

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.

988 ANXIETY AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS OF A TEACHING HOSPITAL

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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 university hospital. 1738 workers were randomly selected, and answered an online auto-questionnaire, consisting of 4 parts: socio-professional 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.

710 WORK-RELATED VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG NIGHT WORKERS IN SOUTH KOREA

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Introduction In the 24 hour society, night workers encounter more chance of violence. This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of work-related violence and the mental health problems related to the work-related violence of young adults who worked as night workers in South Korea.

Methods The survey was conducted among 507 night workers aged 19–29 who worked in convenience stores, coffee shops, and fast-food restaurants in Seoul, South Korea. The data were obtained by well-trained interviewers with a structured questionnaire. Work-related violence was defined as a physical attack, verbal abuse, sexual harassment, and bullying that occurred in work-related situations or circumstances. The risks of post-traumatic stress disorder, insomnia, and depression were measured using the impact event scale-revised scores, insomnia severity index, and PHQ-9, respectively.

Results Among total 507 night workers included in the study, 159 (31.4%) had experienced at least one violent incident during their work hours. Among workers who had experienced violence in the workplace, verbal abuse was the most common type. The prevalence of work-related violence increased with longer night working time and longer tenure. Regardless of the type of violence, most of the perpetrators were found to be customers. We observed that 27 (17.0%) of the workers who had experienced violence were at high risk of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Furthermore, the night workers who had experienced sexual harassment and bullying were shown to have a 41% and 67% higher risk of PTSD, respectively. In addition, we found that night workers who had experienced work-related violence were subject to 3.0 and 3.2 times increased risk of insomnia (95% CI: 1.98 to 4.62) and depression (95% CI: 1.91 to 5.38), respectively.

Conclusion Work-related violence which night workers experienced could be a risk factor for mental illness. Protective intervention against violence toward night workers is urgently needed.

1581 THE INFLUENCE OF WORKING HOURS ON DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN SOUTH KOREA

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Introduction South Korea is one of the countries with the longest working hours in the OECD countries. Long working hours can be a risk factor of mental illness as well as cardiovascular disease. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of long working hours on depressive symptoms among employees in South Korea.

Methods This study used data from the Korea Working Conditions Survey in 2014. Study subjects included 22 910 employees aged 19 years or older who work more than 35 hours per week. Working hours were categorised into 35–40, 41–52, 53–68, and more than 68 hours per week. Depressive symptoms were assessed using the WHO's Well-Being Index with cut-off score of 50. We calculated prevalence ratios of depressive symptoms according to working hours using log-binomial regression.

Results Only 38.6% of Korean employees worked 35–40 hours per week. The proportion of employees who worked 41–52, 53–68, and more than 68 hours were 32.7, 15.4, and 4.7%,