The study proposal has been approved by 9th September University Ethical Committee. Workers will be asked for informed consent before the survey.

Result We will include 370 cleaning professionals in the study. The prevalence of respiratory, skin and musculoskeletal symptoms will be determined, stratified for different cleaning professionals and their socio-demographic variables. We expect all results in October 2017.

Discussion The main outcome is the estimated prevalence of work-related disorders in cleaning professionals and associated occupational risk factors in Turkey. We will also analyse the effect of these disorders on the related prevalence of disability in work and daily life. Based on the results, interventions for prevention of will be recommended.

1202 THE DEVELOPMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE UNIVERSITY LABORATORIES IN TURKEY

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Introduction The significant obligations have become valid by the change in the legislation with the Occupational Health and Safety Law in Turkey. Thereafter, besides private sector, public institutions have to establish and apply occupational health and safety systems. Therefore, occupational health and safety systems have been started to establish in the universities including the university laboratories which include several potential hazards such as chemical substances, biological materials and electrical systems. The aim of the study is to observe the development of occupational health and safety in the universities.

Methods The study has been conducted in a laboratory in Environmental Engineering Department of Dokuz Eylul University. The risk assessment method based on 5 × 5 matrices and Failure Mode and Effect (FMEA) have been used. The 5 × 5 matrix risk assessment was modified with respect to daily dosage for workers and taken measurements like engineering, administrative and personal. FMEA has been selected due to the detectability factor in order to observe the awareness of the workers.

Results The 5 × 5 matrix risk assessment evaluates existing situation by considering the working hours of the workers with hazard and the positive effects of precautions. FMEA evaluates the risks as there is no precautions and the workers are exposed to the hazard during all shift. As a result of the risk assessments, to prevent the chemical, biological, physical, ergonomic, psychosocial and working environment risks precautions were taken with respect to the regulation; however, they aren't adequate. The system was established but is not completely and properly worked.

Conclusion To conclude, education and drill have to be conducted and emergency plans must be prepared. Working processes with chemicals and biological samples have to be defined and the workers have to be trained. Laboratories and storages have to be organised according to state of the art technologies. Preventive health services have to be provided for workers. The occupational health and safety system in the laboratories has to be improved for efficient protection.

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BASELINE URINARY FINDINGS IN YOUNG ADULTS AT RISK OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE OF UNDETERMINED CAUSE IN NORTHWESTERN NICARAGUA

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Introduction There is an epidemic of Chronic Kidney Disease of undetermined cause (CKDu) in Central America causing the death of tens of thousands of agricultural workers. We have undertaken a community-based cohort study to identify factors associated with loss of kidney function in young adults at high risk of CKDu. The aim of this analysis was to characterise the associations between urinary findings at baseline and loss of kidney function (eGFR) over the follow-up period.

Methods We analysed urine samples from 350 apparently healthy men and women (ratio 3:1) from 9 communities in northwest Nicaragua. Semi-quantitative analysis using urine test strips (Siemens Multistix10 SG Reagent Strips) was performed on stored frozen samples. Albumin and creatinine levels were quantified using bromocresol green and Jaffe methods, respectively. Metals were analysed by ICP-Mass Spectrometry. Test strip findings were compared between the group with more stable function and the group with declining eGFR. Linear regression was used to investigate the associations between urinary metal concentrations and change in eGFR.

Results The majority of study participants had normal test strip results however there was an association between increased proteinuria (but without evidence of elevated albumin) in the declining group in comparison to the stable group (p=0.03). Aluminium and cadmium levels were above accepted limits compared to the general population, but no association with loss of eGFR was found.

Discussion A urine strip test is unlikely to be useful in identifying those with early CKDu. The positive urine strip test for protein in the absence of albuminuria in a proportion of those with declining kidney function likely indicates the presence of other proteins of tubular origin. Our data suggest high levels of overall exposure to aluminium and cadmium but do not suggest these metals have a causal role in loss of kidney function.

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PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE PREVENTION CULTURE IN COMPANIES HAVING MORE THAN 100 WORKERS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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Introduction Safety and health culture is about the perception shared by the organisation's members towards safety and the effort to maintain the safety and health level in the

organisation. Our study concerned safety and health culture assessment in 600 companies of the private sector in Côte d'Ivoire. Preliminary results for 151 companies were presented in the present communication and concerned sectors of transport, manufacturing, construction and public work, forest exploitation and sawmills.

Methods A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted from November to December 2016 in 151 companies. But, since all companies having more 100 workers in Côte d'Ivoire are concerned, so approximately 6600 workers will be included at the end of our study. For the 151 companies, 1661 workers were questioned about their opinion on the implementation level in their companies of prevention culture pillars as confirmed at the 2nd Strategic Conference of Dresden (Germany, 2011) and leading role criteria as defined in 2012 by the Agency European for OSH. In addition, professional and sociodemographic characteristics of workers have been noted.

Results Results, covering 151 companies, indicated that 70% of the workers (n=1661) affirmed effective implementation of the prevention culture in their companies. About the pillars of the prevention culture, 68% of workers affirmed occurrence of reducing work accident and occupational diseases scheme in their companies, 55% for the OHS training program and 51% for the program of cooperation between public health and OSH. According to the leading role, 51% of workers affirmed relatively high OSH prevention policy in their companies. However, in the manufacturing sector (n=58), prevention policy is inadequate in 44% of cases and completely non-existent in 23% of cases.

Conclusion Taken together, in contrast to the positive perception of workers, our results suggested an insufficient implementation of safety and health culture in the 151 companies.

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OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS: THE REALITY OF NURSING WORKERS A BRAZILIAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Introduction It is known that the work process in hospital nursing job, when developed under adverse conditions, can result in an increased occurrence of occupational accidents and/or processes of wear.

Objective To monitor nursing workers' occupational accidents in an university hospital.

Method It is an exploratory study, developed in the hospital of the University of São Paulo, in 2016, after Research Ethics Committee – School of Nursing of the University of São Paulo approval (#1110/2011). Data were extracted from the software SIMOSTE® – Monitoring System for Nursing Workers' Health, and studied using descriptive analyses with SPSS® 20.0.

Results The mean age of the 77 nursing workers that notified occupational accidents is 43.3 years old (S=9.4); 80.5% of them are women. About nursing categories, 67.5% are auxiliary or technicians and 32.5% are nurses (RN). The locations with the highest occurrence of occupational accidents were: Intensive Care Units (24.7%) and emergency service (20.8%). Most of work notifications was typical accidents (77.9%),

followed by the disease (11.7%) and route accidents (10.4%). Analysing the occupational accidents according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10), it was found greater occurrence of injuries to the wrist and hand – S60-S69 (22.1%); knee and lower leg injuries – S80-S89 (10.4%); and ankle and foot injuries – S90-S99 (10.4%). About workloads, the mechanic aspects were involved in 77.9% of occupational accidents, followed by biological (27.3%). In general, the occupational accidents caused 85 days of removal from work.

Conclusions The occupational accidents occurred more frequently in nursing technicians, involving mainly mechanic and biological workloads. Traumas of upper and lower limbs were the most common. The monitoring of occupational accidents can provide subsidies for interventional measures of prevention of diseases and health promotion, and consequently a reduction in absenteeism.

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NECESSARY COOPERATION IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN NORTH AFRICA FRENCH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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Aim of special session Demonstrate ways of current collaboration in occupational safety and health, and, explore innovative ways for promoting collaboration in this field.

Co-Chair: Mr Stéphane Pimbert

INRS – Franc

Prof Bennaceur BENALI ⁽¹⁾, Mr Stéphane PIMBERT ⁽²⁾, Dr Halim HAMZAOU ⁽³⁾,

Prof Rafik GHARBI ⁽⁴⁾, Prof Abdeljalil EL KHOLTI ⁽¹⁾, Dr Mounia El Yamani ⁽⁵⁾

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COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN NORTH AFRICA

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North Africa mainly includes Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and on top of that Mauritania. 210 million people live there. The average GDP per capita is 3 513 \$, while the world's average sits around 14 956 \$, and the economical growth doesn't exceed 3%.

Occupational health is directly linked to the social environment and to the company's performance, it can also impact prevention policies, management of critical circumstances and