calculated. Acceleration signals were acquired in several body districts (foot, knee and hip). All measurements were related to the walking condition without the vibration.

**Result** Preliminary results showed that vibration does not affect stride length and step phases. The muscular activation patterns exhibit frequency related modification, in terms of sEMG bursts amplitude and timing. There is a linear correlation between 8 Hz frequency and muscular activation.

**Discussion** Transmitted vibration triggers a tonic vibration reflex (TVR) that is related to mechanical frequencies. TVR is also related to the motor task because of the mechanical coupling between vibrator and biological apparatus. These facts could explain the modifications in leg muscle activation revealed with sEMG.

**REFERENCES**

**Women, Health and Work**

**1167 MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH) PRACTICE**

SM Copsey*, Elke Schneider. European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) 1167

**Introduction** Men and women are different, and the jobs they do, their working conditions and circumstances and how society treats them are different, affecting the occupational risks they face: a gender-sensitive prevention approach is required. However, gender mainstreaming and taking a gender-sensitive approach are not always well understood in OSH. Practice needs to be exchanged and experiences shared in order to debunk some of the myths and barriers. This project researched examples of policies, programmes and practices from across the EU and worldwide to illustrate gender approaches in OSH.

**Methods** The cases cover approaches by national and intermediary organisations and gender-sensitive approaches to OSH in the workplace. Detailed descriptions of a range of cases were made, covering the development process and what was achieved. Brief summaries of additional examples were made. The cases were analysed for success factors, challenges, drivers and transferability.

**Results** The cases were varied, covering: integrating gender mainstreaming into organisations’ planning, administration and daily working practices; developing methods and tools to promote gender mainstreaming; facilitating working conditions suitable for both women and men, including both health and human resources management; the reconciliation of work and family life and thereby promoting better work-life balance; ensuring women are encouraged and supported in working in male-dominated professions; designing and promoting personal protective equipment (PPE) for women; conducting awareness-raising campaigns on health.

**Discussion** Men and women benefit when gender differences are recognised and are addressed in OSH. The report shows...