firefighters. The aim was to evaluate the cancer incidence in Swedish firefighters.

**Methods** This cohort study is based on the Swedish part of the Nordic Occupational Cancer (NOCCA) project, including 6 million people who participated in one or more population censuses in 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990. Cancer diagnoses 1961–2009 were obtained from the Swedish Cancer Registry. We identified 8136 male firefighters. Female firefighters were excluded because there were too few. SIRs were calculated with the cancer incidence rates for the entire national population used as reference rates.

**Result** There was no excess risk for all cancer sites combined (SIR=1.01, 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.06). A statistically significant excess was found only for non-melanoma skin cancer (SIR=1.48, 95% CI: 1.20 to 1.80), although the risk did not increase with duration of employment. There was a small, but statistically significant excess of prostate cancer among firefighters who had worked 30 years or more.

**Discussion** The risk of prostate cancer was increased among long-term exposed firefighters, and a possible excess of non-melanoma skin cancer was found. An increased risk of prostate cancer has been reported in some earlier studies of firefighters, but excesses of other cancers earlier reported in association with firefighting were not confirmed. Our results do not support an overall excess risk of cancer among Swedish firefighters.

**Introduction** Only a few studies have been undertaken to analyse the dietary habits of people with cardiovascular diseases. The aim of this study was to evaluate the dietary behaviours of working people after the first acute cardiovascular incident.

**Methods** In the study Functional Activity Questionnaire (FAQ) was used. The study was performed in two groups: the first group were all men hospitalised during one year in two clinics of cardiology, professionally active until the first myocardial infarction (MI). It comprised 243 men, aged 26–70 years. The reference group consisted of 403 men, blue- and white-collar workers aged 35–65 years. Frequency of consumption of each product among patients with acute myocardial infarction and in the reference group was calculated using basic methods of descriptive statistics. Multivariate logistic regression model was used to determine the risk factors for myocardial infarction. All statistical analyses were performed using the STATISTICA version 8MR 3 c software.

**Results** Body mass index of MI patients was significantly higher (p=0.006). The frequency of consumption of particular products in MI group and in the reference group differed significantly for 11 of 21 products. Patients with MI significantly less frequently reported daily consumption of fruits, raw vegetables, cheese, vegetable fats and fish. In this group consumption of salty (p=0.0226) or fatty (p<0.0001) foods were significantly higher.

**Discussion** It has been shown that after adjusting for age, education and type of work, the daily consumption of fish, salads and cooked vegetables, fruits and vegetable oils significantly reduced the risk of myocardial infarction. Increased MI risk was associated with obesity and preference for fatty foods. We found, that the diet significantly modified risk of MI in examined workers. This indicates that an important part of prevention activities among working people should be an education about proper dietary habits.

**Discussion** The results indicate that age, subjective health status and the presence of pain in the chest, neurosis and anxiety play an important role in the return to work after MI. For people who restarted working, work heaviness and stress occurring at work were the major problems.

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