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 burn-out, the management of burnout should focus on interventional measures implemented at an organizational level.

**P-225 INTEREST OF HOSPITAL OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE IN PROMOTING THE HEALTH OF CARE STAFF**

Chemlingui Siwar, Nizar Ladhari, Meiriem Menri, Najia Mechergui, Hanen Ben Said, Dorra Brahim, Ghada Bahri, Imen Youssef. Occupational Medicine healthcare department, Charles Nicolle hospital Tunis University Tunis El Manar, Faculty of Medicine of Tunisia

Introduction The health care sector is an environment of increased requirements and a constant search for service improvement. Some health care 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 consultation 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 an increase of physical effort (19%).

Conclusion The medical fitness for work of HCWs is a particular 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

**P-226 MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS**

Ami Dallagi, Zied Khessairi, Salma Kamoun, Olfa Jlassi, Adel Amri. Military Center for Occupational Medicine and Occupational Safety, Tunisia

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 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

**P-228 BREAKTHROUGH INFECTION AMONG WORKERS IN DIFFERENT NON-HEALTHCARE WORKING SETTINGS**

Feng Wang, Lap Ah Tse, Phoenix Kit Han Mo, The Chor Sze Ng, Dong Dong, Kin Fai Ho, Samuel Yeung-Shan Wong. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Introduction Workplace is supposed to be an important transmission node of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) in the epic initiation. Assessing the contagious risk in the different workplaces is important to target effective measures workplace. However, there was limited data to explore transmission patterns in work settings after COVID-19 spread into the community and population vaccination.

Materials and Methods From April to June 2022, 328 workers were enrolled in a variety of work settings. An online questionnaire was used to collect their current work industry, geographic information, vaccination of SARS-CoV-2, infection, etc. To categorize their exposure risk to COVID-19 cases from the workplace, workers were grouped into 3 different work settings according to their job nature and working environment. Non-office workers were those who normally carried out their jobs in a range of environments in an indoor or outdoor working space where close contact with the general public is frequent; Mobile workers were those who frequently move for conducting business that involves closer and more frequent contact with the general public; Office workers were those who normally carry out professional duties and administrative work in an indoor working space. Breakthrough infection is defined as an infection after 14 days of full vaccination. The ethics approval number is CREC-2021.531-T.

Results There were 97, 151, and 80 workers in mobile, non-office, and office work groups and the infection rate were...