

response employers effect the number of incidents identified by the HIV test reporting system?
(3) How does the self-reported blood exposure experience of a random sample of emergency responders compare with blood exposures identified through the HIV test reporting system during the same period of time? Data describing the blood exposed workers, exposure type and circumstances, HIV and Hepatitis B status will be presented for the 1,254 exposure incidents that were identified. The work of a multi-disciplinary group that was formed to review study results and identify possible interventions will also be discussed.

The National Occupational Health Survey of Mining: North Carolina Results

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The National Occupational Health Survey of Mining (NOHSM) was designed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to characterize all of the health-related agents to which U.S. miners are potentially exposed. The NOHSM was mandated by the 1977 Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act. While the NOHSM was designed as a nationwide survey, some parties have expressed interest in obtaining results on a state-by-state basis. One such request came from North Carolina.

NIOSH surveyed 22 currently active mines in North Carolina which were grouped into 10 mineral commodities. The North Carolina mines which NIOSH surveyed employed a total of 884 workers. The inventories listed 2,763 items, with 374 of those being zero use items. Three of the 22 surveyed mines claimed some information as trade secret. This presentation will summarize North Carolina vs. National results concerning the previously listed topics for each commodity plus employee potential exposures to chemical substances; trade name products; physical agents (noise, segmental and whole body vibration, and heat); musculoskeletal overloads; and welding-related processes.

Potential Risk of Occupational Exposure to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and the Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Among Correctional Workers

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With the exception of health-care workers, there is limited data available about the risk of occupational exposure to HIV and HBV among groups of workers whose jobs involve contact with infected persons. With funding from NIOSH, the Department of Health surveyed 2,215 employees of the New Jersey Department of Corrections via self-administered, anonymous questionnaires to determine if they experienced any episodes in their present jobs during which the transmission of bloodborne viruses could occur. The study population was divided into three groups: custody staff, civilian medical staff, and civilian non-medical staff. Responses were received from 24% of custody, 60% of medical, and 54% of civilian non-medical staff surveyed. Potential HIV/HBV exposure episodes were experienced by 62 (17%) of the 373 custody respondents, 83 (55%) of the 152 medical respondents, and 19 (9%) of the 208 civilian non-medical respondents. The low response rate of this survey makes any generalizing of the results



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