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 Asunción, 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.