Survey Occupational Exposure in Employees of Plastic and Burn Surgery Hospital in Rasht during 1387-1395

Farzan ramyar¹ , Hajati marjan ² , Alaei meraj ³ , Mohsenzadeh masoomeh⁴, Aghebati roghayeh⁵

¹-Department of plastic surgery. Guilan university of Medical sciences, Rasht, Iran.
²- Director of nursing  Velayat burn hospital, Guilan Medical University, Rasht, Iran.
³-Graduate of Master’s Degree in Human Source Management, Rasht, Iran.
⁴-Professional health engineering. Mazandaran University of Medical Science, Rasht, Iran.
⁵-Graduate of Master's Degree in health Education and health promotion, faculty of health, Guilan Medical University, Rasht, Iran. Email: r.aghebati@ yahoo.com

Introduction: needle stick injury is one cause of infection incidence due to blood or body fluids that can lead to infectious diseases such as Hepatitis, Aids and even death in affected people. This study aimed to determine the injuries caused by splash, sharp object and needle stick.

Methodology: this descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in Rasht Velayat Burn Injuries Hospital. Data collection was conducted with demographic form and occupational exposure-related injuries and review of occupational records of injured people which analyzed by SPSS software.

Results: the results of reviews showed a total of 129 injured people during an 8-year-period among them 75% was nurses and 25% was service workers. Most injured people aged between 20 to 40 and 37% of them had a 1 to 5 year working experience and finger was the most injured organ. The most injuries occurred in morning shift between 10 to 12 am followed by 12-14 pm or 18-20 pm. Considering this fact that a desirable Frequency Severity Indicator (FSI) is FSI<1, investigations showed that this figure was 1% in 1394 and the most injuries were observed in this year in Shahrivar.

Conclusion: considering the epidemic and variation of workplace accidents, holding a judicial and health training courses for both employees and employers with respect to acquaintance of safety principles and technical protection seems necessary in order to decrease work-related injuries and human resource retention.

Keywords: occupational exposure, training, safety principles.