

Research in occupational accident and injuries

- University Department of Occupational Medicine
Herning Hospital
- Team:
 - Psychologists: **Kent Nielsen**, Lars Peter Andersen, Charlotte Rasmussen
 - Antropologists: Regine Grytnes, Helene Meldgård, Iben Karlsen
 - Medical doctors: Flemming Lander, Kurt Rasmussen
- Cooperators:
 - NFA; Universities of Aalborg, Odense, Copenhagen; Center for Youth Studies (DPU); Göteborg; Aberdeen; Boston; Israel.

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Previous studies (latest years). Intervention studies

1. FAIS (*intervention: organisational learning in safety culture/climate*)
 - Metal company: the culture improving safety organisation (a single-case study (ph.d))
 - Building industry: varying succes (programme or theory failure?)
 - Goods transportation: failed!
1. IU: Integrated Injury prevention (*behaviour and culture based approach as a bottom up / top down proces*).
 - Wood industry (Velux x 2) (ph.d study)
 - Metal Industry (SME` s)
 - Moderate succesfull intervention. Outcome: scientific results and a safety box: a tool for coaching, safety measurements, screening questionnaire.

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Ongoing studies 1-3

1. SIBA: safety in the building industry (root causes and mechanisms)
 - a) ethnografical study: 9 carpenters followed 10 month, development of professionalism and safety practice.
 - b) 11 teams (sjaks): bricklayers and VVS, 2 weeks observation, interviews, questionnaire.
 - c) epidemiology: 23.500 injuries, 1980-2010: OUH og DREAM.
2. Case-cross over study: Transcient factors (timewindow 60 min.) vs. usual frequency (timewindow 1 day / 1 week). Risk factors and time at risk. BA + 3 other branches: 1500 cases from the emergency dep. OUH + Herning, 12 month.
3. SAFU: individuality, risk understanding and coping among 18-25 year, supermarkets, metal apprentices, nursing sector (SOSU ass.), qualitative and quantitative methods.

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From the SIBA: antropological study among carpenters: practice observation and interview

- Our focus on accidents and safety were met with the craftsmens' quite different and broader understand: "to taking care of oneself"
- It refers to: accidents, minor injuries, hygiene and health, musculoskeletal deterioration, and to the social context
- Safety is embedded in the work, something you do without being conscious about it
- Individual, embodied knowledge – this ability makes the dangerous work less dangerous
- Musculoskeletal deterioration is the rule whereas work accidents are the exception

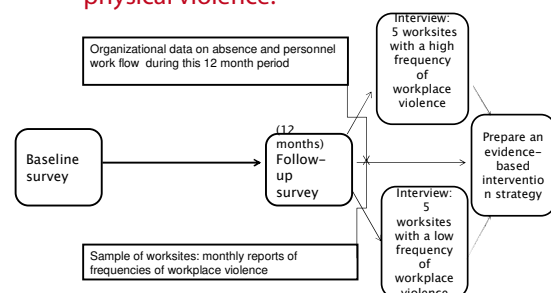
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From SIBA:Risk and safety conception among bricklayers and VVS (Two traditions of knowledge)

	Risk	Safety
Practical approach	The work is not dangerous The unpredictable situations are the most dangerous Accidents are unlikely compared to other risks (angry boss, unhappy customers, time pressure)	To "feel" safe To "take care of oneself" Knowledge, common sence, skills and experience Individually, bodily, tacit knowledge and practice
Technical approach	Obvious risks: "Do not lift more than 15 kg"	Rules, documents (placed in the cars), cognitive approach, explicit

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Ongoing study 4: the violence study: threats and physical violence.



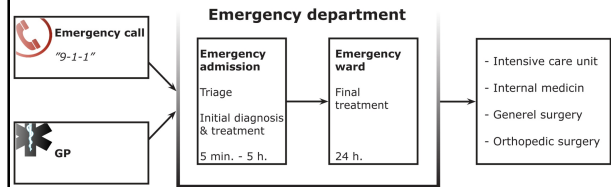
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Frequency – physical violence

One Year frequency of physical violence (%)					
	Frequency of exposure	Elder care N: 976	Psychiatry N: 937	Special schools N: 759	PPS N: 2856
Scratching/pinching	Frequent	4.8	1.5	11.4	0
	Occasional	28.9	35.5	40.8	3.9
Showing	Frequent	2.3	0.9	12.1	0
	Occasional	20.2	43.0	32.6	11.9
Kicking	Frequent	1.3	0.6	10.0	0
	Occasional	13.8	26.8	23.6	2.9
Hitting	Frequent	3.2	0.8	17.6	0
	Occasional	21.5	27.2	46.1	3.0
Having a hard object thrown at you	Frequent	0.3	0.2	3.5	0
	Occasional	6.7	33.8	46.6	7.5

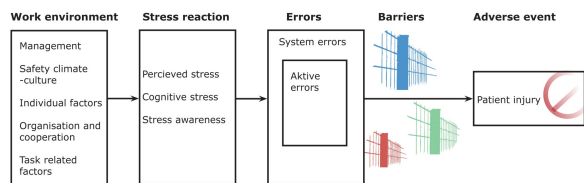
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Ongoing study 5: work environment and patient safety at an emergency department



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Research model



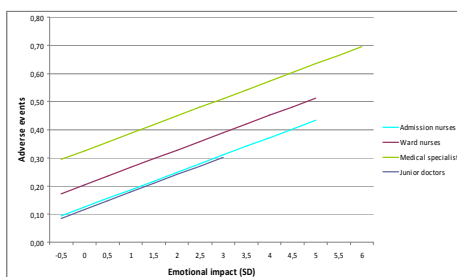
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Occurrence of stressors on shifts

	Medical specialists	Junior doctors	Nurses Admission	Nurses Ward
Work frequently interrupted	67%	39%	56%	> 48%
Insufficient opportunity for work planning	38%	14%	25%	> 11%
Lack of help and support	37%	> 8%	12%	> 4%
To busy to do the job in the best way	35%	11%	24%	> 14%
Did not complete all work tasks	33%	4%	32%	> 14%
Felt insufficiently prepared to handle work tasks	30%	26%	25%	> 12%
Bad working relations with other units	26%	> 5%	8%	4%
Noise	24%	30%	30%	> 13%
Emotionally strainful patients	24%	> 8%	11%	11%
Bad working relations within own unit	24%	> 9%	8%	6%
Criticized or verbally attacked by others	15%	6%	11%	> 5%
Violence or threats of violence	7%	3%	3%	3%

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Linear regression with adverse events and the emotional impact of stressors



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New studies

study	purpose	population	design & methods
Denmark > < Sweden	Mikro- meso- and macro factors of dif. DK> <S	800 BA workers and appr. from technical schools	Questionnaire and case studies, register
Violence and threats at the workplace	long term health consequences	from study 1: 5500, psych. dep, elderly care, special schools, prison personnel	Follow up; questionnaire, register, interview.
Migrant workers from Eastern Europe	Work environment and working conditions for migrants	50.000 migrants, 30 workers from BA and cleaning, 20 work places x 15 workers, 1900 ED cases	Register, narrative interviews, safety rounds
The Siemens study	Means and leadership for sustainable safety culture	500 employees, Brande site	Antropological field work
Work environment and patient safety 2	Mechnisms behind AE, intervention, organisational matters	Emergency dep. 3 hospitals	Follow up 1½ year, "patient centered care", practice observation....

Future research

- Development of new designs and methods.
- Studies on evidence-based new types of intervention.
- Register-based studies on sick-leave and RTW
- Follow up studies on long term consequences