

cabs in India are smoke free. However, large majority of the cab drivers are addicted to tobacco.

The study objectives were to measure cab driver's knowledge and opinion about tobacco, understand pattern of tobacco usage, provide assistance in quitting tobacco, perform oral cancer screening, measure effectiveness of smoking ban in cabs and understand perceptions of cab drivers to ban.

**Methods** 400 cab drivers in Mumbai were enrolled and interviewed. They were offered health education, oral cancer screening and tobacco cessation assistance at regular intervals over a year.

**Results** 64% cab drivers used tobacco, mainly in smokeless forms (80%). 94% intended to quit, 66% had made previous quit attempts and 70% expressed need of assistance for quitting tobacco. 62% had displayed a No Smoking sign in their cab and 75% expressed full compliance by passengers to the ban. 30% of cab drivers had oral precancerous lesions and one cab driver was diagnosed with invasive oral carcinoma. 32% of cab drivers had quit tobacco by the end of nine months and 36% cab drivers had reduced their tobacco consumption.

**Conclusions** Smoke free laws are important to reduce exposure of cab drivers to second hand smoke. However, many cab drivers are themselves addicted to tobacco and hence need assistance for quitting. We demonstrated the successful implementation of tobacco control and cessation program to support the Smoke Free Laws.

**1176 IMPLEMENTING THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH POLICY IN SENEGALESE COMPANIES: CASE STUDY OF THE NATIONAL WATER COMPANY OF SENEGAL (SONES)**

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**Introduction** The implementation of the safety and health policy in Senegalese companies remains minimal or no existent. The objective is to study and evaluate the safety and health activities of SONES from 2011 to 2015.

**Methodology and materials** It is a five-year retrospective study (2011–2015) to assess the implementation of the safety and health policy of SONES. We included all existing health and safety initiatives. Our data sources were: the annual reports of the health and safety at work committee and the Medical Centre, questionnaires. Data were collected from the Excel file and analysed using the Epi info 3.5.1 software.

**Results and discussion** SONES has developed a health and safety policy and has an autonomous Medical Centre for 112 workers (96% are permanent). Within the framework of the occupational hygiene and safety committee established since 2011, 79% of the actions planned were carried out during the five years. There are stressors at SONES and they are linked to the workload, which is heavy and varied.

**Conclusion** The evaluation of occupational safety and health policy implemented by SONES from 2011 to 2015, has revealed the existence of occupational hazards mainly heavy load; psychosocial factors and ambient constraints. However, the management has taken several prevention control measures to improve working conditions.

**325 OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE HAZARD FACTORS INVESTIGATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT IN ONE HOVERCRAFT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE**

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**Introduction** Risk assessment can provide the technology measurement to decrease the accident. China has issued two national occupational health standard- 'Classification of occupational hazards at workplaces' (GBZ/T229–2010) and 'Classification for hazards of occupational exposure to toxicant' (GBZ/T230–2010) in 2010. According to the toxicant exposure standard, calculating the hazards level, exposure to toxicant and labour intensity of workers can assess the exposure risk of workers. This study investigates and assesses the occupational disease hazard factor in the Hovercraft manufacturing enterprise.

**Method** To adopt the occupational health investigation method, detection and testing method and risk assessment method to measure and analyses the concentration or intensity of occupational hazards in workplace, and develop the qualitative and quantitative analysis according to the national occupational health standard- 'classification of occupational hazards at workplaces' and 'classification for hazards of occupational exposure to toxicant'.

**Results** On the basis of Chinese national standard 'Specifications of air sampling for hazardous substances monitoring in the workplace', concentration of ten occupational hazards factors which are Fibrous glass dust, Welding fume, Styrene, Acetone, Ozone, Carbon monoxide, Nitrogen dioxide, Sulfur dioxide, Epichlorohydrin, Manganese are detected under the national standard. The highest toxicant hazards index of Sulfur dioxide and Epichlorohydrin is 59, and the lowest toxicant hazards index of Nitrogen dioxide is 40 in the 10 occupational hazards of this factory.

**Conclusion** There are higher occupational hazards risk in glueinggluing post of Boat manufacturing. The hazard level of styrene and epichlorohydrin is highest in the 10 occupational hazards.

**289 EXPANSION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH TO INCLUDE ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH: A PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE**

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**Introduction** Occupational health (OH) in Philippines private sector companies is changing, being driven by awareness that promotion and protection of worker's health is a good investment. Challenges include limited OH competency, limited regulatory compliance, and low appreciation of proactive and risk based approach. The First Philippine Holdings Corporation (FPH) is involved in energy generation, real estate, construction, manufacturing, and health care. Since 2011, FPH began developing a risk-based OH management system. The Philippine Environmental Impact System (EIS) System requires environmentally critical projects to conduct an environmental and health Impact assessment including regular assessment risk assessment and impacts to workers and host communities.

FPH OH teams are required to provide direction and support in addressing community health issues and corporate health social responsibility programs, expanding scope to include occupational, environmental, and public health. This paper describes how this was achieved.

**Methods** To institutionalise OH in the Environment, Safety, and Health Management System (ESH MS) the following were implemented:

- Developed a set of mandatory OH standards including requiring companies to strategically address environmental health and CSR health programs;
- Established OH Management System;
- Implemented health guidelines and procedures; and
- Implemented OH competency development.

**Result** The FPH Corporate Health function was established providing technical support, guidance, and services in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all health initiatives including a 'one-stop-shop' for all health needs.

**Discussion** Philippine OH focuses on medical services, reactive in approach, and programs are not risk based. Corporate culture and perspective needs to change to take on a proactive and risk based approach. Health programs needs to be simplified, standardised, and made fit-for-purpose. The OH management system of FPH has addressed this through organisational development, engagement of stakeholders, and managing health just like any other business.

### 295 DEVELOPING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH BEYOND COMPLIANCE

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**Introduction** Monitoring and development of occupational health in a large multinational conglomerate is always a demanding task in view of challenges like diverse nature of manufacturing processes, multiple geographies and its legal structure, diverse social and cultural background, different level of awareness etc. Aditya Birla group is 41 billion USD conglomerate having footprint in 12 different businesses across more than 34 countries. Driving occupational health with standardisation of practices across such a large organisation warrants unique approach and intervention.

**Methods** At Aditya Birla Group, Occupational health has been adopted as fundamental element of overall inclusive approach for sustainable business practices. The framework is created incorporating international standards beyond local legal requirements applicable to all businesses/geographies and self-assessment process has been adopted to identify current status and gaps. This has in turn resulted in roadmap to bridge these gaps.

**Result** Over 90 different sites of the group have completed self-assessment questionnaire (SAQs), current status and gaps were identified to work up on. Awareness on required aspects of occupational health has been provided based on gaps identified and best practices within the groups were shared. This has resulted into overall improvement of occupational health status across the group which is measurable in terms of self-assessment score.

**Discussion** Management of occupational health across geographies at multiple sites is always a challenge. A focused and unique approach of self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) along with gap

identification has been found very useful to monitor and support development of occupational health status across large organisation while keeping ownership with local management.

### 300 OCULAR MORBIDITY AMONG WELDERS IN THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY, GOA

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**Introduction** It is known that the shipbuilding industry relies heavily on welding. While welding has conventionally been known to predispose welders to ocular morbidity (OM), organised sector requires implementation of stringent workplace safety rules. Are welders still predisposed to OM by virtue of their occupation?

**Methods** This cross-sectional study involved 552 workers; 276 welders and 276 nonwelders. An interviewer-administered questionnaire was followed by ocular examination and testing by means of a Titmus Vision Tester.

**Result** The prevalence of OM among the two study groups comparable in age and duration of employment (DOE), was found to be significantly higher among welders with odds ratio (OR) of 1.75 (95% confidence interval CI: 1.45 to 2.11) despite regular PPE (personal protective equipment) use. Arc eye was limited to welders. Prevalence of cataract was greater in welders (OR=3.60, 95% CI: 2.27 to 5.70) and was associated with a younger age and a shorter DOE compared to nonwelders. There were more cases of diminished colour vision among the welders (OR=4.09, 95% CI: 1.63 to 10.28) and they did not differ significantly from the nonwelders with the same ocular morbidity in terms of mean age and DOE. Visual field defects, pterygium and myopia were more prevalent among welders; however statistical significance was weak

**Discussion** Welders have a greater burden of ocular morbidity compared to nonwelders despite regular PPE use. Further investigation to identify underline issues to enable amendment of workplace regulation, screening criteria and worker education material and propose access to evidence based recommendation tailor-made to the actual workplace situation.

### 320 ERGONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF ARC WELDING JOB IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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**Introduction** Among the various process of welding metal arc welding is the most common, versatile and inexpensive one and account for over 50% of the total welding in advanced countries and over 80% in India. A large number of workforces around the world earn their livelihood in this occupation. Welders have no fixed work station in developing world