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.

504 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 to 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.

1447 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.

1036 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

39%, 34%, 27%, 9% and 62% respectively. There were 256, 343 cases of employment injury reported in the social security database within the study period. Initial analysis indicated employment injury to be associated with body mass index and metabolic syndrome.

Discussion Non-communicable diseases are now deemed to be an important threat to employees and businesses alike. The findings of this study is important in building the business case for workplace health promotion activities, as health of the employees may directly affect their safety and health performance, and therefore the performance of the businesses.

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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD EXPOSURE ACCIDENTS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN LUBUMBASHI IN DR CONGO

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Introduction We conducted a study objectives were to determine the prevalence, profile and factors associated with blood exposure accidents in public hospitals in Lubumbashi.

Methods It was a descriptive analytical study of 112 referred to clinical staff and para-clinical in six public hospitals in Lubumbashi to April 2017. These data were collected in one day in a staff structure in meeting the various services the day of the survey. They were analysed in Epi-Info Version 7 software.

Results Sur personal 112 respondents, 63.4% were nurses, laboratory technicians 13.4%, 12.5% general practitioners, 5.4% surface of technicians and specialists 5.4%. The prevalence of blood exposure accidents (AES) was 73.2%. These accidents occurred in the halls of care (45.5%), while in custody (40.0%) and in the intramuscular and intravenous injections (59.2%).

The accident pitting (74.4%) were the most frequent type and associated factors were the act of suturing wounds (3.4; CI=[1.1 to 10.9]), the injection instrument (36.2, CI: 4.4 to 297, 3).

Nursing (14.7; CI: 1.6 to 134.6) and the lab technician were more likely than others (13.8, CI: 1.2 to 156.7).

Conclusion The prevalence of blood exposure accidents is high; it concerns nurses and laboratory technicians in the public hospitals of Lubumbashi.

It is important to sensitising them to compliance with standard precautions for the fight against such accidents.

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'WHAT YOU CANNOT MEASURE, YOU CANNOT DELIVER'; TRACING CORRELATION BETWEEN OSH DATA CAPTURE AND HSE PERFORMANCE AT SELECTED WORKPLACES (UGANDA)

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Introduction Uganda's 38.3 million population and 17.2 million labour-force are on the rise, creating high pressure of job creation and a working populace that's ready to settle for 'any job' which often implies compromising their safety and health. Government programs geared towards compelling employers to institute safety measures for decent and social economic development, can only be effectively designed

starting with clear picture of the extent of the problem, and statistical evidence of the gaps/issues for redress.

Methods Using case studies of randomly selected workplaces from different sectors of Uganda's economy, scrutiny was done of the available statistics as well as the retrospective evaluation of the underlying challenges hindering effective data collection in the country. Stakeholder analysis was undertaken to identify the various parties that have a role to play in data collection, their achievements and challenges faced.

Results Uganda's labour-force varies in numbers and gender distribution per sector; Agriculture employs 74% (11.6 million, 46% male), Trade, Leisure and hospitality employs 9.4% (1.5 million, 46% male), manufacturing employs 4.9% (780,000, 55% male), Public Sector employs 4.5% (716,000, 51% male), 2% in transport and communication (98% male), 1.7% in construction (97% male), and 3.5% engaged in mining/quarrying, finance, energy, etc.

Literacy rate of adult population (over 15 years) is 73.87%; 80.85% and 66.89% for males and females respectively. Youth (15–24 years) literacy rates are 87.43% and 86.57% for males and females respectively. These Ugandans continue to suffer occupational illnesses, injuries and fatalities, which aren't documented in absence of effective data capture systems.

Discussion The study attempts to draw linkages between workplaces that attempt to capture OSH data with their general HSE performance, building the case of the need to collect this information so as to feed into national data bases hence inform policy decisions for improved HSE performance and building a safety culture.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINE-RELATED INJURIES IN SOUTH KOREA

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Introduction Along with a growth of machinery use and ageing population in Korean farms, risk of agricultural machine-related injury has been increasing. Agricultural machines have been reported as the main cause materials for agricultural injuries across many countries. The aim of this study is to examine risk and patterns of occupational machine-related injury among farmers in Korea.

Methods This study analysed data from the South Korea Farmers' Occupational Disease and Injury Survey that was conducted in 2015 by the Rural Development Administration, South Korea. Farm samples across all provinces were chosen by a multistage stratified method to represent the whole farms in South Korea. Survey was conducted through trained farm-visiting interviewers. The experience of occupational injury occurred in 2014 was surveyed, and the incidence rate of injury were calculated.

Results A total of 15 654 farmers over the age of 19 (9,983 farm families) were surveyed. Agricultural machine-related injury accounted for 33.2% of all agricultural occupational injuries that need convalescence of one day and more due to the injury. The rate of occupational agricultural machine-related injury was 1.15 per 100 person-years among farmers who used agricultural machines. Injury rates were higher for males (1.18) than females, and consistently increased with age.