

The incidence of work-related ill-health as reported to The Health and Occupation Research (THOR) network by physicians in the Republic of Ireland between 2005 and 2018.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

EPIDERM - The EPIDERM scheme began in 1993 and collects reports of cases of occupational skin disease from consultant dermatologists.

HSA - The Republic of Ireland Health and Safety Authority.

HSE - The UK Health and Safety Executive.

OPRA - The OPRA scheme began in 1996 and collects reports of work-related disease from occupational physicians employed in the public sector and private sector. OPRA reports are not confined to a particular disease category.

EPIDERM-ROI – The EPIDERM-ROI scheme began in 2005 and collects reports of cases of occupational skin disease from consultant dermatologists within the Republic of Ireland.

OPRA-ROI - The OPRA-ROI scheme began in 2007 and collects reports of cases of work-related ill-health from occupational physicians within the Republic of Ireland.

SWORD-ROI - The SWORD-ROI scheme began in 2005 and collects reports of cases of occupational respiratory disease from consultant respiratory physicians within the Republic of Ireland.

THOR-ROI - The Health and Occupation Research network in the Republic of Ireland which includes EPIDERM-ROI, SWORD-ROI, OPRA-ROI and THOR-GP-ROI. THOR-ROI began in 2005.

SWORD - The SWORD scheme began in 1989 and collects reports of cases of occupational respiratory disease from consultant respiratory physicians.

THOR - The Health and Occupation Research network which runs several surveillance schemes for work-related disease including EPIDERM, SWORD and OPRA. THOR took over from the Occupational Disease Intelligence Network (ODIN), which had the same role until 2001.

THOR-GP – The THOR-GP scheme began in 2005 and enables general practitioners to report cases of work-related ill-health seen in a general practice setting. All THOR-GP reporters have a diploma in occupational medicine.

THOR-GP in the ROI – THOR-GP in the ROI began in 2015 and enables general practitioners with an interest in occupational medicine to report cases of work-related ill-health seen in a general practice setting.

MAIN MESSAGES

- This is the latest annual report describing reporting activity to The Health and Occupation Research network in the Republic of Ireland (THOR-ROI).
- THOR-ROI comprises 4 surveillance schemes collecting data on work-related illness (WRI) in the Republic of Ireland (ROI); SWORD-ROI (chest physicians, data collection commenced 2005), EPIDERM-ROI (dermatologists, 2005), OPRA-ROI (occupational physicians, 2007) and THOR-GP in the ROI (general practitioners, 2015).
- At present, 12 dermatologists, 11 chest physicians, 30 OPs and 22 GPs participate in THOR-ROI, reporting incident cases that they believe to have been caused or aggravated by work.
- In total, 221 cases were reported in 2018 (OPs: 171, dermatologists: 24, chest physicians: 24, GPs: 2). Total ever reported (2005-2018) is 2557 (OPs: 1818, dermatologists: 497, chest physicians: 210, GPs: 32).
- OP case reports (2007-2018) were predominantly mental ill-health (53%) and musculoskeletal (34%) with smaller proportions of skin (9%), respiratory (2%) and 'other' WRI (3%). The majority (76%) of cases were reported in health and social care (mainly nurses) with a significant proportion also reported in transport (bus/train drivers) (13%).
- Dermatologist case reports (2005-2018) were predominantly contact dermatitis (CD) (96%), female (55% of CD cases) with a mean age (all CD cases) of 37 years. Frequently reported industries/occupations were healthcare (nurses), manufacturing (process operatives) and hairdressing and beauty, and agents included rubber, nickel, wet work and preservatives.
- Chest physician case reports (2005-2018) were predominantly asthma (32%), male (85%) with a mean age (all cases) of 57 years. Frequently reported industries/occupations were construction (labourers) and manufacturing, with cement/plaster/masonry dust the most frequently reported agent.
- The 22 GPs participating in the ROI have reported 32 cases since the scheme commenced data collection in 2015; musculoskeletal cases were reported most frequently (12 cases).
- Analysis of trends in incidence rates (based on reports to OPRA-ROI) suggest an overall decrease in incidence of total WRI of approximately 4% per year.

Summary of cases reported to THOR-ROI

Disease group	Reporting physicians	Number of cases	
		2018	2005 ^a -2018
Skin	Dermatologists	24	497 (20%)
	Occupational physicians	12	164 (7%)
	General practitioners	0	5 (<1%)
Respiratory	Chest physicians	24	210 (8%)
	Occupational physicians	4	36 (1%)
	General practitioners	0	0
Musculoskeletal	Occupational physicians	67	612 (23%)
	General practitioners	1	12 (<1%)
Mental ill-health	Occupational physicians	79	967 (38%)
	General practitioners	1	8 (<1%)
Other	Occupational physicians	11	54 (2%)
	General practitioners	0	7 (<1%)
Total cases^b	All physicians	221	2557

^a2007 for occupational physicians; 2015 for general practitioners

^ba case may have been assigned to more than one disease group (for example, musculoskeletal and mental ill-health)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND: Chest physicians, dermatologists, occupational physicians (OPs) and general practitioners (GPs) voluntarily report cases of work-related illness (WRI) to the 4 surveillance schemes which comprise The Health and Occupation Research (THOR) network, in the Republic of Ireland (THOR-ROI). This report describes the cases of WRI reported to THOR-ROI in the latest full calendar year (2018) and provides a summary of reporting activity since the commencement of reporting (2005 for dermatologists and chest physicians; 2007 for OPs; 2015 for GPs).

METHODS: Participating physicians were asked to provide anonymised case reports of incident cases seen during their reporting period. Cases reported to THOR-ROI were analysed by age, sex, occupation/industry, suspected causal agent and symptom onset. Incidence rates and trends in incidence rates were estimated for selected reporter groups/diagnoses.

RESULTS: The 75 physicians enrolled in THOR-ROI in 2018 (12 dermatologists, 11 chest physicians, 30 OPs and 22 GPs) reported a total of 221 cases (232 diagnoses) during 2018. Of these, 171 cases were reported by OPs to OPRA-ROI, 24 were reported by chest physicians to SWORD-ROI, 24 were reported by dermatologists to EPIDERM-ROI, and 2 cases of WRI were reported by GPs to THOR-GP-ROI. This brings the total cases ever reported (2005-2018) to 2557 case reports (dermatologists: 497, chest physicians: 210, OPs: 1818, GPs: 32 case reports). Analysis of trends in incidence rates (based on reports to OPRA-ROI) suggest an overall decrease in incidence of total WRI of approximately 4% per year.

CONCLUSION: THOR-ROI continues to provide the best overall source of data relating to medically attributed occupational disease incidence in the ROI, with nearly 2600 cases reported since the inception of the schemes. It is hoped that with continued funding and increased enrolment/participation in the schemes, and the promotion of THOR in the ROI, case numbers will increase. This would enable analyses of data by the various determinants of risk e.g. causal agent, precipitating event (mental ill-health) and task/movement (musculoskeletal), thus providing useful information for the HSA and ROI.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Health and Occupation Research (THOR) network in the Republic of Ireland (THOR-ROI) currently comprises 4 surveillance schemes enabling different groups of physicians to (voluntarily) report cases of work-related illness (WRI)^{1,2}. These are SWORD (chest physicians), EPIDERM (dermatologists), OPRA (occupational physicians) and THOR-GP (general practitioners). SWORD and EPIDERM both started data collection in the ROI in 2005, whilst OPRA commenced in 2007. THOR-GP is the newest ROI scheme with data collection commencing in January 2015. The ROI schemes are based on the analogous well-established UK-wide schemes³⁻⁷.

This report describes the cases of WRI reported to SWORD, EPIDERM, OPRA and THOR-GP in the ROI during the previous calendar year (2018) and since reporting commenced (SWORD and EPIDERM 2005; OPRA 2007; THOR-GP 2015). This builds on previous reports submitted annually to the ROI Health and Safety Authority (HSA) since 2006⁸⁻¹⁹.

2 METHODS

The methodology behind THOR has been described in detail previously with participating physicians being asked to report only new cases of disease seen during their reporting month that they believe to have been caused or aggravated by work (general guidance on reporting is provided via the website)³. All ROI physicians report via our online web form and either report every month ('core' reporters – EPIDERM; SWORD and OPRA) or for 1 randomly assigned month per year ('sample' reporters –

THOR-GP). Reporters are requested to give information on diagnosis, age, sex, geographical location, occupation, industry and suspected agent(s). The occupation and industry are coded using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), respectively^{20,21}. Suspected agents are coded using in-house coding schemes developed in conjunction with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in the UK. All coding is undertaken independently by two researchers, and any discrepancies are reconciled by a third person.

Physicians reporting to EPIDERM are requested to assign their case to one or more of the following major sub-groups: contact dermatitis (CD), contact urticaria (CU), folliculitis/acne, infection, mechanical dermatoses, nail disorders, neoplasia, and “other dermatoses” (with the ability to specify the diagnosis if the latter is chosen). Similarly, the sub-groups for chest physician reporting to SWORD are occupational asthma, inhalation accidents, allergic alveolitis, bronchitis/emphysema, infectious disease, non-malignant pleural disease (NMPD), mesothelioma, lung cancer, pneumoconiosis, and “other respiratory disease”. Physicians reporting to OPRA and THOR-GP (who can return case details for all causes of occupational ill-health) record the diagnosis which is subsequently coded using the International Classification of Disease 10th Revision (ICD-10)²² so that comparisons can be made between reporting schemes.

Cases of occupational disease reported to EPIDERM, SWORD and OPRA by physicians in the Republic of Ireland (ROI) from 2005 to 2018 have been extracted from the databases (current at end of December 2018) and analysed using the statistical package SPSS V23.0.

Annual average incidence rates (per 100,000 employed) of dermatologist and chest physician reported WRI were estimated based on a previously published methodology²³. In brief, numerators were adjusted for participation (the proportion of physicians participating in THOR-ROI) and response (the proportion of participants actively responding by either returning cases or declaring 'I have nothing to report this month') whilst the denominator was the total number of persons employed from 2005-2018 obtained from the ROI National Household Survey²⁴. Both 'unadjusted' (no adjustment for participation and response) and 'adjusted' (adjustment for participation and response) rates are presented. Incidence rates were calculated for total work-related skin disease, CD, total work-related respiratory disease, asthma, and asbestos related diseases. The numbers of actual case reports in other diagnostic sub-groups were deemed too low to accurately determine meaningful incidence rates. Incidence rates based on OP data were not calculated because it was not possible to accurately determine the population covered by OPs (access to an OP within the ROI is biased towards the public sector and larger employers). Trends in incidence (total, mental ill-health, musculoskeletal and skin) were investigated based on reports to OPRA. The number of cases reported to other schemes and for other diagnoses was not sufficient to permit meaningful analysis. The STATA software command `xtnbreg` was used to fit longitudinal, negative binomial (i.e. over-dispersed) Poisson models with random effects²⁵. In these models, the dependent variable was the number of actual cases, including zeros, per reporter per month; the main 'covariate' is calendar time. The aim of the analysis is to estimate the relationship between annual ROI incidence rate and time, after adjusting for potential confounders. Numbers of cases might vary from year to year solely because of changes in the size of the ROI working population, even though the rate is constant. Therefore estimated population sizes for each year were

included in the model as an 'offset'; this feature means that the model estimates change in rates, not changes in case counts. Apart from 'calendar time', the other variables included in the regression models as covariates were 'season' and 'first month as a new reporter'. These are factors that can influence the reported incidence levels.

Changes in incidence were estimated in two different ways:

- 1) 'non-parametric' approach: the model contained separate indicator variables for different years. In the current analyses, 2018 was taken as the reference year and the percentage increase or decrease in incidence compared to 2018 was estimated. These analyses had no in-built assumptions about the pattern of change over time.
- 2) 'parametric' approach with a continuous time variable measured on a scale of years. The statistical models for these analyses assumed that the percentage change from one year to the next is a constant throughout the relevant period. Where the assumption is valid, this parametric approach offers a more precise way of estimating change than approach 1.

Ethics Committee approval has been given for THOR in the Republic of Ireland by the Public Health Research Ethics Committee of The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and the Irish College of General Practitioners

3 RESULTS

3.1 OVERVIEW OF 2018 CASE REPORTS

A total of 221 cases were reported to THOR-ROI in 2018 (Table 1). These comprised 171 cases reported by OPs to OPRA-ROI, 24 respiratory cases reported by chest physicians to SWORD-ROI, 24 skin cases reported by dermatologists to EPIDERM-ROI, and 2 cases reported by general practitioners to THOR-GP-ROI.

All 24 of the cases reported to EPIDERM-ROI had a diagnosis of CD (19 diagnosed as allergic, 4 as irritant and 1 mixed), with 1 case having a co-diagnosis of 'nail'. The cases were reported in

- Health and social care (9 cases): nurse / assistant (5), doctor (2), lab scientist (1), physiotherapist (1)
- Other service activities (5 cases): beautician (3), hairdresser (1), and dog groomer (1)
- manufacturing (5 cases): process operatives (3), welder (1), production supervisor (1)
- construction (2 cases): tiler (1), labourer (1)
- accommodation and food service activities (2 cases): waitress (1), barmaid (1)
- Farming (1 case), farmer

Table 1 Number of cases / diagnoses reported to SWORD-ROI, EPIDERM-ROI, OPRA-ROI and THOR-GP-ROI, 2018

Diagnosis		SWORD-ROI	EPIDERM-ROI	OPRA-ROI	THOR-GP-ROI*
Skin disease	Contact dermatitis	/	24	12	0
	Urticaria	/	0	0	0
	Other skin	/	1	0	0
	Total skin diagnoses	/	25	12	0
	Total skin cases	/	24	12	0
Respiratory disease	Asthma	6	/	2	0
	Inhalation accidents	3	/	0	0
	Bronchitis/emphysema	5	/	0	0
	Non-malignant pleural disease	5	/	0	0
	Mesothelioma	1	/	0	0
	Pneumoconiosis	3	/	0	0
	Other respiratory disease	3	/	3	0
	Total respiratory diagnoses	26	/	5	0
	Total respiratory cases	24	/	4	0
Mental ill-health	Anxiety and depression	/	/	31	0
	Adjustment disorder	/	/	12	0
	Other work stress	/	/	47	1
	Other mental ill-health	/	/	6	0
	Total mental diagnoses	/	/	96	1
	Total mental cases	/	/	79	1
Musculoskeletal disorders	Upper limb	/	/	31	1
	Spine/back	/	/	30	0
	Lower limb	/	/	4	0
	Other musculoskeletal	/	/	2	0
	Total musculoskeletal diagnoses	/	/	67	1
	Total musculoskeletal cases	/	/	67	1
Other work-related illness	/	/	11	0	
Total diagnoses	26	25	191	2	
Total cases	24	24	171	2	

* NB GPs report on a 'sample' basis for only 1 randomly assigned month per calendar year

39 agents were associated with the 24 cases reported; these were, rubber chemicals and materials (cited 15 times), acrylics and acrylates (cited 4 times), cleaning and sterilizing agents (cited 3 times), plants (cited 3 times), protective clothing and equipment (cited twice), epoxy resin (cited twice), wetwork (cited twice) and the following all cited once: P-Phenylene diamine (PPD), hairdressing chemicals, preservatives, alcohols, nickel and its compounds, chromium and its compounds, cobalt and its compounds, drugs and medicaments.

The 24 cases (26 diagnoses) reported to SWORD-ROI included the following:

- 6 cases of occupational asthma: 2 with a co-diagnosis of inhalation accidents,
- 5 cases of bronchitis / emphysema,
- 5 cases of non-malignant pleural disease,
- 3 cases of inhalation accidents,
- 3 cases of pneumoconiosis,
- 1 case each of allergic alveolitis, mesothelioma, lung cancer and 'other' respiratory disease (diagnosed as rhinosinusitis)

The most frequently reported industry sectors for the 24 cases were construction (38%) followed by mining and quarrying (17%), other industry sectors reported include farming, manufacturing (food and beverages, basic and fabricated metals), electricity, gas and water supply, retail, transport and storage, real estate activities and public administration and defence. The most frequently reported occupations were labourers in building and woodworking trades and coal miners (both 17%). The following 31 agents were associated with the 24 cases of work-related respiratory disease; asbestos (cited 8 times), coal (cited 3 times), silica (cited 3 times), cement, plaster and

masonry dust (cited twice), fungi/moulds/yeast (cited twice), smoking (cited twice) and each of the following cited once –glues and adhesives; fertilizer; smoke; formaldehyde; fuel oil; cutting oils; other solvents; ammonia; hydrogen chloride gas; pesticides and wood and wood dust.

The 171 cases (191 diagnoses) reported to OPRA-ROI in 2018 were predominantly cases of mental ill-health (46%) followed by musculoskeletal (39%), with smaller proportions of skin (7%), 'other' WRI (6%) and respiratory (2%). The most frequently reported industries for the 79 mental ill-health cases reported to OPRA-ROI in 2018 was health and social care (81%) with frequently reported occupations within this industry sector being nursing auxiliaries (15%), nurses (13%) and medical practitioners (9%). The types of events reported as associated with these cases included workload/demand, difficulties with managers/co-workers etc. (including bullying) and assault, role clarity, verbal / physical abuse, lack of control and poor management. In terms of musculoskeletal ill-health reported to OPRA-ROI, upper limb and spine / neck / back problems were reported most frequently (46% and 45% of the 67 reported musculoskeletal cases), followed by lower limb disorders (6%) and other musculoskeletal problems (3%). The most frequently reported industry sectors and occupations reported to OPRA-ROI for these cases was health and social care (96%) and nurses (22%) with frequently reported tasks/movements including manual handling/lifting, ergonomics, pushing, twisting and accidents/assault.

12 skin cases were reported by OPs in 2018 to OPRA-ROI, all diagnosed as CD. 9/12 (75%) of the cases were from the health and social care sector (nurse (6), midwife (1), lab scientist (1) and catering assistant (1)), 2 reported in manufacturing (general

operatives) and 1 reported in research (laboratory assistant). The agents associated with the CD cases were cited as sterilising and disinfecting agents, wet work, protective equipment, glues, formaldehyde, hypochlorites, other specified chemicals and unspecified irritants.

The 4 respiratory cases were reported as follows; 2 cases of occupational asthma, 1 with a co-diagnosis of 'other' respiratory disease (specified as dry cough) reported in a laboratory assistant attributed to enzymes and a food process operative attributed to cleaning agents and formaldehyde; 1 case of infectious disease (healthcare assistant, attributed to TB); 1 case of 'other' respiratory disease (specified as persistent cough) reported in a care assistant attributed to chemical dust.

There were 11 further cases of 'other' WRI reported in 2018, 4 cases diagnosed as injury to eye and specified as chemical splash / chemical conjunctivitis (general operative x3, nurse), assault (nurse), hernia (general operative), sleep disruption (nurse), long commute affecting well-being (nurse), TB infection (nurse), headache (social care worker), concussion (orthodontist).

General practitioners reported 2 cases of WRI in 2018. 1 case reported under the musculoskeletal category and specified as an upper limb disorder in a catering assistant attributed to repetition of lifting and loading and 1 case reported under mental

ill-health and specified as other work stress in a lawyer, no specific precipitating event was recorded by the GP.

3.2 PARTICIPATION

A total of 12 dermatologists, 11 chest physicians, 30 OPs and 22 GPs were enrolled in THOR-ROI in 2018 (Figure 1). Of these, 3 (25%) dermatologists actively participated in 2018 (i.e. returned a web form at least once either containing cases or declaring 'I have nothing to report this month') with 9 (75%) dermatologists actively participating at least once during 2005-2018. Of the 11 chest physicians, 3 (27%) actively reported in 2018 with 6 (55%) actively participating at least once during 2005-2018. Of the 30 OPs enrolled in OPRA-ROI, 12 (40%) actively participated in 2018 with 21 (70%) actively participating during 2007-2018. Of the 22 GPs enrolled in THOR-GP-ROI in 2018, 2 (9%) actively participated in 2018, with 8 (36%) actively participating during 2015-2018. The number of reports received for EPIDERM-ROI, SWORD-ROI, OPRA-ROI and THOR-GP-ROI by year is shown in Figure 2 whilst Figure 3 shows the cases per active reporter per year.

Figure 1 Location of THOR-ROI reporters

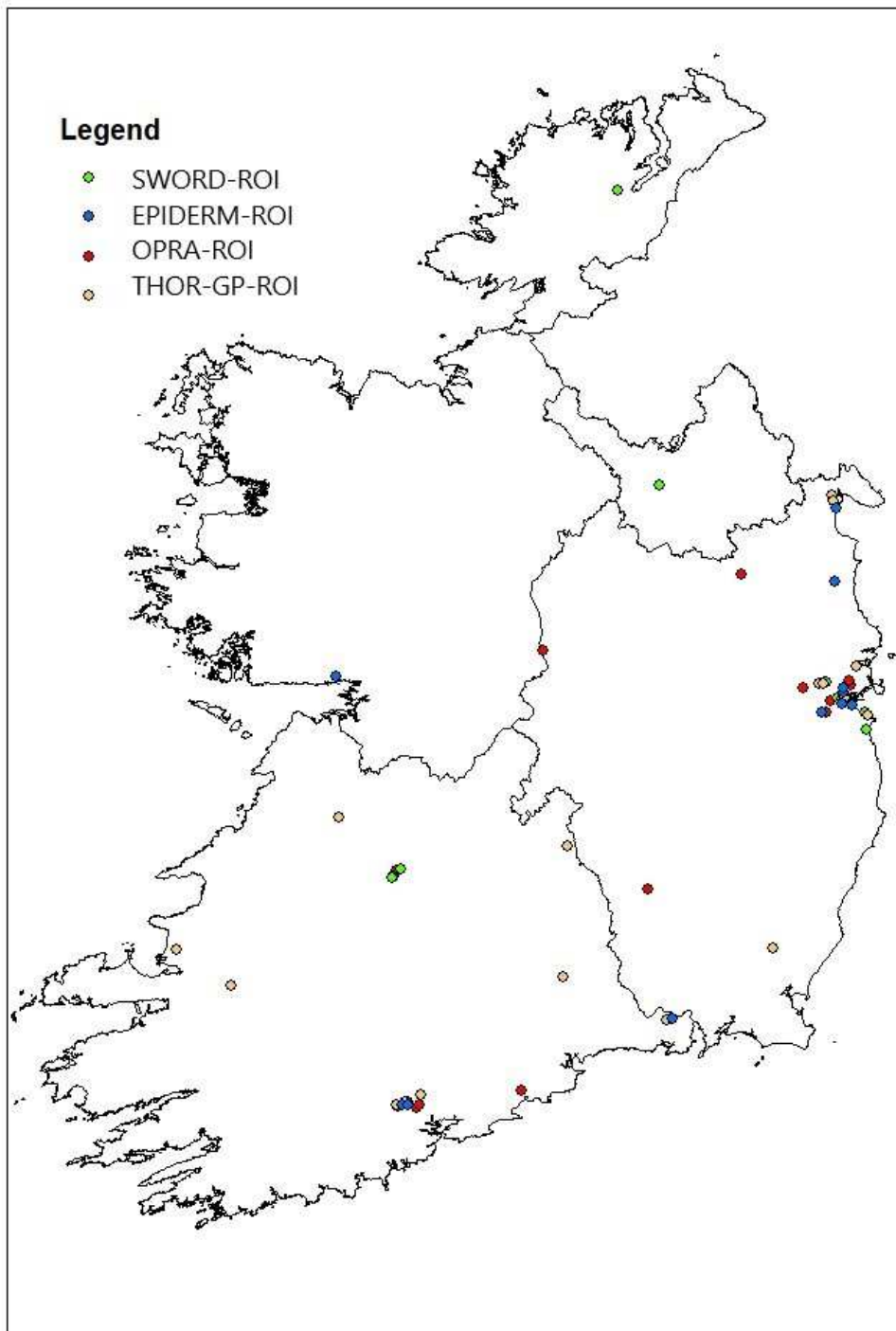
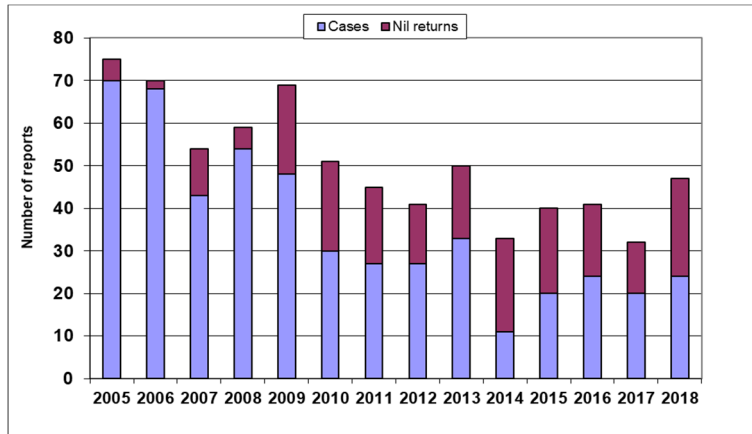
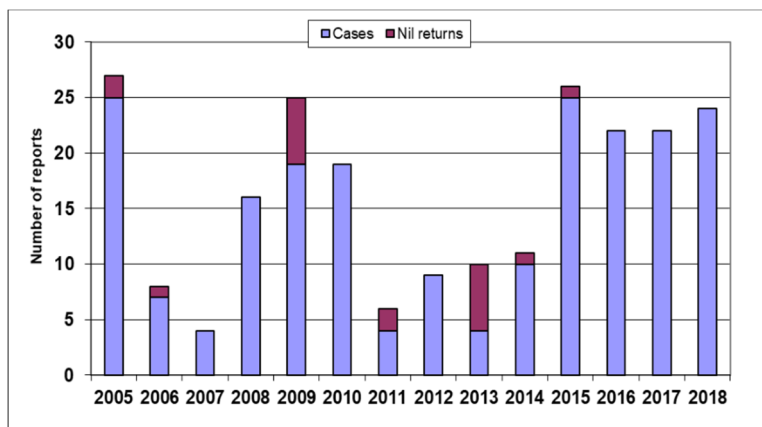


Figure 2 Reports (cases and nil returns) in a) EPIDERM-ROI (2005-2018) b) SWORD-ROI (2005-2018) c) OPRA-ROI (2007-2018) and d) THOR-GP-ROI (2015-2018)

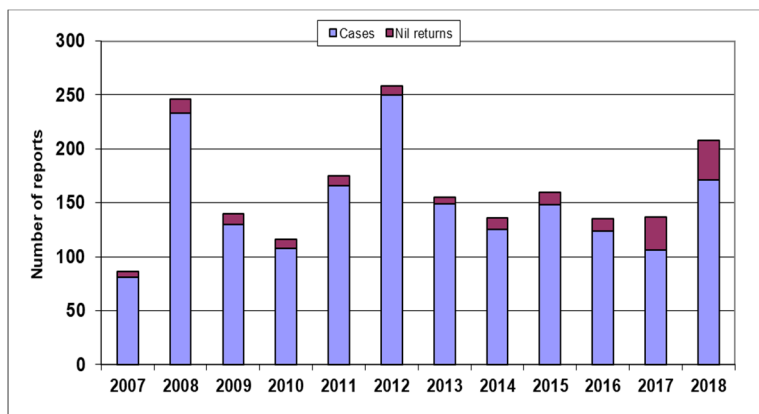
a) EPIDERM-ROI (Dermatologists)



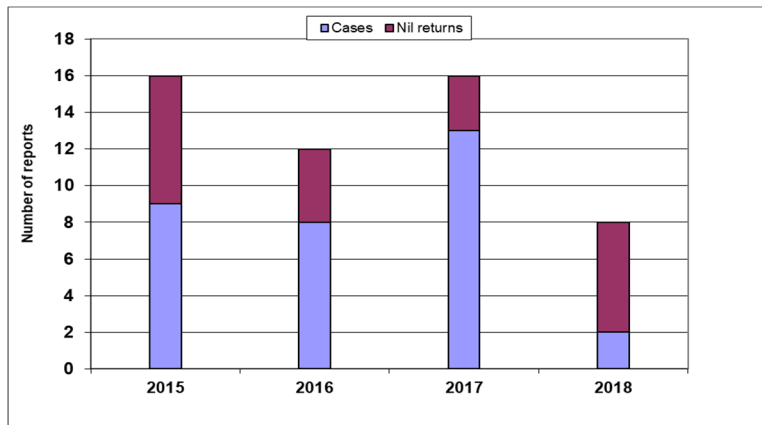
b) SWORD-ROI (Chest physicians)



c) OPRA-ROI (Occupational physicians)



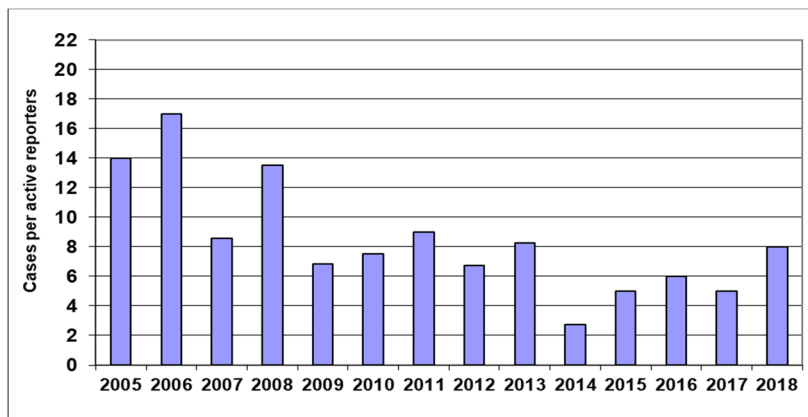
d) THOR-GP-ROI (General practitioners)



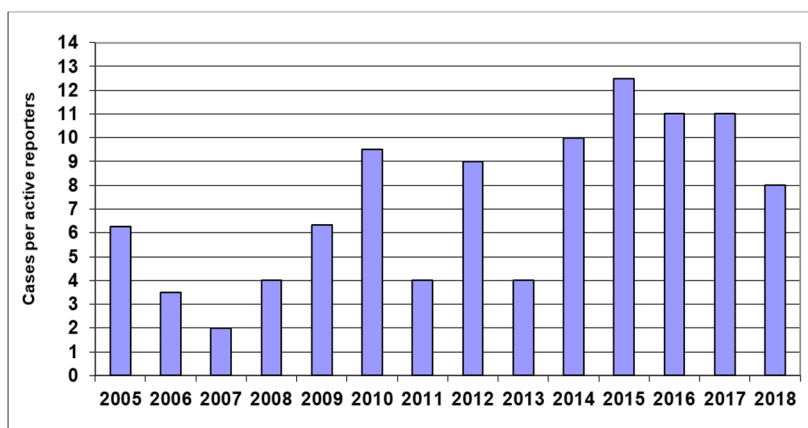
NOTE: Scale differences

Figure 3 Cases per active reporter* in a) EPIDERM-ROI (2005-2018) b) SWORD-ROI (2005-2018) c) OPRA-ROI (2007-2018) and d) THOR-GP-ROI (2015-2018)

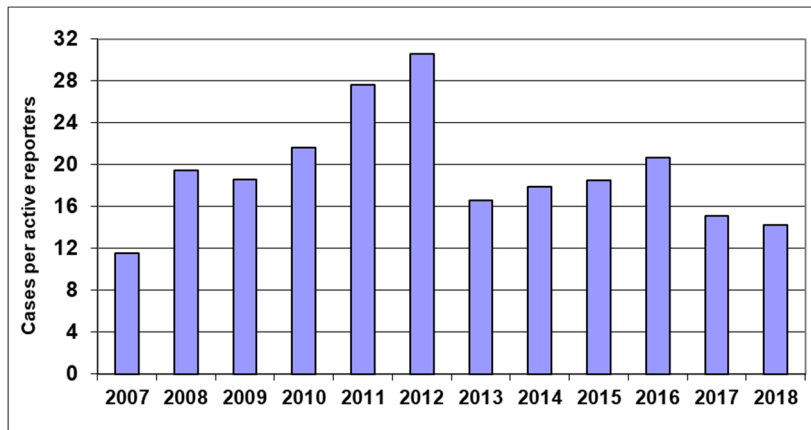
a) EPIDERM-ROI (Dermatologists)



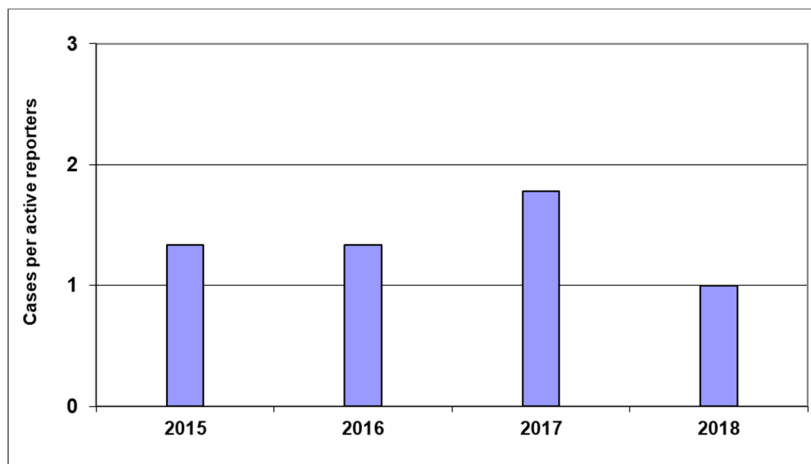
b) SWORD-ROI (Chest physicians)



c) OPRA-ROI (Occupational physicians)



d) THOR-GP-ROI (General practitioners)



*An active reporter is defined as someone who returns a case report or responds 'I have nothing to report' in a calendar year.
NOTE: Scale differences

3.3 INCIDENCE RATES AND TRENDS IN INCIDENCE RATES

The annual average incidence rate for dermatologist reported skin disease in the ROI was 1.8 per 100,000 employed, per year (Table 2). After adjusting for 'non-participation' and 'non-response', this increased to an estimate of 17.0 per 100,000 employed.

For chest physicians in the ROI, the annual average incidence rate of total respiratory disease was 0.7 per 100,000 employed per year, rising to 20.6 per 100,000 employed, per year, after adjusting for 'non-participation' and 'non-response'.

Analyses of trends in incidence rates based on OP reports to OPRA-ROI suggest an (overall) statistically significant decrease in incidence for total WRI, mental ill-health and musculoskeletal disease (Table 3). An overall decrease in incidence was also observed for skin disease but this was not statistically significant. The graphs showing relative rates by year (Figure 4) suggest there was some variation in incidence from year to year.

Table 2 Annual average 'crude' and 'adjusted' incidence rates per 100,000 persons employed of work-related skin and respiratory disease reported by dermatologists and chest physicians to SWORD and EPIDERM in the Republic of Ireland (2005-2018)

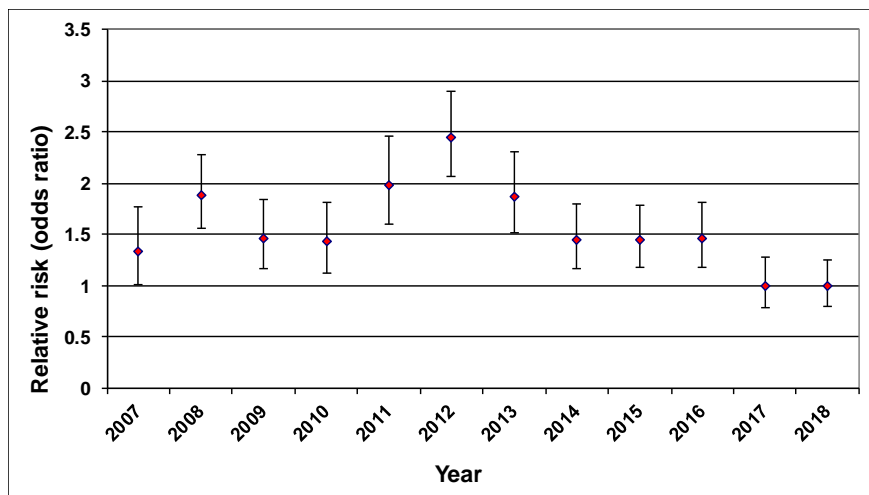
	Annual, average incidence rate per 100,000 employed	
	'Crude'	'Adjusted'
Respiratory (chest physicians)		
All	0.7	20.6
Asthma	0.2	6.3
Asbestos related	0.2	6.9
Skin (dermatologists)		
All	1.8	17.0
Contact dermatitis	1.7	16.4

Table 3 Average annual percentage change in reported incidence in work-related illness as reported by occupational physicians to OPRA, 2007-2018

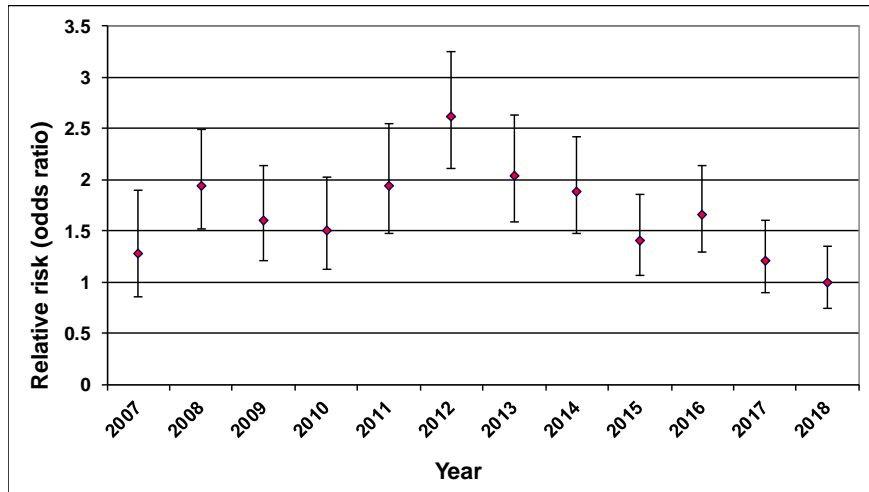
ESTIMATED % CHANGE (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)	
Total work-related illness	-4.0 (-5.8, -2.1)
Mental ill-health	-3.4 (-5.7, -1.1)
Musculoskeletal	-5.4 (-8.4, -2.4)
Skin	-4.9 (-9.8, 0.2)

Figure 4 Relative risk by year (2018 estimate = 1), with 95% comparison intervals

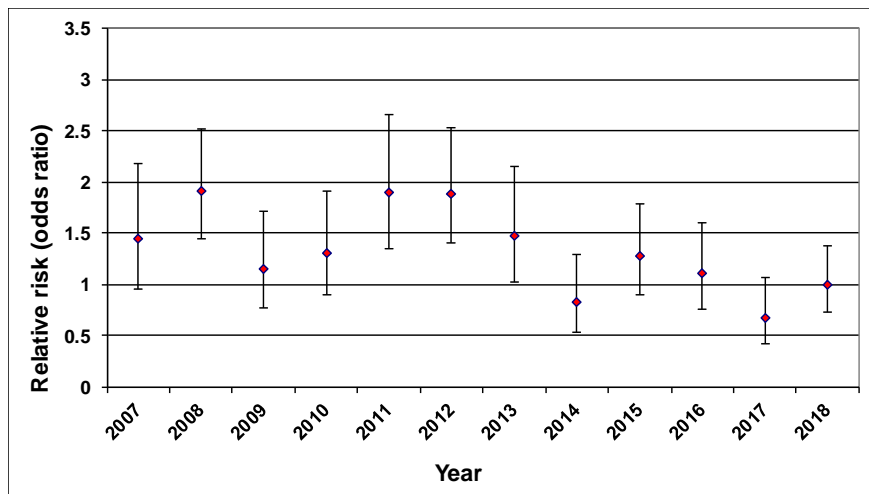
a) Total work-related illness



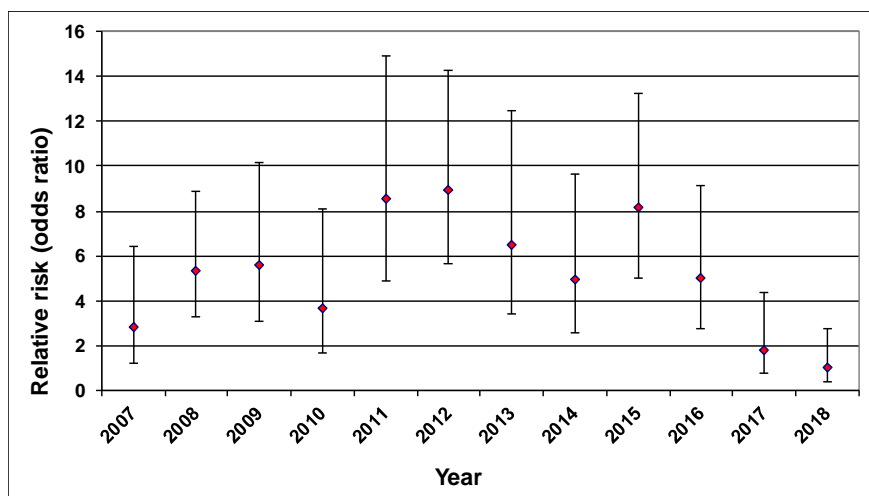
b) Mental ill-health



c) Musculoskeletal



d) Skin (note scale change)



3.4 OCCUPATIONAL SKIN SURVEILLANCE (EPIDERM): 2005-2018

3.4.1 DIAGNOSES

In total 497 case reports were reported by dermatologists to EPIDERM-ROI between January 2005 and December 2018. These 497 case reports produced 488 diagnoses; 13 cases were not assigned a diagnosis (however information on occupation, industry and suspected agent was provided). The most frequently reported skin diagnosis in the ROI was CD (96%) (Table 4).

3.4.2 AGE AND SEX

Overall (2005-2018) cases of CD in the ROI were most frequently reported in the 25-34 year age group for both males and females (Figure 5). Overall in the ROI, there were more cases of CD reported in females (55%) than males (45%), and females were younger than males (mean age; females 35 years, males 40 years) (Table 5).

Table 4 Number and type of diagnoses reported by dermatologists to EPIDERM-ROI (2005-2018)

	Number (%)
Contact dermatitis	478 (96%)
• Allergic	• 268 (56%)
• Irritant	• 168 (35%)
• Mixed	• 41 (9%)
• Unclear	• 1 (<1%)
Contact urticaria	5 (1%)
Folliculitis/acne	0
Infective	1 (<1%)
Mechanical	0
Nail	3 (1%)
Neoplasia	0
Other dermatoses	1 (<1%)
Total cases	497 (100%)
Total diagnoses	488*

*13 cases were not assigned a diagnosis. However, information on occupation, industry and suspected agent was provided

Figure 5 Proportion of cases of contact dermatitis reported to EPIDERM-ROI by age and sex (2005-2018)

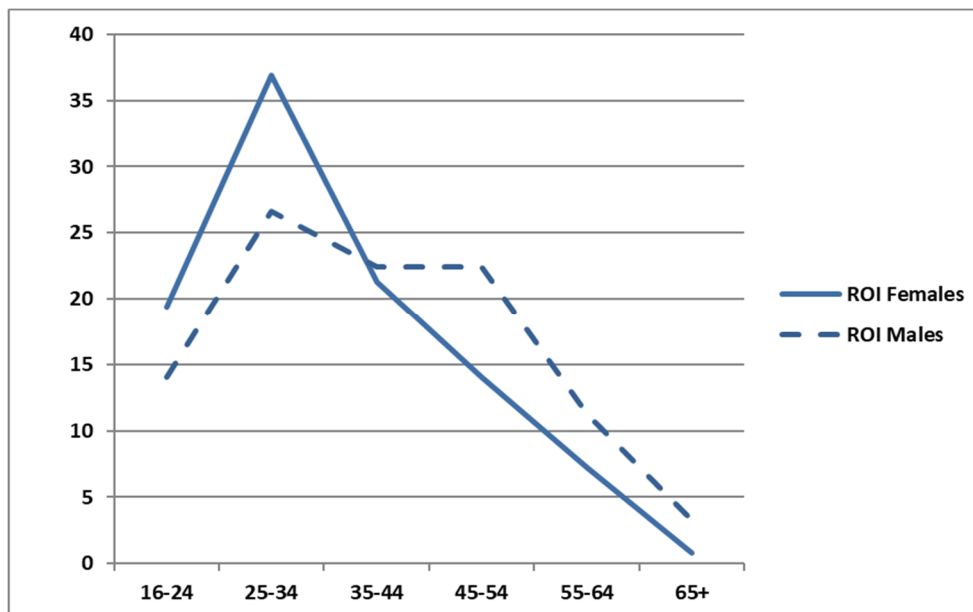


Table 5 Age and sex of contact dermatitis diagnoses in EPIDERM-ROI (2005-2018)

DIAGNOSIS	MALES	FEMALES	ALL
Allergic CD			
Number of diagnoses (%)	137 (51%)	131 (49%)	268 (100%)
Mean age (years)	41	36	38
Age range (years)	15-81	17-64	15-81
Irritant CD			
Number of diagnoses (%)	61 (36%)	106 (63%)	168 (100%)*
Mean age (years)	37	33	34
Age range (years)	16-62	19-77	16-77
Mixed CD			
Number of diagnoses (%)	15 (37%)	26 (63%)	41 (100%)
Mean age (years)	39	40	39
Age range (years)	19-54	17-65	17-65
All CD			
Number of diagnoses (%)	214 (45%)	263 (55%)	478 (100%)
Mean age (years)	40	35	37
Age range (years)	15-81	17-77	15-81

*1 diagnosis had no sex assigned

3.4.3 INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

The most frequently reported industrial sector for cases of CD reported to ROI was health and social care followed by manufacturing and 'other service activities', which includes hairdressing and other beauty treatments (Figure 6).

The most frequently reported occupations for cases of CD reported to EPIDERM-ROI were nurses (12% of the 478 CD cases) which fall under SOC group 3 'Associate professional and technical occupations' (Figure 7), chemical and related process operatives (8%) which fall under SOC group 8 'Process, plant and machine operatives' and hairdressers (7%) which fall under SOC group 6 'Personal service occupations'. Of the 9 non-CD cases reported to EPIDERM-ROI, 5 cases of contact urticaria were reported in a nurse, a cleaner, a carpenter, a dental student and a chef, 3 cases of nail disorder (1 with a co-diagnosis of onycholysis of finger nails) was reported in a beautician (2 cases) and a nail technician, and 1 case of (unspecified) infective disease was reported in an agricultural student.

3.4.4 SUSPECTED AGENTS

Up to 6 suspected agents may be cited for each case report, and the agents most frequently associated with CD are shown in Table 6. The most frequently reported agents for the ROI were rubber chemicals and materials, wet work, nickel and preservatives.

For allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) rubber chemicals and materials were the agent most often associated with case reports in the ROI, in irritant contact dermatitis (ICD) the agent was wet work, while for mixed contact dermatitis, nickel was most frequently reported.

The suspected agents associated with the 5 cases of contact urticaria reported to EPIDERM-ROI were fish, latex, cobalt chloride, nickel sulphate and wood shavings. The (unspecified) infective case was associated with 'coming into contact with infected animals' and the 3 nail cases attributed to methacrylate nail series, and nickel, plants and acrylics and acrylates.

Figure 6 Proportion of cases of contact dermatitis reported to EPIDERM-ROI by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), 2005-2018

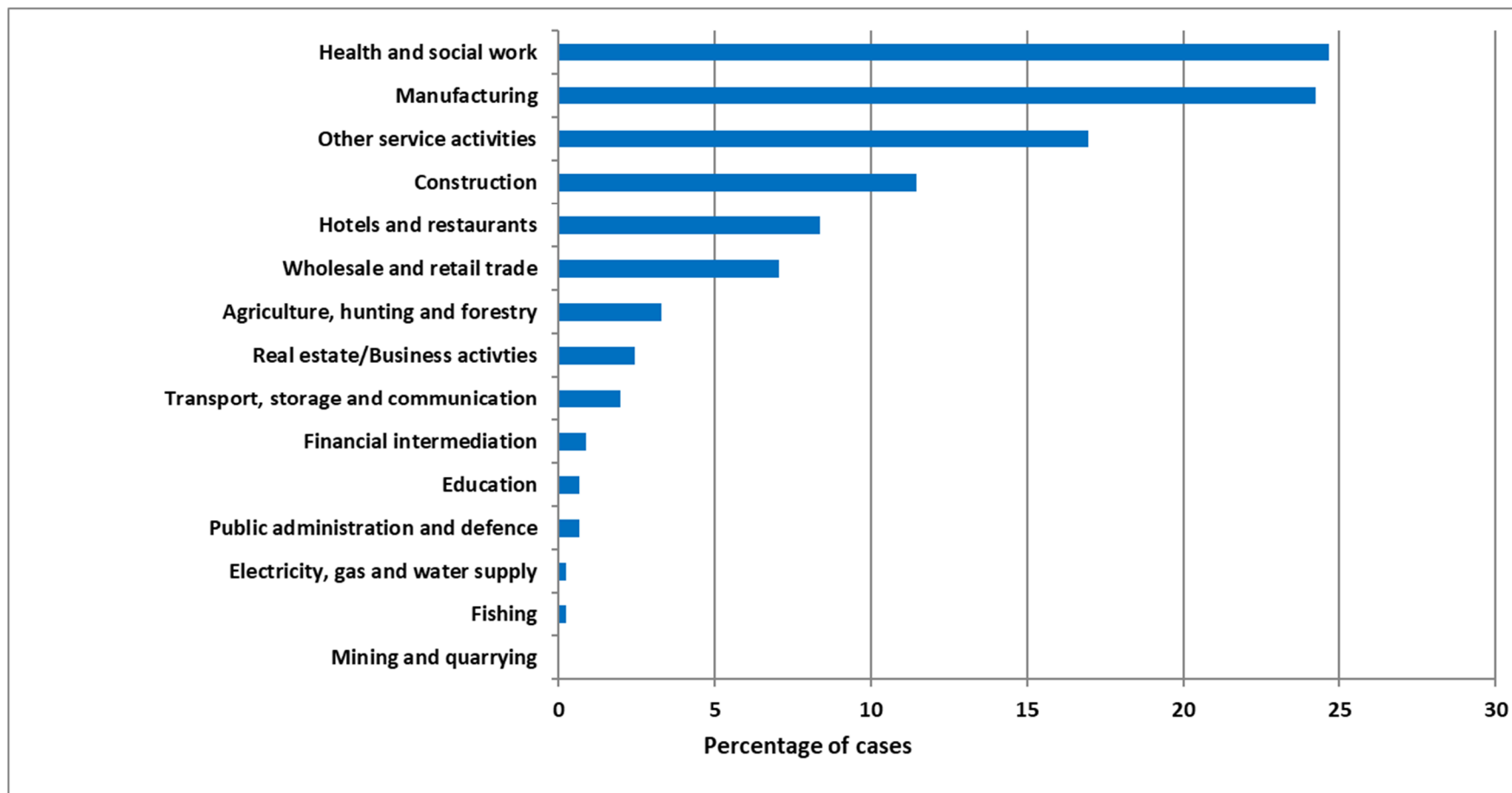


Figure 7 Proportion of cases of contact dermatitis reported to EPIDERM-ROI by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 2005-2018

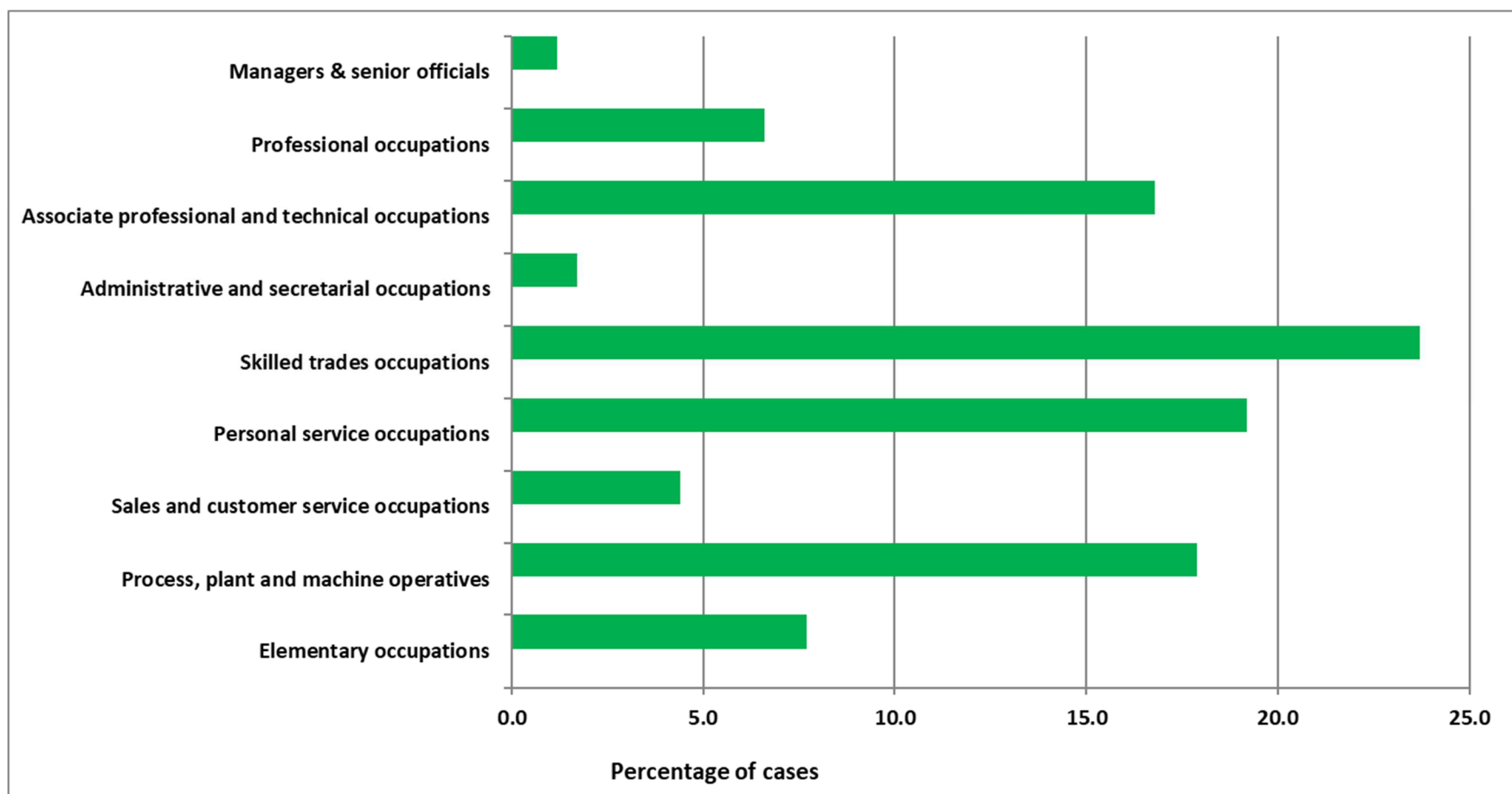


Table 6 Most frequently reported agents* for contact dermatitis, reported by dermatologists to EPIDERM-ROI (2005-2018) – number of cases and (percentage of total cases)

	Number (%)
Rubber chemicals & materials	112 (23%)
Wet work	70 (15%)
Nickel & its compounds	64 (13%)
Preservatives	55 (12%)
Chromium & its compounds	45 (9%)
Acrylics & acrylates	37 (8%)
Cobalt & its compounds	28 (6%)
Resins	27 (6%)
PPE	25 (5%)
Hairdressing chemicals	24 (5%)
PPD	21 (4%)
Drugs & medicaments	20 (4%)
Plants	20 (4%)
Soaps & detergents	17 (4%)
Number of cases	478

*Each case can have more than one reported agent. Therefore the percentage of cases with each agent may equal more than 100

3.5 SURVEILLANCE OF WORK-RELATED AND OCCUPATIONAL RESPIRATORY DISEASE (SWORD): 2005-2018

3.5.1 DIAGNOSES

The addition of the 24 cases reported in 2018 brings the total cases reported by chest physicians to SWORD-ROI (2005-2018) to 210. These produced 236 diagnoses, with 5 cases not being assigned a diagnosis (involving a dentist exposed to adhesive/bonding agents, a machine operator exposed to urea formaldehyde, a labourer exposed to acid anhydrides, and a labourer and a tunnel worker - both exposed to asbestos). Diagnoses of asthma comprised the largest proportion of cases (32%) reported to SWORD-ROI (Table 7).

3.5.2 AGE AND SEX

Case reports to SWORD-ROI were predominantly male (85%), with a mean age (male plus female combined) of 57 years (age range 19 - 87 years). 31 of these case reports were in the 75+ age group (all males). These 31 case reports produced 38 diagnoses: 20 non-malignant pleural disease, 8 pneumoconiosis, 3 asthma, 3 lung cancer, 2 mesothelioma, 1 bronchitis/emphysema and 1 'other' (diagnosed as asthma overlap syndrome). The majority of these cases (25 out of 31) were attributed to asbestos exposure, with the remaining attributed to silica (3 cases), coal dust (2 cases) and animals.

Restricting the analysis to cases of asthma, 69% of ROI cases were males with a mean age (male plus female combined) of 46 years (age range 19 - 79 years).

Table 7 Number and type of diagnoses reported by chest physicians to SWORD (2005-2018) in the Republic of Ireland

	Number (%)
Asthma	68 (32%)
Inhalation accidents	16 (8%)
Allergic alveolitis	5 (2%)
Bronchitis/ emphysema	26 (12%)
Infectious disease	1 (<1%)
Non-malignant pleural disease	48 (23%)
Mesothelioma	9 (4%)
Lung cancer	8 (4%)
Pneumoconiosis	40 (19%)
Other respiratory	15 (7%)
Total cases	210 (100%)
Total diagnoses	236

3.5.3 INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Cases of work-related respiratory disease were most frequently reported in the construction and manufacturing sectors (Figure 8). Within the manufacturing sector, cases in ROI were most frequently reported in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (for example, cement), and food and beverages.

The most frequently reported occupations for cases reported in the ROI were labouring in building and woodworking trades (which fall under the major category of

Figure 8 Proportion of cases of respiratory disease reported to SWORD-ROI by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), 2005-2018

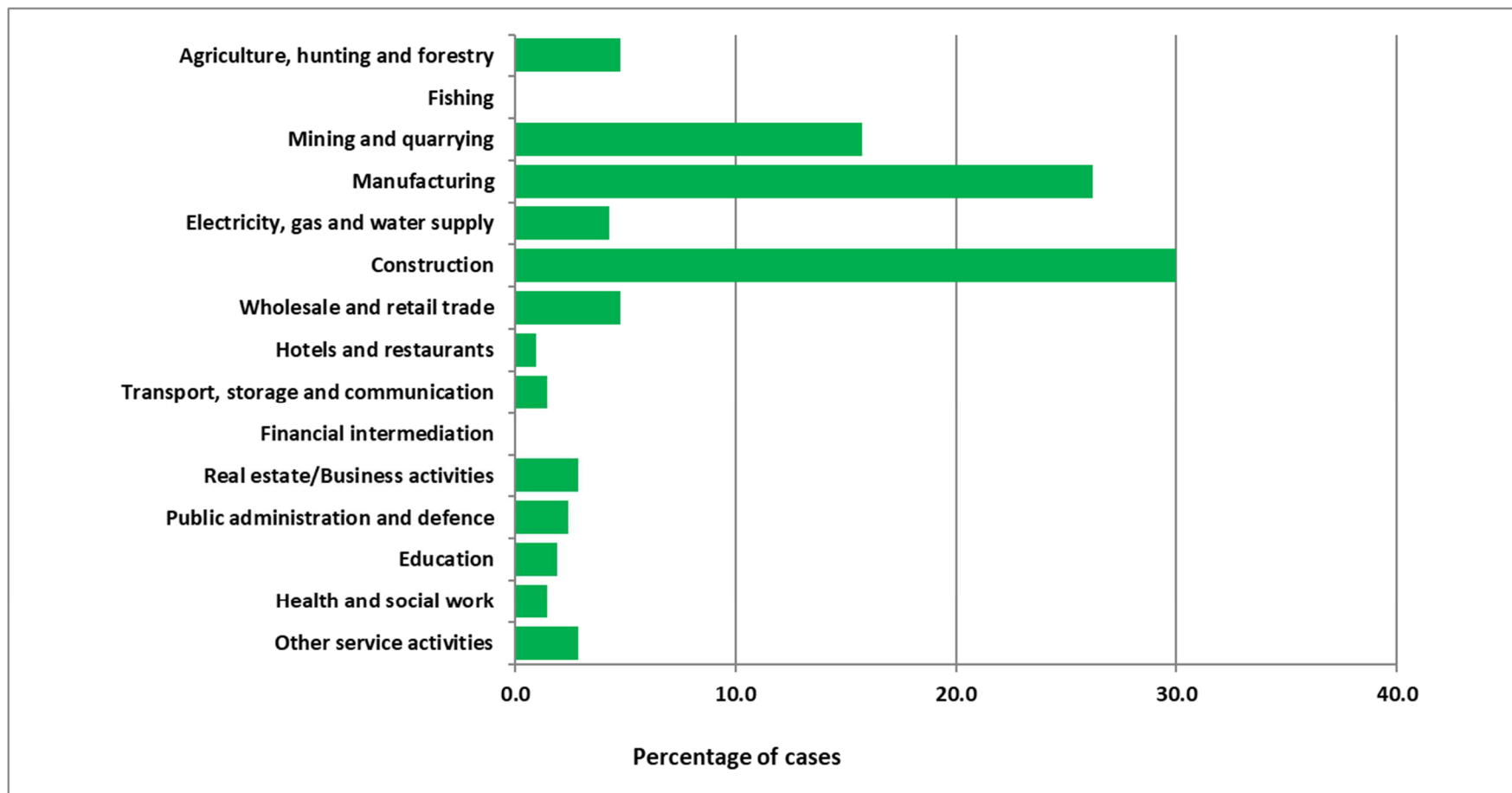
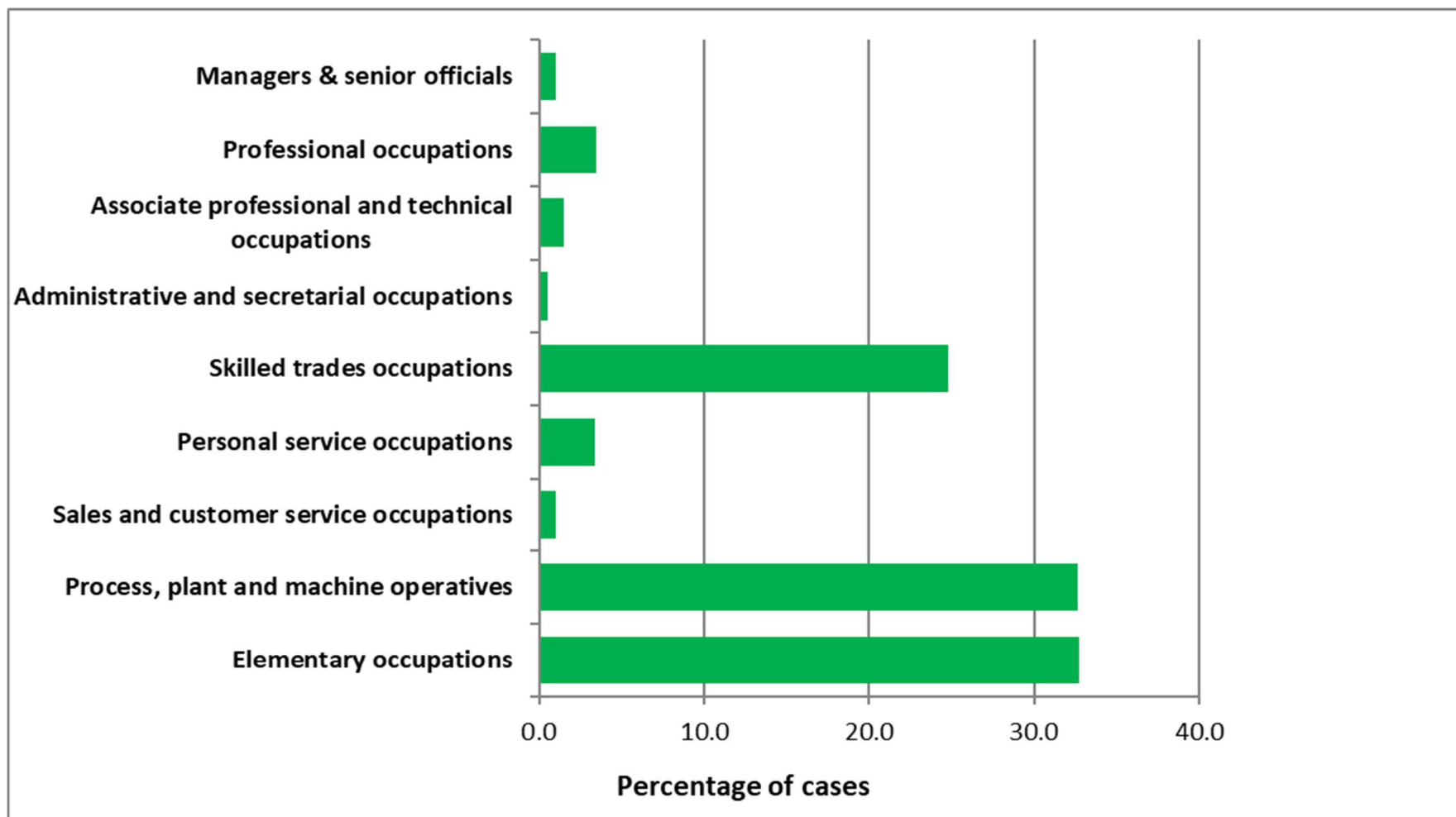


Figure 9 Proportion of cases of respiratory disease reported to SWORD-ROI by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 2005-2018



elementary occupations) and coal mine operatives (which fall under the major category of process, plant and machine operatives) (Figure 9).

3.5.4 SUSPECTED AGENTS

The agents associated with the respiratory diagnoses reported to SWORD-ROI are shown in Table 8. A total of 100 agents were associated with the 68 diagnoses of occupational asthma, with cement / masonry / plaster dust being the most frequently reported.

Silica and asbestos were the most frequently reported agents (cited 11 times each) for cases of pneumoconiosis reported in the ROI. In total, 61 diagnoses were reported as being associated with asbestos; 43 of non-malignant pleural disease, 11 of pneumoconiosis, 8 of mesothelioma, 7 of lung cancer, 1 of bronchitis/emphysema and 1 of asthma.

Table 8 Suspected agents associated with cases of work-related respiratory disease reported to SWORD-ROI, (2005-2018)

DIAGNOSIS	SUSPECTED AGENTS (as recorded by the physician)
Asthma	Isocyanates (5 cases), inks, cement, plaster and masonry, acids, ammonia, hairdressing chemicals, glues and adhesives, bleach, soaps and detergents, formaldehyde, fuel oil, oil mists, sick building syndrome, exposure to dust/fumes, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, zinc, chromium, cobalt, ammonia, welding fumes, drugs and medicaments, wood/wood dust, flour, food, fungi, colophony and flux, epoxy resins, hypochlorites, dyes and pigments, persulphates, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), glutaraldehyde, coal, other creatures and zinc welding.
Inhalation accidents	Ammonia (2 cases), metabisulphite (2 cases), hypochlorite, liquid urea-formaldehyde polymers, mix of sewage gases, welding fumes/oil mists, solvents, argon, cleaning agent, smoke, concrete / silica, mixed cleaning sprays and soya dust.
Allergic alveolitis	Thermactinomycetes, mushroom/mushroom compost dust and fungal spores
Bronchitis/emphysema	Coal dust (14 cases), wood dust (5 cases), urea / formaldehyde / ammonia, gypsum, aspartame, asbestos, animal feed, smoke, diesel fumes
Infectious disease	Toxoplasma
Benign pleural disease	Asbestos
Mesothelioma	Asbestos
Lung cancer	Asbestos
Pneumoconiosis	Silica (13 cases, 1 case with additional agents reported talc/titanium/carbon black), asbestos (12 cases), welding fumes/zinc/iron/coolant oils (1 case), coal dust (8 cases), other silicates (2 cases), wood dust/isocyanates/laquers (1 case) and steel (1 case)
Other respiratory	7 cases reported as rhinosinusitis / sinusitis (urea/formaldehyde/ammonia, mix of damp fungi, wood dust, aspartame, oil mist), 2 diagnoses of rhinitis (Toluene di-isocyanate, and 'multiple possible agents'), and 1 diagnosis each of rhinorrhoea (a specified histamine H2-receptor antagonist), hyposmia (exhaust fumes), hard metal lung disease (tungsten) and sick building syndrome (agent not cited), emphysema/focal bronchiectasis (coal and blast fumes), bronchiolitis obliterans organising pneumonia, BOOP (mixed brick dust, cement dust, fungi, styrene beads and glues), nasopharyngeal malignancy (wood dust / varnishes) and asthma overlap syndrome (coal dust / fungal antigen)

3.6 OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICIANS REPORTING ACTIVITY (OPRA): 2007-2018

3.6.1 DIAGNOSES

A total of 1818 case reports (1833 diagnoses) were reported to OPRA-ROI between January 2007 and December 2018. A breakdown of the cases by major diagnostic group is provided in Table 9. The largest proportion of cases was for mental ill-health, followed by musculoskeletal disorders, with smaller proportions of skin and respiratory diagnoses.

Other work stress was the most frequently reported mental ill-health diagnosis reported to OPRA-ROI (64% of the 967 cases) whilst the most frequently reported musculoskeletal disorder was spine / neck / back disorders (58% of the 612 cases). Diagnoses reported under 'other mental ill-health' included adjustment disorder, burnout, fatigue, overload, traumatic event, social phobia and mixed affective disorder whilst 'other' musculoskeletal diagnoses were primarily injuries.

CD was the most frequently reported skin diagnosis to OPRA-ROI (87% of the 164 cases) and 'other' respiratory disease the most frequently reported respiratory diagnosis (37% of the 36 cases). These diagnoses included sinusitis (5 diagnoses), tuberculosis (2 diagnoses), smoke inhalation, 'upper respiratory tract irritation', reactive airways / bronchial hyper-reactivity, persistent / dry cough and respiratory irritation.

Table 9 Number and type of cases / diagnoses reported by occupational physicians to OPRA-ROI (2007-2018)

	Number (%)
Total skin cases	164 (9%)
• Contact dermatitis	• 142 (87%)
• Other dermatoses	• 23 (14%)
Total respiratory cases	36 (2%)
• Asthma	• 12 (33%)
• Rhinitis	• 2 (6%)
• Inhalation accidents	• 6 (17%)
• Infectious disease	• 2 (6%)
• Bronchitis/emphysema	• 3 (8%)
• Other respiratory	• 11 (31%)
Total musculoskeletal cases	612 (34%)
• Upper limb	• 227 (37%)
• Spine / neck / back	• 355 (58%)
• Lower limb	• 34 (6%)
• Other musculoskeletal	• 17 (3%)
Total mental ill-health cases	967 (53%)
• Anxiety and depression	• 267 (28%)
• Adjustment disorder	• 126 (13%)
• PTSD	• 23 (2%)
• Psychotic episode	• 1 (<1%)
• Other work stress	• 617 (64%)
• Other mental ill-health	• 31 (3%)
Total other cases	54 (3%)
Total cases	1818 (100%)
Total diagnoses	1953

Note: A case can have more than one diagnosis so the sum of the sub-categories may be greater than the total cases (both by category and overall)

The 54 diagnoses in the 'other' category (OPRA-ROI) were reported as 'assault' (14 cases), noise induced hearing loss (7 cases), sleep problems (5 cases), eye injury (4 cases), latex allergy (2 cases), needle stick injury (2 cases), dry eyes (2 cases), tinnitus (2 cases), blindness, bladder neck injury, ethanol sensitivity, eye irritation, lead toxicity, chemical splash, conjunctivitis, ear pain, hepatitis C, chest pain, hernia, concussion, well-being affected by commute, headache, sleep problems and 'shift work disorder' (each reported once).

3.6.2 AGE AND SEX

The proportions of cases reported to OPRA-ROI by age and sex are shown in Figure 10. Cases were most frequently reported in the 35-44 years of age group for both males and females.

3.6.3 INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

The majority (76%) of the cases reported to OPRA-ROI were reported in health and social care (Figure 11) with cases also frequently reported in transport, storage and communication (13%). These data need to be interpreted cautiously. Some industry sectors such as health and social care may have better provision of occupational health services than other industry sectors in general. A relatively large proportion of physicians participating from one sector may therefore bias the results. The most frequently reported occupations (Figure 12) were nurses (23%), nursing auxiliaries and assistants (7%) and bus drivers (6%).

Figure 10 Proportion of cases of work-related ill-health reported to OPRA-ROI by age and sex, 2007-2018

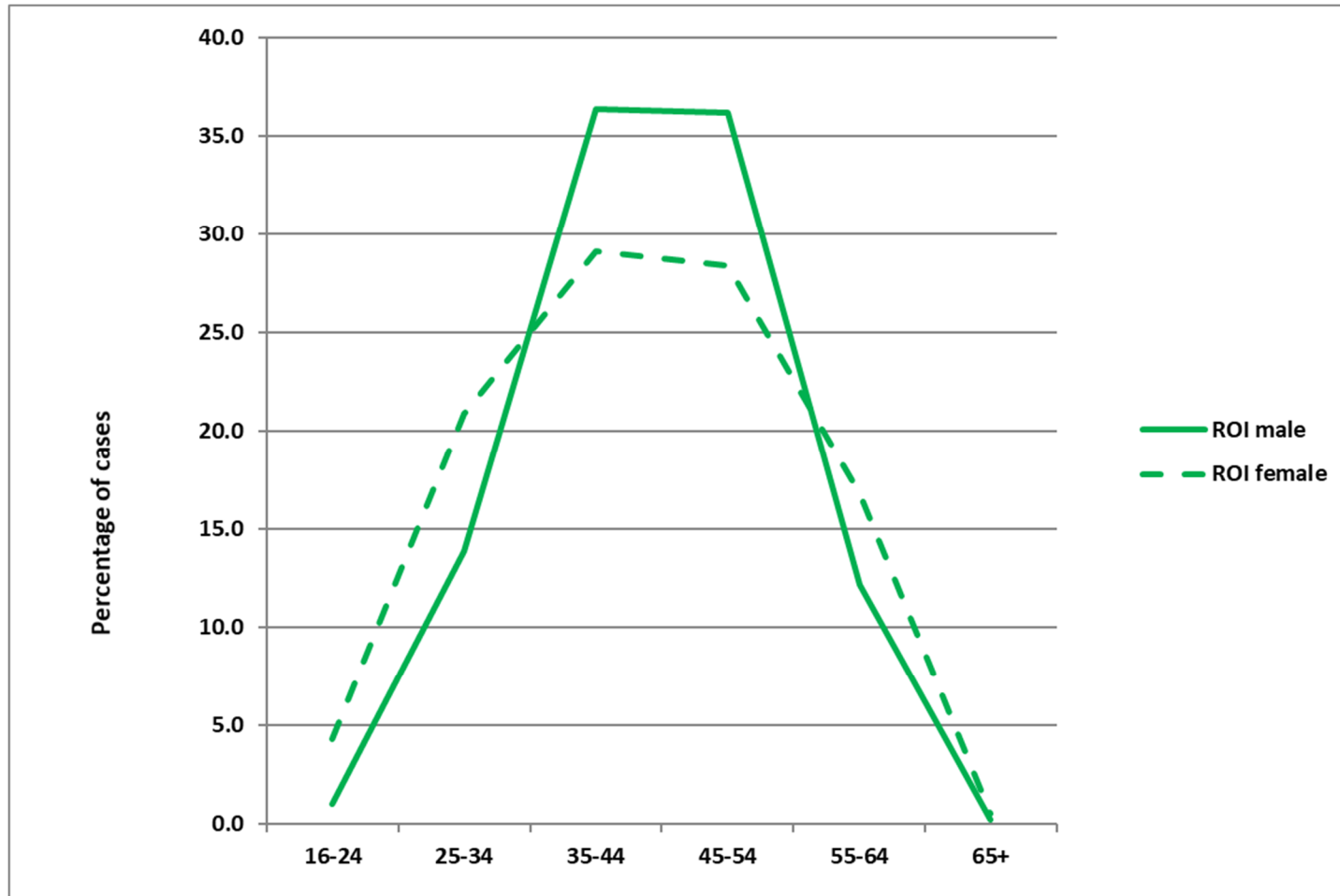


Figure 11 Proportion of cases of work-related ill-health reported to OPRA-ROI by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), 2007-2018

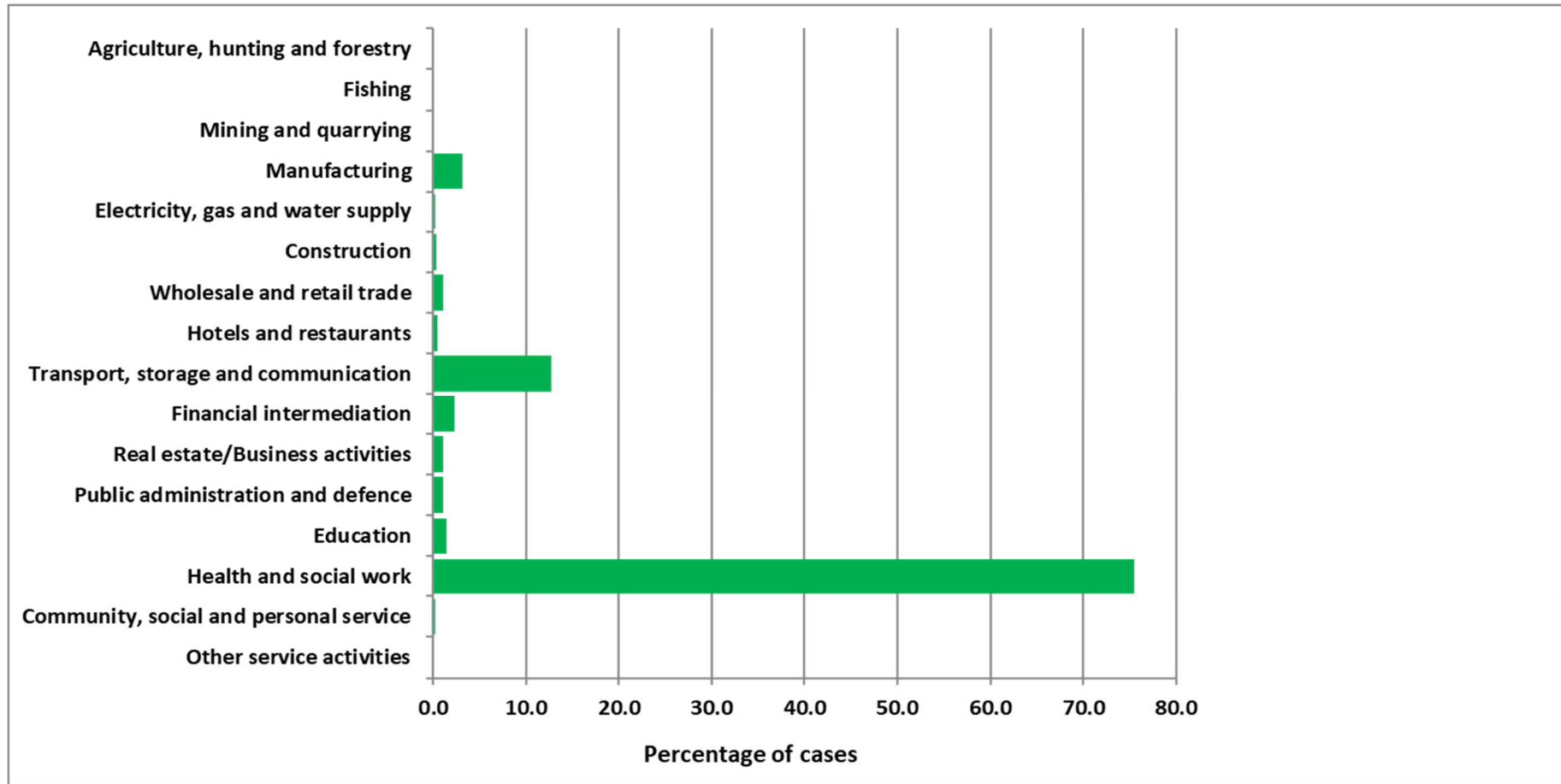
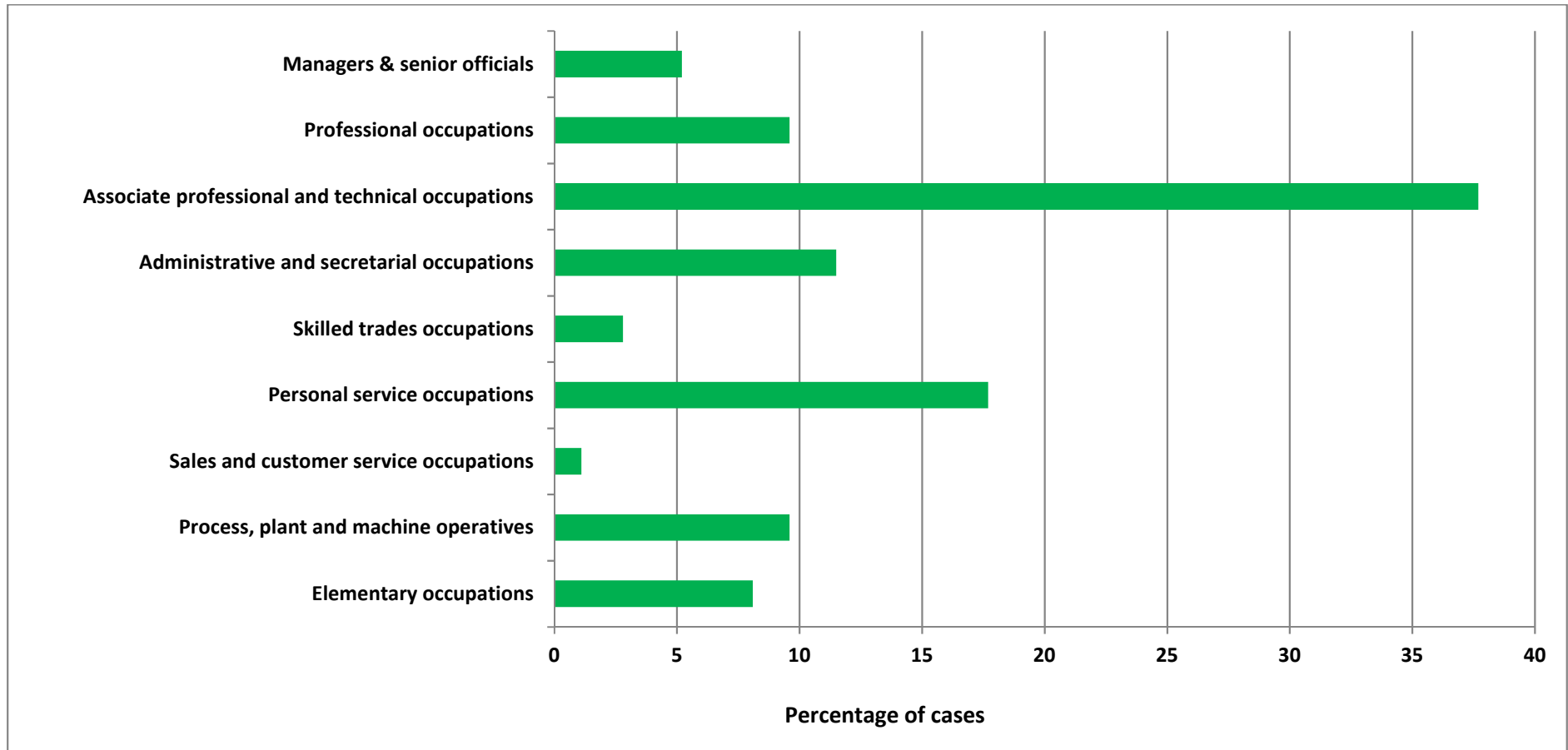


Figure 12 Proportion of cases of work-related ill-health reported to OPRA-ROI by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 2007-2018



3.6.4 SUSPECTED AGENTS

The most frequently associated precipitating events associated with the 967 mental ill-health case reports were classified as 'factors intrinsic to the job' (44%) which included 'workload', 'travel', and 'organisational factors'; and 'interpersonal relationships' (41%) which included perceived bullying and difficulties with manager/staff/clients etc. (Figure 13). Other precipitating events reported to OPRA-ROI included 'traumatic events' (26%), for example, assaults at work / verbal abuse at work / witnessing of suicides on railway tracks and 'changes at work' (8%) for example changes in work content and reduction of resources.

The most frequently associated task for musculoskeletal cases reported to OPRA-ROI was 'lifting/carrying/pushing/pulling' (34%) whilst the most frequently associated movement was 'materials handling' (45%), with a further 32% of cases reported as 'accidents' (Table 10).

The most frequently associated agents associated with the 164 skin cases reported to OPRA-ROI were wet work (45%), protective clothing (25%), sterilising and disinfecting agents (22%), soaps and detergents (12%) and rubber chemicals and materials (9%). The agents associated with the 36 respiratory cases included chlorine disinfectant, acids, wood dust, chlorine dioxide, grain, potassium dichromate, 'sanitiser fumes', cleaning agents, flour, denatured ethanol (IMS)/isopropyl alcohol (IPA), smoke inhalation, sewage dust, disinfectant, dusty environments, high temperatures, M Tuberculosis, formaldehyde, unspecified dust, enzymes, pathogens and micro-organisms, hypochlorites and sick building syndrome.

Figure 13 Proportion of actual cases of mental ill-health reported to OPRA-ROI by precipitating event, 2007-2018

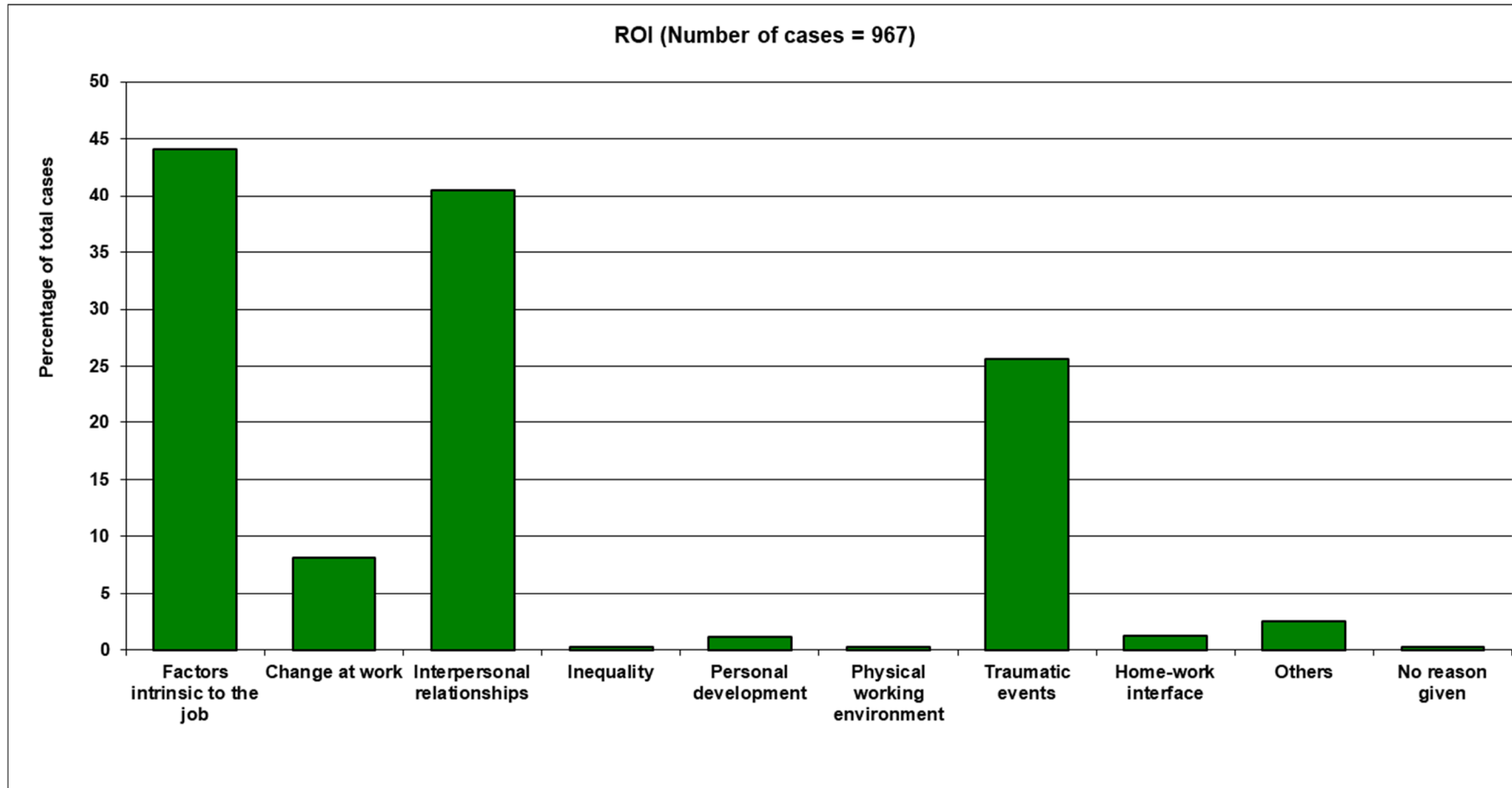


Table 10 Proportion of musculoskeletal cases reported to OPRA-ROI (2007-2018) by task and movement

Task / movement	Number (%)
TASK	
Keyboard work	67 (11%)
Screwing, cutting	2 (<1%)
Hammering, chopping, sawing	0
Guiding or holding tool	13 (2%)
Meat boning or filleting	0
Packing or sorting	2 (<1%)
Assembly	2 (<1%)
Materials manipulation	113 (18%)
Machine operation	13 (2%)
Lifting/carrying/pushing/pulling	205 (34%)
Coordinated whole body movement	1 (<1%)
Driving	5 (1%)
Accidents	193 (32%)
Other	31 (5%)
Not stated/uncodeable	14 (2%)
MOVEMENT	
Fine hand	19 (3%)
Forceful upper limb/grip	23 (4%)
Torque upper limb	2 (<1%)
Lifting	30 (5%)
Carrying	3 (1%)
Pushing	1 (<1%)
Pulling	7 (1%)
Forceful leg movement	1 (<1%)
Overhead work	5 (1%)
Materials handling n.e.c.	273 (45%)
Bending	1 (<1%)
Sitting	4 (1%)
Standing/walking	6 (1%)
Kneeling	2 (<1%)
Twisting	2 (<1%)
Postural n.e.c.	69 (11%)
Accidents	196 (32%)
Other	43 (7%)
Not stated/uncodeable	14 (2%)
Total cases	612

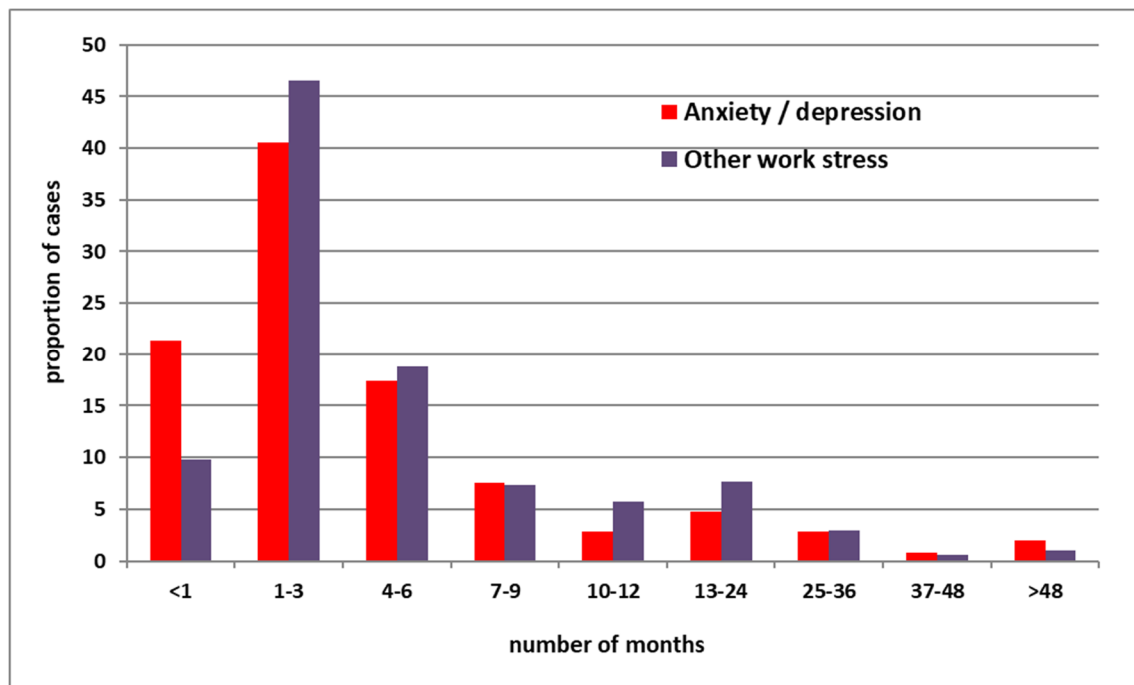
3.6.5 SYMPTOM ONSET

Physicians can report the month and year of the onset of symptoms for each case reported. Data reported to OPRA are sufficiently large enough in number (92% of cases reported have eligible symptom onset data provided) to be able to look at this in relation to the proportional time lapse between symptom onset for main diagnostic categories and when the case was reported to the scheme.

In ROI, for cases of anxiety and depression, 62% of cases were most frequently seen by OPs reporting to OPRA-ROI 1 to 3 months after the onset of symptoms. The proportion is slightly less for other work stress with 56% of cases seen within 1 to 3 months of symptom onset (Figure 14). The median number of months in ROI was 2 for anxiety and depression and 3 for other work stress.

For the musculoskeletal cases reported in the ROI, the majority of upper limb disorders were also reported within 1 to 3 months after symptom onset, with a median of 2 months (Figure 15). For spine / neck / back disorders a slightly different pattern was observed with cases in the ROI reported slightly sooner (median of 1 month).

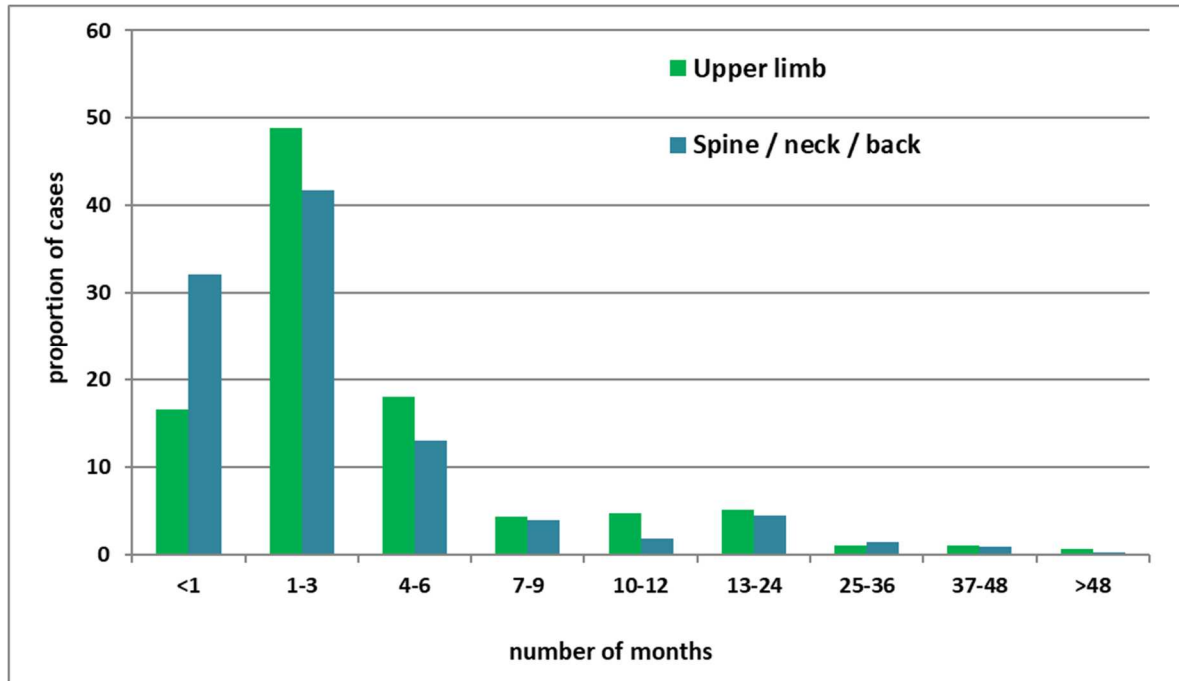
Figure 14 Proportional time lapse between month of symptom onset and reporting month for actual cases of work-related anxiety / depression and other work stress reported to OPRA-ROI (2007-2018)



*NB Physicians can provide full (month, year) or part (year only) data for symptom onset.

	MONTHS					
	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std. Dev
Anxiety / depression	252	0	87	5.8	2	11.5
Other work stress	562	0	62	5.7	3	8.1

Figure 15 Proportional time lapse between month of symptom onset and reporting month for actual cases of work-related upper limb disorders and spine / neck / back disorders reported to OPRA-ROI (2007-2018)



*NB Physicians can provide full (month, year) or part (year only) data for symptom onset.

	MONTHS					
	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std. Dev
Upper limb	211	0	61	4.5	2	7.2
Spine / neck / back	324	0	100	3.8	1	8.6

3.7 THE HEALTH AND OCCUPATION RESEARCH NETWORK IN GENERAL PRACTICE (THOR-GP): 2015-2018

3.7.1 OVERVIEW

General practitioners have reported 32 cases (33 diagnoses) of WRI since the scheme commenced data collection in 2015 – 12/32 (38%) musculoskeletal, 8/32 (25%) mental ill-health, 7/32 (22%) ‘other’ WRI, and 5/32 (16%) skin disease (Table 11). 53% of the cases were reported in the ROI were in females with a mean age of 45 years (all cases; age range 19-79 years). The industries reported for the ROI cases were as follows: accommodation and food service (7 cases); retail trade (6 cases), construction; health and social care; land transport (3 cases each), agriculture; manufacturing; and education (2 cases each), electricity, gas and water supply; real estate activities; public administration and defence; other service activities (1 case each).

The suspected agents recorded for the skin disease reported in the ROI were cleaning agents, trauma to skin and wet work. The tasks and movements associated with the ROI musculoskeletal cases reported were prolonged standing (cited 3 times), pulling; accidents; holding/guiding tool, lifting (all cited twice); and posture. The precipitating events for the ROI mental ill-health cases reported were pressure of work/stress of work (cited 5 times), bullying (cited twice); and shift work. The agents reported for the cases of ‘other’ WRI reported in the ROI were accidents (cited 3 times); noise; assault; foreign object in eye, and dog bite.

Table 11 Number and type of diagnoses reported by general practitioners to THOR-GP-ROI (2015-2018)

	Number (%)
Skin	5 (16%)
• Contact dermatitis	• 4 (80%)
• Other dermatoses	• 1 (20%)
Respiratory	0
Musculoskeletal	12 (38%)
• Upper limb	• 6 (50%)
• Neck / spine / back	• 2 (17%)
• Lower limb	• 3 (25%)
• Other musculoskeletal	• 1 (8%)
Mental ill-health	8 (25%)
• Anxiety and depression	• 3 (38%)
• Other work stress	• 5 (63%)
• Other mental ill-health	• 1 (13%)
Other diagnoses	7 (22%)
• Lacerations	• 5 (71%)
• Bites	• 1 (14%)
• Other	• 1 (14%)
Total cases	32 (100%)
Total diagnoses	33

4 DISCUSSION

This is the latest report to provide an overview of the incidence of WRI in the ROI, as suggested by case reports to the surveillance scheme THOR-ROI. A total of 2557 incident cases were reported to THOR-ROI between 2005-2018, of which 71% were reported by OPs (2007-2018) with smaller proportions from dermatologists (19%) chest physicians (9%) and GPs (1%).

A total of 75 physicians (11 chest physicians, 12 dermatologists, 30 OPs and 22 GPs) were enrolled in THOR-ROI in 2018, with numbers remaining fairly stable since the inception of the schemes. The participation rate of physicians in THOR-ROI has been estimated as follows: approximately 21% of ROI chest physicians, 33% of dermatologists and 33% of OPs. THOR-GP-ROI is different in that only a small sample of GPs are expected to participate and only GPs with the appropriate qualifications and experience in occupational medicine. It has been estimated that there are potentially 150 GPs in the ROI with the appropriate qualifications and experience to be targeted for recruitment to THOR-GP-ROI, equating to a current participation rate of 15%.

In terms of dissemination of ROI data, THOR-ROI Champions and Kieran Sludds (HSA) are invited to attend the Annual Advisory Committee meetings at COEH, and Dr Peter Noone (OPRA-ROI champion) attended the 2018 meeting on the 10th May; presentations of the 2017 ROI summary statistics were given at the meeting. Dr Peter Noone and Mr Kieran Sludds also remain the ROI representatives in the Modernet consortium ²⁶.

Professor Martie van Tongeren, Dr Annemarie Money and Professor Raymond Agius attended ICOH 2018 which was held in Dublin this year. Prof Raymond Agius received a lifetime achievement award from the Faculty of Occupational Medicine for his exceptional contribution to the Faculty and science and practice of occupational medicine on the 1st May; Prof Agius gave his talk 'Anticipating new risks to health from work' at the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. Professor Raymond Agius and Professor James Hayes (SWORD-ROI champion) presented ROI data at the Irish Thoracic Society meeting in Belfast, 22nd November 2018.

Following on from the report submitted to HSA in 2018, this report again provides incidence rates for ROI. As before, this comparison is restricted to SWORD and EPIDERM data. The addition of a further year of data (2018) has little impact on the overall rates (the number of cases reported in the ROI is currently too small to permit the calculation of incidence rates based on a single year of data). Previously the estimated ROI incidence rates have been compared with skin and respiratory rates for GB and NI^{18, 2} and have been shown to be generally similar, or slightly lower in the ROI compared to GB and NI. Two different rates are again presented: 'adjusted' and 'unadjusted'. In the former, the numerator is adjusted for participation (the proportion of the total dermatologists or chest physicians in the ROI participating in THOR) and response (the proportion of participating physicians actively responding each month)²³. However, this makes the assumption that non-participating or non-responding physicians would behave in the same way as participating or responding physicians, which may not be accurate. In addition, adjusting for non-response assumes that non-responders had cases to report but didn't, rather than the absence of reportable cases during their reporting month. In this latter case, reporters are

encouraged to respond with 'I have no cases to report'. As such the two rates provided in Table 2 ('unadjusted' and 'adjusted') might be considered as the possible upper and lower bounds of estimated incident cases of WRI.

The trends in incidence analysis first provided in last years' report has been repeated here with the addition of another full calendar year of data. In the present analyses, trends were estimated based on reports from OPs to OPRA-ROI and for total WRI, mental ill-health, musculoskeletal and skin only (numbers for other reporter groups and other diagnoses are currently too few to permit meaningful analysis). The results suggest an overall, annual average decrease in incidence of total WRI of approximately 4% with a slightly larger decrease observed for musculoskeletal disorders and skin disease (~5%) compared to mental ill-health (~3%). However, it should be noted that these results are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution. Since some industry sectors such as health and social care may have better provision of occupational health services than other industry sectors the observed trends may be more reflective of some industries compared to others.

Case reports by dermatologists in the ROI continued to be almost exclusively CD. The most frequently reported industrial sectors associated with skin neoplasia diagnoses were public administration and defence and also the construction and agricultural sectors. Restricting the analyses to diagnoses of CD, frequently reported industries included the health and social care sector, manufacturing and other service activities (which includes hairdressing), whilst frequently reported occupations included nurses and hairdressers. The most frequently suspected agents reported by dermatologists in ROI for CD were rubber, wet work, nickel and chromium.

Asthma is reported most frequently by chest physicians in the ROI with the most frequently reported industries being manufacturing and construction. The asthma cases reported were also predominantly male, and isocyanates was the most frequently reported agent. SWORD in ROI continues to report proportionally less asbestos-related diseases, and this is consistent with the explanation that there may have been less exposure to asbestos in the ROI historically ²⁷.

The case mix reported by OPs in ROI continues its pattern noted in previous annual reports with the largest proportion being mental ill-health diagnoses, followed by musculoskeletal, with fewer skin and respiratory diagnoses; health and social care continues to be the industry sector from which most cases are reported by OPs.

Information provided by OPs in OPRA regarding the length of time between onset of symptoms and consultation with an OP was again included in this report. The overall pattern observed for the main diagnostic categories reported was similar to that reported on last year and showed that most cases were reported within 1 to 3 months after onset of symptoms.

In conclusion, THOR-ROI continues to provide the best overall source of data relating to medically attributed occupational disease incidence in the ROI with nearly 2600 cases reported since the inception of the schemes. It is hoped that with continued funding and increased enrolment/participation in all of the THOR-ROI schemes, aided by steps such as the introduction of EELAB, and a renewed focus from the HSA, case numbers will increase, enabling both comparisons with UK data and more sophisticated analyses in general. Similarly, as the number and types of cases

reported to THOR-ROI increases overall, the various determinants of risk e.g. causal agent, precipitating event (mental ill-health) and task/movement (musculoskeletal) will continue to be analysed and reported upon, thus providing useful information for the HSA and ROI.

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<http://www.coeh.man.ac.uk/u/ire-sword>
<http://www.coeh.man.ac.uk/u/ire-epiderm>
<http://www.coeh.man.ac.uk/u/ire-opra>

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