ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF INJURIES AT WORK AND PROGRAM OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES

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ESSENTIALS FOR WORKERS HEALTH
The injuries at work are one of the important public-health problems in the world as well as in our country, so they are leading cause of the mortality and morbidity of the workers.

General, human, social and financial losses are extremely big.

In 2004, the rate of the injuries at work in the countries of EU was 12.1-50.5/1000 workers and in Croatia 17.1/1000 workers (EUROSTAT, Annual report of the state inspectorate Croatia, 2005).

In 2004, the rate of the injuries at work in municipality of Cazin was 6.2/1000 workers (Čemalović, 2005).

During this research the analysis of the injuries at work in the municipality of Cazin has been done and the program of preventive measures has been suggested.
THE AIM OF THE RESEARCH

- to confirm the number of the injuries in 2014 in the municipality of Cazin
- to confirm kind and the cause of the injuries
- to confirm age, sexuality, qualification, occupation and activity of the injured
- to confirm the proposal of the measures for prevention of the injuries at work
THE TESTED WORKERS AND METHODS

- The subject of the research are the workers of the municipality of Cazin who came in the Service of medicine labor and ambulans of the Medicine center, Cazin because of the injury at work, in the period from 01.01.2014.-31.12.2014.
- The research has been done on 98 workers of both sex.
- The registrations of the injuries at work in the Service of medicine labor (Official gazete, no.22/90) and Protocol of the injuries ar work from the ambulance Medicine center Cazin, have been used as the source of the data for this research.
- Statistic importance has been confirmed by Hi-square test.
RESULTS

The number of the tested according to sex

- Of the number of 98 workers, 73.5% are men and 26.5% women.
- Rate of injuries of the workers at work 14.1/1000.
The number of the tested according to the age (n=98)

- The most common group according to age is from 30 to 39 (34.7%),
- Total number of the retirement until 10 years (36.7%)
Distribution of the tested according to the occupation and activity (n=98)
Distribution of the workers according to the qualifications in relation to some activities (n=98)

- The majority of the injured are skilled workers, highly skilled workers (36.7%).
- From the number of 36 injured skilled workers, most of them are construction activity (84.5%) and the workers from the service activities (25.5%).
The number of the some kinds of the injuries according to percentage

The most common sorts of the injuries are:

☑ Injuries with the sharp objects (30,6%)
☑ Touch and squeeze (27,5%)
☑ Fall of the persons (19,39%)
Distribution of the tested according to the cause of injuries and activity (n = 98)

- In production activity every second worker got contusion, of which 61% have been injured due to lack or weak concentration.

- In the service activity most of the workers got lacerations (40%) of which 41,3% due to partial usage of personal protection, protective measures, of which 24,3% no correct handling of tools and machine.
Distribution of the tested according to the activity and the sort of the injury (n=98)

- In the service activity most of the injuries are with the sharp objects (48,0%) and fall of the persons (24,3%)
- In the production activity most of the injuries are squeezes (36,4%)
- In the construction activity the number of injuries are the same with squeezes as the injuries with the sharp objects (33,3%) and fall of the persons from height (19%)
Distribution of the tested according to occupation and kind of injury

- Construction workers (26.5%) have been very often injured, transport workers (21%) and workers of machines (19.3%)
- The increase of work-related injuries was noted in the first working hours (0-2h) (39%)
The most common injuries are of the upper extremities (31.6%) and abdomen (29.6%)
DISCUSSION

- The rate of injuries at work in municipality Cazin in relation to 2004 has been significantly bigger.
- In analyzed period men had more injuries at work.
- The workers are injured of the age from 30 to 39, with total length of Service of 10 years, when they are the most productive.
- The skilled workers and highly skilled workers from the construction and service activities are mostly injured.
DISCUSSION

- The workers from the service activities are very often injured with the sharp objects and they are with great number of lacerations.

- In the construction activity the workers usually have got the same number of the injuries of the squeezes as well as with sharp objects (shett metal, glass and other building materials) and fall of the persons from the height.
DISCUSSION

- In addition to construction workers, the workers in transport activity are also frequently injured with touch-squeeze injuries and workers on machines.
- Significant number of injuries occurred due to weak attention, incorrect handling of tools and machines, partial usage of personal protection measures, like weak concentration, lack of education and motivation.
- No enough inspections supervision.
- Upper extremities and abdomen are very often injured.
DISCUSSION

- The causes of the injuries are numerans and depend on many factors: from sex, age, working, experience, qualifications, motivations the kind of work and way of doing it, organizing, activity, working conditions, socio-economic factors and others.

- As the consequence of this is the great number of lost working hours as well as invalidity.
There is legislation framework and obligations of implementation of protection and security at work which should be ensured and applied by the employer.

Our country is in transition and there is no enough supervision of the implementation of the protection at work.

It is necessary to carry out: - technical measures of protection, to ensure machines and tools, to adjust working posts, illumination, noise, microclimate and etc.
PREVENTION OF THE INJURIES AT WORK

- Staff measures and their protection (personal).
- Training (education) of the workers and correct handling of tools and machines.
- Psychological factors (interpersonal relations).
- Regular organisation of the work (motivation, reward, promotion).
- Team work (selected doctor, specialist occupational health, employer, safety-at-work expert and etc).
- Strategy: plans and programs related to workplace safety.
Thank you for your attention!