

# RISK OF RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON AMONG ONTARIO WORKERS

## Key Insights

- The risk of Raynaud's phenomenon (RP) differs by occupation and sex:
  - Male** and **female** workers employed as waiters, truck drivers, and in certain processing, fabricating, and machining occupations had a higher risk of RP.
  - Males** employed in mining and quarrying, and excavating, grading, and paving had higher risks.
  - Females** employed in food and beverage processing, and electrical equipment fabricating had higher risks.
- Identifying high-risk groups can raise awareness, expand efforts to address related risk factors, and enhance workplace safety.

## Top Workplace Risk Factors



**Vibration** from operating power tools, machinery, and vehicles



**Cold** working environments



Exposure to **chemicals**

## Select occupations among both male and female workers with an increased risk of RP compared to all other workers in the ODSS



### Waiters, Hostesses, and Stewards

Males ↑ **77%**      Females ↑ **70%**



### Slaughtering and Meat Cutting, Canning, Curing and Packing

Males ↑ **19%**      Females ↑ **146%**



### Metal-working Machine Operators

Males ↑ **16%**      Females ↑ **39%**



### Metal Processing

Males ↑ **22%**      Females ↑ **138%**



### Truck Drivers

Males ↑ **23%**      Females ↑ **52%**



### Motor Vehicle Fabricating and Assembling

Males ↑ **11%**      Females ↑ **35%**

This fact sheet summarizes findings from a study that explored how the risk of Raynaud's phenomenon differs by occupation and sex among a large cohort of Ontario, Canada workers, known as the Occupational Disease Surveillance System (ODSS). This analysis included approximately 800,000 eligible workers who were linked to physician billing records from 2002 to 2020. Workers in each occupational group were compared to all other workers in the ODSS.

View the publication: [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ajim.23700](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ajim.23700)