Methods 378 pushing and pulling test sessions were organised. Forces were measured by means of a computerised dynamometer (200 Hz, 120 Kg scale). 3 health operators (OH) and 2 very trained technicians (T) moved 2 types of hospital beds carrying simulated loads of patients weighting 70, 90 and 110 Kg, on a maximum distance of 300 m. To assess the speed limit (1 m/second) compliance, a 20 m pushing test was repeated multiple times by each tester. The same 20 m test provided individual threshold to compute initial and sustained forces. Initial force was defined as value lying above the threshold, the hysteresis curve and only for coherent data. To compare the speed suggested by the methods with the real speed performed by operators, a 2 months analysis of the patient transportation recorded missions was carried out. Then the accumulated delay-times were estimated with reference to the mean travel time measured at the suggest speed.

Results Initial forces resulted 43% (32%-112%) and sustained forces 37% (25%-101%) higher and statistically significant for OH compared to T. Increased speed saves only 25% (12%-56%) of the travel time, due to elevators waiting, doors opening etc.

Conclusion Rapidly growing hospitals often show tortuous paths, where patient transportation on bed is allowed. ISO11228-2 assessment method contribute to solve complex measures, particularly when dealing very long distance pushing and pulling tasks. Initial forces might be calculated by measuring the threshold of the initial force of each operator on a 20 m test. Mean delay time shows risk excess often leading to increased speed behaviours.

Ageing and Work

103 STAYING AT WORK WHILE AGEING: BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS FOR WORKERS OVER 55 YEARS OF AGE

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Introduction While ageing workers (AWs) (≥55 years) constitute a growing portion of the labour force, they tend to be absent for health reasons more often than other workers. However, implementing mechanisms that facilitate their staying at work implies first understanding the contributing factors and dynamics.

Methods A multimethod approach was used, combining a literature review and a series of group discussions with stakeholders in work disability. First, a rapid review of mixed studies (qualitative, quantitative, mixed) was carried out between 2006 and 2016 using main databases (e.g.: CINAHL, PsychInfo, Sociological Index). We identified 30 articles on AWs and various causes of disability, then analysed the article content using a predefined extraction grid. Four focus groups representing various stakeholders (n=35) concerned by the ageing of workers in Quebec, Canada, were formed (insurers, employers, unions, health professionals). The discussions were transcribed and content analysis was performed.

Results Combined results revealed that the relationship between ageing and the likelihood of staying at work is largely influenced by the interactions between workers’ personal systems and the organisation’s (workplace) system. The gap between workers’ representations, capacities and resources, on the one hand, and employers’ expectations and requirements and the conditions they provide, on the other, significantly impacts the likelihood of AWs staying at work.

Discussion The likelihood of AWs staying at work appears closely linked to the workplace’s dynamic capacity to take into account their specific health conditions and needs. This presupposes, however, recognition of AWs’ added value, in a market characterised by ever-growing concern with maximising performance. The actions associated with the different systems (e.g. compensation and healthcare systems) also need to be harmonised to maximise the stay-at-work potential of this segment of the labour force.