

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.

1363 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.

648 '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.

1261 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.