Balanced decisions require collegiality to overstep limited rationality.

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Who is following me? Public attitude towards government tracing apps in the covid Era in Israel
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Background:
In the battle to decrease coronavirus infection and mortality, Israel has employed emergency tools, e.g., tracking civilians’ locations via their cellphones or activating the HaMagen app that identifies when a person is near someone who has been diagnosed with the virus. While the aim of these tools is to ensure the public’s health, they could harm human rights.

Objective:
To examine the Israeli public’s attitudes towards enhancing public health during the pandemic while preserving privacy, by examining the relationship between trust in the healthcare system, threat perceptions, cellphone tracking, and HaMagen App.

Methods:
Surveys (distributed by iPanel) was completed by 741 adults, aged 18.

Results:
About half the respondents (47.1%) perceived cellphone tracking as harmful to privacy, yet one-quarter (24.4%) reported that this increases their sense of security. About half (48.4%) agreed/greatly agreed with the item whereby the government uses the gathered data for non-coronavirus purposes. Jewish respondents had more positive attitudes towards government tracking than Arab ones, yet the latter reported higher downloading of HaMagen. The findings indicate that threat perceptions and positive attitudes towards cellphone tracking were related to greater chances of downloading the app. Moreover, attitudes towards such tracking were mediated by the relationship between trust levels/threat perceptions and downloading the app, whereby the former was association with more positive attitudes towards cellphone tracking, which in turn was related to greater app downloading.

Conclusions and Recommendations:
Trust plays a central role in people’s willingness to forgo their privacy for the good of public health. To enhance trust, messages must be suited to a range of communities, presented in a suitable language by local professionals.

Key messages:
Trust plays a central role in people’s willingness to forgo their privacy for the good of public health.
Concern for public health must include ethical considerations.

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A review of European and international phthalates regulation: focus on daily use products
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Background:
Phthalates are known endocrine disruptors used in a wide range of industrial and household products. With globalization and interdependency of the supply chain, the control of toxic substances in daily use products has become more challenging. Many countries have implemented laws and policies to limit their use, although these regulations are neither unified nor seem adequate, as studies suggest that more vulnerable populations (children, pregnant women) are exposed to phthalates that should be restricted.

Methods:
For seven of the most used phthalates - bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Butylbenzyl phthalate (BBP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP), Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP), diisononyl phthalate (DINP), diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP), Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) - we performed an online research on institutional sites and dedicated Agencies of the three largest world economies (European Union (EU), United States of America (USA), China) to analyze their uses and bans, focusing on Food Contacts Materials (FCM), cosmetics, toys and childcare articles.

Results:
In the EU area DEHP, BBP, DBP and DIBP are not allowed in toys and childcare articles above 0,1% by weight. All the seven
phthalates are also severely restricted in FCM, and mostly banned as cosmetic components. In the USA, there is no formal prohibition to their use in cosmetics but phthalates are mostly limited in FCM. In China, the limit for DBP, BBP, DEHP, DNOP, DINP, DIDP in plastic toys is 0,1% of the material composition; regarding cosmetics DEHP, BBP and DBP are prohibited.

**Conclusions:**
We found substantial differences in the international legislation. Though there is essential agreement on toys and childcare articles legislation, there are many discrepancies about FCM and cosmetics. Further research is needed to compare the regulation with data about concentrations of these ubiquitous elements, to underline the real exposure and risk in different populations and to improve knowledge and safety on this matter.

**Key messages:**
- Phthalates, known endocrine disruptors, in daily use products are a matter of concern.
- Coordinated international laws to prevent exposure, especially in vulnerable populations, are needed.