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► To cite this version:

Marc Fadel, Grace Sembajwe, Dominique Tripodi, Vincent Bonneterre, Annette Leclerc, et al.. 702 Association between reported work in cold environments and stroke occurrence in the CONSTANCES cohort. 33rd International Congress on Occupational Health 2022 (ICOH 2022), Feb 2022, Melbourne (AUS), Australia. pp.S334, 10.1016/S2093-7911(22)00080-4 . hal-03763378

HAL Id: hal-03763378

<https://hal.science/hal-03763378>

Submitted on 19 Feb 2024

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the eating rate of healthy meals increased from 6% to 11% after the certification was obtained.

Conclusion: To improve the canteen for workers, which is used by many workers, it is expected that health literacy will be improved. In fact, it is shown that the health literacy of workers is gradually improving, although it is the effect of overall health measures.

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Preventive approach to workplace suicide: an exploratory analysis of mortality and use of open data surveys in Brazil

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Occupational health needs to search for tools, data to adopt effective preventive health measures. Suicide is an important cause of mortality worldwide, with about 1 death every 40 seconds, according to the WHO. Identifying and monitoring indicators of suicide, especially in times of absence caused by the pandemic, is a relevant action for public policies and can be triggered in the work environment. Information technology and the search for health information on the internet is increasing. The tool “Google Trends” (GT) can contribute to know the behavior about suicide. Can exploratory analyzes of the “GT” guide or optimize measures in collective health? This paper aims to analyze the behavior of research and consultations with the GT, together with data from the Ministry of Health – DATASUS (Brazil) on suicide mortality.

Methodology: Descriptive and exploratory study. Period from 2018 to 2020. Analysis of searches carried out on the internet with the word suicide and mortality due to Suicide in ICD 10: X60-X84. Use of Excel® spreadsheets and Pearson correlation. The following were analyzed: year of occurrence, place of occurrence.

Results: In Brazil Mortality rates in the years 2018 (12,733), 2019 (13,522) and 2020 (12,751) were similar. The household was the main place of occurrence (62%). In an analysis with data search google trends, there was no strong correlation in the years 2018 (-0.22) and 2019 (0.15), but in 2020 the correlation found was: -0.42

Conclusion: Thus, we believe that a preventive approach based on analysis of data from internet trend surveys – google trend – can be used.

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Association between reported work in cold environments and stroke occurrence in the CONSTANCES cohort

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Introduction: Cold environments are a potential risk factor for stroke. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between

performing work tasks in cold environments and the occurrence of a first stroke event.

Methods: From the French population-based cohort CONSTANCES, we collected data from baseline questionnaires along with medical interviews on cardiovascular risk factors and reported exposure to cold temperatures (<10°C) at work. Exposures were categorized as rare (<2 h/day), often (≥2 and <4 h/day), and almost always (≥4 h/day). Incidence of stroke was retrieved from the French National Health database. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression models were used to assess the association between working in cold environments and the incidence of stroke. Stratified analysis on stroke types were also conducted.

Results: There were 160 782 participants and 224 strokes (168 ischemic, 76 hemorrhagic) included in our study. No significant increase of stroke was found for working in cold environments; the adjusted odds ratio (OR) for often or almost always exposed was 1.14 (95% CI, 0.46–2.82).

Conclusions: This study did not reveal a significant excess risk of stroke for occupational exposures to low temperatures. Further studies are needed to better assess the effect of preventive measures and very low temperature on the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases.

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The health profile of Indonesian election voting officers in 2019: study at Java Island

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Introduction: The 2019 General Election was the first held simultaneously in the legislative and presidential elections. The illness of officers Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) officers during the general election were a matter of public concern. This study aims to a description of risk factors.

Methods: The design of the study was cross-sectional involving 80 KPPS officers from three provincial election commissions. Data were collected by interviews of sick KPPS and healthy KPPS officers during the preparation for voting, during voting, and recapitulation. The dependent variable was health conditions. The questionnaire has been validated with loading factors and reliability are 0.4 and 0.904 respectively.

Results: KPPS officers were over 30 years old (65, [81.25%]) with most of the education was low (61, [76.25]). The most history of illness was ulcer disease (17, [21.25%]). Most of the workstations were in tents (40 [50%]) and there were differences in getting detailed information between Healthy KPPS and sick KPPS officers (p=0.003). During the election, many KPPS officers sleep less than 6 hours (30–40%) and had long working hours up to 18 hours. Healthy KPPS did not work according to the guidelines. Sick KPPS officers also felt more pressured by the election process. Psychosocial factors obtained were miscommunication between Team, especially with Vice KPPS. Vice KPPS was less nurturing, less willing to listen, and imposing their will.

Conclusion: The majority of KPPS officers were over 30 years and had low education. Risk factors during the election were heat stress, workload, long working hours, and weak leadership.