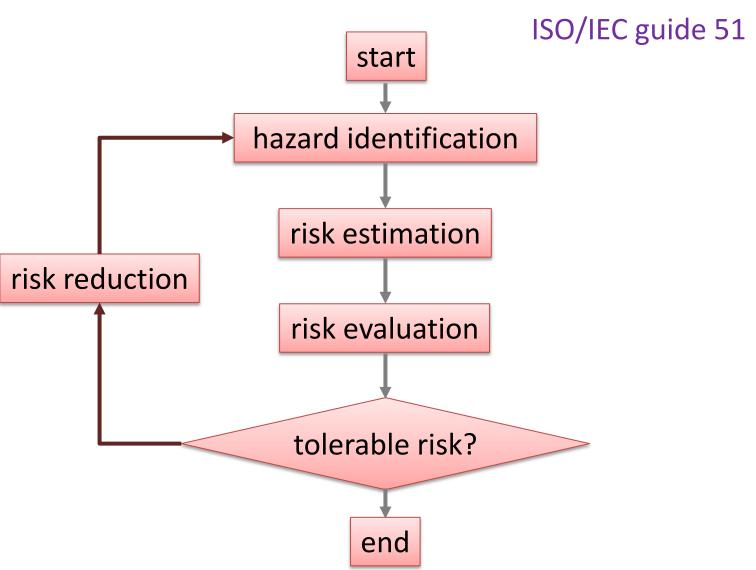


Seichi Horie

Department of Health Policy and Management
Institute of Industrial Ecological Sciences
University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan

- A. Occupational safety and health risk assessment
- B. Newly recognized occupational disease caused by chemicals
- C. Mental health care within the framework of occupational health
- D. Health impairment from overwork such as working long hours

OSH risk assessment



History of Policy on OSH risk assessment

- 1992 UK; risk assessment in management of health and safety at work regulations
- 1996 EC; guidance of risk assessment at work
- 1999 Japan; Guideline of occupational safety and health management system
- 2001 ILO; Guideline of occupational safety and health management system
- 2001 Japan; Guidelines for the comprehensive safety standards of machinery
- 2005-2009 Japan; development of various industry-specific guidelines on risk assessment
- 2006 Japan; ISH Law Article 28-2

based on the results of the said investigations.

Law of OSH risk assessment in Japan

ISH Law Article 28-2 (amended in 2006)
The employer shall endeavor to investigate the danger or harm, etc., due to buildings, facilities, raw materials, gases, vapors, dust, etc., and those arising from work actions and other duties, and to take necessary measures prevent dangers or health impairment to workers, in addition to taking the measures provided for by the provisions pursuant to this Act or the orders

Guideline of OSH risk assessment in Japan

Guidelines for risk assessment timing of implementation: when a structure is installed, relocated, modified or dismantled; when a facility is newly introduced or a change is made to a facility; when a raw material is newly adopted or changed; when a working method or working procedures are newly adopted or changed; when risks perceived in a workplace change or are likely to change

Guideline of OSH risk assessment in Japan

Guidelines for risk assessment estimation of risk: to consider the severity and the extent of possibility of the occurrence of injuries, or to consider the toxicity of and the extent of exposure to chemical substances

Guideline of OSH risk assessment in Japan

Guidelines for risk assessment reduction of risks: the order of priority

- 1) reduce or eliminate hazards associated with job performance by workers
- 2) engineering measures to prevent or reduce risks; local ventilation systems, etc.
- 3) administrative measures; the preparation of instruction manuals, etc.
- 4) use of personal protective equipment

future agenda of policy on OSH risk assessment

guidelines for safety issues are preceded ahead of those for occupational health

technical difficulty of risk evaluation comparing different agents

English terminology is an obstacle for promotion

non-binding guidelines are less prioritized and depended on voluntary actions from employers

preparatory movements for ISO 45000

B. Newly recognized occupational d. caused by chemicals

Protection of global environment High-tech industry Ozone layer, acid rain, global warming, PM2.5 New chemicals Montreal Protocol on Substances that Indium, Deplete the Ozone Layer, UNEP, 1987 Ban of CFC, HCFC, CCl₄, CH₃Br, 1,1,1TCE... nanoparticle... substituting subjects Lung fibrosis from indium tin oxide (ITO) Reproductive hazard from 2-bromopropane Kim Y. Scand J Work Environ Health 1996;22:387-91 Homma T. J Occup Health 2003;45:137-9 Acute hepatitis from HCFC-123 Health hazard from Nanoparticle? Roller M. Inahal Toxicol 2009; Suppl 1:144-57 Takebayashi T. J Occup Health 1998;40:334-8 Neurotoxicity of 1-bromopropane Yu X. J Occup Health 1998;40:234-5 Cholangiocarinoma probably by 1,2-dichloropropane/dichloromethane

Kumagai S. Occup Environ Med 2013;70:508-10

B. Newly recognized occupational d. caused by chemicalsIndium (In)

Announcement of Guidelines, 2010
 Amendment of Cabinet Order on ISH Law, 2012
 Amendment of Ordinance on specified chemical substances, 2012

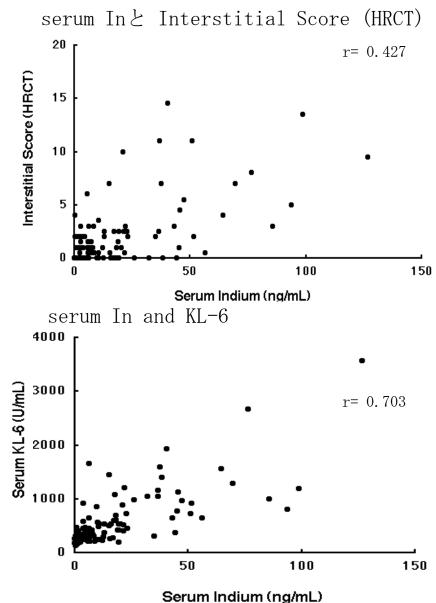
adding indium compounds in the list of specified chemical substances, group 2

health exam with checking serum In concentration and serum KL-6 level, etc.

B. Newly recognized occupational d. caused by chemicals

```
2001
         1<sup>st</sup> death case
2003
         1st case report
2010
         Governmental notice
2012
          Ordinance modification
Health exam
  every 6 months
  work history
  subjective symptoms
  serum In concentration
  serum KL-6 concentration
Close exam
  when needed by doctors
  HRCT
  serum SP-D
  lung function tests
```

Indium (In)



B. Newly recognized occupational d. caused by chemicals bromopropanes

2) Announcement of Guidelines for preventing chemical intoxication, 2013

peripheral neuropathy by 1-bromopropane

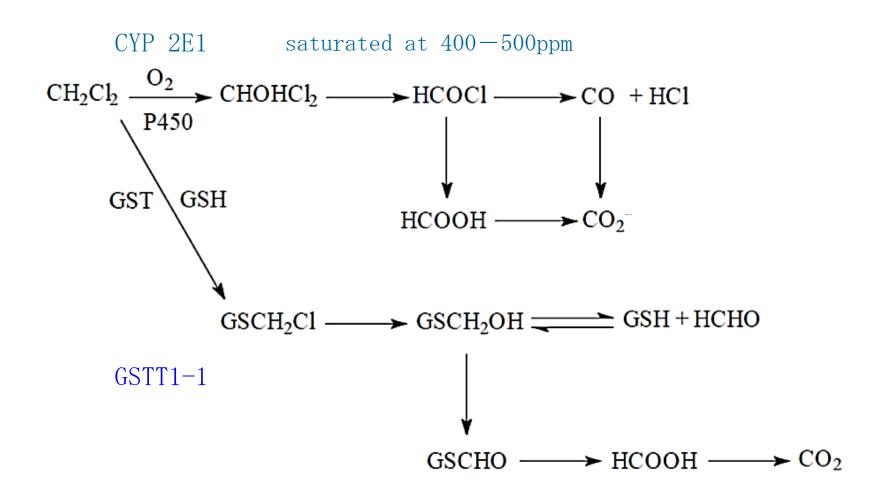
3) Amendment of Ordinance for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act, Article 35, 2013

reproductive dysfunction by 2-bromopropane peripheral neuropathy by 1-bromopropane pulmonary dysfunction by indium tin oxide

- B. Newly recognized occupational d. caused by chemicals dichloropropane, dichloromethane
 - 4) Amendment of Ordinance for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act, Article 35, 2013
 - No.7-11: cholangiocarcinoma by 1,2-dichloropropane No.7-12: cholangiocarcinoma by dichloromethane
 - 5) Amendment of Cabinet Order on ISH, 2013 adding 1,2-dichloropropane in the list of specified chemical substances, group 2
 - 6) Amendment of Ordinance on specified chemical substances, 2013
 - working environmental measurement, installation of local exhaust, implementation of health exam, etc.

B. Newly recognized occupational d. caused by chemicals dichloropropane, dichloromethane

metabolism dichloromethane



- 1. Historically important cases of work-related psychiatric disease in Japan
- 1) Tokyo Eidan Subway, Ueno Station Case: the first case of psychiatric disease approved as primarily caused by work by Labour Standard Office in 1984
- (1) his duty was extremely difficult and reasonably judged to cause reactive depression
- (2) his personal liability to psychiatric diseases was judged as within normal range
- (3) his personal issues in his life was not judged as strong enough to cause the disease
- (4) his treating doctor and many of the psychiatrists supported the work-relatedness

- 1. Historically important cases of work-related psychiatric disease in Japan
- 2) Kakogawa Labour Standard Office Case: the first case of psychiatric disease decided as related to work by the local court in 1996, although the work-relatedness of the case was denied by local Labour Standard Office in 1985, repeatedly denied by prefectural Labour Standard Office in 1988 and by Labour Standard Bureau, Ministry of Labour (at that time) in 1991

- 1. Historically important cases of work-related psychiatric disease in Japan
- 3) Governmental Guideline for judging work-relatedness of psychiatric disease in 1999

- 1. Historically important cases of work-related psychiatric disease in Japan
- 4) Dentsu Case: the first case of psychiatric disease decided as caused by illegal order at work in 2000 by Tokyo Local Court, reached to reconciliation fee of 168,000,000 yen, the court admitted the strong causal relationship between the stressful work and the suicide and the existence of comprehensive obligation of employer to secure safety and health of the worker; the case was widely broadcasted and drew attention of the public in Japan and triggered the establishment of the regulation to prohibit long working hours and the guideline to prevent psychiatric diseases at workplace.

2. Employers' obligation of consideration for safety and health by judicial decision

Supreme Court, 1975

Under the labor contract, employer carries the obligation to perform necessary effort to guarantee safety and health of the worker, if the risk is reasonably foreseeable.

Civil Law, Article 415

If an obligor fails to perform consistent with the purpose of its obligation, the obligee shall be entitled to demand damages arising from such failure.

2. Employers' obligation of consideration for safety and health by judicial decision

Labor Contract Law, Article 5
Employer shall endeavor to give the necessary
considerations at work for the security of the worker's
life and body.

Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law full compensation for standard medical cost, up to 80% compensation for the average salary of recent 3 months80%, no compensation for psychological damage or indirect expenditure.

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 1) Guideline for judging work-relatedness on psychiatric disorders due to psychological stressor, 1999

the first criteria for judging work-relatedness of the psychiatric disease

used as a manual at local Workers' Compensation Review Board composed of 3 psychiatrists also knowledgeable in occupational health policy of the government

thereafter, the number of claimed case was markedly increased

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 2) Amendment of the Guideline for judging workrelatedness on psychiatric disorders due to psychological stressor, 2008

adding "harassment at work" as a possible cause of the psychiatric disease

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 3) Amendment of Ordinance for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act, Article 35, 2010
- No.9: Psychiatric and behavioral disorders or other relevant diseases resulting from work associated with encounter of life-threatening accidents or other events which put psychologically excessive burden

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 4) Amendment of the Guideline for judging workrelatedness on psychiatric disorders due to psychological stressor, 2011

used by officers at Labour Standard Office as a manual for making decision

only the complicated cases are sent to local Workers' Compensation Review Board

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 4) Amendment of the Guideline for judging workrelatedness on psychiatric disorders due to psychological stressor, 2011
- I. special event at work
- (1) extreme level of psychological burden (eg. life-threatening event, industrial accident killed a worker, sexual abuse), (2) extreme level of long working hours (eg. 160 or more hrs/m of overtime work, 120 or more hrs/3wks of overtime work)

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 4) Amendment of the Guideline for judging workrelatedness on psychiatric disorders due to psychological stressor, 2011
- II. event at work (categorized into "heavy", "moderate", or "mild")
- (1) experience of accident or disaster, (2) failure or occurrence of excessive responsibility at work, (3) heavy duty or change of amount or nature of work, (4) change of role or position at work, (5) trouble in human relationship, (6) sexual harassment (multiple events of "moderate" may be judged as "heavy")

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 4) Amendment of the Guideline for judging workrelatedness on psychiatric disorders due to psychological stressor, 2011
- III. off-the-job issues
- (1) personal event, (2) familial event, (3) money problem,
- (4) criminal case, accident, disaster, (5) change of living condition, (6) human relationship
- judgment: N (unrelated to work) or Y (related to work)
- I (+) and III (-)Y
- I (-), II (+), and III (-) Y if "heavy", otherwise N

- 3. Amendments of policies for judging workrelatedness of psychiatric disease
- 5) Statistical number of work-related psychiatric diseasess

both the numbers of claims and those of admitted cases are increasing as follows

- 4. Guideline for the prevention of psychiatric diseases of workers
- 1) Guidelines for Promoting Mental Health Care in Enterprises, 2000

the first guideline aimed to promote preventive activities for mental health of workers

2) Guideline for return-to-work of workers took sick leave because of psychiatric diseases, 2009

the guideline aimed to support healthy return of workers with psychiatric diseases to work and to prevent relapse of the disease, by facilitating the communication among treating doctor, occupational health physician, health supervisor, employer, co-workers

- 4. Guideline for the prevention of psychiatric diseases of workers
- 3) Guidelines for Promoting Mental Health Care of Workers, 2006

Employer should establish the plan by comprehending the actual status of mental healthcare at the workplace, by elucidating obstacles, and by proposing the exact countermeasures to solve the problems. The plan should include following activities: (a) education, training, etc.; (b) effective promotion of self-care, line-care, professional care and outsourced care, so-called "four care activities"; (c) improvement of working environment; (d) response to workers with mental health problems; (e) support for return-to-work.

- 4. Guideline for the prevention of psychiatric diseases of workers
- 3) Guidelines for Promoting Mental Health Care of Workers, 2006
- (1) Self Care: Workers should understand by themselves various problems relating to stress and mental health and take measures to prevent, reduce or treat such problems as necessary
- (2) Line Care: Managers and supervisors who have daily contact with workers should improve the working environment and consult with workers wishing to discuss their mental health

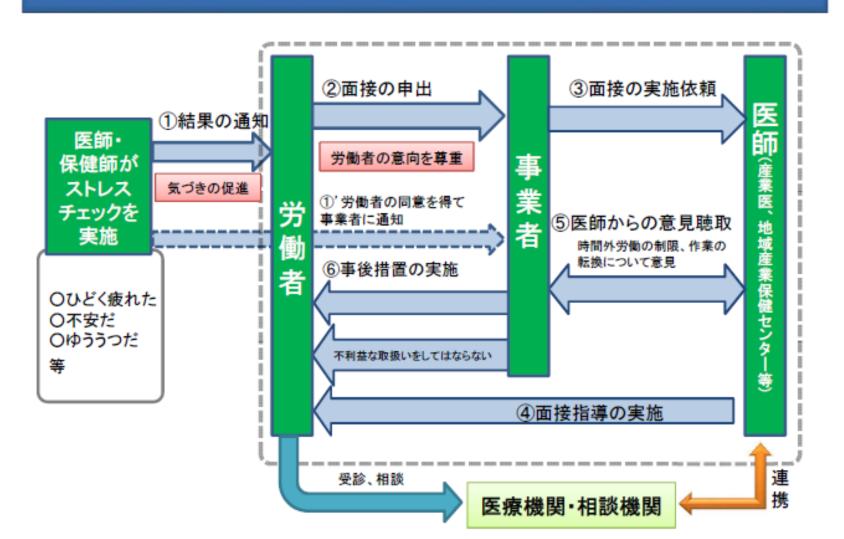
- 4. Guideline for the prevention of psychiatric diseases of workers
- 3) Guidelines for Promoting Mental Health Care of Workers, 2006
- (3) Professional Care: Occupational health physicians, occupational health nurses, health supervisors or other personnel responsible for health management at workplaces should make proposals relating to the mental healthcare to promote the relevant activities and to support workers and other managers and supervisors.
- (4) Outsourced Care: Services of professional organizations and staff from outside the enterprise should be utilized to support mental healthcare activities

- C. Mental health care within the framework of OH
 - 5. Draft of ISH Law amendment

- 4) Planning of amendment of Industrial Safety and Health Law for newly stipulating the framework for checking psychological burden of worker from stress at work
- supposed to be numbered as Article 66-10 (now in discussion at congress since March, 2014)

5. Draft of ISH Law amendment

精神的健康の状況を把握するための検査(ストレスチェック)と面接指導



5. Draft of ISH Law amendment

USPSTF (US Preventive Service Task Force)

even at the clinical setting and with co-operation from the patients, the sensitivities and the specificities of questionnaires to screen depression is around 0.8 eg. if the prevalence rate is 3% 89% with positive results will not have depression $0.97 \times 0.2 / (0.97 \times 0.2 + 0.03 \times 0.8) = 0.89$

Can be appropriately done at work setting? accurate diagnosis? effective treatment? careful follow-up?

karoshi

- 1 Notion of "karoshi," cardiovascular diseases and strokes caused by overwork, was proposed by Dr. Uehata in 1978
- 2 Many epidemiological studies in 1990's suggested short sleeping hours and long working hours may be one of the probable aggravating factor of circulatory diseases

work-relatedness on CHD and strokes

- 3 Development and amendment of labour policies
- 1) Guideline for judging work-relatedness on cardiovascular diseases and brain stroke due to abnormal event at work, 1961

causal event should be occurred within 24 hours; including overnight work

2) Guideline for judging work-relatedness on cardiovascular diseases and brain stroke due to overwork was amended, 1987

notion of overwork was induced; including long working hours for one week

work-relatedness on CHD and strokes

- 3 Development and amendment of labour policies
- 3) Guideline for judging work-relatedness on cardiovascular diseases and brain stroke due to overwork was amended, 1995

mechanism of comprehensive evaluation of overwork was induced

work-relatedness on CHD and strokes

- 3 Development and amendment of labour policies
- 4) Guideline for judging work-relatedness on cardiovascular diseases and brain stroke due to overwork was amended, 1996
- arrhythmia was included in the list of work-related CHD
- 5) Yokohama-minami Labour Standard Office Case (Supreme Court, 2000)
- decision for not reimbursing the medical fee for the case of driver of insurance company attacked by subarachnoid hemorrhage by Yokohama-minami Labour Standard Office was denied

work-relatedness on CHD and strokes

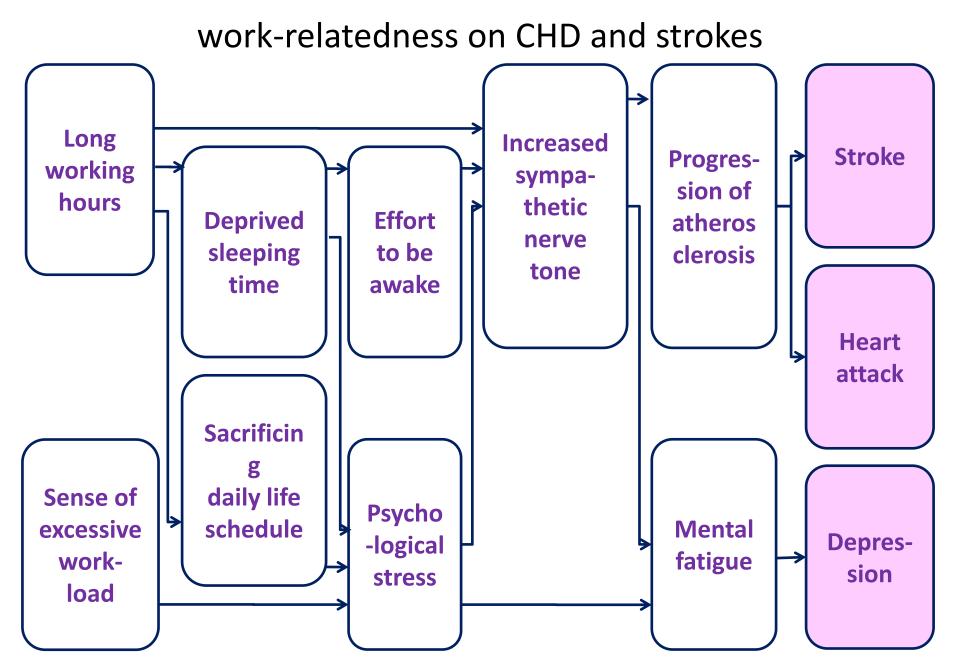
- 3 Development and amendment of labour policies
- 6) System engineer Case (Supreme Court, 2000)

the software company was ordered reparation payment of 32 million yen to the bereaved family of the system engineer died of brain stem hemorrhage, based on the negligence of the legal requirement of appropriate countermeasures based on the result of high blood pressure recorded at health exam stipulated by ISH Law.

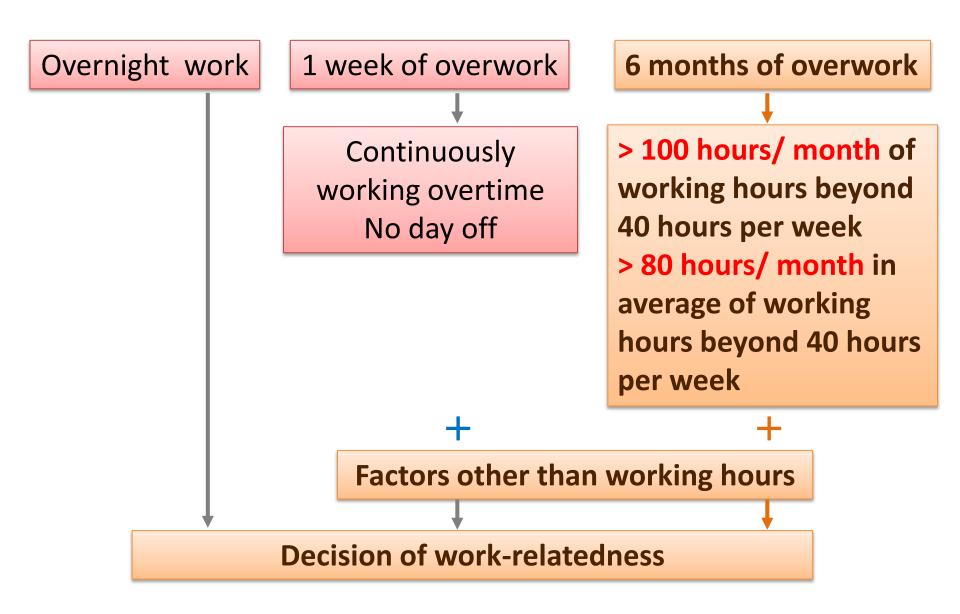
work-relatedness on CHD and strokes

- 3 Development and amendment of labour policies
- 7) Guideline for judging work-relatedness on cardiovascular diseases and brain stroke due to overwork was amended, 2001

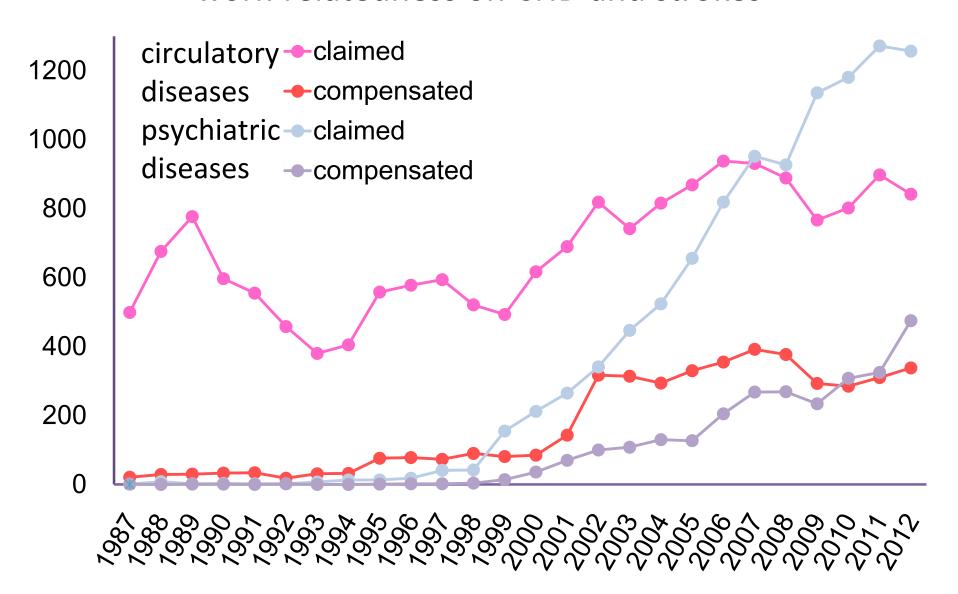
notion of overwork was expanded to long-term overwork exceeding 100 hours of overwork, which may affect health status for 6 months



work-relatedness on CHD and strokes



work-relatedness on CHD and strokes



D. Health impairment from overwork work-relatedness on CHD and strokes

overtime	year							total			
work hours	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				(deaths)	
<45 hrs	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0%	(0)	0%	
45-59	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	0%	(4)	0%	
60-79	28	21	17	18	20	20	124	6%	(73)	7%	
80-99	135	131	119	92	105	116	698	35%	(420)	37%	
100-119	92	103	76	84	58	69	482	24%	(278)	25%	
120-139	39	49	30	31	46	50	245	12%	(126)	11%	
140-159	34	31	19	13	16	16	129	6%	(72)	6%	
160 =<	35	24	18	20	21	31	149	7%	(64)	6%	
others*	30	16	13	26	43	36	164	8%	(85)	8%	
total	393	377	293	285	310	338	1,996	100%	(1122)	100%	

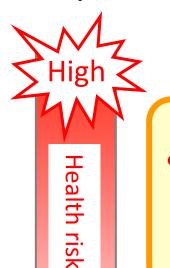
D. Health impairment from overwork prevention policy on work-related CHD and strokes

- 3 Development and amendment of labour policies
- Guideline for preventing cardiovascular diseases and brain stroke due to overwork was announced, 2002, 2006
- 9) Industrial Safety and Health Law was amended to stipulate the framework for medical interview of worker engaged in work with long working hours, 2005, 2006, 2008

list of occupational disease

- 3 Development and amendment of labour policies
- 10) Amendment of Ordinance for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act, Article 35, 2010
- No.8: brain hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, brain infarction, hypertensive encephalopathy, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, cardiac arrest including sudden cardiac death, or dissecting aneurysm of the aorta or other relevant diseases resulting from long period of long working hours or other jobs which exaggerate vascular pathology

prevention policy on work-related CHD and strokes



Workers with high risk (obligatory)

Article 66-8, ISH Law

- 1. whose total working hours exceeding 40 hrs/w exceed 100 hrs/m
 - 2. who suffer from accumulated fatigue
 - 3. who requests FFG

100 hrs

Workers with moderate risk (recommended)

Article 66-9, ISH Law

80 hrs



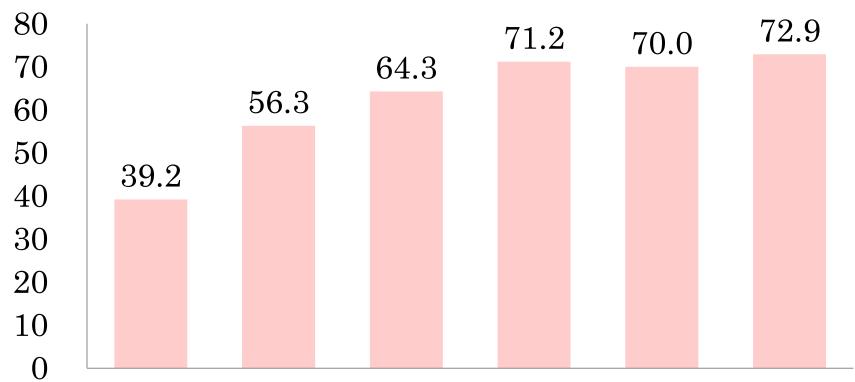
who suffer from accumulated fatigue

who worries about own health

who qualifies other criteria of the workplace

prevention policy on work-related CHD and strokes

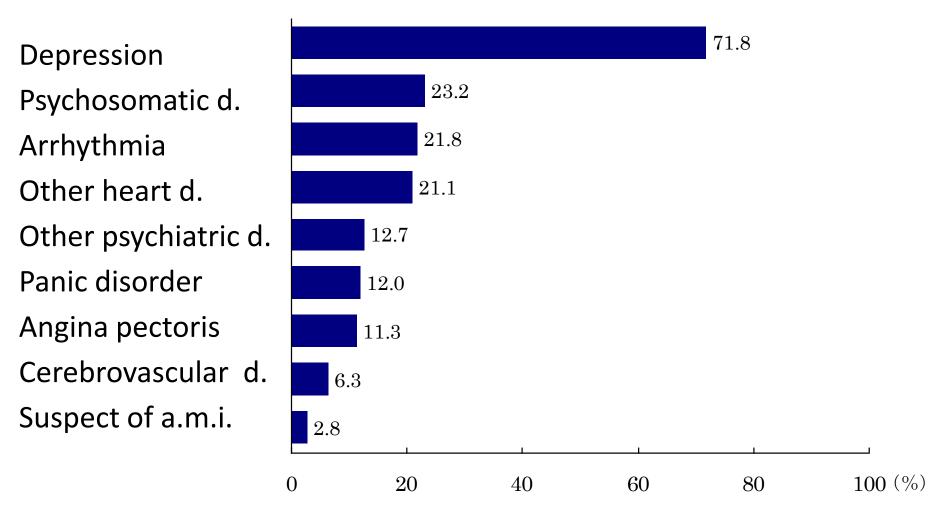
Overwork and psychological stress



None <1 hr 1hr+ 2hrs+ 3hrs+ 5hrs+ hours of overwork/ month

prevention policy on work-related CHD and strokes

Diseases discovered at interview of overworked workers



Report of research on overwork, 2008

