Discussion Studies show that there is a high prevalence of MSDs among dental professionals all over the world, which is related to their work environment, individual characteristics of the worker and the ergonomics of dental practice. There are many opportunities to assist dental professionals, particularly the dental technicians, to maintain optimal health during the course of their career. This could be done through improved occupational health practice, education on risk factors for MSDs, adjustment of the work environment and wellness maintenance. These measures will improve the quality of life, and ensure that older technicians do not leave the profession due to occupational injuries.

An investigation in psychological suffering in all hospital workers of a teaching hospital has been conducted during one month.

Population and methods Our population was composed of 5792 non medical professionals of a teaching universitary hospital. 1738 workers were randomly selected, and answered an online auto-questionnaire, consisting of 4 parts: socio-profesional data; JCQ questionnaire (Karasek); HAD questionnaire and working experience scale. Data were collected on Sphinx Online R software and exploited on Excel, using Chi2 statistical test with p<0.05.

Results In this study, 822 questionnaires were exploitable, representing 47.3% of the population, and including 81.3% of women. The mean age was 41.8 years old, and workers were 84.3% permanent staff. Job strained staff represented 51.7% of the population, whereas 33.7% of the staff were in active. The overall isostrain was 31.6%. More permanent workers, nurse’s aide and hospital keener were job strained (p<0.05). Depression prevalence was of 8%: men, technical agents and people between 42 and 50 years old had a higher risk of depression, respectively 13%, 15.3% and 13.4% (p<0.05). Anxiety prevalence was of 21.6%: agents before 42 and 50 years old, permanent workers, nurse’s aide, had an increased risk of presenting anxious disorder, respectively 28.2%, 22.9% and 28.3% (p<0.05).

Conclusion Anxiety and depression prevalences were important in this study, in a hospital environment, and were higher than in general population. High level of psychological demand partly explained those prevalences.