Conducted using a motivational interview technique by Miller and Rollnick.

Results
It was observed that financial concerns of purchase of new equipment, liaison and budget approval for health activities from senior management, promotions or designation were at par with other technical counterparts of the industry, minimizing the difference and managing the hospital budget and Non-financial concerns of staffing and manpower, Infrastructure development, Health surveillance and awareness, School health and CSR, Motivation of paramedical staff regarding promotion, Security on social and personal perspective, Optimum usage of available resources, Fitness of employees’ vs sickness absenteeism – all had increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusions
Employee expectations were very high with demand for privileged services. Appropriate usage of services for smooth administration and prevention of wastage, strict waste control measures, 100% legal compliance, liaison with external hospitals including local government for appropriate help to be provided for the management within the legal boundaries, proactive health awareness programs on a time-weighted scale with result oriented mindset for the benefit of employees. Similar health awareness programs for dependents and society with assessment of exposure risk under CSR can be achieved by collecting the required data, analysing employee’s health status outcomes, setting of goals, awareness of roles and responsibilities, rewards and recognition, proactive approach towards Preventive medicine, collaboration with other organizations or higher centres, setting of clear guidelines, working with HRD, Focus on Telehealth and Virtual Healthcare training.

Healthcare workers

P-37  MENTAL DISTRESS AMONG FEMALE PHYSICIANS WORKING IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
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Introduction
Depression, anxiety and stress are mental disorders that impact the quality of life of workers. Depression has symptoms of inertia, anhedonia, dysphoria, lack of interest/involvement, self-depreciation, devaluation of life and discouragement. Anxiety is characterized by excitation of the autonomous nervous system, musculoskeletal effects, situational anxiety, subjective anxiety, and experiences. The clinical stress has difficulty to relax, nervous excitement, easy perturbation/agitation and irritability/exaggerated reaction and impatience. This study aims to present the prevalence of depressive symptoms, anxiety and stress among female physicians who worked in Occupational Health activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Materials & Methods
Descriptive cross-sectional study carried out in Brazil during Sep-Nov 2020. Participants were invited through social networks, using the snowball method. The questionnaire was available on a website requesting data about sociodemographic characteristics, education, and occupational aspects and the short version of the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21).

Results and Conclusions
Among the 249 female participants, the mean age was 46.3 years (sd 13.5). Most had a partner (64.2%), reported skin color as white (81.9%) and lived in the Brazilian Southeast region (64.6%). The average time since graduation was 12.1 years (sd 8.6). Most participants had professional activities in private sector companies (58.2%) and reported working 40 to 59 hours per week (41.3%). The prevalence of depressive symptoms was 48.6%, with 39.5% being severe or very severe, 31.4% moderate and 28.9% mild. Regarding anxiety, the prevalence was 36.5%, with 47.1% severe or very severe, 35.1% moderate and 17.6% mild. Finally, in relation to stress, its prevalence was 54.2%, with 39.9% severe or very severe, 29.6% moderate and 30.4% mild. Understanding the profile of mental disorders among medical workers is important to design prevention and health promotion strategies for this population, in order to develop quality of life, well-being and productivity.

Carcinogens/Cancer

P-65  EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF OCCUPATIONAL PLEUROPULMONARY CANCERS IN TUNISIA
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Introduction
Pleuropulmonary cancers (PPC) are the most frequent occupational cancers. The major problem remains the under declaration of these cancers due to their multifactorial aspect and its long latency. The aim of our study was to describe the epidemiological profile of occupational PPC.

Methods
Retrospective cross-sectional study which had included patients with occupational PPC during the period from 2017 to November 2022 was carried out in a university hospital in Tunisia.

Results
Twenty two occupational PPC were registred. The average age was 62±10 years. They were aged between 50 and 69 years in 68% of cases. They were smokers in 95% of cases, with an average consumption of 42 packs/year per person. The onset time of PPC after retirement age ranged from one to 32 years for 55% patients. The histological types of PPC were adenocarcinoma (41%), squamous cell carcinoma (27%), small cell carcinoma (18%) and large cell cancer (9%). One case of pleural mesothelioma was registered. Occupational sectors were construction (32%), agriculture (14%), welding (14%), metallurgy (13%) and naval reparation (9%). The carcinogens incriminated were asbestos fibres (73%), silica dust (9%), coal combustion soot (9%) and arsenic dust (9%). A medico-legal reparation of occupational PPC has been proceeded for all patients.

Conclusion
According to our study, occupational PPC mainly affects male smokers. Asbestos remains the most responsible carcinogen. An early diagnosis in at-risk workers from the age of 50 adding to an after retirement medical follow-up is necessary.