mitigation of the virus transmission which consequently placed them at high risk of infection. As per World Health Organization, by May 2021, 6.2% of global COVID-19 infections and 115,000 deaths were among HCWs. This study was carried out to assess the demographic and work factors, vaccination status and symptom patterns of HCWs with COVID-19 infection in Brunei Darussalam.

**Material and Methods** A cross-sectional study using a self-administered, web-based questionnaire was conducted on HCWs from government and private sectors in Brunei Darussalam with positive reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction or antigen rapid test for COVID-19 from August 2021 to May 2022. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, and Chi-square test was used for statistical significance.

**Results** A total of 1483 HCWs participated in the study. 232 (15.6%) had COVID-19 infection during the second wave (dominated by Delta variant) and 1251 (84.4%) were infected during the third wave (dominated by Omicron variant). 70% were female, 81.4% from government health facilities, 73.6% were working in hospitals and 45.4% were nurses. 97.7% had at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccination, 81.7% were symptomatic, and cough (61.2%) and fever (56%) were the commonest symptoms. 5.1% needed hospitalization, which was significantly higher during the Delta wave (20.7%) and in those without booster vaccination (11.8%).

**Conclusion** Majority (84.4%) of HCW cases were reported during the third wave, and this was proportionately similar to 88.9% of the total 148,674 cases in the country recorded during the third wave by 31 May 2022. There was a high coverage of HCWs (>97%) with at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccination. A high proportion (81.7%) were symptomatic and managed conservatively at home whilst 5% required hospitalization. COVID-19 booster vaccination showed significant protection against hospitalisation.

**Disease Surveillance**
COVID-19 pandemic was high. Given the strong associations with job stress factors (conflict at work, role ambiguity and role conflict, job satisfaction, support at work) and burnout, the management of burnout should focus on interventional measures implemented at an organizational level.

Introduction The health care sector is an environment of increased requirements and a constant search for service improvement. Some healthcare workers (HCWs), due to physical or mental disorders, have difficulties in satisfying the demands of their jobs. This underlines the interest of hospital occupational medicine in promoting the healthcare system.

Objective To assess the medical fitness for work of HCWs’ Material and Methods Retrospective descriptive study of HCWs in a regional hospital who consulted the hospital occupational medicine unit for a medical assessment of fitness for work during the month of July 2022. Results Sixty-eight HCWs were identified. The average age was 47.1 ± 9.7 years, with a predominance of women (84%). The average occupational seniority was 20 [4 -39] years. The most represented professional category was nurses (75%). The study population was principally from the medical services (59%). Psychiatric and osteoarticular pathologies were the main reasons for consultancy in 57% and 37% of cases respectively. In addition, 49% of the patients were on long-term sick leave for psychiatric reasons. The HCWs were assessed as fit for work in 25% of the cases. An adjustment of the workstation was proposed for 66% of the cases, in particular an eviction of night work (46%) and of intense physical effort (19%).

Conclusion The medical fitness for work of HCWs is a particularly complex notion. Its assessment by the occupational physician must take into consideration both the socio-professional constraints and the physical and psychological capacities of the hospital personnel.

Military/Veteran health

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

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Introduction Since the events of the revolution of 2011, our army has been confronted with a particular situation that exposes combatants to various risks leading to workplace accidents (WA). Our study aimed to identify the characteristics of military victims of WA and to assess the prognosis and professional impact of these accidents in our army.

Material and Methods A retrospective and transversal study of WA in the military which were reported to the Military Center for Occupational Medicine and Occupational Safety (MCOMOS) between 2016 and 2018. The data collection was carried out using a predetermined template (WA Survey Sheet) and a questionnaire assessing the prognosis and the impact of the WA.

Results Our study population involved 741 WA cases. The average age was 26.74 ± 6.34 years and the average military service seniority was 5.21 ± 5.79 years. More than a quarter of WA victims (28.1%) were in training. WA were related to non-compliance with safety instructions (44.9%) and were mainly traumatic accidents (94.5%). The study of WA consequences showed a statistically significant difference according to the military rank (p = 0.037) and army membership (p = 0.012). The study of the occupational impact of WA revealed that of the 137 military members who had been off work for 21 days or more, 92 attended the MCOMOS. These WA resulted in primarily a fracture (63%). The mean number of days off was 38.23 ± 25.14 days. The initial prescribed rest extension following the WA was required (27.2%). These WA required exemption from certain tasks (10.9%). Post-traumatic sequelae were noted (33.7%). Victims benefited from occupational reclassification (4.3%).

Conclusion Our study has highlighted the magnitude of the problem of the WA in the Tunisian army. These accidents predominantly of a traumatic nature, involved mainly young trainees in schools. Hence the importance to develop a coordinated accident prevention strategy.

COVID 19