smokers. The rate of taking caffeinated beverages was 90.4%, of which 75.5% were taking six or more cups a day. In the form of working for 14–15 hours a day alone and working in fixed night shift, more than 6 cups were consumed.

Taxi drivers are forced to work long hours on their own due to their low wage structure, and the frequency of smoking and caffeine ingestion is very high in order to maintain working hours. In order to improve this situation, the introduction of the monthly salary system and regulation of working time should be applied.

Factors related to lower urinary tract symptoms of female workers in the electronic parts industry in Khon Kaen Province

The lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) are more common in women than men. The causes of LUTS come from many factors. Working factor might be one of them. Leading to a study of working factors and non-working factors related to LUTS at electronic parts factory in Khon Kaen province.

Methods The case-control study was performed. The total of 236 cases (female worker who has at least one symptom of LUTS) and 236 controls (female workers who don’t have the symptoms) was done by simple random sampling. Research tool is the self-administered questionnaire. Data were analyzed by SPSS Version 19, EpiInfo for calculate odds ratio, 95% CI, Pearson’s chi-square test and Mann-Whitney U test.

Results Conveyor does not statistically significant related to LUTS (AOR=0.88, 95% CI (0.59,1.30). Factors that significantly related to LUTS are 1.History of LUTS in a last year [AOR=4.80, 95% CI (2.64,8.73)] 2. inadequate number of toilet [AOR=1.97, 95% CI (1.24,1.97)] 3. inadequate number of drinking water glasses [AOR=2.15, 95% CI (1.06,4.36)] 4. caffeine ingestion is very high in order to maintain working hours [AOR=1.56, 95% CI (1.24,1.97)].

Conclusion Conveyor does not statistically significant factor for LUTS. Statistically significant factors related to LUTS are history of LUTS in a last year, insufficient number of glasses, insufficient number of toilet and holding bladder.

Increased benefit generosity and the impact on workers’ compensation claiming behaviour: an interrupted time series study in Victoria, Australia

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Objective To measure the effect of legislated increases to workers’ compensation benefits on claiming behaviour.

Methods Interrupted time series of workers’ compensation claims in Victoria, Australia (2008–2012), assessing 1) the overall effect of the legislation and 2) raising the wage replacement cap on higher earners, by condition type, in reference to a comparator of other Australian workers’ compensation jurisdictions.

Results Overall claiming increased 11.7%, driven largely by musculoskeletal condition claims. There was no detectable effect on disability duration overall, though back/neck conditions were up 26.9%. Among higher earners, there was mixed evidence of an increase in claiming, though disability durations were up 32.9%, which was also driven by back/neck conditions. There was mixed evidence of an effect on mental health claims, suggesting either no response or a negative response to benefit generosity.

Conclusions Findings mainly align with existing evidence: more generous benefits increase claiming and disability durations, primarily driven by back/neck musculoskeletal conditions. However, some mixed findings by injury group and among higher earners raise questions about confounders such as co-occurring events.

The establishment of a cohort study in a semiconductor company of South Korea

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We have designed a ten-year prospective cohort study in semiconductor workers of South Korea. We aimed to determine the relationship between occupational exposure...