MARJA LEENA KERSTIN NILSSON, MALIN PETTERSSON ANDERSSON, OLLE HEDVALL, MARIA ALBIN
ANDERSSON, CATHARINA-EVA JONSSON

Introduction In order to investigate the impact of work on health, we hypothesize that medication consumption registered in medical files of workers could serve as a proxy for work-related health problems. This study, in which we describe variations in prevalence of specific medication groups between sectors, adjusting for age and gender. In addition, we investigated whether a change in job/sector can have an impact on medication use.

Method Logistic regression analysis is being performed to investigate the effect of occupational sector on the prevalence of specific medication groups, adjusted for year, age and gender. For this, an occupational surveillance dataset of 6,864,341 workers collected between 2011 and 2017 was used. Additionally, regarding the impact on job changes on medication use, analyses are currently being performed by comparing prevalence of specific medication groups in 2011 with 2017 for those employees who changed job during this time period.

Results and discussion In 2011, 30.6% male and 49.8% female workers used medication. These figures rose to 43.1% and 67.3% respectively in 2017. The use of medication increased with age: in 2017, 38.2% for workers<25 year, 43.6% for 25–34 year old employees, 48.7% between 35–44 year, 61.6% between 45–54 year and 74.1% for older workers>=55 year. Big differences were observed between sectors. Medication use was highest in health care (67.1% in 2017), government and education, and lowest in construction (46.4%). Significant differences in workers’ medical consumption were observed between sectors. This information is now being used for the implementation of a health surveillance program.

Conclusion Significant differences in workers’ medical consumption were observed between sectors. This information is now being used for the implementation of a sector-oriented health surveillance program.

Conclusions The present study shows that the risk of cancer is highly dependent on occupation and specific occupational exposures.
The prevalence of premature age pension increased between 2004 and 2011: men 2.5% to 6.4%, women 1.7% to 5.5%. Blue collar occupations were most affected.

**Conclusions** The socioeconomic divide in lost years of working life between white and blue collar prevailed. There was an apparent flow from disability to premature age pension, in particular in female blue collars. The findings indicate the budgetary savings of disability pensions transferred the economic burden of disease to individuals, and mainly to female blue collar workers.

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**O3D.6 INVENTORY OF OCCUPATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND POPULATION COHORTS IN SWITZERLAND**

Nicolas Botz*, Danièle Vienneau, Irina Guseva Caru. Institut universitaire romand de Santé au Travail (IST), Faculty of Biology and Medicine, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH), Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

**Context** Given the importance of harmonization in occupational epidemiology (OE) research, an European network, OMEGA-NET, is developing an inventory of occupational, industrial and population cohorts in Europe. We inventorized existing cohorts in Switzerland and assessed their relevance for OE.

**Methods** We identified cohorts based on the review of data repositories and publications of the leading occupational and public health institutions in Switzerland. Cohorts were considered relevant for OE if data on occupation were available.

**Results** In Switzerland, we found no industrial cohort, one respective occupational cohort exposed to magnetic fields [20,141 Swiss Federal Railway workers, cancer morbidity follow-up=1972–2002] and four population-based cohorts relevant for OE: the census-based Swiss National Cohort (SNC) [5.8 million adult residents in Switzerland, mortality by cause follow-up=1990–2014], the Study on Air Pollution And Lung Disease In Adults (SAPALDIA) [n=9,561, lung function and morbidity follow-up=1991-present], CoLaus|PsyCoLaus [6,700 35–75 year-old residents of Lausanne, cardiovascular and mental morbidity follow-up=2003-present], the Swiss Kidney Project on Genes in Hypertension (SKIPOGH) [1134 residents of Lausanne, Geneva and Bern, kidney and metabolic morbidity follow-up=2009-present].

Occupation was coded using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) only in the SNC (ISCO-68 and ISCO-88) and SAPALDIA (ISCO-88). In SKIPOGH, the Belgian Classification of occupations was used. In CoLaus|PsyCoLaus, occupation remains uncoded. Noteworthy, the percentage of missing occupations is 43%, non-reported, 65% and 61%, respectively.

**Conclusion** Having detailed high-quality data on multiple health outcomes, the identified Swiss cohorts may represent a valuable contribution to OE research. However, in absence of standardisation in collecting and coding of occupational data in these cohorts, their use in OE is still challenging. Planned harmonization efforts in frame of OMEGA-NET will be beneficial for improving the quality of these data and OE research in Switzerland and abroad.

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**O3D.7 CONSTANCES: A POPULATION-BASED COHORT FOR OCCUPATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY**

1-2Marcel Goldberg*, 1Alexis Descatha, 1Annette Leclerc, 3Ives Roquelaure, 1Jack Siemiatycki, 2,3Marie Zins. 1Inserm Ums 11, Villejuif, France; 2Paris Descartes University, Paris, France; 3Versailles-Saint Quentin University, Versailles, France; 4Univ Angers, CHU Angers, Univ Rennes, Inserm, EHESS, Inser – UMR S1085, ESTER Team, Angers, France; 5Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Montreal School of Public Health, Montreál, Canada

The CONSTANCES general-purpose population-based cohort is intended to serve as an epidemiological research infrastructure accessible to the epidemiologic research community. CONSTANCES also provides useful public health information to the public health authorities. CONSTANCES was designed as a randomly selected sample of French adults aged 18–69 years at inception; 2 00 000 subjects will be included over a six-year period. At inclusion, the selected subjects are invited to complete questionnaires, including a lifetime job history, and to attend a Health Screening Centre (HSC) for a comprehensive health examination. A biobank is being set up. The follow-up includes a yearly self-administered questionnaire, and a periodic visit to an HSC. Social and health data are collected from the French national administrative databases.

Data collected for participants include social and demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, life events, and behaviours. Regarding occupational factors, a full job history and a wealth of data on employment and organizational, chemical, biological, biomechanical and psychosocial lifelong exposure are collected at inception and during the follow-up. The health data cover a wide spectrum: self-reported health scales, reported prevalent and incident diseases, long-term chronic diseases and hospitalizations, sick-leaves, handicaps, limitations, disabilities and injuries, healthcare utilization and services provided, and causes of death. To consider non-participation at inclusion and attrition throughout the longitudinal follow-up, a cohort of non-participants was set up and will be followed through the same national databases as participants.

Inclusion began in 2012 and more than 1 80 000 participants were enrolled by July 2018. Several projects on occupational risks are already in progress, and an Occupational Health Users Club was established. This platform and its potential contributions will be described, as well as the means for international investigators to access it.

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**O3D.9 PSYCHOSOCIAL CONTEXT, SOMATIC COMPLAINTS, WORK ABILITY, AND JOB SATISFACTION IN ANAESTHESIA HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. SETTING UP A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY**

Dragan Mijakoski*, Jordan Minov, Jovanka Karadzinska-Bislimovska, Saso Stolesski, Aneta Atanasovska, Dragana Bulimovska. Institute of Occupational Health of RM, WHO CC, Skopje, Macedonia

**Background** Psychosocial context, characterized by the levels of job demands, shift/night work, burnout, and teamwork, as well as presence of certain somatic complaints (chronic respiratory, skin, and musculoskeletal symptoms) and health disorders could affect the work ability and job satisfaction of health professionals (HPs).