years) had higher burnout scores than their more experienced colleagues (>10 years).

Discussion This is the first Irish study investigating midwives' experiences of burnout and possible contributory workplace factors. Midwifery profession demand a high degree of empathy. Our principal results highlight the significant effects of personal responses to distressing work events. Further research looking at workplace supports is recommended.

1028 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS AND JOB DEMANDS IN THE ELECTRONICS FACTORY

^{1,2}PC Chu*, ^{1,3,4}YL Guo, ^{1,3}PC Chen, ⁵LW Liu, ⁵CY Chen. ¹Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, National Taiwan University and National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; ²Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital Hsin-Chu Branch, Hsinchu, Taiwan; ³Institute of Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; ⁴National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Taiwan; ⁵Institute of Labour, Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Labour, New Taipei City, Taiwan

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1709

Introduction Emotional symptoms are related to work-related factors. The understanding of the association between emotional symptoms and job demands in the electronics industry is limited. The objective was to examine the relationships between emotional symptoms and job demands.

Methods We conducted a cross-sectional study, which enrolled 458 workers in the electronics factory. Personal factors, work-related factors, and emotional symptoms were assessed by the self-administered questionnaire. Emotional symptoms were comprised of depressive and hostility. The job demands included the following items: working under high pressure, working hours, workload, imbalance between job demands and workers' abilities, monotonous job, physical risks, unclear understanding about job duties, conflicting demands, and socially isolation at work. Multiple logistic regression analysis was applied to explore the association between work-related factors and emotional symptoms.

Results Among the study population, 154 (33.6%) had emotional symptoms. In the simple logistic regression analysis, regular exercise (OR=0.46), working under high pressure (OR=3.05), working long hours (OR=2.42), high workload (OR=2.31), imbalance between physical and mental job (OR=1.73), conflicting demands (OR=3.94), and social isolation at work (OR=4.89) were significantly related to the presence of any symptom of depression or hostility. Further, in the multiple logistic regression model adjusted for other variables, regular exercise (OR=0.51, 95% CI: 0.30 to 0.88), working under high pressure (OR=1.84, 95% CI: 1.05 to 3.21), conflicting demands (OR=2.15, 95% CI: 1.30 to 3.57), and social isolation at work (OR=2.9, 95% CI: 1.23 to 7.30) were significantly related to the presence of any symptom of depression or hostility.

Conclusions Working under high pressure, conflicting demands, and social isolation at work may be the risk factors for emotional symptoms. Therefore, workplace mental health promotion should focus on not only education of lifestyle modifications (i.e. exercise), but also job demands.

656 MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE ARE STRONGLY ASSOCIATED TO OCCUPATIONAL STRESS: A STUDY WITH WORKERS FROM A YOUTH CUSTODY CENTRE IN BRAZIL

¹Fernando Feijo, ³Cristiane Bunchen, ²Inaiara Kersting, ²Paulo Antonio Oliveira. ¹Federal University Of Pelotas, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; ²Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; ³Federal University of Health Sciences, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1710

Introduction Workers from Youth Custody Centres are submitted to several occupational stressors in Brazil. Therefore, we aimed to investigate the impact of occupational stress in mental health and quality of life of workers from a youth custody centre.

Methods Cross-sectional study with a sample of 208 civil servants from a youth custody centre in southern Brazil. We used the Job Stress Scale (JSS) to analyse the exposure to psychological demands, job control and social support at work, based on the job strain model. Outcomes were measured using the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), the Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II) and the World Health Organisation Quality of Life instrument – brief version (WHOQOL-bref) to evaluate anxiety, depression and quality of life of workers.

Results Physical, social relationships and environmental domains of quality of life had low mean scores in our sample. Job strain was associated with lower scores in all quality of life domains. Psychological demands and low social support were strongly associated to worse scores in quality of life. Anxiety and depression were also strongly associated to worse quality of life.

Discussion Occupational stress and bad mental health are associated to worse scores in quality of life in these workers.

621 KAROSHI SYNDROME AND VIOLENCE: EXTREME LABOUR STRESS ASSOCIATED TO DEATH BY ACUTE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENT. A CASE REPORT

P Garza*, A Ureña. Mexican Social Security Institute, Acapulco, Mexico

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1711

Introduction Karoshi, is the result of extreme work related stress by an excess of work, presenting acute cardiovascular episodes such as the cerebrovascular disease.

Methods A case report.

Results Male 46 years old, no important family history. Smoking and alcoholism denied, diagnosed with hypertension 5 years ago, keep it stable. He is a company manager. On 07/30/2009, when he was in his work area, he received an extortion call because he was the company's manager, he later reported to the corresponding authorities, without having any preventive action or response against it. Afterwards, because of the social and economic situation of the state, the company felt obligated to reduce the amount of workers in a very impactful manner, by which the employee starts to supply the needs of other areas in addition to his own, registering more than 20 extra activities, added to the increase of his workday hours. In 2011, he presented affective flattening, irritability, insomnia, headaches, chest pain, lower back pain, and anxiety,

all of which were related to the intense physical and mental load that his labour duties required. In June 2012, while driving to his job, he made a call to his wife where he tells her where he feared that he was being followed, the call was interrupted, he is helped by public security officers which found him on his car with alterations alertness, he is taken to the hospital, where is diagnosed with a hypertensive crisis, presenting haemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease, and entering into cardiac arrest causing death.

Conclusion According to the psychosocial risk factors, and the violence in the working environment, as multiple tasks are done, for example, prolonged shifts, chronic work-related stress, and the threats against his integrity and his family; the case is qualified as a death caused by Karoshi's syndrome.

1224 STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH DUE TO WORKPLACE CONFLICTS IN KOREAN WORKERS

¹KH HEO*, ²SY LEE, ²JW JEONG. ¹Kosha Osh Training Institute. Ulsan, Korea; ²Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs. Sejong Korea

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1712

Introduction The purpose of this study is to analyse and analyse the current status and causes of conflicts in the personal and workplace, and analyse the factors affecting the mental health of workers such as suicide and addiction.

Method The study subjects were 753 workers in the workplace who agreed to the purpose of the survey and hoped to participate. After describing the purpose and method of the investigation to the safety and health manager who visited the Safety and Health Education Centre, each worker was asked for his/her consent to the desired workplace and conducted the Self-filling questionnaires. For family conflicts, a tool developed by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs was used and, for the level of conflict related to job, the Korean Job Stress Measurement Tool (KOSS) was used. Social and emotional health was measured using 28 GHQ items, and depression was measured using 11 CES-D items. Work stress was analysed using SPSS WIN 20.0.

Results A survey of 753 workers showed that 80.9% of workers experienced at least one conflict and stress in the workplace during the three months preceding the survey. The average number of conflicts and stressors experienced by workers in the workplace was about 8.7 out of 26, and the most common conflict and stress factors experienced by workers are those who need to perform various tasks at the same time, and 58.7% of workers have experienced it. The psychological burden of workers' family conflicts was found to have a greater psychological burden on women than men. Conflict and stress factors experienced by workers in the workplace were found to have a causal relationship that affected or affected the depressive symptoms and mental health of the workers. Job stress perceptions and experiences due to conflicts in the workplace were found to be lower in men than in women. Most workers are not systematically managing conflicts in the family and the workplace, and they are more likely to resolve themselves.

Conclusion According to a survey of 753 workers, in the previous three months, 80.9% of the workers experienced at least one conflict and stress in the workplace so that it is considered that the experience of stress due to conflict in the workplace of Korean workers is serious. The conflict and

stress factors experienced by the Korean workers in the workplace seem to be related to the depressive symptoms and the mental health of the workers. Also, as mentioned above, the Korean people are not systematically managing conflicts in the family and the workplace, and they are characterised by strong tendency to resolve themselves. In order to cope with this situation, it is necessary to develop a variety of services and programs that meet the needs of consumers in the public sector and build up a regional service delivery system that can reach the public more aggressively. And it is necessary to develop and provide a mental health care program based on risk assessment that safety and health managers and small business employers can use in the field in relation to workplace stress management.

1313 JOB DEMAND CONTROL AND HYPERTENSION A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN COLOMBIAN TYPIST

¹T Hermida*, ²L Briceño, ¹R Herrera, ¹K Radon. ¹Center for International Health @ Occupational Health, University Hospital Munich (LMU), Munich, Germany; ²Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1713

Introduction Hypertension has become a public health a worldwide challenge. It has been associated with psychosocial working conditions and with several chronic diseases. One of the job positions where poor psychosocial working condition might be present is a typist. We aimed to determine the prevalence of hypertension in Colombian typist population, associated with psychosocial factors at the work and identifying associated socio-demographic characteristics and employment conditions.

Methods Cross sectional interview-based questionnaire study and measurements (blood pressure, high, weigh) in 196 typist and 134 administrative workers from the same company in Colombia (response 100%). Logistic regression models adjust to type of work, job demand control, Effort-Reward-Ratio, social support, age, gender and overweight.

Results The prevalence of hypertension in workers was 17.82%. The age of workers was from 20 to 39 years (76.3%). From the participants with high blood pressure, 31.2% had overweight, 21% reported high tension and 20% indicated active job (p 0.36). The most important associations in the logistic regression, was overweight (OR 4.6; 95% CI: 2.1 to 9.9), age between 30 and 40 years (OR 2.75; 95% CI: 1.1 to 6.5), high social support (OR 2.45; 95% CI: 1.1 to 5.1) and active job (OR 3.36; 95% CI: 1.1 to 10.2).

Conclusions This study results indicate an increment of the prevalence of hypertension in Colombian young people, related to the epidemiological transition. It is an evidence of the need to shift the orientation of the country health programs to chronic diseases, such as the hypertension and overweight.

982 IMPROVING MANAGEMENT SKILLS IN ADDRESSING EMPLOYEE STRESS

¹A Jones*, ²B Hayes. ¹Specialist Registrar in Occupational Medicine, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; ²Consultant Occupational Physician, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1714