Intervention studies

TEACHING INTERVENTIONS IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID19 PANDEMIC IN A SMALL EXPORTER AND PROCESSOR COMPANY OF HYDROBIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS IN PIURA, PERU

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Introduction In Peru there are many companies dedicated to fishing and exporting hydrobiological products that carry out their work informally. Most companies in this sector do not have occupational health and safety (OHS) systems. Accidents at work occur frequently but are not registered in the statistics of the Ministry of Labor. Workers also suffer from diseases such as musculoskeletal disorders, respiratory and skin infections, metabolic and cardiovascular diseases. Interventions of education and training workers and employers in OHS are becoming more important in small workplaces in developing countries as Peru, especially since the covid19 pandemic started. The purpose of the present study was to describe the implementation and its progressive improvement of teaching interventions during 3 years in a small exporter and processor company of hydrobiological products in Peru, including the covid19 pandemic, and to show its impact in the OHS system.

Materials & Methods The unit of this case report study was the indicators of teaching interventions as number of participants, professions, time working in OHS, education methods used and a knowledge assessment at the end of intervention. Besides, it was analyzed the impact of the intervention on the frequency of accidents and illnesses in workers, on absenteeism and the indicators of workers' health (such as frequency of diseases, workers under treatment, etc). The instrument used was Data collection sheet.

Results During 3 years, the teaching intervention implemented included 'In Person' and online sessions and tools. Some of the methods included Cases discussion, Role games, Performance-feedback, Video analysis and interactive games. The frequency of accidents was reduced in 20%. Absenteeism was reduced in 33%. Workers with diseases could follow medical exams and start their treatment.

Conclusion Teaching interventions had goods results in OHS system reducing accidents and absenteeism at this small company and improving medical surveillance in workers.
Conclusions These is the preliminary results of RUCAN Study, first Brazilian cohort of rural workers. After with the complete sampling and the follow up, we hope to identify the health endpoints due pesticides exposure, as well each pesticides effects in the health endpoints.

Radiation

AGE-AT-EXPOSURE AND TIME-SINCE-EXPOSURE IN CAUSAL INFERENCE: IONIZING RADIATION AND CANCER MORTALITY IN INWORKS

Conclusion Our results suggest that confounding by employment status was present, suggesting healthy worker survivor bias. The importance of doses at older ages and long times-since-exposure suggest continued need to assess potential impacts of occupational ionizing radiation exposures.

Carcinogens/Cancer

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES OF FIREFIGHTING AND URINARY TRACT CANCER RISK AMONG MEN IN THE NORWEGIAN FIRE DEPARTMENTS COHORT

Introduction We observed elevated incidence of urinary tract cancer (UTC; ICD10 C65–68) among Norwegian male firefighters in previous studies. Increased risk of bladder cancer (C67), alongside mesothelioma, was the main evidence for the recent re-classification of firefighting as carcinogenic (Group 1) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. However, the exposure-response associations remain unclear.

Objectives We aimed to develop detailed indicators for exposures of firefighting and more closely examine the previously observed elevated risk of UTC, including bladder cancer.

Materials and Methods Indicators were developed for exposure to fire/smoke and diesel exhaust using data on fire and emergency responses from the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection, and on working conditions at 15 fire departments. Using work history data available for 4230 men in the Norwegian Fire Departments Cohort, the time-dependent sum of exposures of firefighting and more closely examine the previously observed incidence rate was used. Poisson regression was used to estimate incidence ratios and 95% confidence intervals. This study has been approved by the Regional Committee for Medical Health Research Ethics South-East Norway.

Results During 125,090 person-years of follow-up, there were 76 cases of UTC. Exposure indicators hypothesized to be of greatest significance to UTC risk included those for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and diesel exhaust, as well as the influence of improvements in protective equipment and working conditions. Preliminary results from ongoing regression analyses provide preliminary evidence of positive exposure-response associations and will be presented.

Conclusion Detailed exposure indicators were developed using information on working conditions that is rarely available in other studies. We hope to contribute to a better understanding of the potential roles of different exposures on the increased risk of UTC among firefighters.