Faculty of Nursing

Occupational Safety and Health

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Course name : Community Health Nursing

Week No. 4 2024-2025

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Objectives

Upon completion of this lecture, the student will be able to do the following:

- Discuss the major dimensions of a Occupational safety and Health.
- Discuss the Major roles of community health nurse.
- Identify the types of health hazards .
- Describe the process of conducting a personal protective equipment.


WORK SAFETY
SAFETY FIRST
PROTECTION
REGULATIONS
HAZARDS
HEALTH
INSURANCE

Occupational health and safety :

Occupational health and safety (OHS) is a **practice that deals with the safety, health, welfare and wellbeing of people when** they are at work.

WHO defined Occupational Health as;

‘the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations’

Occupational Health Nurse: Diagnoses and treats health issues for a group or organization; may specialize in the unique hazards of a particular industry; implements programs to improve employee health and safety

Aim of the roles of Occupation and Health Nurse

- To promote health at work
- To protect the health of the worker
- Care for work-related injuries and illness
- Committed to client's wellness which involves - health promotion - disease and injury prevention - health education - care and safety management

Factors determining OHSN's scope of practice

1. The no. of workforce
2. Types of products and processes
3. Chemicals used
4. Machinery used
5. Management philosophy

Major Roles of the Occupational Safety and Health

Nurse OSHN :

1. Clinician/Practitioner
2. Administrator
3. Educator
4. Researcher
5. Consultant

Major Roles of the OSHN

1. Clinician/Practitioner

- Assess work environment
- Assess workers health status
- Perform health surveillance
- Provide direct nursing care
- Conduct health education and counselling
- Collaborate, communicate and consult with Occ. Safety & Health (OSH) team
- Maintain accurate, concise and complete records

Major Roles of the OSHN

2. Administrator

- Maintain awareness of technology, legal & professional changes associated with OH and Safety
- Coordinates in professional growth & education opportunities for staff
- Formulates policies for OH and Safety
- Develops, implements and evaluates OH service

Major Roles of the OSHN

3. Educator

- Provide education programs to employers & employees
- Promotes integration of OHN practice into nursing education
- Utilise experts in OHS in planning & coordinating relevant education programs
- Collaborates with other OHN regarding practice issues & students practical sites
- Serves as a role model and preceptor for the students

Major Roles of the OSHN

4.Researcher

- Participates in the development & implementation of research
- Disseminates research findings to others through presentation, publication & practice
- Incorporates research results into own practice Collaborates with other members of OH team in developing & conducting research

Major Roles of the OSHN

5.Consultant

- Offer advise to the patient regarding the future treatment, or preventative measures to be taken at work when it is appropriate.
- Offer advice to management regarding the health of the worker as it may be affected by the processes or the substances used in them, where she/he considers such advice to be necessary

Types of Occupational Health Hazards

1.Physical Hazards

2.Biological Hazards

3.Chemical Hazards

4.Ergonomic Hazards

Types of Occupational Health Issues

1.Physical Hazards

Employers are legally obligated under law to ensure that work environments are free from physical hazards, or conditions that can cause physical harm to a person without any type of contact.

Types of Occupational Health Issues

1.Physical Hazards

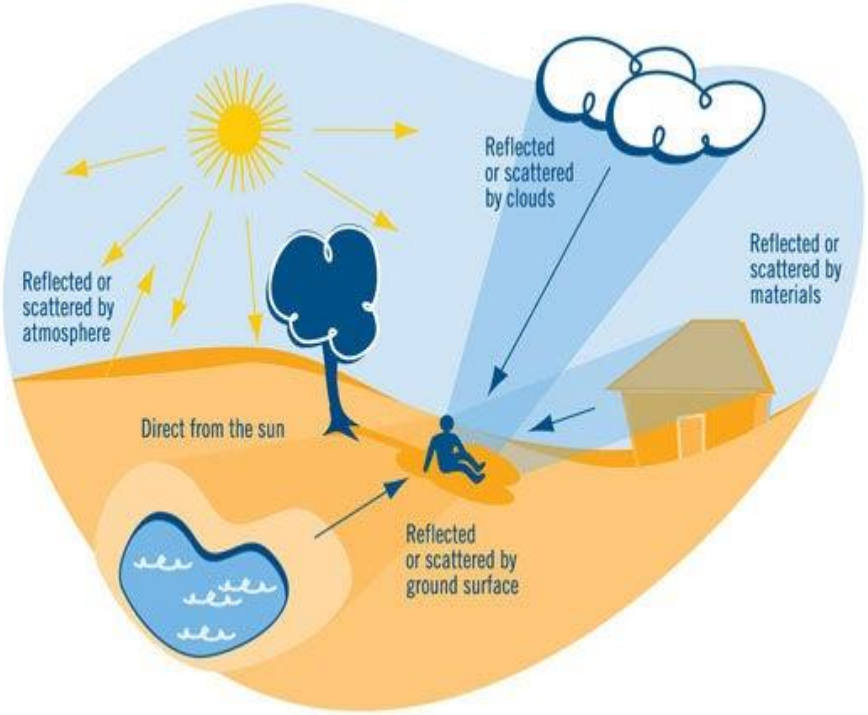
A. Heat illness: According to OSHA, dozens of workers die every year from working in extreme heat or humid conditions, and thousands more become ill

1.Physical Hazards

B. Radiation: Employers are obligated to protect employees from both ionizing and non-ionizing radiation. Some examples of non-ionizing radiation include microwaves and radiowaves. Examples of ionizing radiation include X-ray machines and computed tomography (CT) equipment.

1.Physical Hazards

C. Sunlight/UV exposure: Workers who spend a lot of time in the sun should be equipped with eyewear and sunscreen to protect them from exposure to harmful ultraviolet rays.



2. Biological Hazards

Biological hazards are **organic substances that present a threat to the health of people and other living** organisms.

2. Biological Hazards

Biological hazards include things like:

1. **Bodily fluids:** This includes blood, vomit, and diarrhea.
2. **Pathogens:** This includes microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi.
3. **Mold:** Mold can cause respiratory problems, especially in sensitive individuals.

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2. Biological Hazards

Biological hazards include things like:

4.**Plants**: Certain kinds of outdoor work may expose workers to hazardous plants such as poison ivy, poison oak, devil's club, and stinging nettle.

5. **Biting insects**: Biting insects include mosquitoes, venomous spiders, and ticks. Ticks and mosquitoes can spread chronic diseases such as Lyme disease and zika virus.

2. Biological Hazards

Biological hazards include things like:

6. Animals: Certain workers may also be exposed to venomous snakes such as rattlesnakes or disease-carrying animals such as rodents and bats.

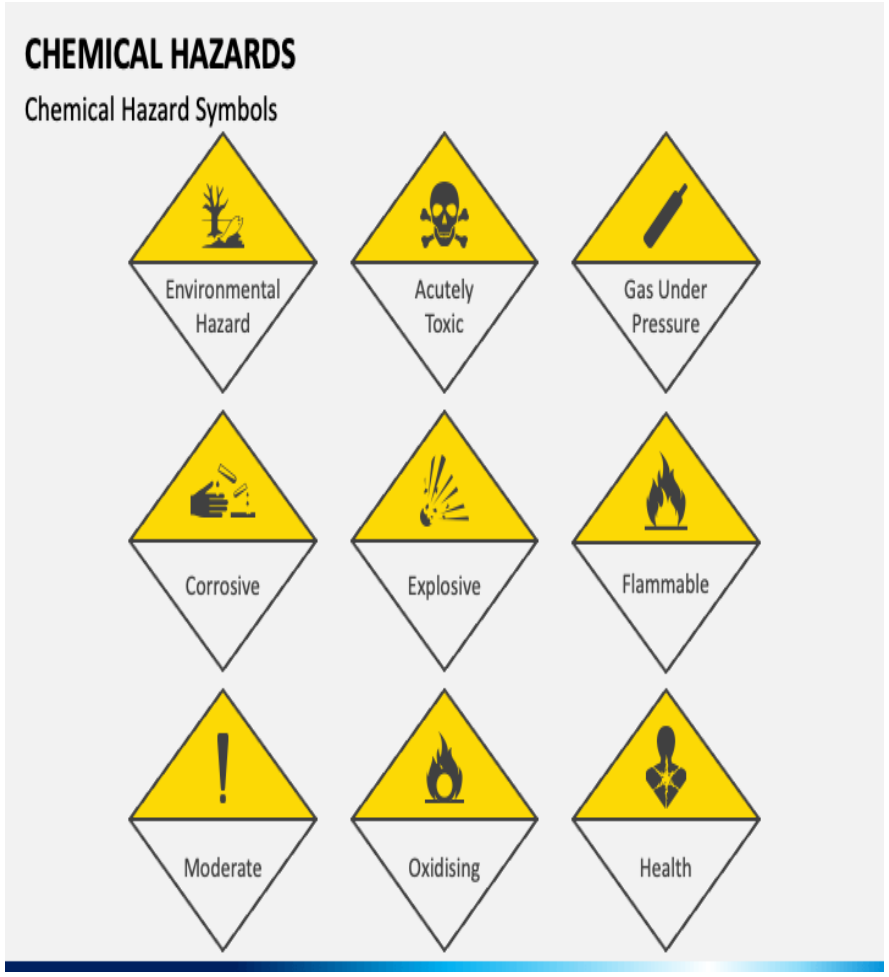
7.Animal feces: Animal feces can spread viruses, bacteria, and parasites.

3. Chemical Hazards

Chemical hazards are typical of hazardous chemicals and hazardous materials in general.

Exposure to certain chemicals can cause acute or long-term adverse health effects.

Chemical hazards are usually classified separately from biological hazards.



3. Chemical Hazards

Examples of chemical hazards include:

1. **Liquids:** Paints and solvents, cleaning products, and pesticides can cause contact injury. Long-term exposure to certain chemicals can cause chronic illnesses such as cancer.
2. **Gases and fumes:** This includes gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide and vapors/fumes that are produced during activities like welding or using paints and solvents.

3. Chemical Hazards

Examples of chemical hazards include:

3.Flammable substances: Substances like gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas, and paints and lacquers may catch fire or cause explosions.

4. Dust hazards: Sawing and sanding can expose workers to dust, which can irritate the lungs and cause breathing problems. Some types of dust like silica and asbestos can be extremely hazardous and can cause long-term health problems.

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4. Ergonomic Hazards

- **Poor posture**
- **Repetitive stress**
- **Weather-related**
- **Visibility**


QUESTIONS?
COMMENTS?
CONCERNS?