

**Introduction** A particular sub-population known to be at high risk of tuberculosis (TB) infection is health workers, with rates of infection estimated at 2–5 times that of the general population. Evidence indicates that Infection control practices are poorly implemented. The objective of this study was to investigate perceptions of knowledgeable informants regarding the macro level drivers of TB infection in the healthcare setting and explore their perceptions of barriers as well as actions that could enhance the capacities to prevent and control TB infection among HCW.

**Methods** This qualitative study involved semi structured interviews with 18 stakeholders working in occupational health and TB management in South Africa. These included 10 government authorities with responsibility for TB control, 4 academic experts, 2 TB advocacy group members, a legislator, and a hospital CEO. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim, validated and analysed aided by Nvivo 11 qualitative data management software.

**Results** Perceptions of the major drivers of occupationally-acquired TB that emerged from the key informant interviews included: the high incidence in the general population, budgetary constraints in healthcare system allocation, inadequate human resources dedicated to occupational health (OH), poor implementation culture, the nature of governance of OH-related issues, lack of priority for OH, and other socio-cultural factors. Improvement in the governance of TB related issues, priority setting and implementation and adherence to occupational health and safety policies were identified as crucial to improving TB prevention and control strategies

**Discussion** Occupational health and safety is seen as lacking in priority in the healthcare system. Although a national TB policy for HCWs will soon be launched, it is perceived that implementation and adherence to such policies remain problematic due to a chronic underfunding of the health sector in general.

955

#### ACTIVITY OF DOKTOR24 COMPANY GROUP, CLOSE COOPERATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, OSH, PREVENTION. PRESENTATION OF GOOD PRACTICE FROM LARGE PROVIDER IN HUNGARY

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.524

Presentation of the legal environment in Hungary:

- Cancun Charter, ICOH National Secretariat and the role of ICOH Hungarian National Secretariat in the survival of occupational health in Hungary
- statistics
- Introduction of Doktor24 company group – Professionally diverse tasks, closed and open clinics, maior central clinic
- Close relationship between occupational health and work safety – Mandatory flow of information on labour accidents
- First aid training – vocation
- Rapid growth of the role of labour psychologist
- Prevention programs – Their public health significance due to mandatory occupational health examinations
- Weight control program

- Bodywakes Lifestyle Consultant Program
- Smoking cessation intervention programme
- Cardiovascular screening
- Melanoma screening
- Promotion of the need for regular exercise – Fitness room operation

985

#### PREVENTION OF COMMON MENTAL DISORDERS IN EMPLOYEES – ATTITUDES OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS, HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGERS, AND EMPLOYEES IN GERMANY

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.525

**Introduction** Many studies investigate the possible positive and negative effects of work-related factors on mental health of employees, but only little is known about the attitudes of the persons involved. Therefore we aimed to assess the perceptions of occupational health physicians (OHP), primary care physicians (PCP), psychotherapists (PT), human resources managers (HRM), and employees (EMP) with regard to work-related risk factors and possibilities for prevention of common mental disorders (CMD) at the workplace.

**Methods** A standardised questionnaire was developed to assess the individuals' attitudes with regard to different aspects of prevention of CMD in employees. The survey assessing the estimates concerning work-related and individual risk factors, cooperation of persons involved, and engagement of specific institutions first was developed for a postal survey among OHPs, PCPs, PTs, and HRMs in 2014.<sup>1</sup> Second, the content was slightly adapted to perform an online survey among employees addressing an online access panel in 2016. Besides descriptive measures or explorative bivariate methods, multivariate logistic regression analysis with IBM SPSS 22 was computed.

**Results** Data were gathered from 133 OHPs (response rate 30%), 136 PCPs (14%), 186 PTs (27%), 172 HRMs (12%) and 610 EMPs (stipulated number of participants). The significance of several work-related factors (e.g. work-related demands, work organisation) for the development of CMD in employees was judged rather similarly by the health professionals but lower by HRM. The employees' perception often led between both. Individual predisposition for CMD was rated less important by HRM and EMP than by health professionals. The potential of work-related aspects for prevention of CMD was assessed similarly high by health professionals and EMP, but slightly lower by HRM.

**Discussion** The multiperspective survey revealed different answering patterns of the five groups indicating possibilities as well as need for further actions with regard to work-related prevention of CMD in employees.

#### REFERENCE

1. Michaelis, et al. *Mental Health & Prevention* 2016;4:88–95.