

Jendricko, tihana

University Hospital Dubrava, Croatia (Hrvatska)

Children's awareness of dangers from landmines and other weapons: A two-point study

Co-authors: Jendricko, Tihana

Problem

I am an co-author of this abstract with Dragica Kozaric-Kovacic. Problem under study is children's awareness of the dangers from landmines and other weapons. Annual incidence of weapon injuries by county, type of weapon involved, circumstances of wounding, and involvement of children; attitudes of primary school pupils towards weapons and their use, and factual and practical knowledge of the dangers from weapons.

Objectives

Objective: To examine the descriptive epidemiology of weapon injuries before and after the war in Croatia and to assess the awareness of primary school pupils about the dangers from landmines and other weapons.

Method or Approach

Design: Retrospective analysis of prospectively collected data about accidents involving weapons, and survey of school children awareness of the dangers from landmines before and after implementation of a national land-mine awareness program.

Results

Results: The average age of casualties from accidents related to weapons use was 34 years. Of the total of 975 casualties, 151 were children. The number of casualties decreased from 1995 to 1999. Firearms and explosive devices were accessible to 10% of the pupils from lower grades, and 20% of the pupils from higher grades before the implementation of the program, and to 3% of the pupils of the lower grades, and 13% of the pupils of the higher grades in the second phase. Children casualties were most numerous in the high-risk areas that were directly affected by war. Adolescents were the predominant victims. Pupil's knowledge of facts, dangers, and protection from weapons was generally incomplete and insufficient and was lower among the pupils from high-risk areas and those with lower average marks. Boys used firearms and explosive devices more often than girls did, especially in higher grades. Pupils living in high-risk areas had a more positive attitude toward the use of weapons. Pupils' knowledge did not significantly change with the implementation of the Program.

Conclusion

Conclusions: Children are frequent victims of accidents related to weapon use but the awareness program implemented through the existing educational system failed to increase their awareness. As TV and radio presentations were a more successful part of the national program, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on this way of presenting messages. Adolescent population should be a special target group in the future.

Jenkins, Lynn

NIOSH, Division of Safety Research, USA

Building a research and prevention initiative for workplace violence

Co-authors: Anderson, Kristi; Bowyer, Matt; Hartley, Dan

Problem

In 2002, there were 609 workplace homicides in the US. From 1993-1999, there were an estimated 1.7 million nonfatal workplace victimizations annually. A typology of workplace violence has been developed that categorizes the range of potential workplace violence incidents and is useful for thinking about prevention efforts. Specifically, the types are: (1) criminal intent incidents in which the perpetrator has no legitimate relationship to the business and is usually committing a crime in conjunction with the violence; (2) customer/client incidents in which the perpetrator has a legitimate relationship with the business and becomes violent while being served by the business; (3) worker on worker incidents in which the perpetrator is an employee or past employee of the business and attacks or threatens another employee; and (4) personal relationship incidents in which the perpetrator does not have a relationship with the workplace, but has a personal relationship with the intended victim.

Objectives

To develop a national workplace violence research and prevention initiative that includes all aspects of workplace violence across the various types of incidents.

Method or Approach

A combination of intramural and extramural efforts has been undertaken. Extramurally, these include funding \$1.8 million in new research grants, convening a federal interagency task force, and soliciting input from stakeholders in specific areas of workplace violence research and prevention (for example, violence in health care, violence in retail settings, domestic violence in the workplace and violence against law enforcement and security professionals). Intramurally, research efforts focus on (1) evaluating existing guidelines for violence prevention in health care; (2) conducting an inventory of state-based efforts in workplace violence prevention to serve as a basis for evaluating such efforts; (3) collaborating with other agencies to collect improved data on workplace violence from both workers and employers; and (4) collaborating with other groups to raise awareness of workplace violence and disseminate information developed through the initiative.

Results

A cadre of research and prevention professionals is beginning to take shape and forums for networking among these professionals have been created. Recommendations from stakeholders with regard to national institute for occupational safety and health efforts in specific areas of workplace violence research and prevention are being implemented. Previously unavailable data on workplace violence prevention policies, training, and other security measures in us workplaces have been collected along with data on perceptions of safety and security from a cross-section of us workers.

Conclusion

Research and prevention activities of a federal occupational safety and health agency are greatly enhanced through the involvement of stakeholders and the combination of intramural and extramural efforts. Stakeholders provide front-line input on the most pressing needs of workers and employers in terms of research and prevention as well as information dissemination.

Jenkins, Lynn

NIOSH, Division of Safety Research, USA

Trends in workplace homicide, U.S., 1993-2002

Problem

During the decade from 1993 through 2002, there were an average 827 workplace homicides in the US annually. A typology of workplace violence has been developed that categorizes the range of workplace violence incidents and is useful in thinking about potential prevention strategies. Specifically, the types are: (1) criminal intent incidents in which the perpetrator has no legitimate relationship to the business and is usually committing a crime in conjunction with the violence; (2) customer/client incidents in which the perpetrator has a legitimate relationship with the business and becomes violent while being served by the business; (3) worker on worker incidents in which the perpetrator is an employee or past employee of the business and attacks or threatens another employee; and (4) personal relationship incidents in which the perpetrator does not have a relationship with the workplace, but has a personal relationship with the intended victim.

Objectives

To describe the trends in workplace homicide in the by various demographic and occupational categories over the decade from 1993 to 2002.

Method or Approach

The most comprehensive and timely source of workplace homicide data in the is the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) that is compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from 1993 through 2002 were analyzed.

Results

The total number of workplace homicides has declined dramatically over the 10-year period from 1,074 workplace homicides in 1993 to 609 in 2002—a 43% decline. This decline did not, however, occur uniformly across all demographic and occupational categories. For example, there was a 46% reduction in workplace homicides among males over the decade while only 28% for females. With regard to race, the numbers declined by 58% among Asians, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders, 47% for Whites, 42% for Hispanic or Latinos, and only 32% for Blacks or African Americans. By type of incident, hitting/kicking/beatings remained virtually unchanged with 35 in 1993 and 34 such deaths in 2002, while shooting deaths declined 47% over the period. By time of day, the greatest declines occurred in the categories from 8pm-11:59pm and 12am-3:59am, with 53% and 49% reductions respectively; in comparison, from 8am-11:59am, workplace homicides declined only 12%. Patterns also varied dramatically by occupation with cashiers experiencing a 57% decline while sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers saw a 62% increase over the period. By industry, retail trade homicides declined by 50% over the decade while homicides in the service sector declined 29%. Within services, two sectors of interest which saw virtually no change over the period are hotels and motels with 8 homicides in 1993 and 9 in 2002 and health services which had 14 homicides in 1993 and 13 in 2002.

Conclusion

While workplace homicides are declining in the US, the declines are not occurring uniformly across demographic and occupational categories. Future research and prevention efforts should focus on replicating successes and addressing those areas where little or no change has occurred.

Jha, Nilambar

BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal

Burden of injury: A community based study from Nepal

Co-authors: Niraula, Surya Raj; Rajbhandari, Sanjeev Das

Problem

Collection of data due to the lack of presence of a head of the household during the survey.

Objectives

To estimate the prevalence of different types of injuries, disability days and their epidemiological factors in a rural community of eastern Nepal.

Method or Approach

Study design: Population based descriptive study, Place of Study: Sonapur Village Development Committee (VDC), Study Population: All households of the VDC, Sample Technique: Sonapur VDC was selected among the 49 VDCs of Sunsari district of eastern Nepal by simple random sampling technique (lottery method). The demographic information of the population was taken by interviewing the head of the households with the help of a pre-tested questionnaire. A detail questionnaire was administered to the individuals suffering from the injuries. The treatment cost a day's lost due to disability and was also recorded.

Results

A total of 99.1% household were interviewed during the survey. The prevalence of minor and major injuries were 349.9 and 0.39 per 1000 people per year respectively. The productive age group persons (10 – 40 years) were highest (6.7%) among the injured people. Agricultural labourers (7.1%), factory employee (4.7%) and students (4.1%) were main categories of people

Building a research and prevention initiative for workplace violence

Author Jenkins, Lynn
NIOSH, Division of Safety Research, USA

Co-Author(s) Hartley, Dan
Bowyer, Matt
Anderson, Kristi

Problem under study

In 2002, there were 609 workplace homicides in the US. From 1993-1999, there were an estimated 1.7 million nonfatal workplace victimizations annually. A typology of workplace violence has been developed that categorizes the range of potential workplace violence incidents and is useful for thinking about prevention efforts. Specifically, the types are: (1) criminal intent incidents in which the perpetrator has no legitimate relationship to the business and is usually committing a crime in conjunction with the violence; (2) customer/client incidents in which the perpetrator has a legitimate relationship with the business and becomes violent while being served by the business; (3) worker on worker incidents in which the perpetrator is an employee or past employee of the business and attacks or threatens another employee; and (4) personal relationship incidents in which the perpetrator does not have a relationship with the workplace, but has a personal relationship with the intended victim.

Objectives

To develop a national workplace violence research and prevention initiative that includes all aspects of workplace violence across the various types of incidents.

Methodology

A combination of intramural and extramural efforts has been undertaken. Extramurally, these include funding \$1.8 million in new research grants, convening a federal interagency task force, and soliciting input from stakeholders in specific areas of workplace violence research and prevention (for example, violence in health care, violence in retail settings, domestic violence in the workplace and violence against law enforcement and security professionals). Intramurally, research efforts focus on (1) evaluating existing guidelines for violence prevention in health care; (2) conducting an inventory of state-based efforts in workplace violence prevention to serve as a basis for evaluating such efforts; (3) collaborating with other agencies to collect improved data on workplace violence from both workers and employers; and (4) collaborating with other groups to raise awareness of workplace violence and disseminate information developed through the initiative.

Results

A cadre of research and prevention professionals is beginning to take shape and forums for networking among these professionals have been created. Recommendations from stakeholders with regard to national institute for occupational safety and health efforts in specific areas of workplace violence research and prevention are being implemented. Previously unavailable data on workplace violence prevention policies, training, and other security measures in us workplaces have been collected along with data on perceptions of safety and security from a cross-section of us workers.

Conclusion

Research and prevention activities of a federal occupational safety and health agency are greatly enhanced through the involvement of stakeholders and the combination of intramural and extramural efforts. Stakeholders provide front-line input on the most pressing needs of workers and employers in terms of research and prevention as well as information dissemination.



Work Safety and Health Sunday, June 6th, 17:30–18:30

Foyer N

The number corresponds to the number of the poster board.

Programme Implementation, Education, Training

Road Safety
Child Safety
Violence Prevention
Work Safety and Health
Trauma, Disaster,
Civil Protection, Terrorism
Sports, Leisure Safety
Suicide Prevention
Elder Safety
Home & Institutional Safety
Product Safety
Cross-Sectoral

08:00

08:30

09:00

09:30

10:00

10:30

11:00

11:30

12:00

12:30

13:00

13:30

14:00

14:30

15:00

15:30

16:00

16:30

17:00

17:30 All posters
18:00 remain hanging
18:30 until 10:00 the
following day.

600 Burger, Renate
**Keeping our healthcare
workers healthy**
Gesundheitsmanagement
Burger-Wieland OEG, Austria

601 Busch, Jutta
**Safety and health as part of
vocational and technical
education**
Bundesverband der Unfallkassen,
Germany

602 Dalichau, Stefan
**Intensified ambulant
rehabilitation for metal-
workers suffering
asbestosis**
Institute for applied prevention
and diagnosis of performance,
Germany

603 Durrani, Afaq
**Health and safety hazards
to children working in
furniture factories of
Peshawar**
Pakistan Paediatric Association,
Pakistan

604 Erci, Behice
**The effectiveness of
the health education, the
stress level of adolescent
workers**
Atatürk University, Turkey

605 Hallström, Ingrid
**Pflegefit: the innovative
prevention project for
improvement of
workplace quality for
health care personnel**
AUVA (General Workers'
Compensation Board), Austria

606 Helmkamp, James
**Training significantly changes
safety awareness and
knowledge, and work habits
among West Virginia loggers**
Center for Rural Emergency
Medicine, USA

607 Jansz, Janis
**Reducing the occurrence of
work-related injuries and
diseases in Western Australia**
Edith Cowan University, Australia

608 Jenkins, Lynn
**Building a research and
prevention initiative for
workplace violence**
NIOSH, Division of Safety
Research, USA

609 Kapp, Edward
**Strengthening regional
occupational safety and
health capacity through
industry, academic,
and governmental
collaboration**
Occupational and Environmental
Safety & Health, USA

610 Khalil, Emad
**Reduction hazards of coolants
on workshops**
Arab Organization for
Industrialization, Arab British
Dynamics Co. "ABD", Egypt

611 Körbler, Reinhard
**How can occupational health
and safety competencies be
required through vocational
education**
Allgemeine Unfallversicherungs-
anstalt, Austria

612 Körbler, Reinhard
**Prevention for medium size
metalworking**