

diseases (n=538). Considering just the diabetes ICDs, Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (E10) represented 63.6%, followed by non-insulin-dependent Diabetes (E11) with 24.4% and unspecified diabetes mellitus (E14) with 12%. The majority of beneficiaries were male (71.7%), associated with urban jobs (46.7%) especially administrative posts, ranging from 50 to 64 years old (63%).

Discussion The profile of workers who have requested benefits due to diabetes mellitus showed that the majority of beneficiaries were male adults, working in urban jobs ranging from 50–64 years old, mainly affected by Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus disease. In addition, these beneficiaries can be more susceptible to workplace thermal conditions, stress and other issues inherent to the disease, such as hypo or hyperglycemia. These data should help in the implementation of strategies and measures to prevent the work disability caused by diabetes involving Brazilian workers and improve the worker's quality of life.

72 ASSESSMENT OF CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE AMONG SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.887

Introduction The Syrian war, ongoing since 2011, has had numerous implications on Lebanon's precarious infrastructures and labour economy. Over 1 million Syrians have sought refuge in Lebanon, and with laws prohibiting working of displaced Syrian adults, many Syrian families and Lebanese employers have become dependent on working Syrian children particularly in the agricultural sector.

Methods This research study employs mixed methods, both quantitative and qualitative approaches. A household survey will be carried out with 1409 families in Syrian refugee communities located near agricultural areas in Lebanon to assess child labour practices among the displaced children and their families. Stakeholder focus group discussions will also be conducted, made up of members of the displaced community and a number of local and government institutions involved in the management of the refugees' livelihood. Data and trends from the qualitative and quantitative analysis will be triangulated to develop a holistic understanding of Syrian child labour in the Lebanese agricultural sector. Findings will be stratified by age, gender, refugee camp, and other variables.

Results The study will provide contextualised analysis of the nature and dynamics of the precarious involvement of Syrian children in the agricultural labour force, via focusing on both the living and working conditions of Syrian working children, as well as on the socioeconomic processes and environment in which children work. The study will also suggest recommendations for intervention at the field, family, community, and policy levels.

Discussion Enriched understanding of the underlying socioeconomic factors that drive refugee children to participate in the agricultural labour force will better guide the development of evidence-based interventions that support child education and address underlying issues of familial financial instability. This research can be used to inform labour policies and guidelines that will have positive, tangible impacts on the lives of displaced children and their families.

398 EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE IN THE BELT AND ROAD OF CHINA

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.888

Background Occupational health and safety is highly related with economic activities in the country. As the economic globalisation grow and expand in China, such as the belt and road, this may result in high occupational health and safety services demand face new problems.

Objective To introduce the current situation of Occupational Health surveillance in China, compare Occupational health surveillance policy in different countries. To explore the problems and challenges that occupational health surveillance may face under the economic globalisation.

Findings Occupational health surveillance is an important part of occupational health and safety, which purpose is, from medical health examination and health related data collection, continuously monitoring the health status of workers, analysis of the relationship between occupation hazards and workers' health changes and contacts, in order to take intervention measures to protect workers health. Since 2002, China has legislated, promulgated and revised 'People's Republic of China occupation disease prevention law', 'occupation health surveillance management regulation' 'occupation health surveillance technical standard', which has promoted occupation health surveillance work more legally and regularly. However, there are still some problems in occupational health surveillance, many large state-owned enterprises in China have established the occupational health and safety management system, but small and medium-sized enterprises generally lack occupational health care management. Occupational health monitoring is still at a low level. Through literature search, we collected the relevant laws and regulations of the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan, Southeast Asian countries and international organisations. There are great differences in occupational health surveillance management in different countries, Such as occupation health surveillance basic theory, management personnel and institution, occupation medical examination type and cycle, employer or enterprise responsibility.

Conclusions As the largest developing country, China has basically established a complete system of occupation health, occupation health surveillance work has achieved remarkable results. Economic globalisation provides a good opportunity for the management and research of occupational health care in China, we need more exchange and cooperation of occupation health and safety.

1644 SMOKE FREE CABS: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON CAB DRIVERS AND COMMUTERS; AND TOBACCO CESSATION FOR CAB DRIVERS

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.889

Objectives Tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats, killing nearly seven million people annually. With implementation of smoke free public places legislation,