The objective of this study is to assess the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) among Medical Secretaries (MS) and their impact on their health-related quality of life (HRQoL).

**Methods** A cross-sectional multicentric exhaustive study was conducted among medical secretaries working in three public hospitals. The survey included a self-administered questionnaire related to individual and professional characteristics, a French validated version of the Karasek’s Job Content Questionnaire, a French validated version of Nordic Questionnaire, a French validated version of the SF12 and NHP scores. The study also included objective validated clinical maneuvers. Determinants of MSDs and their impact on HRQoL were evaluated through univariate and multivariate analysis.

**Results** A total of 72 office female workers were included with a response rate of 81.8%. The mean age was 43.75 ± 8.9 years. The body mass index (BMI) was higher among workers over the age of 45 years. According to Karasek’s model, 54 subjects (75%) were in ‘Job strain’ situation. During the last 12 months, back complaints were reported by 69.4% and neck complaints were reported by 79.2% of workers. An impaired physical HRQoL (PCS <50,11) was identified in 72.2% of subjects. An altered mental HRQoL (MCS <47.96) was identified in 76.4% of workers. In the multivariate analysis, BMI was found to be a risk factor for MSDs of the back (OR: 1.2), whereas time spent in front of the computer screen was found to be a risk factor for MSDs of the neck (OR: 2.8). MSD of the back was an independent predictive factor for a more altered physical HRQoL (OR: 7.45), whereas MSD of the knees was an independent predictive factor for more altered mental HRQoL (OR: 1.87).

**Conclusion** The prevalence of MSDs among female office workers is high and have a negative impact on both physical and mental HRQoL.

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**P-374 LIFE AND DEATH AT WORK: A TUNISIAN PROSPECTIVE STUDY**

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**Introduction** Death at work remains a frequent pressing public health issue despite undeniable progress in occupational health and safety. This study aims to assess cases of deaths at the workplace reported in the Forensic Medicine Department of a public hospital in the central region of Tunisia.

**Patient and Methods** A prospective exhaustive study was conducted in the Forensic Medicine Department of a public hospital located in the central region of Tunisia (Mahdia). This study concerned death occurring in the workplace for which a forensic investigation was carried out during a period of four years from January 2016 to December 2019.

**Results** Of the 728 deaths reported to the Forensic Medicine Department during the study period, only thirty-five deaths occurred in the workplace with an incidence of 4.8%. The deceased were mostly men (sex ratio = 4) and mean aged 48 years. Victims were blue-collar workers in 97% of cases, fishermen in 34% of cases, security guards in 14% of cases, construction workers in 12% and finally agricultural labourers in 2% of cases. The mechanism of death mostly reported was drowning (34%) followed by cardiac accidents (23%) and trauma (16%). This study revealed a case of suicide in the workplace and two cases of white autopsy.

**Conclusion** Deaths in the workplace fall into two broad categories: deaths due to workplace injuries or fatal work-related accidents including motor vehicle accidents, machinery-related events, homicides, falls, and electrocution, and deaths due to chronic diseases such as ischemic accidents, aortic dissection. This study has highlighted the contribution of early autopsy in revealing the cause of deaths occurring in the workplace and the need to implement preventive measures to minimize workplace-related preventable deaths.