Conclusion Findings suggest that long work hours, especially among men with a history of work at night, may influence prostate cancer risk.

RF-327 REINCORPORATION TO LABOUR MARKET OF A SAMPLE OF CANCER SURVIVORS IN CATALONIA (SPAIN) BETWEEN 2012 AND 2015. A COMPARISON BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN.

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Introduction Incidence and survival rates of cancer have increased in the last decade. The number of people diagnosed with cancer in the workplace are expected to increase steadily.
Objective To describe the employment status of a sample of salaried workers who suffered a previous sickness absence (SA) due to cancer, up to 4 years after diagnosis.
Methods Cohort study based on a sample of workers (N=145,614), affiliated with the Spanish Social Security System, residents in Catalonia, with at least one SA episode due to a cancer between 2012 and 2015 (N=516; average age 50 in men and 47 in women). Individuals were followed up from the end of the SA episode, and future employment status was assessed in five outcomes: early retirement before age 65, partial retirement, permanent disability, unemployment with subsidy and employment. Last available working outcome was assigned to each individual and Chi-square test was used to assess differences between sexes.
Results For both, men (N=225) and women (N=291), employment was the most frequent outcome at the end of the period (73.5% and 82.7%) followed by permanent disability (10% and 7.6%). In men, early retirement was found to be higher than in women (7.8% vs 3.8%). Women experienced a very low proportion of partial retirement (1.4%) compared to men (4.35%). All differences between sexes were found to be statistically significant ($p<0.05$).
Conclusion Preliminary results show that most of the people who survive a cancer go back to employment. However, there is a high proportion of people who get a permanent disability, retire or become unemployed, with differences between sexes. Characterizing reincorporation to labour market of people who survive a cancer allows us to determine how the disease affects survivors and society in order to understand where public policy can act.

Disease Surveillance

RF-102 WORK-RELATED HEAD INJURY AND INDUSTRY SECTORS IN FINLAND – CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES

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Objectives Despite of continuous development of occupational safety, there is still an excess of work-related head injuries. Prevention of head injuries can be promoted by evaluating risks and pathways of events preceding injuries.
Methods In Finland, more than 90% of employees are insured with inclusive mandatory coverage. Data on occupational head injuries in 2010–2017 was obtained from a workers' compensation insurer database. European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) variables represented the conditions of the accidents and characteristics of the injury. Risk factors, contributing events, and injury mechanisms in 20 industry sectors, based on the Statistical classification of economic activities in the European community (NACE) were analysed.
Results Among the 32,898 cases, the most common area affected was eyes (49.6%), followed by brain and cranial nerves and vessels (21.0%). The highest incidence of head injuries was in construction (15.7 per 1,000 insurance years). Construction, manufacturing, and human health and social work activities stood out by their distinctive ESAW category counts. 'Working with hand-held tools' (odds ratio [OR] 2.99, 95% confidence interval [CI] 2.81–3.18) in construction and 'operating machine' (OR 3.58, 95% CI 3.22–3.98) and 'working with hand-held tools' (2.52, 2.37–2.67) in manufacturing predicted head injury. There were over tenfold increased risk related to parameters of violence and threat in health and social work activities.
Conclusions Risks and pathways preceding head injuries varied considerably in the 20 industry sectors. The highest head injury rates were in construction and manufacturing. Violence emerged as a major risk factor in human health and social work activities.

RF-203 OVERLAPPING VULNERABILITIES IN WORKERS OF THE ELECTRONICS RECYCLING INDUSTRY FORMAL SECTOR

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Objective Vulnerabilities in workers performing electronics recycling (e-recycling) in the informal sector worldwide have been well documented. However, the growing electronics waste industry formal sector still brings many challenges to protect the health of workers and their environment, even in high income countries. This presentation aims to draw attention to the overlooked vulnerabilities faced by the workers of the e-recycling industry in high-income countries and to discuss the potential impact on health inequalities experienced by these workers.
Methods We performed a review of the peer-reviewed and gray literature in the e-recycling industry.
Results Workers in the e-recycling formal sector often come from sectors of society known to be more susceptible to exposures and health effects, such as young workers, immigrants or ethnic minorities, prisoners, and workers with mental or physical disabilities.
Discussion This phenomenon in high-income countries is not restricted to the e-recycling industry alone. It is rather a symptom of more generalized macro socio-economical phenomena of challenges in line with the new gig economy and changes in the global market, and their consequences on the solid waste sector. Continued efforts to strengthen the inclusion of social aspects of health into the complex interaction of the structural vulnerabilities met by e-recycling workers will be essential to anticipate and prevent health issues in this

essential but still emerging workforce, not only in high-income countries but also worldwide.

RF-405 OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASE SURVEILLANCE USING A CLINICAL PATCH TEST DATABASE OVER TIME: THE RESULTS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTACT DERMATITIS GROUP: 2001–2016.

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Introduction Clinical databases may provide useful information on occupational diseases. Occupational skin diseases are common. Patch testing is performed as part of the diagnostic process for contact dermatitis. There are several large, pooled patch test databases that track results over time. The North American Contact Dermatitis Group is a group of dermatologists in the United States and Canada who use standardized methods for patch testing and reporting and undertake regular analysis of their pooled results.
Objectives Using NACDG data, to examine the diagnoses, common workplace allergens and trends over time for work-related allergens.
Methods Data from North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG) datasets from 2001–2016 were analyzed to determine the frequency of occupationally relevant allergic patch test reactions to a screening tray of allergens and examine trends over time. NACDG members record diagnosis, work-relatedness and industry and occupation using the United States 1990 Census Bureau codes. Descriptive analysis of workers with occupational skin disease was performed using standard statistical tests; logistic regression was used to examine trends over time.
Results Of 38,614 patients tested, 4471 (11.6%) had occupationally-related skin disease; 70.5% of individuals with occupationally-related skin disease had a final diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis. Fifty one percent were male and the median age was 43. The most common occupationally related agents were rubber accelerators (carba mix, thiuram mix, diphenylguanidine), Bisphenol A epoxy resin, formaldehyde, methylisothiazolinone and metals (nickel sulfate hexahydrate and potassium dichromate). Over the 16 year period there was a significant increase in occupationally relevant responses to carba mix and methylchloroisothiazolinone/methylisothiazolinone and a decrease in 2-mercaptobenzothiazole.
Conclusion Ongoing analysis of pooled patch test databases provides information about the common work-related allergens that can be used to inform prevention activities. Examining trends over time can identify particular allergens for more careful assessment of exposures and help target prevention efforts.

RF-412 SURVEILLANCE OF COVID-19 CASES AMONG MEDICAL LABORATORY STAFF IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Introduction Medical laboratory workers are exposed to COVID-19 in the community and through their interaction with samples received for testing. The National Health Laboratory service in South Africa serves 80% of the population providing medical tests. Information on all staff cases was collected in the Occupational Health and Safety Information System.
Methods Surveillance data from the OHASIS system was extracted from 01 April 2020–30 March 2021. All staff with a laboratory-confirmed positive test for SARS-COVID-19 were included in the study. NHLS staff had increased access to testing compared to the general public. An epidemic curve was plotted and compared to that for the country along with descriptive statistics.
Results A high proportion of NHLS staff tested positive for SARS Cov 2, 25.7%. This varied across occupation groups with more educated occupations such as pathologists at less risk of COVID-19 compared to messengers and laboratory clerks. The epidemic curve for the facility peaked higher in the first wave compared to the rest of the country.
Conclusion The prevalence found in the laboratory staff may be a proxy for the country prevalence of COVID-19 if more access to testing had been available. The lower rate of positive cases in more educated staff may indicate the role of education in adherence to COVID-19 prevention measures.

RF-453 SCORPION STING IN DOMESTIC SERVICE WORKERS (HOMEMAKERS) IN BRAZIL: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Introduction Scorpion stings (scorpionism) have common occurrence in home areas, which may predispose workers who perform domestic services, such as homemakers.
Objective To describe the incidence and clinical-epidemiological characteristics of cases of scorpionism in homemakers notified in Brazil, 2007–2019.
Methods Incident case study, individual, with 84,538 homemakers stung by scorpion, with economically active age (18–65 years), occurred in Brazil from 2007–2019 and notified to the National System of Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). Cumulative incidence coefficients of scorpionism were estimated specifically for the female population occupied in domestic services. Demographic, socioeconomic and clinical-epidemiological characteristics were also investigated, using descriptive analysis.
Results The cumulative incidence of scorpionism was 110.9 cases/100,000 homemakers, 2007–2019, in Brazil. This scorpionism incidence in homemakers increased 349.7% in this period (48.7/100,000 homemakers to 219.0/100,000 homemakers) and was higher in the Brazilian Northeast (195.6/100,000 homemakers) and in the states of Alagoas (851.4 cases/100,000 homemakers), followed by Rio Grande do Norte (488.4/100,000 homemakers). Considering sociodemographic characteristics, the average age was 41 years old and occurred predominantly among workers with low education up to a maximum of elementary school (46.8%), brown color (55.0%), who were injured in an