Risk of first musculoskeletal disorder in Danish occupational fishermen – a register-based study

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Background:
Healthcare systems are facing major challenges due to longer work careers combined with increasing turnover rates challenges combined with staff shortage. The existing need for benefits, offer a tool for employers to support sustainable working life.

Methods:
We aimed to investigate the concurrent changes in part-time work accompanied with partial work benefits, offer a tool for employers to support sustainable working life.

Results from this large prospective cohort study suggest that part-time work and low SA” (8.2%) across 2009-2019. These initial findings indicate that while most employees work full-time without SA, those who transfer from working full-time to part-time during follow-up from 2009 to 2019 seem to have low SA. Thus, part-time work may promote work participation.

Conclusions:
An important public health message is to provide possibilities for part-time work accompanied with partial work benefits, offer a tool for employers to support sustainable working life.

Discordances were solved by consensus. We determined the evidence of the association between job strain and depression. In the "classic" demand-control-model, 'high strain' (combination of high demands and low control) is associated with depression and anxiety disorders. This systematic review finds a clear association between high job strain (high demands in combination with low control) and depression as well as anxiety disorders. This evidence of the association between job strain and depression.

The GRADE assessment revealed a high certainty of evidence using the GRADE-approach. The GRADE assessment revealed a high certainty of evidence using the GRADE-approach.

Ten cohort studies with acceptable study quality examined the association with estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, (Q4) exposures. Receptor-specific analyses revealed a positive association with estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, (Q4) exposures. Receptor-specific analyses revealed a positive association with estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, (Q4) exposures.

Spline analyses suggested evidence for non-linearity of these exposures. Exposed-specific analyses revealed a positive association with estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, (Q4) exposures. Receptor-specific analyses revealed a positive association with estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, (Q4) exposures.

These epidemiological findings are in line with experimental insights that should encourage further mitigation strategies to reduce the content of acrylamide in food.

Potentially deleterious role of dietary acrylamide in breast cancer etiology, especially in premenopausal women, and provide new potential deleterious role of dietary acrylamide in breast cancer etiology, especially in premenopausal women.
Background:
Occupational fishery increase risk of musculoskeletal disorders due to a combination of heavy workloads and strenuous settings. Scarce and inconsistent knowledge exists on work-related risk factors despite high prevalence is evident. The aim was to determine work-related risk factors for the first diagnosis of musculoskeletal disorders in Danish occupational fishermen.

Methods:
This study was a register-based cohort study. We extracted data from Nationwide Danish registers on work affiliation and health data for all persons registered as occupational fishermen between 1994 and 2017. Job titles were retrieved from the Danish Occupational Cohort with eXposure (DOC’X). Time-to-event analysis using cox regression with age as timescale was applied.

Results:
Among 15,739 fishermen, forty percent (n = 6,218 cases) experienced first musculoskeletal disorder during 82.2 million person-years of follow-up. Adjusted gender-stratified analysis showed that male fishermen, who worked less than 5 years and more than 15 years had the highest significant risks of MSD (HR 2.40 (95%CI: 2.06, 2.80), HR: 2.40 (95%CI: 1.76, 2.35)) respectively, compared to working more than 20 years. In males, more years in workforce, a captain education and working part time significantly protected against first MSD, while shifting trades above three times increased risk. Women had estimates with greater uncertainties due to their small numbers in the industry.

Conclusions:
A high incidence of musculoskeletal disorders was found in Danish occupational fishermen between 1994-2017. Findings suggest a bimodal relationship between occupational fisherman seniority level and their risk of musculoskeletal disorder, where highest risk was seen at five years in trade, afterwards from lower estimate slowly increasing with accumulating years until highest occupational seniority, compared to more than twenty years in trade. Continued development actions of preventive measures are suggested.

Key messages:
- Persons who are working large proportions of their work-life within occupational fishery significantly increase the risk of experiencing first musculoskeletal disorder.
- High incidence of musculoskeletal disorder cases within Danish occupational fishery was shown, therefore further preventive actions towards work-related risk factors is necessary.