Many studies showed seasonal fluctuations in infectious disease but few of them have documented long-term trends in climatic associations. There were a causal relationship between climate change and vector born and water born diseases. For preventive policies the epidemiological data can be shared with policy makers.

**SP4-41** DETERMINANTS OF HUMAN BRUCELLOSIS IN A REGION OF IRAN: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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**Introduction** Although contact with animals and their infected products are known as a main risk factors of brucellosis, but climate conditions, type and management aspects of animal husbandry and people nutritional behaviours on dairy products consumption in each region, are the factors affecting incidence pattern of the disease in each country. Human brucellosis is a notifiable disease in many countries, but official figures do not fully reflect the number of people infected each year and true incidence has been estimated to be between 10 and 25 times higher than what reported figures indicate. Therefore burden of this disease in Iran with about 25000 new cases in 2005 is very important from the view point of public health.

**Methods** In this study in order to determine the risk factors of brucellosis and infected animals, a multicenter case-control study was conducted in Qom in 2006. A total of 170 cases with serological diagnosis and physician confirm of brucellosis answered to questions. Control group was selected from patients without brucellosis. In all 170 Parsons were selected as controls.

**Results** OR for all independent variables was computed and revealed that: occupational contact with animals, (OR=5.4 (3.4–8.9)), consumption of at least one unpasteurised dairy products, (OR=2.96 (1.33–6.58)) were associated with the disease. Butter consumption was a risk factor, (OR=6.5 (3.3–12.7)). Also rural residency was another determinant of disease (p<0.01)

**Conclusion** Public health education for people with livestock exposure and monitoring for consumption of pasteurised dairy products can be the main intervention in human population for control of brucellosis.

**SP5-1** ORGANISATIONAL ROLE STRESS INDICES AFFECTING BURNOUT AMONG NURSES

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This is a cross sectional study, which aimed to determine the interaction between situational, factors, role stressors, hazard exposure and personal factors among 246 nurses consisting most of females (78.5%) from the different wards and units in the Philippine General Hospital (PGH). Almost half (49.6%) of the respondents reported being ill due to work in the past year, and 56.1% missed work because of an illness. Correlation statistics using the Spearman’s ρ showed organisational role stressors was most significant in burnout among nurses in the Philippines’ largest tertiary hospital. Organisational role stressors consisted of ten dimensions, namely: (1) Inter-role Distance (IRD); (2) Role Stagnation (RS); (3) Role Expectation Conflict (REC); (4) Role Erosion (RE); (5) Role Overload (RO); (6) Role Isolation (RI); (7) Personal Inadequacy (PI); (8) Self-role Distance (SRD); (9) Role Ambiguity; and (10) Resource Inadequacy (Rln). The contribution of the study is in advancing new concepts in the already existing framework of burnout, and thus, can assist nurses and hospital administration on how to control this problem.