Discussion Self-management and relevant knowledge are the important preventive factors of NCD prevention and there should be combined with the effective follow-up measure. However, this finding should be applied in large scale or in community.

Aims The detection of unsafe handling with work equipment in small and micro enterprises.

Introduction A well elaborated occupational safety and health policy is crucial, yet, can micro and small scaled enterprises (MSE’s) develop a good safety program, according working with workequipment?

Methods Ideve, a Belgian external service for prevention and protection at work, uses the online risk-assessment tool ‘BRIE’ (i.e. Better Risk Inventarisation and Evaluation) to guide occupational health and safety experts during periodic company visits. BRIE risk-assessments were performed in a convenience sample of MSE’s during the period 2015–2016. A selection of questions about safety handling (n=6) was assessed. Examples are:

- Has the employer already made an inventory of the working equipment?
- Are there good safety instructions for all work equipment?
- Have the employees been trained on safe use of work equipment?

Only the MSE’s where all safety factors (work equipment-related) were scored, were included for analysis. Prevalences were calculated using frequencies.

Results Brie provides, 1/a list of important sector specific OSH issues (e.g. workequipment), 2/advice regarding good practices, legal information and preventive actions and 3) an evaluation of sector specific occupational risks. Data was available from 1950 MSE’s. About 59% of the companies, did not have an inventory of there workequipment. 53% of the companies did not have any instruction for there working-equipment. Only 33% scored positive on training or education of there employees about safe use of their work equipment.

Discussion Brie risk-assessments reveal that assessments and policies regarding safe use of working equipment is non-existing in a significant number of MSE’s. MSE’s therefore need extra support, information, and advise.

Thermal Factors

Introduction Heat injury is a common illness among new conscripts during basic training course in Thailand and heat stroke is a major cause of death. There are a lot of methods to reduce the body temperature of conscripts to prevent heat injury. The conscripts are allowed to take a bath in the evening every day as regular bath during training. Daytime bath is one of the procedures. The objective of this study is to compare the effectiveness between daytime bath and regular bath for heat injury prevention among new conscripts in training unit.

Methods A quasi-experimental study was conducted in 93 new conscripts in training unit. The data of their body temperature before and after daytime bath in the time of 1200 and 0300