urban area (72.3%), in the upper limbs (51.2%) and who arrived early (<3 h) to the health service (83.1%) after the injury. Poisonings were predominantly mild (92.1%), and the relationship with work was not recognized by the service (95.7%).

Conclusions Homemakers constitute a scorpionism risk population in Brazil. It is necessary to give more visibility to this problem from the perspective of the workers health.

Exposure Assessment

RF-88 EVALUATING APPROACHES DESIGNED TO INCREASE SENSITIVITY OF CAPTURING WORK TASK INFORMATION IN A MULTI-CENTER HOSPITAL-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN ASIA

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Objective Case-control studies use job- and industry-specific modules to systematically obtain details about the subjects' work tasks. This reduces respondent burden over asking the same questions for every job but relies on accurate module assignment to ensure relevant questions are asked.

Methods In a multi-center hospital-based case-control study of lymphoid and myeloid malignancies in Asia, lifetime occupational histories were collected for every job held by a subject. It comprised open-ended job title, work tasks, employer and its product/services, and yes/no screening questions pertaining to paints/stains, solvents/glues/degreasing agents, and engineered woods. These responses were used in a keyword-based algorithm to automatically assign each job to one of 23 modules, including 'generic exposure' and 'work location' modules. We evaluated the proportion of jobs assigned the work location module that were redirected to more specific modules and the prevalence of 'yes' responses to solvent-exposed tasks in the generic exposure module as indirect measures of the sensitivity of capturing relevant work task information.

Results The work location (29%) and generic exposure (21%) modules were the most frequently assigned to the 31,398 jobs. Of those jobs assigned the work location module, 8% were redirected to the generic module based on location of 'construction' and 12% were redirected to other modules. In total, 7,359 (23%) jobs were assigned the generic module: 38% based on screening questions with no relevant keywords identified; 50% based on ambiguous keywords; and 11% based on work location module. For these three pathways, the prevalence of 'yes' responses to any of the module's task and bystander questions were 77%, 44%, and 23%, respectively.

Conclusions The screening and the work location questions were successful in identifying jobs involved in tasks of interest that would have been missed if we had solely used the algorithm keyword search for jobs, tasks, and industries of interest.

RF-170 MULTIFACTORIAL APPROACH FOR ASSESSING WORK ABILITY AMONG NURSING STAFF IN MONASTIR TEACHING HOSPITAL, TUNISIA

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Introduction Work ability is a multifactorial concept that represents the interaction between human resources and working conditions. It is a dynamic process widely changing during human work life.

Objectives To measure the work ability index among nurses and to assess its determinants and propose strategies to maintain good work ability among this category of workers.

Methods This is a cross-sectional study conducted among a teaching hospital nurses between October 2017 and December 2018. A stratified random sampling method was employed, according to work department and gender to ensure a representative sample of the nurses working in the hospital. Nurses' work ability was assessed using the work ability index questionnaire including subjective and objective assessments. The job content questionnaire was used to assess job stress and social functioning at work for each participant. Each participant, including physical exercise performed out of work, and homework, underwent a battery of physical functional tests.

Results The mean work ability index score was 41.5 ± 5.6 . Multiple linear regression analysis revealed a positive significant association between mean work ability index score and regular nightshift working schedule, higher decision latitude, stronger grip and a better score of sit-to-stand test. In contrast, male gender, higher body mass index and higher level of perceived stress were inversely associated to the mean work ability index score.

Conclusion Efficient preventive actions based on a higher autonomy in nurses, promoting healthy lifestyles and introducing changes regarding schedule distribution according to the work ability index score would be helpful to promote work ability among nurses. The grip strength test and sit-to-stand test measures, seems to be suitable for nurses' work ability evaluation by occupational physician.

RF-367 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO AGENTS AND SUBSTANCES IN THE CARTAGENE COHORT

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Introduction Occupational exposures are related to occupational diseases burden and increased susceptibility to health issues. The joint assessment of occupational exposure and disease outcome is the key to accelerate breakthroughs in occupational health research.

Objectives Occupational data including coding of occupations and exposure assessment from a large population cohort such as CARTaGENE may help the research community in uncovering workplace-related health disparities.