Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.
Conclusions: To our knowledge this is the first study showing increased β-amyloid brain deposition in manganese exposed individuals. Further research is warranted to test the hypothesis of β-amyloid as a predictor of Mn-induced cognitive decline.

Special Session 36 Unemployment, Job Insecurity and Health for Vulnerable Workers Pre, During and Post Pandemic

Chair: Minha Rajput-Ray

Session introduction
Workers can be more vulnerable because of their social conditions, their health, and disabilities, and/or being in higher-risk jobs. The Covid-19 pandemic has brought about an unprecedented level of uncertainty with loss to lives and livelihoods. This has impacted the health and wellbeing of populations directly through infection, as well as through societal factors made worse by chronic disease and economic factors. Furthermore, there is evidence that vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected in terms of both their health and the socio-economic impact. UJIIH-SC aims to share the evaluation of the effects of this pandemic on vulnerable workers in the context of health and work. We explore the challenges facing the global workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sp36-1
Chronic Disease Burden - Nutrition and Lifestyle affecting Lives and Livelihoods in the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: The covid-19 pandemic had widened the health gap, further exposing the challenges that workers face. These individuals are often marginalised by job role, geographical location changes due to migration or societal stigma in terms of ethnic origin, gender and disability. This paper further explores the challenges that vulnerable workers face in terms of nutrition and lifestyle factors (as defined by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals) that play an important role in dis-ease.

Materials and Methods: A case series of workers globally affected by the above factors were researched and nutritionally relevant health factors analysed. This series covers all continents and was able to cover the burden of poor nutritional status as a contributing factor to covid-19 related mortality and morbidity. In particular, the effects nutrition being of relevance in the management of Long Covid was also flagged.

Results: Poor nutritional status, in particular micronutrient deficiency and the double edged effects of both under and over nutrition have had direct and indirect effects on the susceptibility and recovery from covid-19. The findings further support that prevention and disease management is noted to be a key variable in the vulnerable worker population.

Conclusions: The implementation of key nutritional parameters as part of the health and economic ecosystem is a significant factor in the saving of Lives and Livelihoods!

Sp36-2
The prevalence and risk factors for common mental disorders in informal economy workers

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Introduction: Informal economy workers are often marginalised with minimal or no benefits from occupational health and safety regulations, labour laws, social protection and/or health care. Awareness and the prevalence of common mental disorders (CMD) is generally low in these workers. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and risk factors of CMD in informal economy workers.

Materials and Methods: Data from two primary studies (Informal waste pickers and golf caddies) were analysed. A sample of 332 (73% female and 27% male) waste pickers, 375 make golf course workers (300 caddies and 75 non-caddies). The WHO Self Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20) was used to assess self-reported CMD. Logistic regression determined significant risk factors (socio-demographic, substance abuse and work stress-related factors).

Results: The prevalence of CMDs was 37.3% in waste pickers, 35.3% in golf caddies and 24.3% in non-caddies. The majority in both groups had Income levels of <$300 per month and had secondary level education. Both groups had poor working conditions and job insecurity. The results showed significantly higher odds for CMDs among caddies that had high intake of alcohol, were intimidated at work, and had existing comorbidities. In addition, for waste pickers the odds of having CMD were 2 higher in females and smokers.

Conclusions: The prevalence of CMD in both caddies and waste pickers is higher compared to the general population. A comprehensive approach is required, including increased awareness of CMD, decreasing job insecurity and provision of occupational health services to address these challenges.

Sp36-3
Implementing the OH guide in Indonesia for Creating and Safe and Healthy Workplace

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the ever increasing importance of Occupational Health and Safety issues at work. Lack of resources in the local language is a barrier to effect awareness and communication.

Materials and Methods: The relevant permissions were sought and colleagues came together at Binawan University were able top