

the use of safety equipment, which can also be true for us since we found that our participants conserve some risky habits such as recapping and manual needle mismatching.

Conclusion Steady efforts should be taken to counter attack the growing numbers of ABE. We need to reinforce information and training methods aimed at healthcare workers, and we also have to promote vaccination in healthcare settings.

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BLOOD AND BODY FLUIDS: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES AMONG NURSES AT IBN ROCHD UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF CASABLANCA

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Introduction Our study was conducted to describe prevalence and risk factors for occupational exposure to blood and body fluids (BBF) among nurses and to evaluate their knowledge, attitude and practices concerning blood-borne pathogens and adherence to universal safety precautions.

Methods From March 2016 to October 2016, we've conducted a survey amongst nurses working at Ibn Rochd University Hospital of Casablanca. The questionnaire recorded socio demographic characteristics, information about working experience, questions assessing knowledge about blood-borne pathogens, the action to be taken after an accident and questions about standard precautions.

Results We had 110 respondents, 74,5% have been working for more than a year, 58,3% never had training courses about occupational exposure to BBF and 40,4% had already experienced at least once in their working life an accident exposing them to BBF. Of those, only 7 reported the accident at every time. Only 9%, 6,3% and 9,9% knew the respective seroconversion rates for HBV, HCV and HIV and 37,6% admitted never hearing about universal precautions.

Discussion Overall, participants' knowledge about BBF exposure accidents was inadequate. we also found that some participants did not know about the right procedures to take after being exposed. We thought that this can be placed on the lack of information, so we've decided to conduct this survey before and after an informational course that we've organised at the occupational health department. Unfortunately, we couldn't gather enough data after the course because of the lack of respondents.

Conclusion Health care workers should be made aware of the risks of infection they may acquire from these accidents by educating them while they're still students. Additional educational courses should be provided at a regular basis to enhance the awareness and help the workers stay up to date. HBV vaccination should be encouraged for nurses before taking any practical training.

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENTS IN KENYA'S HEALTH SECTOR

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Introduction The advancement in healthcare is a product of international and local policies, guidelines and recommendations. Occupational Health is a key aspect in sustainable development by ensuring safe work environment and a motivated healthy workforce. Focus has been directed more on factory set up and less on health sector. Recent developments internationally and locally strive at provision of occupational health services to workers in all sectors. This paper review aimed at finding out the developments in occupational health in the health sector in Kenya.

Method The study utilised secondary data. These were obtained from local, national and international organisations. International information obtained from science publication, ILO, WHO, ICOH and other organisations advocating for best practices. National policies, policy guidelines and other grey literature and government publications from Ministries Labour and Ministry of Health were utilised.

Results The interventions to protect the health of healthcare workers include legislations, guidelines and training on occupational safety and health; Infection prevention and control; healthcare waste management; Vaccinations and post exposure prophylaxis. Kenya has progressed from her first legislation on occupational health that focused only on factories to current target of all workplaces. Healthcare workers' safety and health took centre stage with the publication of occupational safety and health risk assessment report in February 2013. It was a product of nationwide survey on state owned health facilities that revealed several health hazards faced by healthcare workers.

Discussion There are notable advancements in occupational Health in health sector in Kenya. This has been guided mainly by recommendations, resolutions and conventions of WHO and ILO. The transition from Factories Ordinance of 1950, to current Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 and Work Injury Benefits Act of 2007 has contributed to better enforcements in the health sector. Slow progress may be attributed to funding and human resource limitations

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IS HOSPITAL SANITATION PERSONNEL EXPOSED TO ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS?

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Introduction Exposure to antineoplastic drugs (ANPs) occurs mainly through dermal contact. In hospital settings, pharmacy and nursing personnel are considered the most exposed workers and receive training on handling dangerous drugs. There is, however, little data on exposure of hospital sanitation (HS) personnel. Our main objective is to document the potential exposure of HS personnel by exploring surface contamination.

Methods Following a preliminary visit to identify target surfaces, 75 wipe samples were taken on surfaces often touched by the HS personnel and 21 samples on other hi-touch surfaces, in three oncology departments: pharmacy, outpatient clinic and hospital ward. Sampled areas varied from 160–1700 cm². A few hand wipe samples were also collected to explore skin