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Prevalence of work-related common psychiatric disorders in primary care: The French Héracles study

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1 INTRODUCTION

Individuals in employment are generally healthier than those who are unemployed or out of the labour force (Wagenaar et al., 2012). Nonetheless, work can have negative effects on somatic and psychological health. Over the past few decades, work environments have changed, leading to reductions in physical work constraints (e.g.: computerization and automation). Yet on the other hand, the emergence of new management techniques characterized by optimal financial efficiency has led to work intensification and increasing psychological constraints with potentially negative effects on working individuals' health (McCaig et al., 1998; Vézina, 2008). Work-related diseases were defined by a WHO expert committee in 1985 as “multifactorial diseases which may frequently be work-related but also occurring among the general population. They may be partially caused by adverse working conditions, aggravated, accelerated or exacerbated by work-place exposures or they can impair work ability” (WHO, 1985). The definition is vague as work could not be a cause for this work related-diseases. No study yet determine a temporal relationship. Work-related

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