in the workplace, it has achieved remarkable results. Therefore, we will expand this system further throughout incentives in reduction of Preventive rates, exemption of supervision, and facility improvement fund support, etc.

1235 HOW TO MANAGE THE IMPACT OF MEGATRENDS ON THE WORLD OF WORK? – CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS
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Introduction New trends like globalisation, digitalisation, demographic change and social changes characterised by increasing migration and diversity are changing the world of work rapidly. This leads to new demands on employees, with the emergence of new safety and health risks. What are the new risks associated with current and imminent changes in the working environment? And how can occupational safety and health address them?

Methods Work 4.0 will need a Prevention 4.0. DGUV has therefore started research into new forms of work and risks caused by different megatrends on the one hand and monitoring possible future risks for safety and health at work in order to prevent or at least minimise them on the other hand.

Results The following examples show the development observed by the experts
- New forms of work and flexibility of work
- New technologies
- Communication between humans and communication between humans and robots
- New expectations of leadership
- Forms of learning and learning locations
- Skills and behaviour

In addition, DGUV identified prevention priorities with its Risk Observatory at an early stage. In October 2016, as a result of a consultation with some 400 inspectors of the social accident insurance institutions, ten topics were identified which will be important for the prevention work of the social accident insurance in the next five years. Sector-specific measures to face the risks were also identified. The Risk Observatory will start the next survey in 2017.

Discussion The presentation wants to show megatrends and their impact on the future world of work and the challenges for safety and health to avoid occupational accidents and injuries in future with focus on the results of the above mentioned research.

1266 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND CONCUSSION INJURY AWARENESS OF IRISH PROFESSIONAL AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS
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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.69

Introduction The purpose of the study was to investigate the occupational safety awareness of a cohort of professional athletes, specifically looking at the risk of concussion, reporting rates, and practices amongst professional and semi-professional footballers.

Methods The study was an empirical quantitative study, in the form of a census, of a particular cohort (n=250) conducted in 2015. Participants were professional or semi-professional footballers playing in the League of Ireland. Footballers undertook a questionnaire on safety awareness and self-reported concussion over the previous five playing seasons. 149 footballers participated (60% response rate, >90% CI). Data was analysed using SPSS.

Results Over two thirds of respondents were unaware if their football club had a formal safety programme. Results indicated footballers had little occupational safety awareness, though they felt that both management and teammates employed good safety practices. 32% of respondents stated they had...
sustained a concussion between 2010%–2013, 84% of respondents noted they had not sustained a concussion during 2014. However, there were a significant number of semi-professional defenders who sustained a concussion that year. There was a higher rate of self-reported concussion amongst League of Ireland footballers in 2014 than in a similar study carried out on professional footballers in Italy in 2009. Respondents were more likely to report a concussion to a physiotherapist or doctor. Respondents were asked to identify a reason for not reporting a concussion, the most prominent being that players lacked awareness of concussion impacts.

**Conclusion**

Concussion reporting by mainstream media coupled with an introduction of concussion awareness programmes has resulted in a general increase in personal safety knowledge and awareness of concussion amongst Irish footballers. Further studies are needed focussing on safety culture and occupational safety and health awareness is raised in the professional sporting sector.

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**Introduction**

Garbage collector is a high-risk job, with exposure to a variety of occupational and non-occupational factors. Total injury rates of occupational accidents in these workers are not known in Paraguay, the aim of the study was to estimate and to compare the prevalence of accidents at work in formal and informal garbage collectors of Asuncion, Paraguay.

**Methods**

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 186 formal and 123 informal garbage collectors (response 84.5%, 56%). The 12-months-prevalence of occupational accidents and its association with socio-demographic factors (age, gender, education), employment and working conditions, work shifts, safety (exposure to unprotected openings and holes, ladders, slopes, a lack of cleanliness, clutter, poor lighting, lack of protection, and tools in poor condition), alcohol consumption, mental health, use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and manual handling of waste were examined using a structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis (chi square test) and adjusted logistic regression models were carried out.

**Results**

Formal workers were younger (57% over 40 years old), all male and better educated (82% completed the first grade), compared to the informal group (7% over 40 years old, 68% males and 30% completed the first grade). The 12-months-prevalence of occupational accidents and its association with socio-demographic factors (age, gender, education), employment and working conditions, work shifts, safety (exposure to unprotected openings and holes, ladders, slopes, a lack of cleanliness, clutter, poor lighting, lack of protection, and tools in poor condition), alcohol consumption, mental health, use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and manual handling of waste were examined using a structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis (chi square test) and adjusted logistic regression models were carried out.

**Conclusion**

Prevalence of accidents at work among garbage collectors is high. Workplace safety measures and use of gloves decrease the risk of accidents, therefore researches and interventions on occupational health related to this activity are necessary.