dangerous environments, with a high risk of injury due to the lack of control measures in risk factors.

Objectives To describe the health and working conditions of waste pickers worldwide, through a review of scientific articles published between the years 1999 to 2019.

Methods A scoping review was carried out, where scientific articles were identified by manual bibliographic search in PubMed, Taylor and Francis, ScienceDirect and SAGE. The Mendeley bibliographic manager was used to refine the articles. The review of the records was based on: type of document, reading of titles, abstracts, methodology and results. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were taken into account for the selection of articles.

Results Eight-eight studies were included that met the inclusion criteria. Most of the studies analyzed used a qualitative approach, where questionnaires, interviews and focus groups were applied. Waste pickers' working conditions were mainly associated with situations present in the work environment, non-working conditions are largely associated with their economic, family and interpersonal relationships. The individual conditions with the highest incidence are associated with gender, age and education. The health conditions are related to the physical capacity of the waste picker to carry out the work, the consumption of tobacco and other substances and the prevalence of some diseases such as tuberculosis and skin rashes.

Conclusion It is important to expose to the academic and governmental community the problems that waste pickers face in the development of their work in order to establish tools to improve the health and working conditions of this vulnerable population.

P-247 WORK-RELATED DISEASES AND INJURIES AMONG CULTIVATED AGRICULTURISTS IN THAILAND

Sunisa Chaiklieng, Pornnapa Suggaravetsiri. Faculty of Public Health Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Introduction Morbidity rates recorded in HDC among visited farmers for health care in the northeast of Thailand. The following rate of diseases in cultivated agriculturists in Thailand were 479.1, 207.7, and 26.5 per 100,000 farmers for WMSDs, noise and heat-related diseases, and pesticide toxicity for Udon-Thani database. Those rates were higher than a report in HDC at least 2 times.

Objective To describe the health and working conditions of waste pickers worldwide, through a review of scientific articles published between the years 1999 to 2019.

Methods A scoping review was carried out, where scientific articles were identified by manual bibliographic search in PubMed, Taylor and Francis, ScienceDirect and SAGE. The Mendeley bibliographic manager was used to refine the articles. The review of the records was based on: type of document, reading of titles, abstracts, methodology and results. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were taken into account for the selection of articles.

Results Eight-eight studies were included that met the inclusion criteria. Most of the studies analyzed used a qualitative approach, where questionnaires, interviews and focus groups were applied. Waste pickers’ working conditions were mainly associated with situations present in the work environment, non-working conditions are largely associated with their economic, family and interpersonal relationships. The individual conditions with the highest incidence are associated with gender, age and education. The health conditions are related to the physical capacity of the waste picker to carry out the work, the consumption of tobacco and other substances and the prevalence of some diseases such as tuberculosis and skin rashes.

Conclusion It is important to expose to the academic and governmental community the problems that waste pickers face in the development of their work in order to establish tools to improve the health and working conditions of this vulnerable population.

Conclusion The study revealed that there was a low prevalence of stress among healthcare drivers in Malaysia during the pandemic. The reduced life threatening tasks, fewer emergency incidents and lesser assigned tasks throughout the movement control order during the COVID-19 pandemic could have contributed to the low prevalence statistics among the healthcare drivers in Malaysia. In addition, the effort by the Occupational and Environmental Health Unit, Negeri Sembilan State Health Department in providing consistent safety and health training including stress management might have assisted healthcare drivers to cope with the stressed situation both mentally and physically.