WOMEN HEALTH AND WORK

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when performance is already sufficient. However, in practice,
CQI has shown such great benefit in improving the operations
of enterprises from small business to large corporations that it
is standard procedure and typically results in large unantici-
pated gains beyond quality, in efficient operations, lower cost,
and reduced risk. This approach is rarely used in occupational
health protection but it has been adopted as ‘Best Available
Control Technology’ in other settings. In the United States,
the mandated periodic review of ambient air quality standards
by the EPA and of high-priority chemicals under the Lauten-
berg Chemical Safety Act are broadly compatible with CQI.
The approach is also one means of effectively operationalizing
the Precautionary Principle. It is suggested that CQI should be
reconsidered as an alternative regulatory approach and adopted
as a fundamental approach to risk management.

1158 WOMEN HEALTH AND WORK

Introduction India, women working on shop floor is new con-
cept for Automobile industries, women taking up tools to par-
take 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 con-
cerned 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 unmar-
rried 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 man-
ufacturing 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
at the time of joining and after 6 month 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 height 161.66 cm and mean BMI
18.28 taking balance diet with structured work pattern with
and oxygen saturation and BP monitoring before and after the
6 month interval of work schedule.

1289 AN ERGONOMIST IN A CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT
TEAM: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE AVIATION
MAINTENANCE INDUSTRY

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Introduction The Stress Check Program mandates workplaces
with 50 or more employees in Japan to provide their employ-
ees with an opportunity for a stress survey (the stress check),
followed by a doctor interview for employees with high stress.
Improvement of psychosocial work environment based on
analysis of the stress check data is also recommended. The
program went into its first year round between December
2015 and November 2016. The current paper overviews the
implementation and effectiveness of the program in the first
year.

Methods We reviewed reports from prefectural (local) labour
bureaus wherever available. A prospective study of workplaces
(n=217) randomly selected was conducted to know the imple-
mentation and related costs. A prospective study of an inter-
net sample of full-time workers (n=2500) was also conducted
to know the effects of the program for improving psychological
distress. A workshop was held to listen to occupational
health professionals and human resource personnel who
engaged in running the program at their workplaces.

Result Prefectural labour bureaux reported that about 80% of
workplaces implemented the program; the participation rate to
the stress check was high (74% to 94%); only a small propor-
tion of employees with high stress took the doctor interview. A
similar pattern was found in the workplace cohort. In the
cohort of workers, psychological distress was improved in a
group that participated in the stress check and experienced
work environment improvement significantly better than in a
control group who did neither. Occupational health profes-
ionals had some difficulties in implementing the new program
in the first year, while they planned to improve their practice
in the second year.

Discussion The Stress Check Program was well implemented
in the first year, while the beneficial effect of the program
may be limited to those who experienced work environment
improvement following the stress check.