such as balazone, since 1997, and the announcement of the ban on 30 pesticides (mevinone, etc.) and 87 pesticides (dibenzoate, etc.) from 2013 to 2019.

Conclusions The intervention effects of major agricultural reforms and pesticide source control bans are actually reflected in the age-standardized incidence of pesticide poisoning. It also supports the view that the ban on extremely toxic organophosphorus pesticides in the past was indeed effective in the control of organic phosphorus pesticide poisoning among farmers.

Carcinogens/Cancer

Introduction Pancreatic cancer is one of the most aggressive cancers, and currently, there is no effective treatment. Addressing the contribution of occupational risk factors to pancreatic cancer can help eliminate the disease burden. This study identified the proportion of pancreatic cancer in different occupational exposures, including job titles and chemical exposures.

Material and Methods We recruited pancreatic cancer patients in a medical center in Taiwan from July 2020 to October 2022. Through face-to-face interviews, we collected information about job titles and historical exposure to chemical substances among pancreatic cancer patients.

Results A total of 100 patients (59 men and 41 women) were recruited at a mean age of 65. The most common occupation was farmers (11%), followed by metal processing workers (6%) and carpenters (5%). Farm workers reported frequent exposures to pesticides. Metal processing workers reported frequent exposures to metalworking fluids, rust, degreasers, and emulsifiers. In addition, 16% of patients reported volatile organic compounds in diverse industries, such as carpentry, salons, textiles, and printing.

Conclusion Farmers with pesticide exposure may contribute to the largest proportion. Occupational exposure to metal processing chemicals and diverse types of volatile organic compounds diverse may play an important role in developing pancreatic cancer.

Return to work/Work capability assessment

Introduction The issues related to return-to-work (RTW) after COVID-19, and the impact of long-COVID on workers’ health engaged in different occupations are far to be fully acknowledged. Occupational Physicians (OPs) represent an important and competent source for the evaluation of these issues in workplaces, scant considered in research up now.

Material and Methods A literature search was performed to develop a questionnaire targeting the Italian OPs. The survey collects data on COVID-19 related RTW issues and on long-COVID symptoms occurrence in workers of Emilia-Romagna region (Italy).

Results The questionnaire involves three sections.

The first with general information on the OPs’ activity (industrial sector and types of companies followed, main occupational hazards, health surveillance programs carried out). The second section is about long-COVID, defined according to the World Health Organization and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A list of 22 symptoms based on a systematic search in MedLine has been developed, such as headache; cough; sore throat; changes in smell/taste; skin rash; other symptoms (to be specified). The main characteristics of the workers with long-COVID (age, gender, concomitant diseases, vaccination, smoking habit, body weight and previous infections etc.) and the frequency of the long-COVID symptoms are collected. The last section investigates RTW issues, to quantify the impact of the phenomenon in terms of workers involved, main characteristics of subjects with RTW problems, and implications for their work-ability.

Conclusions Using the OPs direct experience as source of information, the study is aimed to develop new knowledge on the long-term impact of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on workers’ health, specifically considering RTW issues and the occurrence of long-COVID symptoms.

COVID 19

Introduction Early evidence following COVID-19 pandemic onset showed substantial impact on Healthcare Workers’ (HCW) mental health. Most research relies on cross-sectional data collected during the pandemic early stages and longitudinal studies are mainly focused on its first year; more recent mental health data on HCWs are not yet available. The aim of this study is to assess the long-term trajectory of HCWs’ psychological symptoms and the associated risk factors.