Methods Understand the factors leading to migration. Examine global evidence on initiatives to retain a competent and motivated health workforce, whether from North to South and vice versa or East to west and vice versa. The review draws on literature and information gathered through a targeted search of websites and databases regarding migration of health care workers.

Results Decision-making factors and responses to financial and non-financial incentives have not been adequately monitored and evaluated.

Conclusion Efforts must be made to build evidence base so that countries can develop appropriate workforce strategies and incentive packages.

1739b ANALYSING THE MIGRATION CORRIDORS OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA

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The challenges of the globalised economy, the increase of international transportation and other technological developments should make migration an easy move for those interested in moving to and from other countries. However this is not the common scenario of migrant workers, particularly women. Globalisation, economic crises, unemployment and increasing poverty have prompted many workers in low income countries of the Americas to seek work out of their country of origin. Women have done so but mostly reaching low-skilled-labour.

The phenomenon of migration affects Latin America and the Caribbean, just as the rest of the world. It continues to increase in volume, dynamic s and complexity since several decades, and is strongly linked to people chasing better opportunities of employment, income and work. Most of the countries are involved either as destination, transit or origin for migrants. The United States is by far the most attractive destination for most migrant workers of Latin America (ILO, 2016). However, there are also many intra-regional destinations such as Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Panama, Canada and Trinidad and Tobago; as well as other trans-continental destinations including Spain, Italy and Portugal.

This presentation will make an overview of the recommendations of ILO Regional Report, the Organisation of American States OAS, the Pan-American Health Organisation PAHO, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC, within others. It will highlight the challenges migrant workers face for achieving better working, equitable and fair migration, often worst for women than for men. It also illustrates critical cases of inequities between and within countries, trying to understand the needs of the ever-changing migration movements, and the concentration of migration in low-skilled work such as construction, agriculture, domestic servers and homecare, within other occupations. And the conditions under which workers are integrated to the labour market (salaries, working conditions, health and safety, social protection, etc.).

In conclusion, although the phenomenon is now more visible due to research, social media and communication technologies reaching all corners of the world, policy and governance challenges remain to be a target for improving the conditions of working migrants, particularly women, in the Americas. This is an invitation to maintain research of this phenomena as a priority.
this previous role has deeply changed in an unthinkable way, where women have the possibility to actively participate in areas that involve decision-making and conducting teams. Furthermore, a development must be done to prevent actions of how the occupational risks inherent of this new function will impact, taking into account the primary role of women within the family, helping to make both tasks possible.

Methods
An analysis of the assignments performed by women within the Armed Forces of Argentina was carried out during the last 20 years. The main objective of this study was to examine the physical and psychological impacts these new tasks had on women.

Results
Although the statistics available are quite limited, it must be observed that nearly 40% of the population analysed showed psychic manifestations such as high pressure and family problems, and 20% have had physical manifestations just as their endocrine system (altered menstrual rhythm, thyroid disorders, infertility, among others), or cardiac or gastrointestinal issues like arterial hypertension, arrhythmias, irritable colon, and gastritis.

Conclusion
To conclude with, it must be said that changes are relatively recent and statistics available are limited. However, the observed data showed that a remarkable emphasis should be placed on the development of a Preventive Program held by the Occupational Health Services of the Armed Forces to identify an early and effective way of the signs and symptoms that show alterations in the health of women workers, which will result from not being treated in time, causing in most of the cases a detriment of their health and a poor standard of living.

705 FACTORS BASED ON LENGTH OF STAY RELATED TO STRESS RESPONSE OF JAPANESE SPOUSES ACCOMPANYING HUSBANDS POSTED OVERSEAS

Introduction It is often reported that spouses accompanying husband posted overseas suffer from depression and husbands end up returning to Japan with spouses. Although previous studies have confirmed that spousal stress response and self-esteem depend on the length of stay, the presence/absence of children, language barriers, no studies have reported on the associations with these factors based on length of stay.

Objective
The purpose of this study is to elucidate the relationship between spousal stress response and presence/absence of children and language barriers, based on length of stay by comparing their status before and after moving overseas.

Method
An internet survey was conducted with spouses in December 2016 (n=123). A multiple regression analysis and multi-population analysis were performed with stress response and self-esteem scores as dependent variables, and length of stay and presence/absence of children (Model 1), language barrier (Model 2) as independent variables.

Results
In Model 1, for spouses who had moved overseas less than 1.5 years, presence/absence of children was related to ‘impatient feeling,’ ‘feelings of fatigue,’ ‘feelings of anxiety,’ ‘depressed mode,’ ‘physical complaints,’ and ‘self-esteem.’ In Model 2, ‘physical complaints,’ ‘feelings of fatigue,’ and ‘feelings of irritation’ were found to be related to presence/absence of children in spouses who had moved overseas less than 1.5 years. Moreover, ‘depressed mode’ and ‘feelings of anxiety’ were found to be related to presence/absence of children and language barriers. No factors were related to stress response and self-esteem in spouses prior to moving overseas or between 1.5–3.0 years after moving overseas.

Conclusion
Stress response after moving overseas was found to be stronger in spouses with a stay of less than 1.5 years, who had children and faced a language barrier. The results suggest the necessity for early support after moving overseas.