distracted from their social environment due to their illness, and their illnesses are considered as communicable diseases. It was seen that patients were tended to hide their diseases because of the fear of job loss and thinking they were being exposed to discrimination in the workplace.

Discussion After OD diagnosis, external stigmatisation is an important and prominent issue. Ensuring job security of the workers with OD and keeping them in working life (return to work and rehabilitation) should be prioritised to prevent stigmatisation. There is a need for investigations to explore the prevalence and causes of the stigmatisation in the workplaces due to chronic diseases including occupational diseases.

### BASIC TYPOLOGY OF SENTINEL AND ALERT APPROACHES TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING WORK-RELATED DISEASES

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Objective Changes in working conditions give rise to new occupational health risks and work-related diseases (WRDs). Monitoring these new WRDs is essential for their early recognition and prevention and requires a comprehensive approach, using several complementary methods. The aim of this review is to provide an overview and basic typology of different approaches to detect new/emerging WRDs.

Methods We conducted an extensive scientific literature search combining terms for the following three concepts:

- surveillance/reporting systems;
- occupational/work-related diseases; and
- new or emerging risks.

In addition, a grey literature search was performed of both grey literature databases and relevant EU and research institute websites for additional resources.

Results We identified a total of 75 surveillance systems from 26 different countries. We set up a basic typology of these systems dividing them into four main groups. Compensation-based systems (n=22) were designed to gather data for compensation purposes and are insurance-driven. Non-compensation-related systems (n=34) were created with the aim of improving the collection and analysis of data to measure trends in occupational and work-related diseases. Sentinel systems (n=12) were specifically designed to provide a warning signal that will initiate health interventions and preventive actions. Finally, public health surveillance systems (n=7) aim to monitor the health of the general population, but can also be used for work-related surveillance. These four main types further differed in terms of disease coverage, means of data collection, evaluation of work-relatedness, follow-up of new/emerging risks, link with prevention etc.

Conclusion Sentinel systems seem to have the most suitable approach to detect and alert to new/emerging WRDs. Nevertheless, systems identified in the other three groups can also contribute to identifying new/emerging WRDs, despite being primarily designed for other purposes.