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.

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affect FPE compliance in the home care sector. Additionally, interventions that reduce visibility issues while wearing FPE would decrease personal barriers to FPE use.

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New emergent risks from Home Working in Pandemic Time – Editing of guideline

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has deeply altered social and working environments in several ways influencing the mental health of citizens and workers. It is evident that this outbreak produced changes in the workplaces and in the way to perform work activities: “Home Working”. Workers had to face with a new challenging working scenario; it has been demonstrated that work environment, work organization, and work-related behaviors are factors capable of influencing psychological well-being of workers. There is an increased risk from sedentary work as psychological distress, musculoskeletal disorders. Studies found several occupational factors as being able to influence workers’ mental health outcomes in the COVID-19 pandemic scenario linked to the increasingly widespread of Home Working as a way to cope the Sars-Cov-2 spread off.

Material and methods: In spite of epidemiologic evidences there aren't any specific guidelines and regulations to prevent and regulate new emergent risks from “Home Working”. Scientific articles have been consulted to evaluate “Home working” emergent risks and European legislations have been compared (in Italy the low n.81/2017). Right now there are very few scientific evidences and research and regulations about this topic. After the risks assessment it was created an evaluation form/guideline for the supervisory activities and as a track for companies.

Result: We are in a preliminary phase of study.

Conclusion: It is necessary to spread the culture of prevention also for the “Home Working” risks with the hope that companies could apply “home Working” in consideration of the workers health and safety

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Ensuring energy supply continuity to India during COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: IndianOil is the energy major of India and hence business continuity was essential during the COVID-19 pandemic. A high-level empowered group was constituted for closely monitoring the pandemic.

Materials and methods: Daily virtual meetings of the empowered group were held to discuss the current situation and suitable actions. A COVID dashboard was created for monitoring COVID cases, 41 advisories were issued to ensure safety of the workforce. Tele-consultation app was developed for 24X7 consultations from 250 IndianOil Doctors, training programs were conducted for medical and para-medical staff to empower them with latest medical management of COVID-19 patients. COVID testing facilities were augmented to identify and isolate the infected cases. Administrative actions like staggered office timings, allowing work from home to identified employees, vaccination coverage to 0.5 million IndianOil beneficiaries. 110 COVID Care centres were established across India with augmentation of existing Refinery Hospital facilities. Insurance coverage was extended to all contract workers. Employee assistance programs were conducted to mitigate the emotional and mental impact of COVID-19.

Result: A proactive, caring & dynamic strategy to mitigate COVID-19 helped in keeping IndianOil workforce safe, minimising the devastating effect of COVID-19 pandemic and maintaining the business continuity to ensure the energy demand of the country.

Discussion: Core values of IndianOil “Care, Innovation, Passion & Trust”, our agile, resilient & proactive approach towards the COVID-19 pandemic kept our workforce healthy & safe.

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The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Working Population in Belgium

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Introduction: Restrictive measures put in place by the Belgian National Security Council against Covid-19, impacted the well-being of workers.

Material and Methods: During periodical medical exams, carried out by a large Occupational Health Service in Belgium, employees are asked to report their Subjective Units of Distress (SUD) score (1 to 10; score ≥ 7 = red flag). Descriptive analysis and logistic regression are performed on scores and the relation with sociodemographic factors.

Results: Data of 2308 employees were available (81.5% female, mean age: 43.2, Health sector 85.6%, Government 7.6%, Services 7.6%, Education 4.0%). Red flags were found for traumatogenic stress in 3.3% of the employees (1.2% in men, 3.8% in women – mean age: 46.7), for problematic mood in 0.9% (0.2% in men, 1.1 in women – mean age: 46.1) and for exhaustion in 4.6% (1.2% in men, 5.3% in women – mean age: 45.2). The regression model showed a higher risk for red flags in women and older employees. Significant p-values were found for women (OR = 3.12) and age (OR = 1.03) on the traumatogenic stress level, and for women (OR = 4.70) on the exhaustogenic stress level. No differences were found between sectors. More data will be available by the end of 2021.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has a direct impact on physical health, but the indirect effects of the restrictive measures on health should not be underestimated. Preliminary results of our study confirm the findings of the COVID-19-Gezondheidsenquêtes of Sciensano in Belgium: women and older employees are more at risk for problematic stress levels.

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A methodological framework to guide the Covid-19 prevention strategies in Italian workplaces

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Introduction: IndianOil is the energy major of India and hence business continuity was essential during the COVID-19 pandemic. A high-level empowered group was constituted for closely monitoring the pandemic.

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Result: A proactive, caring & dynamic strategy to mitigate COVID-19 helped in keeping IndianOil workforce safe, minimising the devastating effect of COVID-19 pandemic and maintaining the business continuity to ensure the energy demand of the country.

Discussion: Core values of IndianOil “Care, Innovation, Passion & Trust”, our agile, resilient & proactive approach towards the COVID-19 pandemic kept our workforce healthy & safe.
Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic affected health and safety of workers worldwide showing several types of working conditions at risk of infection. A methodology to assess the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection in the workplace, has been developed in Italy and adopted by the Government authorities to guide the National prevention strategies. Material and Methods: A model that includes the analysis of proximity between employees and potential exposure while they work, has been integrated with social aggregation, a specific factor connected to the job due to the involvement of third parties in work processes. The comparative analysis between risk levels and insurance claims for occupational injuries by sector, supported the model validation. The estimated risk class and the incidence of compensation claims were used also as quantitative indicators to prioritize the vaccination campaign in workplaces. Results: According to the NACE classification, the activity sectors have been classified into four levels of risk (high, medium-high, medium-low, low). By June 2021, the economic sectors at high or medium-high risk of COVID-19 infection (i.e. 'Human health and social work activities' and 'Public administration') included 75% of applications with occupational origin. Conclusions: This methodological approach guided the modular reopening of work activities for a safe reactivation of businesses. The prioritization of the workplace vaccination strategy taking into account the risk by different productive sectors, may contribute to the fastest achievement of the whole population immunity as progressive “exit strategy” from Covid-19 pandemic.

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Psychological stress of teachers during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic - Results of a nationwide survey in Germany

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Introduction: The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic fundamentally changed school life as well as the professional life of teachers (TE). For example, organizational processes changed (e.g., increase in workload), pedagogical challenges emerged (e.g., distance learning) and hygiene plans had to be implemented and realized. The leading question was: did psychological stress in TE increase during the pandemic? If so, what sociodemographic and work-related variables were associated with this stress?

Material and Methods: TE throughout Germany were surveyed online in March 2021. Data on psychological stress and strains were assessed using established (e.g., PHQ-4) and specially developed (e.g., corona-associated anxiety) instruments. After data cleaning, 31,090 participants were included in the analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the relationship between psychological stress (e.g., depressiveness) and sociodemographic (e.g., gender) and work-related variables (e.g., work schedule).

Results: A significant increase in likely stress induced psychological symptoms was found compared to pre-SARS-CoV-2 pandemic samples. Analyses are currently in progress. Results will be presented at the ICHO conference in 2022.

Conclusions: The observed increase in psychological stress of TE during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic represents a call for interventions especially for highly stressed subgroups of TE. These stress reactions in TE have to be interpreted against the background of a likewise increased mental stress in the general population and their relative changes have to be identified in order to provide demand-oriented help.

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Covid-19 presentation among symptomatic healthcare workers in Ireland: a case control study

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Introduction: It is recognized that healthcare workers are at high risk of contracting Covid-19. The aims of the study were to describe the presenting symptoms of healthcare workers who developed Covid-19 in Ireland, & to estimate the odds of specific symptoms being associated with a positive Covid-19 polymerase chain reaction result.

Methods: A retrospective chart review of symptomatic healthcare workers who self-presented for Covid-19 testing in Cork from March-May 2020 was conducted. A sex-matched case–control study was carried out to compare presenting features among those who tested positive compared to those who tested negative. Univariate & multivariable-adjusted conditional logistic regression models were run using Stata 15.0 to identify the symptoms associated with positive Covid-19 swab results.

Results: 306 healthcare workers were included in the study: 102 cases & 204 controls. Common presenting features among cases were fever/chills (55%), cough (44%) & headache (35%). The symptoms which were significantly associated with a positive Covid-19 swab result were loss of taste/smell (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] 12.15, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.36–108.79), myalgia (aOR 2.36, 95% CI 1.27–4.38), fatigue (aOR 2.31, 95% CI 1.12–4.74), headache (aOR 2.11, 95% CI 1.19–3.74) & fever/chills (aOR 1.88, 95% CI 1.12–3.15).

Conclusions: Fever, fatigue, myalgia, loss of taste/smell & headache were associated with increased odds of a Covid-19 diagnosis among symptomatic self-referred healthcare workers compared with those had negative swab results. Testing criteria should reflect the broad range of possible symptoms of Covid-19.

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Healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: prevalence of adverse skin reactions from using protective equipment

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