

World Summit on OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY

September 19, 2022 | Webinar

At Evaluation of Laboratory Biosafety in Khartoum State Primary Health Care Centres, Sudan**Idris AF¹ and Bayoumi M²**¹University of Khartoum, Sudan²University of Medical Sciences and Technology, Sudan

Laboratory services are essential health care services. In developed countries, laboratory-aided preventive, diagnostic and prognostic testing plays a central role in modern medicine. Similar advantages should be possible in developing countries, but this will require the application of appropriate technologies that optimize the use of limited resources. Laboratory Biosafety is described as a safe method for managing infectious agents in laboratory environment, where they are handled and maintained. Implementation of biosafety precautions decreases the exposure to the risk factors inside the laboratory. In 1949, Sulkin and Pike published the first serious surveys of laboratory associated infections. A study conducted by Adel Hussein, a total number of 190 laboratories was investigated. He study found that only 32 (16.8%) of laboratories appointed biosafety officers. So our study was specific for governmental primary health care centers. Another study done in three teaching hospitals in Khartoum state determine the Sero positivity of hepatitis B infection, associated risk factors and history of vaccination among stD_s. Participants comprised 245 randomly selected hospital stD_s. 12 (4.9%) reacted positively for HBsAg.

Biography

Ahmed Mohamed works as a faculty at University of Khartoum, Sudan at the Department of Epidemiology and Nutrition. His research work in the areas Occupational health, Epidemiology and public safety. He attended the international conferences and his works were published in international journals

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Camp Sababa - The world of kids with burns**Anat Ben-Dror¹, Yehiel Hayun¹, Naomi Schreuer², Yuliana Eshel¹, Dean Ad-El¹ and Asaf Olshinka¹**¹Tel Aviv University, Israel ²University of Haifa, Israel

Camp Sababa operates in Israel through the Burn Advocate Network of New Jersey, to help children with burn injury cope with trauma consequences. The study assessed how camp affected quality of life for adolescents with burn injury. Ten adolescents from diverse cultural backgrounds attended Camp "Sababa" in 2017. All subjects and parents signed an informed consent form, responded to a demographics questionnaire, and participated in in-depth interviews and focus groups. Findings were analyzed relative to the chronological sequence of rehabilitation: (1) coping with emotional and physical scars, (2) formulating coping strategies, (3) belonging to a group, and (4) implications of camp experience. Social participation engendered a feeling of safety and trust, enabling adolescents to share their burn experience, and thus cope better with the physical and emotional challenges of their injuries. Participation in activities strengthened their sense of ability and social bonding, with a return to typical adolescent behavior at camp and ultimately in the community. The positive results suggest that burn camps should be part of the rehabilitation process of adolescents with burn injury, with emphasis on challenging, age-appropriate activities, and peer group participation.

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Magnitude of job satisfaction and intention to leave their present job among nurses in selected federal hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Aynye Negesse Woldekiros

Ethiopian Ministry of Health, Ethiopia

Job dissatisfaction issues and health workers' intention to leave is an increasing problem that threatens the function of the health care sector worldwide, including Ethiopia. As part of future evidence, this study was intended to assess nurses' job satisfaction and intention to leave their current work and its associated factors in federal public hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. An institutional based cross-sectional study design was used to conduct the study. A simple random sampling technique was employed to select 408 nurses. Self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the data. Logistic regression was employed to identify the predictor variables with consideration of statistical significance at $P < 0.05$ adjusted odds ratios calculated at 95% CIs. The magnitudes of job satisfaction and intention to leave their current job among nurses in this study were 47.7% and 80.6%, respectively. Salary is imbalanced with demands [AOR = 2.85 (1.24, 6.57)], managers who have no personal plan for developing skills [AOR = 3.74 (1.58, 8.87)], stressful jobs [AOR = 0.28 (0.11, 0.71)], health problems are a reason for having thoughts about changing jobs [AOR = 3.02 (1.17, 7.79)], and a lack of development [AOR = 4.13 (1.51, 11.3)] were identified as determinant factors for intention to leave. The overall intention to leave their current job among nurses working in selected federal hospitals in Ethiopia was high. The government of Ethiopia should balance the salary of nurses with the current market level. Hospital leaders should plan the way nurses develop their educational and job carrier levels.

Biography

Aynye Negesse Woldekiros has completed his MSc at the age of 32 years from Addis Ababa University and now a PhD candidates there Addis Ababa University Akililu Lemma Institute of Pathobiology. He is the case team leader of Health information and consultation, Public Relation and Communication Directorate of Ministry of Health. He has published 3 papers in reputed journals.

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Managing Worker Expectations of the Return-to-Work Timeline

Leslie R. Cadet

Loma Linda University Health, USA

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 2.8 million non-fatal, recordable, injuries and illnesses in the US in 2019. Work-related injuries result in multiple days of lost productivity, which translates into lost revenue for employers, workers, families, and the larger community. Most injuries, particularly musculoskeletal injuries, have a defined time course for recovery. While many workers return to work within a reasonable time frame, managing workers who do not wish to return to work quickly can be challenging. At the conclusion of this presentation, participants will know how to: identify the recognized time course for most work-related injuries; recognize the barriers to recovery during the occupational medicine clinical encounter; implement communication techniques for sharing the expectations for recovery and the return-to-work timeline with workers.

Biography

Dr. Cadet is an accomplished Air Force Veteran whose work as a Flight Surgeon aided in the successful execution of 1,080 combat missions and 2,000 airlift missions in support of Operations INHERENT RESOLVE and ENDURING FREEDOM. After completing her military service, Dr. Cadet transitioned to the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, where she completed her Occupational and Environmental Medicine residency. Dr. Cadet currently practices in the United States, in Southern California. She is the Employee Health Medical Director at Loma Linda University Health, where she provides occupational health oversight for the University's 22,000 employees.

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Safety at Work: an Issue of Daily Management Behavior

Mark Füllemann

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To move the number of accidents down towards Zero management must accept its responsibility for Safety at Work. Using a model developed by the IMD president Jean-François Manzoni a number of management teams were asked which was the most important lever to influence the behavior of workers. The outcome was very clear: it is the behavior of management. But the same management teams indicated that they spent very few hours influencing safety, mostly because of not knowing how to do it. This presentation shows how managers can be the teachers, the coaches, the motivators and the mentors of their people regarding safety at work. It points out that this combination has to be applied daily, the most important activity being delivering the daily Safety Moment at the start of work and the very frequent Safety Observation Tour by all managers (all levels and all functions) to make safety at the worker level an integral part of work life.

Biography

Mark Füllemann working at Practice & Experience Ltd, Switzerland. His work in the areas of Occupational Health & Safety, Management Reporting, Global Project Management, Business Planning, Group organization, Change Management. He completed his Doctoral studies at MTEC ETH Zürich in 2012 – 2015.

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Noise Mapping, Prevalence and Risk Factors of Noise-Induced Hearing Loss among Workers at Muscat International Airport**Norah Abdullah Alharthy***Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia*

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) is a common occupational hazard and a major cause of deafness among airport workers. However, few studies have been conducted to investigate the various risk factors related to hearing loss. Purpose: the purpose of this study was to measure the prevalence and risk factors of NIHL among Muscat International Airport airside workers. Method: Their daily noise exposure level at the airport was measured, and the time-weighted average (TWA) was calculated for each airside department. A cross-sectional study design involving 312 workers from the eight departments of the airport was chosen and the prevalence of NIHL among workers was assessed. The study participants then completed a self-administered questionnaire that covered their socio-demographic characteristics, occupational exposure history and the health-related risk factors of NIHL. Results: The TWA recorded for the workers was above the accepted limit in some departments, namely, cabin appearance, ramp, line maintenance and hangar. The prevalence of NIHL among participants was 21.79% (n = 68). Of these 68 participants with NIHL, 22.30% were exposed to job-related high noise levels. NIHL was common among participants aged 40 or above (57.35%, n = 39) and high school degree holders (29.60%, n = 29), as well as those who were exposed to higher noise levels (84.89%, n = 191) or who did not wear their hearing protection devices (HPDs) regularly (53.65%, n = 125). Conclusion: around a quarter of our study participants who were exposed to high noise levels suffer from NIHL.

Biography

Norah Alharthy has completed her Master of Occupational Medicine in 2020 from Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University and now she is doing her fellowship in Occupational Medicine in same university. She had her MBBS from Karachi University in Pakistan 2005 and she had experience in occupational health as she worked as occupational health physician at ministry of health (Oman) in the last 7 years.

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Effect of Substance Abuse on Sports (Personnel) In Uganda July 2018

Kiyemba Ronald

KITANDA CARE for HIV/Aids & UTI infections control, Uganda

Substance abuse is popular on the increase in our low income setting today for various reasons and is associated with poverty as a major risk factor. In Uganda mental illness has become common in sports and is often associated with substance enhancement from alcohol and marijuana intake. Some of the factors that have promoted this rise include physical pain, chronic injuries and pressure to produce results. The overall effect of this problem has led to addiction, low productivity, social dissociation and finally failure to perform in sports. We reviewed articles and references of related topics finding those relevant to the scope of the subject. Objectively closed ended questioners were given to 380 sports participants chosen from 12 sports centres (Pilot) areas under random distribution in 4 different regional urban setting in Uganda. They were assessed on modified additional and productivity scales. Urban region e.g. Central have highest rates of Addiction with low productivity due availability of drugs and cheap alcohol/spirits on the market. Restrictions on alcohol is not observed within the local communities in the rural regions Sports men have highest low productivity due to poor social support, unemployment and no formal infrastructure.

Biography

Mr Kiyemba ronald DOB, 07-02-1979 in Uganda Kampala. Coach for Uganda cycling national teams, holding a degree in sports science. President, KITANDA CARE for HIV/Aids & UTI infections control Owner of, Bike 2 Bike tours (U) LTD

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Analytical Methods for Determination of Compliance with OEL Values Established in Poland in 2020–2021**S. Brzeznicki¹, M. Bonczarowska¹, M. Kucharska¹, A. Pisarska¹, W. Mysur¹, J. Smuga¹ and W. Wesolowski¹**¹Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Poland

In Poland Occupational Exposure Limits are called Maximum Admissible Concentrations (MAC) and are published by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy (based on documented proposals from the Interdepartmental Commission for MACs for Agents Harmful to Health in the Work Environment) and are legally binding. There is a practice that no MAC values are published unless the appropriate analytical method is available enabling determination of compliance. Validation of analytical methods is also required for compounds for which MAC values have been changed or for methods that do not meet criteria specified in the European standard EN 482. The objective of the project was to develop analytical methods for furan (Fu), hydrogen peroxide (HP), triethylamine (TEA), 4-chloro-*o*-toluidine (4-CTA), 2-methoxypropan-1-ol (2M1P), N-methylformamide (NMF), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) and 1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone (NEP). Parameters of air sample collection (sorbent selection, air volume, sampling rate, desorption efficiency) and analytical conditions were investigated. Validation parameters, required according to the European standard EN 482:2020 such as limit of detection, limit of quantification, analytical range, precision, specificity and expanded uncertainty were also determined. Gas chromatography was used in analysis of Fu, TEA, 2M1P, NMF, NMP while NMF, 4-CTA and HP were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or spectrophotometry (UV-VIS).

Biography

Slawomir Brzeznicki is an Assistant Professor at Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine (NIOM) in Lodz, Poland. He obtained M. Sc. Degree at Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical Academy of Lodz and PhD degree in medical biology at NIOM. His research focuses on analytical method development for biological and environmental monitoring of occupational and environmental exposure to harmful chemicals and assessment of exposure related health risks.

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Bal Poshan Yojana: A Novel Approach to Facility-Based Severe Acute Malnutrition Management**Jimeet Soni***Indian Institute of Public Health Gandhi nagar, India*

Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) carries severe implications for a child's development. The survival of a child suffering from severely acute malnourishment is majorly dependent on the management of SAM, and scaling up the framework for addressing malnutrition is one of its main components. A severely malnourished child has a higher risk of mortality as compared to an ideally nourished child. Bal Poshan Yojana under the aegis of Project Tushti, a public-private partnership (PPP) model, aims at strengthening the framework of treatment for SAM children by working towards building a sustainable eco-system through engaging the government body, private practitioners and implementing bodies. Bal Poshan Yojana is a novel approach implemented for the first time in the Devbhumi Dwarka district of Gujarat for the management of SAM under a PPP model. The private practitioners and centres were empanelled and trained on the treatment of SAM. SAM children with medical complications were screened through anthropometric measurements and appetite tests carried out by Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (or RBSK, a program for child health) medical team. High-risk cases were referred to the nearest empanelled Bal Poshan Centre in the area. Children were treated for 14 days at the Bal Poshan Centre as per the protocol of the National Rehabilitation Centre and then discharged if the children fulfilled the criteria. The treatment included a 14-day treatment protocol and three follow-ups in an interval of 15 days each. The data was analyzed with appropriate statistical tests. Since its inception, a total of 102 severely malnourished children under five years of age have completed their treatment successfully, including three follow-ups. Around 60.79% of SAM children have been found to become normal in their nutritional status.

Biography

Jimeet Soni is currently employed as a consultant for maternal, infant, and young child nutrition at the Indian Institute of Public Health Gandhinagar. He is extremely keen in the cascade model's application to the capacity building of frontline workers in the Gujarat's districts of Bharuch, Mehsana, and Surat. He has worked to combat malnutrition by implementing the "Bal Poshan Yojna" in Gujarat's Devbhoomi Dwarka district as part of Project TUSHTI, which is directed toward Kuposhan Mukht Dwarka by NAYARA Energy for the first time ever in India (a CSR project led by JSI & IIPHG). Additionally collaborated with the Department of AYUSH on an interventional trial using ayurvedic drugs to improve recipients' nutritional condition in the Dwarka District. In India, he has worked in a variety of clinical and public health settings. He participated in Gujarat's Panchmahal Wing of the All India Medical Student Association.