55.6% of the cases and 86.3% had never received teleworking training. Psychosocial repercussions were noticed among 92.2%. An increase in working time was reported by 47.1%, significantly more reported by those in managerial positions (44.7%). During breaks, 48% were spending time watching TV or on social networks, which is an activity significantly correlated with sadness, chronic anxiety and sleep disorders. For benefits perceived, 85% appreciated the absence of constraints related to workplace path and 61.8% the autonomy. Telework was suitable for work according to 90.8%. Desire to continue teleworking was expressed in 89.9%.

Conclusions The teleworking was appreciated but it had psychosocial negative repercussions. A new working mode is spreading and showing possibility to work in a different manner with similar or better results. The occupational physician will manage emergent health risk factors.

Military/Veteran health

Assessment of work capacity in active military personnel with asthma

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Introduction Asthma can have an impact on worker productivity, particularly in the military population whose work requires mental and physical integrity. In this study, we evaluate the perceived capacity to work in active military personnel with asthma, using a validated questionnaire.

Methods This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in the pneumology department of military hospital in Tunis. It involved active military personnel followed up for asthma and having consulted the department in the period from January 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022. The perceived ability to work was evaluated by the work ability index (WAI) questionnaire.

Results During the study period, 36 asthma patients agreed to answer the WAI. The mean age was 35±8 years with a male predominance of 83%. The majority of the participants were non-commissioned officers, with administrative posts in 22% of cases. The median professional seniority was 9 [6; 17] years. Active smoking was noted in 47% of respondents. Half of the patients were being treated for allergic rhinitis. Exposure to allergens in the workplace was noted in 16% of patients. Reversible obstructive ventilatory disorder was found in 29% of the participants. The occupational origin of the asthma was identified in 3 patients. Compliance with inhaled treatment was reported in 66.7% of cases. Of the WAI respondents, 31.6% had a moderate perceived ability to work. The perceived ability to work was good in 42.1% and excellent in 21.1% of cases. Poor work capacity was noted in 5.3% of participants.

Conclusions Asthma seems to have a relatively modest impact on the work capacity of active military personnel. Regular monitoring and compliance with treatment in this population contribute to optimal asthma control, thus minimising the socio-professional repercussions of this pathology.

Work organisation, including precarious work/working conditions

P-154 REASONS FOR UNFITNESS FOR WORK AMONG TEACHERS: A DESCRIPTIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY


Introduction Teachers have essential duties concerning qualification and education. They also contribute to the stability of society and the further development of future generations. Besides high qualification level, teachers should be physically and mentally fit to achieve these duties.

Objective To assess the most common medical problems among teachers and to determine their ability to work.

Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted among teachers referred to the occupational medicine department of Charles Nicolle Hospital in Tunis for a medical opinion of fitness to work, during the period from October 31st, 2022 to November 11th, 2022. Clinical and sociodemographic data were collected during the consultation.

Results Of the 78 teachers studied, 69.2% (n=54) were women and 30.8% (n=24) were men. The mean age was 48.17 years (SD: 8.72 years). Fifty-three percent (n=42) of the teachers were assessed to be unfit for teaching. The main reasons for office work position reclassification were neurological diseases at 21.4%, neoplasm at 14.3%, psychiatric disorders and kidney failure disease which represented equally at 11.9%, and ophthalmological disorders at 9.5%. Among the neurological diagnoses, strokes and multiple sclerosis dominated. Thirty-nine percent of the patients were fit to continue teaching and five patients were offered early retirement on grounds of disability.

Conclusion The teaching professions require qualified occupational medical care tailored to the particular nature of teaching. This should be provided within a network of experts including psychologists, psychiatrists, and psychosomatic specialists in addition to treating physicians.

Healthcare workers

Study of medical fitness for work among 22 doctors

Amira Belkahia, Dorra Brahimi, Iman Yousef, Mariem Mersni, Najla Mechergui, Hanene Ben Said, Ghada Bahri, Nizar Ladhari. Department of occupational disease and education. They also contribute to the stability of society and the further development of future generations. Besides high qualification level, teachers should be physically and mentally fit to achieve these duties.

Introduction The performance and fitness to practise of doctors is under increasing scrutiny. High-profile cases have called into question the assessment of fitness for work and the monitoring of professional performance. The aims of our study were to describe the socio-professional and medical characteristics of doctors and to determine the impact of their health status on their fitness to practice.