

**P-398** **CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL BUSINESS: DEVELOPMENT OF A TOOL AND RESOURCES**

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Tenkate, Desre Kramer, Daniel Drolet, Peter Strahlendorf, Olga-Sana Candeloro, Cheryl Peters, D Linn Holness. <sup>1</sup>Ryerson University, Canada

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.312

**Introduction** Small to medium sized enterprises (SMEs) employ the majority of Canadians, but find it difficult to assess the risks of the chemicals they use and to implement effective control and prevention measures. As such, there is an ongoing need to provide SMEs with easy-to-use tools to identify chemical hazards and assess the risks posed by exposure to chemical agents.

**Objective** To develop CHAP-Risk, a software tool to assist SMEs to easily undertake health and safety risk assessments of the chemicals/hazardous products they use, and assist them to implement effective control measures.

**Methods** We have employed a 'User Centered Design' approach which allows end-users to influence how the design takes shape. Our eight step development process is: (1) establish a project reference group, (2a) develop a trial version of CHAP-Risk and its training program based on an extensive review of existing tools and resources, (2b) recruit trial workplaces – 6 workplaces in Ontario were recruited to trial the tool, (3) pre-trial evaluation, (4) training, (5) workplace trial, (6) post-trial evaluation, (7) develop final versions of CHAP-Risk and the training, and (8) CHAP-risk and resources available on website for free download (by September 2021).

**Results** The draft version of CHAP-Risk is currently being trialed by workplaces (trial to be completed in June/July 2021). Initial feedback is positive in regard to the potential benefits and application of the tool, particularly related to improving the 'workplace contextualization' of the WHMIS 2015 requirements. However, a number of technical improvements are currently needed to enhance the user experience.

**Conclusion** Tools to support SMEs in undertaking chemical risk assessments are important and the current trial of CHAP-Risk indicates that it will provide SMEs with a useful tool to assist them in assessing and more safely managing their workplace chemicals.

**P-400** **TELEWORKERS' FLOURISHING DURING COVID-19 LOCKDOWN: THE WORK-FAMILY RELATIONSHIP**

<sup>1</sup>Vânia Carvalho, Rita Rita, Maria José Chambel. <sup>1</sup>Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.313

**Introduction** Although research on work-family relationship have shown the relevance of balance between these two life domains to explain well-being, the analysis of this effect during COVID-19 lockdown has not yet been examined.

**Objectives** In this study based on the work-family boundary theory management, we considered that the segmentation from work-to-family had a positive relationship with work-family balanced, which in turn had a positive relationship with flourishing.

**Method** A sample of 108 teleworkers during the first COVID-19 lockdown (March-April 2020) in Portugal without previous experience with telework answered an on-line questionnaire.

**Results** The results analyzed with PROCESS (model 4) allowed us to observe that work-to-family segmentation was related with work-family balance and that this work-family balance was the mechanism that explained the positive relationship between work-to-family segmentation and flourishing.

**Conclusion** Telework is a situation that makes it difficult to establish boundaries between work and family. There must be tools that invest in the development of skills of teleworkers to segment work and family, in order to promote a balance between these domains and, consequently promote teleworkers' well-being.

**P-407** **WORK-RELATED CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME AND IMPACT ON MEDICAL FITNESS FOR WORK**

Saloua Ismail, <sup>1</sup>Siwar Chemingui, Jihen Hsinet, Amani Dallagi, Nihel Khouja, Ines Aissa, Aida Benzarti, Abdelmajid Ben Jemaa. <sup>1</sup>Hôpital La Rabta, Tunisia

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.314

**Introduction** Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is the most common occupational disease in Tunisia. It has various professional and extra-professional risk factors.

**Objectives** Describe the socio-professional, clinical and para-clinical characteristics of work-related CTS and specify its impact on medical fitness for work.

**Methods** Descriptive retrospective study on cases of CTS collected in the occupational medicine and diseases department of the Rabta Hospital in Tunis, between 2001 and 2017.

**Results** We identified 66 cases with a clear predominance of women (94%) and a mean age of  $43 \pm 7$  years. The sectors of activity that provided the most CTS were the textile industry (30%), the wiring sector (14%) and the food industry (12%). The most represented job was unskilled worker (82%). The predominant occupational risk factors were extreme wrist postures (89%), fine and precise movements (61%) and repetitive movements (46%). The time to onset of symptoms was  $15 \pm 8$  years after employment. The most frequent symptoms were paresthesia in the median nerve territory (90%), wrist pain (26%) and muscle weakness (18%). The CTS was most often bilateral (59%), of the sensory-motor type (23%) and severe (33%), justifying a transfer to another workstation (55%), a workstation adaptation (29%) or a temporary (4%) or permanent (6%) inability to work. From a medico-legal standpoint, this pathology was considered, in 79% of cases, as an occupational disease compensable under the table relating to gestures and postures.

**Conclusion** CTS is a multifactorial musculoskeletal disorder involving significant professional repercussions, hence the need to put in place a structured prevention plan in the most affected sectors.

**P-409** **MEDICAL FITNESS TO WORK FOLLOWING ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME**

<sup>1</sup>Ines Aissa, Saloua Ismail, Nihel Khouja, Siwar Chemingui, Jihen Hsinet, Amani Dallagi, Aida Benzarti, Abdelmajid Ben Jemaa. <sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medicine of Tunis, Tunisia

10.1136/OEM-2021-EPI.315

**Introduction** Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) may, due to myocardial ischemia, limit a person's physical abilities and affect his medical fitness to work.