

informed on them and 45,1% stated to be aware of Occupational Diseases notification systems. Another challenge to overcome is the poor communication between private companies and the public health system.

**Discussion** This study adds the Spanish perspective to an issue that is being deeply measured in Europe, and possibly pointing towards the need of promoting integrative approaches that involve Health and Work Administration and private firms, etc., in Early Detection of New and Emerging Occupational Risks.

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### ACCESSING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION – THE SPANISH WORKER'S PERSPECTIVE

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**Introduction** If the occupational health (OH) information provided to workers is to be effective it must be responsive to the needs of the worker. To date little is known about how often workers access such information or their preferences on how to obtain such information, and their level of trust in the information accessed. Our aim is to identify these needs and preferences in the Spanish working population, and to compare them with the results observed in other countries.

**Methods** 2268 workers attending for routine screening during a 3 month period in 2014 at the OH services in NHS hospitals and mutual societies in Galicia (Spain), were invited to complete a questionnaire. All workers had been provided with the legally-required OH information. The questionnaire was developed using French workers<sup>1</sup> and subsequently modified and validated in the Spanish context.

**Results** 1559 (69%) workers completed the questionnaire. Of these 1247 (80%) stated a need for more information on occupational hazards but only 686 (44% actually sought such information. For those seeking information, the internet was most frequently used (85%) despite low confidence in the quality of the information (21%). For personal advice workers preferred the family doctor (72%) and less frequently the occupational physician (19%) and information from the family doctor was considered more reliable (56% vs 43%). These observations are similar to those made in French and Dutch workers.

**Discussion** Spanish workers expressed a substantial need for OH information yet many did not obtain this information. They often accessed resources they considered as less reliable such as the internet or had consulted with professionals lacking specialist expertise in OH. This study adds the Spanish perspective to that already measured in France and the NL and shows similar findings, possibly pointing towards the need for a European-wide strategy to tackle this problem.

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### OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SCREENING FOR COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS

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**Introduction** In the United States in 2015, there were 4 15 000 accidents involving large trucks resulting in 3589 fatalities. The majority of fatal crashes occurred between 12 pm and 3 pm and fatigue was the number one cause of fatal crashes that involved driver impairment-related factors. Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) affects 3 to 7 percent of the male population and sleepiness in drivers is dangerous leading to decreased alertness, judgment and slower reaction times resulting in an increase of motor vehicle accidents (MVA). Screening for OSA in commercial motor vehicle drivers was inconsistent among the seven providers certified to provide Department of Transportation (DOT) physicals in four different offices of Rochester Regional Health.

**Methods** Implementation of the Joint Task Force (JTF) Guidelines developed by the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, the American College of Chest Physicians and the National Sleep Foundation followed education sessions for certified examiners and resources for OSA referrals if necessary. The JTF guidelines consist of measurable biometric screenings including body mass index and measurement of neck circumference; use of the Epworth Sleepiness Scale; subject evaluation of sleep symptoms; and screening for hypertension to provide an evaluation measure to screen for OSA and three criteria for driver certification based on the outcome.

**Results** Over an 8 week period, 102 drivers were screened using the JTF guidelines resulting in 100% compliance and appropriate referrals for OSA testing or documentation of continued positive airway pressure (CPAP) compliance in drivers with a history of OSA.

**Discussion** Using a consistent screening tool to evaluate for OSA in drivers improves the practice of occupational medicine while ensuring personal and public safety by reducing the risk of motor vehicle accidents.

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### SUFFERING AT WORK OF HOSPITAL DOCTORS: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE OF ANXIETY AND MOOD DISORDERS

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**Introduction** Several studies have shown the high prevalence of burnout syndrome among hospital doctors. But this is not the only reaction disorder at work. There are also anxiety disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder and mood disorders. This article reviews the knowledge of these disorders among hospital doctors.

Material and method this is a review of the literature between 01/01/2005 and 01/12/2016. The Medline and Scopus databases were used. The searches were done with keywords in English and French.

**Results** The prevalence of anxiety disorders among physicians ranged between 2.2% and 14.6%. The prevalence of post traumatic stress ranged between 10.5% and 19.3%. Several risk factors were significant, such as having had body fluid exposure, or the interaction between family and work life. The prevalence of mood disorders ranged between 7.8% and