

(2) excessive working hours in 1 week and (3) long working hours over 100 extra hours in 1 month or over average 80 extra hours in 2–6 months. The present study examined diagnosis of compensated cases as overwork-related CCVDs in Japan.

Methods The investigation report for the occupational accident related to CCVDs prepared by 321 labour standards inspection offices all over Japan from January 2010 to March 2015 were collected to JNOSH-RECORDS. Total 1561 cases which met these criteria were examined from the viewpoint of the diagnosis-related in focusing on sex, age, size of the industry. This study was supported by the research fund of MHLW (No. 150903–01).

Results The majority (96%) of all compensated CCVDs cases was male. Fatal cases accounted for 39.2%. A mean age at the onset of CCVDs was 49.3 years old. Intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) was the highest (28.6%) in the proportion of diagnosis related group, following subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH, 18.5%), cerebral infarction (CI, 14.6%), hypertensive encephalopathy (HE, 0.3%) in a cerebrovascular disease group. In a cardiovascular disease group, myocardial infarction (MI, 17.1%) was the highest, following cardiac arrest (including sudden cardiac death) (CA, 14.3%), dissecting aortic aneurysm (DAA, 5.2%), angina pectoris (AP, 1.2%). By classifying the industry size, CCVD cases at the workplace hiring less than 50 workers was over half of all cases (52.2%).

Discussion Focusing on cerebrovascular diseases accounting for 60% is useful for examining preventive measures. Characteristics of diagnosis contribute to discuss directions for preventing overwork-related CCVDs. It should be paid attention to preventive measures in small sized enterprises that occupational health services are difficult to reach.

1232

LUNG CANCER AND OCCUPATIONAL SOCIAL STATUS: THE SYNERGY STUDY

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Introduction Several studies associated low socioeconomic status (SES) with lung cancer. However, many were not able to consider smoking behaviour appropriately. We took advantage of the international SYNERGY study of pooled case-control studies with detailed information of smoking habits and the occupational history to study the association between lung cancer and occupationally derived SES.

Methods Twelve case-control studies from Europe and Canada were included. We estimated SES based on the subjects' complete occupational histories using the International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI) and the European Socio-economic Classification (ESeC). ISEI was categorised into four equidistant categories comprising the same number of codes and, secondly, according to quartiles of the sex-specific score distribution among control subjects. We calculated

odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) by unconditional logistic regression, adjusting for age, study, and smoking behaviour, and stratified by sex. Subgroup analyses by lung cancer histological subtype, study region, birth cohort, education, and occupational exposure to known lung carcinogens were also carried out.

Result We included 17 021 cases and 20 885 control subjects into the final analysis. There was a strongly elevated association of lung cancer with low SES in the analysis adjusted for age and study. Adjustment for smoking attenuated the associations, however, a social gradient with lung cancer persisted. Comparing the lowest vs highest SES category in men yielded: ISEI OR=1.84 (95% CI: 1.61 to 2.09) and ESeC OR=1.53 (95% CI: 1.44 to 1.63). ORs for women were slightly lower: ISEI OR=1.54 (95% CI: 1.20 to 1.98) and ESeC OR=1.34 (95% CI: 1.19 to 1.52).

Discussion Low SES remained an independent risk factor for lung cancer even after controlling for smoking habits.

1273

IT IS THE RESIDENCY IMPORTANT FOR WORKING CONDITIONS? A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKERS IN ARGENTINA

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Introduction Domestic workers form an important group of migrant workers throughout the world. They offer vital services to the receiving countries. In Argentina legal framework exists to employ domestic workers, but migrants from another country need to obtain a legal residency status. The aim of this study was to compare working and employment conditions of migrant domestic workers without residency status to domestic workers with an Argentinian passport or with a residency status. Additionally, risk factors for poor health should be identified.

Methods In this cross-sectional study, 201 female domestic workers (response 94%) answered a written questionnaire. The European Working Conditions Survey was adapted to the specific work situation. The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) and one general health item were used to assess health.

Results Countries of origin included Paraguay (87%), Peru (8%) and Bolivia (5%). Migrant workers without residency status (35%) were younger, had lower education and a shorter length of service than migrants with residency status. They were more likely to work informally (94% vs 65%; $p<0.001$), more than 48 hours/week (58% vs 37%; $p=0.02$), to be exposed to violence or bullying at the workplace (27% vs 15%; $p=0.05$) and to take care of elderly (67% vs 30%; $p<0.001$). Differences remained after controlling for age and education. For all domestic workers, violence or mobbing was the main predictor for poor mental health (prevalence 12%; OR 4.7; 95% CI: 1.6 to 13.6) and poor/fair general health (23%; OR 6.5; 2.7–15.4). Workers with a higher educational level and workers of 30–39 year are at high risk of poor mental health, informal workers are at low risk.

Discussion Domestic workers as an important pull factor in international migration may result in precarious employment especially for workers without a legal residency status. Violence or mobbing was the main predictor for poor health.