

participate-collaborate in international events, networks, legislative projects, COVSARS2 pandemic involvement.

Results: The actual cover format went through many model changes and the content continues the Romanian Journal of Hygiene, Social Medicine and Labour Medicine(1988-1990) from which it detached itself in 1991. Until then, the O.M. articles appeared in the Hygiene Journal(1951-1987). The structure of content varied relatively little, but there is a shift in concerns, from those focused on the type of industry (construction, sanitation, metallurgy, mining, agriculture)/geographic area/job characterized by professional exposure supported by measurements, to thematic, scientific-medical presentations where more frequent are occupational cancer, respiratory and dermatological pathology, solvent poisoning, lead, bronchial asthma and obstructive sleep apnea.

Conclusion: We documented the relevance of a new resource and ways of use it for the education oriented on the evolution of medical thinking without reaching the university curriculum of O.M.

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Luigi Parmeggiani and the International Labour Organization in the "Development turn" years (50s-70s)

Stefano Gallo¹, Roberto Mazzagatti², Cristina Accornero³, Stefano Musso³, Michele Augusto Riva²

¹ National Research Council of Italy, Institute for Studies on the Mediterranean (ISMED), Naples, Italy, ² University of Milano-Bicocca, School of Medicine and Surgery, Monza, Italy, ³ University of Turin, Department of Historical Studies, Turin, Italy

Introduction: The research is part of a wider project concerning the contribution by Italian physicians to the ILO. The paper outlines the role of Luigi Parmeggiani (1918-1989), chief of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch of the ILO from 1962 to 1973, then Secretary of ICOH.

Material and Methods: Historical research on the ILO has recently undergone a phase of further scientific maturity. It is now possible to put the story of individual officials into a more complete historical picture. Grounding on Italian and ILO archives and on official printings, the paper aims to include Parmeggiani's case within the overall effort of the ILO during the years of the "Development turn". Results: Parmeggiani's appointment at the head of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch sanctioned, on one hand, the international recognition of the Italian school of Occupational medicine; on the other hand, the international experience of a professional figure who had been recognized for his ability in missions both in Europe and in less industrialized countries, collaborating with different institutions. He had distinguished himself for a discreet international activity even before his arrival at Geneva. Since his first ILO mission in Turkey (1960), Parmeggiani has been also involved in the new task that the Organization took on after World War II: the technical cooperation in the developing countries.

Conclusions: Parmeggiani's appointment represented the return of Occupational Medicine to lead the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, after engineer Marcel Robert. Carozzi's legacy proved useful even in the new times of post-WWII

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Luigi Carozzi and the International Labour Organization between the World Wars

Roberto Mazzagatti¹, Anna Pellegrino², Caterina Barillari³, Franco Carnevale², Alberto Baldasseroni², Luigi Tomassini², Michele Augusto Riva¹

¹ University of Milan-Bicocca, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Monza, Italy, ² Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Department of Cultural Heritage, Ravenna, Italy, ³ Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Letters and modern Cultures, Rome, Italy

Introduction: The research, concerning the contribution by an Italian physician to the International Labour Office (ILO), has been motivated by the centenary from the foundation of the organization. In this context, Luigi Carozzi (1880-1963), who was also secretary of ICOH, stands out since he was chief of the Industrial Health Service from 1920 to 1940.

Material and Methods: The study is based on the examination of largely unpublished documents from the Italian Central State Archives, the ILO Historical Archives and his personal papers. The research also examined the collections of printed materials edited by ILO and available online, such as bulletins, studies and reports, reviews and resolutions adopted by their conferences.

Results: Since the beginning of his activity as clinician in Milan, Carozzi has highlighted the importance of industrial hygiene, as a reasonable point of contact between medicine and work organization. In ILO his contribution was expressed into the elaboration of protocols for the minimization of the pathogenic risk, especially linked to exposure to lead and silica dust. In order to apply those prevention measures, he also established relationships with ILO state members. Subsequently Carozzi focused on the protection models for workers, making proposals for the expansion of state compensation for emerging occupational diseases.

Conclusions: The contribution of Carozzi within the ILO appears significant for his ability in developing political and social tools and in mediating with many governments, including Fascism in Italy, balancing productive interests with the health protection.

09. INDOOR AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH

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Noise exposure and thermal comfort in call centre employees: difference between measurements and perception

Maurizio Diano¹, Claudia Giliberti², Raffaele Mariconte²

¹ INAIL - National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work, Researching Territory Operating Unit - Calabrian Regional Directorate, Catanzaro, Italy, ² INAIL - National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work, Department of Technological Innovations and Safety of Plants, Products and Anthropic Settlements, Rome, Italy