

P-292 **AGING, PRODUCTIVITY AND WORK ABILITY FOR WORK IN NURSING WORKERS IN BRAZIL**

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Introduction The problem of aging at work has been discussed at national and international levels, given its impact on productivity and the management of public policies on worker health.

Objective To investigate the association between chronological aging, work ability and productivity in nursing workers.

Method Analytic and cross-sectional study, with a quantitative approach, developed at a Public Hospital in the state of São Paulo, with nursing team workers aged 45 and over. Data were collected through a form containing sociodemographic and professional questions, a questionnaire on Work Ability Index and a questionnaire on work productivity.

Results 211 (79.9%) nursing workers participated in the study. The mean age was 53 years (SD = 4.3 years), ranging from 45 to 71 years. The average of the Work Ability Index score was considered good, with 37.8 points, but 41.7% with a Capacity Index for inadequate work. The predominant health problems were musculoskeletal diseases. Productivity showed an average score of 24.7% for 'damage to daily activities due to health', 22.7% for 'total work injury due to health' and 21.2% for 'presentism'. There was a statistically significant association between productivity and work ability ($p < 0.001$), where productivity impairment was among those with inadequate capacity (moderate and low).

Conclusion It is important to identify the profile of nursing workers in the aging phase so that the institutions could promote strategies and interventions aimed at this age group in order to prevent early retirement and promote a better longevity.

P-293 **A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR DEVELOPING AN OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE-CONTROL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM (OCCECIS) FOR GREAT BRITAIN**

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Information on where occupational exposures to dangerous substances occur, how many workers are exposed, the levels of exposure, and the uptake of control measures and their effectiveness are crucial for the development and monitoring of effective interventions and exposure prevention in the workplace. The feasibility of establishing an Occupational Exposure-Control Intelligence System (OccECIS) for use in Great Britain was assessed. A scoping exercise mapped existing information of exposure tools and databases. The information sources were expanded further by input from an International Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) established to support the project in all aspects and analysed for their basic characteristics and relevance to the system. The outputs of the analysis were used together with inputs from the EAC to establish the basic conceptual framework underlying the system. This framework was converted to a set of

theoretical questions relevant for the systems outputs which formed the basis for separate stakeholder and gap analyses. The outputs of these analyses were then used to develop technical solutions. The feasibility of the approach was tested on a small scale using National GB data for the construction and brick manufacturing industries. Data on exposure intensity were extracted from the National Exposure DataBase (NEDB). Prevalence of exposure was estimated by combining data from the UK census 2011, the Labour Force Survey and a previously established quantitative job exposure matrix. The results were used to illustrate examples of relevant outputs for the system. Overall, these preliminary findings suggest that it is feasible to establish such an intelligence system. This system once developed can provide leading indicators to relevant stakeholders to inform health burden and impact assessments, intervention strategies, and policy actions. A prototype of the system that will be next developed will most likely be based on the example of respirable crystalline silica.

P-295 **PERCEPTION OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE OF NOISE AND ITS IMPACTS ON FISH HARVESTERS' HEALTH IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR: A MIXED-METHOD STUDY**

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Introduction Noise exposure is a significant concern for fish harvesters, as it can cause serious health problems. Occupational noise exposure can result in hearing loss and non-auditory health issues such as annoyance, asthma, insomnia, cognitive disability, and diminished quality of life and wellbeing.

Objectives The aim of this study is to determine how fish harvesters in Newfoundland and Labrador perceive noise risk and to examine their experiences with noise exposure, noise-related health problems, and barriers and challenges associated with preventing hearing loss.

Methods A mixed-methods study was conducted among NL fish harvesters. The study comprises an online questionnaire and telephone interviews. Survey tool consist of a 37-item questionnaire included noise risk perception and self-reported hearing loss questions. A semi-structured interview guide was developed to elicit information about fish harvesters' experiences with noise exposure and related health issues, as well as the obstacles and challenges associated with noise reduction and hearing loss prevention.

Results The survey results represents that an average noise risk awareness score of 2.3 to 2.9 out of 5 based on perceived benefits, barriers, and self-efficacy reflects that NL fish harvesters have a relatively positive attitude toward noise reduction and hearing loss prevention. Similarly, the noise-related perceived attitude and susceptibility score (3.9 to 4.5) shows that harvesters disliked the high level of noise and indicated a high risk of hearing loss. Around 62% of participants reported having hearing problems. Most participants acknowledged their workplace is noisy. There was a conflict between onboard safety and wellbeing.

Conclusions Harvesters stop wearing hearing protectors on a daily basis for safety reasons. Participants emphasized the