

Abstract #: 262

Presented by: Kyle Vogel, MS, Graduate Student

Characterization of waste anesthetic gas exposures to veterinary workers in the Tampa Bay area

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Keywords: Isoflurane, veterinarians, anesthetic gas exposure

Objective: Characterize waste anesthetic gas exposures that veterinarians and veterinary technicians receive when conducting surgery in clinics.

Methods: A survey will be administered to the lead veterinarian at 5 different facilities to determine background information on the clinic, including frequency of surgical operations, type of anesthetic gas used, and control methods used to collect waste gases. Area sampling will then be conducted during surgery with a Miran SapphiRe XL to determine which worker at the facility receives the highest exposure to isoflurane during surgery. Finally, OSHA Method 103 will be used to sample in the breathing zone of this worker believed to have the highest exposure.

Results: Isoflurane exposures are expected to exceed the 2 ppm limit for halogenated anesthetic agents with exposures higher in facilities that do not perform as many surgeries. The individual with the highest exposure is expected to be the veterinary technician.

Conclusion: Conclusions will be reached concerning differences in high versus low volume surgery clinics. Exposures to the veterinary personnel will be characterized based off the data.

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Presented by: Zhiqing Zhou, MA, Graduate Student

Effect of Workplace Incivility on End-of-Work Negative Affect: Examining Individual and Organizational Moderators in a Daily Diary Study

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Keywords: workplace incivility, negative affect, personality, stressor

Objective: This study's objective was to examine the effect of daily workplace incivility on end-of-work negative affect and explore potential individual and organizational moderators on the effect.

Methods: Data were collected from 76 full-time employees across 10 consecutive working days in China. Hierarchical linear modeling was used to examine the main effect of daily workplace incivility on end-of-work negative affect and moderating effects.

Results: Results revealed that daily workplace incivility positively predicted end-of-work negative affect while controlling before-work negative affect. Further, the relationship was stronger for people of high negative affectivity, high hostile attribution bias, external locus of control, and people experiencing less chronic workload and more chronic organizational constraints, as compared to people of low negative affectivity, low hostile attribution bias, internal locus of control, and people experiencing more chronic workload and less chronic organizational constraints, respectively.

Conclusion: The current study demonstrates that an individual who experiences more workplace incivility during a day's work is more likely to have stronger negative affect before leaving work on the same day. Further, this likelihood is higher for those of high negative affectivity, high hostile attribution bias and external locus of control, and those who have less workload and more organizational constraints at work. These findings suggest that workplace incivility as a daily negative event should be reduced at work by management, especially for people of certain personality traits and people working with less workload and more organizational constraints.

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