

spring, with odd ratio 1.45($p<0.001$), 1.2($p=0.03$), 1.16($p=0.08$), accordingly. Compared to spring-summer, fall-winter poses higher risk (OR 1.2, $p<0.0001$) to get AD.

Conclusions: There exists a seasonal variation of AD risk in Taiwan's infants at 6 months old. Indoor molds contribute to the different distribution of month of births within AD children.

OT24-3

Compliance of Universal Precautions by Emergency Surgical Health Care Workers; A Sri Lankan Experience

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Health care workers in emergency surgical units (ESHCW) are considered as a high risk category of acquiring infections by infectious blood and body fluids. Universal precautions (UP) are recommended to minimize this risk. Objective of this study was to understand the current compliance level of ESHCW with UP and identify factors affect the compliance. First 15 minute management of the first victim in 29 consecutive casualty incidents brought to Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura in 2009 was observed. Total encounters between ESHCW and patients were 359. UP were breached in 1033 occasions with average 2.87 per encounter. Average break rate was 2.91 in doctors. It is 2.78 and 2.93 among nurses and orderlies respectively. The lowest break rate was seen in senior residents and highest in interns. There is a significant reduction in breaking UP with increasing severity of incident (Pearson correlation -0.797, $P=0.203$) Wearing gloves were seen in 12.81%. Aprons were used by 4.45%. 22.84% of ESHCW remained at bed side without an apparent role. 82.17% attended other victims without hand washing or changing gloves. Compliance of the EHCW with UP remain low in the study population. Increasing the severity of incident reduce the non compliance significantly which is opposite of the general belief. Wearing apron is significantly lower than wearing gloves. Approximately 1/5 of the EHCW remain at bed side unnecessarily. Every 4/5 EHCWs attend other patients without hand washing or changing the gloves which can be a mode of transmitting infections between trauma victims.

OT24-4

Work Life Correlates of Burnout among Nursing Officers Working in Government Teaching Hospitals in Colombo

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Introduction: Burnout, which comprises a syndrome of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and a sense of low personal accomplishment is an important negative outcome of chronic occupational stress. Information on correlates of burnout among Sri Lankan nursing officers (NO) is vital to initiate preventive measures.

Objectives: To describe work life correlates of burnout among NOs working in teaching hospitals in Colombo.

Methodology: A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted in six teaching hospitals in Colombo among a stratified cluster sample of 1356 nurses. A

self-administered questionnaire with questions assessing work life correlates (identified through a literature survey and key-informant interviews) and validated Sinhala version of Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) was used. Burnout status was determined using validated cut off values for the total score of MBI-HSS.

Results: Response rate was 90.4% ($n=1356$) and prevalence of burnout was 27.9%. In multivariate analysis, work life correlates explained 42.6% of variance of burnout. Shorter nursing experience of <5 yrs (OR=5.6), high work demands (OR=2.6), low work resources (OR=2.4), poor physical work environment (OR=1.7), low work satisfaction (OR=2.2), working in paediatric units (OR=3.1), working in OPDs/other units (OR=0.3), shiftwork (OR=2.1) and difficulty with shiftwork (OR=5.1) were significant predictors of burnout.

Conclusions: Several correlates in the NOs' worklife contribute to burnout and minimizing these could be an important strategy in prevention.

OT24-5

Relationship between Drinking Water and Blood Arsenic Level and Skin Lesions in Buyat Village North Sulawesi Indonesia

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Arsenic contamination of groundwater is a severe public health crisis in Buyat Village Kotabunan Sub-district, Bolaang Mangondow Regency, North Sulawesi Province Indonesia, where the population is exposed to arsenic in drinking water through tube wells used for groundwater collection. In this study, explored the relationship between drinking water and blood arsenic levels with skin lesions on Buyat Communities. The research used of baseline data from subject 108, which as 54 case and 54 control who were recruited into the Health Effects (Skin lesions such as Keratosis, and hyperkeratosis). This study was Case control study on the health effects of arsenic exposure from drinking water in Buyat Village. We conducted analyses with Chi-Square and Odd Ratio. We found a strong dose-response association with all measures of arsenic exposure in drinking water and skin lesions. Arsenic levels in drinking water from tube well