Comfort Level of Workers In Hospitality And Tourism Industry In The Kumaun Region Of Uttarakhand

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The hospitality and tourism industry is a major contributor to the economy of Uttarakhand. The sector also employs a high proportion of young workers and migrant workers. There are five main departments of hospitality and tourism industry i.e. front office, housekeeping, food production, food service and tours and travel. Tourism is not just about the facilities and attractions provided for visitors. It is about people and especially about the relationship between the customer and the individual providing service. Everybody employed in tourism needs to have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to provide the standard of product and service that customers expect. Knowing about the tourism industry, its component parts and especially where you fit in is an important starting point to a successful career in tourism. Basically for all those who are away from their home, hospitality industry provides services. In order to achieve the objectives of the study descriptive cum experimental design was planned. The present study was carried out in Kamaun regions of Uttarakhand. Both purposive/convenient and snowball sampling techniques were used to select the study area and samples. A total of 200 workers were selected from kumaun regions of the Uttarakhand. There are various hospitality and tourism industry in uttarakhand but we selected almora, mukteshwar, binsar and lohaghat towns because of the need of the research. While comparing the physical fitness index among workers of different departments, it was found that maximum of the total front office workers i.e. 68 per cent were having good physical fitness index and minimum i.e. 2 per cent housekeepers were having low average physical fitness index.

Incidence and Prevalence, Risk factors, Impacts, and Prevention of Blood and Body Fluid Exposures among Healthcare Workers

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Occupational blood and body fluid exposures (BBFEs) including needlestick injuries, sharp injuries, and splashes occur frequently in hospitals worldwide. The incidence and prevalence of BBFEs are high in the emergency department, operating room, intensive care unit, and laboratory. Nurses, surgeons, medical doctors, and laboratory technicians are high risk groups of healthcare workers (HCWs) faced with BBFEs. Most common devices causing percutaneous injuries were hollow-bore needles, suture needles, and scalpel blades. Risk factors for BBFEs are sex, age, educational level, department of work, job position, working experience, working hours, training without a practice component, haste, lack of hazard awareness, inadequate staff, not wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), and outdated practice guidelines. Additionally, many studies demonstrate that the occurrence of BBFEs are underreported. Underreporting may result in improper actions and delay management after exposure to BBFEs. Occupational BBFE has significant impacts on physical, psychological, social, and spiritual well-being such as emotional trauma, social stigma, unpleasant side effects of antiretroviral drug, and infection risk. It also increases medical expenses for exposed HCWs due to the costs of laboratory testing and post-exposure prophylaxis and treatment if required. In addition, it may result in loss of employee time and cost of replacing staff. Regarding prevention of infection, vaccination such as hepatitis B vaccine should be provided to all HCWs who work in high risk settings. In addition, up-to-date practice guidelines and manuals, adequate staff, adequate PPE, training that includes practice of safety skills, building self-awareness, and safety-engineered devices may help to reduce BBFEs among HCWs.