countries are experiencing an increasing prevalence of chronic diseases due to ageing population and lifestyle factors. Our paper aims to review the association between chronic diseases and risk of workplace injuries, and propose a health-based risk assessment framework which would incorporate employees’ health factors into the risk assessment process which employers are familiar with.

Methods We first reviewed the evidence for the association between chronic diseases and risk of injuries in the workplace through literature review. Subsequently, we proposed a health-based risk assessment framework that incorporates employees’ health factors, giving examples on how this can be done, and at the same time highlight some of the challenges.

Results Many recent studies found that increased body mass index was associated with higher risk of injuries, while older workers were at risk of more severe injuries. Diabetes mellitus was also associated with workplace injuries in some studies. There were fewer studies looking at other chronic diseases such as hypertension. Our proposed health-based risk assessment framework incorporates employees’ health into the risk assessment process outlined in the current Code of Practice for Risk Assessment, in a similar way as that for occupational health and safety hazards.

Discussion A health-based risk assessment framework can improve the integration of health and safety and minimise the need to have different methods of managing health and safety.

Introduction Ionising radiation is often used in medicine for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Radiation workers exposed to ionising radiation have to follow all the safety measures and precautions at their work. The purpose of this article was to analyse the impact of low-dose ionising radiation to medicine professionals exposed to ionising radiation of the Clinical Centre of Serbia.

Methods Data from the last medical check-ups, obtained from the medical records of 148 employees from Clinical centre of Serbia, were analysed. They were divided into three groups- the medical records of 148 employees from Clinical centre of Serbia, were analysed. They were divided into three groups- exposed to ionising radiation in nuclear medicine, interventional radiology and general radiology. Statistically higher cumulative dose than the employees in general radiology was ascertained with the employees in general and interventional radiology. Statistically higher platelet count was ascertained with the employees in general radiology (ANOVA, p<0.01). Nuclear medicine employees have received statistically higher cumulative dose than the employees in interventional radiology and general radiology ($\chi^2=23.465$; $p<0.001$). There is also no statistically significant difference in the outcome of the micronucleus test between groups of employees ($\chi^2=1.245$; $p>0.05$).

Discussion Out of the three groups of employees tested, nuclear medicine employees have increased health risks than employees in interventional radiology and general radiology. There is a need to monitor their health condition by periodic check-ups for prevention of occupational diseases.