

Discussion There is a relatively small literature in the area of driving with mental health conditions, and the overall quality of studies examining fitness-to-drive is low. Large-scale longitudinal studies with age-matched controls are urgently needed in order to determine the effects of different conditions on fitness-to-drive.

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REDUCTION OF OPHTHALMOLOGIC OCCURRENCES WITH STRANGE METAL BODY OF METALLURGICAL COMPANY IN AUTOMOTIVE AREA

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Introduction The World Health Organisation (WHO) shows damages caused by ocular traumas which cause blindness in 1.5 to 2 million people worldwide every year. Brazilian data point a rate of 150 thousand ocular accidents a year. The aim of these studies is to present data related do work accidents with foreign bodies in the ocular region before and after implanting collective and individual preventive measures.

Methods Longitudinal Study done in an automotive Company in Joinville-SC, Brazil, from February to April in 2015. It was collected data of ophthalmologic occurrences with foreign bodies among 1412 workers who used to do emery activities in pieces at final process areas.

Results The company has 7265 employees and a group was studied and presented 19.43% in the total. During the studied period, there were 1083 injuries. In March/2015, there were accidents with ocular trauma done by a foreign body. In September/15 it was implanted a new goggles model. In October/15 there were 71 accidents (reduction of 59%). At the end of process (April/16), the result was 3.7% less compared to the beginning, with 32 events.

Discussion The reduction of the cases was expressive with the implantation of more than one kind of goggles. Occupational Hygienic actions were contributory to avoid the occurrences and cut down difficulties and inabilities which cause big social-economic impacts. The eradication of these events only happen with the automation of these production areas. Therefore, it is better and reliable than human labour to execute these activities, by its efficiency in products inspection that is being produced and its quality guarantee. Thus, investing in prevention is the most viable.

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Introduction Occupational health and safety in Developing countries has been a preoccupation in this two last decades. The growing number of occupational accidents and diseases attract the attention of Developed countries on these working conditions. This shows that the situation is urgent and that action must be taken quickly.

Methods Occupational health is not a priority in Developing countries. In order to understand this, we proceed to a

SWOT analysis. It gives us a vision about each country's level. Also, this analysis is based on bibliographic search which contains studies and statistics of international organisations such as ILO.

Results ILO has always been involved in this cause. Although some countries have adopted occupational health and safety prevention strategies, others are still very far away.

ILO has created a structure to put in place a national occupational health and safety profile, culture and policies all across the world. That is the first step to reduce occupational accidents and diseases.

Discussion This must be a concern for developed countries and international organisations. Unfortunately, political instability or financial crises can sometimes block the efforts made or simply prevent progress. This being said, we must set up alliances between cultures and countries. For example, France with African French speaking countries or Scandinavian countries with African English speaking countries. These alliances will allow the development of several key improvements such as information and training systems should be put in place to reduce workplace hazards; use low-cost and country-specific protection systems.

Conclusion In order to improve this, countries with well-functioning health and safety policies should be able to help them develop an occupational health culture with the help of the governments, employers and workers. This collaboration will help establishing an action plan in order to improve the situation in developing countries.

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WORKERS' HEALTH AND RISK FOR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES – A CASE CONTROL STUDY

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Introduction Risks for occupational accidents may be attributed to the work, worker or the workplace. Numerous studies had identified inherent risk of the workers that exposes them to employment Employees' general health, determined through identifying risk factors of non-communicable diseases is currently an important consideration in workplace safety and health measures. This study seeks to investigate the relationship between employees' general health and risks for employment injuries.

Methodology A case-control study is conducted using a database of employees in Malaysia who underwent a mass general health screening program from the year 2013 to 2016 for social insurance scheme as a sampling frame. Cases were identified from database of employees who were compensated for occupational injury during the same period. Matching controls are selected from the sampling frame based on none-health factors such as geographical location, type of industry and occupation status. General health variable included in the measurements are body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolaemia, waist circumference and metabolic syndrome. Bivariate analysis and logistic regression are conducted to identify the relationship between health status and employment injury.

Results A total of 4 72 093 employee health screening data were available for analysis. The prevalence of overweight, obesity, hypertension, diabetes and hypercholesterolaemia were