related to socio-economic changes in the country in the following
years a doubling of the cases of tuberculosis up to 49.9/100 000 was
observed in 1998. Recently there has been a tendency to arrest and
slowly reduce incidence - up to 37.1/100 000 in 2007. One of the
most affected groups at risk for the development and spread of
tuberculosis in Bulgaria are the people from the Roma community.
According to the National Statistical Institute (2001) 9% of the
population identified themselves as Roma. In Bulgaria there is no
registration and analysis of health indicators by ethnic groups,
therefore the assessment of the health of these communities is
difficult. TB in Roma communities is higher than the national
average prevalence. The goal of this study was to establish the
prevalence and determinants characterising this distribution process.
Preventive measures should be targeted at early development and
improvement of living and working conditions to reduce social
exclusion. Targeted epidemiological studies of morbidity among
people in the Roma community; identification of risk factors and the
development of preventive strategies are needed to combat tuber-
culosis.

Results
Workers and supervisors both reported illnesses and job
dissatisfaction. The survey found that the most prevalent issues
among workers were: the need to upgrade skills (76.5%), feeling
pressured in doing work (60.5%), fast paced work (60.5%), repetitive
work (65%), and that work is both physically and mentally tiring
(59.7%). Among supervisors the issues raised included: work
described as challenging and stimulating (66%), needing regular
upgrading of skills (46.8%), and needing literature on information
technology (31.9%). Focus group discussions showed that workers
and supervisors were confronted with stress, fast-paced work, the
need to upgrade skills in order to accommodate new information
technology into the work production, fatigue, re-engineering
and downsizing by management, low job control and difficult
worker-supervisor relationship.

Conclusions
This study was able to show that health of workers and supervisors
is affected by both organisational and management factors at work.

P2-439 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES MENTAL HEALTH: A
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976l.69
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Introduction
Migrants mental health is an issue of concern world-
wide. We aimed to review studies on prevalence rates of depression
and/or anxiety among refugees and labour migrants; to evaluate
associations between the Gross National Product (GNP) of the
immigration country and depression and anxiety.

Methods
Systematic literature for population based studies
reporting prevalence rates of depression and/or anxiety according to
DSM-IV or ICD-10 criteria; and calculation of combined estimates
with the Dersimonian-Laird estimator for proportions with the
respective CI.

Results
348 records; with 37 on 35 populations meeting the inclu-
sion criteria. 35 studies were included in the final analysis.
Combined prevalence rates for depression among labour migrants
were 20% (95% CI 14% to 26%) vs 44% (95% CI 27% to 62%)
among refugees; for anxiety among labour migrants 21% (95% CI
14% to 29%) vs 40% among (95% CI 23% to 49%) (n=24 051).
Higher GNP in the country of immigration was related to lower
symptom prevalence of depression and/or anxiety in labour
migrants; but not in refugees.

Conclusion
Depression and/or anxiety in labour migrants and
refugees needs to be considered separately. The GNP of the host
country appears to be related to better mental health in labour
migrants but not in refugees.

P2-440 ORGANISATIONAL AND HEALTH FACTORS AMONG
WORKERS AND THEIR SUPERVISORS IN EXPORT
PROCESSING ZONES IN THE PHILIPPINES

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976l.70
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Introduction
We investigated the relationship between organisa-
tional/management factors at work with health factors in the
manufacturing sector.

Materials and Methods
A survey was undertaken in 23 establish-
ments, including 630 workers, and 47 supervisors. In addition, 10
focus group discussions (FGDs) for workers, and 5 FGDs for
supervisors were undertaken.

Results
We investigated the relationship between organisa-
tional/management factors at work with health factors in the
manufacturing sector.

Materials and Methods
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focus group discussions (FGDs) for workers, and 5 FGDs for
supervisors were undertaken.

Conclusions
This study was able to show that health of workers and supervisors
is affected by both organisational and management factors at work.

P2-441 OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS AND ILLNESSES OF FILIPINO
WOMEN WORKERS IN EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES

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This was a baseline study on the occupational exposures and health
problems among women workers in Export Processing Zone with
employers from foreign multinationals such as Americans,
Europeans Japanese, Chinese, and Indians. Physical, chemical and
 ergonomic hazards were evaluated and measured through workplace
ambient monitoring, survey questionnaires, and interviews among
24 industries, and 500 respondents (majority were female at 88.8%).
The top 5 hazards were ergonomic hazards (72.2%), heat (66.6%),
overwork (66.6%), poor ventilation (54.2%) and chemical exposure
(50.8%). The most common illnesses were gastro-intestinal prob-
lems (57.4%), backache (56%), headache (53.2%) and fatigue/
weakness (53.2%). Logistic regression shows association between
certain work-related factors and occupational illnesses, and
psychosocial problems. Highly significant associations were hearing
loss with years spent in the company (p=0.005) and gender
(p=0.006); headache and dizziness with poor ventilation (p=0.000);
backache with prolonged work (p=0.003). These results will have
implications for policy and program formulation for women
worker’s concerns and issues in the export zones.

P2-442 EUROPEAN ANCESTRY, PHENOTYPIC CHARACTERISTICS
AND RISK OF CUTANEOUS MELANOMA: A CASE-CONTROL
STUDY IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

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Cutaneous melanoma shows high rates of mortality and its inci-
dence has increased worldwide over the last century. This also is the
trend for Brazil. Identified risk factors for melanoma include the
pattern of sun exposure, family history of melanoma, number of
nevi and phenotypic characteristics. Ethnicity could also influence
the outcome of melanomas like European ancestry in different
populations. We carried out a hospital-based case-control study in
Brazil to evaluate the contribution of phenotypic factors and
European ancestry to melanoma risk. A total of 412 subjects (202