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.

P-348 THE ROLE OF AN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN THE RETURN TO WORK FROM WORKERS DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

¹Fernanda Miranda, Vivian Mininel, Karen Freitas. ¹Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.281

Introduction The Brazilian Public Healthcare System offers an occupational health service (OHS) regulated from the Primary Health Care to assist work injuries and diseases and collaborate to return-to-work (RTW), to ensure workplace accommodations for the rehabilitated worker.

Objective To understand the role of the OHS in the RTW process from the perspective of workers assisted by this service.

Methods

Qualitative research We interview eight workers assisted by OHS in 2017–2018 after discharge and RTW. We analyzed the speeches based on Discourse Analysis and interpreted them based on RTW and Psychodynamics of Work theoretical approaches.

Results OHS was considered helpful in the RTW mainly in the physical and psychological health recovery. Besides, it helped to guarantee workers' rights regarding to the social security benefits and the employer's responsibilities. However, workers highlighted the need for improvement inside OHS team communication and between them and workers, as well negotiations with the employer to workplace accommodations and better security conditions of work.

Conclusion OHS was considered helpful for individual recovery, but limited for RTW. Even so, workers recognize the relevance of this service in difficult and complex moments such as RTW, and also the protagonism of it when compared to other stakeholders. Considering the potential for articulations of the OHS we suggest it mediates actions together with workers and stakeholders to improve the RTW process.

P-349 CHALLENGES OF RETURN-TO-WORK AFTER WORK-RELATED SICK LEAVE: FROM WORKERS PERSPECTIVES

¹Fernanda Miranda, Vivian Mininel, Karen Freitas. ¹Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.282

Introduction Return-to-work (RTW) is a complex process that involves many sectors and stakeholders including worker participation. RTW should consider biopsychosocial aspects of workers and workplace changes with stakeholders' participation to ensure adaptation and sustainability of the job.

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.

P-350 SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL INEQUALITIES IN POTENTIAL WORK-RELATED EXPOSURE TO SARS-COV-2

¹Narges Ghoroubi, Emilie Counil, Ariane Pailhé, Myriam Khlat. ¹French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), France

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.283

Introduction The risk of contracting COVID-19 is not uniform across occupations. Certain workers, exposed to diseases/infections, interfacing with the public/colleagues, unable to work from home, and without appropriate personal protective equipment are likely to experience higher workplace exposure to SARS-CoV-2.

Objective To describe the proportion of workers potentially exposed to coronavirus in each occupation under 'routine' working conditions, as well as a baseline socio-demographic profile of these workers in France.

Methods We combined two French cross-sectional population-based surveys: 'Working Conditions' (CT-2013) and 'Medical Surveillance of Occupational Risk Exposure' (Sumer-2017) to quantify 'exposure to infectious agents', 'face-to-face contact with the public' and 'working with colleagues'. We then identified the most exposed occupations before the first lockdown and built an exposure matrix. Finally, we described other socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, occupational group, educational level, income level, origin) of the workers with the highest potential exposure to COVID-19.

Results Before the first lockdown, 42% (11 million) of French workers were exposed to at least two COVID-19 occupational exposure factors. While most exposed workers are in the health care sector, other occupations such as social workers, hotel/restaurant employees, army/police officers, firefighters, hairdressers, and teachers also have a high proportion of exposed workers. Middle age participants, females, unskilled employees, those with post-secondary non-tertiary education,

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 epidemic. 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.

P-351 ANALYTICAL PLATFORM FOR EMPLOYEE HEALTH MANAGEMENT

¹Evelyn Aaviksoo, Zakariyya Abbasov. ¹Tervise Teejuht, Estonia

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.284

Objective High quality and effective occupational health service (OHS) is heavily dependent on smart use and analysis of data. To provide OHS in an innovative and economically efficient way using real world data and machine learning (ML/AI) we have developed a proof-of-concept (PoC) of an analytical platform HeBA (Health for Business Analytics) to support everyday clinical practice of employee health management.

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 an 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.

P-353 CHRONIC FATIGUE IN NURSING STAFF WORKING SHIFTS

¹Mehrzad Ebrahemzadih, Gholam Hossin Halvani. ¹Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.285

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.

P-356 INEQUALITIES IN PESTICIDE POISONING IN BRAZILIAN STATES BY ETHNICITY AND RACE, 2010–2020

¹Telma de Cassia dos Santos Nery, Maria Thereza Toledo Penteado, Monize Mendonça Cruz, Tarsila Nery dos Santos Amaral, Paulo Junior Paz De Lilha, Daniel Nery Cardoso, Glauca Moraes. ¹HCFMUSP, Brazil

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.286

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.