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***Mustard CA, Dobson KG, Chien YC, Wodchis WP, and Smith PM. Return-to-Work outcomes following mental health treatment among public safety personnel disabled by post-traumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation*. 2025; [epub ahead of print].**

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10926-025-10337-9> [open access]

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the influence of a mental health treatment program for public safety personnel (PSP) disabled by post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on return-to-work outcomes. **Methods:** A mental health treatment program established exclusively for PSPs disabled by work-related PTSD received 582 referrals over the period November 2021 to June 2023. Return-to-work outcomes were defined as the cessation of workers' compensation wage replacement benefits over an 18-36 month period following referral. Outcomes among the referral cohort were compared to PSPs not referred to treatment who also had an accepted workers' compensation claim for PTSD. Referrals were matched to non-referrals on age, sex, occupation and date of injury. **Results:** Among the 472 referrals to the treatment program eligible for inclusion in the study, 54.4% initiated treatment. There was no difference in return-to-work outcomes over the follow-up period between the referrals who initiated treatment (29.9%) and the 215 referrals not initiating treatment (32.5%, $p = 0.612$). In contrast, return-to-work outcomes were more positive among the matched non-referral comparison group (41.9%, $p < 0.001$, all referrals vs the matched non-referral comparison group). **Conclusion:** In this large cohort of PSPs disabled by PTSD, there was no evidence of a positive treatment effect on return-to-work outcomes. The prognosis for return-to-work among public safety personnel with long durations of recovery from PTSD is poor. The implications of this study point to the importance of the development and testing of novel evidence-based treatments and

opportunities to support employers' commitment and capacity to provide suitable accommodation as strategies to improve return-to-work outcomes among public safety personnel disabled by PTSD

Alahmad B, Kessler W, Alwadi Y, Schwartz J, Wagner GR, and Michaels D. A nationwide analysis of heat and workplace injuries in the United States. *Environmental Health*. 2025; 24(1):65.

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-025-01231-1> [open access]

Abstract: Background: Exposure to heat leads to physiological and cognitive impairments that increase the risk of workplace injuries. This study estimates the number and proportion of work injuries reported to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) that can be attributed to heat exposure. These estimates contribute to the calculation of the benefits of standards, policies, and programs that reduce workplace exposure to extreme heat. Methods: We analyzed all 2023 injury cases reported to OSHA's Injury Tracking Application by establishments with 100 or more employees, primarily in high-hazard industries. Each injury was geocoded and matched with high-resolution weather data for the specific injury date. Using a case-crossover design, we compared heat index on each injury day (case) with matched non-injury control days for the same worker. Conditional logistic regression was applied separately for summer-only and year-round periods with a non-linear term for heat index to estimate the odds ratios for injury occurrence. We additionally examined heat-injury patterns by industry sectors and in states with/without workplace heat standards. Results: The odds of work injury increased non-linearly with a rising heat index: the pooled national estimate showed a clear upward trend starting around 85°F and accelerating above 90°F. Our results were consistent across nearly all industry sectors, including those that are predominantly indoors. Using a heat index of 80°F as reference, odds ratios (OR) of injuries at or above 90°F, 100°F and 110°F were 1.03 (95% confidence intervals [CI]: 1.02, 1.04), 1.10 (1.07, 1.13), and 1.20 (1.13, 1.26), respectively. At a heat index of 110°F or higher, the odds increased by 22% in states without occupational heat rules (OR=1.22; 1.15,1.29) versus 9% in states with rules (OR=1.09; 0.84, 1.41), suggesting a protective effect, although confidence intervals overlapped. Overall, we estimate 1.18% (95% empirical CI: 0.92%, 1.45%) of all injuries were attributable to heat exposure on days exceeding a heat index of 70°F. Conclusion: Heat exposure increases the overall risk of work injury, an effect consistent across nearly all major industries

Amilon A, Siren A, Larsen M, and Holt H. Mental wellbeing among workers approaching retirement: a scoping review. *Nordic Journal of Working Life Studies*. 2025; 15(3):51-75.

<https://doi.org/10.18291/njwls.150077> [open access]

Abstract: Increasing numbers of older workers have to postpone retirement to be eligible for pension income. Therefore, knowledge of how to ensure their mental wellbeing is becoming increasingly salient, especially in Nordic countries, where mental health problems are the most important reason for workers leaving the labor market prematurely. Yet, no systematic overview of what influences older workers' mental wellbeing currently exists. This scoping review aims to build such knowledge and identify gaps in the literature. Employing a multi-faceted search strategy, we identified and reviewed 23 articles. The mental wellbeing of older workers is influenced by (a) working conditions, (b) workers' socio-economic and psychological resources, and (c) uncertainties in the statutory framework. Research gaps include a lack of knowledge on (i) how the interaction between factors at the individual, workplace, and welfare state levels impacts older workers' mental wellbeing, and (ii) the determinants of older workers' mental wellbeing in Nordic countries.

Chappel SE, Chapman J, Ghent J, and Naweed A. Professional drivers' attitudes towards sedentary behaviour at work and during leisure time: a scoping review. *Journal of Transport & Health*. 2025; 44:102157.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2025.102157> [open access]

Abstract: Introduction Professional drivers spend prolonged hours sitting, increasing their risk of chronic diseases. However, to date little is known about drivers' attitudes towards sedentariness. The aim of this scoping review was to develop an in-depth understanding of professional drivers' attitudes to sedentary behaviour during work and leisure time. Methods An electronic search of academic databases was conducted including PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, Medline, PsychINFO, and the industry database TRID. Search terms related to key concepts of attitude, sedentary behaviour, work environment, leisure time, and driver mode. Findings were narratively synthesised with key themes identified. Results A total of 568 articles were screened with 19 articles included in the final review. Professional drivers highlighted that their work involved high levels of sedentary time and acknowledged this as bad for their health. The drivers believed that both themselves and their workplaces were responsible for their health and subsequently their sedentary exposure at work. Drivers viewed their sedentary exposure at work to be 'a part of the job' and unavoidable, some of which related to existing workplace culture beliefs. Work was the biggest factor influencing drivers' attitudes to their sedentary behaviour during leisure time. Discussion While professional drivers acknowledged the negative health effects of sedentary behaviours, they viewed the design of the professional driving job as the reason for their sedentary exposure both at work and during their leisure time. Future research endeavours should seek to include professional drivers in the design of interventions to reduce their sedentary time exposure.

Daniels K, Fitzhugh H, and Nooraya R. Implementing employability interventions for workers with health conditions: a systematic review. *Social Science & Medicine*. 2025; 385:118597.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2025.118597> [open access]

Abstract: Health conditions are a major source of economic inactivity in working age adults. We conducted a systematic review of eight databases to identify factors that influence the implementation of effective interventions for workers with health conditions. We reviewed 55 separate studies of interventions to improve employment and/or health outcomes for workers or those seeking work. Findings were synthesized into evidence-statements (e.g., "Facilitating governance structures are associated with a) efforts at continuation and adaption of interventions and b) learning structures and activities"). The evidence-statements were synthesized into a theory of change to explain the level of implementation of interventions, employment, health, and work performance outcomes. The theory of change considers factors related to: the employing organization's external and internal environment (e.g., labor market legislation), intervention management, intervention features, and a range of stakeholders (e.g., intervention recipients, line managers, health professionals). We identified gaps in the literature, including knowledge of how implementation factors relate to cost-effectiveness and knowledge on how interventions and organizations are adapted to fit with each other. This systematic review is registered on PROSPERO (CRD42024591723)

Eskandari D, Haghparast Ghomesheh A, Jabbari M, Gholami A, and Ahmadi O. Development of a new index to assessing the safety culture based on the Edgar Schein model (audit approach). *ScientificWorldJournal*. 2025; 2025:3166187.

<https://doi.org/10.1155/tswj/3166187> [open access]

Abstract: Introduction: Over the past few decades, particularly following the Chernobyl incident, awareness of the importance of safety culture has increased significantly. Traditionally, safety culture has been assessed using questionnaires, with results often influenced by employees' psychological states. Therefore, the present study evaluates safety culture through an audit-based approach, employing performance indicators grounded in Edgar Schein's model. Materials and Methods: To identify the key factors contributing to the safety culture index, Edgar Schein's model was applied. Relevant indicators were derived across three levels: artifacts, espoused values, and basic assumptions. The fuzzy analytic hierarchy process (FAHP), combined with expert evaluations, was used to determine the relative importance of these criteria. Finally, the company's safety culture index was quantitatively assessed using guide tables and the weighted contribution of each factor. Results: Then, 10 indicators were identified across the three levels of Schein's model: quality of documentation and procedures, employee involvement, management of professional competence, change management, organizational learning, openness and communication, prioritization of safety, managerial knowledge, safety perspectives, and attitudes toward mistakes. According to the FAHP results, prioritization of safety had the highest weight (0.157), while quality of documentation and procedures had the lowest weight (0.026) in the safety culture index. Discussion: An audit-based approach proves more effective than questionnaire methods for quantitatively assessing safety culture

Ford ND, Dalton AF, Edwards D, King H, Luckhaupt SE, Ma KC, et al. Employment status, work limitations, cognitive dysfunction, and sickness absenteeism among US adults with and without long COVID. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*. 2025; 68(10):909-919.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/ajim.70014>

Abstract: Introduction: Long COVID may limit people's ability to carry out daily activities, including work. Little is known about the potential effect of long COVID on work limitations and absenteeism. We describe employment status and characteristics, work limitations, cognitive dysfunction, and sickness absenteeism among adults with and without long COVID. Methods: Using data from the cross-sectional 2022 National Health Interview Survey, we estimated the prevalence (95% confidence intervals [CI]) of work-related outcomes by long COVID status among US adults ≥ 18 years ($n = 26,270$). Among employed adults with prior COVID-19 illness, we estimated crude and adjusted odds ratios for work limitations (compared to no limitations), cognitive dysfunction (some or a lot of difficulty with memory or concentration compared to no difficulty), and sickness absenteeism (≥ 11 sick days compared to 0-10 days) in the prior year. All estimates account for survey design and are weighted to the US noninstitutionalized population. Analyses were conducted in 2024. Results: 3.4% of adults reported long COVID. Adults with long COVID more often reported being unable to work due to health or disability compared to adults without long COVID ($p = 0.0006$). Among employed adults with prior COVID-19 illness, long COVID was associated with higher odds of work limitations (aOR 1.3, 95% CI 1.1-1.5), cognitive dysfunction (aOR 1.3, 95% CI 1.1-1.5), and sickness absenteeism (aOR 1.4, 95% CI 1.2-1.5) compared to those who did not develop long COVID. Conclusions: Long COVID was

associated with work limitations, cognitive dysfunction, and sickness absenteeism among employed US adults. Workplace accommodations may be important considerations for people with long COVID.

Guo Y, Li J, and Cliff D. Exploring the relationship between miners' physiological signals and safety behavior in four emergency scenarios in coal mines: a virtual reality study. *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*. 2025; 109:103801.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ergon.2025.103801>

Hathorn JR, Fischer IC, Na PJ, and Pietrzak RH. Identifying factors linked to a higher prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder among younger US military veterans. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*. 2025; 86(4):25m15939.

<https://doi.org/10.4088/JCP.25m15939>

Abstract: Objectives: Posttraumatic stress disorder is a significant public health concern in the US, with military veterans disproportionately affected. Although younger veterans exhibit a higher prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) compared to their older counterparts, the mechanisms driving this age-related difference remain unclear. This study examined sociodemographic, trauma-specific, and psychosocial factors that may contribute to the elevated prevalence of PTSD in younger (age <50) vs older (age 50 and older) veterans. Methods: Data were analyzed from the National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study, which surveyed a nationally representative sample of US military veterans (n=4,069). Results: Younger veterans were 3 times more likely to screen positive for PTSD compared to older veterans (weighted 14.7% vs 4.9%, $P < .001$). Mediation analysis revealed that 90% of the association between younger age and PTSD was indirectly mediated by psychosocial and trauma-specific factors. Psychosocial difficulties contributed the most to accounting for this association (42.9%), followed by loneliness (23.6%), avoidance coping (9.7%), adverse childhood experiences (9.5%), and combat exposure severity (4.2%). Secondary analyses identified interpersonal relationship challenges, substance use and self-blame coping strategies, and childhood physical abuse as key mediators of this association. Conclusion: Psychosocial and trauma-specific factors may mediate the link between younger age and higher rates of PTSD among US military veterans. These findings underscore the importance of targeted interventions designed to address psychosocial challenges, strengthen social connections, and promote adaptive coping strategies among younger veterans who are at risk for or currently living with PTSD

Jakobsen ME, Kjaergaard A, Rudolf EM, Palmqvist J, and Ajslev JZN. Enterprise characteristics were associated with adherence to a dialog-based inspection practice aimed at improving occupational safety and health in Denmark. *Safety and Health at Work*. 2025; 16(3):297-302.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.shaw.2025.05.002> [open access]

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Risks in the psychosocial and ergonomic working environment can be complex and difficult for labor inspectors to uncover. In 2020, authorities implemented a dialog-based inspection practice in order to improve the working environment in all types of Danish enterprises. METHODS: The study sample consisted of 3183 enterprises and stemmed from a quasi-experiment, Agreement To Problem-solve (ATP), implemented nation-wide by Danish authorities. Enterprises that were offered an ATP could accept this voluntary agreement if the labor inspectors suspected a complex health and safety problem, especially problems in the psychosocial or ergonomic working environment. We used univariate and multivariate logistic regression models to investigate associations between enterprise characteristics and fulfillment of the ATP. RESULTS: In total, 2335

enterprises fulfilled an ATP from 2020 to 2023. Compared to Public administration, education and health care, the industries Industrial, raw materials and supply and Trade, transportation etc. had significantly lower odds ratios (ORs) of fulfilling the agreement [OR: 0.70, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.53; 0.92 and OR: 0.6, 95% CI: 0.46; 0.80, respectively]. Enterprises with more than 35 employees had a significantly higher probability of fulfilling the agreement than enterprises with 1-9 employees. The OR of fulfillment regarding ergonomics was 0.75 times that of the psychosocial (95% CI: 0.58; 0.98). CONCLUSION: This dialog-based inspection practice showed promising results in regards to addressing and terminating suspicions regarding the psychosocial and ergonomic working environment. The enterprises' industry, number of employees, and type of occupation safety and health problem were associated with fulfillment of this dialog-based inspection practice

Kuwazuru T, Okawara M, Ohkubo N, Ishimaru T, Tateishi S, Horie S, et al. A cross-sectional study of the association of menopausal symptoms with presenteeism among female employees of a Japanese company. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine*. 2025; 67(8):595-600. <https://doi.org/10.1097/JOM.0000000000003403>

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: This study examined the impact of menopausal symptoms on presenteeism among middle-aged female workers. METHODS: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 2023 among 553 female employees of a Japanese manufacturing company. Menopausal symptoms were assessed using the Menopause Rating Scale. Logistic regression analysis was performed to assess the association between menopausal symptoms and presenteeism. RESULTS: Menopausal symptoms were significantly associated with presenteeism. The odds ratio (OR) for severe total Menopause Rating Scale scores was 19.71 (95% CI: 5.23-74.35). Psychological symptoms had the highest OR, at 94.50 (95% CI: 12.22-730.67), followed by somatic (OR = 3.80, 95% CI: 1.04-13.88) and urogenital symptoms (OR = 4.48, 95% CI: 1.64-12.25). CONCLUSIONS: Menopausal symptoms are a significant workplace health issue that should be addressed through targeted policies and support to maintain employee performance

Marin-Berges M, Lizana PA, Marroquin-Pinochet V, Osorio-Paredes V, Iguacel I, and Gomez-Bruton A. Mental health, quality of life, and occupational balance among taxi drivers in Spain and Chile: a cross-cultural study. *Journal of Transport & Health*. 2025; 44:102105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2025.102105> [open access]

Abstract: Introduction Taxi drivers are a vital component of urban mobility but face significant health risks from adverse working conditions, including prolonged periods of sitting, sedentary behavior, and exposure to pollutants. These factors contribute to the development of musculoskeletal disorders, cardiovascular issues, respiratory problems, and mental health challenges like anxiety and depression. Occupational Balance (OB) is crucial for maintaining health, yet its impact on quality of life (QoL) is underexplored. This study examines the relationships between QoL, mental health, and OB among taxi drivers in Zaragoza, Spain, and Valparaíso, Chile. Methodology An observational study was conducted with 174 taxi drivers (117 from Spain and 57 from Chile). Data were collected using an ad hoc questionnaire, the Short Form-36 Health Survey (SF-36), the Occupational Balance Questionnaire (OBQ-E), and the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-21). Sociodemographic details, QoL, stress, anxiety, and depression levels were analysed. Multivariate regression identified associations between QoL components and predictors such as financial situation, stress, anxiety, depression, and OB. Results Spanish taxi drivers reported better physical function and physical health than their

Chilean counterparts, while Chilean drivers scored higher in vitality, social function, and mental health. Stress was a significant predictor of poorer mental health in both countries, with odds of 4.49 in Chile and 3.90 in Spain. Anxiety impacted both QoL components in Chile, whereas in Spain, financial situation and depression were key determinants. Chilean drivers had better overall OB compared to Spanish drivers. Conclusions Stress, anxiety, and depression significantly impact taxi drivers' health in both countries, with financial perception particularly influencing Spanish drivers. The findings highlight the need for comprehensive stress management and socio-economic interventions to improve the well-being of taxi drivers. This study offers new insights into the occupational health of taxi drivers across different cultural contexts, emphasizing areas for targeted policy and health interventions.

Nabe-Nielsen K, Matre D, Nielsen MT, and Garde AH. Day-to-day association of night work with musculoskeletal pain and other symptoms: results from the 1001 nights-cohort. Occupational and Environmental Medicine. 2025; 82(7):313-319.

<https://doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2025-110260>

Abstract: Objectives: Night work disrupts sleep, which may increase inflammatory processes, pain sensitivity and pain perception. We investigated effects of night shifts on musculoskeletal pain (MSP) and other mental and somatic symptoms using day-to-day measurements in a within-person design. We also disentangled the effect of night work from the effects of shift-related differences in job demands and sleep. Methods: We included 522 hospital employees with data on ≥ 1 day shift ($n=1926$) and ≥ 1 night shift ($n=1422$). Participants reported their working hours, MSP, other mental and somatic symptoms, sleep and psychosocial and physical job demands daily for 14 days. We estimated prevalence ratios (PRs) of MSP and symptoms when working night shifts compared with day shifts. Results: After adjusting for age and job demands, night shifts were associated with pain in the lower extremities (PR 1.12; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.25), gastrointestinal symptoms (PR 2.12; 95% CI 1.26 to 3.53) and other mental and somatic symptoms (PR 2.54; 95% CI 1.31 to 4.91). Adjustment for sleep duration did not alter these findings. However, longer shift duration may explain the higher occurrence of lower extremity pain during night shifts. Conclusions: We found no evidence of a general effect of night work on MSP. Only an acute effect on lower extremity pain was observed, which may be attributable to longer night shift duration. Employees also more frequently reported other types of symptoms when working night shifts, even after adjusting for job demands and sleep duration. Thus, physiological effects related to circadian misalignment may be a plausible explanation.

Rodriguez-Martinez A, Blazquez-Sanchez N, Rivas-Ruiz F, Montoya-Wiedeman X, Gonzalez-Gil V, Dolz-Lopez FJ, et al. Are workers protected? Analyzing sun protection policies in Andalusian municipalities. Public Health. 2025; 247:105884.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2025.105884>

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess the sun protection policies and practices (SPPP) of Andalusian municipalities (Spain) as employers of outdoor workers since excessive ultraviolet radiation (UVR) exposure is the leading preventable cause of skin cancer. Study design: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on the occupational implementation of SPPP by local councils employing outdoor workers in Andalusia, a region located in Southern Spain where high levels of UVR are recorded. Methods: The Occupational Sun Protection Policies and Practices Survey (OSPPP-S) was designed and piloted. Results: Sixty-one Andalusian municipalities were included in the analysis,

representing a response rate of 7.8 %. These municipalities reported employing a total of 29,332 (median: 255; IQR: 616) workers of which 12,611 (median: 90; IQR: 302) work outdoors (43 %). In 21.3 % of the municipalities, sun protection policies are included in the occupational risk prevention plan, 23 % have complete health surveillance plans (identification of vulnerable workers and periodic sun damage assessment) and 41 % do offer sun protection education. Regarding sun protection personal protective equipment, we found that municipalities do not provide their workers with sunglasses (63.2 %), sunscreen (63.2 %), long-sleeved shirts (42.3 %), long trousers (42.3 %) or hats (24.6 %). Nevertheless, 42.7 % of the surveyed municipalities believe the occupational sun protection of their workers to be adequate or totally adequate. Conclusions: Andalusian municipalities have very poor occupational SPPP. These results show an urgent need to implement strategies for the prevention of diseases associated with UVR overexposure to protect outdoor workers.

Shepherd HA, Jesus TS, Nalder E, Dabbagh A, and Colquhoun H. Occupational therapy research publications from 2001 to 2020 in PubMed: trends and comparative analysis with physiotherapy and rehabilitation. OTJR. 2025; 45(4):655-665.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/15394492241292438> [open access]

Abstract: A limited understanding of trends in occupational therapy (OT) research publications exists. This study aimed to evaluate trends in OT research publications, in PubMed (2001-2020), compared to physiotherapy and rehabilitation. A method of secondary analysis of publication trends in the PubMed database was used. Medical subject headings for OT, physiotherapy, and rehabilitation were combined with search filters (e.g., population age, study design, and OT practice area). Linear regressions were computed to analyze changes in yearly growth. OT research publications increased by 5.86 per year and comprised less than 2.5% of rehabilitation research publications yearly. Knowledge synthesis was the predominant OT study design (2.94% yearly increase; $p < .001$). Intellectual/cognitive conditions and emergent practice areas in OT research publications increased over time (both $p = .007$). OT research publications were relatively evenly distributed across population age. OT research publications are increasing over time but lag relative to physiotherapy and rehabilitation broadly. Our findings may inform future OT research priorities

Spronk I, Carling C, Ryan D, Wood FM, Fear MW, and Edgar DW. Return to work in adults after burn injury in Australia: Western Australian outcomes, 2006–2024. Burns. 2025; 51(9):107710.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2025.107710> [open access]

Abstract: Background After a burn, return to work (RTW) is a key goal to restore social integration and quality of life. Burn survivors face multidimensional obstacles as they attempt to RTW, including physical limitations, mental health impacts, and social stigma. This study aimed to investigate the RTW rate over time and identify patient-reported factors associated with no return to work within 12 months of a burn in an Australian context. Materials and methods This retrospective population registry study included all eligible adult burn patients injured between 2006 – 2024 in Western Australia (WA). Outcomes included: Sickness Impact Profile (SIP, work scale) and Burn-Specific Health Scale-Brief (BSHS-B, work domain). Data analyses involved mixed-effects adjusted regression models analyzing RTW rate, work impairment, and BSHS-B work domain over time. Results A sample of 953 patients (16.5% of WA burn population) were included in the study cohort, with 84.6% of these engaged prior to their injury in work outside managing their home. Most were male (70%), with median age 36 years (IQR: 26.0–50.0) and 84% had surgery. The median %TBSA was 2.4% (IQR: 0.8–

6.7%), 15% (n=138) of the sample suffering major (=10%) burns. Work-related injury was reported by 22%. Significant predictors of reduced RTW within one year, included contact burn (p=0.021); electrical injury (p=0.012); male sex (p=0.045); multiple admissions (p=0.003); prolonged wound healing (p<0.001); work-related injury (p=0.008); and, more psychology sessions in the first month after burn (p<0.001). By 6 weeks post-burn, 38% had RTW, increasing to 92% of the sample by 12 months. The mean time to return was 40 days (SD 50 days). At one month, 79% reported work impairment (SIP), declining to 61% at 6 weeks and 50% at 12 months. Receiving more occupational therapy 1–3 months post burn was associated with reduced reported work impairment (p<0.001). Conclusion While this study, which focussed on patient-reported outcome measures, confirmed that common, non-modifiable factors were barriers to return to work, timely multidisciplinary team input was shown to facilitate the high rate of return and early occupational therapy was associated with less reported work impairment, within one year after burn.

Tritschler NDKH, Meier LL, and Elfering A. Lack of recovery from work and changes for the worse in working conditions: the role of vitality as a mediator of lack of detachment and sleeping problems in a 12-wave panel study. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine*. 2025; 67(9):776-784. <https://doi.org/10.1097/JOM.0000000000003434> [open access]

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Despite extensive research on occupational stress and impaired recovery, the reverse effects of lack of recovery on work conditions remain largely underexplored. METHODS: Panel questionnaire data from N = 4,322 Swiss workers were collected annually across 12 years. Lack of detachment, sleeping problems, vitality, and changes in working conditions were analyzed using growth curve models. RESULTS: From 2007 to 2019, lack of detachment and sleeping problems increased while vitality and working conditions deteriorated. Vitality predicted the deterioration of working conditions and mediated the detrimental influence of lack of detachment and sleeping problems on working conditions. CONCLUSIONS: Individuals' recovery status decreased between 2007-2019, while incomplete recovery antecedes a loss of work design quality. Thus, reversed effects of recovery should be a focus of occupational health promotion

Xiang Q, Liu Y, Ye G, Goh YM, Cong W, and Yang H. A dual-process model to explain the influence of decision-making failure on workers' unsafe behavior: conscientiousness and consideration of future consequences as moderators. *Journal of Safety Research*. 2025; 94:35-47.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsr.2025.06.010>

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Decision-making failure is a critical factor influencing workers' unsafe behavior. While previous research has predominantly concentrated on rational decision-making failures, it has largely ignored the impact of irrational decision-making failures and the mechanisms through which these failures contribute to unsafe behaviors. This oversight limits our understanding of how unsafe behavior develops. Utilizing dual-process theory and the prototype willingness model, this study distinguishes between two types of decision-making failures: unsafe behavioral intention (reflecting rational decision-making failure) and unsafe behavioral willingness (reflecting irrational decision-making failure). We examined how these failures influence workers' unsafe behavior and explored the moderating effects of conscientiousness and consideration of future consequences on these relationships. METHOD: Data were gathered from 446 construction workers through a questionnaire survey. Structural equation modeling and hierarchical regression analysis were used to test the hypotheses. RESULTS: The results revealed that: (1) both unsafe behavioral intention and

unsafe behavioral willingness significantly and positively affected workers' unsafe behavior; (2) unsafe behavioral intention mediated the relationship between unsafe behavioral willingness and unsafe behavior; (3) conscientiousness negatively moderated the link between unsafe behavioral intention and unsafe behavior; and (4) the moderating effect of consideration of future consequences on the relationship between unsafe behavioral willingness and unsafe behavior was not supported.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS: This study provides a comprehensive perspective on the relationship between decision-making failures and unsafe behavior, elucidates the underlying mechanisms, and offers targeted strategies for managing unsafe behaviors

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