(PELC-LC distant from PELC-ST) and the Control Group-LC (PELC-LC close to PELC-ST). In the retrospective study a quality interval is defined, with upper limit equal to PELC-ST, enabling to sort the lines in the groups. In the prospective study, the “Management experimentation” produces the lines of the Control Group-LC. The “Aftercare system” monitors quality of care that is coming. A “Self-referred health” explores the relationship between PELC-LC and self-perceptions of the healthcare consumer (PELC-HC).

**Result** The Method PELC allows local and multicenter studies in the investigation of clinical-social-organizational factors that act on the lines of care.

**Conclusions** The Method PELC leaves open to discussion a new line of care.
Global Program for the Elimination of Silicosis. In 2006, at the second international meeting of International Plan for Americas, a proposal to build a map of exposure situation based on a Job of Potential Exposure Matrix (JPEM) to silica as a surveillance methodology was made.

**Objectives** Estimate the numbers of workers exposed to silica in Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Peru and Colombia.

**Methods** A JPEM developed in Brazil and matched with the study in Chile, according to the conception of CAREX database, was applied to workers in Chile, Venezuela, Peru and Colombia.

**Results** The percentages of workers exposed to crystalline silica were: Brazil (5.6%), Chile (5.4%), Peru (4.9%), Venezuela (5.2%) and Colombia (6.0%). When compare to the percentage of workers exposed in Finland (3.8%), Spain (3.5%), Germany (2.9%) Great Britain (2.6%) and Italy (1.6%), these data shows the relevance of exposure to the countries economies based on polluting and health damaging technologies. Historically, this inequality was given by the transfer of obsolete technology and harmful work activities.

**Conclusion** Traditional surveillance, based only on the identification of cases, does not identify this historic process. Thus, job-exposure matrices are a potentially valuable addition to epidemiologic research methods. If applied judiciously, may contribute to etiologic research and to the identification and control of workplace exposures.

**P1-304 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN QUALITY OF LIFE AND NUTRITION STATUS OF OLDER ADULTS IN A MEDIUM-SIZED CITY IN SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL**

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**Introduction** In the last few decades, population growth patterns have shown high figures for older adults. Accentuated increase in the number of older individuals, particularly in developed countries, has brought consequences to society, and in order to face such challenge, it is necessary to identify the determinant causes of older persons’ present health and life conditions.

**Objective** This study aimed at evaluating the existence of an association between quality of life and nutritional status in a sample of older residents in the city of Botucatu - São Paulo, Brazil.

**Methodology** It was an epidemiological, cross-sectional, population-based study on individuals aged 60 years or older. A home interview was conducted with 96 elders. Their anthropometric measures were obtained and a Flanagan Quality of Life Scale (FQOLS) was applied.

**Results** The older individuals’ mean age individuals was 74.1±7 years. Most of them were females (60%), poorly educated, married (62.11%) and retired (84.21%). According to FQOLS, 72.62% reported to be satisfied about their quality of life. As to nutritional status, it was found that 41% of the participants were overweight. Anthropometric measurements reduced as age advanced, although such reduction was not always significant. No significant association was observed between anthropometric measurements or nutritional status and quality of life.

**Conclusions** Although the majority of the older people reported to have good quality of life, obesity is still a factor of concern at this age range, and nutritional intervention programs as well as incentive to healthy diets should be recommended.