1164 ANALYSIS OF ABSENTEEISM-DISEASE OF A COSMETIC INDUSTRY IN SAO PAULO

¹KS Arakaki*, ²M Nusbaum*, ²L Vendramel*. ¹Fundação Getúlio Vargas, São Paulo, Brazil; ²Santa Casa de Misericórdia de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.390

Introduction The companies were forced to undergo intense reorganisation movements as a result of the economic crisis installed in early 2015. These movements resulted in important changes in the work environment that influenced the indicators of absenteeism-disease. The study of absenteeism has become an important factor in measuring people management practices and social behaviours. In order to define strategies, help decision making and prevent the increase of these indicators, it is essential to analyse this information.

Methods Descriptive case study on the epidemiological data of medical certificates delivered from January 2015 to December 2016.

Result In 2015, 51.1% of the certificates were presented by female employees; 39% aged between 31 and 40 years; 47.6% of employees between 5 to 10 years of company and 39.4% of employees with stability in the company. In 2016, 57.2% of the certificates were submitted by female employees; 47.2% aged between 31 and 40 years; 41.8% of employees between 31 to 40 years and 43% of employees with stability in the company.

Discussion A stratified analysis of absenteeism has proven to be changes in the labour market in the economic crisis installed in 2015 and the groups most susceptible to increased absenteeism. The high prevalence of absenteeism in this employees has shown a need for companies in adopted vocational rehabilitation programs for employees with stability due to occupational diseases.

987 TANNERIES AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH: LITERATURE REVIEW

¹Itamar José Costa Resende*, ²Sílvia Helena Figueiredo Vendramini, ²Zaida Aurora Sperli Geraldes Soler. ¹Occupational Physician, JBS, Brazil; ²São José do Rio Preto Medical School's Teacher – FAMERP, Brasil

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.391

Introduction In Brazil, tanning animal hides is an important economic activity and employ more than 400 thousands workers. There are some occupational risks in this work process, such as chemical and physical agents, ergonomics, etc. This study aims to make a literature review on tanneries and occupational health.

Methods The review used BIREME – BVS database to find articles searched using keywords 'tannery'. We found 759 documents but 480 were excluded because do not provide full open access. From 279 results, we selected 35 which presented 'occupational exposure' and 'occupational disease' keywords. Only one were in Portuguese language.

Result The productive process can be divided into three major phases: initial (called 'ribeira' in Portuguese), tannery and post-tannery, each with its predominant risks and diseases. The diseases of tanning workers described in the articles were

dermatitis (irritatives and atopics) resulting from contact with chemical products used (alkalis, humectants, sulfides, chlorides, whitewash, ammonium salts, chromium III salts and hexavalents, fungicides, dyes), genetic changes linked to chromium use, occupational asthma, and various types of cancer, such as: mouth, pharynx, bladder, kidney, prostate, pancreas, soft tissues sarcomas, and some cases of myeloma.

Discussion The work of tanning is carried out, mainly, in countries with less time of industrialization and/or that are little attentive to the prevention of the workers exposure to the occupational risks to health. Faced with the socio-economic relevance of the sector 'Leathers', it is concluded that the literature is sparse in regards to the tanneries and occupational health issue.

1049 COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME AND VISUAL FUNCTION IN COMPUTER USERS WORKERS IN SÃO PAULO: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

Eduardo C Sá*, C Martinez Maria, M Fischer Frida. Faculdade de Saúde Pública da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.392

Introduction The American Optometric Association (AOA) defines the Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) as a syndrome resulting from eye and vision problems, related to computer use at work or do not. The symptoms occur because the visual demands of the task exceed the visual capabilities of the individual to perform comfortably (SEGÚÍ, *et al.*, 2015). The objective of this study was to analyse the symptoms of CVS and factors associated with visual function among computer users in an administrative function of a public university hospital of São Paulo (n=303).

Methods A quantitative cross-sectional observational study was carried out between 2014 and 2015, in which the workers underwent a clinical ophthalmologic examination and answered a questionnaire. For the Visual Function Questionnaire (VFQ-25) a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was performed to characterise the study population, and the ANOVA, Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to analyse the associated factors. A multiple linear regression model was created, using stepwise forward, with variables that presented significance levels with $p < 0.20$. They remained in the final model, the variables that presented descriptive levels $p < 0.05$.

Result The most frequent symptoms were 'tiredness at work' (47.9%), 'weight in the eyeat work' (38.3%) and 'tiredness at home' (36.3%). It was found an association between age (OR 0.188; 95% CI: -0.276 to -0.161) and effort at work (OR 0.656; CI -0.928 to -0.383) with visual function. In the work effort, the items that appeared as the main sources of stress were: 'interruptions at work' (3.7%), 'overtime work' (3.6%) and increased demand (3.6%).

Discussion In this study, the importance of work organisation and the psychosocial factors at work associated to the presence of CVS and the alterations of the visual function in computer users workers were observed. Suggestions include improvement of the work organisation, as well as periodic eye exams for this category of workers.

1015

VIOLENCE AND WORKING CONDITIONS: FINDINGS FROM A VICTIMISATION SURVEY IN BRAZILIAN MID-SIZED CITY

¹Magda Helena Reis Cota de Almeida, ²Ricardo Tavares, ¹Elza Machado de Melo, ¹Andréa Maria Silveira*. ¹Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG); ²Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (UFOP)

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.393

Introduction The objective was to analyse the association of violence at work with work conditions.

Methods A questionnaire was applied to 1129 individuals. A correspondence analysis (CA) was performed to verify the association between working conditions and violence. It was done analysis of the association between the type of aggressor and the types of violence.

Results 19.0% were victims of violence at work. 50.6% were services workers and 58.3% came from the formal labour market. Individual external to the workplace committed 34.1% of violent acts. Boss committed 30.8% of verbal violence and 25% of psychological violence. 38.5% of verbal violence and 25% of physical violence came from the worker's family member. The CA found a greater association between moral violence and verbal violence in the work at transportation, storage, postal services, education and industry. Physical violence and racism were associated to domestic services and trade.

Discussion The bad working conditions were associated with higher occurrence of violence. These findings point the need for discussion of this issue in Brazil.

588

THE EXTENT OF SILICA EXPOSURE IN BRAZIL, RUSSIA, INDIA, CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

SD Young. North East Thames Foundation School, London, UK

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.394

Introduction The risk to health for workers exposed to silica is well established, however the number of workers exposed is less well known, particularly in developing economies. In order to successfully address the issue of exposure and its effects an accurate assessment of the problem is required. The emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) are major geopolitical entities with diverse industrial economies, acting as indicators of development in their respective geographical areas, making them ideal as a focal point on which assessments may be focused.

Methods A narrative literature review was performed to provide information regarding the key industrial areas for exposure in each of the BRICS nations. Where available qualitative estimates on the key industries associated with silica exposure in each Nation were determined.

Results Due to similarities in the economic and industrial landscape of the BRICS mining was the most common exposure cause, with high levels also seen in construction and manufacturing. Neither detailed nor approximate records of exposure were available from any of the Nations, although non-industry specific estimates could be accessed for each Nation with the exception of Russia, where very little published information was available.

Conclusion Future efforts to reduce exposure are dependent on an accurate assessment and recording of exposure levels. Currently there is very little large-scale empirical data available from any of the Nations assessed though with the exception

of Russia all of the Nations profiled have some publically available records through both academic research and governmental monitoring. From this review it is apparent that further work is required by industry and governments to provide and publish accurate data regarding silica exposure.

611

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS CORRELATED WITH SOCIOECONOMIC AND PRODUCTION ASPECTS OF A FACTORY IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

Paulo Zetola, Marcelo Bianchi da Silva, Livia Schwab, Edevar Daniel, Aubrey Lopes. Universidade Federal Do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.395

Introduction Absenteeism generates several consequences in the manufacturing process. Its reduction is a challenge for any manager. An important step for its understanding, and subsequent reduction and control, is to carry out the analysis of the medical certificates handed by the missing employees. Based on this premise, this paper aims to present the epidemiological profile of 2016 of a company in the automotive sector of the South region of Brazil, as well as the programs and actions taken from these data.

Method An organisational, cross – sectional study developed through data and indicators obtained through the analysis of medical certificates submitted by employees who were absent from work by health reasons in 2016.

Results A total of 4371 medical certificates were observed, impacting 13409 days of work lost, in a population that varied around 5380 employees. On a monthly measure, 363.9 certificates were obtained, delivered by 238.2 employees, which impacted 1117.9 days lost and 7445.33 hours lost. With these scores, it was possible to define the Frequency Index by Operators (IF2) of 4.42, the Medical Certificate Frequency Index (IF1) of 6.75 and the Severity Index (GI) of 0.8. Further on the most frequent causes, firstly find the diseases comprised by ICD-10 M, followed by Z, J, S-T and K. When the criterions are the lost days, remains the ICD-10 M followed by Z, S-T and F.

Discussion The results are similar to the data found in the literature and allow a good correlation with the socioeconomic aspects of the country. The production data are consistent with the variation in the pace of work and entry of new projects. Health promotion in a comprehensive way contributes to the biopsychosocial well-being of employees, as well as their satisfaction and working commitment.

1345

ASBESTOS-RELATED DISEASES IN CURITIBA: THE BRAZIL-ITALY PROJECT

¹D Consonni*, ²LP Puchalski Kalinke, ³MA Kalinke, ²FMoura D'Almeida Miranda, ²L Marcondes, ²T Hallfeld, ²C Brey, ²S Boller, ^{1,4}AC Pesatori, ¹C Mensi, ²LMansano Sarquis. ¹Epidemiology Unit, Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Milan, Italy; ²Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil; ³Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil; ⁴Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.396

Introduction Brazil is one of the major producers of chrysotile, a well-known carcinogen, but few studies evaluated its impact locally. For these reasons, a joint project, supported by CAPES, Brasilia, was started between the Federal University of