HEARING LOSS INDUCED BY ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IN MEXICAN ADULTS FROM MEXICO CITY

CA Juárez*, A Torres, G Aguilar, W Hinojos, PE Rawelo, D Fierro, LA Trejo, A Cabello, O Trujillo, C Madrigal, C Jimenez. Occupational Health Research Unit, IMSS Mexico City, Mexico; Audiology Department Hospital of Specialists, IMSS Mexico City, Mexico; Audiology Department, Regional Hospital 1, Morelia Unit, Chihuahua, Mexico; Occupational nurse, Mexico City, Mexico; Hospital of traumatology Clinical Analysis Laboratory MSS Mexico City, Mexico

981 NEW RISK CONCEPTS IN THE NORWEGIAN OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON NOISE RISK ASSESSMENT

HT Smedbold*. Teekelder Health and Working Environment, Proactima AS, Norway

The Norwegian Petroleum Safety Authority has been defined risk as the consequences of an activities, with associated uncertainty. This concept applies on both quantitative risk assessment (with focus on large accidents) where it has been developed and the field of occupational hygiene and acoustics. This presentation will discuss its impact on occupational health risk assessment in general and on noise risk assessment more specific and gives examples of how this new concept has influenced our work.

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)

Introduction Women and men 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; facilitating working conditions change; 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...