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Authors(s)	Chen, Yanbing; Buggy, Conor J.; Roe, Mark; Sripaiboonkij, Penpatra; Drummond, Anne; Perrotta, Carla
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less than 2% where in general population it was 5 to 10%. NO death was reported from the site for COVID 19. Covid appropriate behaviour by the workers was also found 90 percent during random surveys done as it was always emphasized during testing. COVID 19 vaccination of all workers at workplace was also done in this PPP model.

Conclusion: Public private partnership during COVID 19 plays important role during COVID 19 times for the workers and cost for testing, admission and vaccination was nil. Work continuation and cost saving is also important.

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Worker adaptation behaviours and mental health impacts in Irish workplaces arising from COVID-19 – observations of OSH professionals

*Yanbing Chen*¹, *Conor Buggy*², *Mark Roe*¹, *Penpatra Sripaiboonkij*², *Anne Drummond*², *Carla Perrotta*¹

¹ University College Dublin, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy & Sports Science, Dublin, Ireland, ² University College Dublin, UCD Centre for Safety and Health at Work; School of Public Health, Physiotherapy & Sports Science, Dublin, Ireland

Introduction: Workers quickly adapted during the COVID-19 pandemic to comply with updated work arrangements, control measures and policies. Understanding adaptation difficulties/fatigue and mental health issues among workers is crucial for OSH professionals to plan for future emergencies.

Materials and Methods: As part of a larger COVID-19 workplace study, 16 two-hour focus groups (4-6 participants each) were conducted with OSH professionals (n=60) in Ireland, covering four predetermined themes (organisational preparedness; organisational impacts; worker adaptation behaviour; and the future of OSH post-pandemic). Thematic analysis was conducted using Nvivo.

Results: OSH professionals observed many workers rapidly adapted and became involved in organisational COVID-19 outbreak prevention and long-term adaptation, in contrast to some workers that exhibited mental health problems as they struggled to adapt. Adaptation fatigue was observed when staff were sent home to work due to a range of factors: 1) isolation at home 2) no boundary between work and life; and 3) inability to disconnect from negative media coverage. The situation can be alleviated by 1) increasing informal communication to cope with isolation; 2) Employee Assistance Programmes; and 3) additional consultation regarding their COVID-19 concerns.

Conclusion: Most Irish workplaces focused more on employees' physical safety rather than their mental wellbeing. The experiences shared by OSH professionals in this study illustrate their agility and ability to apply their risk management and control skills to any unanticipated public/occupational health crisis that arises.

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Demographic Characteristics Of Workers Vaccinated During Workplace Covid-19 Vaccination Program In Croatia

Marina Milakovic, *Karmen Bradvica-Kelava*, *Helena Koren*, *Marija Bubas*

Croatian Institute of Public Health, Division for Occupational Health, Zagreb, Croatia

INTRODUCTION: Vaccine hesitancy is one of the main causes of poor vaccine coverage during ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which imposes significant occupational and public health threat. Vaccine

acceptance is highly influenced by perception of vaccine efficacy and safety where gender and age-based differences seem to play a role. In order to assess possible gender and age-related differences in responsiveness to occupational COVID-19 vaccination, present study was conducted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Data of vaccines administered by Mobile Occupational Vaccination Team during April 14, 2021 – July 12, 2021, were examined in order to describe demographic characteristics of fully vaccinated workers in major Croatian companies. RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS: During 3-month period 12360 workers were fully vaccinated among which 55.5% men (4.9% at age 15-24y, 69.2% at age 25-49y and 28.9% at age 50-65y) and 44.5% women (3.9% at age 15-24y, 68.2% at age 25-49y and 27.9% at age 50-65y). When compared with current Croatian labor force participation rates for men (53.6%) and women (46.4%) in regards to age stratification, we found larger proportion of men receiving full immunization with the vast majority of them being between 24 and 65 years old. Acknowledging and understanding gender and age-based differences in perception of vaccine safety and efficacy may be beneficial in constructing effective vaccination campaigns targeted towards vulnerable occupational groups potentially resulting in greater vaccine acceptance and optimal workplace vaccine coverage.

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Which jobs are lucky against the “biologic” and “economic” risks caused by the covid-19 pandemic?

*Merve Demirci Atik*¹, *Duygu Lüleci*¹, *Aylin Güngör*¹, *Gökçen Arkan Demiral*², *Yücel Demiral*³

¹ Dokuz Eylül University, Department of Occupational Medicine, İzmir, Turkey, ² Katip Celebi University Atatürk Education and Research Hospital, Department of Occupational Medicine, İzmir, Turkey, ³ Dokuz Eylül University, Department of Public Health, İzmir, Turkey

Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid19) is more common in some occupations and also many workers have been influenced in term of socioeconomic conditions in this period. The aim of this study is to investigate the occupational distribution of the patients diagnosed with Covid19, in two dimensions that work-related covid19 transmission (WRCT) and pandemic-related economic worsening (PREW).

Method: The study population of this cross-sectional study was 271 workers, out of 1505 who were diagnosed with Covid19 at Hospital between 19.03.2020-04.09.2021. A structured questionnaire were applied by telephone interview. The outcomes of the study were WRCT and PREW. International Standard Classification of Occupations and Erikson-Goldthorpe social class chart was used for occupational and socioeconomic classifications. Descriptive statistics is presented. Chi square test is used in comparison of proportions.

Results: Of 233 workers who accepted to participate in the study, 51.5% were male (n=120). The mean age was 37.7(±9.2). WRCT was found 3.6 times higher in healthcare workers (CI%95 1.9-6.9). PREW was observed in 53 workers (%27.7). Twenty workers had quit from their jobs (8.5%). PREW was higher in private sector (OR=6.69 CI %95 3.1-14.5). PREW was found significantly high in self-employed and small business owners compared to other social classes (p=0.001).

Conclusions: Healthcare workers are exposed higher biological risk factors while small business owners might be vulnerable against economical risk factor. The white collar workers who could work from home were the luckiest, the virus risk has been reduced while ensuring business continuity.