individuals with risk factors selected by stepwise logistic regression, followed by validation on another data with the same number.

Results The overall cumulative non-visit rates at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months were 91.4%, 88.2%, 86.2%, and 84.4%, respectively. The disease-specific rates at 12 months were 84.3% for HT, 67.9% for DM, and 86.1% for DL. Limiting the analysis to those with extremely high blood pressure (BP) (systolic BP $\geq 160$ mmHg), blood glucose levels (HbA1c $\geq 8.4$%), or lipid levels (LDL-cholesterol levels $\geq 160$ mg/dL) resulted in a slightly lower overall rate at 12 months (74.0%), with a relatively low rate for DM (51.9%). The prediction model, including factors such as age, working status, dietary habits, and the motivation of behavioural change showed modest discrimination ability for the pattern of visits to medical institutions (AUC=0.63), and well calibrated in validation data (Hosmer-Lemeshow $p=0.38$).

Conclusion Our study demonstrated that over 80% of Japanese individuals with lifestyle-related diseases did not visit medical institutions for 1 year after health check-ups. The pattern of visits to medical institutions model may be used for precision health counselling guidance for occupational health providers, which is a promising strategy to encourage individuals with lifestyle-related diseases to prevent diseases exacerbations.

1047 SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY AND JOURNAL PUBLICATION PRACTICE IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

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Introduction Unbiased dissemination of research findings is essential to inform evidence-based policy in occupational health. For that reason, independence of journals from vested interests is essential for good publication practice. The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) produces guidelines aimed at protecting the integrity of scientific research publication. Widely publicised cases involving journal failure to address Conflict of Interest in occupational health suggest that adherence to COPE guidelines may be limited. This study reviewed the published guidelines of 34 selected journals publishing on occupational health for stated adherence to ethical guidelines.

Methods From the first 60 citations generated from a PubMed search on occupational hazards of pesticides, 46 journals were identified. After exclusion of disciplinary journals (e.g., on paediatrics, orthopaedics), non-English language journals and national/regional journals, a sample of 34 journals was generated. On-line instructions for authors, journal information and publication policies for these journals were reviewed and compared to the COPE Guidelines for attention to (a) editorial independence; (b) definition of conflict of interest.

Result Of the 34 journals, 16 (47%) reported following COPE guidelines; Only 3 journals (9%) explicitly cited editorial independence on their platform. Most journals (83%) explicitly provide for Conflict of Interest (Col) procedures but most of those (90%) defined Col in financial terms only with just under half (48%) recognising other forms of Col.

Discussion Publication practices across journals are highly variable. Editorial independence appears either to be assumed or be of less importance to journals in the field, who concentrate their attention on financial conflict of interest declarations. Such practices may not be sufficient to maintain scientific integrity in the dissemination of research findings and in supporting evidence based occupational health policy.

1116 MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR AN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAMME – A MYTH OR REALITY?

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Introduction The success of an occupational health and safety programme depends on many factors, notably the support of managers at all three levels, executive (top), middle and operational management is required to ensure a healthy and safe workplace.

Methods A phenomenological, exploratory, descriptive and contextual approach was followed by means of individual, in-depth, unstructured interviews. Purposive sampling was used in the accessible population of Occupational health nurse practitioners of the Pretoria region (n=30) from 8 manufacturing settings and the inclusion criteria of the sample was occupational health nursing practitioners (OHNPs) with a post basic qualification, in occupational health nursing, and practicing as OHNPs for at least 3–5 years in a manufacturing environment.

Results The lived experiences of OHNPs on the support of managers in an occupational health and safety programme in the manufacturing environment are interwoven within an organisational environment displaying tension between employee safety and productivity as evidenced in the OHNP’s relationship with the organisational environment, the OHNP’s relationship with line management, head office and top management and finally the relationship with the self.

Discussion The findings suggest that the road to constructive support for the OHNP in an occupational health and safety programme runs through holistic support structures which are able to harmonise the nature of the external organisational context, availability of resources, relationship with line management in the role of the OHS and OHNP as well as their own legal liability in their lack of understanding of the related legislative requirements. The role of the management style in fostering or inhibiting support was highlighted as well as the propensity of the OHNP towards self-management.

1144 CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT (CQI) AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO STANDARD SETTING: THE DEMING CYCLE (PDCA) APPROACH TO ACHIEVING RISK REDUCTION

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Current approaches to regulatory risk management based on standard-setting assume that the standard represents a permanent best practice and a level of risk that is appropriate for the level of protection required by the community at risk. However, new information, improved scientific methodology, and the identification of novel risks often require review and
WOMEN HEALTH AND WORK

Introduction India, Women working on shop floor is a new concept for Automobile industries, women taking up tools to partake in manufacturing of two-wheelers, hitherto a male bastion. As the call for women empowerment gets louder, Automobile two-wheeler manufacturers are responding with an aim to create a culture where women can stand shoulder to shoulder with their male counterparts to contribute to the growth of the company. Occupational health Centre is concerned about their health, a cross-sectional scientific study conducted in an automobile industry to assess Body Mass Index with an aim to make healthy work pattern suitable to their physiology.

Method Study was conducted on 27 randomly selected unmarried women work team member in age group of 19–24 years of frame assembly section in an automobile industry. Job was working on assembly line of two wheeler of automobile manufacturing industry. Parts pick from conveyor tray and to mounting on frame body of two-wheeler. Measure the weight and height and then calculate the BMI of the team member were computed at the time of joining and after 6 months of staring work, general clinical check-up including heart rate, and oxygen saturation and BP monitoring before and after the 6 month interval of work schedule.

Results Women working on shop floor mean age 21.5 years, mean weight 44.40 kg and mean BMI 20.88.

Conclusion This is first surveillance of women health status in automobile industry in India under occupational health physician. Taking balance diet with structured work pattern with appropriate work atmosphere result in improved average BMI.