

615

Women in Teleworking at the Brazilian Federal Court: Multiples Roles During the Pandemic

Evelise Dias Antunes¹, Tânia Vega Incerti², Marta Santos³,
Frida Marina Fischer⁴

¹ Federal Institute of Paraná; University of São Paulo, Public health, Curitiba, Brazil, ² Federal Institute of Paraná; Federal University of Technology - Paraná, Social Service, Curitiba, Brazil, ³ University of Porto, Psychology, Porto, Portugal, ⁴ University of São Paulo, Environmental Health, São Paulo, Brazil

Introduction: As COVID-19 spread in Brazil, the Brazilian Federal Justice determined compulsory telework starting March 2020. We aimed to contextualize the impact of telework and the social roles of females working for the Federal Justice during the pandemic.

Material and Methods: Content analysis of open interviews was conducted with seven women from different job titles in the Judiciary. Results are part of an ongoing doctoral study, approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the School of Public Health, University of São Paulo.

Results: It was evident that there were both favorable aspects and constraints imposed by the new work organization. A “multiple” journey was imposed on female workers who have children or other dependents. The need to find additional time in their day to do their work, either by starting work very early in the morning, or working very late at night, as well as interrupting the working day in smaller segments, with breaks for childcare, domestic chores, home education, among others. However, participants perceived the post-pandemic partial telework as favorable.

Conclusions: Public and private spaces merged and blended for women working as teleworkers during the pandemic. Female workers were forced to take care of domestic and professional work, overwhelming themselves, as they need to manage two social spaces in a single geographical place. Redesigning the temporalities of work and private life require to be accompanied by social policies addressing caregiving responsibilities and gender equality.

616

Associated factors with return to work in Breast Cancer survivors

Imene Kacem¹, Asma Koubaa¹, Imene Bannour², Mohamed Kahloul³,
Mohamed Soussi³, Anouar Youssef Ben Slama³, Ameni Azem²,
Walid Naija³, Nejib Mrizak¹

¹ Farhat Hached Academic Hospital, Departement of Occupational Medicine, Sousse, Tunisia, ² Farhat Hached Academic Hospital, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Sousse, Tunisia, ³ Sahloul Academic Hospital, Anesthesia and Intensive Care, Sousse, Tunisia

Introduction: Women treated for breast cancer are reported to experience an excess of job loss, demotion, unwanted changes in tasks, problems with the employer and co-workers, personal changes in attitudes towards work, and diminished physical capacity. We aim to identify the associated factors with reintegration to work after breast cancer.

Methods: It is a cross sectional analytical study which enrolled all women that had breast surgery for an invasive primitive breast cancer at our institution and that were in remission 5 years after the procedure. The study took place from January

to December 2019. Patients enrolled in the study were contacted by phone to answer a 25-item questionnaire exploring the perception of health, the support system, and the occupational situation.

Results: We enrolled 100 breast cancer patients during the study period. The mean age was 52 ± 8 years. At the time of the diagnosis, 50% were farmhands and 43% were craftswomen. Among our population, 84% returned to work, of which 80% did not perceive any change in their occupational outcome. Return to work was associated with occupational category ($p < 10^{-3}$), the poor state of health of the patients at the time of the survey ($p = 0.01$) and perceived employer discrimination because of a cancer diagnosis ($p = 0.049$).

Conclusions: Workplace accommodations play an important role in the return of employed breast cancer patients. Employers seem to have a pivotal role in breast cancer patients' successful return to work.

34. WORK AND VISION

617

Focus on Tank truck drivers Vision in ensuring Safe Road transportation of hazardous petroleum products

Satyavrat Sharma, Sandeep Sharma, Simant Kumar, Jagdeep Rana

Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Corporate HSE, New Delhi, India

Introduction: The trend of rise in road accident of the tankers containing petroleum products was a concern for IndianOil. Road Transportation Safety policy was re-visited and measure for an Eye check-up campaign of tank truck drivers was initiated.

Materials and Methods: The eye check-up camps were started as a pilot project in which a target population of tank truck drivers were screened for refractory errors. It was found that 50% of the drivers had refractory errors which required intervention. The tank truck drivers with defective vision were provided with corrected glasses, medical and surgical intervention (cataract surgery) free of cost by IndianOil. Tank truck drivers were motivated to use the corrective glasses for improved vision while driving a commercial heavy vehicle carrying petroleum products to ensure road safety. A decline in road traffic accidents was observed following the interventions. Quarterly Road safety campaign with eye check-up camps for the tank truck drivers was extended to all IndianOil locations across India.

Result: The result of this project were affirmative and helped in significantly reducing road accidents thereby saving lives, preventing loss of property & loss of petroleum products.

Discussion: Periodic eye check-up of tank truck drivers is extremely important and helps in reducing roadside accidents and ensures safe transportation of hazardous petroleum products safely to their destination. Thus, eye check camps of tank truck drivers is a step in line with the Core values of IndianOil i.e. Care, Innovation, Passion & Trust.

618

Recognize risks and avoid them in the future through communication and a good error culture!

Sabine Herbst

German Social Accident Insurance, Central Prevention Division,
53757 Sankt Augustin, Germany