TUBERCULOSIS AS AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS OF A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN LIMA-PERU

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Discussion The MAPH Method approach to assessing and preventing risk is based on the typically global, interdisciplinary and participatory principles of ergonomics.

INTRODUCTION
Peru is one of the countries with the highest number of tuberculosis (TB) cases in the Americas with an incidence of 119 x 100 000 people in the last year. The Stop Tuberculosis Partnership recommends the use of knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) instruments to gather valuable information, however there is no previous research in Peru.

METHODS
An observational cross-sectional study was performed to explore the level of KAP about occupational TB in a healthcare workers group from a public hospital in Lima, during September 2016 to January 2017. We used a validated KAP instrument focused on TB risk of infection and control measures in clinical settings. Descriptive statistics were performed for KAP as well Kendall’s Tau-b was used for exploring associations.

RESULTS
From 300 participants, 50% achieved a good level of knowledge and 22.3% a good performance level on applying control measures. Medical doctors and interns achieved better level of knowledge (81% and 78%) while nursing technician and administrative staff had the lowest (19% and 15%). Only 19% of workers from the emergency area achieved a good performance level on the TB Practice scale while more than a half of medical residents (53%) achieved a bad performance level. A weak positive correlation between the self-perceived TB knowledge and actual TB knowledge was found. (Kendall’s Tau-b=0.17; p<0.01)

DISCUSSION
Healthcare workers who labour daily at a high-risk area -especially in emergency area- are not correctly applying control measures in clinical settings. Descriptive statistics were performed for KAP as well Kendall’s Tau-b was used for exploring associations.

THE ROLE OF PERIODIC HEALTH EXAMINATIONS OF HOSPITAL WORKERS IN PREVENTING OCCIDENTAL CONTACT DERMATITIS IN CROATIA

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INTRODUCTION
Hospital workers, nurses, technicians and doctors are by majority obliged to have periodic medical examinations provided by occupational physicians in occupational health services. It is wide known truth that hospital workers are often burdened with hand eczema. Hence, the purpose of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of periodic health examinations performed by occupational health physicians (OHP) in prevention of occupational contact dermatitis (OCD) in hospital workers.

METHODS
Study was conducted in two phases during the Horizon 2020 COST Project StanDerm. There were 194 hospital workers employed in clinical hospital over 10 years. Modified EvaHair and NOSQ 2002 questionnaire in Croatian and were used and on-site skin examination performed in both phases to collect data about protective gloves and skin condition. Medical records of periodic health examinations were analysed to assess skin sensitisation.

RESULTS
112 subjects (57.73%) wore gloves at work continually for more than one hour per day, 126 (64.94%) used latex, 25