REVISTAS INTERNACIONALES CONSULTADAS

- AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE
- JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY
- MEDICINA DEL LAVORO
- OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE
- SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF WORK ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH

REVISTAS NACIONALES CONSULTADAS

- ARCHIVOS DE PREVENCIÓN DE RIESGOS LABORALES
- MEDICINA Y SEGURIDAD DEL TRABAJO
### Artículo N°1

**REVISTA: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE - AM. J. IND. MED. 2013, 56:243-251**

**Titul**

Combined effects of exposure to occupational noise and mixed organic solvents on blood pressure in car manufacturing company workers. (Efectos combinados de la exposición laboral a ruido y a mezcla de disolventes orgánicos sobre la presión arterial en trabajadores de una empresa de fabricación de automóviles)

**Autores**

Attarchi M, Golabadi M, Labbafinejad Y, Mohammadi M

**Antecedentes**

**Background.** Recent studies suggest that occupational exposures such as noise and organic solvents may affect blood pressure. The aim of this study was to investigate interaction of noise and mixed organic solvents on blood pressure.

**Métodos**

**Methods.** Four hundred seventy-one workers of a car manufacturing plant were divided into four groups: group one or G1 workers exposed to noise and mixed organic solvents in the permitted limit or control group, G3 exposed to noise only, G2 exposed to solvents only, and G4 workers exposed to noise and mixed organic solvents at higher than the permitted limit or co-exposure group. Biological interaction of two variables on hypertension was calculated using the synergistic index.

**Resultados**

**Results.** The workers of co-exposure group (G4), noise only group (G3), and solvents only group (G2) had significantly higher mean values of SBP and DBP than workers of control group (G1) or office workers (P < 0.05). Also logistic regression analysis showed a significant association between hypertension and exposure to noise and mixture of organic solvents. Odds ratio for hypertension in the co-exposure group and the noise only and solvents only exposed groups was 14.22, 9.43, and 4.38, respectively, compared to control group. In this study, the estimated synergism index was 1.11.

**Conclusiones**

**Conclusions.** Our results indicate that exposure to noise or a mixture of organic solvents may be associated with the prevalence of hypertension in car manufacturing company workers and co-exposure to noise and a mixture of solvents has an additive effect in this regard. Therefore appropriate preventive programs in these workers recommended.
### Artículo N°2


#### Título

**Occupational exposure and mortality among workers at three titanium dioxide plants.**

*(Exposición laboral y mortalidad entre trabajadores de tres plantas de dióxido de titanio)*

#### Autores

Ellis E, Watkins J, Tankersley W et al.

#### Antecedentes

**Background.** A cohort of 3,607 workers employed in three DuPont titanium dioxide production facilities was followed from 1935 through 2006.

#### Métodos

**Methods.** Combined and plant-specific cohort mortality was compared with the overall US population and other DuPont employees. The relationships between selected causes of death and annual cumulative exposures to titanium dioxide and chloride were investigated using Poisson regression methods to examine trends with increasing exposure.

#### Resultados

**Results.** Among the 833 deaths, no causes of deaths were statistically significantly elevated either overall or plant-specific when compared to the US population. Compared to DuPont workers, statistically significantly elevated SMRs for all causes, all cancers, and lung cancers were found driven by the workers at the oldest plant. Comparing increasing exposure groups to the lowest group, disease risk did not increase with exposure.

#### Conclusiones

**Conclusions.** There was no indication of a positive association between occupational exposure and death from all causes, all cancers, lung cancers, non-malignant respiratory disease, or all heart disease.
Artículo Nº3

REVISTA: JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY 2013, 8:2

Título

Occupational airborne exposure, specific sensitization and the atopic status: evidence of a complex interrelationship. (Exposición laboral respiratoria, sensibilización específica y status atópico: evidencia de una compleja interrelación)

Autores

Baur X, Barbinova L

Antecedentes

Background. We have investigated the relationship between atopic status and long-term occupational exposure to latex proteins or methyl diethyl diisocyanate (MDI) as high and low molecular weight asthma-inducing agents, respectively.

Métodos

Methods. This study is based on retrospective analyses of two groups of symptomatic outpatients: 184 healthcare workers with latex exposure and 156 workers with isocyanate (MDI) exposure. We analysed atopic and non-atopic subgroups according to exposure duration and the frequencies of specific sensitization.

Resultados

Results. 45% of the healthcare subgroup specifically sensitized to latex were atopic, whereas in the non-sensitized healthcare subgroup only 26% were atopic. On the other hand, subjects specifically sensitized to MDI were rarely atopic (only 15%), whereas in the subgroup non-sensitized to MDI atopy was present in 38%. After prolonged durations of exposure, the proportion of atopics was further elevated in most healthcare subgroups but it decreased in the MDI-exposed subjects.

Conclusiones

Conclusions. We hypothesize that latex proteins as sensitizing agents might promote the development of atopy, whereas exposure to the low molecular weight MDI might inhibit the atopic status.
Quantitative neurosensory findings, symptoms and signs in young vibration exposed workers.

(Titulación cuantitativos neurosensoriales, síntomas y signos en trabajadores jóvenes expuestos a vibraciones)

Autores

GERHARDSSON L, BURSTROM L, HAGBERG M ET AL.

Antecedentes

Background. Long-term exposure to hand-held vibrating tools may cause the hand arm vibration syndrome (HAVS) including vibration induced white fingers and sensorineural symptoms. The aim was to study early neurosensory effects by quantitative vibrotactile and monofilament tests in young workers with hand-held vibration exposure.

Métodos

Methods. This cross-sectional study consisted of 142 young, male machine shop and construction workers with hand-held exposure to vibrating tools. They were compared with 41 non-vibration exposed subjects of the same age-group. All participants passed a structured interview, answered several questionnaires and had a physical examination including the determination of vibrotactile perception thresholds (VPTs) at two frequencies (31.5 and 125 Hz) and Semmes Weinstein's Monofilament test.

Resultados

Results. In the vibration exposed group logistic multiple regression analysis (result of monofilament testing 8% of the workers reported episodes of tingling sensations and 10% numbness in their fingers. Approximately 5–10% of the exposed population displayed abnormal results on monofilament tests. The vibrotactile testing showed significantly increased VPTs for 125 Hz in dig II bilaterally (right hand, p = 0.01; left hand, p = 0.024) in the vibration exposed group.

A multiple regression analysis (VPT - dependent variable; age, height, examiner and five different vibration dose calculations -- predictor variables) in dig II bilaterally showed rather low R2-values. None of the explanatory variables including five separately calculated vibration doses were included in the models, neither for the total vibration exposed group, nor for the highest exposed quartile.

A logistic multiple regression analysis (result of monofilament testing - dependent variable; age, height, examiner and five vibration dose calculations -- predictor variables) of the results of monofilament testing in dig II bilaterally gave a similar outcome. None of the independent variables including five calculated vibration doses were included in the models neither for the total exposed group nor for the highest exposed quartile.

Conclusiones

Conclusions. In spite of the fairly short vibration exposure, a tendency to raised VPTs as well as pathologic monofilament test results was observed. Thus, early neurophysiologic symptoms and signs of vibration exposure may appear after short-term exposure also in young workers.
Comparison between mobbing at work and conditions of job strain and effort-reward imbalance in relation to stress-related disorders: a study in the public administration.

Introduction: Comparison between mobbing at work and conditions of job strain and effort-reward imbalance in relation to stress-related disorders: a study in the public administration

**OBJETIVOS**

Objectives: The relationship between exposure to mobbing and stress-related psychophysical conditions was investigated taking in consideration the possible concomitant exposure to job strain and effort-reward imbalance

**MÉTODOS**

Methods. Cross-sectional study on public administration administrative employees (No.=538, 48% women). The psychosocial factors considered were assessed by means of well known and validated scales. The four health outcomes considered were psychological caseness (as operationalized by means of the General Health Questionnaire - 12-item version), depression, gastritis and colitis/irritable colon syndrome as indicated by having reported a medical diagnosis of such conditions. Covariates: gender, age, body mass index, smoking habits and experience of a traumatic event in the last year. Analysis consisted of a series of logistic regressions.

**RESULTADOS.**

Results. Exposure to mobbing was significantly associated with all the outcomes considered over and above the covariates. The inclusion in the models of job strain and effort-reward imbalance did not substantially alter the results.

**CONCLUSIONES**

Conclusions. The relationship between mobbing at work and health outcomes is not confounded by concomitant exposure to job strain and effort-reward imbalance. These results offer further confirmation of the uniqueness of mobbing as a psychosocial risk factor.
Artículo Nº6

REVISTA: OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE - OCCUP ENVIRON MED 2013; 70:9-14

Título

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and longitudinal changes in pulmonary function due to occupational exposure to respirable quartz. (EPOC y cambios longitudinales en la función pulmonar debidos a la exposición a cuarzo respirable)

Autores

Möhner M, Kersten N, Gellissen J

Objetivos

Objective. The present study sought to examine the long-term effects of exposure to respirable quartz on pulmonary function with particular focus on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Métodos

Methods. The study is based on the Wismut cohort of former uranium miners. Spirometric data were ascertained together with quantitative estimates of cumulative exposure to respirable quartz for each of 1421 study subjects born between 1954 and 1956. The case definition for COPD is based on the criteria of the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. Linear mixed regression models were fitted to identify significant determinants of longitudinal changes in lung function parameters.

Resultados

Results. An average of five spirometries were available for each miner. It was shown that cumulative exposure to 1 mg/m3-year respirable quartz leads, on average, to a relative reduction in forced expiratory volume in 1 s/forced vital capacity (FEV1/FVC) of 2.75% (p<0.001). A nested case-control approach demonstrated that the risk for COPD stage I increases with increasing cumulative exposure to respirable quartz (OR 1.81 per 1 mg/m3-year).

Conclusiones

Conclusions. This paper adds further evidence on the long-term effects of exposure to respirable quartz, which include a decline in pulmonary function parameters and an increase in the incidence of COPD.
Artículo Nº7

REVISTA: OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE - OCCUP ENVIRON MED 2013; 70:73-80

Titulo

The Upper Midwest Health Study: gliomas and occupational exposure to chlorinated solvents.
(Estudio de salud del Alto Medio Oeste: gliomas y exposición laboral a disolventes clorados)

Autores

Ruder AM, Yiin JH, Waters MA et al.

Objetivos

Objective. Occupational exposure to chlorinated aliphatic solvents has been associated with an increased cancer risk, including brain cancer. However, many of these solvents remain in active, large-volume use. We evaluated glioma risk from non-farm occupational exposure (ever/never and estimated cumulative exposure) to any of the six chlorinated solvents—carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene or 1,1,1-trichloroethane—among 798 cases and 1175 population-based controls, aged 18-80 years and non-metropolitan residents of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Métodos

Methods. Solvent use was estimated based on occupation, industry and era, using a bibliographic database of published exposure levels and exposure determinants. Unconditional logistic regression was used to calculate ORs adjusted for frequency matching variables age group and sex, and age and education. Additional analyses were limited to 904 participants who donated blood specimens (excluding controls reporting a previous diagnosis of cancer) genotyped for glutathione-S-transferases GSTP1, GSTM3 and GSTT1. Individuals with functional GST genes might convert chlorinated solvents crossing the blood-brain barrier into cytotoxic metabolites.

Resultados

Results. Both estimated cumulative exposure (ppm-years) and ever exposure to chlorinated solvents were associated with decreased glioma risk and were statistically significant overall and for women. In analyses comparing participants with a high probability of exposure with the unexposed, no associations were statistically significant. Solvent-exposed participants with functional GST genes were not at increased risk of glioma.

Conclusiones

Conclusions. We observed no associations of glioma risk and chlorinated solvent exposure. Large pooled studies are needed to explore the interaction of genetic pathways and environmental and occupational exposures in glioma aetiology.
### Artículo Nº8

**REVISTA: OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE - OCCUP ENVIRON MED 2013; 70:81-85**

<table>
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<td>Risk of lung cancer associated with six types of chlorinated solvents: results from two case-control studies in Montreal, Canada. (Riesgo de cáncer de pulmón asociado a seis tipos de disolventes clorados: resultados de dos estudios de casos y control en Montreal, Canadá)</td>
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<th>Autores</th>
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<tr>
<td>Vizcaya D, Christensen KY, Lavoué J, Siemiatycki J</td>
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<th>Objetivos</th>
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<td>Objectives. To determine whether exposure to various chlorinated solvents is associated with lung cancer.</td>
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<td>Methods. Two case-control studies of occupation and lung cancer were conducted in Montreal, and included 2016 cases and 2001 population controls. Occupational exposure to a large number of agents was evaluated using a combination of subject-reported job history and expert assessment. We examined associations between lung cancer among men and six specific chlorinated solvents and two chemical families (chlorinated alkanes and alkenes). ORs were calculated using unconditional multivariate logistic regression.</td>
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<th>Resultados</th>
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<td>Results. When the two studies were pooled, there were indications of an increased risk of lung cancer associated with occupational exposure to perchloroethylene (ORany exposure 2.5, 95% CI 1.2 to 5.6; ORsubstantial exposure 2.4, 95% CI 0.8 to 7.7) and to carbon tetrachloride (ORAny exposure 1.2, 95% CI 0.8 to 2.1; ORsubstantial exposure 2.5, 95% CI 1.1 to 5.7). No other chlorinated solvents showed both statistically significant associations and dose-response relationships. ORs appeared to be higher among non-smokers. When the lung cancer cases were separated by histological type, there was a suggestion of differential effects by tumour type, but statistical imprecision and multiple testing preclude strong inferences in this regard.</td>
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<th>Conclusiones</th>
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<tr>
<td>Conclusions. There were suggestive, albeit inconsistent, indications that exposure to perchloroethylene and carbon tetrachloride may increase the risk of lung cancer. Results for other solvents were compatible with absence of risk.</td>
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**Artículo Nº9**

**REVISTA:** OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE - OCCUP ENVIRON MED 2013; 70:213-222

**Título**

*Work activities and risk of prematurity, low birth weight and pre-eclampsia: an updated review with meta-analysis.*

(Actividades laborales y riesgo de recién nacido prematuro, de bajao peso al nacer y preeclampsia: una revisión actualizada mediante metaanálisis)

**Autores**

Palmer K, Bonzini M, Harris EC et al.

**Objetivos**

**Objective.** We assessed the evidence relating preterm delivery (PTD), low birth weight, small for gestational age (SGA), pre-eclampsia and gestational hypertension to five occupational exposures (working hours, shift work, lifting, standing and physical workload). We conducted a systematic search in Medline and Embase (1966 to 2011), updating a previous search with a further 6 years of observations.

**Métodos**

**Methods.** As before, combinations of keywords and medical subject headings were used. Each relevant paper was assessed for completeness of reporting and potential for important bias or confounding, and its effect estimates abstracted. Where similar definitions of exposure and outcome existed we calculated pooled estimates of relative risk (RR) in meta-analysis.

**Resultados**

**Results.** Analysis was based on 86 reports (32 cohort investigations, 57 with usable data on PTD, 54 on birth weight and 11 on pre-eclampsia/gestational hypertension); 33 reports were new to this review. For PTD, findings across a substantial evidence base were generally consistent, effectively ruling out large effects (eg, RR>1.2). Larger and higher quality studies were less positive, while meta-estimates of risk were smaller than in previous analyses and best estimates pointed to modest or null effects (RR 1.04 to 1.18). For SGA, the position was similar but meta-estimates were even closer to the null (eight of nine RRs≤1.07). For pre-eclampsia/gestational hypertension the evidence base remains insufficient.

**Conclusiones**

**Conclusions.** Consultation and enforcement programmes as implemented were not sufficient to reduce work injury outcomes over 21 month follow-up. Lack of benefit could be due to non-specific firm selection methods, limited firm participation in interventions, low intervention intensity or insensitivity of available outcomes.
### Artículo N°10


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<td>Risk and prognosis of inguinal hernia in relation to occupational mechanical exposures - a systematic review of the epidemiologic evidence. (Riesgo y pronóstico de hernia inguinal en relación a exposiciones mecánicas de origen laboral: una revisión sistemática de la evidencia epidemiológica).</td>
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<td>Svendsen SW, Frost P, Vad MV, Andersen JH</td>
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<th>Objetivos</th>
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<td>Objectives. The aim of this review was to evaluate the epidemiologic evidence for (i) a causal effect of occupational mechanical exposures on incidence of inguinal hernia, and (ii) a prognostic effect of such exposures on hernia recurrence and persistent pain after inguinal hernia repair.</td>
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<th>Métodos</th>
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<td>Methods. We performed a literature search in Medline, Embase, and Web of Science up to 3 November 2011. Central information was extracted from included studies, and strengths and limitations were discussed.</td>
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<th>Resultados</th>
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<td>Results. All 23 included studies focused on effects of (work) activities that hardly reflected specific occupational risk factors. Eight studies provided information on risk by occupation or occupational activities. Increased risk was reported in six studies, but inflationary bias was likely. The negative findings in two studies might well be explained by bias towards the null due to crude exposure and/or outcome assessment. Three studies on single strenuous events primarily reflected patients’ beliefs regarding risk factors. Information on prognosis with respect to recurrence was found in seven studies. The studies used crude exposure assessment, and two were also underpowered. Four suggested an increased risk. Six studies on prognosis with respect to persistent pain (one of which also concerned recurrence) were practically non-informative for the purpose of this review.</td>
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<th>Conclusiones</th>
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<td>Conclusions. There is insufficient epidemiologic evidence to draw meaningful conclusions about (i) the existence of causal associations between specific occupational mechanical exposures and the development of inguinal hernia, and (ii) the influence of these exposures on prognosis after inguinal hernia repair with respect to hernia recurrence and persistent pain.</td>
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Artículo Nº11


Título

Effectiveness of a worksite lifestyle intervention on vitality, work engagement, productivity, and sick leave: results of a randomized controlled trial. (Efectividad de una intervención sobre estilos de vida en el lugar de trabajo en la vitalidad, compromiso laboral y bajas laborales: resultados de un ensayo clínico).

Autores

Strijk JE, Proper KI, van Mechelen W, van der Beek AJ

Objetivos

Objectives. A worksite lifestyle intervention aiming to improve lifestyle behaviors could be an effective tool to keep older workers vital, and thereby prolong their labor participation. Therefore, this study evaluates the effectiveness of such an intervention on vitality, work engagement, productivity and sick leave.

Métodos

Methods. In a randomized controlled trial design, 367 workers (control group: N=363) received a 6-month intervention, which included two weekly guided group sessions: one yoga and one workout, as well as one weekly session of aerobic exercising, without face-to-face instruction, and three individual coach visits aimed at changing workers’ lifestyle behavior by goal setting, feedback, and problem-solving strategies. Furthermore, free fruit was provided at the guided sessions. Data on work-related vitality (UWES vitality scale), general vitality (RAND-36 vitality scale), work engagement (UWES), productivity (single item scoring 0–10), and sick leave (yes/no past 3 months) were collected using questionnaires at baseline (N=730), and at 6- (N=575) and 12-months (N=500) follow-up. Effects were analyzed according to the intention-to-treat principle with complete cases (N=500) and imputed data (N=730).

Resultados

Results. There were no significant differences in vitality, work engagement, productivity, and sick leave between the intervention and control group workers after either 6- and 12-months follow-up. Yoga and workout subgroup analyses showed a 12-month favorable effect on work-related vitality \( \beta=0.14, 95\% \text{ confidence interval (95\% CI) } 0.04–0.28 \) and general vitality \( \beta=2.9, 95\% \text{ CI } 0.02–5.9 \) among high yoga compliers. For high workout compliers, this positive trend was also seen, but it was not statistically significant.

Conclusones

Conclusions. Implementation of worksite yoga facilities could be a useful strategy to promote vitality-related work outcomes, but only if high compliance can be maximized. Therefore, impeding factors for participation should be investigated in more detail in future research.
Artículo Nº12


Título

Effectiveness of an exposure-based return-to-work program for workers on sick leave due to common mental disorders: a cluster-randomized controlled trial. (Efectividad de un programa de reincorporación al trabajo basado en exposición para trabajadores de baja laboral por enfermedades mentales comunes: un ensayo controlado aleatorizado de clúster)

Autores

Noordik E, van der Klink JJ, Geskus RB, de Boer MR, van Dijk FJH, Nieuwenhuijsen K

Objetivos

Objectives: In case of long-term sick leave, gradually increasing workload appears to be an effective component of work-directed interventions to reduce sick leave due to common mental disorders (CMD). CMD are defined as stress-related, adjustment, anxiety, or depressive disorders. We developed an exposure-based return-to-work (RTW-E) intervention and evaluated the effect on time-to-full return to work (RTW) among workers who were on sick leave due to CMD in comparison to those treated with care-as-usual (CAU). CAU is guideline-directed and consists of problem-solving strategies and graded activities.

Métodos

Methods: Using a two-armed cluster-randomized trial, we randomized 56 occupational physicians (OP). Of these, 35 OP treated 160 workers at the start of their sick leave; 75 workers received RTW-E and 85 workers received CAU. These workers were followed over a 12-month follow-up period. The time-to-full RTW lasting ≥28 days without recurrence was the primary outcome measure. To evaluate differences between groups, we used intention-to-treat and multilevel Cox’s regression analysis.

Resultados

Results: The median time-to-full RTW differed significantly between groups [hazard ratio (HR) 0.55; 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 0.33-0.89]. The workers receiving RTW-E (209 days; 95% CI 62-256) had a prolonged time-to-full RTW compared to workers receiving CAU (153 days; 95% CI 128-178).

Conclusiones

Conclusions. Workers on sick leave due to CMD treated with RTW-E showed a prolonged time-to-full RTW compared to those treated with CAU. We recommend that OP do not apply RTW-E but continue counseling workers on sick leave due to CMD according to CAU.
ARTÍCULO N°13


Título
Breast cancer among shift workers: results of the WOLF longitudinal cohort study. (Cáncer de mama entre trabajadoras a turnos: resultados del estudio de cohortes longitudinal WOLF).

Autores

Objetivos
The aim of this study was to investigate whether shift work (with or without night work) is associated with increased risk of breast cancer.

Métodos
The population consisted of 4036 women. Data were obtained from WOLF (Work, Lipids, and Fibrinogen), a longitudinal cohort study. Information about baseline characteristics was based on questionnaire responses and medical examination. Cancer incidence from baseline to follow-up was obtained from the national cancer registry. Two exposure groups were identified: shift work with and without night work. The group with day work only was used as the reference group in the analysis. Cox regression analysis was used to calculate relative risk.

Resultados
In total, 94 women developed breast cancer during follow-up. The average follow-up time was 12.4 years. The hazard ratio for breast cancer was 1.23 [95% confidence interval (95% CI) 0.70-2.17] for shifts without night work and 2.02 (95% CI 1.03-3.95) for shifts with night work. When including only women <60 years of age, the risk estimates were 1.18 (95% CI 0.67-2.07) for shifts without night work, and 2.15 (95% CI 1.10-4.21) for shifts with night work.

Conclusiones
Our results indicate an increased risk for breast cancer among women who work shifts that includes night work.
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<th>Artículo N°14</th>
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<td>REVISTA: ARCHIVOS DE PREVENCIÓN DE RIESGOS LABORAL - ARCH PREV RIESGOS LABOR 2013; 16 (1): 11-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reacciones adversas de la vacuna de la gripe estacional y la vacuna de la gripe A H1N1 en personal sanitario.</td>
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<td>Inglés J, Gil R, Carreras R et al.</td>
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<td>Valorar y comparar los efectos indeseados de la vacuna de la gripe estacional (VGE) y vacuna de la gripe A H1N1 (VGA) en trabajadores sanitarios.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estudio transversal multicéntrico en trabajadores sanitarios de hospitales de agudos, centros de asistencia primaria, centros sociosanitarios, centros de salud mental y un hospital geriátrico participantes en la campaña de vacunación antigripal del 2009. Se enviaron encuestas autocumplimentadas a todos los vacunados con VGE y/o VGA.</td>
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<td>De los 1123 vacunados con VGE se obtienen 527 encuestas válidas (46,9%) y de 461 vacunados con VGA se obtienen 242 encuestas (52,5%). De los trabajadores participantes 527 estaban vacunados sólo con VGE, 117 vacunados previamente con VGE y después VGA (VGE+VGA) y 125 sólo vacunados sólo con VGA. El 18,4% (IC 95% 15,1-21,7) del grupo VGE presentaron algún efecto adverso a la vacuna VGE; en el grupo VGE+VGA el 45,3% (IC 95% 36,3-54,3) presentó una reacción adversa al recibir la VGA, y en el grupo VGA fue el 46,4% (IC 95% 37,7-55,1). En todos los participantes el problema más frecuente fue una reacción local. Las mujeres presentan mayor reacción a VGA y VGE que los hombres. Para todas las edades la VGE es menos reactógena que VGA y que la combinación de ambas vacunas, con la excepción de los trabajadores menores de 29 años.</td>
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<th>Conclusiones</th>
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<td>La VGA es más reactógena que la VGE, sin diferencias por orden de administración. Se observan variaciones por sexo y edad, pero siempre con mayor reactogenicidad para la VGA.</td>
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<td>Artículo Nº15</td>
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<td><strong>REVISTA:</strong> MEDICINA DEL TRABAJO - MEDICINA DEL TRABAJO 2013; 1 (22): 21-26</td>
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<td>Eficacia de la vigilancia de la salud en población laboral para la detección y prevención del riesgo cardiovascular y su relación con el tipo de trabajo.</td>
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<td><strong>Autores</strong></td>
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<td>Artine E, Alonso MI</td>
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<td><strong>Resumen</strong></td>
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<td>Conocer la prevalencia de factores de riesgo cardiovascular en población laboral, medir el nivel de riesgo según el tipo de trabajo y analizar la importancia del examen de salud en la prevención del riesgo cardiovascular. Se estudiaron 453 trabajadores. El grupo de trabajadores manuales fue el que presentó un mayor acúmulo de factores de riesgo, observando diferencias significativas para las variables presión arterial e índice de masa corporal</td>
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