

ly regulated programs, the Department of Transportation issued, "Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs." The six agencies in the industry, FAA-Aviation, FMCSA-Motor Carrier, FRA-Railroad, FTA-Transit, PHMSA-Pipelines, and USCG Maritime, may have separate regulations specific to the work done by their employees. However, if employed in a safety-sensitive position, workers must be enrolled in a federally regulated drug testing program. By defining the dynamics of a well-planned Drug and Alcohol Testing Program, compliance could be maintained by using evidence-based methods.

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BUILDING MATURE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSE'S ROLE IN THE PROCESS

Kimberly Hollins, MS, CSP, OHST, PHR

More than ever before, safety and health are at the nucleus of organizational cost-saving initiatives. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's renewed focus on compliance and the need to control loss served as the impetus for organizations to employ a safety and health management system (S&HMS) approach for workplace safety. This session discussed the occupational health nurse's role in building a mature S&HMS.

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SELF-REPORTED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AMONG CLEANING WORKERS: A PILOT STUDY

Kevin Joiner, MSN, RN, NP, CDE

Cleaning workers are exposed to various occupational hazards while performing physically demanding tasks and handling various materials. Cleaning work is among the jobs with higher rates of occupational injuries. The purpose of this study was to describe self-reported occupational injuries among cleaning workers and examine the relationships among self-reported occupational injuries, demographics, and job factors. This cross-sectional study recruited 183 cleaning workers at a university hospital and medical sciences campus between May and December 2011. Personal interviews and self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data on demographics, job characteristics, and occupational injuries. Logistic regression was used to assess factors associated with self-reported occupational injuries. The majority of the study participants were female (56%), foreign-born (86%), and Asian (65%). About 20% reported experiencing occupational injuries in the past 12 months. Arms (35%) and hands (29%) were the most commonly affected parts of the body. Of those who reported injuries, 71% sought health care, 41% missed work due to the injury, and 74% reported the injury to a supervisor. Workers with a college education were more likely to report occupational injuries than others (38.5% vs. 10.7%; odds ratio = 5.2, 95% confidence interval = 2.4 to 11.5). Injury reporting was more common among U.S.-born, female, younger, and dayshift workers, but the findings were not statistically significant. The most commonly reported were up-

per-extremity injuries. Only education was a significant predictor of self-reported occupational injuries. Further study with a large sample is suggested.

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INFUSING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING EDUCATION

Myra Susan Jones, PhD, RN, CNE, ANEF

Nurses provide care to residents and workers on America's 2.2 million farms. Nurse educators are challenged to find opportunities to teach agricultural health and safety content to nursing students. The purpose of this poster was to illustrate how three components of education were interwoven across multiple research projects and educational units and grounded by community stakeholder engagement. Two National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health-funded studies provided the opportunity to engage undergraduate nursing students and faculty at two universities and the regional Area Health Education Center to explore health promotion theories, engage in research and service, and learn about agricultural health and safety and how it applies to nursing practice. Each institution had a unique role in the project. Involvement included development, delivery, and evaluation of instructional interventions at Progressive Agriculture Foundation Safety Days®. The mix of research, education, and community organizations produced a tapestry of interdisciplinary work that quickly permeated nursing practice, education, and community service and initially reached 553 members of a rural community. This symbiotic interaction between two nursing educational programs (service learning and undergraduate research interns) yielded valuable service-learning and research products that could not have been achieved without students' participation. At the end of the project, students indicated they applied their new knowledge to practice after graduation and the Safety Day incorporated new techniques. With thoughtful planning, content related to agricultural health and safety can be infused into undergraduate education. Nurses need to be properly informed about the health hazards of agriculture to provide culturally competent care.

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HEALTHY WORKSITE PROMOTION: GOING FOR THE GOLD!

Kelvin Jones, RN, OHN

This poster presentation shared successful experiences in creating a thriving and exciting worksite wellness program. The Healthy Worksite Award concept fosters friendly and healthy competition between Raytheon locations across the country. This award gives an Olympic feel to competitors with levels of gold, silver, and bronze. By engaging company leadership, increasing employee involvement, and exemplifying overall wellness, three presenters from various regions of the United States shared their expertise as past and present Gold Medal winners of Raytheon's annual Healthy Worksite Awards.

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Poster Abstracts From the AAOHN 2012 National Conference

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HUMAN BITES: AN OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSE

Helen Acree Conlon, DNP, MPH, ARNP-BC, COHN-S

Developing a proactive treatment program for human bites in the occupational health setting can be a challenging task for the occupational health nurse. One of the challenges is that work-related injuries are characteristically underreported and undertreated. Complications of wound infection, joint deformity, loss of function, and transmission of acute disease from exposure to bodily fluids can be minimized by accurate early assessment and proper evidence-based treatment and surveillance. This poster identified occupations at risk for human bites and discussed the role of the occupational health nurse in early reporting, administering immediate wound care, and initiating hepatitis B and tetanus immunizations. This poster was the result of an extensive literature review of human bites in the occupational setting.

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INTRODUCTION OF SAFETY ENGINEERED DEVICES AT A WESTERN AUSTRALIA TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN A CONSTRAINED ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Ann Andrews, SRN

It is estimated that Australian health care workers sustain more than 18,500 needlestick injuries per year (Murphy, 2008). Inherently preventable, these injuries cause significant personal, social, and economic distress for health care workers and have an economic impact to Western Australia (WA) Health via lost productivity and treatment and recovery costs. In February 2008, research was conducted by the product liaison officer into the use of safety engineered medical devices (SEMDs) in Australia, finding that no states mandated their use. In April 2009, a WA Safety Sharps Forum was initiated by the Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) Nursing team with the aim

of developing a strategy whereby SEMDs would be mandated, extending with time to all WA Health Care Units. At the same time, the state government of WA issued a 7% cut in spending across all agencies. Agencies reacted by restricting new programs. Despite this, OSH Nursing continued to implement the SEMDs, commencing with a pilot trial completely substituting standard sharps devices in five acute clinical areas. The outcome was a significant downward trend of needlestick injuries, which continues, to below the Australian Council on Healthcare needlestick injury national benchmark. This study validates this program's success in reducing the incidence of needlestick injuries among health care workers.

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BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL AND PERCEIVED STRESS, JOB SATISFACTION, LIFE SATISFACTION, AND PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS IN MUNICIPAL WORKERS

Debra Baldwin, MBA, MSN, NP-C

Although hypertension is highly prevalent, associated with serious health consequences, but treatable, fewer than half of those with hypertension have achieved hypertension control (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011). Epidemiological evidence supports the claim that psychological factors such as job satisfaction, life satisfaction, perceived stress, and perceived health status can mediate and negatively influence health behaviors associated with hypertension (Blanchflower & Oswald, 2008; Kulkarni, Farrel, Erasi, & Kochar, 1998; Walcott-McQuigg, 2000). However, few have studied how these factors affect hypertension control. Given the significant influence of workers' health on their overall well-being and work productivity, it is important to understand the impact these factors have on blood pressure control. Opportunities for intervention exist if psychological factors, which may place individuals with high blood pressure at risk for poor pressure control, can be identified. This