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pandemic. Our group analyzed infection rates by professional category, hospital service, as well as initial symptom onset and description in our hospital center.

Material and Methods: We conducted a descriptive study of our hospital center's healthcare workers that were infected with COVID-19 from the 13th of March of 2020 until the 31st of March of 2021. The information was mostly based on the occupational health service's database and confirmed by consulting TRACE-COVID, a platform that gathered information on every COVID-19 patient, nationwide.

Results: From March 2020 to March 2021, about 13.7% of our hospital's staff was diagnosed with COVID-19, with the most affected being nurses and nurses' aides, and healthcare professionals working in the emergency department, as well as infirmaries of internal medicine and general surgery.

Conclusions: In our center, known high risk scenarios in the workplace were not particularly met with high incidence rate of infection, probably because of a particular compliance in the use of personal protective equipment. Although the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic remains a challenging event for hospital centers worldwide, occupational health services should use this opportunity to better study infection rates in their work environment and optimize prevention measures to further protect our professional's health and safety.

265

Recovery from pandemic: insights from those affected

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Introduction: In 2021 the WHO observes over 20 disease events worldwide with endemic or pandemic potential. The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic highlighted the vulnerability of the globally connected workplace. As part of pandemic planning, preparing for a return to normal operations is required. With the support of the German scientific societies for occupational medicine and safety engineering, companies in Germany were surveyed on the current status of recovery planning.

Methods: From March 2020 to August 2021 German companies completed an online checklist on operational and occupational health issues concerning the return to normal operations. This descriptive evaluation focused on occupational health aspects.

Results: A total of 2606 people participated (answering at least one question). There were: 1117 data on occupational group (36% managers, 62% EHS staff); 992 data on pandemic planning (yes/partially/no: 48%/24%/28%); 911 data on recovery planning (yes/preparation/no/don't know: 27%/46%/20%/7%); 986 data on relevance of recovery planning (important/not important/no statement possible: 92%/6%/2%); 352 data on involvement of occupational health professionals (yes/no/does not apply: 68%/17%/15%); 352 data on infection screening (yes/no/does not apply: 61%/15%/24%); 348 data on hygiene training (yes/no/does not apply: 78%/13%/9%). **Conclusions:** The relevance of structured pandemic/recovery planning is confirmed. Occupational health aspects such as occupational health care or hygiene training are important components.

The course of the pandemic shows that continuous review and adaptation of recovery planning are necessary.

266

Psychological work demand, pleasure and suffering of Brazilian health workers from urgency and emergency services in the Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic intensified objective and subjective factors influencing health and working conditions of health professionals. This study had the aim to investigate psychological work demand, pleasure and suffering of workers working in urgency and emergency services in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Material and Methods: descriptive, quantitative study, from April to June 2020, with 80 health workers working in urgency and emergency units, using Job Stress Scale (JSS) and Scale of Suffering and Pleasure at Work (EIPST). Descriptive statistical analysis, with investigation of association between variables (Chi-square test). Study approved by the Brazilian National Research Commission.

Results: Workers in the care of cases of COVID-19 were from an average age of 37.3 years, most from Brazil Southeast (78.75%), nurses (60%), working in public service (78.75%) and in weekly shifts longer than 60 hours (40%). There was 21.6% of occurrence of high level of psychological work demand, 48.75% of critical/severe level of pleasure, and 37.5% of critical/severe level of suffering. No statistically significant associations were found between the phenomena and independent variables ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusion: there is high psychological demand and low control at work, in addition to impairment of pleasure and the occurrence of suffering related to work activities among health care workers. Subjective conditions are essential for health promotion actions for these individuals. The non-association between the level of pleasure and suffering presupposes that the stressors are probably similar between the groups studied.

267

COVID-19 as Occupation Disease in Russian Federation

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Implementation of the WHO Global Plan of Action for Workers' Health is the main focus of efforts to strengthen the management function of national health systems in the Russian Federation. The number of cases of occupational diseases (OP) in Russia for the period 2011-2020 decreased from 7836 to 3409, which amounted to 0.78 per 10,000 employees, a decrease of almost 2.5 times (compared to 1.92 per 10,000 employees in 2011). In 2020, the level