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.

### Abstracts

**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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