with main component of the device: photometric sensor and principle based on the works by Ellman. By a non-probabilistic sampling, we recruited 190 farmers from the two towns, fulfilling all the inclusion criteria and available to participate to all stages of the study.

Results The studied population is essentially young: 83.16% were under 45 years old, with 75% illiterates. 70.3% of the farmers have more than 10 years of spraying experience. We noted that 2.06% of the farmers still used domestic containers to prepare the pesticides. As precautions to prevent poisoning after spraying, 10.31% of the surveyed farmers drink milk. There was a significant AChE decrease between pre-exposure (AChE 3.08±2.3 IU/ml) and post-exposure (AChE 2.65±0.52 IU/ml); p=0.009. 73.1% of the farmers were concerned by that inhibition. Those who could read the pictograms faced less inhibition of AChE (p<0.05). The age variables, level of education and experience of pulverisation do not have any influence on AChE inhibition. 

Conclusion AChE monitoring is needed for the surveillance of farmers.

1174 RISK PERCEPTION AMONG MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

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Introduction Over the past few years, there has been a progressive increase in foreign labour force in agricultural sector in Italy, which has reached over 1 15 000 units (14.2% of total employment in agriculture), of which 36% coming from EU countries, while 64% from non-EU countries.

In case of migrant workers factors such as lack of knowledge of occupational safety and health (OSH) legislation, language knowledge difficulties, young age, lack of information and training and, consequently, reduced perception of work-related risks, could further increase the risk for health due to both specific risks of the activities carried out and the peculiar characteristics of the work organisation.

The present study aims at detecting the perception of OSH risk in agriculture in migrant workers as a contribution to the identification of training needs.

Methods With the support of cultural mediators, an ad hoc questionnaire was submitted to 402 migrant workers employed in agriculture in Lombardy Region.

Results The interviewees have different nationalities (60% Indian, 15% Moroccan, 15% Bengali), with mostly seasonal employment contracts (96%); the age most represented is 25-34 years (41%).

Over 56% generally evaluate their health condition, while 60% evaluate their work condition. Over 56% evaluate both their health condition and their work condition. Over 56% evaluate their health condition and their work condition.

Discussion The findings of this study, including the evaluation framework developed from literature review, can contribute to effective agricultural OSH promotion in Italy, and internationally. This is especially true for other countries with existing migrant populations, such as the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, and Asia.

Conclusions Preliminary results of the study requires a secondary analysis in order to contribute to the implementation and optimisation of preventive tools in consideration of the peculiarities that characterise the agricultural sector.

1293 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES OF THE USER GARDENERS OF PESTICIDES IN BURKINA FASO

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Introduction Pesticides are very useful in the field of gardening for the fight against pests, which exposes gardeners to the risks associated with their use. The aim of our work was to study the