sleeping problems). About 40% of respondents shared that they slept less than 7 hours on work days. Among the 1225 employed individuals, IT Professionals (30%) topped the list of profession in facing sleep problems. Using the Stanford Pre-senteeism Scale, more than 75% of the employed individuals agreed that lack of sleep has major impact on their work performance. However, more than 30% reported to do nothing about it and assumed sleep will get better with time. In conclusion, a majority of Indians reported lack of good sleep during working day and lack of sleep decreases work performance. With many are not taking action, there is a need to raise awareness of impact of insufficient sleep on work and daily life.

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

P-333 HEALTH RELATED ECONOMIC BURDEN AMONG UNORGANIZED SECTOR WORKERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

K. Vairagi, G. Mishra, S. Pimple, V. Gupta, A. Patil, S. Desai, T. Jadhav, S. Gupta. Research Counselor, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Professor and Physician, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Research Fellow, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Research Assistant (Statistics), Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Data Manager, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Research Statistician, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India

Introduction Unorganized sector constitutes around 87% working population in India (Periodic Labor Force Survey, 2017 – 18) and 60% working population around the world (ILO Report 2018). Aim of the current study is to find the proportion of the income spent on Health among unorganized sector workers around the world.

Materials and Methods A systematic search was conducted for published studies in English till December 2022. Independent two electro searches were carried out in PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science using key words ‘economic burden/financial burden/monetary/cost of illness/Health care cost’ AND ‘unorganized sector/informal sector/blue-collar job/agricultural laborer/construction workers/migrant workers/leather workers/artisans/beedi workers/fishermen/barbers/newspaper vendors/vegetable vendors/fruit vendors/casual laborer/mill workers’. We have included articles reporting total income of the worker, health related cost. References of the selected articles were also traced. Meta-analysis was performed to calculate pooled estimate using random effects model. Quality of studies was assessed using Newcastle Ottawa Scale adapted for cross-sectional studies.

Results We have got 321 records from all searched data bases. Of which, 16 records were included for full text review after screening abstract and removing duplicates. Finally, five records were included for meta-analysis. All the variables were first converted from the local currency to USD of that particular year and then to USD of 2022 after adjusting for inflation. Proportion of income was spent on Health was 15.9% (95% CI: 10.9 – 21.7) of the total income earned among the workers belonging to unorganized sector. Significant amount of heterogeneity (I2 = 92.34%) existed among studies.

Conclusion A significant proportion of total income of unorganized sector workers is being utilized for Health. There is thus an urgent need for devising means of publicly funded healthcare services for the unorganized sector workers.

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

P-337 PERCEPTIONS ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS REGARDING GYNECOLOGICAL AND MENSTRUAL HEALTH AMONG FISHER WOMEN WORKING ON SEA SHORES OF MUMBAI, INDIA

K. Vairagi, G. Mishra, S. Pimple, V. Gupta, A. Patil, S. Desai, T. Jadhav, S. Gupta. Research Counselor, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Professor and Physician, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Research Fellow, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Research Assistant (Statistics), Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Data Manager, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India; Research Statistician, Department of Preventive Oncology, Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Tata Memorial Centre, Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai, India

Introduction Fisher women have to carry loads of fish from water bodies to markets even during periods of their menstrual cycles. This poses great challenge as they have to work in lot of discomfort or lose their daily wages.

Objectives To explore thoughts, perceptions, attitudes and beliefs about gynecological complaints and hysterectomy among fisher women.

Methods A total of 149 women were enlisted from fisher people colony. After explaining the study and obtaining informed consent, socio demographic and risk factor assessment was done. Five focus group discussions were conducted for fisher women with help of dual moderators and the discussion was audio recorded. The information collected was coded. Verbatim translation of same was done in English.

Results Mean age was 45.88 ± 7.063 year, majority were Hindus 165 (90.7%) and 97 (53.3%) speaking Marathi. 127 (85.23) were married. 31 (20.8%) had regular menstrual cycles. Mean age at menarche and menopause were 14.20 ± 1.405 and 49.14 ± 20.537 years respectively. 143 (96.0%) women had history of pregnancy with mean age at first child birth being 23.42 ± 13.611 years and median of four children. Among 146 women interviewed, 116 (77.9%) were treated for gynecological symptoms and 106 (71.1%) had undergone hysterectomy.

Qualitative analysis was done Women mainly complained of heavy menstrual flow and frequent vaginal discharge and took treatment from local doctor. With multiple pregnancies many had history of uterine prolapse. Women cited lot of discomfort to stand and work in waist deep water bodies during their menstrual cycles, hence preferred to remain off work and lost daily wages for these five days every month. Majority fisherwomen were comfortable with removal of