Methods Retrospective descriptive study of TC with hearing loss who consulted the Occupational Medicine Department at Charles Nicolle Hospital over a six-year period (January 2016 to November 2022).

Results Out of 150 patients with hearing loss who consulted our service, 43 patients (28%) occupied the position of TC. The sex ratio (M/F) was 0.65, a statistically significant relationship was found with female gender (p=10⁻³). A pathological history of depression was associated with the post of TC position (p=0.017, OR=5.62 [1.33–23]) The mean age was 38 ± 6.25 years and the mean job tenure was 9 years [1–36]. The TC post was associated with tinnitus (p=10⁻³, OR=5.68 [2.52–12.83]) dizziness (p=0.003, OR=5.29 [1.76–15.87]) and otalgia (p=0.076, OR=3.37 [0.96–11.82])). Hearing loss and ringing in the ears were found in 73% and 18% of the cases respectively. The average time to onset of symptoms was 13±8 years [1–35]. The hearing deficits presented by the patients were sensorineural hearing loss (74%), mixed hearing loss (16%) and conductive hearing loss (12%). A declaration of the deafness as an occupational disease was indicated in 30% of the cases. Noise avoidance and telephone calls were indicated in 86% and 81% of cases respectively.

Conclusion According to our study, several chronic pathologies contraindicate working atypical hours. The role of the occupational physician is to evaluate the risk for each pathology.

Shift work

P-239 CHRONIC DISEASES AND ATYPICAL WORKING HOURS

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Introduction Night work and shift work are part of the so-called ‘atypical’ working hours. Due to their specificities, they can be risk factors for workers’ health as well as aggravating factors for certain pathologies.

Aims To study the impact of chronic pathologies on the medical aptitude of patients for NPT.

Methods Retrospective descriptive study of patients with chronic pathologies who consulted the Occupational Medicine Department at Charles Nicolle Hospital over a six-year period from January 2016 to June 2022 and who benefited from an eviction from work with atypical hours.

Results Among 224 employees working non-standard hours, 52.6% (n=118) had chronic pathologies. The average age was 43.32±8.64 years. The sex ratio (M/F) was 1.62. The average professional seniority was 18.06±10.48 years. The most represented sectors were health (38%), transport (10%), food industry (7%) and automotive industry (6%). The most common occupations were manual workers (26%), drivers (12%), security guards (11%) and senior technicians (12%). The most common chronic pathologies were insulin-dependent diabetes (20%), epilepsy (18%), poorly controlled arterial hypertension (6%), myocardial infarction (5%), multiple sclerosis (4%), breast cancer (3.5%) and sleep apnoea hypopnoea syndrome (3%). Concerning the medical aptitude to work of the patients, a definitive avoidance of shift/night work was indicated in 91% of the cases.

Conclusion According to our study, several chronic pathologies contraindicate working atypical hours. The role of the occupational physician is to evaluate the risk for each pathology.