or injured at work. They also carry out activities to integrate health and safety activism into organised campaigns, as well as advocate for the respect of existing health and safety laws and fight for new protections for workers.