



# Skin diseases in the Norwegian Registry for Work- related diseases: Data from 2000 - 2013

- **Jose Hernán Alfonso.** Department of Occupational Medicine and Epidemiology. NIOH,
- **Eva K. Løvseth.** Department of National Work Environment Surveillance. NIOH
- **Jan-Ø. Holm.** Department of Dermatology. Oslo University Hospital.
- **Yogindra Samant.** Norwegian Labour Inspectorate .





## Work-related Disease Registry System

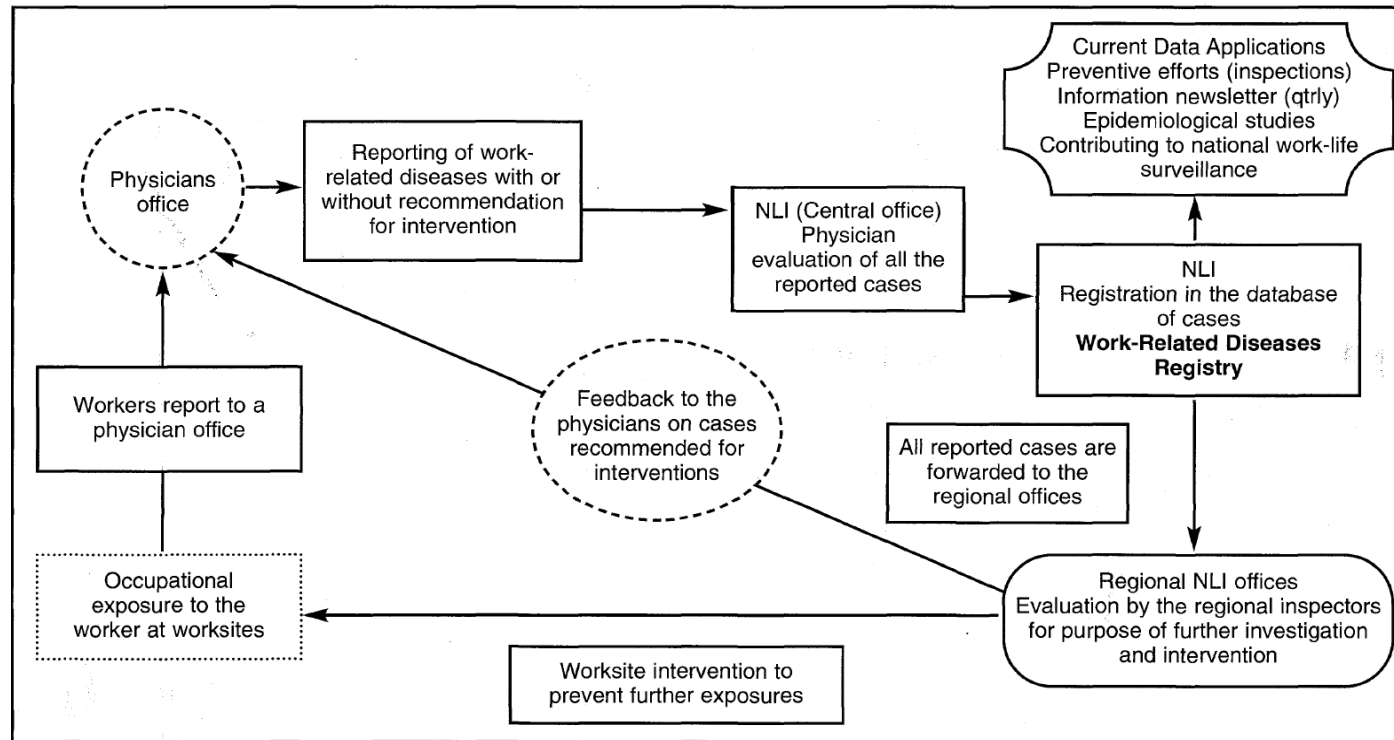


Figure 2—Model for the Norwegian Labour Inspectorates Work-related Diseases Registry



## Definition of work-related skin diseases in use

***”Skin conditions that are caused or exacerbated by exposures in the workplace”***

**Classification of diseases in use : ICD-10**

**Classification of occupations in use: ISCO-88(COM)**



## Objective

**To give an overview of the trends in notification for work related skin diseases, types of diseases, professions, and exposures notified for the period 2000 -2013.**

## M&M

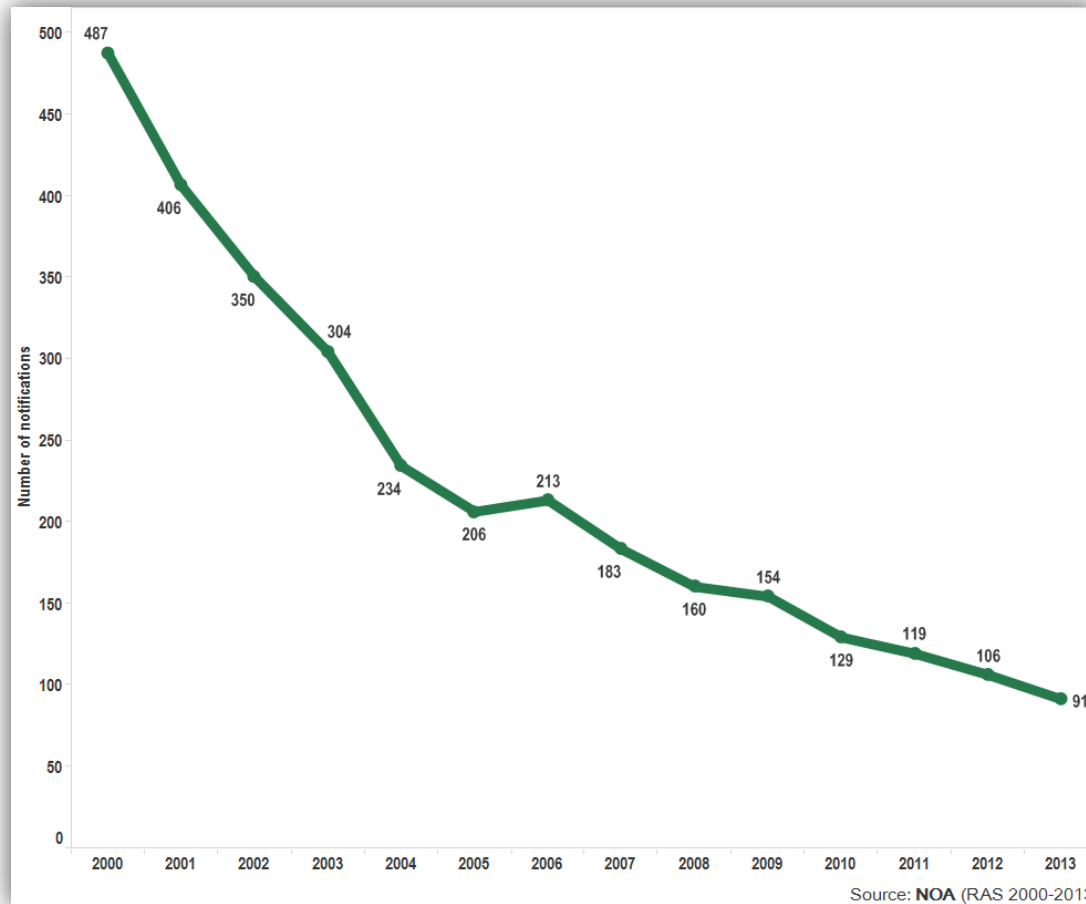
**Descriptive, register-based study**



# Results

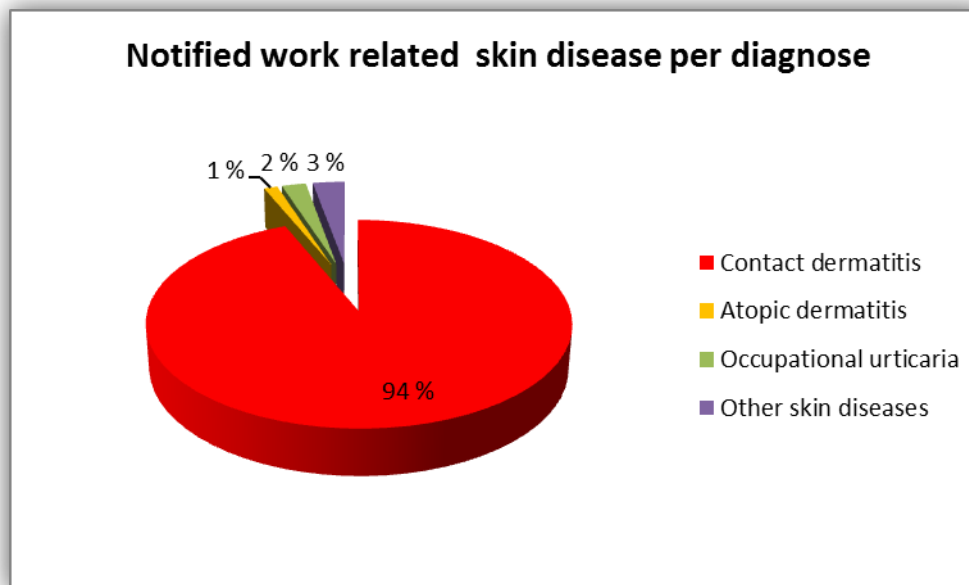


# Number of notified work-related skin diseases by year, 2000 -2013



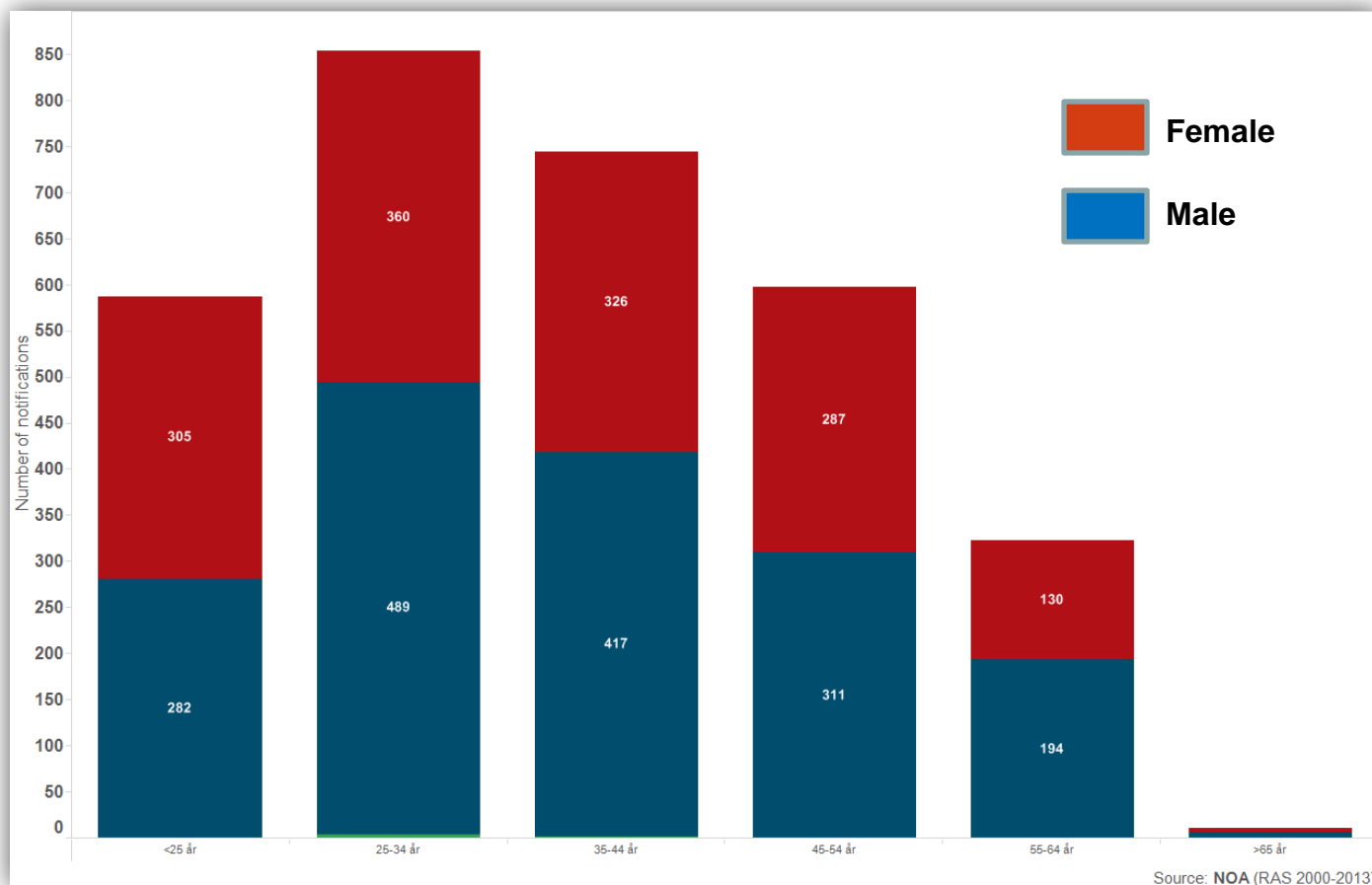


## Type of notified work-related skin disease, 2000-2011





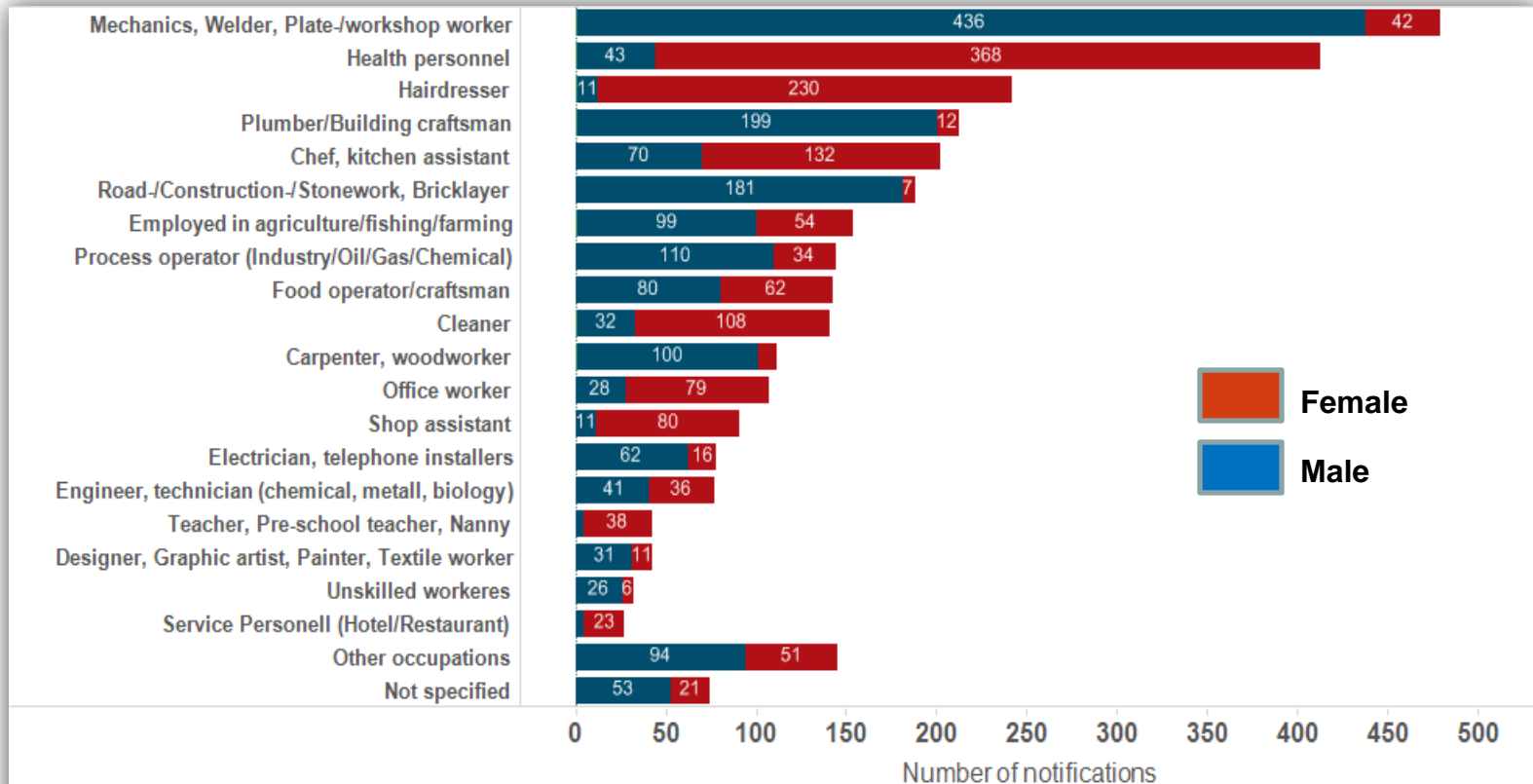
# Notifications by gender and age, 2000 -2013







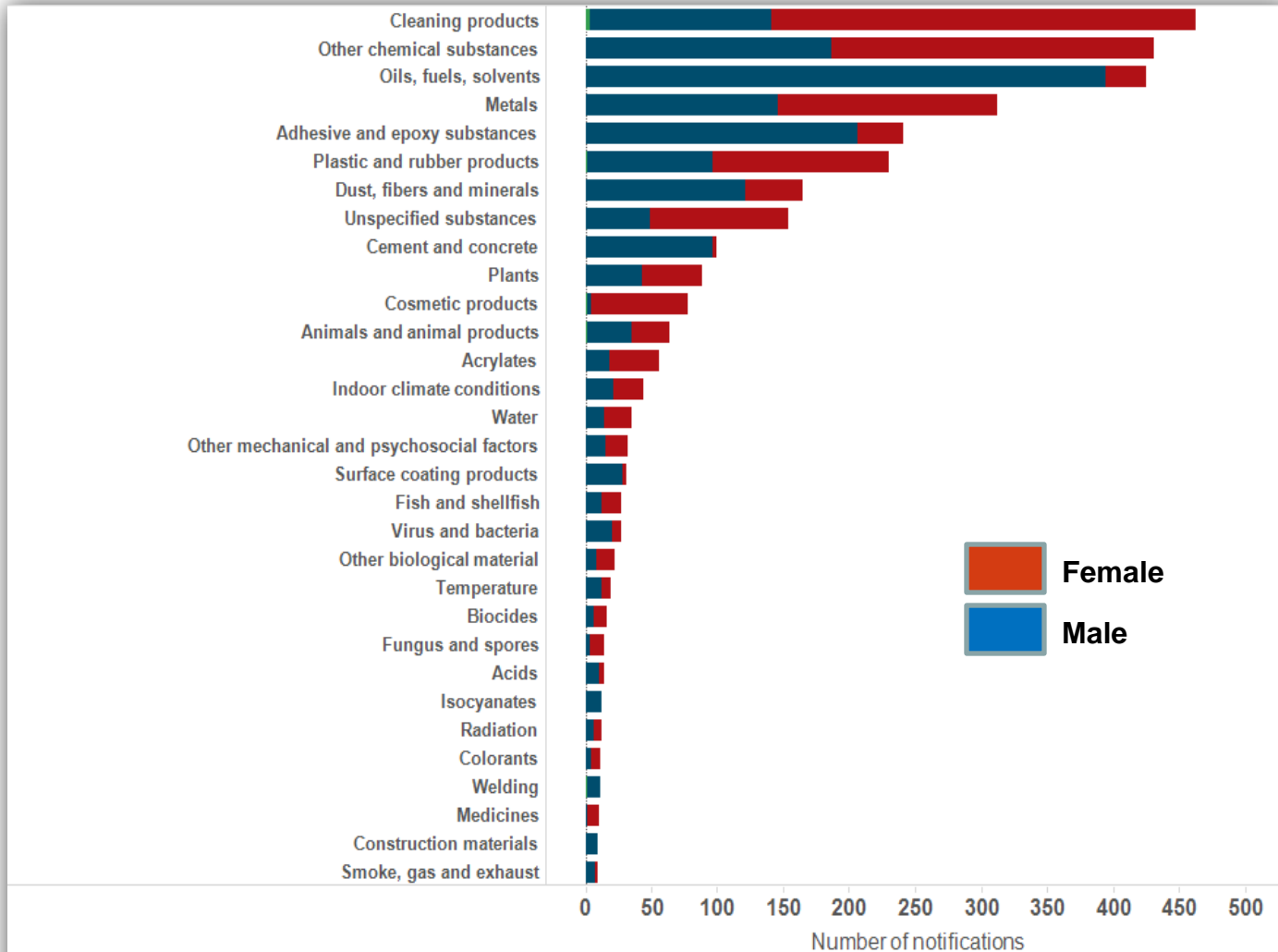
## Occupations with most notifications, 2000 -2013



Source: NOA (RAS 2000-2013)



# Work-exposure factors most commonly notified for work-related skin diseases, 2000 -2013



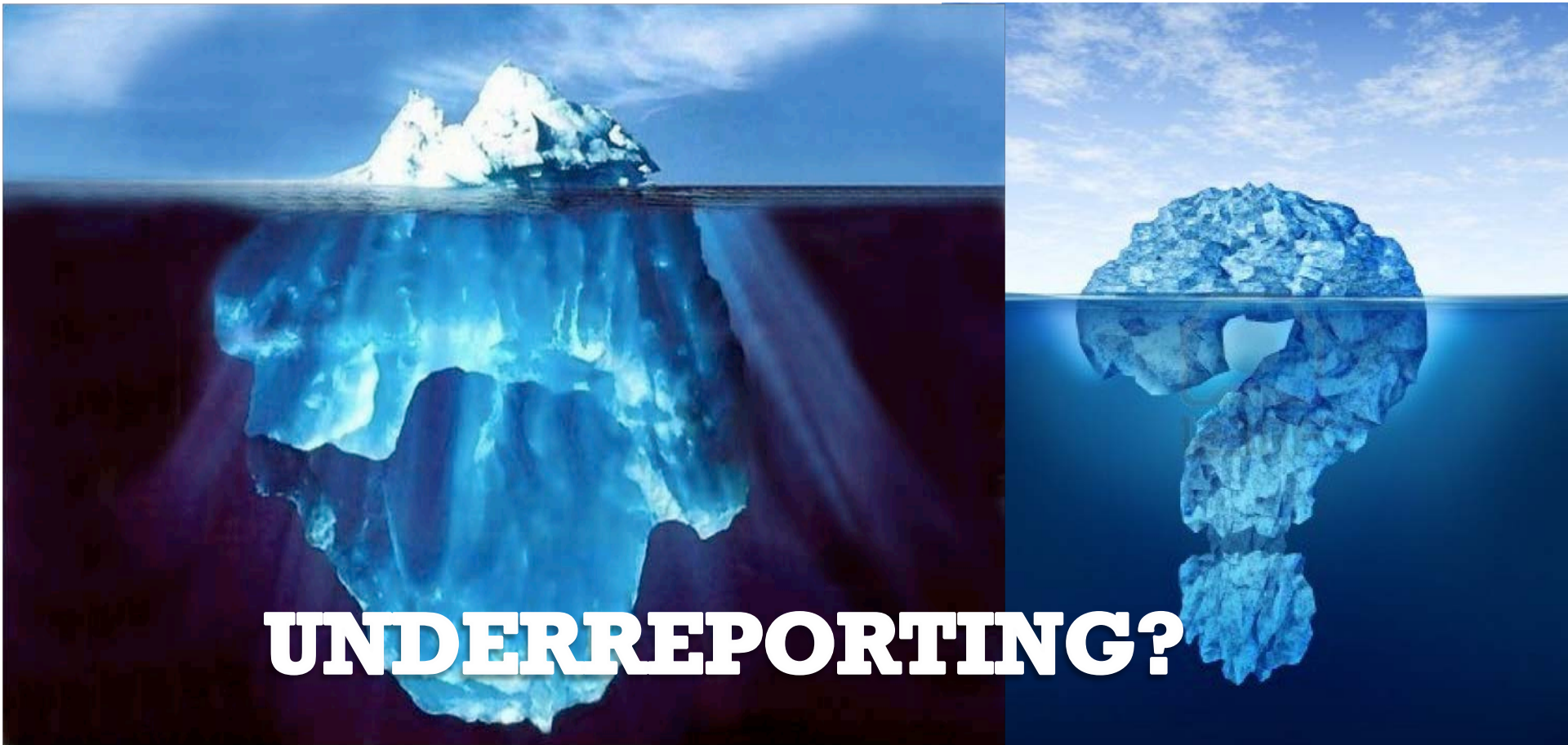
Source: NOA (RAS 2000-2013)



# Conclusion



## Decline in the number of notified work-related skin diseases for the period 2000 – 2013







1) **Exposure to chemical and physical work environment factors and risk of work-related skin symptoms: a 3 year follow-up study of the general working population in Norway.**

- 1) Is exposure to water, chemicals, irritants and physical work environment factors in 2006 and/or 2009 associated with work-related skin symptoms in 2009 in the general working population? Which risk factors are the most important for skin symptoms in the population, evaluated with a population attributable risk (PAR)? Are there gender differences in the distribution of exposure factors and work-related skin symptoms? If so, can the gender differences in skin symptoms be explained by exposure differences?

**Design:** The study is based on a prospective epidemiological design.



**YOUR SKIN.**  
**THE MOST IMPORTANT** **2m<sup>2</sup>**  
**OF YOUR LIFE.**

STANDERM

*Thank you!*