Inter-country collaboration in the form of joint development of action-oriented approaches and localised training toolkits has proven effective. Commonly useful support is to emphasise

a. building on local good practices,
b. focus on universally applicable improvement procedures and
c. facilitation by means of locally adjusted toolkits for use by facilitators of immediate improvements.

It is recommended to make full use of interactive regional networking incorporating these features.

1719f OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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The occupational safety and health (OSH) scenario in India is complex while catering to the needs of 63% productive age group with, 92.38% of this working in the informal economy, predominantly, agriculture and services and facing a triple burden of Non-communicable and Communicable diseases and Violence, Injuries.

No comprehensive legislation for occupational health and safety exists that covers all the economic sectors except for mining, manufacturing, ports, and construction sectors. Factories Act, 1948 has been unable to build up the workers’ rights against occupational diseases and related hazards, with over 90% of Indian labour falling outside its purview. OSH services in informal sector are non-existent and dysfunctional, depriving these workers of basic occupational health care. Further, occupational health is not integrated with primary health care, falling under the Ministry of Labour, and not the Ministry of Health. Newer service industries like Information Technology (IT), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) are increasing rapidly; so is the proportion of females in the workforce, multiple job changes/insecurity and increasing numbers of migrant workers adding to job-related stress.

Major challenges are:

1. Lack of National OSH Policy, legislation and mechanisms for provision of Occupational health services for Informal/unorganised sector and SMEs,
2. Apathy & lack of sensitisation about OSH among stakeholders and stakeholder networks/linkages,
3. Inadequate OSH infrastructure and OSH professional capacities to manage emerging health risks,
4. Addressing the NCD burden through Workplace Wellness Movement.

Opportunities are:

- Utilisation of primary health care ecosystem for delivery of BOHS for informal sector,
- Accreditation Mechanism under Ministry of Labour,
- Regulatory framework under Factories’ Act and governance apparatus under National Skills’ Mission to develop requisite OSH human resources,
- Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives to set up Risk Observatory Mechanisms with multi-sectoral linkages.

The ILO Occupational Health Services Convention (No. 161) defines ‘occupational health services (OHS)’ as services entrusted with essentially preventive functions and responsible for advising the employer, the workers and their representatives in the undertaking on the requirements for establishing and maintaining a safe and healthy working environment which will facilitate optimal physical and mental health in relation to work and the adaptation of work to the capabilities of workers in the light of their state of physical and mental health.

The so-called work environment reform which took place in most of the industrialised countries in the 1970s and 1980s saw the production of important international instruments and guidelines. The developing and newly industrialised countries contain approximately 8 out of 10 of the world’s workers, however no more than 5% to 10% of this working population has access to adequate OHS. The Seoul Statement on the development of OHS for all was adopted at the 31st I COH Seoul Congress held in 2015. They reflected the responses of occupational health policies to the new needs of working life, and the achievement of an international consensus on the development of OHS.

The author surveyed with a questionnaire to some Latin American countries and reviewed the ILO publication to follow the implementation of the Seoul Statement. According to the survey, the need for effective occupational health services is growing rather than decreasing. The ILO instruments on occupational health services and the parallel WHO strategies provide a valid basis for the significant development of OHS, and should be used by each country as it sets policy objectives to ensure the health and safety of workers in the country.

1719h OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN SENEGAL AND AFRICA

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Senegal like nearly all African’s countries has experienced Occupational Health Services (OHS) through their coloniser. Thus, Senegal has inherited French experience and Ghana and Cabo Verde respectively the English and Portuguese ones. There is a huge disparity between them in terms of OHS policy, strategy, legislation and implementation, institutional and human resources, service model and level of coverage, content and activities, and financing and so on. For example when look at the level of OHS coverage, South Africa has 35%, Egypt 25%, Mali 15%, while Senegal and Zimbabwe have the same coverage 0%. The Senegalese OHS experience, which can exemplify the African profile in this domain, had originated from the French overseas labour code of 1952. Occupational safety and hygiene and health and namely OHS has
followed the manufacturing and mining and alimentary industries established in Senegal and several West African and African countries.

In Senegal, the evolution of occupational Health and OHS can be represented into four steps. The first one called the colonial experience, took place before the independences in 1960. The second step, which goes from 1960 to 1987, can be considered like the neocolonial one as the new national authorities have entirely copied the overseas legal provisions in the labour code of 1960. The third step 1988 to 2012, has allowed genuinely the development of Occupational Health and OHS according to ILO normative basis. And finally, the last step 2013 to 2017 has given many opportunities and future priorities in developing OH and OHS through a five year action plan 2017–2021 of the national program of safety and health, which has retained four priorities among which the implementation of OHS for 80% of all enterprises.

When considering the effectiveness of occupational health services (OHS), it is best to think of it as a specific package of interventions. Whether the OHS is effective or not then depends on the availability of effective interventions. By intervention we mean purposefully induced changes in the work environment, in worker behaviour or in a (patho)-physiological function. The effectiveness of interventions results from evaluation by means of controlled experimental studies and by systematic reviews that pull together all these studies and synthesise their results.

The solution for bridging the apparent gulf between scientific evidence and occupational health practice is to employ the PICO acronym. The letters spell out the problem identified in OHS thus: p=Participants, I=Intervention(s), C=Control and O=Outcome(s). For example, it is possible to reduce noise exposure (O) by giving instruction on how to use ear plugs (I) to workers (P) compared to using the devices without the instruction (C)?

Based on a recently updated Cochrane review, the answer is that there is moderate-quality evidence that with instructions for insertion, the attenuation of noise by earplugs is 8.59 dB better (95% CI: 6.92 dB to 10.25 dB) compared to no instruction (2 RCTs, 140 participants). Similarly, we know that one cannot prevent back pain by teaching workers to use a supposedly correct lifting technique. We also know that many OHS do not provide ear plug instruction but do provide correct lifting instructions. For hearing loss and back pain outcomes we know these OHS interventions are not effective.

The use of Cochrane systematic reviews can thus help to show effectiveness of OHS. There are currently more than 140 reviews that are pertinent to occupational health. For each one, the scientific abstract and plain language summary are freely available to everybody everywhere.

**Abstracts**

1. **1647** ROADMAP ON CARCINOGENS – EU AND NATIONAL INITIATIVES (3RD MAY 2018)
   - Elke Schneider. European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, Bilbao, Spain
   - 10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.646

   **Aim of special session** Roadmap on carcinogens – EU and national initiatives (3rd May 2018)

   EU-OSHA and its Dutch partners will update the audience about the roadmap’s activities and those of the 2018/19 Healthy Workplaces Campaign on dangerous substances. This will be complemented by a report from the workplace level, and the audience will be actively engaged in discussions about future priorities and challenges in this important field of OSH action.

   – Laurie Hermans1, Wouter Fransman2
   1TNO, Leiden, The Netherlands
   2TNO, Zeist, The Netherlands

2. **1647a** EU-OSHA ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT WORK-RELATED CANCER AND HELP PREVENT EXPOSURE TO CARCINOGENS
   - E Schneider. European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, Bilbao, Spain
   - 10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.647

   Cancer is considered to be the leading cause of work-related deaths in the EU, with an estimated 1 20 000 new cases and about 80 000 deaths per year. It is clear that more can be done to reduce the number of cases of occupational cancer, which is why, on 25 May 2016, EU-OSHA together with five partners signed a covenant committing to a voluntary action scheme to raise awareness of the roadmap for carcinogens 2016–2019. The scheme aims to engage many more organisations, companies and all those concerned in the fight against work-related cancer. EU-OSHA will intensify its efforts to raise awareness of the risks from the exposure to carcinogens at work during its Health Workplaces campaign 2018–2019, which is dedicated to the management of risks from dangerous substances at work. A core task of EU-OSHA is to help share solutions – good practices and initiatives from companies, authorities, labour inspections, trade associations and unions at the national and at the European level. To support the roadmap, EU-OSHA therefore engages with national partners in their activities and provide them with a basic set of tools and instruments to raise awareness of this important topic, including information sheets, case studies, and a database of tools and instruments. EU-OSHA is also committed to organising regular international stock-taking events where best practice examples are presented and progress is discussed from the point of view of all the actors involved in improving prevention. This presentation focuses on a range of activities that help fulfil the common goal of reducing the death toll from exposure to carcinogens to underline the role that every actor can play.

3. **1647b** THE EUROPEAN ROADMAP ON CARCINOGENS: LET’S GET SMART ABOUT CARCINOGENS AT WORK
   - Laurie Hermans. TNO, Leiden, The Netherlands
   - 10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.648