INCIDENCE OF SHARP-POINTED INJURIES IN PERSONNEL OF A HIGH SPECIALITY HOSPITAL FROM THE MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SECURITY, 2004–2010

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Objective To determine the incidence of sharp pointed injuries by working category and its characteristics.

Material and Methods Information of sharp pointed injuries from 2004 to 2010 was collected using EPINet, which registered: working traits, service, description of the accident, object, and anatomical part among others.

Results We recorded 181 injuries, with a mean (SD) [min-max] of: age 36 (8.5) [18–56] years; length of service in the hospital 10.6 (7.7) [0.5–27] years. The greatest proportions of injuries were in the departments of: Adolescents 31.5%, NICU 25% and Operating Room 16%. The first working shift had the largest amount of accidents with 71.7%. Moderate lesions were the most frequent with 64%, followed by superficial 21% and severe 15%. Of all the personnel, 55% didn’t use gloves, 41% used one pair and 5% used double pair of gloves; 49% was injured in the right hand and 48.6 in the left hand. The main working categories injured were: nurses 48%, medical residents 23.2%, general services 16.6%, and physicians 6.6%. The incidences were: 4.5 vs physicians and 2.3 vs nurses.

Conclusions We did not find significant increased risk of any of the diseases or symptoms among night shifts nurses than among the women working only during the day. The increased prevalence of thyroid disease among the women with long duration of night shift work warrants further epidemiological studies.

ESTIMATION OF THE NATIONAL INCIDENCE OF NEEDLESTICK INJURY IN TAIWAN HEALTHCARE WORKERS

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Objective To describe the presence of Burnout syndrome among doctors in residency medical postgraduate and to evaluate in organisational ergonomics factors in the framework of a school hospital which predict that syndrome.

Methods Cross-sectional study performed in a school hospital in São Paulo, southeastern of Brazil. Participants were 24 doctors in two-years medical residency program of Internal Medicine. They answered questionnaire about sociodemographic data, clinical complaints, occupational informations and perception of work organisational predictors for Burnout Syndrome. The outcome was analysed by their response of Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI).

Results Most of the participants were female (58.3%), single (91.7%), living alone (66.7%), being the first year of the program (54.2%), working 60 hours/week (83.3%), have another job (62.5%) and reported high number of complaints (54.2%). The mean age of participants was 26 years old. The Burnout Syndrome was characterised in 50% of participants. The frequency of perceived work organisation stressors were: excessive demands (66.7%) with high control at work (79.2%), low recognition by preceptors (87.5%), low valuation by the institution (79.2%) and low support from colleagues (62.5%). Most of them considered their work important (70.8%).

Conclusions These workers presented Burnout syndrome as reported in other studies with similar population. The perception of predictors for this condition in their postgraduate program shows a stressful situation. More than employees, they have a study bond with this program and negative impacts in their learning could happen. It is necessary to analyse organisational factors to create policies aimed to minimise occupational and psychosocial stressors.

BURNOUT SYNDROME IN MEDICAL RESIDENTS OF A SCHOOL HOSPITAL AND THE ORGANISATIONAL ERGONOMY FACTORS

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