compared with 40.4% of controls. A significant association existed between smoking and lung cancer (p<10–3, OR=4.99 IC95%=[2.49–10]).

Workers in the categories construction sector (p=0.01; OR IC95%=1.95 [1.12–3.40] ) and hotels sectors (p=10–3; OR IC95%=5.90[1.94–17.90] ) showed significantly increased risks of lung cancer.

When determined by job task exposure matrix, crystalline silica (p=0.03; OR IC95%=-3.06 [1.06–8.83]), diesel emissions (p=0.01; OR IC95%=0.99[0.99–1]), chromium (p=0.01; OR IC95%=0.99[0.99–1]) and nickel (p=0.0; OR IC95%=0.99[0.98–1]) were significantly associated with lung cancer.

Conclusion Certain occupations and industries increase lung cancer risks among workers. These occupational exposures should be identified, in order to put in place effective prevention strategies.

**Occupational epidemiology in unorganised sectors: agriculture, construction, service sectors**

**P-216 PESTICIDE SPRAYING AND ITS HEALTH HAZARDS ON FARMERS**

1Govinda Narke, 2Vijay Bade. 1President IAOH Pune, India; 2OH Physician, Vighnaharta Sai Hospital, Dighi, Pune, India

10.1136/OEM-2023-EPICOH.228

**Introduction** Pesticide spraying has become rampant in India. Exposure to chemical pesticides while spraying in the field has become a major health problem for farmers. The farmers, in order to reap riches, have been using pesticides extensively and as a result are suffering from various ailments. Even use of personal protective equipment’s (PPE) is minimal among the farmers.

**Material and Methods** Cross sectional study was done on 154 farmers from village near Pune district in Maharashtra, India who were involved in spraying operations once in a month at least 6 months in a year were involved in the study. Health questionnaire were administered and data was collected. This is a part of long term study on analyzing the long term effects of pesticide prevention among the farmers.

**Result** None of the farmers were using the complete PPE and the major reason is lack of awareness and casual attitude. All farmers were male as no females were involved in spraying.

Only 10% of the farmers were using masks during spraying and 60% were doing hand wash, bath and cloth wash post spraying operation.

53% farmers had nausea post spraying for 2–3 days, 24% had skin issues for which they have availed medical consultation or some home remedy. Digestive problems like loss of appetite was recalled by 77% (118) individuals and it continued for 3–4 months.

Storage was not at safe place and it lead to 4 cases of organophosphorus poisoning, 3 among the farmers and one among the family member and one leading to death.

**Conclusion** PPE use is very while pesticide spraying and leading to various health hazards and need urgent attention.

**Healthcare workers**

**P-232 BLOOD EXPOSURE ACCIDENTS AND COMPLIANCE TO POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS IN HEALTHCARE WORKERS**

Belkouila Amira, Bahri Ghada, Mansri Mariem, Mechergui Najla, Brahmi Dorra, Ben Said Hanene, Youssfi Imen, Ladhari Nizar. Department of Occupational Pathology of the Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

10.1136/OEM-2023-EPICOH.229

**Introduction** Blood Exposure Accidents are a problem of concern, given their potential consequences and the costs of treating affected personnel.

**Objective** To identify the epidemiological and biological profile of the victims and to evaluate their compliance to post exposure surveillance.

**Methods** Retrospective study of Blood exposure accidents of the health-care workers reported to the Occupational Medicine and Occupational Medicine and Pathology Department of the Charles Nicolle University Hospital, during the period from July 1, 2022 to October 30, 2022.

**Results** A total of 41 cases of Blood exposure accidents were reported with a mean age of 29 ± 4.47 years and a sex ratio of 0.48.

The victims were paramedical trainees in 34.4% of the cases and medical trainees in 48.9% of the cases with a median professional seniority of 2 years. The most concerned units were the medical departments in 41.5% of the cases. The use of personal protective equipment was noted in only 31.7% of cases. All the infected patients were correctly vaccinated against hepatitis B according to the Tunisian vaccination calendar. The initial serologies were performed in 87.8% of the victims. The infecting patient was unknown in 17.7% of the accidents. The initial serologies of the infecting patients were performed in only 45.45% of cases, returned negative in 66.67% of cases, justifying the ceasing of the follow-up. The follow-up after two weeks was performed in 9.8% of the cases, while it was performed in only 4.9% of the cases at the 6th and 12th week.

**Conclusion** The incidence of reported blood-exposure accidents and the rate of non-practice of post-exposure surveillance were high among hospital workers in our institution. Investments in training and awareness cycles, as well as in safety equipment, need to be strengthened. Pragmatic procedures for the systematic convocation of victims must be considered by our occupational medicine department.

**P-248 COMORBIDITIES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN HEALTH CARE WORKERS**

Hiba Ziedi, Mariem Mansri, Dorra Brahmi, Latifa Ben Afla, Ghada Bahri, Hanene Ben Said, Najla Mechergui, Imen Youssfi, Nizar Ladhari. Department of occupational pathology and fitness for work at the Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

10.1136/OEM-2023-EPICOH.230

**Introduction** Psychological exhaustion is a multifactorial mental health problem affecting health care workers (HCWs) who are particularly exposed to high mental workload. The presence of co-morbidities may favor its development.