

were mainly excluded due to age ( $n=635$ , 58.5%) or were already current with CRC screening recommendations (154 [14.2%] completed FIT in the previous year, and 132 [12.2%] received a colonoscopy in the previous 10 years). FIT kits were sent to 496 of the eligible subjects; 310 (62.5%) participants returned the kits, and 6 (2.0%) received a positive FIT result. All FIT positive participants completed clinical follow-up with colonoscopy screening.

**Discussion** Firefighters in this study report that using FIT was easy or somewhat easy to perform and would prefer to use this test for screening in the future. Based on these preliminary findings, this workplace screening initiative was both feasible and acceptable in the sample of firefighters. A workplace cancer screening program has potential to increase screening rates in the firefighter population. Additional epidemiologic surveillance for annual screening follow-up is warranted.

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#### A STUDY ON THE WORKERS WITH LATENT TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

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**Introduction** The risk of contracting with Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) is higher among those who are dealing with patients directly. Control of LTBI is an important step towards tuberculosis elimination.

**Methods** LTBI was assessed by Tuberculin Skin Test by screening new workers and through contact tracing. A cross-sectional study of 362 workers infected with LTBI were detected from 2013–2016. The study was done to obtain the information on the gender, age, job category and workplace, results of chest X-ray, history of previous Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccination and infection with tuberculosis. These data were collected from the Occupational Health Clinic of the hospital and a descriptive study was done.

**Results** 106 males (29.3%) and 256 females (70.7%) were evaluated. 60.2% of them were 30 years old and below. Majority were nurses (31.8%) and 64.4% of the LTBI cases were detected from contact tracing. 261 workers (72.1%) were from clinical departments. Majority of the workers (76.5%) were known to be vaccinated with BCG. Only 1.6% of them had previous history of tuberculosis. As low as 12.2% of the workers had some chest x-ray changes on investigation and 17.7% were referred to pulmonologist due to various reasons. Out of 362 LTBI workers, six were found to have positive TB.

**Discussion** Although very few workers with LTBI became positive tuberculosis, the practices of tuberculosis infection control have to be strengthened in high risk places such as hospitals.

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#### WORK AND HEALTH: THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE ENDEMIC DISEASES COMBAT AGENTS THE MUNICIPALITY OF BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL

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**Introduction** The purpose of this study was to understand the perception of the Endemic Diseases Combat Agents (EDCA) about their work context, mainly focusing the relationship

between work and health, within the Municipal Health Department of Belo Horizonte.

**Methods** This is a qualitative study, under the theoretical contribution of the Work Clinics, with emphasis on Psychosociology and Clinic of Activity. The methodological procedures were bibliographic search, document analysis and focus group. The analysis of the data was based on the Bardin's Content Analysis.

**Results** The study showed that the professionals realise that the zoonosis service is not effectively integrated in health units. This not-belonging is one of the causes of the precarious working conditions, the feeling of invisibility and the symbolic and concrete marginalisation reported by the professionals. The Endemic Diseases Combat Agents recognise the risks to which they are exposed, highlighting the various forms of violence and lack of adequate equipment. Given the organisation of the work, they use strategies of resistance and build creative alternatives in order to defend the good work and for preservation of health at work.

**Discussion** An organisation reproduces a logic that prevails in society; values, expected behaviours, kinds of relationship, so it is important, the institution perceives its internal contradictions, questioning about its institutional mission and its practices. Thus, although laws and regulations define and encourage the integration of EDCA to primary care teams, this process still needs to be discussed collectively in the SMSA at all levels of management.

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#### WORKPLACE BULLYING AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH DEPRESSION AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS IN SARAWAK

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**Introduction** Bullying at the workplace has been recognised as an increasing problem amongst healthcare staff, and has been associated with a low self-esteem and depression. Considering this view, this study was aimed to determine the proportion of bullying amongst healthcare workers in selected hospitals in Sarawak and its association between depression and self-esteem.

**Methods** A cross sectional study using self-administered questionnaires was done in three selected hospitals in Sarawak. The questionnaires were distributed to doctors, nurses and medical assistants during their teaching sessions. The questionnaires consisted of socio-demographics, Negative Acts Questionnaire (NAQ), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and Rosenberg Self-Esteem (RSE) scale. A total of 426 samples were included for analysis, after discarding 72 samples due to grossly missing information. The response rate was 71.1%.

**Results** Majority of the respondents were of the age group 25 to 29 years old. Nurses comprised 45.5% of the study population, followed by doctors (37.8%), whilst the rest were medical assistants and midwives. Based on the definition of bullying as at least two occurrences of any negative act either on a weekly or daily basis, 20.7% of respondents had been bullied. 22.5% of the study group had mild to severe depression, and 8.5% had a low self-esteem. There was an association between depression and being bullied, with a  $p$  value of  $<0.001$ . Those healthcare workers who had a low self-esteem were associated with higher exposure to bullying, with