

463 **A CASE STUDY ON RESILIENCE AGAINST PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT – FOCUSING ON THE MEANINGS OF 'WORK'**

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1518

Introduction Resilience is a personal characteristic that assists recovery from psychological impact. This study aimed to examine resilience-related factors focusing on the meanings of 'work'.

Methods This was a case study. A semi-guided interview was conducted with a participant in December 2014. We gathered narratives and analysed qualitatively and descriptively. Our University ethics committee approved this study.

Results The participant was a woman in her 30 s. The source of psychological impact was a surgery to remove uterine cancer in her 20 s. Her current work involved giving lectures on the importance of medical examination. The interview lasted 64 min. From the interview, 102 codes, 42 sub categories, and 11 categories were obtained. The extracted items included decline of self-esteem, acceptance of one's situation, existence of supporters, sorting out feelings through work, clarification of one's role, and being an advocator of uterus cancer.

Discussion Resilience after experiencing psychological impact was related to work and clarification of one's role through the work. Working plays a significant role in supporting one's resilience. It is necessary to facilitate environmental system that achieves good balance between work and treatment.

698 **HOW JUNIORS DOCTORS LIVE THEIR WORK DURING PREGNANCY? A QUALITATIVE STUDY IN FRANCE**

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1519

Introduction During the end of their training, the injections are subjected to much stress. The prevalence of Burnout syndrome is near 30% in the literature. Some junior doctors get pregnant during this period. And pregnancy involve physical and psychological changes in women. How do these women live their work as doctors? The aim of this article is to assess the feelings of these women.

Material and method It was a qualitative study. It was based on semi-directed interviews. The analysis was carried out according to the model of the Grounded theory.

Results 10 interviews were carried out, saturation of the data was obtained from the 8th interview. The variation was maximal at the 10th interview. The analysis of the data revealed four main themes: parenthood, work, industrial relations and adaptation.

Conclusion Becoming a mother during the end of medical studies represents an additional difficulty for the women. This requires adaptability to limit the negative consequences, both professionally and personally.

1012 **OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORKSITE-BASED CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AMONG FEMALE FIREFIGHTERS**

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1520

Introduction Recent studies have documented differences in cancer rates between female and male U.S. firefighters, including cervical cancer. Despite heightened concern that firefighters may have an increased cancer risk, few studies have examined the cancer prevention strategies pertinent to female firefighters. Cervical cancer is among one of the most common cancers diagnosed in this cohort. Screening underutilization likely accounts for most of the observed, excess cervical cancer risk. This study aims to circumvent the barriers of shift work with the implementation of a Human Papillomavirus (HPV) self sampler in a sample of active female firefighters in Florida, United States.

Methods Female firefighters were recruited from their departments during station visits and cancer education seminars. Women completed eligibility screeners and informed consent prior to participation. If eligible, women received a HPV self-sampler to complete at home or at the fire station. Specimens were returned to the lab for analysis. HPV results were given over the telephone and those who screened HPV positive were referred for follow-up care with their primary physician.

Result A total of 251 female firefighters were screened for eligibility, of whom 31 (12.3%) were eligible and interested in participating. Self-sampling kits were sent to 31 of the eligible subjects; 14 (45.0%) participants returned the kits, and 1 (7.0%) received a positive HPV result. Participants felt self-sampling was easy to self-administer and would repeat the use of the self-sampler as per national screening guidelines.

Discussion Female firefighters who completed the self sampling kit in this pilot study reported preference for work-site based education and screening options as compared to a traditional women's health exam with a healthcare provider. Further strategies to increase cancer screening among female firefighters engaging in shift work may be helpful in reducing the cervical cancer burden in the fire service.

1493 **THE IMPACT OF HIGH NOISE EXPOSURE ON TEXTILE WORKERS HEALTH – A RETROSPECTIVE 3 YEARS STUDY IN A TEXTILE FACTORY**

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1521

Introduction Noise pollution is an often source of environmental stress that can increase the risk of important health conditions, including: hearing loss, stress, sleep disturbances or altering sleep wake balance, heart disease. A 5 decibel noise reduction could reduce the prevalence of high blood pressure and coronary heart disease, as well as the annual major economic savings.

Methods We monitored 640 textile workers (617 women, caucians), on the occasion of the annual medical examination,