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.

Introduction The informal industry of handmade carpet is particularly developed in the Tunisian central region with use of ancestral tools. The hand and the wrist are continually solicited during the different performed tasks, which may result to musculoskeletal disorders. Among military workers, the hand and wrist are deviated from the neutral position adopting awkward postures. Moreover, they are exposed to forceful gripping and repetitive movement, which may lead to musculoskeletal injuries. The prevention of these damages should focus on rethinking poorly designed hand tools.

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.

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.