Priorities for Reviews and Research

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PEROSH

- PEROSH: Partnership for European Research in Occupational Safety and Health
  - European National Institutes of OSH
  - Partners from universities

- Clearinghouse of Systematic Reviews
  - Project 1: OSH Evidence
  - Project 2: Priority setting in OSH research
1. OSH-evidence

• Evidence-based policy = a policy in which it is transparent what is based on evidence

• Evidence from research is one of the inputs in the hotchpotch that underlies policy decisions

• Best evidence comes from systematic reviews

• Systematic Reviews should be readily available
  • Database of systematic reviews: OSH-evidence
1. Different from other projects?

• Other databases
  • Cochrane: Only Cochrane Reviews of interventions, NOT etiology, prognosis, diagnosis
  • CRD York, Health Evidence Canada

• Evidence is offered from the users’ perspective
  • Question – Which Reviews?
  • Can be much broader than for reviews
    • What is the best treatment vs What is effective

• Produced so far
  • Methodology for review location and appraisal, Search strategy, Amstar checklist
  • 13 questions with review answers on Perosh Website
  • Workshops for methods dissemination, 2011, 2012
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Question Type</th>
<th>Type of workers</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Prognosis</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Reviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does physical work lead to coxarthrosis?</td>
<td>Etiology</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td>Physical work</td>
<td></td>
<td>Osteoarthritis</td>
<td>7 reviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>What interventions are effective in preventing early retirement in older workers?</td>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Older</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Early retirement</td>
<td>1 review</td>
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<tr>
<td>What factors predict the prognosis of sick leave in workers with musculoskeletal disorders?</td>
<td>Prognosis</td>
<td>Musculoskeletal Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sick Leave</td>
<td>13 reviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychosocial stress at work and cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>Etiology</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Psychosocial stress</td>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>5 reviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>How can needlestick injuries in health workers be prevented?</td>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Health care workers</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>viral infections</td>
<td>Needlesick injuries</td>
<td>3 reviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is aggression more frequent among health care workers compared to</td>
<td></td>
<td>Health care workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agression</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 reviews</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Priority Setting

- Priorities for research/reviews needed
- Existing: Delphi processes with experts
- Use systematic reviews:
  - 1. Reviews available
    - What are implications for research
  - 2. No reviews available
    - Implication: review needed
2. Priority Setting, topics

• PEROSH Research Challenges
  1. Sustainable employability to prolong working life
  2. Disability prevention and reintegration
  3. Psychosocial well-being in a sustainable working organisation
  4. Multifactorial genesis of work-related MSDs
  5. New technologies as a field of action for OSH
  6. Occupational risks related to engineered nanomaterials (ENM)
  7. Safety culture to prevent occupational accidents
2. Priority Setting, reviews

- Translate into answerable question: PICO S

- Depending on extent of question, need for
  - scoping reviews
    - broad, more study designs, complex area
  - systematic reviews
    - well-defined, specific designs, evidence rating

- Search for systematic reviews
2. Research challenge

• 1. Sustainable employability to prolong working life

  “Demographic change will be a major driver for labour market developments in Europe. These developments will also have a huge impact on occupational safety and health. For governments, enterprises and citizens alike, it will be of crucial importance to prolong working life in a healthy and productive manner. Research should contribute to a paradigm shift in OSH from its focus on work as a risk factor of ill health to work as a source of vitality, empowerment, healthy ageing and participation in society. A multi-actor approach should be developed to create a common ground. Working conditions, education and training and motivation to prolong working life are the main topics.”
2. Prolonging working life

- **P:** older workers  
  **I:** any  
  **C:** any  
  **O:** early retirement

- One review in database:
  - McDermott OM 2010: developing occupational health services for active age management: longitudinal research with long-term follow up; life course approach.

- Another Scoping Review needed:
  - Which interventions for prolonging working life are available and what do we know about their effects?

- Systematic Reviews needed:
  - Economic incentives for prolonging working life
  - Psychosocial risk factors for early retirement?
  - Physically demanding work a risk factor for early retirement?
Conclusion

• Systematic Reviews...

  • ...important for policy and practice

  • ...Better availability needed: database for OSH

  • ...should be part of the process for research priorities

• Join?

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