

In recent years hospitals are the most frequently referred organisations to have a healthcare service while the presentation of healthcare services are been marketable. In Turkey inpatient treatment organisations, in terms of occupational health and safety likewise construction and mining, is been included to highly hazardous class. In fact health sector is one of the sectors that occupational accident and diseases are most seen. According to studies the 5% of the expected occupational accidents and 0,01% of the diseases are been recorded in Turkey. In this case, because of the data deficiency the risk analysis seems to be not applicable scientifically and objectively. However, the risk assessments that are done due to legal obligations are subjective because of mentioned deficiencies.

In this study, a new risk assessment method, occupational risk analysis based on job definition; is aiming to list all the risks of workers according to their works, the chemicals and equipment they use their work environment and the assessment of positions during the working period under the view of ergonomics.

The study is a theoretical assessment under regulations and literature review. Hazard, risk and risk assessment is been examined and job definition based risk analysis is compared to common methods.

As a result risk ranking that has nonscientific bases can cause risks that could not taken or lately taken precautions due to the subjective decisions. That is why; job definition based occupational risk analysis can avoid the data deficiency disadvantages in hospitals.

#### 1614 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROMOTION, SAFETY AND WELLBEING: A SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE

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Aim how to realise the approaches that can sustainable prevention in occupational health and safety be achieved?

In today's world, the concept of sustainability is attracting considerable attention as many governments have integrated it in their economic development strategies. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), sustainable development is defined as a strategy to 'meet the needs of the present world population without causing adverse effect on health and on the environment, and without depleting or endangering the global resource base, hence without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs'. Sustainable development relies on several principles for framing its actions, many of which can clearly be applied to occupational health and safety

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#### 1614a SAFETY CULTURE: AN AVENUE TO A SUSTAINABLE, SAFE WORKPLACE

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During the past three decades, sustainability has become an important strategic goal for organisations. These organisations can save costs and gain long term competitive advantages by being concerned about the future of people and planet through the creation of unique sustainability-oriented processes. The focus here is on the "cultural shift" or change and its effects on the financial, environmental, and social performance of an organisation. This shift entails (1) the management of human resources, health and safety at work, and adaptation to change, and (2) the management of environmental impacts and natural resources. A cultural shift is needed in many workplaces, especially in those that are poorly regulated. A negative attitude towards occupational health and safety is mainly caused by the ignorance of the causes of occupational accidents and diseases, and how to prevent them practically even in highly hazardous areas. It becomes a vicious circle or a 'cycle of neglect', where occupational health and safety never get the attention it deserves, until the cycle is somehow broken. It is important to assess the potential benefits of strong safety culture as well as health literacy; specifically, the management and organisational support to find the direct and indirect effects of safety culture change on firm performance and workers' wellbeing. The safety culture is associated with several performance indicators, mostly linked to sustainable development (environmental, financial, and safety performance). Importantly, findings suggest that the relationships between safety culture and safety performance are mediated by the level of implemented environmental/safety practices within workplaces.

#### 1614b ECONOMICS OF SUSTAINABILITY, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

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Health and wellbeing are the ultimate goals in life. Expenses, whether governmental or non-governmental, are often directed towards health and development. More efforts and costs are essential for sustainability and its three pillars; environment, society and economy. Cultural, political and technological factors are intermingled with these pillars. The balance between these three pillars is crucial in the nations' goal to maintain resources for the present and future generations. Work represents a risk as well as a benefit at the same time. The aims of the modern policies and strategies of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) programmes are workers'