

Structure of OD in RF shows that maximal part of OD are diseases caused by physical agents (48.85%), hearing impairment caused by noise and disease caused by vibration including. The other main ODs were: ODs caused by chemical agents as well as occupational respiratory and occupational skin diseases. There are absent post traumatic stress disorders and dramatic low level of occupational cancer. Over 2002–2014, total of 498 cases of occupational cancer was registered, that is less than 0.3% of minimal expected number of cases.

This is connected with peculiarities of OD registration system and underestimation real level of OD. All this justifies the need of occupational diseases diagnosis, prevention and compensation system improving in the RF.

1658g DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION AND COMPENSATION OF ODS IN CHINA

Z Min. Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS)/Peking Union Medical College (PUMC)

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Introduction Occupational health is fundamental for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across the world, China has launched a new run of Healthy China 2030 Plan in 2017, it is of great impact to occupational diseases (OD) prevention and Control in China.

Methods To analyse the situation of OD prevention and control in China, in the context of dynamic system with policy development and organisational facilitating.

Results First, There have been strong policy advocacy of DO prevention and control in China recently, including National Plan on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases (2016–2020), National occupational health standards and implementation, and National major occupational diseases sentinel monitoring programme, *et al.* Second, System of Policy-making and regulation enforcement is optimising, among departmental organisations, ODs reporting and notification system, as well as national occupational health standard committee. Third, There are strong points and weakness in policies relate to OD diagnosis, prevention and compensation in China, particularly analysis on Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases, Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Work-Related Injury Insurances.

Discussion Opportunities and challenges of diagnosis, prevention and compensation of ODs in China are unprecedented, harmonised management system of occupational health at varied level is the key to purchase the goal of decent work, health and well-being and sustainable development in China.

1658h THE STATUS OF SURVEILLANCE FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN THE USA

Linda Forst. University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health, Illinois, US

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The goal of occupational surveillance is to document and characterise occupational hazards or adverse health effects; to monitor trends over time; to identify emerging problems; to generate hypotheses for research; and to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. The U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics collects and maintains data on occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities and makes it available to the public. The gaps in the US national system are supplemented by a variety of other resources. This presentation will describe the US national system, the challenges to obtaining complete and accurate information, other sources of data and linkage methods that can fill the gaps, and recommendations for a more comprehensive system. Occupational surveillance challenges are universal and the potential ways to overcome them can be adapted according to local needs.

1658i SINCE WORK IS NEVER DONE: A PLEA FOR OSH VIGILANCE

Annet Lenderink. Netherlands Centre for Occupational Diseases, Coronel Institute on Work and Health, AMC/University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

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Continuous updating of criteria documents and guidelines is helpful in the improvement of recognising and reporting of occupational and work-related diseases. But these documents focus on known exposure-disease combinations. Meanwhile work, work settings and work procedures are continuously changing which can lead to new occupational health risks. In those cases the occupational physician who has to establish an aetiological diagnosis can usually not rely on existing criteria. He needs to go from deductive reasoning – going from the ‘general’ knowledge to the ‘specific’ case – to a more inductive reasoning in which he gets from the observation of a specific case to a more general hypothesis about the potential causal relation with work exposure. This searching for the unknowns in work and health is a process with lots of uncertainties and few underpinning research.

Other scientific fields like pharmacovigilance may help us out. Pharmacovigilance is the approach to detect new and emerging adverse effects of drugs after their release in the market. This type of post marketing surveillance is characterised by gathering signals, strengthening signals, validating signals and acting on signals can be copied and used to detect new and emerging health risks in work situations. This could be addressed as occupational safety and health (OSH) vigilance. Within the MODERNET network, several methods and approaches of OSH vigilance are being explored and implemented, such as datamining in existing databases (e.g. French RNV3P), investigating reported cases in sentinel surveillance schemes (e.g. Norwegian RAS, SENSOR-Pesticides USA), investigating unusual events (e.g. French GAST, and HHE-program USA) and reporting and assessing new and emerging risks (e.g. SIGNAAL, OccWatch, and THOR-extra). International collaboration is imperative to detect rare signals earlier, to strengthen and validate signals easier, to have a wider variety of expertise available, to use scarce resources more effectively, and to increase dissemination to relevant stakeholders.