Objectives To examine the diagnosis, common workplace allergens and prevention practices in workers seen for patch testing in a tertiary referral centre in Toronto, Canada.

Methods Demographic, clinical, patch test and workplace information were collected for patients seen between 2012 and 2019. Basic descriptive statistics were generated to compare workers in common industries and jobs.

Results Out 3714 patients evaluated, 1261 were diagnosed with occupational skin disease. Comparison across the healthcare, services, manufacturing, automotive and construction sectors revealed differences in diagnosis and causative agents, workplace characteristics and prevention practices. 308 healthcare care workers included 154 nurses, 34 personal support workers, 28 dental workers and 22 cleaners. 90% had a diagnosis of occupational irritant contact dermatitis and 34% had occupational allergic contact dermatitis. Dental workers had the highest percentage of allergic contact dermatitis and higher proportions of occupationally relevant rubber (carba mix and thiuram) and methacrylate/acylate positives on patch testing. They were more likely to work in a small workplace and less likely to take time off work, file a compensation claim or have health and safety training.

Conclusion Collection of detailed work-related descriptors and clinical information in a patch test database facilitates an understanding of the causative agents and the workplace characteristics that may place workers at increased risk for occupational skin disease, providing a focus for prevention activities.

P-394 MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS AMONG MILITARY DENTISTS: SEMI-QUANTITATIVE ERGONOMIC RISK ASSESSMENT

Introduction The activity of the dentist, notably in the military force, is faced like many others the scourge of musculoskeletal disorder (MSD).

Objectives This study aimed to identify the MSD hazards among dentists and identify work situations that can contribute to their appearance and offer appropriate ergonomic remedial measures for their prevention.

Methods This is a semi-quantitative study conducted in a military dental surgery service in Tunis by observing biomechanical constraints during three different dental acts. These observations were then analysed using ERGOROM software.

Results The MSD hazards identified in this study as common to all dentists were strained postures, repetition, static shoulder postures and bad working position. The neck was in more than 40 degrees flexion or extended over 63% to 95% of the working time. The shoulders were in sustained contraction over 40 to 72% of the working time with a low variation suggesting an isometric shoulder contraction. The elbows were in flexion over 56 to 91% of the working time with low variation flexion/extension. The preferred wrist position was hyper-extension or hyper-flexion over 20 to 64% of working time and ulnar or radial deviation over 14 to 35% of working time. Isometric dental instruments grasp spread over almost the whole working time for the three observed dental acts.

Conclusion Our study confirmed biomechanical constraints and MSD hazards to which dentists are exposed and guided us in our preventive approach in order to propose the most adequate and appropriate solutions to the military command.

P-395 WORKPLACE BULLYING AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS: PREVALENCE AND IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH

Introduction Workplace bullying (WPB) is a peculiar form of workplace violence. This behavior affects the healthcare sector in general and particularly intensive care units such as anaesthesiology.