EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BRAZILIAN VERSION OF THE DANGEROUS DECIBELS® PROGRAM FOR WORKERS

Introduction Noise-induced hearing loss can be avoided by taking preventive measures.

Objective To assess the effectiveness of the Brazilian version of the Dangerous Decibels® program for noise-exposed workers, using the ecological model as an educational intervention plan.

Method Randomized interventional study with a quantitative, experimental trial design, conducted at a meatpacking company. The participants were divided into two groups—the first one (n=132, divided into 6 subgroups) received the Dangerous Decibels® educational intervention (DDEI) adapted to workers (REDDY et al., 2017), while the second group (n=138, divided into 5 subgroups) received a conventional educational intervention (CEI). The interventions lasted 50 minutes. The Hearing Protection Assessment Questionnaire (HPA-5) was administered before and after the interventions. The five dimensions (attitude, behavior, knowledge, supports, and barriers) were compared using the Student t-test for paired data (<0.05).

Results After the DDEI training, workers improved significantly in barriers, supports, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior around noise. For knowledge, attitudes and behavior, the improvement was greater for those trained with the DDEI than the CEI.

Conclusions The Brazilian version of the Dangerous Decibels® program for noise-exposed workers was effective, influencing positively the factors at different levels of the ecological model.

SEX AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD EXPOSURES: A SCOPING REVIEW OF LITERATURE FROM THE LAST 10 YEARS

Introduction Comparative research on sex and/or gender differences in occupational hazard exposures is necessary for effective work injury and illness prevention strategies that integrate individual and social context in their design, especially as women make up half of the labour force in high-income countries.

Objective To summarize the peer-reviewed literature on exposure differences to occupational hazards between men and women, across occupations and within the same occupation.

Methods A scoping review was conducted on studies from 2009 to 2019, from 8 databases. Studies were required to quantify the exposure of men and women to an occupational hazard. The analysis of hazard exposure differences within the same occupations was based on whether studies stratified or matched their results by occupation for men and women, or mentioned in the article. Studies were not limited by language or study design.

Results Fifty-eight studies met our inclusion criteria. Of these, 30 studies were on physical hazards, 38 studies on psychosocial hazards, 5 studies on biological hazards, and 17 studies on chemical hazards. The majority of studies reported that men were exposed to noise, vibration, radiation, physical work, biomechanical and chemical hazards; while women were exposed to wet work, bullying and discrimination, work stress, and biological agents. Within the same occupations, men were more likely to be exposed to physical hazards, with the exception of women in healthcare occupations and prolonged standing exposure. Women compared to men in the same occupations were more likely to experience harassment, while men compared to women in the same occupations reported higher stress. Men reported more exposure to hazardous chemicals in the same occupations as women.

Conclusions Men and women have different exposures to occupational hazards, and these differences are not solely due to the gendered distribution of the labour force by occupation. Future research is needed to explain the reasons for sex/gender inequalities and differences in exposures within the same occupations.

ASSESSMENT OF LIGHTING INTENSITY AT WORKSTATIONS AND INCIDENCE OF SHOULDER PAIN AMONG ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURING WORKERS

Introduction The Brazilian version of the Dangerous Decibels® program for noise-exposed workers was effective, influencing positively the factors at different levels of the ecological model.