

hypothesis is that carers who have undergone activity reorganisations are more affected by the health crisis than those who have continued an activity close to their usual practice. Other hypotheses focus on identifying exposure factors (type of job, working hours, voluntary work, stigmatisation).

Methods-Results: This prospective observational cohort study was conducted on a sample of more than 4200 military hospital staff (doctors, nurses and orderlies) and the response rate was 7,2% (N=307). Participants completed 3 online self-questionnaires: the first following inclusion, the second 1 month after inclusion (M1) and the third 3 months after inclusion (M3). The estimated completion time for each questionnaire was 20 min (3 x 20 min). The duration of participation in the study was 3 months. Responses have been collected and statistical analysis is ongoing.

Conclusions: This ongoing study has some limitations. These relate to the completeness of responses, which are linked to the digital divide among hospital staff, and to cybersecurity constraints that have had an impact on the follow-up of respondents, but this study will provide information on the factors of awareness and overexposure to operational fatigue in military hospitals.

*Results will be presented for ICMM congress.*

- (1) Brownlow [JA](#), Zitnik [GA](#), McLean [CP](#), Gehrman [PR](#).(2018) The influence of deployment stress and life stress on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) diagnosis among military personnel. [J Psychiatr Res.](#) 2018 Aug;103:26-32.
- (2) Delpierre, Cyrille, BarbozaSolis, Cristina Castagne, Lang, Thierry, Kelly-Irving, Michelle 2017/01/01 Environnement social précoce, usure physiologique et état de santé à 'âge adulte : un bref état de l'art.