Oral presentation

**0200** NIGHT SHIFTWORK AND BREAST CANCER SURVIVAL IN DANISH WOMEN
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Objectives There is mounting evidence that night shiftwork may increase the incidence of female breast cancer. The influence of night shift work on survival of breast cancer has, however, not been reported. The aim of the present study is to elucidate breast cancer survival in different types of former non-day shiftworkers compared to day-workers.

Method In total 1157 women (23% nurses), aged less than 75 years, diagnosed with breast cancer (2000–2004) participated in two independent nationwide case-control studies on night shiftwork. Information on the entire work life, including night shiftwork and potential risk factors for breast cancer (e.g. reproduction, BMI, alcohol, HRT, heredity and diurnal preference) was obtained by telephone interviews. All study subjects were followed up for death in the National Cause of Death Register until end of 2011. Cox proportionate hazard models and Kaplan-Meier survival plots were used to perform time-to-event analyses.

Results In total 127 breast cancer cases (11.0%) had died from this disease at end of follow-up (median follow-up 12.6 years). There was a significant tendency of decreasing survival of breast cancer among both fixed and rotating nightshift workers compared to daytime shiftworkers and by increasing years of prior non-day time work (p = 0.04). Evening workers had about same survival as daytime shiftworkers and by increasing years of prior non-day time work (p = 0.04). Evening workers had about same survival as daytime shiftworkers and by increasing years of prior non-day time work (p = 0.04). Evening workers had about same survival as daytime shiftworkers and by increasing years of prior non-day time work (p = 0.04). Evening workers had about same survival as daytime shiftworkers and by increasing years of prior non-day time work (p = 0.04).

Conclusions These data suggest that night shift work prior to breast cancer seems to decrease survival. The association was not strongly modified by lifestyle factors.

**0202** THE IMPACT OF RESPIRABLE DUST AND RESPIRABLE QUARTZ ON PULMONARY FUNCTION - RESULTS OF A LONGITUDINAL STUDY
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Objectives The present study sought to examine the long-term effects of exposure to respirable dust, in particular of respirable quartz on pulmonary function.

Method The study is based on the Wismut cohort of former uranium miners. Spirometric data, including forced expiratory volume in 1s (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC) were ascertained together with quantitative estimates of cumulative exposure to respirable dust and respirable quartz for each of the 1421 study subjects born between 1954 and 1956. Linear mixed regression models were fitted to identify significant determinants of longitudinal changes in lung function parameters. Point estimators and confidence intervals for the exposure concentration threshold value were fitted by partial likelihood profiles of the corresponding models.

Results Overall, 7122 data records were included in the analysis - on average five spirometries for each miner. The mean annual exposure concentration to respirable quartz was 0.072 mg/m³. It was shown that cumulative exposure to 1 mg/m³-year respirable quartz leads, on average, to a relative reduction in FEV1 of 2.07% and in the quotient of FEV1/FVC of 2.75% (p < 0.001). The analysis of the whole respirable dust shows, that the fraction of quartz in the dust is the decisive determinant for the impact of dust. A significant improvement of model fit by applying threshold models could not be observed.

Conclusions This study adds further evidence on the long-term effects of exposure to respirable quartz. Current exposure limits for respirable quartz require a critical review.