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 workers¹ 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

48%. There were several risk factor of it, such as night work or psychological demand.

Conclusion This review of the literature showed the prevalence of work-related disorders among hospital doctors. The risk factors studied can guide prevention policies within hospitals.

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OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES OF MEDICAL LABORATORY STAFF: REVIEW OF LITERATURE 2006–2016

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Introduction The trade of laboratory technician (TL) exposes to many risks to health, because of biological or chemical or physical exposures. But the TL occupation is constantly evolving, the techniques are constantly changing. The purpose of this article is to take stock of the occupational TL pathologies which were recently described in the literature.

Material and method This is a literature review, based on Medline and Scopus medical databases, on publications between 01/01/2006 and 31/12/2016. The research was conducted in French and English. Only articles about TL in Hospital or Teaching Hospital were selected.

Results Twenty-eight articles were studied. The main infectious pathology described was brucellosis; A case of meningitis was studied. The cutaneous allergies reported concerned sensitisation to certain solvents. There was no allergy to latex. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) were studied in 4 articles. The main MSDs were low back pain and neck pain. Several articles have been alerted on the occurrence of burnout syndrome (BO). However, no prevalence studies were conducted over the period studied.

Conclusion LT can present many occupational pathologies. Few articles studied the prevalence of MSD and BO.

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INFECTIONS DISEASE AMONG PROFESSIONAL DIVERS: REVIEW OF LITERATURE 2016

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Introduction The occupational divers are subject to numerous risks. For instance, divers can get infections. We review the infectious diseases in professional divers.

Materials and methods This is a literature review until 30/05/2017. The research was conducted on Medline and Scopus databases, in French and English languages.

Results Fifteen papers report cases of infections in professional divers. These are mainly skin infections, but also ENT and ophthalmological infections.

Discussion-conclusion According to data collected, infections among professional divers are quite rare. These diseases are not specific to the workplace, and are comparable with data

on recreational diving. Prevention is mainly based on hygiene and equipment maintenance.

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ANXIETY AND MOOD DISORDERS AMONG JUNIOR DOCTORS

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Introduction The junior doctors are subject to several professional constraints. This study aims to assess the prevalence of anxiety, depressive disorder and burnout (BO) and their risk factors.

Material and method This is a review of the literature between 01/01/2004 and 31/10/2014. A prevalence were calculated for a virtual population.

Results The prevalence of anxiety disorders was between 15.8% and 87% depending on the study; that of mood disorder was between 16.3% and 48%. The prevalences of virtual populations were 32.5% and 21.7% respectively. BO prevalence was between 10% and 80.2% while prevalence for virtual population was 33.2%. Several studies have shown that working hours, study or work relations were risk factors.

Conclusion The data in the literature ranged from one study to another. Some risk factors have been shown.

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NEW CONCEPTS OF DISABILITY AND IMPAIRMENT APPLIED IN THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PHYSICIAN EVALUATION: IS THERE A CONFLICT WITH BIOETHICS PRINCIPLES?

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Introduction The Industrial Revolution and the great wars have produced generations of mutilated people, set aside to their own devices, without access to education resources, culture, leisure and work. In Brazil and in the world various institutions were created and evolved the legislation seeking to guarantee rights for people with disabilities. Including the quotas in the public tender and special retirement law. The study asks for the conceptual mistake of disability and impairment, and the existence of possible bioethical conflict concerning the principle of beneficence, where expert physician does not recognise the declared disability and the principle of justice when the Judge determines that the state take possession the individual without any hindrance in interaction with barriers that obstruct their full participation in society

Methods For that sought to integrative research literature in various research sites on concepts and legislation.

Results This study should be expanded and the experts should apply the IFBrA instrument during the evaluation of candidates with disabilities.

Discussion The study allowed for the analysis of the Brazilian Functionality Index on the candidate's disability evaluation to public service, allowed a critical reflection on the medical expert front act to the principle of beneficence: it isn't a