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 UI/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.

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**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 115,000 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 ‘very good’. About 73% of respondents believe that there are no risks for OSH and 80% of them believe that are not personally exposed. Over 62% is very/completely agree that the lack of knowledge and awareness of workers’ dangers in the workplace contributes to an injury.

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