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Introduction: Covid-19 pandemic is a severe challenge for healthcare workers (HCW) mental health. Several studies reported frequent adverse psychological outcomes in HCW. To identify risk factors of psychological impairment (PsI), we systematically examine workers in a University Hospital in Milan (Italy), using psychometric scales in the context of the occupational health surveillance.

Methods: We enrolled 990 HCW (Jul20-Jul21), whose psychological wellbeing was screened by a 1st level questionnaire collecting individual/occupational data, personal/familiar/occupational Covid exposure, general psychological discomfort (GHQ-12), post-traumatic stress symptoms (IES-R), anxiety (GAD-7). HCW showing PsI (i.e. > cut-off in at least one among GAD-7, IES-r, GHQ-12) have been further investigated by a 2nd level questionnaire (psychodiagnostic) composed by PHQ-9, DES-II and SCL-90.

Results: 316 workers (32%) showed sign of PsI at the 1st screening. Women, nurses, younger workers, subjects working in Covid area and having an infected family member showed significantly higher PsI risk. PsI prevalence was strongly associated to the pandemic time trends but sensibly decreased after Jan 21, when HCW received vaccination. Only a proportion of subjects with PsI pre-sented clinically relevant symptoms (2nd level screening). Those symptoms weren’t associated to working in Covid area, with Covid infection in family, with pandemic waves or workers’ vaccination.

Conclusions: To evaluate psychological wellbeing of HCW constitutes a unique condition to detect occupational, and non-occupa-tional risk factors for PsI in high stress contexts.

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Combating COVID-19 and workplace safety among non-healthcare workers in Hong Kong, Nanjing and Wuhan, China

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Introduction: We aimed to develop a new tool to measure workplace safety towards infection control and prevention of COVID-19 for non-healthcare workers in China.

Methods and materials: During 07/2020 to 04/2021, 6684 non-healthcare workers were recruited from Hong Kong, Nanjing and Wuhan of China and responded a standard questionnaire of prevention measures towards infectious control. The workplace safety towards SARS-Cov-2 and COVID-19 index (WSSC index) was developed and validated using exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. Robustness of the index was verified by the uptake of SARS-Cov-2 testing.

Results: Fourteen variables were identified in the WSSC index, with three sub-domains of workplace’s implementation of OSH measures, company’s OSH management and worker’s prevention behavior and awareness. The new WSCS index obtained a good internal consistency reliability (Cronbach’s alpha coefficients: 0.76-0.91), good composite reliability (composite reliability: 0.70-0.95) and satisfactory fit of the model (GFI=0.95; SRMR=0.05; RMSEA=0.07). Workers with higher scores of the WSCS index were more likely to uptake virus testing.

Conclusions: This novel index is a validated tool to horizontally measure the performance of workplace safety towards SARS-Cov-2 & COVID-19 among non-healthcare workers across different industries and cities of China. Whether the tool is valid for longitudinally monitoring is under testing.

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Employee Assistance Program (EAP) to take care of Psychosocial health of employees of IndianOil during COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic and the abrupt transition to New normal has compounded the stress-related challenges. Anticipating the challenges, Employee assistance program was initiated in IndianOil to take care of psychosocial health of employees during COVID 19 pandemic.

Materials and methods: To provide psychosocial support to the employees, Employee Assistance Program was started. This program aims to help, support, and enhance the mental and psychosocial wellbeing of the employees. The program has been developed to provide support and guidance to employees in dealing with mental and psychosocial issues also be delivering emotional, mental and physical enhancement support to employees during these extraordinary times. Under the above initiative, Emotional Wellness Workshops are periodically conducted by leading psychiatrists & clinical psychologists for the employees and their families. The employees who need further assistance on a one-to-one basis, have the option to contact on a dedicated Toll Free Number to Counsellors for Counselling Sessions. Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 & Level 4 interventions with clinical psychologists and psychiatrists were undertaken to understand and resolve the concerned issues.

Result: EAP helped the employees to discuss and manage day today stress at work and at home under the New normal. It improved the emotional health, building employees resilience and confidence levels, thereby improving the productivity of the organization.

Discussion: EAP served as useful platform for employees to get support for their mental and psychosocial issues which were aggravated during the COVID pandemic.

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The second Italian cross-sectional survey on Occupational Health and Safety: the secondary analysis to support the COVID-19 pandemic management

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has spread worldwide, with considerable impacts on both health and safety of workers. COVID-19 emergency highlighted the importance of risk perception surveys and the availability of data on OSH issues. Since 2014, INAIL (Italian Workers’ Compensation Authority) conducted two editions
of the periodic survey on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), involving the main OSH actors.

Materials and Methods: The 2nd wave of the survey, conducted in 2019 and addressed to representative workers and employers’ samples, provided an important contribution to support the decision-making process of the Italian Government for action-oriented policy in order to determine priority and interventions on the COVID-19 emergency. A secondary analysis of data collected through the survey was useful for the drafting of the technical documents developed to support the release phase of the containment measures after the first lockdown (March-April 2020) for progressive reopening of work activities that had been suspended by regulatory restrictions.

Results: Data referred to workers perception on biological risk, commuting, eating habits during working time and health surveillance by occupational physicians were considered. These data were analyzed according to economic sector and geographical areas based on the level of COVID-19 contagion.

Conclusions: The epidemiological trend highlighted the importance of work as a substantial factor to consider both when implementing strategies aimed at containing the pandemic and shaping the lockdown mitigation strategy required for sustained economic recovery.

318 COVID-19 infection and Long-COVID. Effective guidance for return to work

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Following the outbreak of a novel coronavirus disease, COVID-19 became a big challenge for public health. The world of work was severely affected during this crisis, while the pandemic highlighted the need to improve the interface between public health and occupational health, as well as to assess possible effects on occupational safety. Apart from acute health effects, a number of those infected are suffering from chronic symptoms for more than 12 weeks after the infection, a syndrome known as long-Covid. Building on existing information, non-binding guidelines were adapted for disabled children were shared through the group discussions. However, many good practices for standard precaution masks, wash your hands and gargle regularly to prevent infection.

Discussion: By using a participatory approach that emphasizes social dialogue and action-oriented rather than one-way lecture-type training, staff members empower multifaceted actions for prevention COVID-19 with their own initiatives.

320 Air pollution exposure, SARS-CoV-2 infection, and immune response in a cohort of 3,700 healthcare workers

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