Result In the analysed period, a total of 2218 vaccines were administered, with a progressive increase from 302 (2012) to 659 (2016) per year (mean $\pm$ SD: 444 ± 150). Focusing on 2016, 49.3% of the vaccinated subjects were students or residents, 42.0% HCWs, 7.0% administrative staff and 1.7% volunteers. Among HCWs, the mean age of the vaccinated subjects was higher than the mean age of all hospital staff (49.5 vs 45.9, p -value <0.05). Men were more vaccinated than women (12.3% vs 7.6%, p -value <0.05). The highest vaccination coverage was among medical doctors (21.3%), followed by administrative staff (8.7%), nurses and midwives (6.5%), and other healthcare workers (3.4%). Among students, the highest vaccination coverage was in medical students (33.2%), followed by nursing and midwifery students (8.2%), and other healthcare students (6.3%).

Conclusion In Italy, the increasing flu vaccination rates was likely due to the growing public concern regarding infectious diseases, particularly meningococcal meningitis. Older HCWs were the most vaccinated, probably because age and its related disorders raise awareness on the importance of vaccination. In this sense, they use vaccination in order to protect themselves. The higher vaccination coverage among doctors and medical students suggests an important influence of education.

78 HEALTHCARE WORKERS AND BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN EXPOSURE INCIDENTS

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Introduction Healthcare workers are at risk of infection caused by bloodborne pathogens, particularly hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) due to sharps injuries and skin and mucous membrane contacts with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Our aim was to evaluate the reporting, management and consequences of bloodborne pathogen exposure incidents in healthcare workers.

Methods The study included all healthcare workers of the largest University Medical Centre in Slovenia (UMCL) who reported bloodborne incidents and were treated from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2016 according to the guidelines. The data were collected from medical records.

Result The average number of employed healthcare workers was 5492. The mean incidence rate of annually reported and treated incidents was 2.22 per 100 health workers. Average annual injuries incidence rates were the highest at the Dental Clinic (9.83 per 100), Department of Surgery (2.86 per 100) and Department of Internal Medicine (2.25 per 100). Incidents occurred most frequently in nurse's aides (5.79 per 100), followed by doctors (2.28 per 100) and nurses (1.69 per 100). The most common were sharps injuries (1.93 per 100), followed by contact of eye (0.11 per 100) and skin (0.04 per 100) with blood. The most frequent cause was contact when disposing of used needles (39.83%). Incidents most commonly happened on Fridays. Approximately 81% of exposed workers were vaccinated against HBV before the incident. Among the reported cases, one became HBsAg positive after the incident, while none of them was anti-HCV or anti-HIV reactive during the follow-up.

Discussion More work-related interventions are needed to prevent bloodborne incidents among healthcare workers. Therefore, we are developing an educational campaign to raise awareness of the importance of prevention, reporting and treating bloodborne exposure incidents and vaccination against HBV.

797 THE JOB DEMAND-CONTROL-SUPPORT AND EFFORT-REWARD-IMBALANCE MODELS APPLIED ON SWEDISH HOSPITAL WORKERS IN THE OPERATION THEATRE

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Introduction There is a global shortage of healthcare workers. The aim of the present study is to describe the psycho-social work climate for hospital workers in the operating theatre via the job demand-control-support (JDCS) and effort-reward imbalance (ERI) models and relate to well-being, work-ability, zest for work and thoughts about leaving the job.

Methods Hospital workers in the operating theatre of 7 Swedish hospitals (n=1405, response rate 68%) received a questionnaire including the JDCS model, ERI model, personal factors, well-being, work-ability, zest for work and thoughts about leaving their job. Ordinal scale regression was used for analyses.

Results Descriptively a majority reported moderate to high zest for work (76%). A minority (30%) had sometimes thought of leaving their jobs for at least one month during the last year. Social support was positively related to well-being, zest for work and inversely related to thoughts about leaving the job. Workers reporting low well-being, poor zest for work and more thoughts about leaving the job scored at average in the active field of the demand-control diagram and operating nurses were the only category with mean scores in the strain field, in comparison to all personnel. Also relations to the ERI model will be presented (in progress by June 2017).

Discussion The social support dimension of the JDCS model was the main occupational factor related to well-being and positive thoughts about keeping the job. Lack of external comparison groups, small variability and poor internal consistency of the control index make conclusions about the demand-control dimensions less reliable.

824 THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A 'HUB AND SPOKE MODEL' FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN IRELAND

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Introduction The Health Service Executive (Ireland) Mission clearly states that people in Ireland are supported by health and social care services to achieve their full potential. It identified access, safe, compassionate and quality care as priorities. The HSE Corporate Plan 2015–2017 set our values of Care, Compassion, Trust and Learning.