Abstracts

- Most of the registered work accidents were between male workers
- (96.74%) and mostly the middle age group 15–29 years (49.54%),30–44 years (36.81%).
- (76.42%) of these registered work accidents happened to workers in the private sector of the work.
- And (81.1%) happened in the workplace, while 18.9% were commuting accidents.
- (67.18%) of these accidents happened during the morning work shifts.
- The machines and instruments caused (30.93%) of the registered work accidents, and (21.97%) were because of falls.
- (18.43%) affected the workers’ heads, (18.16%) affected left upper limbs and (17.42%) affected right upper limb.
- 2014 registered work accidents caused wounds to the injured workers, 1135 caused bruises and scratches, and 601 work accident fractures to the affected workers.
- The total numbers of workers deaths registered because of work accidents for year 2016 was 17 deaths.
- (41.18%) 10 of them happened to workers working in the governmental (public) sector, (39.82%) 7 in the private sector.
- 6 deaths registered in Diyala governorate, 5 in AL- Diwaniya, 4 in the AL- Basrah and 2 in AL- Najaf governorate.
- (47.05%) 8 were because of terrorist works, (23.52%) 4 because of electric shock, also (23.52%) 4 because of lifting transport media, and (5.88%) one death case was because of exposure to chemicals.

Recommendation
- It is a must that a National law for Occupational Injuries is implemented in the country.

22 Managing Job Stress to Prevent Needlestick Injuries in Emergency Departments: Results of an Italian Multi-Centre Study

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Introduction The prevention of needlestick injuries (NSIs) represents a challenge to safety and health of healthcare workers (HCWs) employed in Emergency Departments (EDs), globally. Although, by literature, the use of Safety Engineered Devices by HCWs represents an effective way to prevent NSIs, organisational interventions targeted to decrease job stress have been suggested effective in minimising the occurrence of NSIs. The purposes of the present multi-centre study were:
- to investigate the relationship between interventions focusing job stress and NSIs occurrence among nurses employed in Hospital EDs;
- to quantify the economic impact of such interventions on the safety budget.

Methods The authors compared the NSIs occurrence among nurses employed in three Hospital EDs in two 4 year periods, after and before organisational interventions aimed to manage job stress, respectively. Finally, the economic cost of NSIs occurrence was calculated. All analyses were performed using SPSS software for Windows.

Results The cumulative 4 year incidence of NSIs occurred after organisational interventions focusing job stress was significantly lower than the cumulative 4 year incidence observed prior to such interventions (p<0.05). By results, significant cost saving from managing fewer NSIs than the previous period was found.

Discussion In the present study, organisational interventions aimed at managing job stress revealed effective in preventing NSIs and, consequently, in decreasing the economic cost due to NSI occurrence. Furthermore, the authors demonstrated that a proactive, integrated and comprehensive management of job stress brings benefits to employees and reduces the burden of the NSIs occurrence. These findings highlight that the issues of job stress and workers’ safety are interconnected and hence, a special effort is required in order to minimise job stress with the aim to reach the goal of safe, health and productive workplaces in healthcare sector.