

HRM 4b. Occupational Health Hazards

Group 4

Dr Rashmi M

Dr Arivu k

Ravi Kumar

Ashish Kumar Jain

Swetha Karunakaran

Velagani Rani

Rashmi TK

Reviewed by:

Dr. Lallu Joseph
Secretary General
CAHO



Faculty

Dr. Anna George

Dr. Umashankar Raju

Ms. Jyoti Ramesh

Ms. Krishnaprabha Madhu



Definition

Occupational Hazard is defined as a working condition that can lead to illness or death. It has an impact on every worker, in every work place. The goal of all occupational health and safety programs is to foster a safe work environment.

Health Hazards in Healthcare Facilities

- Biological hazard
- Chemical hazard
- Physical hazard
- Ergonomic hazard
- Psychosocial hazard

EMERGENCY

Hazards	Safety Measures
<p>✓ Emergency Department workers are at particular risk for exposure to blood, OPIM, and blood borne pathogens because of the immediate, life-threatening nature of emergency treatment.</p> <p>Exposure of staff to nosocomial infections such as MRSA from body fluid exposure.</p> <p>✓ Biomedical waste result in infections.</p>	<p>✓ Ensure employees wear appropriate personal protective equipment gloves, gowns, face masks, when anticipating blood or other potentially infectious materials exposure</p> <p>Practicing Universal Precautions.</p> <p>✓ Use of personal protective equipment (masks) and proper biomedical waste management including use of closed bins.</p>

O.T.

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS	PREVENTIVE SAFETY /MEASURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Use of C ARM and its long exposure leads to the direct radiation of personnel.✓ Inhalation of halothane gas by pregnant ladies is hazardous.✓ Contact with infected cases would result in infection to the employee. Fumigation results in burning sensation to the eyes and throat.✓ Biomedical waste result in infections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provision of lead apron & TLD Badges.✓ Avoidance of pregnant women working in OT.✓ Proper infection control training is given to staff and protective clothing like gloves, masks, gowns and eye wear are provided during fumigation too.✓ Use of personal protective equipment (masks) and proper biomedical waste management including use of closed bins.

LABORATORY

<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Exposure to Infections and infected blood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provision of personal protective equipment like gloves, goggles, aprons.✓ HAZMAT management
--	--

HOUSEKEEPING

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Exposure of housekeeping staff to contaminated sharps, containers, biomedical wastes, blood or other potentially infectious materials through contaminated work environments, hazardous cleaning chemicals used in the laundry or housekeeping process, soaps and detergents may cause allergic reactions and dermatitis✓ Biomedical waste and medical solutions result in infections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provision of personal protective equipment like gloves, goggles, aprons), when handling hazardous dishwashing detergents and chemicals. Immediate reporting procedure to be followed✓ Use of personal protective equipment (masks) and proper biomedical waste management including use of closed bins.✓ Spill management✓ MSDS sheet |
|---|--|

HRD

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Employee's who use computers develop musculoskeletal disorders of the hand/arm, shoulder, neck, and back and also eye strain.✓ Employee exposure to carbonless paper, printer ink cartridges results in headaches, sinus infections, bronchitis, eye and skin irritations.✓ Work stress may increase a person's risk for cardiovascular disease, psychological disorders and other health problems. Early warning signs may include headaches, sleep disturbances, difficulty concentrating, job dissatisfaction, and low morale. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provide adjustable, supportive padded chairs that support the forearms, legs, and low back. Anti-glare sheets are provided on the computer screens.✓ Adequate ventilation, humidity, and temperature controls Proper housekeeping, minimal hand-to-mouth and hand-to-eye contact; and periodic cleansing of hands.✓ Stress management sessions like yoga, meditation and counseling and gym facility. |
|---|---|

BIOMEDICAL

- ✓ Thermometers, BP apparatus and other equipments contain mercury, which is treated as hazardous to human health.
- ✓ Transfer of infection when undertaking repair of equipments. Exposure to radiation during repair of radiology equipments.
- ✓ Combine the droplets of mercury if possible. Use syringe to pick up. Store the waste mercury in a well labeled, lidded glass container. Wear protective gear like gloves, mask and eye shield. Use a torch to locate the mercury. Gather mercury using stiff cardboard and suck it in syringe without needle. Empty content of the syringe in a glass containing water of 20ml. Seal the container and keep it aside. Place the used gloves, mask, syringe cardboard piece and sealed mercury container in a collecting cover. Label the plastic bag as Elemental Mercury: Hazardous Waste. Never touch mercury with bare hands. Do not vacuum, sweep or brush. Do not pour mercury down the drain. Do not throw in garbage.
- ✓ Provision of gloves, goggles, aprons when handling equipments. Provision of lead aprons during repair of radiology equipments.

CSSD

- ✓ Employee exposure to hazardous chemicals that may be used in the initial washing process of dirty instruments.
- ✓ Employee exposure to other potentially infectious materials as blood contaminated surgical instruments and sharps (e.g., needles, scalpels) are sorted.
- ✓ Exposure to ETO

- ✓ Provision of gloves, goggles, aprons when handling hazardous dishwashing detergents and chemicals. Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, provision of suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing the eyes and body within the work area for immediate emergency use.

Employee must discard any disposable sharps and recycle reusable instruments/equipment that need to be washed and sterilized before their next use.

- ✓ Provision of exhaust fans.

PHARMACY

✓ Pharmacists may be exposed to Musculoskeletal Disorders from activities that involve repetitive tasks, forceful exertions & postures.

✓ Adequate shifts and rest hours.

ICU

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ ICU workers are particularly at risk for exposure to blood, and blood borne pathogens because of the immediate, life-threatening nature of treatment.✓ Long standing results in varicose veins, muscle cramps.✓ Work stress may increase a person's risk for cardiovascular disease, psychological disorders, workplace injury, and other health problems. Early warning signs may include headaches, sleep disturbances, difficulty in concentrating, job dissatisfaction, and low morale.✓ Backaches may be a common problem for staff nurses arising from their day to day postures when handling patients.✓ Exposure of staff to nosocomial infections such as MRSA from body fluid exposure.✓ Respiratory tract infection.✓ Biomedical waste result in infections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provision of personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, gowns, face masks), when anticipating blood or exposure.✓ Adequate shifts and rest hours.✓ Stress management sessions like yoga, meditation and employee counseling.✓ Adequate shifts and rest hours.
✓ Practicing Universal Precautions.
✓ Usage of mask while handling the patient.
✓ Use of personal protective equipment (masks) and proper biomedical waste management including use of closed bins. |
|---|---|

SECURITY

<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Physical workload & psychosocial workload.✓ Long standing results in varicose veins.✓ Exposure to ambient environmental factors (low or high air temperature, rain, wind) resulting in acute (common cold, heat stroke, etc.) or chronic diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Work in shifts and adequate rest hours.✓ Adequate shifts and rest hours.✓ Provision of adequate safety clothing for the staff.
--	--

Training and Development Measures

- Compulsory training to all category of staff on Occupational Hazards and the safety precautions - once in 6months
- Induction and Orientation Training to include the topics
- On the Job training as per need to the departmental staff by the Incharges
- Reporting of the sickness and illness to the HRD for appropriate care by Incharges or the employee themselves also.



Thank You