RISK OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS EXPOSURE AMONG WORKERS IN SELECTED CATTLE AND SMALL Ruminants SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN TANZANIA

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Method A scoping review of over 50 literature resources published since 2012 was conducted. The focus was on the evolution and/or impact of historic milestones, legal frameworks, stakeholder involvement, and awareness strategies in RSA as compared between the disciplines of Occupational Health, Safety and Environment. The literature sources predominated around level 7 evidence. These were current legislation, standards, journal articles, professional association guidelines, professional newsletters, news and media feeds. A content analysis was conducted and tabularised for comparison.

Results Although health appeared to be a common thread, it was frequently coupled with safety and/or the environment resulting in a diluted picture with health in the background. The volumes of legislation, standards and guidelines for safety and the environment far outweighed Occupational Health. Implementation focused on safety and/or environmental strategies rather than health which was not decentralised to the district level such as environmental that had municipality bylaws, neither was it broken down into tangible levels for society and communities. Occupational Health in RSA hospitals still remains a huge concern. Small to medium business enterprises were overlooked and currently still pose as one of the challenges.

Discussion Increased involvement by the OHPs is strongly needed in government decision and policy making processes to cover the gaps. Occupational Health needs commitment, implementation, evaluation, support and penalties of non-compliance by stakeholders, government and labour.

1146 OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICAL INJURIES AMONG WORKERS IN ONSHORE OIL DRILLING OPERATIONS IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA

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Method A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among workers from October 2015 to February 2016. A total of 164 workers were included in the study. Convenience sampling followed by systematic random sampling were used to select the study participants. Data were collected through pre-tested semi-structured questionnaires. Data collected were analysed using SPSS version 20. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to assess the relative effect of independent variables on the outcome variable. The level of significance was set at p<0.05.

Results 9.8% of the workers experienced physical injuries. DURATION worked in oil drilling industry (χ²=11.557, df=4 p=0.021), level of education (χ²=8.273, df=3 p=0.016), hazardous awareness (χ²=3.655, df=1 p=0.056), worker awareness of activities at work that pose risks of injuries (χ²=7.697, df=1 p=0.006), awareness of occupational health and safety legal frameworks (χ²=7.87, df=1 p=0.005), worker participation in fire drills (χ²=3.724, df=1 p=0.054) and on job training (χ²=1.359, df=1 p=0.038) were associated with occurrence of physical injuries at bivariate analysis. Age (AOR=0.354, p=0.014, 95% CI: 0.154 to 0.811) and issues experienced while using Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) (AOR=3.652, p=0.053, 95% CI: 0.984 to 3.553) were significant predictors to occupational physical injuries at logistic regression.

Conclusion There is a clear interplay between risk factors; socio-demographic factors, environmental factors, and behavioural factors with occurrence of physical injuries. This could be tapped to formulate occupational health and safety specific intervention strategies for the oil and gas industry.