employed in approximately 2627 public and 321 private hospitals in Thailand.

Methods The cross-sectional study aimed to investigate the occupational health and safety management in five Thai hospitals. The questionnaire consisted of characteristic of healthcare workers both working directly with patient such as inpatient, out-patient and not working directly with patients such as nutrition service and hospital supporting service departments, accident statistics and occupational health and safety management.

Results The result showed that healthcare workers in inpatient department had highest percentage reporting all 29 items of occupational health and safety management such as having safety policy, communication of policy to staff, having safety committee meeting, alarm system preparedness, fire prevention and protection preparedness, personal protective equipment provided, etc. followed by out-patient, nutrition service and hospital supporting service departments. The accident in the past three months indicated that the accident of sharp injury and falling from slippery floor in the nutrition service were 57.7% and 26.9%, respectively. Furthermore, the comparison of the accident of sharp injury and falling from slippery floor of nutrition service with other departments was statistically significant different ($p < 0.001$). The accident of needle stick and contact with chemicals, body fluid in surgery and anaesthesia department were 26.9% and 11.5%, respectively. The comparison of needle stick and contact with chemicals, body fluid of surgery and anaesthesia department with other departments was statistically significant different that were $p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.024$, respectively.

Conclusion The situations of occupational health and safety management in Thai hospital were crucial for problem recognition and making the further control measure

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OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN HOSPITAL DOCTORS WORKING IN IRELAND

¹Anthony O' Keeffe*, Blánaid Hayes¹, ²Lucia Prihodova. ¹*Faculty of Occupational Medicine, RCPI, Dublin, Ireland;* ²*Research department, RCPI, Dublin, Ireland*

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Background Depression is reported to be prevalent amongst doctors and can have serious implications on the individual and on patient care. Previous studies have demonstrated an association between occupational stress (OS) and depressive symptoms amongst doctors. This study assessed the association between OS and depressive symptoms in hospital doctors in Ireland.

Methods In this randomised cross-sectional survey, 1749 doctors (950 consultants, 799 trainees) provided data on demographics (age, sex) and work (specialty, grade, working hours). Effort Reward Imbalance questionnaire was used to assess OS (effort-reward ratio [ERR], overcommitment [OC]). The WHO-5 Wellbeing index was used to assess depressive symptoms (two categories: 'normal/mild' vs 'likely depression'). Chi-square tests and t-tests were used to test differences in depressive symptoms and OS for sex, work grade and specialty. Binary logistic regression was performed to determine the association between OS and depressive symptoms, while controlling for sex, age, grade, specialty and mean hours worked.

Results Compared to males, females reported higher mean ERR and OC. Trainees reported higher mean ERR, OC and higher prevalence of 'likely depression' compared with consultants (27.4% vs 17.8%, $p = 0.000$). Those in the upper ERR tertile were more likely to experience depressive symptoms than those in the lower tertile (OR=3.723; CI: 2.634 to 5.263; $p = 0.000$). Those in the upper OC tertile were significantly more likely to experience depressive symptoms than those in the lowest tertile (OR=4.003; CI: 2.87 to 5.884; $p = 0.000$). Mean hours worked (OR=1.02; CI: 1.009 to 1.03; $p = 0.000$) and grade (consultants [OR=0.496; CI: 0.292 to 0.843; $p = 0.01$]) were significantly associated with depressive symptoms, whereas age, sex and specialty were not. The model explained 18% of variance.

Discussion OS and work conditions are associated with depressive symptoms in hospital doctors in Ireland. Efforts to reduce OS, such as review of work conditions or occupational social support, should be undertaken to improve psychological wellbeing.

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A SAMPLE TO DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS FACED BY DISABLED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS: A TRAINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL

M Picakciefe, V Akkaya, E Erbas. *Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University, Mugla, Turkey*

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Introduction It is predicted that worldwide, there are over one billion people who live with one sort of disability or another. The objective of this study was to determine the conditions and the problems faced by disabled health care professionals working in a training and research hospital.

Methods The method is a cross-sectional and definitive study. The population of study was comprised of 908 health care workers in a training and research hospital in Mugla, Turkey. A list was obtained from the human resources department of the hospital management and 323 people (accessibility rate 35.5%) agreed to participate in a survey to determine disability. A brief set of questions prepared by the Washington Disability Statistics Group was implemented. The set results defined 63 people as being disabled (19.5%).

Result The findings indicated that among the disabled health care workers, 44.5% were older (above the age of 40), 65.5% were females, 60.3% had a educational status of university or less, 38.1% were doctors, and 52.4% worked in the clinical sciences. 13.0% of the health care workers had cognitive impairment. 15.9% suffered from cardiac or circulatory ailments, 85.7% had complained of fatigue, and 73.0% had muscular-joint pains. In addition, 77.8% of the health care workers indicated that they had difficulties in commutes to and from the hospital in terms of the routes and the means of transport available. 65.1% claimed they found the breaks to be insufficient, 58.7% said they were victims of mobbing, 57.1% stated they desired to work part-time, and 55.6% indicated they worked in positions which did not necessitate any skill sets.

Discussion It appears disabled health care professionals face a number of negativities. A common set of definitions and a disability detection form should be established and prepared in