at the disposal of employers, even outside working hours. This relationship is reversed when the worker has more seniority in the labor relationship.

Conclusions The results presented here are the outcome of a study in which unionized workers, presumably organized and with access to information, participated. Despite this, results reveal that the law and the policies developed for the sector do not protect domestic workers’ health, as they do not consider the particularities of the sector. These results reflect the need to continue investigating the particularities of their working conditions to prevent their negative impact on health.

Objective to identify RTW challenges from workers’ perspectives after work-related sick leave. Methods Qualitative research. We interview workers who were victims of occupational diseases or accidents and were treated by a Brazilian public occupational health. We analyzed the speeches considering theoretical and methodological approaches of RTW, Psychodynamics of Work, and Discourse Analysis. Results RTW is a difficult experience for workers, mainly caused for miscommunication and non-articulation of stakeholders and sectors involved. RTW triggers negative feelings and distress in the workers such as humiliation, revolt, and even feeling of guilt due to sick leave. Besides, workers experience fear of retaliation and stigmatization of their employer or co-workers for their new condition and receive rare or no support in this sense. Discourse analysis shows lacking support from stakeholders and the invisibility of workers during return to work that walks alone in this path. Government sectors (as insurance and healthcare systems) do not mediate RTW and workplace accommodations rely on workers’ demand in an unfair and unbalanced negotiation with the employer. Conclusion There is an urgent need to review the RTW process in Brazil focusing on a collaborative model between sectors, stakeholders, and the worker looking to a more comprehensive perspective and more effective results.

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those with lower income level, French-born in overseas departments, and descendants of non-European immigrants faced a greater risk of occupational exposure to coronavirus before the first lockdown.

Conclusions Our exposure matrix can now be used as an input in ongoing French cohorts to attribute a baseline level of work-related exposure and adjust it based on actual working arrangements during the pandemic. Surveillance of occupational exposure to coronavirus and the socio-demographic characteristics of the workers vulnerable to this virus is key to the implementation of occupation-specific public health response to Covid-19.

Methods The innovative approach of HeBA is that it uses naturally collected data of OHS provision and offers analyses based decision support for OHS physicians and for employers. It has modules for physicians (seamlessly integrated with electronic health record system), for individual employees and employer OH administrators. For managing employees’ health in companies HeBA analyses indicators of quality of working life - presentism, stress-level, motivation, sick-leave days and allows to see correlations between working-life quality indicators and health indicators by department, company, economic sector or occupation. Companies can get annually action plans for health management and make analyses based decisions in employees’ and workplace investments. OH physicians can get rule-based decision support in their everyday practice.

Results HeBA has been tested and used in our OHS clinic serving our clients - 10 000 employees. An example of possibilities: we can measure prevalence of poor self-rated health by occupations in datapool of all employees; make comparisons of poor health between departments in a company and assess association of it with workplace risk-factors and health indicators. Qualitative feedback to the PoC from 3 major user groups - physicians, employer administrators and individual employees - has shown very high satisfaction rate and given guidance for further development potential of HeBA.

Conclusion The proof-of-concept has proven its value in improving the OHS quality and efficiency in Estonia. Further research and development is planned for international validation and introducing ML/AI in decision support solutions.

Introduction The aim of the present study was to determine the association between shift work and chronic fatigue among Educational Hospital nurses.

Methods This cross-sectional study was carried out in an Educational Hospital in Yazd. Using stratified sampling technique, 200 Nurses were selected. The data was collected by using questionnaires about demographics and chronic fatigue. The data was analyzed using SPSS20 software and applying chi-square and Pearson correlation coefficients.

Results 57 male nurses and 143 female nurses participated in this study. There was no significant relation between the gender, marital status, work experience and education level with chronic fatigue. Between age groups with chronic fatigue there was a significant difference. Results from this study showed a significant relation between shift work and chronic fatigue. Chronic fatigue was less frequent among subjects with constant shifts than among those with non-constant shifts.

Conclusion The relation between shift work and chronic fatigue appears to differ according to constant and non-constant shifts.

Brazil is the main consumer of pesticides worldwide. As a consequence, we have observed an increase in cancer cases, high rates of suicides, congenital malformations, high prevalence of mental disorders, high incidence of poisoning in the population in regions with greater use and exposure to pesticides.

Objective To analyze the cases of poisoning notifications by pesticides of use: agricultural, domestic, public health and rodenticides among the Brazilian population, by ethnicity and race.

Methods Descriptive cross-sectional study based on the cases of notifications of pesticide poisoning recorded by DataSUS/ SINAN/MS and SINITOX/Fiocruz, in the Brazilian population, in the period from 2010 to 2020.

Results Data indicate higher rates of pesticide poisoning in the Black, urban, and young people aged between 20 and 39 years. 116,981 cases of poisoning by pesticides for agricultural use, domestic, public health and rodenticides were reported.

Conclusion Victims of pesticide poisoning do not necessarily need to be economically active, nor do they need to live in the countryside, in a rural area. Poisoning is a problem of the urban Black population, where the largest number of cases are concentrated. Exposures and poisoning by pesticides have been part of the reality of children very early, many are still intoxicated in the wombs of their mothers, rural workers. Therefore, it is a public health problem that needs to be treated with greater attention by governments, health, education and academia professionals, in order to develop specific studies with exposed populations.